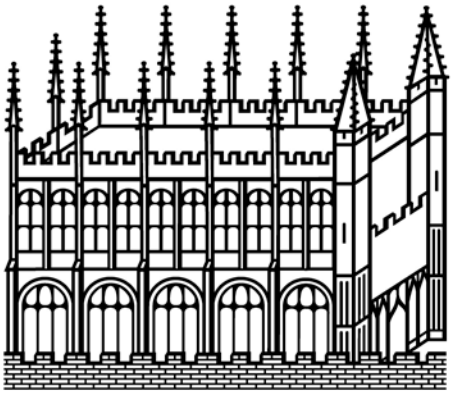

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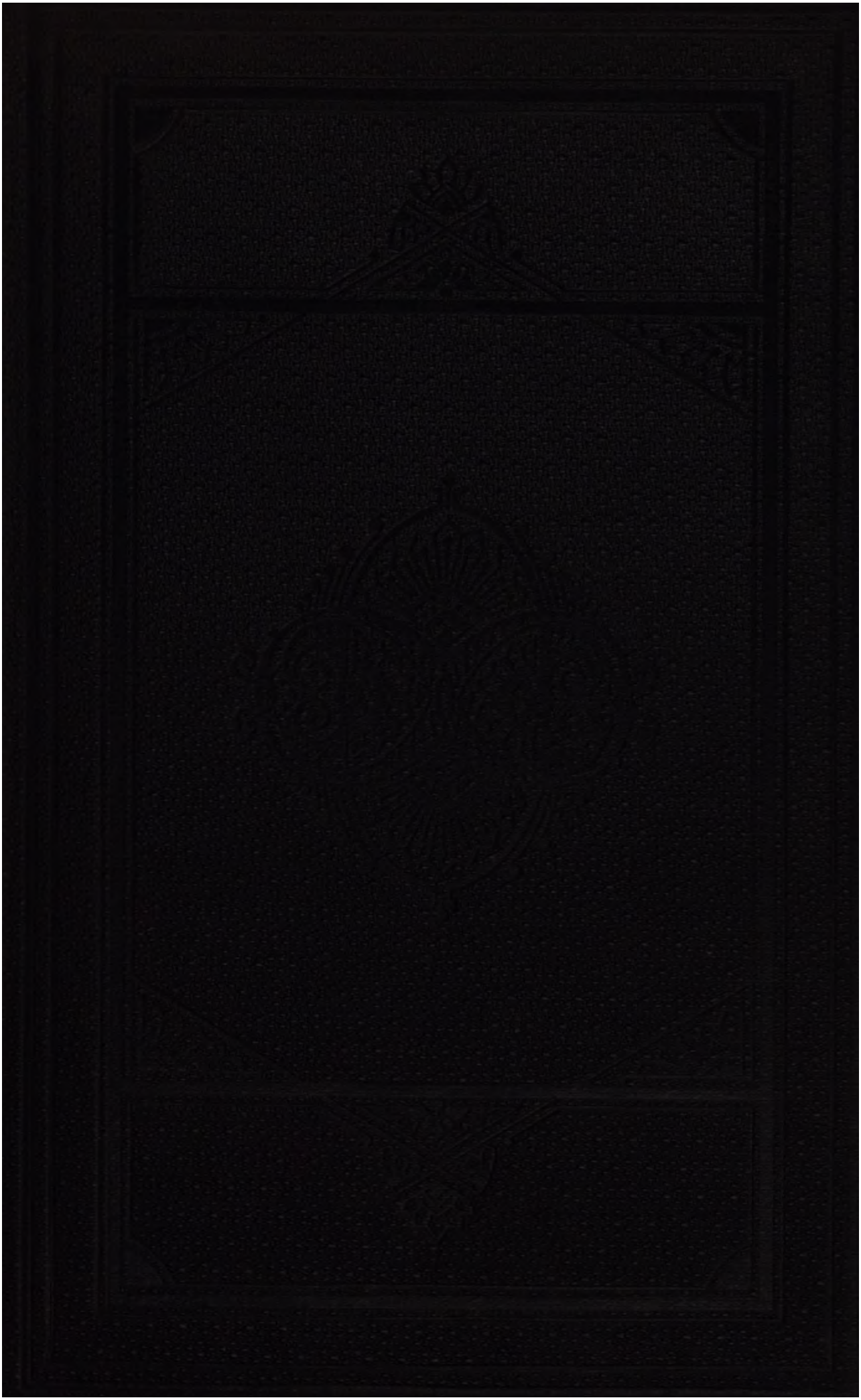

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THE

BIBLE-READER'S ASSISTANT:

BEING A

COMPLETE INDEX AND CONCISE DICTIONARY
OF THE HOLY BIBLE.

BY THE

REV. JOHN BARR,

AUTHOR OF "A HELP TO PROFESSING CHRISTIANS;" "CATECHISMS ON BAPTISM AND ON THE LORD'S SUPPER," ETC.

A NEW EDITION,

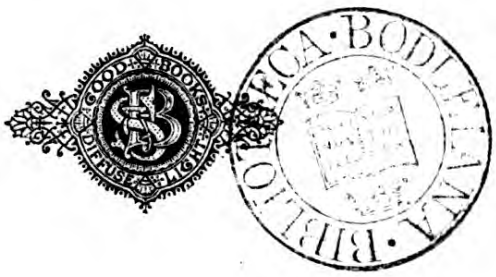
REVISED AND ENLARGED

BY THE REV. M. G. EASTON, D.D.,

AUTHOR OF "THE DOCTRINE OF FREE GRACE IN ITS HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT," ETC.

WITH

A CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF
THE WHOLE BIBLE, BY WHICH THE SCRIPTURES MAY BE READ IN
ONE CONNECTED NARRATIVE; AND OTHER TABLES.



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PREFACE.

THE general scope and aim of this *Manual for Bible-Readers* is thus stated by the Author in his preface to the first edition, which was published in 1828:—

"Plain and simple as the language of the Bible generally is, there are many words and phrases in it which common readers cannot understand without some explanation. To every person, therefore, it must be obvious, that a brief *Glossary* or *Dictionary* for this purpose, would be of much benefit. As one unknown word in a sentence often obscures the whole of it, so just views of the various terms employed in this Holy Book, though accompanied with no comment, will greatly assist such persons in understanding what they read. To furnish this help is here attempted. Every difficult word is here briefly explained—figurative language is illustrated—allusions to eastern customs shortly noticed—the situation of cities, countries, &c., mentioned—and the symbolical style of prophecy expounded.

"This little work is intended not only to assist unlearned readers in understanding the language of the Bible, but chiefly in readily turning to the places where every topic of information comprised in it occurs. This, to all classes of readers, must be of high importance. Among those who are well acquainted with the Bible, there are few who are able to recollect the book, chapter, and verse where suitable texts are to be met with in proof of every doctrine, and which treat of every person, event,

&c., which it contains. To aid the memory in this is the principal design of this *Index*. Whatever relates to the various persons, places, and subjects mentioned in it, is here accurately referred to, and may easily be found. A brief outline of doctrines and duties is also exhibited, by which, it is hoped, just sentiments may be formed of the great and important truths and requirements of Divine Revelation. While, therefore, this Index may serve in place of a *Concordance* for ordinary readers, its superiority to any of them, except those which are large and expensive, must be evident. They commonly refer to texts without any connection, except that of a single leading word; and they take no notice either of persons or places. Whereas all that relates to persons, places, and subjects is here presented *collectively* and in the arrangement and *connection of sense*."

The work was twice revised by the Author as demands for new editions arose. It thus grew under his hand till it gained the character of "the most complete Index to the Scriptures, and one of the most useful works for Sabbath-school teachers and students of the sacred Volume existing in the English language."

After the Author's death it was again revised by the Rev. JOHN ALLAN, author of an excellent exposition and defence of the doctrines involved in the Unitarian controversy. He verified anew all the references so as to secure the utmost accuracy, and also added considerably to the contents of the work.

For the space of well-nigh fifty years this important work, under the title of *Barr's Scripture Student's Assistant*, has been in constant demand, the numerous editions that have been disposed of showing the increasing estimate of its value.

The new and enlarged edition now offered to the public has once more undergone a thorough revision, so as to adapt it more fully to the requirements of the present times. It has been considerably enlarged by the introduction of additional articles, and by extending and, where necessary, remodelling existing

articles. No pains have been spared to make the Work thoroughly reliable, and, for all practical purposes, complete. It is believed that the student will find no word or proper name of the least importance omitted. The meaning of all proper names wherever ascertained has been given, and their correct pronunciation pointed out (1) by the device of a system of spelling and syllabication presented along with the common form of the word, and (2) by the use of accents. This has been done on a uniform system and in accordance with the recognized canons of pronunciation.

In no department of intellectual activity in recent years has so much been achieved as in that of Biblical literature. The critical researches of scholars and the discoveries of geographical exploration that have been of late carried on with so much skill and industry in Bible lands, have resulted in a large increase of facts and principles of the highest importance to every Bible student. These the Editor has, so far as practicable, introduced into this Work, so that the reader will here find himself supplied, though in a necessarily condensed form, with the best fruits of modern scholarship and with the most valuable results of topographical discoveries, many of them of very recent date, which have led to the identification of the sites of numerous places mentioned in Scripture that were previously unknown or considered doubtful. The articles on places have throughout, while passing through the press, been revised by the Rev. J. L. PORTER, D.D., LL.D., author of Murray's *Handbook of Syria*, &c.

Several chronological and other tables have been added, which, it is believed, will greatly conduce to the usefulness of the Work.

Combining thus in a good degree all the advantages of a concordance of subjects and of a Bible-dictionary, as well as of a brief summary of critical and doctrinal exposition, the Work now once more sent forth to the public will be found of essential

service to all ministers and Sabbath-school teachers, and to Bible-readers generally, as a convenient and useful book of reference.

That this little Work may carry with it the divine blessing, and may in some degree prove instrumental in assisting many to read the Word of God with intelligence and spiritual profit, is the earnest prayer of the Editor.

M. G. EASTON.

DARVEL, *May*, 1875.

RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

I.—THE VOWEL LETTERS.

1. When a vowel letter constitutes an accented syllable, or ends one, it is pronounced long, as A′bel, E′noch, I′sa-ac, O′bed, U′ri, A-ba′na, Be′er, Di′nah, Mo′ses, Lu′bim. Exceptions are marked with a short quantity, as Mĕ′lech.

2. When accented syllables end with a consonant the vowel is pronounced short, as A-bag′tha, Ben′ja-min, Bil′dad, Boz′rah, Hul′dah. Exceptions are marked with a long quantity, as Ūz.

3. When the letter *a* constitutes an unaccented syllable, and when it ends one, it is pronounced as *a* in *fat*.

4. In Hebrew names the digraph *ai* in a syllable is to be pronounced as *a* of *fate*, but made longer. In Greek names it is pronounced like the English affirmative *ay*, the *a* being like that of *far* and the *i* like that in *pin*.

5. *A* followed by *r* in the same syllable is pronounced like *a* in *far*, as in Tar′shish.

6. The digraph *au*, as in Paul, is pronounced as *a* of *fall*.

7. When *e* constitutes an unaccented syllable, as in E-li′jah, and when it ends one, as in Be-ri′ah, it is pronounced as *e* of *me*.

8. When *e* is followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in Ger′shom, it is pronounced as *e* of *her*. And the letters *i*, *u*, and *y*, have the same sound as Kir′jath, Gur-ba′al.

9. When *i* constitutes the first and last syllables of words, whether accented or not, as in I′jon and To′i, it is pronounced as *i* of *pine*. And *i* as the sole vowel of the syllable at the end of words, as in Im′ri, is also so pronounced. But when *i* is the sole vowel of any other unaccented syllable, as A-ri-da′tha, it is pronounced as *i* of *pin*.

10. The letter *y* is pronounced as *i*.

II.—THE CONSONANT LETTERS.

The consonant letters, *b*, *d*, *f*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *v*, *y*, and *z*, have each but one sound, and as that is the English sound, they present no difficulty.

11. *C* and *g* are to be pronounced hard in the proper names of the Old Testament.

12. The digraph *ch* is pronounced as *k*, except in Cherub, Cherubim, and Rachel, in which it is pronounced as *ch* of *chain*.

13. The digraph *ph* is pronounced as *f*.

14. *S* is pronounced as in *sun*.

15. *T* retains its own power in Hebrew names, as in *Tabor*.

16. The digraph *th* is pronounced as in *thin*. The assimilation of *t* to *th* in Matthew and Matthias in the New Testament does not take place in Old Testament names; thus Matthan is not pronounced Math'than, but Mat'than.

17. *X* at the beginning of syllables is pronounced as *z*, thus Xagus is Zagus.

18. The trigraph *iah*, as in Isaiah, is pronounced as *yah*; thus, I-sa'yah. This is one of the divine names, and a variant orthography of Jah. The *j* is always pronounced as *j* in Jew, as in Ahijah, A-hi'jah. In the variant orthography of this name Ahiah, although the syllabic division bisects the trigraph, thus A-hi'ah, yet the accent falling upon the *i*, the last syllable may appear to the ear as *yah*, as if the word were written and divided A-hi'iah.

III.—THE SYLLABICATION.

The division of a word into its constituent syllables is necessary to its right pronunciation. In the Hebrew language every syllable begins with a consonant. Some syllables of these names, however, as they are printed in Roman letters in the English Bible, begin with a vowel, as Adam, Elijah, Isaiah, Obadiah, and Uriah. But such syllables will not interfere with the great principle of pronunciation which the Hebrew syllabic structure demands for Hebrew words, viz. to give the consonant to the initial part of the syllable.

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Aaron, ā'ron [enlightener?], was of the family of the Kohathites and of the tribe of Levi, Ex.6.16-20. He was the son of Amram and Jochebed, and elder brother of Moses;—was called by God to be the high-priest of the Israelites;—was born in the year of the world 2430, 774 after the flood, and 1574 before Christ;—appointed to assist Moses, and to be specially useful as an excellent speaker, Ex. 4. 14-16;—meets him in the wilderness, 4.27;—goes with him to Pharaoh, 5. 1, &c.;—married Elisheba, the daughter of Amminadab, and had four sons, 6.23;—along with Hur, stayed the hands of Moses while the Hebrews fought with Amalek, 17.10-12;—he and his sons set apart for the priest's office, 28. 1, &c.; 40. 13;—solemnly consecrated, Le.8.1, &c.;—commanded to burn incense before the Lord every morning and evening, Ex.30.7,8;—to make atonement with the blood of the sin-offering once every year, 10;—makes the golden calf, 32.1; Ac. 7.40;—Moses prays for him, De. 9. 20;—offers for himself and the people, Le.9. 1, &c.;—resignedly held his peace when his two sons were consumed for offering strange fire, 10. 3;—solemnly blesses the people, 9.22,23;—instructed how to bless the people, Nu.6.23-26;—he and Miriam unjustly complain of Moses, 12. 1, &c.;—stayed the plague, after Korah's rebellion, by going between the living and the dead, 16.48;—his rod buds, 17.8; He.9.4;—sins at Meribah, for which he is not allowed to enter Canaan, 20. 7-13;—dies in Mount Hor, 20.28; cf. De.10.6;—aged 123 years, 33. 39;—in his office as high-priest was a type of Jesus Christ, He. 5. 4, 5; he is called 'the saint of the Lord,' Ps.106.16.

Aaronites, ā'ron-ites, the offspring of Aaron, 1 Ch.12.27; 27.17;—were so numerous as to have assigned for them thirteen cities, Jos. 21. 13-19;—Eleazar, Aaron's son, was their chief, Nu.4.16.

Ab, the Chaldee name of the eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of their sacred, corresponding to part of our July and August;—was not used till after the return from Babylon. It does not occur in the O. T. This month is always mentioned as the 'fifth,' Zec. 7. 5; 8.19.

Abaddon, a-băd'don, and APOLLYON [the destroyer], the former the Hebrew, and the latter the Greek name of the angel of the bottomless pit, the king of the Apocalyptic locusts, Re.9.11.

Abagtha, a-băg'thah, one of the seven chamberlains in the palace of Ahasuerus, Es.1.10.

Abana, ăb'a-nah, (Gr. *Chrysorroas*, now *Barada*), one of the two rivers of Damascus, 2 Ki. 5. 12. It rises in the centre of the Anti-Lebanon range, runs through the city, and falls into a lake about twenty miles to the east.

Abarim, ăb'a-rim [the passages], Je.22.20; De.32.49, a range of high and rugged hills on one of which (Nebo) Moses died, lying along the north-east shore of the Dead Sea, Nu. 27. 12; 33.47,48; De. 32. 49. *See* NEBO, PEOR, and PISGAH.

Abase, to lower, or bring into contempt, Job 40. 11; Is. 31. 4; Da. 4. 37; Mat. 23. 12; 2 Co.11.7; Phi.4.12.

Abasing, humbling, 2 Co.11.7.

Abate, to grow lower, or less, Ge.8.3; Le. 27.18; De.34.7.

Abba, ăb'bah, a Syriac word; the emphatic form of the Heb. *Ab*, signifying *Father*, Mar.14.36; Ro.8.15; Ga.4.6. As the Greek word rendered Father is always joined with it, this may express the greater ardency of affection and filial confidence in the use of the phrase.

Abda, ăb'dah [the servant, *i.e.* of God], (1) The father of Adoniram, 1 Ki.4.6.—(2) The son of Shammua, Ne.11.17 (=Obadiah, 1 Ch.9.16).

Abdeel [servant of God], the father of Shelemaiah, Je.36.26.

Abdi, ăb'de [my servant], (1) A Levite in the time of David, 1 Ch.6.44.—(2) An Israelite of the 'sons' of Elam, Ezr.10.26.—(3) A Levite, the father of Kish, 2 Ch.29.12.

Abdiel, ăb'di-el [servant of God], son of Guni, 1 Ch.5.15.

Abdon, ăb'don [servile], (1) One of the judges of Israel, who left forty sons and thirty grandsons, Ju. 12. 13, 14;—probably same as BEDAN, 1 Sa.12.11.—(2) The son of Micah, 2 Ch. 34. 20;—he is also called Achbor, son of Michaiah, 2 Ki.22.12.—(3) A son of Shashak, 1 Ch. 8. 25. — (4) The first-born of Gibeon, 1 Ch. 8. 30.—(5) A Levitical town of the Gershonites, Jos. 21.30.

Abednego, a-bed'ne-go [servant of Nego], the Chaldean name given to Azariah, one of Daniel's three friends, Da.1.7; 2.49; 3. 12, &c.

Abel, ā'bel [vanity], the second son of Adam;—a keeper of sheep, Ge.4.2;—his sacrifice more acceptable to God than Cain's offering, 4; He.11.4;—a worshipper of God by faith in the Messiah, and killed by his brother Cain;—the cause of this attributed to Cain's hatred of Abel's righteousness, 1 Jn.3.12. He was the first martyr for Christ;—his blood mentioned, Mat. 23.35; Lu.11.51;—his more excellent sacrifice, He. 11. 4;—his blood, or rather the blood of his *sacrifice*, alluded to as speaking, He.12.24.

Abel, ā'bel, GREAT STONE OF, was in *the field of Joshua*, near Bethshemesh, where the ark of the Lord rested when it was brought back by the Philistines to Kirjath-jearim, 1 Sa. 6. 18, 19. In 2 Sa.20.15, 18 ABEL stands for Abel-Beth-Maächah.

Abel-Maim, ā'bel-mā'im [meadow or plain of the waters], Ju. 11. 33; 2 Ch. 16. 4;—or ABEL-BETH-MAACHAH, 1 Ki.15.20; a city of the tribe of Naphtali, at the west base of Hermon. From its importance called 'a mother in Israel,' 2 Sa.20.19. It belonged to the region of Maachah. Here Sheba was beheaded, 2Sa.20.14–18;—eighty years after, it was ravaged by Benhadad, 1 Ki. 15.20;—and 200 years subsequent, it was destroyed, 2 Ki.15.29. It is now represented by the village of Abil-el-Kameh.

Abel-Mehola, ā'bel-me-hō'la [meadow of dancing], a city west of Jordan, about 12 miles south of Bethshan, in the tribe of Manasseh, 1 Ki.4.12. It was the birthplace and residence of Elisha, 19.16. Near this city Gideon defeated the Midianites, Ju.7.9–23.

Abel-Mizraim, ā'bel-miz-rāy-im [mourning of the Egyptians], a place near Hebron, so called from the great mournings of the Egyptians and Hebrews at the funeral of Jacob, Ge.50.11.

Abel-Shittim, ā'bel-shit'tim [meadow of acacias], a city about 11 miles east of Jordan, in the plains of Moab. The scene of the last encampment of Israel on that side of Jordan. Here 24,000 Israelites were cut off in one day for idolatry and uncleanness, Nu.25.1–18; 33.49.

Abez, ā'bez [lustre, tin], a city in the tribe of Issachar, Jos.19.20.

Abhor, to detest, or reject, De.32.19; Job 42.6; Ps.22.24; 89.38; 119.163; Ro.2.22; 12.9.

Abia, a-bī'a, and ABIAH. *See* ABIJAH.

Abi-Albon, a-bī-ăl'bon [father of strength], one of David's thirty mighty men, 2 Sa.23. 31;—called Abiel, 1 Ch.11.32.

Abi-Asaph, a-bī'a-saf [father of gathering], the youngest of the three sons of Korah, Ex.6.24.

Abiathar, a-bī'a-thar [father of abundance], the thirteenth high-priest;—son of the high-priest Ahimelech;—escapes from Saul and joins David and his party in the cave of Adullam, 1 Sa.22.20;—sent back to Jerusalem with the ark, when David fled from Absalom, 2 Sa.15.29;—joint high-priest with Zadok, 2 Sa.8.17; 15.35;—conspires to make Adonijah king in succession to David his father, 1 Ki.1.7;—on this account, is thrust out from the priest's office by Solomon, 2.26.

Abib, ā'bib [green ears], or NISAN, as it was called after the captivity, the first month of the sacred, and the seventh of the civil year;—it began with the new moon in April, Ex.12.2; 13.4; 23.15.

Abidah, a-bī'dah [father of knowledge], the son of Midian, and grandson of Abraham by Keturah, Ge.25.4.

Abidan, ăb'i-dan [father of judgment], the son of Gideoni, and captain of the tribe of Benjamin at the time of the exodus, Nu.1.11; 2.22; 10.24.

Abide, to tarry or stand, Ge.19.2; 24.55; Ps.15.1; 61.4; Mat.10.11; Jn.15.4; 1 Co.3.14; 7.8, 20. To love Christ and keep his commandments, is to abide in Christ, Jn.15.6, 10.

Abiel, ăb'i-el or a-bī'el [father of strength], (1) The father of Ner (1 Sa.14.51), who was the grandfather of Saul, 1 Ch. 8. 33. In 1 Sa.9.1 he is called the father of Kish, meaning grandfather. — (2) An Arbathite, one of David's warriors, 1 Ch. 11. 32;—called also Abi-Albon, 2 Sa.23.31.

Abi-Ezer, ăb-ī-ē'zer [father of help], (1) One of the three sons of Hammoleketh, 1 Ch.7. 18;—called also Jeezer, Nu. 26. 30.—(2) One of David's thirty chief warriors, 2 Sa. 23.27; 1 Ch.11.28.

Abi-Ezrite, ăb-i-ez'rite, the descendant of Abiezer, Ju.6.11, 24.

Abigail, ăb'i-gale or ăb'ī-găl [father of joy], (1) The wife of Nabal;—her behaviour to David, 1 Sa.25.14, &c.;—married to him, 39;—taken captive, 30.5;—rescued, 18.—(2) Daughter of Nahash or Jesse,

David's sister, and wife of Jether, an Ishmaelite, 1 Ch.2.16,17; 2 Sa.22.25.

Abihail, ăb'i-hale [the father of strength], (1) The second wife of Rehoboam, and the 'daughter' (=descendant) of Eliah, 2 Ch. 11.18.—(2) The father of Zuriel, Nu.3.35. —(3) The wife of Abishur, 1 Ch.2.29.—(4) The son of Huri, 1 Ch.5.14.—(5) The father of Esther, and uncle of Mordecai, Es.2.15; 9.29; cf.2.7.

Abihu, a-bī'hu [my father, He], second son of Aaron, Ex.6.33;—is consecrated priest, 28. 1;—offers strange fire, and perishes, Le.10.1,2. *See* NADAB.

Abihud, a-bī'hud [father of praise], the son of Bela, and grandson of Benjamin, 1 Ch.8.3;—called Ahihud, 7.

Abijah, ABIAH, or ABIA, a-bī'jah [father (*i.e.* possessor) of Jehovah], (1) A son of Becher, 1 Ch.7.8; there in the form *Abiah.*—(2) A daughter of Machir, 1 Ch. 2. 24. —(3) Second son of Samuel, 1 Sa. 8.2; 1 Ch.6.12—(4) One of the descendants of Eleazar, and chief of the eighth of the 24 courses of the priests, 1 Ch. 24. 10. To this course belonged Zacharias, the father of John the Baptist, Lu. 1. 5.—(5) The second king of the separate kingdoms of Judah, 1 Ch.3.10;—reigned 3 years, 2 Ch. 12.16; 13.1,2;—his character, 1 Ki.15.3;—his wives and children, 2 Ch.13.20-22;—he is also called ABIJAM, 1 Ki. 14. 31; 15. 1, 7, 8.—(6) The only pious son of Jeroboam, died in early youth, 1 Ki. 14. 1-18. —(7) Daughter of Zechariah, and mother of King Hezekiah, 2 Ch. 29. 1;—she is also called ABI, 2 Ki.18.2.—(8) One of those who affixed their signatures to the covenant made by Nehemiah (10.7), probably the same as in Neh.12.4.

Abilene, ăb-bï-lē'ne, a small canton situated among the mountains of Antilibanus, west of Damascus, of which Lysanias was tetrarch in the time of John the Baptist. Abĭla was the capital, Lu.3.1.

Ability, power or skill, Le.27.8; Da.1.4; Mat.25.15; Ac.11.29; 1 Pe.4.11. Measure of wealth, Ezr.2.69.

Abimael, ăb-bï-mā'el, one of the sons of Joktan in Arabia, Ge.10.28; 1 Ch.1.22.

Abimelech, ab-im'me-lek [father of the king], (1) King of Gerar, takes Abraham's wife, Ge.20.2.—(2) Another king of Gerar; —gives reproof concerning Isaac's, 26.9; —makes a treaty with him, 31.—(3) A bastard son of Gideon, his history, Ju.9.1;—dies, 54.—(4) Interchanged for ACHISH, king of Gath (in title of Ps.xxxiv.)—(5) Son of Abiathar, a high-priest in time of David, 1 Ch.18.16.

Abinadab, ab-in'a-dab [father of nobleness or willinghood], (1) The second of the eight sons of Jesse, 1 Sa.16.8; 17.13.—(2) The third of the four sons of Saul, 1 Ch.8.33; 1 Sa.31.2; 1 Ch.10.2.—(3) Solomon's son-in-law, 1 Ki. 4. 11.—(4) A Levite in whose house the ark of the covenant was deposited, 1 Sa. 7. 1;—it remained there for 70 years, 2 Sa.6.3,4.

Abinoam, ab-in'no-am [father of grace], the father of Barak the judge, Ju.4.6,12; 5.1,12.

Abiram, a-bī'ram, (1) With his brother Dathan, and Korah, conspired against Moses and Aaron, for which God caused the earth to swallow them alive, Nu.16.1; Ps.106.17. *See* KORAH.—(2) The eldest son of Hiel, the Bethelite, 1 Ki.16.34.

Abishag, ăb'bï-shag or a-bī'shag [father of (*i.e.* given to) error], a woman of Shunem, who cherishes David in his old age, 1 Ki. 1.4;—asked of Solomon for a wife to Adonijah, 2.21.

Abishai, ăb-bï-shā'i [father (*i.e.* desirous) of a gift], son of David's sister, Zeruiah, 1 Ch.2.16;—a noted warrior;—asked liberty to kill Saul, but hindered by David, 1 Sa. 26. 7;—desired to kill Shimei when he cursed David, 2 Sa. 16. 9;—pursues and slays Abner, 2 Sa.3.24-30;—slays a mighty giant, 21.17;—with his spear cut off 300 men, 23.18;—one of the three who fetch water for David from the well of Bethlehem, 1 Ch.11.15-20.

Abishalom, ăb-bï-shā'lom, a fuller form of the name Absalom, 1 Ki.15.2; 2 Ki.11.21.

Abishua, ăb-bi-shū'ah, (1) A son of Bela and grandson of Benjamin, 1 Ch.8.4.—(2) The son of Phinehas, and father of Bukki, being the fourth Jewish high-priest, 1 Ch. 6.4,5,50.

Abishur, ăb'ï-shur [father of the wall], 1 Ch. 2.28.

Abital, ab'ï-tal [father of dew], David's fifth wife, 2 Sa.3.4; 1 Ch.3.3.

Abitub, ab'ï-tub [father of goodness], 1 Ch. 8.11.

Abiud, ăb'ï-ud or a-bī'ud, the Greek form of the name ABIHUD, Mat.1.13.

Abjects, low base men, Ps.35.15.

Abner, ăb'ner [father of light], son of Ner, captain of Saul's host, 1 Sa.17.55;—makes Ishbosheth king;—his men and those of David fight, 2 Sa.2.12;—kills Asahel, the brother of Joab, 23;—revolts to David, 3. 12;—killed by Joab, 27;—David mourns for, 2 Sa.3.31-39.

Aboard, on board a ship, Ac. 21.2.

Abolish, to repeal or make void, Is.2.18; 51.6; 2 Co.3.13; Ep.2.15; 2 Ti.1.10.

Abomination of Desolation, Mat.24.15; Da.9.27;—thought by some to refer to the Roman army, so called on account of its ensigns and images, which the soldiers worshipped, the approach of which would be a warning of the desolation of the city; others more correctly render the expression in Daniel 'the abomination of the de-

solator,' and refer it to the pollution of the temple by Antiochus Epiphanes in erecting an idol altar on the altar of burnt-offering.

Abominations, things hateful, Ge.43.32; 46.34;—sins in general, Is.66.3; Je.44.4;—idols so called, 1 Ki.11.7; 2 Ki.23.13; Is.66.3;—sacrifices and prayers of the wicked are abomination to God, Pr.15.8;21.27;28.9.

Abound, to have great plenty, Pr.28.20;—Mat.24.12; Ro.5.20; 6.1; 2 Co.1.5; 8.7; 2 Pe.1.8.

Abraham, ā'bra-ham [father of a multitude], son of Terah, Ge.11. 26,27;—born B.C. 1996;—was a native of Chaldea, and descended through Heber, in the ninth generation, from Shem, the son of Noah;—called at 75 years of age to leave his native country and kindred, Ge.12.1;—God promises to make him the father of a great nation, and of the Messiah, 2,3;—he departs with Sarai his wife, and Lot his brother's son, 4,5;—builds altars in Canaan, and calls on the name of the Lord, 7,8;—goes into Egypt on account of a famine, 10;—from fear of the king denies his wife, 14-20;—returns to Canaan, 13.1;—separates from Lot; dwells at Hebron, Ge.xiii.; 14. 13; 35. 27;—God renews his promise to him, 14, &c.;—rescues Lot, 14.14, &c.;—is blessed by Melchizedec, 18, &c.;—a son promised to him, 15.4;—Sarai gives him Hagar to be his wife, 16.3;—who bears him Ishmael, 15;—God renews his promise and covenant with him and his seed, on which occasion his name is changed from Abram to Abraham, 17. 1-14;—circumcises all the males of his household, 23, &c.; entertains three angels, 18.1,&c.;—promise of a son by Sarah renewed to him, which she hearing, laughed, 12;—intercedes for Sodom, 23, &c.;—sojourns in Gerar, 20.1;—a second time denies his wife, 2;—enters into a treaty with Abimelech, 21, 22, &c.;—Isaac is born to him, 21.1, &c.;—casts out Hagar and her son, 9, &c.;—called to offer Isaac, 22.2, &c.;—purchases a burying-place for Sarah, 23.1, &c.;—sends his servant for a wife to Isaac, 24.1, &c.;—his sons by Keturah, 25.1,&c.;—his age and burial, 7;—his faith and character, Ge.18.19;22.12;Ne.9.7,8;Ps.105.6; He. 11. 8-19;—called the friend of God, 2 Ch. 20. 7; Is. 41. 8; Ja. 2. 23;—Christ's discourse concerning his seed, Jn.8.37-58;—justified before God, not by works, but by faith, Ro. 4.1-22;—he and his believing seed the true church, Ga.3.7;4.22;—justified before men, or proved to be a believer, by works, Ja. 2. 21;—reverenced by the Jews, Mat.3.9; Lu.13.16,18; Jn.8.33-40.

Abram, ā'bram [high father, father of elevation]. The original name of Abraham, and uniformly given to him up to Ge.17. 4,5;—also so named in 1 Ch.1.27, and Ne. 9.7.

Absalom, ăb'sa-lom [father of peace], the third son of David, and his only one by Maacah, the daughter of Talmai, king of Geshur, 2 Sa.3.3; 1 Ch.3.2;—kills his brother Amnon, 2 Sa.13.23;—flees to Talmai, king of Geshur, 37;—recalled, 14.21;—his beauty, &c., 25;—brought to his father, 33;—rebels, 15.1, &c.;—defeated and slain, 18.9;—David's lament for, 2 Sa.18.39; 19.4. ABSALOM'S PILLAR in the King's Dale, 2 Sa.18.18.

Absent, not present, Ge.31.49; 1 Co.5.3; 2 Co.5.6,8,9; Phi.1.27; Col.2.5.

Abstain, to keep from, Ac.15.20,29; 1 Th.4.3; 5.22; 1 Ti.4.3; 1 Pe.2.11.

Abstinence, to refrain from food, Ac.27.21. *See* FASTING and TEMPERANCE.

Abundance, in great plenty, De. 28. 47; 1 Sa.1.16; 1 Ki.10.10,27; 2 Ch.9.9; Mat. 12. 34; 13.12; Ro.5.17.

Abuse, to impose on, or ill use, Ju.19.25; 1 Sa.31.4; 1 Co.6.9; 7.31; 9.18.

Abyss, or DEEP, the chaos on which the Spirit of God moved, Ge.1.2;—the place of the dead, Ro.10.7;—also hell, Lu.8.31; Re.9.1; 11.7; 20.3.

Accad, ăk'kad [fortress], one of the five cities in the 'land of Shinar,' or Babylonia, founded by Nimrod in the beginning of his kingdom, Ge.10.10;—identified by Jerome with Nisibis in the north of Mesopotamia.

Accept, to receive favourably, Mal.1.10,13;—to esteem highly, Ac.24.3;—God accepts men's persons and services only through Christ, Ep.1.6; 1 Pe.2.5.

Acceptable, agreeable, kindly received, Ps. 19. 14; 69. 13; Is. 49. 8; Lu. 4.19; Ro. 12. 1,2; Ep.5.10.

Access, free admission to God only through Christ, Jn. 14. 6; Ro. 5. 1, 2; Ep. 2. 18; 3.12; He.7.25; 1 Pe.3.18. Access by the agency of the Spirit, Ep.2.18;—by the instrumentality of faith, Ro.5.2; Ep.3.12; He.11.6;—by prayer in seeking mercy, He.4.16;—freedom to exercise it, Ep.3.12; He.10.19, 22;—earnestly desired by saints, Ps.27.4; 42.1,2; 63.1; 84.2;—blessedness of it, Ps. 16. 11; 36. 8,9; 65.4; 73.28. Examples, Ge. 18.23,33; Ex.24.2; 34.4-7.

Accho, āk'ko, now called Acre or Acca, also St. Jean d'Acre, and Ptolemais, a seaport of Canaan, about 30 miles south of Tyre, Ju.1.31. It was an important city, well fortified, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, the king of Egypt, who greatly enlarged and beautified that place. Its population at present is about 5000.

Accompanied, joined, Ac.10.23; 11.12; 20. 4,38.

Accomplish, to perform or fulfil, Le.22.21; Job 14.6; Ps.64.6; Is.55.11; Da.9.2;Lu.9.31.

Accord, to unite or agree with, Jos.9.2;Ac. 1.14;2.1,46;Phi.2.2;—of its or his own accord, freely, without pains or constraint, Le.25.5;2 Co.8.17.

Account, to esteem or judge, Ps.144.3; Mat.18.23;—to give account, or have conduct tried, Mat.12.36; Ro.14.12; He.13.17; 1 Pe.4.5;—God giveth no account of his doings, is not responsible, Job 33.13.

Accursed, or CURSED, devoted to destruction, as were the idolatrous nations of Canaan, Nu.21.2,3; De.7.2,26;—separated from the church, or excommunicated, Ro. 9.3;—consigned to eternal misery, 1 Co.16. 22; Ga.1.8,9.

Accusations, false charges brought against, Lu.19.8; 1 Ti.5.19;—instances of, Ge.31.30; 39.13;—rash. *See* SLANDER.

Aceldama, a-cel'da-ma [field of blood], a place just without the walls of Jerusalem, south of Mount Zion, so called because it was bought with the thirty pieces of silver for which Christ was betrayed, Mat.27.8; Ac. 1. 19;—previously called the Potters' Field, being a place whence they obtained their clay, Mat.27.7.

Achaia, a-kā'yah, under the Romans Greece was divided into two provinces—Macedonia and Achaia. The latter province occupied the north-west portion of the Peloponnesus, and included Corinth as its capital. Churches in, visited by Paul, Ac. 18. 1–12; 2 Co. 1. 1; 11. 10;—contribute to the saints at Jerusalem, Ro. 15. 26. *See* GREECE.

Achaicus, a-kā'ī-kus, a Christian of Corinth who visits Paul at Rome, 1 Co.16.17.

Achan, ā'kan, or ACHAR, ā'kar [troubler], the son of Carmi, stoned to death in the valley of Achor for coveting and concealing the accursed spoil at the taking of Jericho, Jos.7.22; 22.20; 1 Ch.2.7.

Achaz, ā'kaz, Mat.1.9; elsewhere AHAZ.

Achbor, āk'bor, (1) The son of Mechaiah; was sent by Josiah to Huldah to inquire regarding the newly-discovered book of the law, 2 Ki.22.12,14;—called also ABDON, 2 Ch. 34.20.—(2) An Idumean, father of Baal-hanan, one of the Edomitish kings, Ge.36.38; 1 Ch.1.49.

Achim, ā'kim, son of Sadoc, and father of Eleazar, among the paternal ancestors of Christ, Mat.1.14.

Achish, ā'kish, (1) Elsewhere called ABIMELECH, Ps.34. *title,* king of Gath, a city of the Philistines;—to his court David withdrew from Saul's persecution, 1 Sa.21.10;—before him David feigned himself mad, 13;—some years after, gave David Ziklag to reside in, 27.5,6.—(2) Another king of Gath, to whom the two servants of Shimei fled, 1 Ki.2.39,40.

Achmetha, ak-mē'thah, the ECBATANA of classical writers, the capital of Media, built by Dejoces or Phraortes; and surrounded with seven walls, Ezr.6.2. Its site is occupied by the modern city of Hamadan, in Persia.

Achor, āk'or [trouble], a valley near Jericho, Jos.7.26; Ho.2.15. It received this name from the trouble Achan's trespass brought on Israel.

Achsah, āk'sah [anklet], daughter of Caleb, Jos.15.16; 1 Ch.2.49, Achsa.

Achshaph, āk'shaf [fascination], a royal city of the Canaanites;—Joshua smote the king of it, and gave it to the tribe of Asher, Jos. 12. 20. It was not far from Accho, Jos.19.25.

Achzib, āk'zib [falsehood], (1) a city of the tribe of Asher, on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, about 12 miles north of Accho, Jos.19.29.—(2) A town in the plain of Judah, Jos. 15. 44. It is probably the same as CHEZIB, Ge.38.5.

Acknowledge, to confess or approve, De. 21.17; Ps.32.5; Pr.3.6; Is.33.13; 1 Co.14.37; 16.18; 2 Co.1.13.

Acquaint, to inform or make known, Job 22.21; Ps.139.3; Ec.2.3; Is.53.3.

Acquaintance, familiarity, or a person with whom we are acquainted, Job 19.13;Ps.31. 11; Lu.2.44; 23.49.

Acre, a portion of land, in English measure, 4840 square yards; in Scripture the translation of the Heb. *tse'med,* which means a yoke, *i.e.* as much as one yoke of oxen can plough in a day, 1 Sa.14.14; Is.5.10.

Activity, the quality of being active; also the habit of diligent pursuit of business, Ge.47.6.

Acts OF THE APOSTLES, one of the sacred books of the New Testament, written by Luke (comp. Lu. 1. 1–4 with Ac.1.1), and which contains the history of the infant church for about thirty years after Christ's death.

Acts, deeds, exploits, or achievements, De. 11. 3, 7; Ju. 5. 11; 2 Sa.23.20; 1 Ki.11.41; Ps. 103.7; 145.4.

Ada, ADAH, ā'dah [ornament], (1) One of the two wives of Lamech, and mother of Jabal and Jubal, Ge.4.19,20,23.—(2) The daughter of Elon the Hittite, and the first of the three wives of Esau, Ge.36.2,4,10.

Adadah, a town in Judah, Jos.15.22.

Adah, one of the wives of Esau, Ge.36.2,4, 10; called BASHEMATH, Ge.26.34; 28.9.

Adaiah, ăd-a-ī'ah [adorned by Jehovah], (1) The father of Jedidah, 2 Ki.22.1.—(2) The son of Ethni, and father of Zerah, 1 Ch.6.4;—apparently the same as Iddo, 21.—(3) The father of Maaseiah, 2 Ch. 23.1;—apparently the same as Juda, Lu. 3.30.—(4) The father of Hazaiah, of the tribe of Judah, Ne.11.5.—(5) A priest, son of Jeroham, 1 Ch.9.12;Ne.11.12.—(6) A son of Bani, an Israelite, Ezr.10.29, also Ezr.10.39.

Adalia, ăd-a-lī'ah, one of the ten sons of Haman, Es.9.8.

Adam, ăd'am [red, hence the earth], the first man, created in the image of God, Ge. 1. 27;—put into the garden of Eden, 2.15;—gives names to all terrestrial creatures, 19;—obtains a help-meet, 22;—prohibited from eating of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, 17;—violates the divine law, and is banished from paradise, 3.6,24;—his age and death, 5.5;—all dead in him, as involved in his transgression, Ro. 5. 12–19; 1 Co. 15. 21, 22;—a type of Christ, the second Adam, 45. The name given, in one instance, to both of our first parents, Ge.5.2.

Adam, ăd'am, a city which was situated in the valley of the Jordan, 36 miles north of Jericho, Jos.3.16; 1 Ki.7.46.

Adamant, the same hard and precious stone which we call a diamond, Ex.28.18;—translated diamond, Je.17.1;—the prophet's forehead compared to, Eze.3.9;—wicked men's hearts, Zec. 7. 12;—used to convey an idea of extreme hardness or obduracy.

Adami, ăd'da-mi [red earth], a city near the border of Naphtali, Jos.19.32;—called also ADAMAH, 36.

Adar, ăd'ar [large], (1) The name of the twelfth month of the Jewish sacred year, and the sixth of their civil, agreeing to our February, Ezr. 6. 15. — (2) A contracted form (Jos.15.3) of the name of the place elsewhere called HAZAR-ADDAR, Nu.34.4.

Adbeel, ăd-bē'el [miracle of God], the third of the twelve sons of Ishmael, Ge.25.13; 1 Ch.1.29.

Add, to join, De.4.2; Ac.2.41; 2 Pe.1.5;—to increase, Pr.16.23;—to bestow, Ge.30.24;—to proceed to utter, De.5.22.

Addar, ăd'dar, a son of Bela, and grandson of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 8. 3; — elsewhere called ARD, Ge.46.24.

Adder, a venomous serpent, brought forth alive, and not hatched from an egg. It is smaller and shorter than the snake, and has black spots on its back. It, and all serpents in general, are *charmed* by music. The *deaf* adder mentioned, probably means one so full of venom as to be insensible to sweet sounds, Ps.58.4;—the name *adder* is used as the translation of four different Heb. words. In Ge.49.7 it denotes the *cerastes*, a serpent of the *viper* tribe. In Ps.58.4, and 91.13, it probably denotes an *asp*.

Addi, ăd'dī, the father of Melchi (= Maaseiah, 2 Ch.34.8) in the maternal ancestry of Christ, Lu.3.28.

Addon, ăd'don [lord], a city of the Babylonish empire, Ne.7.61.

Adiel, ăd'ī-el [ornament of God], (1) One of the posterity of the patriarch Simeon, 1 Ch.4.36.—(2) The father of Azmaveth, 1 Ch. 27. 25. — (3) A priest, the father of Maasiai, 1 Ch.9.12.

Adin, ăd'din, the head of one of the Israelitish families, Ezr.2.15.

Adithaim, ăd-ī-thā'im, a town in the plain of Judah, Jos.15.36.

Adjure, to bind by an oath, under the penalty of a curse, Jos. 6. 26; Mar. 5. 7;—to charge solemnly, Mat.26.63; Ac.19.13.

Adlai, ăd-lā'ī or ăd'la-i, the father of Shaphat, who was herdsman under David, 1 Ch.27.29.

Admah, ăd'mah, one of the five cities in the vale of Siddim, Ge.10.19. *See* SODOM and SALT SEA.

Admatha, ăd'ma-tha, the third-named of the seven princes or courtiers of Xerxes, Es.1.14.

Administration, those to whom the care of public affairs is committed, 1 Co.12.5; 2 Co.9.12.

Admiration, high esteem, Jude 16; Re.17.6.

Admonish, to warn a brother of a fault; our duty, Le.19.17; Mat.18.15; Lu.17.3,4; 2 Th.3.15; He.3.13;—how to act when admonition is neglected, Mat.18.16,17.

Adnah, ăd'nah, (1) A chiliarch of the tribe of Manasseh, 1 Ch.12.20.—(2) A general under Jehoshaphat, 2 Ch.17.14.

Ado, trouble, bustle, Mar.5.39.

Adonibezek, a-don'ī-bē'zek [lord of Bezek], took seventy kings captive, and cut off their thumbs and great toes, and fed them with crumbs from his table, Ju.1.7;—fled from the armies of Israel, but was caught and disabled by having his thumbs and great toes cut off, 1.6;—died at Jerusalem, 7.

Adonijah, ăd-o-nī'jah [my Lord is Jehovah], (1) David's fourth son, born while his father reigned over Judah only, 2 Sa. 3.4;—claims the kingdom, 1 Ki.1.5;—put to death, 2.13–25.—(2) One of the Levites sent to assist in teaching the law, 2 Ch.17.8.—(3) A chief Israelite after the captivity, Ne. 10. 16; elsewhere called Adoniram, Ezr.2.13; 8.13.

Adonikam, ăd-o-nī'kam, Ne.7.18.

Adoniram, ăd-o-nī'ram [lord of height], the receiver-general of the imports in the time of David, Solomon, and Rehoboam;—stoned when collecting tribute for Rehoboam, 1 Ki. 12. 18; 4. 6, 14; 2 Sa. 20. 24;—called ADORAM, 1 Ki.12.18; also HADORAM, 2 Ch.10.18.

Adoni-Zedek, a-don'ī-zē'dek [lord of justice], king of Jerusalem, then called Zedek;—enters into alliance with five other kings to oppose Joshua, Jos.10.3–5;—the sun stood still a whole day till Joshua discomfited them, 12–14.

Adoption (NATURAL), an act by which one takes another into his family, and treats him as his own child;—thus Pha-

raoh's daughter adopted Moses, Ex.2.10; Mordecai adopted Esther, Es.2.7;—adoption was confined to sons.

Adoption (NATIONAL), by which God takes a whole people to be his visible church, and to enjoy many privileges, Ro.9.4.

——— (SPIRITUAL), consists in God's receiving sinners into his family of grace, and constituting them his sons, 2 Co.6.18; —preceded by the new birth, Jn.1.12,13;—is of God's grace, Eze.16.6; 36.26–28; Ep. 1.5,6;—faith instrumental in it, Ga.3.7,26; —bestowed through Christ, Jn.1.12; Ga.4. 4,5; Ep.1.5.—*Marks* of adoption;—renunciation of all former masters, Is.26.13;—love to God, 1 Jn.4.7;—the spirit and practice of prayer, Ga.4.6;—the Holy Spirit witnessing of it, Ro.8.16; 2 Co.1.22;—looking daily up to God for instruction, Ps.25. 4,5;—obedience to his will, Mat.7.21;—longing for the heavenly inheritance, Ro. 2.7; 2 Co.4.18.—*Privileges* of the adopted; —God is their Father, 2 Co.6.18;—made heirs of God, Ro.8.17;Ga.4.7;Re.21.7;Mat. 25.40; Jn.20.17; 1 Co. 9. 5;—Christ is their brother, He. 2. 11;—the Spirit is their leader, Ro.8.14;—God gives them a new name, Is.56.5; Re.2.17; 3.12; 14.1;—a new spirit, Ro. 8. 15;—instruction, Ps. 32. 8;—protection, Ps. xxxiv.;—provision, Is.33.16; Pr.10.3;—guidance, Is.58.11;—correction, De.8.5; 2 Sa.7.14; Pr.3.11,12; He.12.6–11; —access in prayer, Ps.34.15,17;—a guard of angels, He.1.14;—a glorious inheritance, Mat.13.43; Ro.8.17; Ga.3.29;4.7; Ep.3.6.—*Duties* of the adopted;—they are bound to love their heavenly Father, De.6.5;—to venerate and honour him, Mal.1.6;—to obey him, Je.7.23; 1 Pe.1.14;—to filial and confident reliance on him, Mat 6.26,32;—to love their brethren, 1 Jn.4.7;—to seek after holiness, 2 Co.6.17,18; Phi.2.15; 1 Jn. 3.2,3.

——— (GLORIOUS), in which the saints, being raised from the dead, are, at the last day, solemnly owned to be the children of God, and enter into heaven, Ro.8.23.

Adoraim, ad-o-ra'im, a town in the south-west of Judah, 2 Ch.11.9.

Adoram, a-do'ram, David's tribute-gatherer, 2 Sa.20.24; elsewhere called ADONIRAM.

Adoration, the holy and reverent ascription of divine honours to God, Ps.104.1–6; 102.25–27; Is.6.1–3; 40.22; Re.4.11; 5.12;19. 1–6.

Adorn, to deck or beautify, Is.61.10;Je.31. 4; Lu.21.5; 1 Ti.2.9; 1 Pe.3.3,5; Re.21.2.

Adrammelech, ăd-răm'me-lek [glory of the king], (1) Son of Sennacherib, king of Assyria;—he and his brother murder their father, 2 Ki. 19. 37.—(2) An idol of this name worshipped by the inhabitants of Sepharvaim, 2 Ki.17.31.

Adramyttium, ăd-ra-mit'tĭ-um, a maritime city of Mysia, in Asia Minor, opposite the island Lesbos, and about 80 miles north of Smyrna, Ac.27.2. It was famous for its shipping trade. It is now called *Adramyt*, with about 1500 houses.

Adria, ā'drĭ-ah, the sea on the east of Italy, called the Adriatic, or the Gulf of Venice, Ac.27.27. In St. Paul's time it embraced that part of the Mediterranean between Crete and Sicily.

Adriel, ā'dri-el [flock of God], the son of Barzillai, married Merab, the daughter of Saul, after she was promised to David, 1 Sa.18.19;—had five sons by her, who were slain, in revenge for the cruelty of their grandfather, by the Gibeonites, 2 Sa.21.8,9.

Adullam, a-dul'lam, a city in the lowlands of Judah, south-west of Jerusalem, Jos. 15.35;—Joshua killed the king of, 12.15; —rebuilt by Rehoboam, 2 Ch.11.7;—to be taken and plundered, Mi.1.15. It was a small town for four hundred years after Christ, but even its ruins are not found.

———, THE CAVE OF, in which David and his men concealed themselves from Saul, 1 Sa. 22. 1, 2; 2 Sa. 23. 13. Some identify it with the Cave of Khureitûn, near Bethlehem.

Adultery, uncleanness between a man and woman, one or both married,—forbidden, Ex.20.14; Le.18.20; De.5.18;—punishable with death, Le.20.10; De.22.22;—will be punished by God, Mal. 3. 5; 1 Co. 6. 9; He. 13.4;—not to be committed in thought, Mat.5.28;—the temporal evils of it, &c., Pr.6.26,32;—motives to avoid it, 5.15;6.32; —idolatry so called, Je. 3. 2; 13.27; Eze.23. 37; and also unbelief and irreligion, Mat.12. 39; 16.4; Mar.8.38;—of David with Bathsheba, 2 Sa.11.2, &c.;—at one period held by heathens as a great sin, Ge.20.9;—God appointed certain means for detecting it in suspected persons among the Jews, Nu. 5.12–31. There is no instance on record of the actual application of the means.

Adummim, a-dum'mim [red or bloody], a mountain and city of Jericho, in the tribe of Benjamin;—infested with robbers, Jos.15.7;18.17;—parable of the good Samaritan founded on it, Lu.10.30–36.

Advantage, gain, benefit, Job 35.3;Ro.3.1; 1 Co.15.32.

Advent of Christ, or his second coming, predictions of, Mat.16.27; 25.31;26.64;Mar. 8.38; 14.62; Jn.14.3; Ac.1.11; 1 Th.4.16;—*called* his appearing, 1 Ti. 6. 14; 2 Ti.4.1; 1 Pe.1.7;—his day, 1 Co.1.8; Phi.1.6,10; —when he comes, it is to judge the world, Mat. 16. 27; 25. 31, 32; Ac. 17. 31; 2 Ti. 4. 1; Jude 14, 15; Re. 20. 11. The coming of Christ refers, in some instances, to the destruction he brought on Jerusalem and the Jewish nation by the Romans, and which had been predicted as a punish-

ment of their inveterate unbelief, Mat.24. 29,30; Mar.13.24–31; Lu.21.25–38.

Adventure, hazard, De.28.56;Ju.9.17;Ac. 19.31.

Adversary, an enemy or opposer, Ex.23. 22;Is.50.8;—to be appeased, Mat.5.25;Lu. 12.58;—Satan so called, 1 Pe.5.8.

Adversity, distress, 2 Sa.4.9;Ps.31.7;—how to behave under. *See* AFFLICTIONS.

Advertise, inform, Nu.24.14; Ru.4.4.

Advice, counsel, to be asked in cases of difficulty, Pr.11.14;13.10;15.22;20.18;—the advantages of it, 27.5;—to be given by a friend, Ps. 55. 14; Pr. 27. 9. *See* ADMONITION.

Advocate, one who pleads the cause of another;—Christ is our advocate with the Father, Ro.8.34;He.7.25;9.24; 1 Jn.2.1;Jn. xvii. The word rendered 'Comforter' in Jn.14.16; 15.26; 16.7, is the same as that elsewhere rendered 'Advocate.' *See* INTERCESSION.

Æneas, e-nē'as, a paralytic of Lydda, healed by Peter, Ac.9.33,34.

Ænon, e'non [fountain], a place near Salim where John baptized, Jn.3.23.

Affairs, concerns, Ps. 112. 5; Ep. 6. 21, 22; 2 Ti.2.4.

Affection, love, zeal, 1 Ch.29.3; Ro. 1. 31; Col.3.2.

———, warm attachment;—remarkable expressions of, Ge.37.35;42.38;Ex.32. 32; 2 Sa. 18. 33; 19.9; 2 Co. 12. 15; Phi. 2. 17; 1 Th.2.8;—of the wicked of unnatural, Ro. 1.31; 2 Ti.3.3. *See* LOVE and CHARITY.

Affections, to be set on heavenly things, Col.3.2;—should be set on the commandments of God, Ps.19.8–10; 119.97,167;—on the house of God, 1 Ch.29.3; Ps.26.8;84.1, 2;—on the people of God, Ps.16.3; 1 Th.2. 8;—God gives up wicked men to vile affections, Ro.1.26;—they who are Christ's have crucified such, Ro.6.6; Ga.5.24.

Affinity, agreement, connection with, 2 Ch. 18.1;—relation by marriage, in contradistinction from consanguinity, relation by blood or birth;—Solomon made affinity with Pharaoh by espousing his daughter, 1 Ki.3.1;—not to be formed between believers and heathen infidels, 2 Co.6.14,15; Eze.9.14.

Affliction, calamity, misery, or sorrow—the natural inheritance of sinful man, Job 5.6,7;14.1;—under the appointment of God, 2 Ki.6.33;Job 2.10;5.17,18;Is.45.7;Ps.66.11; Am. 3. 6; Mi. 6. 9;—the righteous consequence and punishment of sin, Ge.3.17; 18.25; Job4.7; Is.59.2; Je.5.25; La.3.33,39; —its degree not proportioned in this life to men's guilt, Ec.9.2;Lu.13.1,&c.;—sometimes the immediate and visible punishment of sin, 2 Sa.12.14; Is.57.17; Da.4.30–33; 5.30; Ac. 12. 23; 13. 10, 11; 1 Co. 11. 30;—sometimes suffered in consequence of the discharge of duty, Ge.39.20;Ps.69.5,7;Mat. 10. 17, 18, 22; 24.9;—not a mark of God's anger to his people, but of his love, Pr.3. 12; Ps.119.75; 1 Co.11.32;He.12.6–11;Re.3. 19;—for the improvement of virtue and the trial of faith, De.8.5; Job 5.17; Ps.66.10; 78. 34;94.12;119.67,71,75;Pr.3.11;Ec.7.3;Is.26. 9,16;48.10; Je.2.30; Zep.3.7; Ro.5.3;He.12. 5,10; 1 Pe.1.6;—is sometimes the means of bringing transgressors to a sense of duty, De.8.5,6; 2Ch.33.11;Job5.17;36.8;Ps.78.34; 94.12; 119.67,71,75; Pr.3.11; Ec.7.3;Is.26.9, 16; Je.2.30; Zep.3.7; Ro.5.3; He.12.5;—oft terminate in bringing present good, Ge.50. 20; Ex.1.11,12;Je.24.5,6;—to be borne with patience, Pr.24.10; 2 Ti.2.3;4.5;—instances of such behaviour, 1 Sa.3.18; Job 1.21,22; Ac. 5. 41; 16. 25; 2 Co. 7. 4; He. 10. 34;—less than we deserve, Ezr.9.13;Ps.103.10;130.3; —afflictions of persons better than we have been, greater than ours, 1 Co.4.9; 2 Co.4. 11; Ja.5.10; 1 Pe. 5. 9;—especially those of Jesus Christ, Ro.8.17; 2 Co.4.10; 2 Ti.2.12; He. 12. 3; 1 Pe. 2. 21; 4. 13;—God supports the righteous under them, Ps.9.9;34.19;37. 24;41.3; 55.22; Pr.24.16; La.3.31, &c.; 1 Co. 10.13; 2 Co.12.8; 2 Ti.3.11; 2 Pe.2.9;—*useful*, in trying our faith and obedience, Ge. 22.1,2; Ex. 15. 23–25; De. 8. 2, 16; 1 Pe.1.7; Re.2.10;—in teaching us the will of God, Ps.119.71; Is.26.9; Mi.6.9;—in preventing departures from God, Job 34.31,32; Is.10. 20;Eze.14.10,11;—in leading to seek God in prayer, Ju.4.3; 2 Ch.14.11; Je.31.18; La. 2.17–19; Ho.5.15; Jonah 2.1;—in leading to confess sin, Nu.21.7; Ps.32.4,5; 51.3–5; —in humbling, De.8.3,16; 2 Ch.7.13,14;La. 3.19,20;—in purifying, Ex.7.2,3;Is.1.25,26; Je.9.6,7; Mal.3.2,3;—an abundant recompense will be made for them, Mat.5.10; Lu.6.22;Ro.8.18; 2 Co.4.17;Ja.1.12; 1 Pe.1. 7;2.19;3.14;4.13;Re.2.10;7.13–17;—we may ask in prayer to know the cause, Job 6.24; 10.2;13.23,24; Ps.44.24;88.14;—we may desire, and pray for deliverance out of them, 2 Ki.20.1; 2 Ch.33.12;Ps.6.1; 7.1;18.3;25.17, 22; 39.10; Is.64.9–12; Je.17.14; Mat. 26. 39; 2 Co. 12. 8; Ja. 5. 13;—encouragements to saints under affliction, Ps.27.5,6; 34.19,20; Pr.12.13; Is.25.4;43.2;49.13; Je.31.13;39.17, 18; 2 Co.1.3,4;7.6;Re.3.10.—*Duties* resulting from: *submission*, 1 Sa.3.18; 2 Ki.20. 19; Job 1.21; Ja.1.4; *imitation* of Christ, He.12.1–3; 1 Pe.2.21–23; *acknowledge the justice of*, Ne.9.33; Job 2.10; Is.64.5,6; Mi. 7.9;—how to behave to those who suffer them, 2 Ki.8.29; Job 2.11; 6.14; 16.5; 30.25; Ps.35.13; Is.58.7,&c.; Mat.25.35; Ro.12.15; 2 Ti. 1. 16–18; He. 13. 3; Ja.1.27.—Afflicted saints: *Joseph*, Ge.39.20–23; *Moses*, He. 11.25; *Eli*, 1 Sa.3.18; *Nehemiah*, Ne.1.4; *Job*, Job 1. 20–22; *David*, 2 Sa. 12. 15–23; *Paul*, Ac. 20. 22–24; *apostles*, 1 Co. 4. 13; 2 Co.6.4–10.

Afoot, on foot, in action, Mar.6.33; Ac.20. 13.

Afore, sooner in time, before, Ro.1.2;9.23; Ep.3.3.

Afraid, fearful, terrified, Le.26.6; Job 11. 19; Ps.56.3; Mar.5.15.

Agabus, ăg'a-bus, came with others from Judea to Antioch while Paul and Barnabas were there, and announced an approaching famine, Ac.11.28;—and the sufferings of Paul at Jerusalem, 21.10.

Agag, ā'gag, (1) A king of Amalek, spared by Saul, 1 Sa. 15. 9;—put to death by Samuel, 32.—(2) The king of one of the hostile neighbouring nations at the time of the exodus, Nu.24.7.

Agagite, the name of the nation to which Haman belonged, Es.3.1,10; 8.3,5.

Agape, the church of the first ages was accustomed to connect the *love feast*, called by the Greeks *agape*, with the celebration of the Lord's supper in commemoration of the last meal Christ partook of with his disciples before the institution of that ordinance—Ac. 2. 46; 1 Co. 11. 20–22; Jude 12; 2 Pet.2.13, are supposed to refer to. After the close of the fourth century this feast was gradually given up.

Agar, a'gar, the Greek form of the name HAGAR, used allegorically to illustrate the dispensation given from Mount Sinai, Ga. 4.24.

Agate, or RUBY, a precious stone, almost transparent, sometimes beautiful, representing trees, rivers, clouds, &c., Ex.28. 19; Is. 54. 12; Eze. 27. 16, set in the high-priest's breast-plate, Ex.28.19.

Age, the whole of man's life, Ge. 47. 28; times past, present, and to come, Ep.2.7; 3.5; great respect paid to the aged, Le. 19.32; Job 32.4. *See* OLD AGE.

Agee, ăg'e-e [fugitive], a Hagarite, 2 Sa. 23.11.

Ages, past times, Col.1.26;—future times, Ep.2.7; 3.5,21.

Ago, a long time since, 1 Sa.9.20; Is.22.11; Mat.11.21; Ac.10.30.

Agony, the awful and mysterious conflict endured by Christ, Lu.22.44.

Agreement, a compact, a bargain, 2 Ki.18. 31; Is.28.15; Da.11.6; 2 Co.6.16.

Agrippa, a-grip'pah, son and successor of Herod III. who is mentioned in Ac.12.1;—was king of several of the eastern provinces of the Roman empire;—hears Paul plead, Ac. 26. 1, &c.;—declares himself almost a Christian, 28. *See* HEROD.

Ague, a periodical disease, consisting of alternate fits of shivering cold and burning heat, Le.26.16.

Agur, ā'gur, his confession, Pr.30.1;—his prayer, 8,9.

Ahab, a'hab [father's brother], (1) The seventh king of Israel, succeeds his father Omri, 1 Ki.16.29;—marries Jezebel, 31;—defeats Benhadad, 20. 20, 29;—takes him prisoner and dismisses him, 33;—reproved for it, 35;—takes the vineyards of Naboth, 21.15;—repents, 27;—his death, 22.37.—(2) A false prophet who deceived the Jews at Babylon;—his death foretold, Je.29.21,22.

Aharah, a-här'ah, the third son of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 8. 1;—elsewhere called EHI, Ge.46.21; AHIRAM, Nu. 26.38; and AHER, 1 Ch.7.7.

Ahasai, a-hăs'a-i, a form of *Ahaz*, Ne. 11.13.

Ahasbai, a-hăs'ba-i, father of one of David's warriors, 2 Sa.23.34; called UR in the parallel passage, 1 Ch.11.35.

Ahasuerus, a-hăs-u-ē'rus, the Hebrew form of Xerxes, (1) Astyages of profane history, father of Darius the Mede, Da.9. 1.—(2) CAMBYSES, son and successor of Cyrus (B.C. 529), king of Persia, during whose reign the building of the temple was suspended, Ezr. 4. 6, 7.—(3) Probably the famous XERXES, the second son of Darius Hystaspes, whom he succeeded on the throne;—his feast, Es.1.1,&c.;—dismisses Vashti, 13;—marries Esther, 2.17;—makes a decree against the Jews, 3.11;—allows them to defend themselves, 8.7; his greatness, 10.1, &c.

Ahava, a-hā'vah, a small river of Mesopotamia, where the Jews assembled their second company under Ezra before setting out for Jerusalem, and where a solemn fast was observed, Ezr.8.15–21.

Ahaz, ā'haz [possessor], the eleventh king of Judah, succeeds his father Jotham, 2 Ki. 16. 1; 2 Ch. 28. 1;—distressed by the Syrians and the king of Israel, 5;—encouraged by Isaiah, Is.7.1, &c.;—applies to the king of Assyria, 2 Ki.16.7; 2 Ch.28. 16;—makes an altar like to one he saw at Damascus, 2 Ki. 16. 10;—Isaiah, Hosea, and Micah prophesied in his reign;—his death B.C. 726, after a reign of sixteen years, 20; 2 Ch.28.27;—was refused a burial in the royal sepulchre, 2 Ch.xxviii.; Is.vii.

Ahaziah, a-ha-zī'ah [Jehovah sustains], (1) The sixth king of Judah, succeeds his father Jehoram, 2 Ki.8.24; 2 Ch.22.1;—called JEHOAHAZ, 2 Ch.21.17, and AZARIAH, 2 Ch.22.6;—joins Joram king of Israel in his wars with the Syrians, 5;—slain by Jehu, 2 Ch.22.9.—(2) The eighth king of Israel, succeeds his father Ahab, 1 Ki.22. 40;—consults Baalzebub, 2 Ki. 1. 2;—reproved by Elijah, 4;—sends a force to seize him, 9;—his death, 17.

Ahban, ăh'ban, one of the two sons of Abishur, 1 Ch.2.29.

Aher, ā'her, a descendant of Benjamin, 1 Ch.7.12;—the same person as Aharah, 1 Ch.8.1.

Ahi, ā'hī, son of Shamer, 1 Ch.7.34;—also a son of Abdiel, 1 Ch.5.15.

Ahiah, a-hī'ah [brother of the Lord], another form of AHIJAH, supposed by some to be same as Ahimelech, 1 Sa.14.3; 1 Ki. 4.3; 1 Sa.22.9,11,20.

Ahiam, a-hī'am, one of David's thirty heroes, 2 Sa.23.33.

Ahiezer, a-hī-ē'zer, (1) Chief of the tribe of Dan at the exodus, Nu.1.12.—(2) Chief of the Benjamite warriors that repaired to David at Ziklag, 1 Ch.12.3.

Ahihud, a-hī'ud, 1 Ch.8.7;—also another, Nu.34.27.

Ahijah, a-hī'jah [brother of Jehovah], (1) The prophet of Shiloh, 1 Ki. 14. 2;—addresses Jeroboam, 11.29;—prophesies concerning his son, 14.5.—(2) Son of Bela, 1 Ch.8.7.—(3) Son of Jerahmeel, 1 Ch.2.25.—(4) High-priest in time of Saul, 1 Sa.14. 3,18.—(5) One of David's heroes, 1 Ch.11. 36.—(6) A Levite, 1 Ch.26.20.—(7) One of Solomon's secretaries, 1 Ki.4.3.

Ahikam, a-hī'kam, son of Shaphan and father of Gedaliah, 2 Ki.25.22; Je.40.5–16;—sent by Josiah to consult the prophetess Huldah concerning the newly discovered book of the law, 2 Ki.22.12; 2 Ch.34.20.

Ahilud, a-hī'lud, 2 Sa.8.16.

Ahimaaz, a-him'a-ăz [brother of anger], (1) The son and successor of Zadok the high-priest;—performed important services for David during his son's rebellion, 2 Sa. 15.27,36; 17.17;—runs swiftly, and reports the victory, 18.27,28.—(2) Father of Ahinoam, wife of king Saul, 1 Sa.14.50.

Ahiman, a-hī'man, one of the three famous giants of the race of Anak, Nu.13.22.

Ahimelech, a-him'e-lĕk [brother of the king], great-grandson of Eli, and brother of Ahia, whom he succeeds as the twelfth high-priest;—supplies David with food, when he fled from Saul, 1 Sa.21.1–6;—gives him the sword of Goliath, 9;—is accused by Doeg, 22.9;—brought before Saul, 11;—he and other eighty-five persons in the priest's office slain by Doeg, 18.

Ahimoth, ā'hī-moth or a-hī'moth, 1 Ch.6. 25.

Ahinadab, a-hin'a-dab, one of the twelve purveyors for Solomon's household, 1 Ki. 4.14.

Ahinoam, a-hin'o-am [brother of grace], (1) The daughter of Ahimaaz, and wife of king Saul, 1 Sa.14.50.—(2) A Jezreelitess, the first wife of David, 1 Sa.25.43;27.3;—she was the mother of his eldest son Amnon, 2 Sa.3.2.

Ahio, a-hī'o, son of Abinadab, 2 Sa.6.3.

Ahira, a-hī'rah, Nu.1.15; 2.29; 7.78,83.

Ahiram, a-hī'ram, a son of Bela and grandson of Benjamin, Nu. 26. 38;—the same with AHARAH, 1 Ch.8.1; AHER, 1 Ch.7.12; EHI, Ge.46.21.

Ahisamach, a-his'a-măk, father of Aholiab the Danite, Ex.35.34; 38.23.

Ahishahar, a-hī-shā'har or a-hī'sha-har, son of Bilhan, 1 Ch.7.10.

Ahishar, a-hī'shar, the officer who was 'over the household' of Solomon, 1 Ki.4.6.

Ahithophel, a-hit'o-fel [brother of foolishness], a native of Giloh, famed for his wisdom, 2 Sa.15.12;—he was of the council of David, 1 Ch.27.33;—his counsel rejected, 2 Sa. 17. 1;—hangs himself, 23;—his son Eliam one of David's body-guard, 2 Sa. 23.34.

Ahitub, a-hī'tub [brother of goodness], (1) The son of Phinehas, and grandson of Eli, succeeds his father in the office of the high-priesthood, 1 Sa.14.3;22.9.—(2) A descendant of Amariah, of the line of Ithamar. 1 Ch.6.7; 8.52.

Ahlab, äh'lab, a city belonging to the tribe of Ashur, Ju.1.31.

Ahlai, äh'lāi, daughter of Sheshan, 1 Ch.2. 31,34,35.

Ahoah, a-hō'ah, one of the sons of Bela, the son of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 8. 4; called also AHIAH, 7;—his descendants called AHOHITES, 2 Sa.23.9,28.

Aholah, a-hō'lah [a tent], and AHOLIBAH, a-hol'ib-ah [my tent in her], two symbolical names given to Judah and Samaria, under the figure of an idolatrous harlot, Eze.23. 4,36.

Aholiab, a-hō'lī-ab, one of the two artificers in the precious metals at the erection of the tabernacle, Ex.35.34; 36.1,2.

Aholibamah, a-ho-lī-bā'mah [tent of the height], the grand-daughter of Zibeon, and wife of Esau, Ge.36.2,25. She is also called JUDITH, which probably was her proper personal name, Ge.26.34.

Ahumai, a-hū'ma-i [brother of water, *i.e.* dwelling near it], a descendant of Judah, 1 Ch.4.2.

Ahuzam, a-hū'zam [their possession], one of the sons of Ashur, 1 Ch.4.6.

Ahuzzath, a-huz'zath [possession], the 'king's friend' of Abimelech, Ge.26.26.

Ai, ā'i [ruin], (1) A city near Bethel, and about ten miles north of Jerusalem;—the Israelites defeated before it, Jos. 7. 5;—taken and destroyed, 8.3–27;—called also *Aiath*, Is.10.28; and *Aija*, Ne.11.31. Its ruins still seen on top of a ridge east of Bethel.—(2) A city of the country of Moab, taken and pillaged by the Chaldeans, Je. 49.3.

Aijalon or AJALON, ăd'ja-lon [deer, or of oaks], (1) A city of the tribe of Dan, near Bethshemesh, Jos.19.42; 21.24; Ju.1.35;—being on the very frontiers of the two kingdoms it is spoken of sometimes as in Ephraim, 1 Ch. 8. 69, and sometimes as in Judah and Benjamin, 2 Ch. 11. 10;—also a valley near that town, Jos. 10. 12, now *Merj Ibn 'Omeir*, Ju. 1. 35.—(2) A city in the tribe of Zebulun, Ju.12.12.

Ailed, in pain or sickness, Ge.21.17; Ju.18. 23; Ps.114.5.

Ain [a fountain], (1) A city in the tribe of Judah, Jos.15.32; afterward of Simeon, 19.7; 21.16.—(2) The great fountain of the Orontes, now called Ain el-Asy, about 10 miles south-west of Riblah, Nu.34.2.

Air, an elastic fluid surrounding the earth to the height of about forty-five miles. It has a considerable weight at the surface of the sea, and gradually diminishes in the higher regions. Its weight is equal to a column of quicksilver about thirty inches in height, or a column of water thirty-three feet high. Air is necessary for man's existence, and of all animals and plants. In it clouds and vapours float; and air in motion is wind, to keep it pure, 2 Sa. 21.10; Job 41.16; Ac.22.23; 1 Co.9.26; 14.9.

Air, 'Prince of the power of the,' Satan, so designated as ruling over the spirits that dwell and rule in the atmosphere, Ep.2.2.

Akkub, ăk'kub, the contracted form of *Jacob*.—(1) One of the Levites who kept the gate of the temple, 1 Ch.9.17;Ezr.2.42. —(2) Head of one of the families of the Nethinim, Ezr.2.45.—(3) A descendant of David, 1 Ch.3.24.

Akrabbim, ăk-răb'bim [scorpions], called also Maaleh-Akrabbim, *scorpion-height*, Jos.15.3, a chain of hills on the southern border of Palestine, close to the valley of the Arabah.

Alabaster, called *gypsum* or *sulphate of lime*, a substance from which pots and vessels for holding perfumes were made at Alabastron, in Egypt, hence the vessels were called by the Greeks *alabastrons*. At length, however, all boxes that contained odoriferous ointment were called *alabaster boxes*, although they were not made of the stone called alabaster. The expression used by Mark, 14.3, 'she brake the box,' means only that she opened or unsealed it.

Alammelech, a-lăm'me-lek, a city on the border of the tribe of Asher, Jos.19.26.

Alarm, sudden terror or danger, Nu.10.5, 7,9; 2 Ch.13.12; Je.4.19; 49.2; Zep.1.16.

Albeit, notwithstanding, although, Eze.13. 7; Phile.19.

Alemeth, ăl'e-meth, (1) The last of the nine sons of Becher, called ALAMETH, 1 Ch.7. 8.—(2) The first of the two sons of Jehoadah, 1 Ch.8.36.—(3) A sacerdotal city of the tribe of Benjamin, three miles north of Jerusalem, and near Anathoth, 1 Ch.6.60; —elsewhere called ALMON, Jos.21.18; now *Almit*.

Alexander, ăl-ex-ăn'der [helper of men], (1) A Jew, addresses the people at Ephesus, Ac.19.33.—(2) A convert who apostatized, 1 Ti.1.20; 2 Ti.4.14.—(3) The son of Simon, the Cyrenian, Mar.15.21.—(4) A Jew who took part against Peter and John, Ac.4.6.

Alexandria, ăl-ex-ăn'drĭ-a, a once famous city in Egypt, near the western branch of the Nile, where it flows into the Mediterranean; it derived its name from Alexander the Great, its founder, about 332 B.C. It was one of the most flourishing and celebrated cities of the world, the metropolis of the kings of Egypt, and long the grand seat of commerce and wealth;—Jews from it persecuted Stephen, Ac.6.9; —Apollos a native of it, 18.24;—in a ship belonging to it, Paul sailed for Rome, 27. 6. The modern Alexandria is built on the ruins of the ancient city, about 125 miles north of Cairo. It is the seat of an extensive and increasing commerce. Its population, of various nationalities, is above 40,000.

Alexandrians, Jews from Alexandria, Ac. 6.9.

Algum-trees, 2 Ch.2.8. *See* ALMUG.

Aliah, a-lī'ah, or ALVAH, the second named of the Edomitish chieftains descended from Esau, Ge.36.40; 1 Ch.1.51.

Alian, a-lī'an, or ALVAN, the first named of the five sons of Shobal, Ge.36.23; 1 Ch.1.40.

Aliant, an alien, a stranger, Job 19.15; Ps. 69.8.

Alien, a stranger or foreigner, one not having the rights and privileges of the citizens of the country in which he lives, Ex.18.3; De.14.21; Is.61.5; La.5.2; Ep.2. 12; He.11.34.

Alienate, estranged, Eze.23.17,18,22; Ep. 4.18; Col.1.21.

Alive, naturally, Ge.7.23; 12.12; 50.20;—spiritually, Lu.15.24,32; Ro.6.11,13.

All, every creature or person, Ge.42.11; Job 34.19;Ps.14.3, &c.;—frequently means only a great number, as Ex.9.6,19; Mat.3. 5; Lu.15.1; Ac.2.5.

All in All, Christ is, Ep.1.23; Col.3.11;—Christ is all in his people's *righteousness*, Ro.3.25;—*sanctification*, 1 Co.1.30;—*instruction*, 1 Jn.2.27;—*guidance*, Ps.73.24; —in *supplying* their wants, Phi.1.19;—in his *supreme* esteem, Ro.8.35.

Alledging, maintaining, Ac.17.3.

Allegory, a figurative mode of speech, consisting of metaphors analogous to a subject, instead of the subject itself; every parable is a kind of allegory. Paul applies the history of Hagar and Sarah spiritually, and in doing so, says, 'which things are allegorized,' *i.e.* are allegorically applied, Ga.4.24–31.

Allelujah, or HALLELUJAH [praise ye the Lord], to be met with at the beginning or end of several psalms, particularly in the 145th, and those which follow;—and in Re.19.1–6.

Alliance, any union or connection of in-

terests between persons, families, states, or corporations. Such alliances are occasionally referred to in Scripture by the term covenant, and were forbidden to exist between the Jews and their heathen neighbours, and, by consequence, believers are still prohibited from entering into them, Ex.23.32,33; 34.12,15; De.7.2,3; Ju. 2.2; Ezr.9.12; Is.8.11,12; 30.2; Ho.4.17; 12. 1;—believers not to contract such marriage alliances, 2 Co. 6. 14–17; 2 Ch. 19. 2; De.7.3,4; Ezr.9.2;—all avoidable alliances to be shunned, Nu. 16. 26; Ezr. 10. 11; Je. 51.45; 1 Co.5.9–11; 2 Th.3.6; 1 Ti.6.5; 2 Ti. 3.5;—evil results of, De.31.16,17; Jos.23. 12,13; Ju.2.1,3; 3.5,7; 2 Pe.2.18,19; Re. 18. 4. Examples: — Abraham, Ge. 14. 13; Isaac, 26.28; Gibeonites, Jos.ix.; Solomon and Hiram, 1 Ki. 5.12; Jehoshaphat and Ahaziah, 2 Ch. 20. 35; Zedekiah, Je. 37.7; Eze.17.15–17; &c.

Allied, to be connected or tied, Ne.13.4.

Allon, ăl'lon [an oak], (1) The son of Jedaiah, 1 Ch.4.37.—(2) A town on the border of Naphtali, Jos.19.33.

Allon-Bachuth, ăl'lon-băk'uth [oak of weeping], a place near Bethel, so called from a tree under which Jacob encamped, and where Deborah, Rebekah's nurse, was buried, Ge.35.8.

Allow, to yield or grant, Lu.11.48; Ac.24. 15; Ro.7.15.

Allowance, a pension, 2 Ki.25.30.

All-to, Ju.9.53, an old English word, meaning 'thoroughly' or 'completely.'

Allure, to entice by means, Ho.2.14; 2 Pe. 2.18.

Almighty, omnipotent, able to do all things;—applied to God, Ge. 17. 1; 35.11; 43.14, &c.;—applied to Christ, Re.1.8.

Almodad, al-mō'dad, the first named of the thirteen sons of Joktan, Ge.10.26; 1 Ch. 1.20.

Almon, ăl'mon. *See* ALEMETH.

Almon-Diblathaim, ăl'mon-dib-la-thā'im, the 51st station of the Israelites in the wilderness, Nu.33.46; probably same as BETH-DIBLATHAIM, Ge.48.22.

Almond-tree, resembling the peach-tree in its leaves and blossoms;—Jacob sent its fruit to Joseph, Ge.43.11;—the hoary locks of the aged compared to its white blossoms, Ec.12.5;—Aaron's rod of, Nu.17.8.

Almost persuaded to be a Christian, but not saved, Ac.26.28.

Alms-giving, recommended, De.15.7; Job 22.7;31.16; Eze.16.49; Lu.3.11; 11.41; Ep.4. 28; 1 Ti.6.18; He.13.16; 1 Jn.3.17;—must be accompanied with prayer, Is.58.7,9; Ac.10. 2,4;—will be rewarded, Ps.41.1; 112.9; Pr. 14.21;19.17; 22.9; 28.27; Mat.25.35; Lu.6.38; 14.14; 1 Ti.6.18,19; He.6.10;—the neglect of it will be punished, Job 20.19; Pr.21.13; Eze. 18. 12; Mat. 25. 41–46;—to be given chiefly to the pious and deserving, Ro.12. 13; 2 Co.9.1; Ga.6.10;—not to the idle, 2 Th. 3.10;—according to men's ability, Mar.12. 43; Ac.11.29; 1 Co.16.2; 2 Co.8.12; 1 Pe.4.11; —cheerfully and speedily, Pr.3.27; Ro.12.8; 2 Co. 8. 11; 9.7;—not from ostentation, Pr. 20.6; Mat. 6. 1;—proper to attend fasting, Is.58.7.

Almug, or ALMUG-TREE, which Solomon ordered from Tyre for the building of the temple; supposed to have been the cypress, but more probably it was the sandal-wood, 1 Ki.10.11,12.

Aloes, an odoriferous tree which grows about two feet high, and gives a very bitter gum;—employed in perfuming, Ps.45. 8; Pr.7.17;—and in embalming the bodies of the dead, Jn.19.39.

Aloof, at a distance, Ps.38.11.

Alpha and OMEGA, the first and the last letters of the Greek alphabet, applied to Christ to signify his eternal existence, and that he is the *All and in all* in the scheme of grace, Re.1.8,11; 21.6; 22.13.

Alpheus, al-fē'us, the Greek name, CLEOPHAS or CLEOPAS the Hebrew or Syrian name of the same person (comp. Jn.19.25; Lu.24.10).—(1) The father of James the Less, Mat.10.3; Mar.3.18, and husband of Mary, the sister-in-law of our Lord's mother, Jn.19.25; he was one of Christ's apostles, Mat. 10. 3; Lu. 6. 15.—(2) The father of Levi or Matthew, Mar.2.14.

Already, now, at this time, Ex.1.5; Mal.2. 2; Mat.17.12; Jn.3.18; Phi.3.16; Re.2.25.

Altar, structure built for offering thereon sacrifices to God, Ex.20.24;—*of burnt-offering*, or *brazen-altar*, made of shittim-wood, and overlaid with plates of brass, Ex. 27. 1, &c.; 38. 1;—Christ compared to it, He.13.10;—*of incense*, or the *golden-altar*, stood within the holy place; that of the tabernacle was made of shittim-wood, overlaid with plates of gold; that of Solomon's temple of cedar-wood, 1 Ki.6. 20; 7.48; Ex.30.1; 37.25; Le.16.18,19;—the offerings of the princes at its dedication, Nu.7.10;—*of brass*, in the temple of Solomon, 2 Ch.4.1;—set up after the captivity, Ezr.3.1, &c.

Altars, how to be made, Ex.20.24; De.27. 5;—how to be anointed or dedicated, Ex. 40.10; Le.8.10,11;—offerings at the dedication of, Nu.7.10;—erected for the worship of the true God, Ge.8.20; 12.7;13.4;22.9;26. 25; 33.20; 35.1, &c.; Ex.17. 15;—for idolatrous purposes to be destroyed, Ex.34.13; De.7.5; 12.2,3;—of Noah, Ge.8.20;—Abraham, 12.7,8;—Isaac, 26.25;—Jacob, 33.20; —Baalam, Nu. 23. 1, 14, 29;—Joshua, De. 27.4–7;—of Reubenites, Jos.22.10;—Gideon, Ju.6.26,27;—Samuel, 1 Sa.7.17;—Saul, 14. 35;—David, 2 Sa.24.18;—Elijah, 1 Ki. 18.31.

Alter, to change, exchange, Le.27.10; Ezr. 6.11,12; Ps.89.34; Lu.9.29.

Although, notwithstanding, Ex.13.17; Job 2.3; Je.31.32; Mar.14.29.

Altogether, completely, Nu.16.13;Ps.14.3; Jn.9.34; 1 Co.5.10.

Alush, a'lush, a station in the desert, Nu. 33.13.

Amad, a'măd [people of duration], a town near the border of Asher, Jos.19.26.

Amalek, ăm'a-lek [dweller in a valley], or AMALEKITES, a powerful people of Arabia Petrea, called 'the first of all the nations,' Nu.24.20;—supposed by some writers to be descended from Ham, the son of Noah;—defeated in the wilderness, Ex.17.8;—to be destroyed, 14; De.25.17;—plunder Ziklag, 1 Sa.30.1;—defeated by Saul, 14.48;15.7;—at last utterly destroyed, 1 Ch.4.41-43.

Amam, a'mam [gathering], a city in the south of Judah, Jos.15.26.

Amana, a-mā'nah or ăm'a-nah [a covenant], a peak of one of the mountains of Lebanon, mentioned in Ca.4.8.

Amariah, ăm-a-rī'ah, (1) One of the descendants of Aaron, 1 Ch. 6.7,52.—(2) A Levite, 1 Ch. 23.19.—(3) A 'chief-priest,' 2 Ch.19.11.—(4) Another high-priest, 1 Ch. 6.11; Ezr.7.3.—(5) A Levite, 2 Ch.31.15.—(6) The son of Hizkiah, Zep.1.1.—(7) The son of Shephatiah, Ne.11.4.—(8) One of the priests who returned with Zerubbabel from Babylon, Ne.10.3.

Amasa, a-mā'sah or ăm'a-sah [burden], the son of Ithra, and of Abigail, David's sister, 1 Ch. 2.17;—commands the army of Absalom, 2 Sa.17.25;—slain by Joab, 20.4.

Amasai, ăm-a-sā'i or a-măs'a-i, (1) The son of Elkanah, 1 Ch.6.25.—(2) Chief of the captains who joined David while he was in the wilderness, evading Saul, 12.18.—(3) One of the priests appointed to precede the ark on its removal from the house of Obed-Edom, 1 Ch.15.24.

Amazement, great wonder or perplexity, Ac.3.10; 1 Pe.3.6.

Amaziah, ăm-a-zī'ah [strength of Jehovah], (1) The eighth king of Judah, succeeds his father Jehoash, 2 Ki. 12.21; 2 Ch. 25.1;—defeats the Edomites, 2 Ki.14.7;—defeated by Jehoash, king of Israel, 12;—murdered, 19; 2 Ch.25.27.—(2) The idolatrous priest to the golden calves of Bethel, complained of, Am.7.10;—God's judgments upon him, 17.—(3) A Levite, 1 Ch.6.45.

Ambassador, a person sent to a foreign court as the representative of his king, 2 Ch.32.31;Pr.13.17;Is.18.2;30.4;33.7;Je.49.14;—Paul styles himself and his fellow-apostles ambassadors of Christ, 2 Co.5.20.

Ambassage, a public mission, Lu.14.32.

Amber, Hebrew *chasmil*, Eze.1.4;8.2. In these passages the reference is merely to the *colour* of amber, a beautiful bituminous resin, mostly of a yellow or orange colour; or as others, with more probability, suppose, the reference is to a metal composed of gold and copper, or silver, of a peculiarly dazzling brightness.

Ambition, desire of honour, reproved, Mat. 18.1; 20.20; Lu.22.24;—vanity of, Job 20.5-9;Ps.39.5;49.11-20;—punishment of, Pr. 17.19; Is. 14.12-15; Eze.31.10,11; Ob.3,4. Examples of: Ge.11.4;Nu.12.1,2; 2 Sa.15.4; 1 Ki.1.5; Is.22.15,16; 3 Jn.9.

Ambush, or AMBUSHMENT, soldiers or assassins secretly placed to assail their enemy unexpectedly, Jos. 8.2; Je. 51.12; 2 Ch.13.13.

Amen, a Hebrew word, which signifies *firm*, and metaphorically *faithful*. Our Saviour often uses it to express the truth of what he says; 'Amen, amen, I say unto you,' rendered in our translation, verily, verily, Jn.3.3,5;—all the promises of God are *amen* in Christ, that is, infallibly true and certain, 2 Co. 1.20;—Christ himself, the true and faithful prophet, is called the *Amen*, Re.3.14;—Jehovah is denominated the God of truth, (Hebrew) the God *Amen*, Is. 65.16. At the end of prayer it is used to signify our earnest *desire* and *assurance* to be heard;—amen, so be it, so it shall be, Nu.5.22; De.27.15; 1 Ki.1.36; 1 Ch.16.36; Ps.72.19; 89.52;Mat. 6.13; Re.22.20.

Amerce, to punish; a fine or penalty, De. 22.19.

Amethyst, a gem of purple colour, set in the breast-plate of the high-priest, Ex.28. 19;—in the foundation of the new Jerusalem, Re.21.20.

Ami, one of Solomon's servants, Ezr.2.57.

Amiable, lovely, or pleasing, Ps.84.1.

Amiss, wrong, criminally, 2 Ch.6.37;Da.3. 29; Lu.23.41; Ja.4.3.

Amittai, a-mit'tā or a-mit-tā'i, the father of Jonah, Jonah 1.1; 2 Ki.14.25.

Ammah, ăm'mah, a hill to the east of Gibeon, where Abner was defeated, 2 Sa. 2.24.

Ammi, ăm'mī [my people], a figurative name given to the people of Israel, Ho.2.1.

Ammiel, ăm'mī-el [people of God], (1) One of the twelve spies sent by Moses to explore the land of Canaan, Nu.13.12.—(2) Father of Machir, 2 Sa.9.4,5; 17.27.—(3) Father of Bathsheba, 1 Ch.3.5 (called also Eliam, 2 Sa.11.3).—(4) Sixth son of Obed-Edom, 1 Ch.26.5.

Ammihud, ăm'mī-hud, (1) The father of Elishama, Nu. 1.10; 2.18.—(2) Father of Shemuel, Nu. 34.20.—(3) Father of Talmai, king of Geshur, 2 Sa.13.37.—(4) Son of Omri, 1 Ch.9.4.

Amminadab, am-min'a-dab, (1) The father of Aaron's wife, Elisheba, Ex.6.23;—mentioned among the progenitors of Christ,

Mat.1.4.—(2) The son of Kohath, 1 Ch.6. 22.

Amminadib [attendants of the prince], a person whose chariots were proverbial for their swiftness, Ca.6.12.

Ammishaddai, ăm-mĭ-shăd'da-ī [people of the Almighty], father of Ahiezer, who was chief of the Danites at the exodus, Nu. 1.12.

Ammon, ăm'mon, another form of the name BEN-AMMI, the son of Lot, and the father of the Ammonites, Ge.19.38.

Ammonites, ăm'mon-ites, a people descended from Ben-Ammi, the son of Lot, who possessed the country on the east of the Jordan, and to the north-east of Moab;—the conquest of them forbidden to the Israelites, De.2.19;—not to be received into the congregation of Israel, 23.3;—oppress the Israelites, Ju. 10. 7;—conquered by Jephthah, 11.32;—by David, 2 Sa.10.14;12. 26;—by Jotham, 2 Ch.27.5;—the final conquest of them foretold, Eze.21.28;25.1;Je. 49. 1;—to be restored, 6;—God's judgments upon them, Am.1.13; Zep.2.8.

Amnon, ăm'non [faithful], (1) The eldest son of David by Ahinoam of Jezreel, 1 Ch.3.1; debauches his half-sister Tamar, 2 Sa. 13. 14;—slain by Absalom, 25.—(2) The first of the four sons of Shimon, 1 Ch. 4.20.

Amok, ā'mok, the father of Eber, and chief among the priests that returned from Babylon, Ne.12.7,20.

Amon, ā'mon [artificer], (1) The fifteenth king of Judah, succeeds Manasseh, 2 Ki. 21.19; 2 Ch. 33. 20;—murdered, 24; 2 Ki.21. 23.—(2) Governor of the city of Samaria in the time of Ahab, 1 Ki. 22. 26.—(3) The head of one of the families of the Nethinim, Ne.7.59;—called AMI, Ezr.2.57.

Amorites, ăm'o-rites, a tribe of the idolatrous Canaanites, sprung from Emor, the fourth son of Canaan, Ge.10.16; described as 'those who dwell in the mountains,' Nu.13.29, in contrast to the Canaanites or lowlanders;—many of them were of gigantic height, Am. 2. 9;—their iniquity not full in the time of Abraham, Ge.15.16;—to be utterly destroyed, De.20.17;—not wholly so in the time of the judges, Ju.1.34.

Amos, ā'moz or ā'mos [borne, a burden], One of the twelve minor prophets, contemporary with Hosea and Isaiah, and who lived about 780 years before Christ;—the son of Nahum (or Johanan), Lu.3.25.

Amoz [strong], the father of Isaiah, Is.1.1; 2 Ki.19.2,20; 20.1.

Amphipolis, ăm-fip'o-lis [around the city], a city of European Turkey, formerly the capital of Macedonia, situated on the river Strymon, which nearly surrounded it, from whence it took its name. It was distant about 33 miles from Philippi. It was founded about 470 years before Christ;—Paul and Silas passed through it, Ac.17. 1;—the Turks call it *Emboli*. It was called Popolia in the time of the Byzantine empire. A village of about 100 houses now occupies part of its site.

Amplias, ăm'plĭ-as, a Christian at Rome, beloved by Paul, Ro.16.8.

Amram, ăm'ram, (1) The son of Kohath, and the father of Aaron, Moses, and Miriam, Ex. 6. 20; 1 Ch. 6. 3;—died in Egypt aged 137 years, Ex.6.20.—(2) One of the 'sons' of Bani, Ezr.10.34.—(3) A descendant of Esau, 1 Ch.1.41.

Amraphel, ăm'ra-fel [keeper of the gods], the king of Shinar, one of the confederated monarchs who made war against the kings of Sodom, and captured Lot, Ge.14.1,&c.; —conquered by Abraham, 15.

Amzi, ăm'zī [strong], (1) A Levite, son of Bani, 1 Ch.6.46.—(2) A priest, Ne.11.12.

Anab, ā'nab, one of the cities in the mountains of Judah, Jos.11.21.

Anah, ā'nah, (1) The fourth of the sons of Seir, Ge. 36. 20, 29; 1 Ch. 1. 38.—(2) The second of the two sons of Zibeon, Ge.36. 18,24.

Anaharath, ăn-a-hā'rath, a city on the border of Issachar, Jos.19.19.

Anaiah, ăn-a-ī'ah, one of the assistants of Ezra in reading the law, Ne.8.4.

Anak, ā'nak [long-necked, *i.e.* a giant], the father of the Anakims, a race of giants;—had three sons, Jos.15.14;—their descendants, from their gigantic appearance, inspired with terror the spies who were sent to search and report on the land of Canaan, Nu. 14. 33;—the whole race cut off by Joshua, 11.21.

Anammelech, a-năm'me-lek, an idol worshipped by the people of Sepharvaim, 2 Ki.17.31.

Anan, a'nan [cloud], one of the chief Israelites that sealed the sacred covenant on the return from Babylon, Ne.10.26.

Ananiah, (1) The father of Maaseiah, Ne. 3.23.—(2) A town in the tribe of Benjamin, Ne.11.32.

Ananias, ăn-a-nī'as, the Greek form of the name ANANIAH, (1) A high-priest of the Jews, unjustly commands those who stood by to smite Paul, Ac. 23. 1–5;—went to Cæsarea to prosecute the apostle, 24. 1. —(2) A disciple of Christ who resided at Damascus;—the Lord Jesus appeared to him in a vision, and directed him to go to Saul of Tarsus for his instruction, Ac.9.10; —he objects the previous character of Saul, 13;—is again commanded, and obeys, 15–20.—(3) and Sapphira struck dead for endeavouring to impose upon the apostles, Ac.5.1, &c.

Anath, ā'nath [an answer, *i.e.* to prayer], father of Shamgar, Ju.3.31.

Anathema, strictly means something *set apart* or *separated;*—separation from the church, and from Christ, ANATHEMA MARANATHA, *accursed, our Lord cometh,* 1 Co. 16. 22;—Paul, while a Pharisee, wished himself anathematized, Ro.9.3;—blasphemers call Christ anathema, or accursed, 1 Co.12.3.

Anathoth, ăn'a-thoth [answers, *i.e.* to prayer], (1) A city of Benjamin, about three Roman miles north from Jerusalem;—given to the priests, 1 Ch. 6.60;—here Abiathar the priest was confined after he was deposed, 1 Ki.2.26;—the birthplace of Jeremiah, Je.1.1;—its inhabitants threatened, 11. 21;—now *Anata,* a miserable village of fifteen or twenty houses.—(2) The eighth of the nine sons of Becher, 1 Ch.7.8.—(3) One of the chief Israelites after the return from Babylon, Ne.10.19.

Ancestors, forefathers, predecessors, Le. 26.45.

Anchor, an instrument for fastening or stopping the course of a ship at sea;—cast from the ship in which Paul was, Ac.27. 30;—*hope* is the anchor of the soul, He. 6.19.

Ancient, of old time, De. 33. 15; Job 12.12; ANCIENTS, elders, Ps.119.100;—ANCIENT OF DAYS, a name given to Christ because of his eternal deity, Da.7.9,13.

Ancles, or ANKLES, joints of the feet or legs, Ac.3.7; Eze.47.3.

Andrew [manly], son of Jonas, and brother of Simon Peter, an apostle, attends Jesus, Jn. 1. 40;—called, Mat. 4. 18;—his answer about the loaves, Jn.6.8;—brings Greeks to Jesus, 12.22;—asks him about the signs of the times, Mar.13.3;—is with the disciples in the upper room, Ac.1.13.

Andronicus, an-dro-ni'kus or an-dron'ĭ-kus [man-conquering], a Jewish Christian, kinsman of Paul, and his fellow-prisoner, Ro.16.7.

Anem, ā'nem, a Levitical city of Issachar, near Bethel, 1 Ch.6.73;Jos.15.34;—is called EN-GANNIM, Jos.19.21; 21.29.

Aner, ā'ner, (1) A city of the half tribe of Manasseh, on the west of Jordan, and appears to be the same with Tannach, 1 Ch. 6. 70; Jos. 21. 25; Ju.1.27.—(2) A Canaanitish chief, Ge.14.13,24.

Angels [messengers], celestial spirits, said to be wise, good, and immortal, 2 Sa.14. 17,20; Ps. 103. 20; Mat. 25. 31; Lu. 20. 36; 1 Ti. 5. 21;—are created and imperfect beings, Job 4.18; Mat. 24. 36; 1 Pe.1.12;—are appointed as guardians of men, Ps.34. 7; 91.11; Ec.5.6; Mat.18.10; Ac.12.15; He. 1.14;—charged with folly, Job 4.18;—ignorant of the day of judgment, Mat.24. 36;—desire to know what the apostles knew, 1 Pe. 1. 12;—are in great numbers, De.33.2; Ps.68.17; Da.7.10; Mat.26.53;Lu. 2.13; He.12.22; Jude 14; Re.5.11;—are of great strength, Ps.103.20; 2 Pe. 2. 11;—of inconceivable activity, Ju. 13. 20; Is.6.2-6; Mat. 13. 49; 26.53;—have appeared in the form of man, Ge.18.1,2; 19.1-5; Ju.13.6,9-11; Lu.24.4;—are in the immediate presence of God, Mat.18.10;Lu.1.19;—execute the purposes of God, Nu.22.22; Ps.103.21; Mat. 13. 39-42; 28. 2; Jn. 5.4; Re.5.2;—are of different ranks, Da.10.13; Jude 9;—are subject to Christ, 1 Pe.3.22; He.1.6;—not to be worshipped, Ju.13.16; Col.2.18; Re. 19.10;22.8,9;—worship God, Ne.9.6;Ps.148. 2; Is.6.3; Lu.2.13,14; Re.5.11,12; 7.11,12;—rejoice when sinners are converted, Lu. 15.10;—conduct souls to paradise, Lu.16. 22;—will be the future companions of the heirs of salvation, He.12.22,23;Re.5.11,12.

Angels, messengers of God, entertained by Abraham, Ge.18.1, &c.;—sent to Sodom, 19.1;—to Manoah, Ju.13.3,9;—to David, 2 Sa. 24. 17;—to Elijah, 1 Ki. 19. 5;—smite the Assyrians, 2 Ki.19.35;—rescue Jacob, Ge.48.16;—speak to him, 31.11;—appear to Ezekiel, Eze.1.9,10;—to Daniel, Da.6. 22; 10.5-10,16,18; 12.5-7;—Zechariah, Zec. 2.3; 3.1,2; 4.1;—Joseph, Mat.1.20; 2.13,19;—to Zacharias, Lu.1.19;—to Mary, 26;—deliver Peter from prison, Ac.12.7;—smite Herod, 23;—ministering spirits, He.1.14; 1 Ki.19.5;Ps.104.4;Lu.16.22;Ac.12.7;27.25;—have communicated the Divine will to man, Da.8.16,17; 9.21,22; Mat.2.13; Lu.1. 19; Ac. 5. 19,20; 8.6;—encamp about them that fear God, Ps.34.7;—sing glory to God and good-will to men, Lu.2.14.

———, attend Christ on earth after his temptation, Mat.4.11;—in his agony, Lu. 22.43;—roll the stone from his sepulchre, Mat.28.2;—announce his birth, Lu.2.9;—at his resurrection, 24.4;—at his ascension, Ac.1.10;—will be sent to gather the wicked at the day of judgment, Mat.13.41;—and the elect, 24.31;—to accompany Jesus at his second coming, 16.27.

———, sometimes Christ appeared as one; to Abraham, Ge.18.17; 22.15;—to Jacob, 32. 28;—to Moses, Ex. 3. 2, &c.;—to the Israelites, Ju. 2. 1, &c.;—to Gideon, 6. 11. The 'ANGEL OF HIS PRESENCE,' Is.63.9, is supposed to refer to the Incarnate Word. *Angel of the Lord* is one of the titles of the pre-incarnate Messiah, Ge.16.7,13; 18. 2,22; 22.11,12; 31.11,13; 32.24,30; Ex.3.2,4, 6,14.

———, some so called that sinned, 2 Pe.2. 4;—that fell from their first estate, Jude 6.

———, the presiding ministers or overseers of the church, Re. 2. 1,8,12,18; 3. 1, 7, 14. They are so called because they are messengers or ambassadors of God; and as the term angel signifies messenger, it is employed to denote, in special instances, not a nature but an office.

Anger, resentment;—general advice to repress it, Ps.37.8;Pr.16.32;17.14;Ep.4.26,31; Col. 3. 8; Ja. 1. 19;—exposes a man, and makes him incapable of friendship, Pr.22. 24; 25.8,28;—a mark of folly or madness, Job 5.2; Pr.12.16; 14.29; 19.11; 27.3; 29.20; —may bring a man to destruction, Job 5. 2;Pr.19.19;Mat.5.22;—stirred up by grievous words, Pr.15.1; Ju.12.4; 2 Sa.19.43;— persons given to it to be avoided, Pr.22.24; Ge.49.6;—one of the works of the flesh, Ga.5.20;—comes from pride, Pr.13.10; 21. 24;—its effects on others, Pr.15.1,18;17.14; 26.21; 29.22; 30.33;—may be innocent, Ne. 5.6; Ep.4.26; Mar.3.5; Le.10.16; Nu.16.15; —how pacified, Pr.15.1; 16.24;21.14;25.15; Ec.10.4; Mat.5.25.

———, examples of it, in Cain to Abel, Ge. 4.5;—Potiphar's wife to Joseph, 39. 13;— Simeon and Levi to the Shechemites,34.27; 49.6;—of Balaam to his ass, Nu.22.27;— Balak,24.10,11;—Ephraimites,Ju.8.1;2Ch. 25.10;—of Moses, Nu.20.10;Ps.106.33;—of Saul to Jonathan, 1 Sa.20.30;—of Jonah, Jonah 4. 1;—of the Jews against Jesus, Lu.4.28;—of the elder son in the parable of the prodigal, 15.28.

———, examples of reasonable anger, of Jacob with Laban, Ge.31.36;—of Moses with Pharaoh, Ex.11.8;—with the Israelites, 32.19;—the sons of Aaron, Le.10.16;— at the rebellion of Korah, &c., Nu.16.15;— after the battle with the Midianites, 31.14; —of Jesus with the Pharisees, Mar.3.5;—of God for sin, Ge.6.7; 30.1,2; Ex.4.14;—his anger to be dreaded, Ps.2.12; 76.7; 90.11; Mat. 10. 28;—its most fearful expressions reserved for the future, Mat.25.41;Ro.2.5, 8; 2 Th.1.7,8; Re.6.17; 11.18; 19.15.

Angle, to fish with a rod, line, and hook, Is. 19.8; Hab. 1. 15;—the word rendered 'angle' in these passages is rendered 'hook,' Job 41.1,2.

Anguish, inward pain, Ge.42.21; 2 Sa.1.9; Ps.119.143; Jn.16.21; Ro.2.9; 2 Co.2.4.

Aniam, a-nī'am [sighing of the people], the last-named of the four sons of Shemidah, 1 Ch.7.19.

Anim, ā'nim [fountains], a city of Judah, Jos.15.50.

Anise, a species of parsley with large sweet-scented seeds, familiarly known by the name of *dill;*—the Pharisees paid tithes of it, Mat.23.23.

Anna, an'na, Greek form of the name *Hannah*, an aged widow, daughter of Phanuel, of the tribe of Asher;—her character and prophecy, Lu.2.36,37.

Annas, an'nas, high-priest of the Jews, *along with* Caiaphas, at the time of Christ's death;—continued, according to custom, to retain the title, though not actually in office;—before him Christ was brought, Jn. 18. 13;—persecutes the apostles, Ac.4.6.

Anointed, the word first used in Ge.31.13, with reference to the pouring of oil on the stone which Jacob set up for a pillar, Ge. 28.18;—of kings: Saul, 1 Sa.9.16;—David, 1 Sa. 16. 3, 12;—Solomon, 1 Ki. 1. 39, &c.; —priests, Ex.29.29; 30.30;—and prophets: Elisha, 1 Ki. 19. 16;—ingredients of the ointment described, Ex.30.23-33.

———, Christ, the ANOINTED, the MESSIAH of God, Lu.4.18; Ac.10.38.

———, Christ was anointed by a woman, a sinner, Lu.7.37;—by Mary, the sister of Lazarus, Jn. 12. 3;—by another woman, Mat. 26.6. The terms *anoint, anointed*, used to illustrate the sanctifying influence of divine grace, 2 Co.1.21; 1 Jn. 2.20-27; Re.3.18.

Anon, soon, quickly, Mat.13.20; Mar.1.30.

Answer, a reply to a question, Ge.41.16; Job 32.3; Lu.20.26;—*answers* to be deliberately made, Pr.18.13; Jn.7.51.

Anti-Christ, a *person*, or *power*, or *system of error*, opposed to Christ;—his coming foretold, 2 Th.2.3; 1 Ti. 4. 1, &c.;—is said to be come, 1 Jn.2.18; 4.3.

Antioch, ăn'tī-ok, (1) The capital of Syria, on the banks of the river Orontes, about 30 miles from where it falls into the Mediterranean, and about 180 miles north of Sidon, and 300 north of Jerusalem. It was built by Seleucus Nicator, B.C. 301, and was the residence of the Syrian kings, the Seleucidæ. It was ranked the third city of the earth. *Luke* and *Theophilus* were born in this place. Here Paul and Barnabas preached, and had many Christian converts, Ac.11.20;—the term *Christian* was first used here, 26;—Paul reproves Peter at, Ga.2.11-15. From it Paul started on his missionary journeys. It was the scene of the birth and earlier labours of the celebrated Greek father Chrysostom. It has been besieged and plundered no fewer than fifteen times, and has been visited by four earthquakes, in one of which 25,000 persons are said to have perished. It is little else than a heap of ruins.—(2) of Pisidia, a city of Asia Minor, about 25 miles northeast of Seleucia, in which Paul and Barnabas preached the gospel, Ac.13.14;—Jews from, persecute Paul at Lystra, 14.19.

Antipas, ăn'tī-pas, a 'faithful martyr,' Re. 2.13.

Antipatris, ăn-tī-pā'tris or ăn-tip'a-tris, a town in Palestine, built by Herod the Great, in honour of his father, 15 miles from Joppa, and 40 from Jerusalem, situated in the plain of Sharon, on the road from Jerusalem to Cæsarea, Ac.23.31.

Antiquity, long ago, Is.23.7.

Antothijah, an-to-thī'jah [answers from Jehovah], a descendant of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 8.24.

Ants, or emmets, small insects, remarkable

for their diligence, economy, and prudent foresight, and from which a lesson of industry may be learned, Pr.6.6; 30.25.

Anub, a'nŭb, one of the sons of Coz, of the tribe of Judah, 1 Ch.4.8.

Anvil, the iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged, Is.41.7.

Anxiety, perplexity about worldly things, to be avoided, Mat.6.25; 13.22; Lu.12.22; Jn. 6. 27; 1 Co. 7. 32; Phi. 4. 6; 1 Ti. 6. 8;—trust in God frees from, Je.17.7,8; Da.3. 16;—vanity of, Ps.39.6; Ec.4.8.

Apace, quickly, speedily, Ps.68.12.

Apart, separately, privately, Ex.13.12;Le. 18.19; Ps.4.3; Mat.14.13; Ja.1.21.

Apelles, a-pel'les, a Christian at Rome, 'approved in Christ,' Ro.16.10.

Apes, or monkeys, brought in Solomon's fleet from Ophir, 1 Ki. 10. 22; 2 Ch. 9. 21; Is.13.21; 34.14.

Apharsachites, af-făr'sa-kites, or APARSATHCHITES, the name of one of the nations whom the Assyrian king planted in Samaria, Ezr.5.6; 6.6; 4.9.—APHARSITES, name of another tribe removed to Samaria by the king of Assyria, Ezr.4.9.

Aphek, ā'fek [citadel], the name of several towns, but none of them of great note, Jos. 19. 30; 13.4;—called APHIK, Ju. 1. 31; 1 Sa.4.1; 29.1; 1 Ki.20.26.

Aphekah, a town in Judah, Jos.15.53.

Aphiah, af-fy'ah, great-grandfather of Kish, 1 Sa.9.1.

Aphrah, a town in the plain of Judah, Mi. 1.10.

Aphses, the head of the eighteenth of the twenty-four courses of the priests, 1 Ch. 24.15.

Apiece, to each one's share, separately, Nu.3.47; Lu.9.3; Jn.2.6.

Apocrypha [hidden, secret], the word is used in its ordinary sense in Mar. 4. 22. About the end of the second century the word began to bear the signification 'spurious.' The name is first found in the writings of Clemens Alexandrinus (died about A.D. 215) to denote a number of books sometimes placed between the Old and New Testaments. It was not admitted by ancient Christians into the canon of Scripture. It was never received by the Jews, nor by Philo nor Josephus. Though forming no part of the sacred canon, some parts of it are of historical value, as the Books of the Maccabees.

Apollonia, ăp-pol-lō'nï-a, a city of Macedonia, situated on the north of Amphipolis, and in which was a temple of Apollo;—Paul passed through it on his way to Thessalonica, Ac.17.1.

Apollos, a-pol'los, a Jew of Alexandria, one of John's disciples, an eloquent preacher of the gospel;—taught assiduously while he knew only the baptism of John, Ac.18. 24;—instructed by Aquila, &c., 26;—a party at Corinth attached to him, 1 Co. 1. 12; 3. 4, &c.

Apollyon, a-pol'yon, Re.9.11. The Greek equivalent of the Heb. title ABADDON.

Apostasy, a departure from a religious profession;—the causes and danger of it, Mat.12.43;13.21; Jn.6.60-66; 1 Ti.4.1; He. 6.4; 10.26,38; 2 Pe.2.20;—of man, Ge.3.6; 6.1-6;—of many of the disciples of Jesus, Jn.6.66;—of some early Christians, 1 Ti. 4.1;—of the last days, Da.7.25,26; 2 Th.2. 3-10; 1 Ti.4.1-3.

Apostles [sent forth, messengers]. The twelve disciples to whom our Lord intrusted the organization of his church. The characteristic features of their office were, (1) That they should have seen the Lord, and been ear and eye witnesses of what they testified, Jn. 15. 27.—(2) They must have been immediately called and chosen by Christ himself, Lu. 6. 13.—(3) They were inspired, Jn.16.13; 1 Co. 2. 10. (4) They had the power of working miracles, Mar. 16. 20; Ac. 2. 43. Their names, Mat.10.1-5;—Christ's charge when he sent them forth, Mat.10.5-42;—their power of binding and loosing, Mat.18.18; 16.19; Jn. 20.23; 1 Co.5.4,5;—power of working miracles, Mat.10.1,8; Mar.16.20; Lu.9.1,2; Ac. 2.43; 3.6; 19.11,12;—to do greater works than even Jesus had done, Jn.14.12;—their words were the words of God, Mat.10.20, 40; 2 Co.5.20; 1 Th.2.13; 4.8;—witnesses of Christ's resurrection, Ac.1.22; 4.33; 10.40, 41;—witnessed the ascension of Christ, Lu. 24. 50, 51; Ac. 1. 2, 9;—hated by the world, Mat. 10. 22; 24. 9; Lu. 21. 17; Jn. 15. 18;—their sufferings, 1 Co. 4. 9;—false ones complained of, 2 Co. 11. 13. The name is used once in the New Testament, He.3.1, as a descriptive designation of Christ, as emphatically *the sent of God*.

Apostleship, the office of the apostles, Ac. 1.25; Ro.1.5; 1 Co.9.2; Ga.2.8.

Apothecary, one who compounds or prepares drugs or perfumes, Ex.30.25,35; Ec. 10.1.

Appaim, ap'pā-im [the nostrils], the second of the two sons of Nadab, 1 Ch.2.30,31.

Apparel, clothing, garments, 2 Sa. 12. 20; Ac.20.33;—appearance, Is. 63. 1; Ac. 1. 10. *See* CLOTHES.

Apparently, visibly, openly, Nu.12.8.

Appeal, to refer to another as judge, as of Paul to Cæsar, Ac.25.21; 26.32; 28.19. The principle of, recognized in the Mosaic law, De.17.8,9.

Appear, to be seen, Ge. 1. 9; Ps.42.2;—to seem, Mat.6.16; 23.28.

Appease, to remove anger, Ge.32.20; Es. 2.1; Pr.15.18; Ac.19.35.

Appertain, to belong to, Le.6.5; Nu.16.30; Je.10.7; Ro.4.1.

Appetite, a desire for food or worldly things, Job 38.39; Pr.23.2; Ec.6.7; Is.29.8.

Apphia, ap-fī'a, Greek form of Lat. name *Appia*, a Christian female at Colosse, supposed to have been the wife of Philemon, Phile.2.

Appii-Forum, ap'pe-i-fō'rum, a town on the western coast of Italy, on the great road (*Via Appia*) from Rome to Brundusium, about 43 Roman miles south of Rome. Here Paul met a band of Christians from Rome, when he was on his way thither as a prisoner, Ac.28.15.

Apple-tree, a species of fruit, probably the *citron*, large and fragrant, Ca.2.3; 8.5; Joel 1.12. The proper apple-tree is very rare in the East.

Apple of the Eye, peculiarly tender, God's care of his people, Ps.17.8; Pr.7.2; Zec.2.8. In La.2.18 the expression is used figuratively for tears.

Appoint, to settle or determine, Ge.30.28; Le.26.16; Is.26.1; Mat.24.51.

Apprehend, to seize on or understand, 2 Co.11.32; Ac.12.4; Phi.3.12,13.

Approach, drawing near, De.31.14; Ps.65.4; 1 Ti.6.16.

Approve, to like or commend, Ps.49.13; 1 Co.16.3; Phi.1.10.

Apron, a cloth hung before, Ge.3.7; Ac.19.12.

Aquila, ak'wĕ-la [an eagle], a Jew of Pontus, in Asia Minor, who, with his wife Priscilla, had been driven from Rome by the decree of the emperor Claudius. Paul finds them at Corinth, on his first visit to that city, Ac.18.2; they go with Paul to Syria, 18.

Ar, är [a city], the capital of Moab, south of the river Arnon, and on the east of the Dead Sea;—it was burned by the Ammonites, Nu.21.28;—cf. Is.15.1. The ruins bear the name of *Rabba*.

Arab, ā'rab [ambush], a town in the mountains of Judah, Jos.15.52.

Arabah, ar'ra-bah [desert], the name given to the whole Jordan valley, down to eastern gulf of the Red Sea, a distance in all of about 150 miles. The name is found only once in the English Bible, Jos.18.18, where it is the name of a district in Benjamin, called also Beth-Arabah, Jos.15.61.

Arabia, a-rā'bĕ-a [wild desert], an extensive country of Asia; is about 1600 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth. It is bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez on the west, Canaan and part of Syria on the north-west and north, and the mountains of Chaldea and the Persian Gulf on the east. It is divided by the Greek geographers into *Arabia Petrea*, or the Rocky, on the north-west, comprehending what was formerly the land of Midian; *Arabia Deserta*, or the Desert, on the east of Canaan, the country of the Ishmaelites, now inhabited by the Bedouins; and *Arabia Felix*, or the Happy, on the south. It contains vast sandy deserts in the interior, but on the coasts it is fertile and beautiful. Its earliest name in Scripture is the 'east country,' Ge.25.6;—and its inhabitants were called 'children of the east,' Ju.6.3; 7.12. From it Solomon received gold, 1 Ki.10.15;—the burden or punishment of, Is.21.13; Je.25.24;—Paul went into it, Ga.1.17.

Arabians, descendants of Ishmael, Ge.25.13, 14;—brought flocks to Jehoshaphat, 2 Ch.17.11;—God helped Uzziah against them, 2 Ch.26.7;—some of them present in Jerusalem when the apostles preached, Ac.2.11;—prophecies concerning, Is.21.11–17; 42.11; 60.7; Je.25.23,24.

Arad, ā'rad [a wild ass], a Canaanitish city in the south of Palestine, Nu.21.1. *See* HORMAH.

Arah, ā'rah, Ezr.2.5.

Aram, ā'ram [high region], the highland country, 2000 feet above the level of the sea, between the Tigris and Mediterranean, peopled by descendants of Shem, Ge.10.22,23; 22.21; 1 Ch.1.17.

Ararat, ar'ar-at, the name of a country, most probably a portion of Armenia, on the 'mountains' of which the ark rested after the flood, Ge.8.4. It is nowhere in Scripture given as the name of a mountain. The 'mountains' of Ararat are now identified with that range which rises in the valley of the Aras, the ancient Araxes, and is terminated in two peaks, the loftiest of which rises to a height of 17,750 feet above the level of the sea. The expression, 'the land of Armenia,' in 2 Ki.19.37, and Is.38.38, is in the original Ararat. Jeremiah (51.27) speaks of Ararat as one of the countries of the *north, i.e.* north of Babylon.

Araunah, ar-aw'nah, or ORNAN, a Jebusite who sells his threshing-floor to David for 600 shekels of gold, 1 Ch.21.25; 2 Sa.24.24.

Archangel, the chief angel, 1 Th.4.16; Jude 9.

Archelaus, är-ke-la'us [prince of the people], son of Herod the Great;—succeeds his father, who died the same year our Saviour was born, and reigns in Judea, Mat.2.22.

Archers, persons who shot with the bow, in hunting or in battle;—Ishmael was an archer, Ge.21.20;—see 1 Sa.31.3; 1 Ch.10.3; Job 16.13; Is.22.3; Je.51.3.

Arches, buildings in the form of a bow, such as are used in bridges, windows, vaults, &c., Eze.40.16.

Archi, är'kī, a town or district on the bor-

der of Ephraim, near Bethel, Jos.16.2;—celebrated as the birth-place of Hushai, one of those who adhered to David during the rebellion of Absalom, 2 Sa.15.32;16.16.

Archippus, är-kip'pus [master of the horse], a pastor of the church of Colosse, exhorted by Paul, Col.4.17;—Paul salutes him by Philemon as his 'fellow-soldier,' Phile.2.

Arcturus, ärk-tū'rus [bear-keeper], the name given by the ancients to the brightest star in the constellation Boötes, and sometimes to the whole constellation. The older interpreters understand by it the constellation *Ursa Major*, which is most probably the correct reference, Job 9.9; 38.32.

Ardon, ar'don [descendant], the last-named of the three sons of Caleb, 1 Ch.2.18.

Areli, a-rē'lī [heroic], a son of the patriarch Gad, Ge.46.16.

Areopagite, the title of the judges of the supreme court of Athens, the Areopagus.

Areopagus, ăr-e-op'a-gus [the hill of Mars], a place where the magistrates of Athens held their supreme council, and also the council itself;—Paul was cited before this court, Ac.17.19–32.

Aretas, a'rĕ-tas [graver], the king of Syria, father-in-law to Herod Antipas, at the time the governor of Damascus sought to apprehend Paul, Ac.9.23,24;2 Co.11.32,33.

Argob, ar'gob [stony or stone-heap], a district in the half-tribe of Manasseh in Bashan, on the east of the Lake of Galilee, originally ruled over by Og, De.4.4,13. It extended 22 miles from north to south, and 14 from east to west. It contained sixty walled towns, 'and though a vast majority of them are deserted *they are not ruined*,' De.3.4,14; 1 Ki.4.13.

Arguments, controversies, Job 23.4.

Aridai, a-rid'dā-i, one of Haman's sons, Es.9.8.

Aridatha, a-rid'a-thah, one of Haman's sons, Es.9.8.

Ariel, ā'rĕ-el [the lion of God], (1) The name of one of Ezra's chief men, Ezr.8.16.—(2) A name given to Jerusalem, Is.29.1,2,7, and in Eze.43.15,16 to the altar of burnt-offerings.

Arimathea, ar-e-mă-the'a [the double heights], a city of Judah, the birth-place of Joseph the counsellor, in whose sepulchre our Lord was laid, Mat.27.57; Jn.19.38. Some have identified it with Ramah, Samuel's birth-place (1 Sa.1.1,19), but on insufficient grounds.

Arioch, ā're-ok [lion-like], (1) King of Ellasar, Ge.14.1,9.—(2) The captain of the royal guard, into whose care Daniel and his companions were committed, Da.2.24.

Arisai, a-riss'a-i, a son of Haman, Es.9.9.

Arise, to rise up, Ac.20.30;—to repent, Ep.5.14;—comforted, Am.7.2.

Aristarchus, ar-is-tar'kus [best prince], a Thessalonian who accompanied Paul to Ephesus and shared his labours, Ac.19.29; 20.4; 27.2; Col.4.10.

Aristobulus, ar-is-tob'ū-lus, the household of, mentioned Ro.16.10.

Ark, of Noah, Ge.6.14;—it was from 100 (comp. Ge.5.32; 7.36) to 120 years in building (comp. Ge.6.3; 1 Pe.3.20). According to the usual calculation it was 450 feet long, 75 wide, and 45 deep; divided into three stories.

Ark of Bulrushes, in which Moses was exposed among the flags of the Nile, Ex.2.3.

Ark of the Covenant (Jos.3.6; He.9.4), a small chest, made of acacia or shittim-wood, overlaid with gold. It was about four feet and a half long, two feet and nine inches broad, and as much in height. Within it were deposited the two tables of the moral law, De.31.26, a golden pot of the manna, Ex.16.33, and Aaron's rod that budded, Nu.17.10; and the top of the chest was covered with two golden cherubim. Here the lid is called the *mercy-seat*, over which the *Shekinah* hovered like a visible cloud, the emblem of Jehovah's presence. The ark was lost when the temple was destroyed. Though a similar ark was made after the Jews returned from Babylon, yet it never regained its sacred contents;—its dimensions, Ex.25.10;—made by Bezaleel, 37.1;—placed in the holy of holies, Ex.26.33; He.9.3,4;—carried to the river Jordan, which is divided at its approach, Jos.3.15;—carried around Jericho, and said to have 'compassed the city' when its walls fell down at the time of its destruction, Jos.6.6–20;—taken by the Philistines, 1 Sa.4.11;—Dagon falls before it, 5.3;—returned, 6.10; received by Abinadab, at Kirjath-jearim, where it remained 20 years, 7.1;—brought from thence in a new carriage, when Uzzah was smitten for laying his hands on it, 2 Sa.6.1, &c.;—received by Obed-Edom, 10;—brought to Jerusalem, 15;—taken with him by David when he fled from Absalom, but sent back again, 15.24;—brought to the temple of Solomon, 2 Ch.5.2;—the glory of God covers it, and fills the temple, 13;—a psalm composed on the removal of it, Ps.lxviii.;—called the ark of God's strength, 2 Ch.6.41; Ps.132.8;—and ark of the testimony, Ex.30.6; Nu.7.89;—of the law, Ex.25.22;—of God, 1 Sa.3.3;—of the Lord, Nu.10.33; 2 Sa.6.2;—referred to as the glory of Israel, 1 Sa.4.21,22. It was eminently symbolical of the presence of the Lord, and before it the mind of the Lord was consulted, Jos.7.6–9; Ju.20.27; 1 Ch.13.3.

Ark of the Testament, seen in vision by John, Re.11.19.

Arkites, a branch of the family of Canaan which settled in Phœnicia, Ge.10.17; 1 Ch. 1.15. Their capital, Arka, still exists as a small village on the north-west slope of Lebanon.

Arm, metaphorically used for *strength*, 1 Sa.2.31; Is. 51.9.

Arm of God, his almighty agency, Je.27.5; 32.17; Is.52.10; 53.1; 63.12.

Armageddon, är-ma-ged'don [the mountain of Megiddo], a name used emblematically for a place of great slaughter and mourning, Re.16.16, when allusion is made to that great battle-field, the plain of Esdraelon, on the southern border of which stood Megiddo, Ju. iv.; 5. 19; 6. 33; vii.; 2 Ch.35.20–24.

Armenia, ar-mĕ'ne-a [high-land], a large country of Western Asia, on the north of Mesopotamia, and on the east of Cappadocia. It is generally mountainous, and gives rise to the Tigris and the Euphrates. It is 430 miles from east to west, and 300 from north to south. It is divided into 15 provinces, of which Ararat is the central. It was reduced to a Persian province of Cyrus. The Armenians profess Christianity, but in a very corrupted state, having departed very far from the purity of the gospel, both in doctrine and worship. They form a distinct religious community, known by the name of the Armenian Church, which is governed by four patriarchs, by archbishops, doctors, secular priests, and monks. Armenia is now subject to the Turks. In 2 Ki. 19. 37; Is. 37. 38, the Hebrew word Ararat is rendered by the word *Armenia*. This country is identical with Togarmah, Ge.10.3; Eze.27.14; 38.6.

Armour, a weapon of war, 1 Sa.17.54;—the Christian, Ro.13.12; 2 Co.6.7; Ep.6.13,&c.

Armour-bearer, of Abimelech, Ju. 9. 54;—Jonathan, 1 Sa.14.6,7;—Saul, 16.21;—Goliath, 17.7;—Joab, 2 Sa.18.15.

Armoury, an arsenal, or repository of arms, Ca.4.4; Je.50.25.

Army, a host, or a vast number of warriors. The armies of Israel consisted of the whole male adult population, and could easily be mustered when required, Nu. 1. 2, 3; 26. 2; 1 Sa.11.6–8. Each soldier had to arm and support himself. Large armies, 2 Ch.13.3; 14.9; 17.14–18.

Arnon, ar'non [noisy], a small river east of the Dead Sea, the boundary between Moab and the Amorites, rises in the highlands of Moab, and falls into the Dead Sea, Nu.21.14; 22.36; De.2.24,36.

Arodi, a'rod-i, son of Gad the patriarch, Ge.46.16.

Aroer, ar'ō-er [heath], (1) A city of Reuben, situated on the north bank of the river Arnon, De.4.48; Ju. 11. 26; 2 Ki. 10. 33; Jos. 13.16;—Jephthah defeated the Ammonites, Ju. 11. 26–33. It is now a ruin called Arair.—(2) A city of Gad, situated near Rabbath-Ammon, Jos.13.25.—(3) Another in Judah, 1 Sa.30.28.

Arpad, ar'pad, or ARPHAD [support], a city of Syria, near Hamath, conquered by the Assyrians, 2 Ki. 18. 34; Is. 10. 9; 36.19; 37. 13.

Arphaxad, ar-fax'ad, the third son of Shem, born about two years after the flood, Ge. 11.10–12;—died aged 438 years, 13.

Array, to put on apparel, Ge.41.42; Es.6.9; Ac.12.21; Re.7.3;—to put an army ready to fight, 2 Sa.10.9; Lu.23.11.

Arrived, reached, Lu.8.26; Ac.20.15.

Arrogancy, proud contempt, 1 Sa.2.3; Pr. 8.13: Is.13.11; Je.48.29.

Arrow, a pointed weapon shot from a bow, 1 Sa. 20. 36; 2 Ki. 9. 24;—inward terror, or judgments of God, Job 6.4; Ps.38.2;—wicked intentions, Ps. 11. 2; 64. 3;—lightnings spoken of as the arrows of Jehovah, Hab. 3.4; Ps.18.14;—calamities, Job 6.4; Ps.91. 5;—human injuries, as of a lying tongue, are arrows, Ps.120.4; 64.3.

Artaxerxes, är-tax-erks'es [great king], (1) A Persian king, his decree to prevent the building of the walls of Jerusalem, Ezr.4. 17,&c.—(2) LONGIMANUS, reigned 40 years, and died 425 B.C. In the seventh year of his reign he issued his gracious command to Ezra respecting Jerusalem, Ezr.7.11–26, and fourteen years afterwards permitted Nehemiah to return and build Jerusalem.

Artemas, ar'te-mas, a Christian disciple who helped Paul, Tit.3.12.

Artificer, one skilful in handy-works, Ge. 4.22; 1 Ch.29.5; 2 Ch.34.11; Is.3.3.

Artillery, weapons of war, 1 Sa.20.40.

Arts, magical, &c., Ac.19.19.

Aruboth, ar'ub-both [windows], a district on the sea-shore of Judah, mentioned only in 1 Ki.4.10.

Arumah, a-roo'mah [exalted], a town near Shechem, where Abimelech dwelt, Ju.9. 41.

Arvad, ar'vad [wandering], a small island and city off the north coast of Phœnicia, Ge.10.18; Eze.27.8,11. It has about 3000 inhabitants; now called *Ruad*.

Arvadites, the people of Arvad, Ge.10.18; Eze.27.8–11.

Asa, ā'sah [physician], a good king of Judah, succeeded his father Abijam, 1 Ki. 15.8; 2 Ch.14.1;—defeats Zerah the Ethiopian, 12;—makes a solemn covenant with God, 15.12;—degrades his mother for idolatry, 16;—joins the king of Syria, 16.2;—his war with Baasha, king of Israel, 1 Ki. 15.16;—his death, after reigning forty-one years, 23; 2 Ch.16.13.

Asahel, as'a-hel [creature of God], son of

David's sister Zeruiah, and brother of Joab, slain by Abner, 2 Sa.2.18–24.

Asaiah, as-a-i'ah, an officer of Josiah, 1 Ch. 4.36; 6.30; 2 Ch.34.20.

Asaph, ā'saf [convener], a Levite, son of Barachias, and a celebrated musician in the time of David, 1 Ch.6.39; 25.2,9;—his name affixed to Ps. l. and lxxiii.-lxxxiii.; —sons of, 1 Ch.25.1,2; 2 Ch.20.14; 29. 13; Ezr.2.41; 3.10,11.

Ascend, to climb up, Jos.6.5; Ps.24.3;—up to heaven, Ep.4.8,9; Re.8.4; 11.12.

Ascension, the rising of Christ into heaven, Ac.1.9–12;—predictions respecting, Ps.24. 7–10; 47. 5, 6; 68. 17, 18; Da. 7. 13,14; Mi.2. 13;—foretold by Christ himself, Jn.6.62;7. 33; 14.28; 16.5; 20.17;—Mount Olivet the scene of, Ac.1.12;—took place forty days after his resurrection, Ac.1.3;—*evidences:* by his disciples, Ac.1.9,10;—by two angels, 11;—seen by Stephen, Paul, and John, 7. 55,56; 9.3; Re.1.12–18;—his promised descent of the Holy Ghost, Jn.16.7,14; Ac.2. 33;—the terrible judgments he foretold, Mat.26.64; Jn.8.21;—the *time* of it, Ac.1. 3;—the *place* of it, 12;—the *effects* of it in fulfilling his predictions, Jn. 16. 7, 14;—in bestowing miraculous gifts, Ac.2.33. *See* EXALTATION of Christ.

Ascribe, to impute to, De.32.3; Job 36.3; Ps.68.34.

Asenath, as'e-nath, the daughter of Potipherah, and the wife of Joseph, Ge.41. 45,50.

Ash, tree, some species of the pine, Is. 44.14.

Ashamed of Christ, the portion of those who are, Mar.8.38; Lu.9.26.

Ashan, a Levitical city, about 20 miles south-west of Jerusalem, Jos.15.42; 19.7.

Ashdod, ash'dod, one of the five cities of the Philistines, Jos. 13. 3;—midway between Joppa and Gaza, called by the Greeks AZOTUS, Ac.8.40;—assigned to the tribe of Judah, Jos. 15.47;—possessed by the Philistines, 1 Sa.5.1–7;—here was the temple of Dagon in which the Philistines deposited the ark;—Uzziah demolished its walls, 2Ch. 26.6;—it fell into the hands of Tartan, the Assyrian general, Is.20.1;—the place where Philip was found, after baptizing the eunuch, Ac.8.40;—it is now an insignificant village called *Esdud.*

Ashdoth-Pisgah, ash'doth-piz'gah, a place near the base of Mount Pisgah, De.3.17; Jos. 13. 20. It is elsewhere called the *Springs of Pisgah*, De.4.49.

Asher, ash'er [blessedness], the son of Jacob, his inheritance on the shore of the Mediterranean, from Carmel to Zidon, Jos. 19. 24;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 7. 30; 12.36.

Ashes, the remains of burned fuel, Le.6.10, 11;—used in token of humiliation and extreme grief, 2 Sa.13.19; Es.4.1; Job 42.6; Jonah 3.6; Mat.11.21;—to feed on ashes, Is.44.20.

Ashima, ash'ĭ-mă, an idol of Hamath introduced into Samaria, 2 Ki.17.30.

Ashkelon, ash'kĕ-lon, or ASKELON [migration], one of the 'fenced cities' of the Philistines, upon the coast of the Mediterranean, between Gaza and Ashdod;—was taken by the tribe of Judah, Ju.1.18; 14.19—exploits of Samson at, Ju.14.19;—it is now desolate;—its desolation was predicted, Zec.9.5; Zep.2.4.

Ashkenaz, ash'ke-naz, one of the sons of Gomer, Ge.10.3;—called also Aschenaz, 1 Ch.1.6; Je.51.27.

Ashnah, name of two cities whose site has not been identified, Jos.15.33,43.

Ashpenaz, ash'pe-naz, the governor of Nebuchadnezzar's eunuchs, who changed the name of Daniel and his three companions, Da.1.3–17.

Ashtaroth, ash'tă-roth, or ASHTORETH, ash'to-reth, (1) A famed goddess of the Zidonians, and also of the Philistines (1 Ki.11.5; 1 Sa.31.10), probably meant by the 'queen of heaven,' Je.7.18;—served by Israel, Ju.2.13;10.6;—Samuel chargeth to put away, 1 Sa.7.3,4.—(2) A city on the east of Jordan, in Bashan, in the kingdom of Og, Ju.12.4; 13.12; 9.10.

Ashtaroth-Karnaim, ash'ta-roth-car'nā-im [Ashtoreth of the two horns], a city of the half-tribe of Manasseh, east of Jordan, famed for the worship of Astarte or Ashtoreth, the goddess of the Zidonians, Ge. 14.5; De.1.4.

Ashur, ash'ur [happy, prosperous], (1) The son of Shem, founded Nineveh, Ge.10.11. —(2) A posthumous son of Hezron, 1 Ch.2. 24;—his descendants, 4, 5.

Asia, ā'she-a, one of the quarters into which geographers have divided the earth; —has been the scene of the most wonderful events in the history of man;—here the human race were created,—the Jews were planted,—the Sacred Scriptures chiefly indited,—the Son of God accomplished our redemption,—and from it the gospel was diffused through the world. Asia mentioned in the N. T., for the word is not found in the O. T., is usually divided into two parts, Asia Major and Asia Minor. Asia Major comprehends by far the most extensive eastern parts of the continent—Canaan, Assyria, Syria, Arabia, Persia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Chaldea. Asia Minor, in the form of a peninsula, is bounded on the north by the Euxine Sea, on the south and west by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the east by Armenia, &c. It is about 960 miles in length, and 400 in breadth; and the chief divisions of it are, Mysia, Lydia, Caria,

Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Galatia, Lycaonia, Phrygia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Pontus, Cappadocia, Cilicia, and the islands of Cyprus and Rhodes. As used in Ac.2.9; 6.9; 19.10,22,26,27; 2 Ti.1.15; 1 Pe. 1. 1, it means Proconsular Asia, comprehending only Phrygia, Mysia, Caria, and Lydia.

Asleep, to take rest, Jonah 1.5; Mat.8.24; —to die, Ac.7.60; 2 Pe.3.4;—a term only applicable, in denoting death, to the death of the righteous, 1 Co.15.18; 1 Th.4.13,15.

Asnapper, as-nap'per, an Assyrian prince, Ezr.4.10.

Asp, a small poisonous serpent, which kills within a few hours, De.32.33;Job 20. 14,16; Is.11.8; Ro.3.13. The same word is rendered *adder* in Ps.58.5; 91.13.

Asriel, as'rē-el [the help of God], a son of Gilead, also of Manasseh the patriarch, 1 Ch.7.14.

Ass. The ass constituted a considerable part of the wealth of ancient times, Ge.12.16; 30.43; Job 1.3;—Saul searches for, 1 Sa.9.3; —rode upon by great men: Abraham, Ge. 22.3;—Jair's thirty sons, Ju.10.3,4;—Abdon's forty sons, 12.13,14;—Christ, Mat. 21.5.

—— OF BALAAM, speaks, Nu.22.28.

——, wild, described, Job 39.5; Is.32.14; Ho.8.9;—the natural man likened to, Job 11.12;—Ishmael is likened to, Ge.16.12.

Assault, a violent attack, Es.8.11.

Assay, to try or examine, De.4.34; Ac.9. 26; He.11.29.

Assemblies, meetings of Christians, not to be forsaken, He.10.25;—masters of, Ec. 12.11.

Assembly, a company met, Ex.12.6; Ps. 89.7; Ac.19.32.

Assent, to agree to in judgment, Ac.24.9.

Asshur, ăsh'ur [a step], the second son of Shem, Ge.10.22, who gave name to Assyria, Ho.14.3; 5.13; 12.1.

Asshŭrim [steps], an Arab tribe descended from Dedan, Ge.25.3; = *Ashurites*, 2 Sa. 2.9.

Assist, to help, Ro.16.2.

Assistance, divine help, necessary in all our undertakings, Je.10.23; Jn.15.5; 1 Co. 15.10; 2 Co.3.5; Phi.2.13; 1 Ti.1.12.

————, promised upon proper application, Ps.37.4,5; Is.58.9;Je.29.12,13; Mat. 7.11; 21.22; Lu.11.9; Ja.1.5; 1 Jn.5.14.

————, instances and acknowledgment of such, Ge.24.12; 1 Sa.1.10; 2 Ki.19. 20; 20.5; 2 Ch.33.13; Job 42.10; Ps.3.4; 118. 5; 120.1.

Associate, to join together, Is.8.9.

Assos, ăs'sos, a seaport in Mysia, in the north-west of Asia Minor, about 20 miles south of Troas, Ac.20.13,14;—its ruins are still found.

Assuage, to ease or abate, Ge.8.1; Job16.5,6.

Assurance, (1) Of *understanding, i.e.* perfect knowledge and entire persuasion of the doctrine of Christ, Col. 2. 2.—(2) Of *faith*, a firm belief in Christ, entire trust in his sacrifice and priestly office, He.10.22. (3) Of *hope*, a firm conviction that God will grant what he has promised, He.6.11. This word is commonly used to denote a firm persuasion of our being in a state of salvation. But this assurance does not belong to the *essence* of faith. It is a result or consequence of faith, posterior to it in the order of nature, and frequently so also in the order of time. This grace of assurance has been attained by saints, Job 19.25; Ps. 17. 15; 23. 4; 73. 24; Ro. 8. 38, 39; 2 Ti.1.12; 4.18; 1 Jn.2.5;3.14; 4.13;—we are exhorted to seek after it, 2 Co.13.5;He.6.11; 1 Th.5.21; 2 Pe.1.10;—people of God sometimes deprived of it, Job 13.24; 23.9; 29.3; Ps.44.24; 77.7; 88.14; Is.50.10.

Assyria, as-syr'e-a, the *country* of Assyria and the Assyrian *empire* are to be distinguished. The empire comprehended Babylonia and Mesopotamia. In its widest sense the Assyrian empire comprehended all the countries which lay between the Mediterranean and the Indus, Ge.2. 14; 2 Ki.15.29; 17.6; Is.11.11; 19. 23, 24, 25; Zep.2.13, &c.;—many of the prophecies of Nahum and Zephaniah were fulfilled in its overthrow.

Assyrians, the people of Assyria proper, of which Nineveh was the capital. Their country lay on the Tigris, and was bounded on the north by the mountains of Armenia, in the south by Susiana and Babylonia, on the east by a part of Media and the mountain range of Zagros or mountains of Kurdistan, and on the west by the Tigris and Mesopotamia. Its modern name is *Kurdistan*. In extent it is about the size of Great Britain. Their conquest of Syria foretold, Is. 8. 4, &c.; 10. 5, &c.;—to be punished, 10.12,26;14.24;30.31;31.8;—their glory and destruction, Eze. 31. 3;—to be wasted, Mi.5.6; Zep.2.13. The recent discoveries that have been made among the ruins of Nineveh throw much light on the history of the Assyrian empire.

Astonied, or ASTONISHED, it generally means filled with perplexity, fear, or wonder, Ezr. 9. 3, 4; Is. 52. 14; Da. 3. 24; 4. 19; Mat.7.28; 22.33; Lu.2.47; 5.9; Ac.9.6.

Astonishment, surprise, amazement, De. 28. 28, 37; 2 Ch.7.21; Ps.60.3; Je. 8.21;42. 18; Eze.4.16; 23.33.

Astray, out of the right way, Ps.119.176; Pr.5.23; 1 Pe.2.25.

Astrologers, men who, by observing the motion of the heavenly bodies, pretend to foretell future events, Is.47.13; Da.1.20; 2. 27; 4.7; 5.7.

Asuppim, one of the apartments of the

temple, probably where the stores were kept, 1 Ch.26.15,17.

Asyncritus, a-sin'krĕ-tus, a Christian at Rome, Ro.16.14.

Atad, ā'tad [a thorn], a place where solemn mourning for seven days was made for Jacob, Ge. 50. 10, 11. From this circumstance it was afterwards called ABEL-MIZRAIM.

Ataroth, at'tăr-oth [crowns], (1) A town east of Jordan, Nu. 32. 3.—(2) A town on the border of Ephraim, Jos. 16. 2, 7. —(3) A place in the tribe of Judah, 1 Ch.2.54.

Athach, ath'ak [lodging-place], a town in the extreme south of Judah, 1 Sa.30.30.

Athaiah, ăth-ā-ī'ah, a son of Uzziah, the son of Zechariah, Ne.11.4.

Athaliah, ath-a-lī'ah [remembered of Jehovah], (1) Daughter of Ahab and Jezebel; she was the wife of Joram king of Judah, and mother of Ahaziah. She destroys the seed-royal, 2 Ki.11.1; 2 Ch.22.10; —her death, 2 Ki.11.2; 2 Ch.21.6; 22.10–12, 23.—(2) One of the sons of Jeroham, 1 Ch. 8.26.—(3) The father of Jeshaiah, Ezr.8.7.

Atheists, the proper designation of those who deny the being of God, Ps.14.1; 53.1; Pr.30.9;—deny his providence, Job 21.15; 22.13; 34.9; Ps.10.11; 73.11; 78.19; 94.7;—deny him in their works, Ex.5.2; Job 31. 28; Tit.1.16.

Athens, ăth'ens [city of Minerva], a city of Greece, the capital of Attica, situated about 46 miles east of Corinth. It was founded by Cecrops about 1556 years before Christ, and therefore it is one of the most ancient remaining in the world. It was the most eminent in population, wealth, magnificence, commerce, literature, philosophy, oratory, poetry, and the fine arts. Idolatry in it was notorious; and the number of their gods is reckoned by Hesiod at 30,000. Petronius said it 'was easier to find a god in Athens than a man.' It produced Solon, Socrates, Demosthenes, &c., besides many renowned generals;—here Paul preached, Ac.17.16–22. It was governed by the Romans before the time of Christ; and in the fourth and fifth centuries it was pillaged by the Goths. Since 1455 it was under the slavery of the Turks. It suffered dreadfully in the war between the Greeks and Turks, yet it bravely sustained three sieges; twice in the year 1822, and finally in 1826; and now it is free, the capital of the kingdom of Greece. Its population is above 40,000.

Athirst, thirsty, dry, Ju. 15. 18; Ru. 2. 9; Mat.25.44;—a desire for happiness, Re.21. 6; 22.17.

Atonement, the AT-ONE-MENT, the setting AT-ONE of two parties who were at enmity. The word is used to signify reconciliation or expiation. It is found only once (Ro.5. 11) in the New Testament, but frequently in the Old. The Hebrew word so rendered means a *covering*, Ps.32.1. It is translated *reconciliation*, Le. 6. 30; 8. 15; Eze. 45. 15; Da.9.24.—The great *annual day* of, among the Jews, Le.23.26;—sacrifices on it, Nu. 29.7,8;—manner in which they were to be offered, Le.16.1–34.

Atonement of Christ, his covering, or expiating the sins of men by suffering as their substitute or surety, Is.53.5–7,12; Mat.20. 28; 26.28; Jn.6.51; Ro.3.25; 5.6–9; 2 Co.5. 21; Ga.1.4; 3.13; Ep.1.7; 1 Ti.2.6; Tit.2.14; He.9.26; 7.27; 1 Pe.2.24; 3.18; 1 Jn.1.7; 2.2; 4.10; Re.1.5; 5.9;—the great theme of apostolic preaching, 1 Co.1.23;—necessary for the expiation of sin, Is.59.16; Lu.24.26,45; Ac.17.3; He.2.10; 9.22;—made once and finished, He.7.27; 9.26; 10.10–14; 1 Pe.3.18; —effects reconciliation with God, Ro.5.10; 2 Co.5.18–20; Ep.2.13–16; Col.1.20–22; He. 2.17;—was voluntary, Ps.40.6–8; Jn.10.11, 15,17,18; Ga.1.4; Ep.5.2;—faith or trust in it necessary for benefit, Ro.3.25; 1 Pe.2.7; —typified in the sacrifices of the Levitical law; in Isaac, Ge.22.2; in the passover, Ex. 12.2, &c.

Attain, to reach or obtain, Ps.139.6; Pr.1. 5; Eze.46.7; Ho.8.5; Ac.27.12; Phi.3.12.

Attalia, at-tā'lī-a, a seaport town of Pamphylia, in Asia Minor, situate about thirty miles south-west of Perga;—Paul and Barnabas visited it on their return to Antioch from the inland part of Asia Minor, Ac.14. 25.

Attendance, the act of waiting on another, 1 Ki.10.5; 1 Ti.4.13; He.7.13.

Attent, heedful, intent, 2 Ch.6.40; 7.15.

Attentively, carefully, Ne. 1. 6; 8. 3; Job 37.2.

Attire, dress, ornaments, Le.16.4; Pr.7.10; Je.2.32; Eze.23.15.

Audience, an assemblage of persons to hear, Ge.23.13; Ex.24.7; 1 Sa.25.24; Ne.13.1; Lu. 7.1; Ac.13.16; 22.22.

Augment, to increase, Nu.32.14.

Augustus, aw-gus'tus [venerable], the successor of Julius Cæsar, and emperor of Rome at the time of Christ's birth, Lu.2.1. He reigned 41 years, and dying A.D. 14, was succeeded by Tiberius Cæsar, Lu.3.1. The general title of the Roman emperors. In Ac. 25.21,25 it is Nero who is referred to.

Aunt, a father or mother's sister, Le.18.14.

Austere, harsh or severe, Lu.19.21.

Author, the beginner of a thing, 1 Co.14. 33; He.5.9; 12.2.

Authority, legal power, rule, Es.9.29; Pr. 29.2; Mat.7.29; 8.9; 20.25; Ac.8.27; 9.14; 1 Co.15.24; Tit.2.15.

Ava, a'vah [ruin], a place from which colonists were brought to Samaria, 2 Ki. 17. 24; 18.34. Probably the same as Ahava,

Ezr.8.15,21,31; and Ivah, 2 Ki.18.34;19.13.

Availeth, profiteth, Es.5.13; Ga.5.6; Ja.5.16.

Aven, ā'ven [iniquity], (1) A city of Egypt, eastward of the river Nile, elsewhere called On or Heliopolis, Eze.30.17.—(2) A plain in Syria. It seems to be the great plain or *valley of Lebanon* (the modern *El-Buka'a*), Am.1.5; Jos.11.17, in which stood Baalbec. It lies between Lebanon and Anti-libanus, about 30 miles from Damascus.—(3) The contracted form of Beth-Aven or Bethel, Ho.10.5,8.

Avenge, to punish for a crime or injury, Le.19.18; 26.25; De.32.43; Is.1.24; Lu.18.3; Ro.12.19; Re.6.10.

Avenger of Blood, Jos.20.3; Nu.35.12, pursued the murderer or manslayer to avenge the blood of the slain.

Averse, not favourable to, contrary to, Mi.2.8.

Avim, ā'vim [ruins], a city of Benjamin, Jos.18.23.

Avites, a'vites, a tribe of early settlers in Palestine, who came from Avah, or Ivah, on the north-west of Chaldea;—were destroyed by Sennacherib, king of Assyria, Is.36.1–12; 37.13;—they worshipped the idols Nibhaz and Iartak, 2 Ki.17.31.

Avith, a'vith, a city of the Edomites, Ge.36.35.

Avoid, to shun, Pr.4.15; Ro.16.17; 1 Co.7.2; 1 Ti.6.20; 2 Ti.2.23; Tit.3.9.

Avouched, De.26.17,18, on the part of Israel a solemn and deliberate choice of God, and on the part of God a solemn promise to succour and bless his people.

Awake, to be ready or lively, Ju.5.12; Job 8.6; 14.12; Ps.7.6; 17.15; Mar.4.38; Lu.9.32; Ro.13.11; Ep.5.14.

Aware, attentive, vigilant, Ca.6.12; Je.50.24; Lu.11.44.

Awe, a reverential fear, Ps.4.4; 33.8; 119.161.

Awl, a servant bored with it in his ear, to represent his voluntary perpetual servitude, Ex.21.6; De.15.17.

Axe, a carpenter's tool of iron, De.19.5; 1 Sa.13.20,21; 2 Sa.12.31;—Elisha causes to swim, 2 Ki.6.5,6;—human instrument, the king of Assyria, Is.10.15;—God's judgment, Mat.3.10.

Azaliah, āz-a-lī'ah, the father of Shaphan, 2 Ki.22.3; 2 Ch.34.8.

Azaniah, az-a-nī'ah, Ne.10.9.

Azareel, ă-za'rē-el [helped by God], (1) A Benjamite slinger, 1 Ch.12.6.—(2) A musician of the temple, 1 Ch.25.18.—(3) Son of Jeroboam, 27.22.—(4) Ezr.10.41.—(5) Son of Ahasai, Ne.11.13.

Azariah, az-a-rī'ah [helped of Jehovah]. There are 16 persons of this name mentioned in the O. T. (1) The most distinguished, also called Uzziah, succeeded his father Amaziah on the throne of Judah, 2 Ki.14.21;—becomes a leper for officiating as a priest, 15.5;—dies, 7.—(2) The son of Oded, prophesies in the time of Asa, 2 Ch.xv.

Azekah, az-ē'kah [broken up], a city of Judah, situated about 12 miles west of Jerusalem;—famed for the destruction of five kings by Joshua, Jos.10.10; 15.35;—in it the Philistines were routed when David killed Goliath, 1 Sa.17.32–53. It is now called *Tel Zakaria*.

Azem, a'zem [a bone], a city first given to Judah and then to Simeon, Jos.15.29; 19.3;—called Ezem, 1 Ch.4.29.

Azgad, az'gad, Ne.10.15.

Azmaveth, az'ma-veth [strong as death], (1) 2 Sa.23.31; 1 Ch.12.3.—(2) A village in Benjamin, Ezr.2.24.

Azmon, az'mon [strong], a place in the south of Palestine, Nu.34.4,5.

Aznoth-Tabor, az'noth-tā'bor [the ears of Tabor], a city of Naphtali, Jos.19.34.

Azotus, a'zō-tus, Ac.8.40, the Greek form of ASHDOD.

Azzah, az'zah, a form of the name Gaza, De.2.23; 1 Ki.4.24.

B.

Baal, bā'ăl [lord, ruler], (1) The name of chief *male* divinity of the Phœnicians, BEL being the Babylonian name of this god.—The worship of, a besetting sin of the Jews—prevailed also in ancient Scandinavia; Balak brought Balaam to the high-places of, Nu.22.41;—the Israelites worshipped, Ju.2.13;—God commanded Gideon to throw down the altar of, 6.25;—his prophets slain by order of Elijah, after his victory over them at Mount Carmel, 1 Ki.18.40;—by Jehu, 2 Ki.10.18.—(2) The fourth son of Jehiel, a Benjamite, 1 Ch.8.30.—(3) Name of a Reubenite, 1 Ch.5.5.—(4) A city of Simeon, 1 Ch.4.33, same as Baalath-Beer, Jos.19.8.

Baalah, bā'al-ah [mistress, one that is governed], (1) A city of the tribe of Judah, Jos.15.29;—same as Balah, 19.3;—assigned to Simeon, 1 Ch.4.29.—(2) A name for Kirjath-Jearim, Jos.15.9, 10; 1 Ch.13.6.—(3) A mountain on the north-west boundary of Judah, Jos.15.11.

Baalath, bā'al-ath [mistress], a city of Dan, about 12 miles north-west from Jerusalem, Jos.19.44.

Baalath-Beer [having a well], a city of Simeon, Jos.19.8.

Baal-Berith, bā'al-bē'rith [lord of the covenant], an idol worshipped by the men of Shechem, Ju.8.33.

Baale, bā'a-ley', *of Judah*, a city in the tribe of Judah, from which the ark was brought to Jerusalem, 2 Sa. 6. 2;—called Kirjath-Jearim, 1 Ch.13.6.

Baal-Gad, bā'al-gad [lord of fortune], a city in the valley of Lebanon, situated at the north-west foot of Mount Hermon, Jos.11. 17; 12.7; probably the same as BAAL-HERMON, 1 Ch.5.23.

Baal-Hamon, bā'al-ham'on [lord of multitude], a place where Solomon had a vineyard, Ca.8.11.

Baal-Hazor, bā'al-ha'zor [lord of a village], a place near Ephraim, between Bethel and Jericho, where Absalom had a sheep-farm, and where he murdered his brother Amnon, 2 Sa.13.23.

Baal-Hermon [lord of Hermon], probably one of the peaks of Mount Hermon, Ju.3. 3; 1 Ch.5.23.

Baali, bā'a-lī [my lord], Ho.2.16.

Baalim, bā'a-lim [masters], Ju. 2. 11; 8. 33; Je.2.23.

Baalis, bā'a-lis [son of exultation], king of the Ammonites at time of Babylonish captivity, Je.40.14.

Baal-Meon, bā'al-me'on, or BETH-BAAL-MEON [lord of dwelling], a town given to the Reubenites, Nu.32.38;—the Moabites recovered it, and at last was destroyed by the Chaldeans, Eze.25.9.

Baal-Peor, bā'al-pe'or [lord of Peor], an idol of the Moabites, which the Israelites joined them in serving, Nu. 25. 3; 31.16; Jos.22.17;—twenty-four thousand of them punished with death, 9.

Baal-Perazim, bā'al-per'a-zim [lord of breaches], a place in the valley of Rephaim, about three miles south-west of Jerusalem, where David routed the Philistines, 2 Sa. 5. 20;—called MOUNT PERAZIM, Is.28.21.

Baal-Shalisha, bā'al-shal'e-shah [lord of Shalisha], a place in Ephraim whence a man came with provisions for Elisha, 2 Ki. 4.38,42.

Baal-Tamar, bā'al-ta'mar [lord of palm-trees], a place near Gibeah, where the other tribes destroyed the Benjamites, Ju.20.33.

Baal-Zebub, bā'al-ze'bub [lord of flies], the god of the Philistines, at Ekron, consulted by Ahaziah, 2 Ki.1.2,3,6.

Baal-Zephon, bā'al-ze'fon [lord of the north, or place of Typhon], a town belonging to Egypt on the border of the Red Sea, not far from Suez, Ex.14.2,9.

Baana, bā'a-nah [son of affliction], (1) Son of Ahilud, 1 Ki.4.12.—(2) Son of Hushai, 4.16.—(3) Father of Zadok, Ne.3.4.—(4) One of those who returned from Babylon, Ezr.2.2.

Baanah, bā'a-nah [son of affliction], another form of Baana, (1) One of the sons of Rimmon. In company with his brother Rechab, entered Ishbosheth's house and cut off his head, 2 Sa.4.5-8;—David punished their guilt, 9-12.—(2) One of the chiefs of the Jews who returned from Babylon, Ezr.2.2.

Baara, bā'a-ra, one of the wives of Shaharaim, 1 Ch.8.8.

Baasha, bā'a-sha, the third king of Israel, and the son of Ahijah, succeeds Nadab, 1 Ki.15.28;—Jehu prophesies against him, 16.1;—his death, 6.

Babbler, a prattler, or senseless talker, Ec. 10.11; Ac.17.18; 1 Ti.6.20; 2 Ti.2.16.

Babel, bā'bel [confusion, mixture], TOWER OF, mentioned only once in Scripture, built in the plain of Shinar, 102 years after the flood. Materials of brick were prepared three years, and the building was carried on twenty-two years. It was of prodigious extent and height. About 1700 years after its erection, Herodotus saw a structure at Babylon, consisting of eight towers, raised one above another, and each 75 feet, in whole 600; and above the highest was built the temple of Belus. Strabo says it was 660 feet in height. The top of the tower was reached by an easy sloping ascent on the outside of the building, which went round it in a spiral form. In different portions were large rooms, with arched roofs, supported by pillars. The temple of Belus was supposed to be the ancient tower, but it is probable that it was a much more recent building. The building of Babel, and the confusion of tongues there, Ge. 11. 1-9. The name Babel (in Heb.) was afterwards applied to the city Babylon, Ge.10.10, and to the whole province of which it was the capital, Eze.23.17, margin.

Babes, infants, Ex.2.6; Lu.1.41,44; 2.12,16; —weak, or foolish, Is.2.4; He.5.13;—humble and teachable persons, God reveals divine truth to them, Mat.11.25; Lu.10.21.

Babylon, băb'ĕ-lon [confusion, mixture], in Hebrew and Chald. *Babel*, the capital of the country called *Shinar* in Genesis, and in the *later* Scriptures *Chaldea*. Besides its application to the city of Babylon, the name (in Heb.) is also used to denote the district of Chaldea lying between the Tigris and the Euphrates (2 Ki. 24.1; 25.27), as well as Babylonia, the province of the Assyrian empire (2 Ch.32.31; 33. 11), and also Persia, Ezr. 5. 13. The city of Babylon was the capital of the province of Babylon, and of the Chaldean empire. It was one of the most magnificent cities that ever existed. It was built by Nimrod, the great-grandson of Noah, in the place where the tower of Babel was erected. This city was an exact square, built on a large plain, and was 56 miles in circumference, 14 miles on each side.

The walls were 87 feet thick, 335 in height, and 100 gates of solid brass, 25 on each side. It had fifteen streets crossing one another at right angles, each 150 feet wide; and the whole city contained 676 squares. The famous *hanging gardens*, as they are termed, were a succession of terraces, raised on arches. The river Euphrates ran through this city. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, in 1648 years after Nimrod, and 588 before Christ, burned the temple of Jerusalem, and carried many of the Jews to it, 2 Ki.25.8,9; Je.52.12-30;—the inhabitants were remarkable for their superstitious, lewd, and debauched practices, and, in consequence, severe judgments were specially threatened against them, Is. 13. 1-22; 14.22,23; 47.10-15;—its destruction foretold, Is.13.1, &c.; 14.4; 47. 1;—by the Medes and Persians, 21.2;—their idols cannot save them, 46.1; Je.25. 12; 50. 9, 18, 35; 51. 1, &c.;—Daniel was a captive in it, Da.1.1,2;—the king built a great golden image, 3.1-7;—was besieged by Cyrus (B.C. 538), and the king, Belshazzar, was slain, 5.17-31;—Cyrus liberated the Jews, and sent them to rebuild the temple, 2 Ch.36.22;—Darius, king of Persia, demolished its gates and walls, B.C. 538;—Xerxes pillaged the temple of Belus in the year 478;—Alexander the Great intended to renew it, but he soon died, 323;—Seleucus Nicanor carried away about 500,000 people to a new city called Seleucia on the Tigris;—a few people continued till the first century of Christ; but, in the second, it was deserted, and fell into ruins. The ruins of this once famous city are found near the modern village of *Hillah*, on the west bank of the Euphrates, about 50 miles south of Bagdad. The most remarkable of all the mounds found in that region is the vast ruin called *Birs Nimrud*, about 6 miles south-west of *Hillah*, and which is supposed by some, though on insufficient grounds, to represent the tower of Babel. The mound called *Babel* is supposed to represent the temple of Belus; the mound of the *Kasr* ('palace') the great palace of Nebuchadnezzar; and the mound of *Amram* the 'hanging gardens.' There are many other great masses of ruins on both sides of the Euphrates not yet fully explored.

Babylon the Great, said also to be 'the mother of harlots, and abominations of the earth,' is a symbolical title of Papal Rome, or the antichristian power, represented by the Popish church, Re.17.5;—its fall predicted, 14. 8; 18. 2;—description of certain of its features, 18.1-14.—The BABYLON mentioned in 1 Pe.5.13 is supposed by some to have been a place in Egypt, and by others the enigmatical title of Rome (Re. 17. 5); but most probably it refers simply to the Chaldean Babylon, where that epistle was composed, and where it is known a large number of Jews resided.

Baca, bā'kah [weeping], name of some valley, used by the psalmist as the emblem of devotion and sorrow, Ps.84.6;—the plur. of this word is rendered 'mulberry-trees' in 2 Sa.5.23,24; 1 Ch.14.15.

Back Parts of God, denote the less glory of his presence, Ex.33.23.

Backbiting, censuring or reproaching the absent, condemned;—in Pr.25.23 the word so rendered denotes *secrecy* in tale-bearing;—in Ps.15.3 to *run about* tattling;—in Ro. 1. 30 an *evil-speaker;*—2 Co. 12. 20, *evil-speaking.*

Backslide, to draw back from God, or apostatize from the truth, 1 Ki. 11. 9; Ga. 3.1-3; 5. 4; Re.2.4; Ex. 32. 7, 8; Ne.9.26;—the guilt and danger of those who do so, Pr. 14. 14; Je. 2. 19; Lu. 9. 62; He. 10. 38;—pardoned if repented of, 2 Ch.7.14; Je.3. 12; 36.3;—such persons invited to return, Je. 3. 12, 14; Ho. 14. 4;—God threatens to forsake and punish backsliders, Nu.14.43; De.11.28; Ju. 3. 7, 8; Is. 17. 10, 11; Je. 15. 6; Ho. 7. 13;—*causes* of backsliding: 'cares of the world; improper connections; inattention to closet duties; self-conceit; indulgence; parleying with temptation;'—*examples* of: Saul, 1 Sa. 15. 11; David, 2 Sa. 12. 14; Solomon, 1 Ki. 11. 4-40; Asa, 2 Ch. 16. 7; disciples, Mat.26.56; Jn.6.66; churches of Asia, Re.2.4,14; 3.2.

Backward, unwilling, to the back, Ge.9.23; 1 Sa.4.18; Job 23.8; Ps.40.14; 70.2; Is.1.4; 59.14; Jn.18.6.

Badger, the animal known by this name was not found in southern Asia. It has not yet been noticed out of Europe. Most probably some animal of the seal species is intended when mention is made of the 'badgers' skins;' others suppose that it may have been an animal of the antelope tribe, Ex.25.5; 26.14; 35.7; Nu.4.10; Eze.16.10.

Bahurim, bā-hū'rim [low grounds], a village of the Benjamites, about two miles north-east of Jerusalem, 2 Sa.3.16; 16.5;—Shimei was a native of, 2 Sa. 17. 18; 1 Ki. 2.8.

Bajith, bā'jith [the house], a temple or city in the country of Moab, Is.15.2.

Bakbuk, bak'būk [a bottle], the head of one of the families of Nethinims, Ezr.2.51.

Balaam, bā'lam [devourer of the people], a son of Beor or Bosor, a noted prophet or diviner;—dwelt in Pethon, a village of Mesopotamia, De.23.4;—applied to by Balak, king of Moab, to curse Israel; Nu.22.5;—his ass speaks, 28;—his prophecies concerning the future happy state of Israel, 23.18, &c.; xxiv.;—he counselled Moab to

seduce Israel to sin, 31.16;—wishes to die with the righteous, 23.10;—was slain, 31.8; Jos. 13. 22;—his doctrine mentioned by Christ, Re.2.14.

Baladan, bal'la-dan [valiant and wealthy], (1) The father of Merodach-baladan, king of Babylon, 2 Ki.20.12.—(2) A surname of that king, Is.39.1.

Balah, bā'lā [a contraction of Baalah, or Bilhah], a city in the tribe of Simeon, Jos. 19.3.—The same as Bilhah, 1 Ch.4.29, or Baalah, Jos.15.29.

Balak, bā'lak [empty], a king of the Moabites, Nu.22.2,15.

Balances, a pair of, a symbol of justice, Job 31.6; Ps.62.9; Pr.11.1;—when used to weigh corn a symbol of scarcity, Re.6.5; Le.26. 26; Eze.4.16,17.

Bald, the head without hair;—some children in Bethel showed contempt for Elisha as a prophet of the Lord by crying after him, 'Go up, thou bald-head,' and forty-two were torn in pieces, 2 Ki.2.23.

Baldness, when voluntary, a sign of mourning, Is.22.12; Je.47.5.

Balm, a precious gum, extracted from the balsam-tree, more particularly ascribed to Gilead, Ge.37.25; Je.8.22; 46.11; 51.8; Eze. 27.17.

Bamoth, bā'moth [heights] (in the singular BAMAH, Ex.20.29), a place on the borders of Moab, east of Jordan, which was conquered from Sihon, Nu. 21. 19, 20.—The same as Bamoth-Baal, Jos.13.17. In Nu. 21.41 it is translated 'the high-places of Baal.'

Band, a chain or cord, Lu.8.29; Ac.16.26; —a company, Ac.10.1;—a shepherd's staff so called in prophecy, Zec.11.7;—a band of Roman soldiers, Ac.21.31, consisted of the tenth of a legion;—in Ps.84.4 the word means the fear of death.

Bani, bā'ni [built], (1) A Levite, 1 Ch.6.46. —(2) One of David's 37 warriors, 2 Sa.23. 36.—(3) Ezr.2.10; 10.29,34; called also BINNUI, Ne.7.15.

Banishment, exile, transported, 2 Sa.14.14; Ezr.7.26; La.2.14; Ac.18.2; Re.1.9.

Bank, the side of a river, Ge.41.17;—a heap of earth raised, 2 Sa.20.15;—a public stock of money, Lu.19.23.

Banner, ENSIGN, STANDARD, set up for war, Je. 4. 21; 50. 2;—displayed for truth, Ps.60.4. The several tribes of Israel had their respective banners or standards, and they were directed to keep by these in their encampments and marches, Nu.1.52; 2.2, 10,17,18,34.

Banquet, a sumptuous feast, Es.5.4,6; Job 41.6; Am.6.7; Da.5.10.

Baptism, washing by sprinkling, affusion, or dipping, Mar. 7. 4; 1 Co. 10. 2; He. 9. 10; Re.19.13; Ac.10.44,45, compared with 11. 15,16.

Baptism of John, Mat.3.5, &c.; Mar.1.4, &c.; Lu.3.3, &c.; Jn.1.25, &c.; 3.23;—Jesus questions the Pharisees concerning it, Mat. 21.25; Mar.11.29; Lu.20.4.

———, Christian, appointed, Mat. 28. 29;—to be administered to all who believe, Mar.16.16; Ac.2.41; 8.12,37; 18.8;—repentance necessary, Lu.3.3; Ac.2.38;—administered to the household or family of believers: the family of Lydia, Ac. 16.15;—of the jailer, 33;—of Stephanas, 1 Co. 1. 16;—to both men and women, Ac.8.12;—to Simon, 13;—the eunuch, 38;—Saul of Tarsus, 9. 17, 18;—Cornelius and his friends, 10. 47, 48;—called the circumcision of Christ, Col. 2.11,12;—believers baptized into one body, 1 Co.12.13;—into Christ's death, Ro.6.3;—buried and raised with him in baptism, or dead to sin and raised to holiness, 4;—compared to the saving of Noah by water, 1 Pe.3.21;—with the Spirit, Mat.3.11; Mar. 1.8; Lu.3.16; Jn.1.33; Ac.1.5;—regeneration, the inward and spiritual grace, signified by it, Jn.3.5; Ro.6.3,4,11; Tit.3.5,6;—remission of sins signified by, Ac.2.38; 22. 16;—only one baptism, Ep.4.5;—'baptized for the dead,' 1 Co.15.29;—'baptized with fire,' Mat.3.11.

———, overwhelming trials, or bloody sufferings, Mat. 20. 22; Mar.10.39; Lu.12. 50.

Barabbas, bă-rab'bas [son of Abba], a robber guilty of sedition and murder, Mar.15. 7;—released by Pilate rather than Jesus, Mat.27.16; Lu.23.18; Jn.18.40.

Barachel, bā'ră-kel, the father of Elihu, Job 32.2,6.

Barachias, băr-a-kī'as, the father of Zechariah, Zec.1.1,7; Mat.23.35.

Barak, bā'rak [lightning], the son of Abinoam, chosen to liberate the Hebrews from the Canaanites, Ju.4.6–9;—proves victorious, 15;—his, and the prophetess Deborah's song, 5.1, &c.;—his faith commended, He.11.32.

Barbarian, literally, a *foreigner*, a term used by the Greeks, Romans, and Jews, Ac.28.2,4; Ro.1.14; 1 Co.14.11; Col.3.11.

Barbed, jagged with hooks, Job 41.7.

Barber, Eze.5.1.

Bare, naked, Le.13.45,55;—pure, mere, 1 Co.15.37.—BARE-FOOT, indication of distress, Is.20.2–4; 2 Sa.15.20.

Bar-Jesus [son of Joshua], the patronymic of Elymas (the Turkish *Ulemah*), a sorcerer, Ac. 13. 6;—withstood Paul, 8;—solemnly rebuked and struck with blindness, 9–11.

Bar-jona, băr-jo'nah [the son of Jona], the patronymic of the apostle Peter, Mat.16. 17; Jn.1.42; 21.17.

Bark, to make a noise as a dog, Is.56.10;—to peel the bark, Joel 1.7.

Barley, a well-known grain, Ex.9.31; Le.

27.16; Nu.5.15; De.8.8; 2 Ch.2.10; Is.28.25; Ho.3.2; 2 Sa.14.30.

Barn, a repository for grain, 2 Ki.6.27; Lu. 12.24;—heaven, Mat.13.30. The word rendered barn in Job 39.12; 2 Ki.6.27, signifies rather a *thrashing-floor*.

Barnabas, bär'na-bas [son of comfort], a Levite of the island of Cyprus, a disciple of Christ, sells his possession, Ac.4.36;—sent from Jerusalem to Antioch about the proselytism of the Gentiles, 11.22;—'a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith,' 11.24; 15.26;—goes to Tarsus to find Paul, 25;—accompanies him in his first progress, 13.2;—separates from him, 15.39;—led into an error by Peter, Ga.2.13.—'He bore such a relation to Paul as Melancthon did to Luther—that of a gentle, confiding, earnest, but subordinate co-operator.'

Barrel (a pitcher), a vessel for keeping flour, 1 Ki.17.12; 18.33;—for carrying water, Ge. 24.14.

Barrenness, unfruitfulness, Ps. 107. 34;—with no child, mentioned as a reproach, Ge.30.1; 1 Sa.1.6;—removed in a miraculous manner from Sarah, Ge.18.10; 21.2;—from Rebekah, 25.21;—from Rachel, 30.22;—the wife of Manoah, Ju.13.2;—from Hannah, the mother of Samuel, 1 Sa.1.19;—from Elizabeth, the wife of Zacharias, Lu.1.7.

Bars, to fasten doors or gates, Ex.26.26; Ne.3.3,6;—rocks in the sea, Jonah 2.6;—the boundary of the sea, Job 38.10.

Barsabas, bär'sa-bas [son of Saba], (1) Surnamed Justus, highly honoured as a candidate for the office of apostleship, Ac. 1.23. —(2) The patronymic of Judas, Ac.15.22.

Bartholomew, bär-thol'o-mew [son of Tolmai], one of the twelve apostles, Mat.10.3; Ac.1.13;—was a witness of the ascension, Ac. 1.4, 12, 13;—supposed to be the same person who in John's Gospel is called Nathaniel, Jn.1.45-49.

Bartimeus, bar-te-me'us [son of Timeus], one of the two blind beggars of Jericho who sat by the wayside begging, cured of blindness, Mat.20.30; Mar.10.46.

Baruch, bā'ruk [blessed], a Jewish prince, who, from attachment to Jeremiah, acted as his secretary or scribe;—charged to take care of the writings of Jeremiah's purchase, Je.32.13,14;—writes the prophecies of Jeremiah, 36.4;—which are burned by the king, 23;—writes them anew, 32;—comforted by Jeremiah, 45.1.

Barzillai, bar-zil'lā-i [made of iron], (1) A Meholathite, 2 Sa. 21. 8. —(2) A Gileadite of Rogelim;—his kindness to David when he fled from Absalom, 2 Sa.17.27;—refuses David's kind offers, 19.34;—David charges Solomon to show kindness to his family, 1 Ki.2.7.

Base, the foundation of a pillar, 1 Ki. 7.27; Ezr.3.3;—mean, vile, Job 30.8; Is.3.5.

Bashan, bā'shan [fruitful, or light, sandy soil], a district east of Jordan reaching from Gilead to Hermon; its early inhabitants were Amorites, De.3.11-13; 4.47;—its king opposed the Israelites, Nu.21.33;—Moses gave it to the half-tribe of Manasseh, 32. 33;—high hill of, called the hill of God, Ps. 68.15;—bulls of, 22.12;—oaks of, Is. 2.13; Eze. 27.6; Zec. 11.2;—its fruitfulness and rich pastures, Je. 50.19; Mi. 7.14; Is. 33.9; Na.1.4;—it is now called Haurân.

Bashan-Havoth-Jair, name given to the region of Argob in Bashan, conquered by Jair, De.3.14; Nu.32.41.

Bashemath, bash'e-math [fragrant], a daughter of Ishmael, and one of the three wives of Esau, Ge.26.34; 36.3,4,13. When first mentioned she is called MAHALATH, Ge.28.9.

Baskets, vessels made of twigs, &c., for holding bread, Ge.40.16; Ex.29.3,23;—for gathering grapes, Je.6.9;—first-fruits of the harvest preserved in, De. 26. 2, 4;—Paul escapes from Damascus in, 2 Co. 11. 23;—fragments gathered in, Mat.14.20; Mar.6. 43; Lu.9.17.

Basons, vessels to hold water, four different Hebrew words are so rendered. That used in Ex. 24.6 is rendered 'goblet,' Ca. 7.2; and 'cup,' Is.22.24.

Bastard, one born out of wedlock, De.23.2; Zec.9.6; He.12.8.

Bat, an animal of the order of the *Cheiroptera*, or hand-winged. It comprises a great number of genera, species, and varieties, from the size of the smallest mouse to that of the vampire, which is as large as a squirrel. They are common in the East. The bats mentioned in Scripture were the true Vespertilionidæ, the insect-eating bat similar to the European. The word in Hebrew means *flying in the dark*, Le.11.19; Is.2.20.

Bath, a measure for liquids, the same with the ephah, each containing the tenth-part of a homer. Its capacity was 8 galls. 3 qts. The word is rendered measure in Lu.16.6; Is.5.10; Eze.45.10,11,14.

Bathe, to wash in a bath, Le.15.5,8,11,&c.; —judgments from God, Is.34.5.

Bath-rabbim, bath-răb'bim [daughter of many], a gate of the city of Heshbon, Ca. 7.4.

Bathsheba, bath'shĕ-bah [daughter of the oath, or of seven], the daughter of Eliam, 2 Sa.11.3, or Ammiel, 1 Ch.3.5, and wife of Uriah;—David commits adultery with her, 2 Sa.11.4,5;—the child born in adultery died, 2 Sa.12.15-18;—she is married to David, 11.27;—becomes the mother of Solomon, 12.24; 1 Ki. 1.11;—presents the request of Adonijah to marry Abishag the Shunamite, 1 Ki.2.13;—is called Bathshua, 1 Ch.3.5.

Batter, to beat down, 2 Sa.20.15.

Battering-rams, engines used to beat down the walls besieged, Eze.4.2; 21.22.

Battle, an exhortation of the priest to precede it, De.20.1;—who shall be dismissed before it, 5;—not always to the strong, Ec.9.11.

Battle-axe, a heavy axe to cut trees, houses, &c., in the way of victory, Je. 51.20.

Battle-bow, either a bow to shoot in war, or an army of archers, Zec.9.10; 10.4.

Battlement, a parapet wall or balustrade surrounding the top of the flat-roofed houses of the Jews, to prevent persons from falling off, De.32.8;—also used to denote the fortification of a city, Je.5.10.

Bay, the colour of one of the teams of horses in Zechariah's vision, Zec.6.3,7.

Bay-tree, only occurs in Ps.37.35; some suppose it to be the laurel, and others the cedar of Lebanon.

Bazlith, baz'lith [nakedness], the head of one of the families of the Nethinim, Ezr.2. 52; Ne.7.54.

Bdellium, a gum or rosin resembling myrrh, used as a perfume, Ge.2.12;—like manna in colour, Nu.11.7;—others regard the word as meaning pearls or precious stones. The LXX. render the word in one place carbuncle, and in another crystal.

Beacon, a signal or mark on conspicuous places to warn of danger, or to give direction, Is.30.17.

Bealiah, be-a-lī'ah, one of David's Benjamite heroes, 1 Ch.12.5.

Bealoth (the plur. of Baal), (1) A town in the extreme south of Judah, Jos.15.24.—(2) A district of Asher, rendered in 1 Ki.4. 16 incorrectly 'in Aloth.'

Beam, a plank of wood, a thorn, or splinter, Ju.16.14; Mat.7.3-5.

Beans, 2 Sa.17.28; Eze.4.9.

Bear, a fierce beast of prey;—killed by David, 1 Sa.17.34;—killed forty-two children who mocked Elisha, 2 Ki.2.23,24;—its fierceness illustrating judgments of God, La.3.10; Ho. 13. 8;—symbolical: Da.7.5;—of a ferocious enemy, Pr.17.12; Is.11.7; Re.13.2.

Beard, tearing, or neglecting to trim, a token of deep sorrow, Ezr.9.3; Is.15.2; Je. 41. 5;—insult offered to David's ambassadors by cutting off, 2 Sa.10.4,5;—Jews forbidden to cut off or mar, for the dead, Le.19.27; 21.5.

Bearers, carriers of burdens, 70,000 for building the temple, 2 Ch.2.18.

Bearing with the weaknesses and infirmities of others, a duty, Ro.14.1; 15.1; 1 Co. 13.7; Ga.6.1,2.

Beasts, all animals as distinguished from man, Ps.36.6;—named by Adam, Ge.2.20; —Solomon's knowledge of, 1 Ki.4.33;—not to be cruelly used, Pr.12.10;—to rest on the Sabbath, Ex. 20. 10; 23.12; De. 5.14;—subject to the same fate with men, Ec.3. 18, &c.;—in Re. 4. 6, 8, 9; 5.6,14; 6.1; 7.11; 14.3; 19.4, the literal rendering *living one* or *living creature* would be more appropriate;—in prophetic language, heathen kingdoms or powers, Da.7.4-8,11,12;8.4;—the papal antichrist, Re.13.1, &c.;—Paul describes some of his furious opponents as 'wild-beasts,' 1 Co.15.32;—a similar figure in Ps.22.12,16; Ec.3.18.

Beat, to smite, De. 25. 3;—to overcome, 2 Ki. 13. 25; Ps. 89. 23;—to demolish, Ju.8. 17; 9.45.

Beautify, to render comely, Ezr.7.27; Ps. 149.4; Is.60.13.

Beautiful Gate OF THE TEMPLE, Ac.3.2.

Beauty, the vanity and danger of it, Ps.39. 11; Pr. 6. 25; 31.30;—a shepherd's staff so called in prophecy, Zec.11.7;—persons remarkable for it: Sarah, Ge. 12. 11;—Rebekah, 24.16;—Rachel, 29.17;—Joseph, 39. 6;—Moses, Ex. 2. 2; He. 11. 23;—David, 1 Sa. 16. 12, 18;—Bathsheba, 2 Sa. 11. 2;—Tamar, the daughter of David, 13. 1;—Absalom, 14. 25;—Abishag, 1 Ki. 1. 4;—Vashti, the wife of Ahasuerus, Es.1.11;—Esther, 2.7.

Bebai, beb'a-ī [father], the head of one of the families that returned from Babylon, Ezr.2.11.

Becher, bē'ker [first-born], the second son of Benjamin, Ge.46.21; 1 Ch.7.6.

Bechorath, be-kō'rath [first-born], great-grandfather of Ner, the grandfather of Saul, 1 Sa.9.1.

Beckoned, gave a sign with the hand, Lu. 1.22; 5.7; Jn.13.24; Ac.19.33; 21.40; 24.10.

Bed, mattresses and skins laid on the floor, used as beds, Mat.9.6;—elevated cushioned benches so used, 2 Ki. 1. 4; 20. 2;—were sometimes movable, Ex. 8. 3; 2 Sa.4.5-7; —BEDSTEAD of Og, king of Bashan, De. 3.11;—the grave, Is.57.2.

Bedad, bē'dad [separation], Ge. 36. 35; 1 Ch.1.46.

Bedan, bē'dan, 1 Sa.12.11; probably the same as the judge Abdon.

Bedeiah, bed-e-ī'ah [servant of Jehovah], Ezr.10.35.

Bee, common in Palestine;—deposited their honey in clefts of the rock, &c., Ps.81. 16; Ju.14.8;—honey a common article of food in Canaan, 1 Ki.14.3; Ca.5.1;—symbol of the Assyrian king, Is.7.18.

Beeliada, be-el-ī'a-dah, a son of David, 1 Ch.14.7; the same as Eliada, 2 Sa.5.16.

Beelzebub, be-el'ze-bub, or BELZEBUB [the god of flies], the chief idol god of the Ekronites, 2 Ki. 1. 3, and hence the chief of the devils, Satan, is so called in the New Testament, Mat.10.25;12.24;Lu. 11.15-19. *See* BAALZEBUB.

Beer, bē'er [a well], (1) A town in Benjamin, probably same as Beeroth, Ju.9.21. —(2) A halting-place of the Israelites, Nu. 21.16–18.

Beer-Elim, be-ĕr-ē'lim [well of heroes], a place on the border of Moab, Is.15.8.

Beer-lahai-roi, bē'er-la-hā'e-roy [the well of him who lives and sees me], a fountain near which the angel of the Lord found Hagar, Ge.16.7,14;—Isaac dwelt near, Ge.24.62; 25.11.

Beeri, bē'ry [illustrious], (1) The father of Judith, Ge.26.34.—(2) Father of the prophet Hosea, Ho.1.1.

Beeroth, be-ē'roth [wells], a city of the Gibeonites, given to the tribe of Benjamin, ten miles north of Jerusalem, Jos.9.17; 2 Sa.4.2; near it are the remains of an old church, built by the empress Helena;—now called *el-Bireh*, a village of 700 inhabitants.

Beeroth, be-ē'roth [of the children of JAAKAN], a group of wells in the wilderness, De.10.6, called *Bene-* (*=children of*) Jaakan, Nu.33.31,32.

Beersheba, be-er'shĕ-ba [well of the oath], the name of a city, and also of a well, at the southern extremity of the Holy Land; —first mentioned in the history of Abraham, who planted a grove there, Ge.21.33; —made a league with Abimelech at, 26.33; —given to Simeon, Jos.19.2;—Elijah fled to, 1 Ki.19.3.

Beeshterah, be-esh'tĕ-rah [house of Astarte], a city on the east of Jordan, Jos. 21.27;—called Ashtaroth, 1 Ch.6.71.

Beetle, an insect of the locust family, altogether different from that so called by us. The word occurs only in Le.11.22.

Beeves, the old plur. of *beef*, used in the O. T. for cattle, Le.22.19,21; Nu.31.28,38.

Befallen, happen, Le.10.19; Nu.20.14; Es. 6.13; Mat.8.33.

Beforehand, previously, Mar.13.11; 2 Co. 9.5; 1 Pe.1.11.

Beget, to generate or produce, Ge.17.20; De.4.25; Je.29.6.

Beggar, one who begs for alms, 1 Sa.2.8; Ps. 109.10;—Lazarus, Lu.16.20–22;—the blind man, Jn.9.8;—the lame man, Ac.3.2–5.

Beginning, that which is first, Ge.1.1; Jn. 2.11; He.3.14;—from eternity, before any creature was made, Jn.1.1; 2 Th.2.13; Re. 1.8.

Begotten, naturally, Ju.8.30;—supernaturally, He.11.17;—spiritually, 1 Co.4.15.

Beguile, to cheat, or impose on, Col.2.4, 18; 2 Pe.2.14.

Behalf, to do or speak in one's favour, Ro. 16.19; 1 Co.1.4; 1 Pe.4.16.

Behaviour, conduct, course of life, 1 Sa.21. 13; 1 Ti.3.2; Tit.2.3.

Beheaded, cut off the head, 2 Sa.4.7; Mat. 14.10; Re.20.4.

Beheld, looked upon, Nu.21.9; 23.21; Ps. 119.158; Mar.15.47; Re.5.6.

Behemoth, bē'he-moth, an animal described in Job 40.15, &c. The word is also translated *beast*, Job 35.11; Ps.73.22; *cattle*, Ps.50.10;—generally supposed to be the hippopotamus, the river-horse of Egypt, an animal of great strength and bulk. It is frequently met with above 16 ft. long and 7 ft. in height. 'He eateth grass like an ox.'

Behind, after, 2 Sa.3.16;—inferior to, 2 Co. 11.5;—near to, Is.30.21.

Behold. This word is not an interjection, but the imperative mood, expressing command or exhortation. It is a call to fix the attention on a subject, Is.7.14; 42.1; Mar.16.6; Jn.1.29; Re.3.20; 16.15; 22.7.

Behoved, it was fit, Lu.24.46; He.2.17.

Bel, bel' [vain, nothing], an idol of the Chaldeans, the same as Baal, Is.46.1; Je. 50.2; 51.44. *See* BAAL.

Bela, bē'lah [a thing swallowed], (1) One of the five cities of the plain, Ge.14.2;—afterwards called Zoar, 19.20,30.—(2) A king of Edom, son of Beor, Ge.36.32,33; 1 Ch.1. 43.—(3) Son of Azaz, a Reubenite, 1 Ch. 5.8.

Belah, bē'lah, eldest son of Benjamin, 1 Ch.7.6.

Belch, to throw out malice, Ps.59.7.

Belial, bē'lī-al [worthless], a name given to Satan, 2 Co.6.15;—wicked men called sons of, De.13.13; Ju.19.22; 1 Sa.1.16; 2.12; 10. 27, &c.

Believe, to give credit or assent, Ge.45.26; Ac.8.13;—to receive or depend on, Jn.1. 12; 3.15,16. *See* FAITH.

Bellows, an instrument to blow the fire, Je.6.29.

Bells, on the lower borders of the high-priest's robe, that he might be heard as he went in and out of the holy place, Ex.28. 33;—horse bells, or bridles, inscribed *Holiness to the Lord*, *i.e.* a spirit of religion shall pervade all the pursuits and occupations of men, Zec.14.20.

Belly, the bowels, Mat.15.17;—carnal pleasures, Ro.16.18;—sometimes put for the mind or heart, Jn.7.38; Job 15.35; 20.15; Pr. 20. 27, 30;—the inhabitants of Crete called *slow bellies*, or given to *sloth* and *gluttony*, Tit. 1. 12;—the 'belly of hell,' Jonah 2.2, signifies the grave or the underworld.

Belong, appertains to, Ge.40.8; Le. 27. 24; Ps.47.9; Mar.9.41.

Beloved, much valued and delighted in, De.21.15; Ne. 13.26; Ac. 15. 25;—the new Jerusalem, Re.20.9;—Christ is, Mat.3.17; Mar.1.11.

Belshazzar, bel-shăz'zar [master of the secret or treasure], the last king of the Chaldees, under whom Babylon was taken

by Cyrus;—his impious feast, Da.5.1, &c.; —sees a hand-writing on the wall, 5;— Daniel's interpretation of it, 25;—his death, 30.

Belteshazzar, bĕl-te-shaz'zar [Bel's prince, *i.e.* whom Bel favours], the Chaldee name given to Daniel, Da.1.7; 2.26.

Bemoan, to mourn over, Je.15.5; 16.5; 22. 10; 31.18; Na.3.7.

Benaiah, ben-ay'ah [made by Jehovah], (1) Son of Jehoiada the chief priest, 1 Ch. 27.5, one of David's valiant men, 2 Sa.23. 20;—succeeds Joab in the command of the army, 1 Ki. 2. 35; 4.4.—(2) A Pirathonite, one of David's thirty mighty men, 2 Sa. 23. 30.—(3) A Levite, 1 Ch. 15. 18.—(4) A priest, 1 Ch. 15. 24.—(5) A Levite in the time of Hezekiah, 2 Ch.31.13. For others of the same name see 1 Ch.4.36; Eze.11.1, 13; Ezr.10.25,30,35,43.

Ben-Ammi, bĕn-am'mī [son of my people], father of the Ammonites, Ge.19.38.

Benches, seats for rowers in ships, Eze.27.6.

Beneath, under, below, Ex.20.4; Job 18.16; Is.14.9; 51.6; Jn.8.23.

Bene-Berak, bĕn-eb'e-rak [sons of lightning], Jos.19.45; a city in the tribe of Dan.

Benediction, form of priestly, Nu.6.23-26; —by Melchizedec, He.7.1-7;—David, 2Sa. 6.18,20.

Benefactors, persons who confer benefits, or do good to others, Lu.22.25.

Benefits, gifts of God, 2 Ch.32.25; Ps.68. 19;—to do good, Je.18.10;—salvation, 1 Ti. 6.2.

Bene-Jaakan, ben-e-jā'ă-kan [the sons of Jaakan], used as an abbreviation for Beeroth—(the wells of the) Bene-Jaakan, an encampment of the Israelites, Nu.33.31,32.

Benevolence, good-will, 1 Co.7.3.

Benhadad, ben-hā'dad [son of Hadad], (1) The king of Syria, came to assist Asa, king of Judah, 1 Ki.15.18.—(2) Son of the former, besieges Samaria, 1 Ki.20.1, &c.; —defeated, 20;—again, 29;—taken prisoner, but dismissed, 33.—(3) The son of Hazael, who succeeded his father in Syria, 2 Ki.13.24;—defeated Jehoash in three engagements, 25.

Ben-Hail, ben-ha'il [the son of strength], one of the 'princes' of the people sent by Jehoshaphat to instruct the Jews, 2 Ch. 17.7.

Ben-Hanan, ben-ha'nan [the son of grace], of the posterity of Judah, 1 Ch.4.20.

Benjamin, ben'jă-min [son of my right hand], the youngest son of Jacob and Rachel, born, Ge.35.18; with her dying breath his mother called him *Benoni* [son of my sorrow], but his father called him Benjamin;—goes into Egypt, 43.15;—his descendants, 1 Ch.7.6;—his sons and chief men, 8.1.

Benjamites, their inheritance, Jos. 18. 11; —almost extirpated by the other tribes, Ju. 20. 26, &c.;—allowed to seize wives, 21.16.

Ben-Zoheth, ben-zō'heth [son of Zoheth], 1 Ch.4.20.

Beon, be'on, a pasture-ground east of Jordan, Nu.32.3; probably a contraction for Beth-Meon, Je.47.23.

Beor, be'or [a torch], (1) The father of Balaam, Nu.22.5.—(2) Father of Bela, Ge. 36.32.

Bera, bē'ra [a well], king of Sodom, was assisted by Abraham, Ge.14.2.

Berachah, ber'a-kah [blessing], (1) A valley half way between Jerusalem and Hebron, where Jehoshaphat gained a victory over the Moabites and Ammonites, 2 Ch. 20.26.—(2) One of the thirty Benjamite warriors, 1 Ch.12.3.

Berachiah, or BERĔCHIAH, ber-a-kī'ah, or ber-e-ki'ah [blessed by Jehovah], (1) The father of Asaph, 1 Ch.6.39. For others of the same name see 2 Ch.28.12; 1 Ch.3.20; 9.16; Zec.1.1,7; Ne.3.4.

Beraiah, be-ra-ī'ah [the choosing of the Lord], of the posterity of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 8.21.

Berea, be-rē'a [heavy, weighty], a city of Macedonia, lying about 20 miles west of Thessalonica;—here Paul preached with success, Ac.17.10;—its inhabitants commended for searching the Scriptures, 11. It now bears the name of *Verria* in Roumelia, and has a population of about 20,000.

Bereave, deprive or take away, Ec.4.8; Je.15.7; Eze.5.17; Ho.13.8.

Bered, be'red [hail], a place in the south of Palestine, Ge.16.14.

Beriah, be-rī'ah [in evil], (1) Ephraim's sons had been slain (1 Ch.7.21-23), and he called his next son Beriah, 'because it went evil with his house.'—(2) A son of Asher, Ge. 46.17.—(3) A Benjamite, 1 Ch.8.13.

Berith, bē'rith [covenant], the idol of the Shechemites, Ju.9.46. *See* BAAL-BERITH.

Bernice, ber-ni'se, the eldest daughter of Agrippa the Great, and sister of the younger Agrippa, king of the Jews—whom she accompanies on a visit to Felix, Ac.25. 13. Her first husband was her uncle—she was a woman of an abandoned character.

Berodach-Baladan, be-ro'dak-bal'a-dan, a king of Babylon, 2 Ki.20.12;—called also Merodach-Baladan, Is.39.1.

Berothai, ber'o-thay [my wells], a city of Syria, north of Damascus, 2 Sa. 8. 8; the same as Chun, 1 Ch.18.8. Probably also the same as Berothah, Eze.47.16.

Beryl, a transparent gem, probably the topaz. It was the tenth stone in the high-priest's breast-plate, Ex.28.20; Eze.1.16; 10.9; Da.10.6; Re.19.20.

Beseech, to entreat or implore, Ex.33.18; Ps.80.14; Ro.12.1; Ga.4.12.

Beset, to harass or perplex, Ps.22.12; 139.5; Ho.7.2; He.12.1.

Besiege, to surround a city to take it, De.28.52; 1 Ki.8.37.

Besom, to sweep with destruction, occurs only in Is.14.23.

Besor, be'sor [cold], a brook in the south-west corner of Canaan, and falling into the Mediterranean a few miles to the south of Gaza, 1 Sa.30.9;—supposed to be that in which the Ethiopian eunuch was baptized, Ac.8.26, &c.

Besought, *past* of beseech, Ge.42.21; Ex.32.11; Je.26.19; Mat.8.31.

Bestead, an obsolete word, to treat, accommodate. In Is.8.21 the phrase 'hardly bestead' means *oppressed.*

Bestiality, forbidden, Le.18.23;—punishable with death, 20.15; Ex.22.19.

Bestir, to hasten, 2 Sa.5.24.

Bestow, to confer upon, De.14.26; Lu.12.17,18; 1 Co.12.23; 13.3.

Betah, bē'tah [trust, security], a city in Syria, which David took from Hadadezer, 2 Sa.8.8; 1 Ch.18.8;—it is called Tibhath, 1 Ch.18.8.

Beten, bē'ten [belly], a place on the border of the town of Asher, Jos.19.25.

Bethabara, beth-ăb'a-ra [house of, ford or passage], in the best MSS. *Bethany,* a place on the Jordan east of Jericho, where John baptized, Jn.1.28.

Beth-Anath, beth'ă-nath [house of response], a city of Naphtali, nine or ten miles north-west from the Sea of Galilee, Jos.19.38; 1.33.

Bethany, beth'a-ne [house of dates], a town of some note, situated on the east side of the Mount of Olives, about fifteen furlongs (two Roman miles) from Jerusalem, the residence of Lazarus, Martha, and Mary, Jn.12.1;—here Mary anointed Christ, Mat.26.6,7;—from its vicinity Christ ascended into heaven, Lu.24.50;—now but a small and poor village of about 20 families. It is called by the Arabians *el' Azarîyeh.*

Beth-Arabah, beth-ar'ra-bah [house of the desert], a city of Benjamin, at the north end of the Dead Sea, Jos.18.22.

Beth-Aram, beth'ar-am [house of height], one of the towns of Gad on the east of Jordan, Jos.13.27;—the same as Beth-Haran, Nu.32.36. The ruins are called *Beit-Ramah.*

Beth-Arbel, beth-ar'bel [house of God's court], a place mentioned only in Hos.10.14.

Beth-Azmaveth, beth-az-ma'veth [house of Azmaveth], a village of Benjamin, Ne.7.28.

Beth-Aven, beth-ā'ven [house of nothingness, or of iniquity], same as Bethel, Ho.10.5; 4.15; Jos.7.2. The wilderness of, Jos.18.12.

Beth-Baal-Meon, beth-bā'al-mē'on [house of Baal Meon], a place in Reuben, Jos.13.17. *See* BAAL-MEON.

Beth-Barah, beth-ba'ra [house of crossing], a ford or place on the Jordan named in Ju.7.24.

Beth-Birei, beth-bir'ĕ-i, a city of Simeon, 1 Ch.4.31;—probably the same as Beth-Lebaoth, Jos.19.6.

Beth-Car, beth'kar, a place to which the Hebrews, under Samuel, pursued the Philistines: the site of the stone Ebenezer, 1 Sa.7.11.

Beth-Dagon, beth-dā'gon [the house of Dagon], (1) A town of Judah, Jos.15.41.—(2) A place on the border of Asher, Jos.19.27.

Beth-Diblathaim, beth-dib-la-thā'im[house of Diblathaim], a city of Moab, Je.48.22;—called also Almon-Diblathaim, Nu.33.48.

Bethel, beth'el [house of God], (1) A city 12 miles north of Jerusalem, was originally called Luz;—first called Bethel by Jacob, Ge.28.19;—built an altar at, many years after, 35.1,6,7;—visited yearly by Samuel, 1 Sa.7.16;—here Jeroboam set up his idol calf, 1 Ki.12.28,29; called for this reason Beth-aven, Ho.4.15; 10.5. It is now a mass of ruins called *Beitîn.*—(2) A town in the south of Judah, Jos.12.16; 1 Sa.30.27;—called also Chesil, Jos.15.30; Bethul, 19.4; and Bethuel, 1 Ch.4.30.

Beth-Emek, beth-e'mek [house of the valley], a border town of Asher, Jos.19.27.

Bether, be'ther [mountain of division, or of perfume], probably denoting those tracts of country that were the favourite resort of the hart and the roe, Ca.4.6,8; 8.14.

Bethesda, beth-es'da [house of mercy], a pool on the east of Jerusalem, famed in the time of Christ for its healing virtue, Jn.5.2. Identified by Dr. Robinson with the 'Fountain of the Virgin' in the valley of the Kedron, a short distance above the 'Pool of Siloam.'

Beth-Gamul, beth-ga'mul [house of a camel], a city of Moab, Je.48.23. It is now called *Um el Jemâl.* 'This,' says Mr. Graham, 'is perhaps among the most perfect of the old cities I saw. It is surrounded by a high wall forming a rectangle, which seems to inclose more space than the modern Jerusalem. The streets are many of them paved. —There were some very large public buildings.—The houses were some of them very large, consisting usually of three rooms on the ground-floor and two on the first story, the stairs being formed of large stones built into the house-walls and leading up outside. The doors were, as usual, of stone; sometimes folding-doors, and some of them highly ornamented. . . . Taking my rifle with me, I wandered about quite alone

in the old streets of the town, entered one by one the old houses, went upstairs, visited the rooms, and in short, made a careful examination of the whole place; but so perfect was every street, every house, every room, that I almost fancied I was in a dream wandering alone in this city of the dead, seeing all perfect yet not hearing a sound' (Blaikie's *Bible History*, p. 124, *n.*) These cities of Bashan remain to this day almost in the state in which they were in the days of Og.

Beth-Haccerem, beth-hăk'ker-im [house of the vineyard], a city of Judah, about 8 miles south-east from Jerusalem, Je. 6. 1; Ne. 3. 14.

Beth-Hoglah, beth-hog'lah [magpie-place], a city in Benjamin, now *Haglah*, between Jericho and Jordan, Jos. 18. 19, 21.

Beth-Horon, beth-hō'ron [house of the hollow], two towns of Ephraim, about 3 miles distant from each other, the 'Upper,' Jos. 16. 5; 21. 22; and the 'Nether,' 16. 3; 18. 13; 1 Ch. 7. 24; 2 Ch. 8. 5, about 12 miles north-west of Jerusalem;—Solomon repaired and fortified the lower, 1 Ki. 9. 17. The sites of these towns are occupied by the two Arab villages *Beit-Ur el-Foka* and *Beit-Ur el-Tahta*.

Bethink, to recollect, 1 Ki. 8. 47; 2 Ch. 6. 37.

Beth-Jeshimoth, beth-jesh'ĕ-moth [house of desolations], a city of the Reubenites, in the valley of Arabah, east of Jordan, at the north end of the Dead Sea, Nu. 33. 49;—was seized by the Moabites, and at last destroyed by the Chaldeans, Jos. 13. 20; Eze. 25. 9.

Bethlehem, beth'le-hem [house of bread], a town of Judah about 6 miles south of Jerusalem, often mentioned in the Old Testament, Ge. 35. 19; Ju. 12. 8; Ru. 1. 19; 1 Sa. 16. 4; 2 Sa. 23. 15, &c. It was called *Ephrath* or *Ephratah*, Ge. 35. 19; 48. 7;—king David born here, 1 Sa. 16. 12; 20. 6, and anointed by Samuel, 16. 1-13;—hence called 'city of David,' Lu. 2. 4;—the birth-place of Christ, Mat. 2. 1;—children of, slain by Herod, 16. Its modern name is *Beit-Lahm*, with about 3000 inhabitants.

Beth-Marcaboth, beth-mar'ka-both [house of the chariots], a city of Simeon, Jos. 19. 5; 1 Ch. 4. 31.

Beth-Nimrah, beth-nim'rah [house of limpid water], a town in the valley 2 miles east of Jordan, Jos. 13. 27;—called Nimrah in Nu. 32. 3.

Beth-Peor, beth-pē'or [house of Peor], a city of Moab, east of Jordan, De. 4. 46; Jos. 13. 20.

Bethphage, beth-fā'ge [house of figs], a small village situated on the east side of the Mount of Olives, nearer to Jerusalem than Bethany, Mat. 21. 1; Mar. 11. 1; Lu. 19. 29;—Jesus lodged there, Mat. 21. 17;—no trace of it is seen.

Beth-Rapha, beth'ra-fa [house of Rapha, or giant], one of the posterity of Judah, 1 Ch. 4. 12.

Beth-Rehob, beth-re'hob [house of Rehob], a place near which was the valley in which was Laish or Dan, Ju. 18. 28;—called Rehob, Nu. 13. 21; 2 Sa. 10. 8.

Bethsaida, beth-sā'e-da or beth-sā'dah [house of fishing], (1) A city of Galilee, not far from Capernaum, on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee, Mat. 11. 21; Lu. 10. 13;—the birth-place of Philip, and the city of Andrew and Peter, Jn. 1. 44;—a woe denounced against it by Christ, Mat. 11. 21.—(2) A city on the east bank of the Jordan, also called Julias, Lu. 9. 10;—a blind man cured at, Mar. 8. 22.

Beth-Shan, or BETH-SHEAN, beth'shan, or beth-shē'an [house of quiet], a city of the Manassites, on the west of Jordan, 60 miles north-east of Jerusalem, and at the east of the plain of Jezreel, Jos. 17. 11;—after the battle of Gilboa the Philistines fastened the dead body of Saul to its walls, 1 Sa. 31. 10. It is now a village of about 60 or 70 Arab families. Extensive ruins still remain.

Bethshemesh, beth-shē'mesh [house of the sun], (1) A sacerdotal city on the northern border of the tribe of Judah, about fourteen miles west of Jerusalem, Jos. 21. 16;—many of its inhabitants struck dead for looking into the ark, 1 Sa. 6. 19;—same as Ir-Shemesh, Jos. 15. 10; 19. 41, 43; 1 Ki. 4. 9. It is identified with the modern Arab village *Ain-Shems*.—(2) A town of Issachar, Jos. 19. 22.—(3) A town of Naphtali, Jos. 19. 38; Ju. 1. 33.—(4) Used in Je. 43. 13 for *Heliopolis* or *On*, an idolatrous temple in Egypt.

Beth-Shittah, beth-shit'ta [house of the acacia], a place to which the Midianites fled, Ju. 7. 22.

Beth-Tappuah, beth-tap'pu-ah [house of apples], a city of Judah, near Hebron, Jos. 15. 53.

Bethuel, be-thew'el [man of God], (1) Father of Rebekah, Ge. 22. 22, 23; 24. 24.—(2) A town of Simeon, 1 Ch. 4. 30.

Beth-Zur, beth'zur [house of a rock], a city of Judah, about twenty miles south of Jerusalem;—it was fortified by Rehoboam, Jos. 15. 58; 2 Ch. 11. 7. Now known as *Beit-Sûr*, four miles north of Hebron.

Betimes, early, Ge. 26. 31;—seasonably, Pr. 13. 24;—continually, Job 8. 5.

Betray, to deliver up treacherously, 1 Ch. 12. 17; Mat. 24. 10; 26. 16.

Betroth, or ESPOUSE, to promise or contract marriage, Ge. 24. 57-59; Ex. 22. 16; De. 28. 30;—Mary was espoused to Joseph, Mat. 1. 18;—believers are betrothed or espoused to Christ, Ho. 2. 19, 20; 2 Co. 11. 2.

Beulah, bū'lah [married], a symbolical

name applied to the land of Israel, or to the Jewish church, Is.62.4.

Bewail, to mourn over, Le.10.6; Re.18.9.

Bewitched, charmed with deceit, Ac.8.9; Ga.3.1.

Bewray, to expose, discover, Is.16.3; Mat. 26.73.

Beyond Jordan, usually signifies, in the writings of Moses, the western side of the river, as he wrote on the eastern, Ge.50.10, 11;De.1.1,5;3.8,20;4.46, but in the writings of Joshua (5.1; 12. 7; 22. 7) it means the eastern side.

Bezaleel, bez-a-lē'el [the shadow of God], a famous artificer; he and Aholiab divinely instructed to make the tabernacle, Ex.31. 2; 35.30.

Bezek, be'zek [lightning], (1) A city of Judah, the residence of Adoni-Bezek, about two miles from Beth-Zur, and westward of Bethlehem, Ju.1.4.—(2) A place where Saul reviewed his troops, within a day's march of Jabesh, on the west of Jordan, 1 Sa.11.8.

Bezer, be'zer, a town of Reuben, one of the cities of refuge east of Jordan, De.4. 43; Jos.20.8.

Bible, the name used since about the fourth century to denote the volume of sacred writings. It is from the Greek word *biblos*, signifying *book*. The different parts of this sacred volume were composed at different periods, during a space of about 1600 years from the time of Moses downward. The books constituting the O. T. (thirty-nine in number) were collected in the time of Ezra and Nehemiah, after the return from Babylon. The collection of the books of the N. T. (twenty-seven in number) was gradually formed during the second century. The first *complete* translation of the Bible into English was completed by Wyckliffe, in 1384, about sixty years before the discovery of the art of printing. The N. T. was first printed by Tyndale at Worms in 1525, and the Pentateuch in 1530. Till his death, in 1536, he was engaged in sending forth different editions of the N.T., and of portions of the O. T. Coverdale's translation was published in 1535, and was the first complete English Bible *printed;* it was dedicated to Henry VIII. Tyndale's version was completed by Matthew, and printed in 1537. In 1539, Coverdale's Bible, revised under the sanction of Cranmer, was published. It was printed in large folio, and called the *Great Bible.* In 1540 another edition of it was printed 'by authority,' with a preface by Cranmer, and hence was called *Cranmer's Bible.* During the brief reign of Edward VI. eleven editions were printed. During Mary's persecution, Whittingham, Knox, &c., in their exile, made a new translation in Geneva. The N. T. was printed in 1557, the Old in 1560. It was called the *Geneva Bible.* Archbishop Parker, with the sanction of Queen Elizabeth, and aided by various bishops, revised the existing translations, and published an edition in 1568, which was called the *Bishops' Bible.* This continued to be in common use in the churches, as reprinted in 1572, under the name of *Matthew Parker's Bible*, for about forty years. King James resolved to publish a revised translation, and for this purpose appointed 54 learned men, 47 of whom only undertook the work, which was completed and published in 1611, and has ever since been our Authorized English Version. The division of the Scriptures into chapters and verses is comparatively a modern invention; and, having been resorted to for the purpose of facilitating reference, and not for distinguishing the several subjects, the divisions are not always the most fortunate. The division into chapters, as they now stand in the Old and New Testaments, is generally ascribed to the schoolmen who, with Cardinal Hugo of St. Cher, prepared in A.D. 1240 a concordance for the Vulgate translation. The Latin Bible, with *postils* or brief notes, published by this cardinal, was the first that contained chapters. The verses into which the New Testament is divided were introduced by Henry Stephen in 1551, and in this he followed the plan which had been applied by the Masorites to the Hebrew Scriptures.

Bichri, bik'ri [first-born, or first-fruits], the father of Sheba, 1 Sa.20.1,2,6,22.

Bidkar, bid'kar, Jehu's 'captain,' 2 Ki. 9. 25.

Bier, that on which something is borne, a frame to carry the dead upon, Lu.7.14;—to the rich, very splendid, 2 Sa.3.31.

Bigthan, big'than, or BIGTHANA, big'thana [garden], one of Ahasuerus' chamberlains, who, with Teresh, conspired against the king's life, Es.2.21; 6.2.

Bigvai, big'va-ī [husbandman], head of one of the families of Israelites, Ne.7.7; 10.16.

Bildad, bil'dad [son of contention], one of Job's three friends, probably descended from Shuah, the son of Abraham and Keturah. His answers to Job in justification of God's dealings, Job viii.xviii.xxv.

Bileam, bil'ē-am [foreign], a place in the plain of Esdraelon allotted to the Levites, 1 Ch.6.70;—identical with Ibleam, Jos.17. 17, and Gath-Rimmon, Jos.21.25.

Bilhah, bil'hah [faltering or bashfulness], (1) A town of Simeon, 1Ch.4.29;—identical with Balah, Jos.19.3.—(2) Handmaid of Rachel, Ge.29.29.

Bill of Divorce, De.24.1,3; Is.50.1; Je.3. 8; Mat.19.7; Mar.10.4. *See* DIVORCE.

Billows, rolling waves, Jonah 2.3; Ps.42.7.

Binnui, bin'nu-i [building], (1) Head of one of the families of Israelites, Ne.7.15.—(2) A Levite who returned from Babylon with Zerubbabel, Ne.12.8; 10.9.

Birds, not to be taken with their young, De. 22.6;—usually caught with a snare, Ps. 124.7; Pr.7.23; Am.3.5.

Birsha, bir'sha [in evil], a king of Gomorrah, Ge.14.2.

Birth, pangs of, Ex.1.19;—treatment of the infant when born, Eze.16.4; Lu.2.7–11;—premature, Ps.58.8.

Birth-day, celebrated with great rejoicings, Job 1.4; Ge. 40.20; Mat. 14.6;—kept by Herod, Mar.6.21.

Birthright, or primogeniture, the right of the first-born or eldest son, Ge.25.31;—he was consecrated to the Lord, Ex.22.29;—had a double portion of the inheritance, De.21.17;—had dominion over his brethren, Ge.27.29;—of Esau sold, 25.31;—of Manasseh transferred to Ephraim, 48.17;—of Reuben forfeited, 49.3; 1 Ch.5.1.

Bishops [overseers or inspectors], the same persons who are called *presbyters* or *elders*, comp. Ac.20.17,18 with 20.28, and 1 Pe.5.1,2 with 5.17;—their qualifications, Ac.20.28; 1 Ti.3.1; 5.1; 2 Ti.4.1; Tit. 1.5; 1 Pe.5.1;—Christ the bishop of souls, 1 Pe.2.25.

Bithiah, bith-ī'ah [daughter of the lord], a daughter of Pharaoh, 1 Ch.4.18.

Bithron, bith'ron [the divided place], a defile in the Jordan valley, 2 Sa.2.29.

Bithynia, bĭ-thin'i-a, a province of Asia Minor, on the Euxine Sea and Propontis, about 200 miles in length and 120 in breadth, and separated from Europe by the narrow straits of Bosphorus. Paul designed to visit it, but was forbidden by the Holy Spirit, Ac.16.7;—Christian congregation was early formed in it, 1 Pe.1.1. It now forms one of the districts of Turkish Anatolia. In Nice, its capital, the famous Christian council was held in 325.

Bitter Herbs, the passover eaten with, Ex. 12.8, to remind of the bondage of Egypt;—bitterness, the symbol of affliction and misery, Ex.1.14; Ru.1.20.

Bittern, a fowl about the size of a heron, retired into the wilds and fens;—Isaiah foretold that Babylon should be a place for, Is. 14.23;—Zephaniah predicted the same of Nineveh, Zep.2.14. These predictions denote the utmost solitude and desolation.

Bitterness, a bitter taste, Ex.15.23;—deep sorrow, Job 7.11; Pr.14.10;—malice, 2 Sa. 2.26.

Bizjothjah, biz-joth'jah [contempt of Jehovah], a town in the south of Judah, Jos. 15.28;—identical with Baalah and Balah, 19.2,3; also Baalath-Beer, 19.8; and Bilhah, 1 Ch.4.29.

Biztha, biz'tha, the second of the seven chamberlains of Ahasuerus (Xerxes), Es. 1.10.

Blackness, terror, or judgments, Joel 2.6; Is.50.3; Na.2.10;—hell, Jude 13.

Blains, blisters, pustules, or putrid sores, the sixth plague on the Egyptians, Ex. 9.9.

Blameless, innocent, Ge.44.10; Ju.15.3; Mat.12.5; Lu.1.6.

Blasphemy, speaking reproachfully or irreverently of God, or of his Word, Ps.74.18; Is.52.5; Ro.2.24; Re.13.6; 16.11,21;—punishable with death, Le.24.15,16,23;—blasphemer executed, 23;—of Sennacherib, 2 Ki.19.8–19,37; 2 Ch.32.9; Is.36.1, &c.;—of the Pharisees in ascribing the miracles of Christ to Beelzebub, Mat.9.34; 12.24; Mar. 3.22; Lu.11.15; Jn.10.20;—against the Holy Spirit—the ascribing of the cure of blind and dumb men to the agency of Satan—not to be forgiven, Mat.12.31; Mar.3.28; Lu. 12.10;—idolatry reckoned blasphemy, Is. 65.7; Eze.20.27,28;—inconsistent conduct of believers leads others into it, 2 Sa.12.14; Eze. 36. 22, 23; 1 Ti. 5. 1. In the original Greek the word often occurs when applied to reproaches or calumny not aimed against God, but a prophet, an angel, a good man, &c.; and is rendered *rail*, *revile*, *speak evil*, &c.; as in Mat.12.31; 27.39; Mar.15. 29; Lu.23.39; Ro.3.8; 14.16; 1 Co.4.13; 10. 30; Ep.4.31; 1 Ti. 6.4; Tit.3.2; 1 Pe.4.4,14; 2 Pe.2.10,11; Jude 9,10. *See* SIN AGAINST THE HOLY GHOST.

Blast, to parch, Hag.2.17;—storm of wind, Ge.41.6; 1 Ki.8.37;—God's anger, Ex.15. 8; 2 Sa.22.16.

Blastus, blas'tus, chamberlain of Herod Agrippa, Ac.12.20.

Blaze, to publish about, Mar.1.45.

Bleating, the crying of a sheep, Ju.5.16; 1 Sa.15.14.

Blemish, imperfection or deformity, no beast having any to be sacrificed, Le.22. 19; De.15.21; 17.1; Mal.1.8,14.

Bless, God blesses us, by bestowing benefits on us, Ge.12.2,3; Ex.20.24; Job 42.12; Ps. 45.2; Ep.1.3;—we bless God, by our ascribing to him the praise and glory which are his due, Ps.36.12; 34.1; 96.2; 103.1,2; 104.1; 145.1–3;—men bless their fellowmen (1) when they expressed good wishes toward them, Ge.14.19; He.7.1,6,7; (2) when in spirit of prophecy they predicted blessings to come upon them, Ge.49.1–28; He. 11.21; De.23.1–29.

Blessed, happy, enjoying the favour of God. Persons who are, Ps.65.4; 89.15; 32.1,2; 144.15; Is.30.18; Je.17.7; Lu.11.28; 12.37; Re.16.15; 22.14; 14.13;—in possession of certain graces, Mat.5.3–12.

Blessing, or BENEDICTION, the form of it in the wilderness, Nu.6.22;—the patriar-

chal blessing of sons: Isaac blessing Jacob and Esau, Ge. xxvii.;—Jacob his twelve sons, Ge.xlix.;—Moses the twelve tribes, De.xxxiii.;—at the removal of the ark, Nu. 10. 33;—and curses to be pronounced at Mount Gerizim and Ebal, Jos.8.33;—apostolic, 2 Co.13.14. *Cup of*, 1 Co.10.16.

Blind, *naturally*, not to be misled, Le.19. 14;—cursed is he that does it, De.27.18;—cured (*see* MIRACLES);—*morally*, ignorant, Is. 6. 10; 42. 18, 19; Mat. 15. 14; Ro.2. 19;—*spiritually*, not enlightened by God, Re. 3.17; 1 Jn.2.11;—men may be made so judicially, Ps.69.23; Is.29.10; 44.18; Mat.13. 13–15; Jn.12.40.

Blindfolded, the eyes covered, Lu.22.64.

Blindness, inflicted on the Sodomites, Ge. 19.11;—on the Syrians, 2 Ki.6.18;—on Paul, Ac.9.8;—on Elymas, 13.11;—cured, Mat. 12.22; 9.27; 20.30; Mar.8.22; 10.46; Jn.9.1; Ac.9.18.

————, SPIRITUAL, is want of a proper discernment of spiritual things, Ep.4.18; 1 Jn. 2. 11;—produced and maintained by love of sin, Jn. 3. 19, 20; Ro. 1. 21;—promoted by the devil, 1 Ki.22.22; 2 Co.4.4;—voluntary and wilful, Ps.82.5; Eze.12.2; Ac.28.27; Ro.1.19–21; 2 Pe.3.5;—inflicted as a judgment, 1 Ki.22.23; Is.6.9,10; 29.10; 44.18; Mat.13.14,15; Jn.12.40; Ro.11.10;—can be removed only by divine power, Is.42.7; Lu.4.18; Jn.1.9; 8.12; 9.39; 2 Co.3. 16,17.

Blood, not to be eaten, Ge.9.4; Le.3.17; 7. 26; 17.10,14; 19.26; Eze.33.25; Ac.15.29;—of sacrifices, how disposed of, Ex.23.18; Le. 4.7,18; 5.9; 17.14;—avenger of, he who avenged the death of his relatives, Nu.35. 24, 27;—metaphorically: race, Ac. 17. 26; —slaughter, Is. 34. 3; Eze. 14. 19;—premature death, Eze.32.6; 39.18.

——— of Christ, *his righteousness*, including the whole of his obedience and sufferings, of which the shedding of his blood was the completion;—called precious, 1 Pe. 1.19;—blood of the covenant, Zec.9.11; He. 13. 20;—blood of sprinkling, 12. 24;—redemption through it, Ep.1.7; Col.1.14; 1 Pe. 1. 18; Re.5.9;—sanctification through it, He.10.27;—cleanses from sin, 1 Jn.1.7; Re. 1. 5;—the wine in the eucharist, or Lord's supper, so called, Mat.26.28; Mar. 14.24; Lu.22.20; 1 Co.11.25.

Blossom, a flower that grows on a plant, Ge.40.10; Is.5.24; 27.6; 35.1,2.

Blot, a scorn or reproach, Job 31. 7; Pr.9. 7;—*out*, or obliterate, as sin, Ex.32.32; Ps. 51.1; Is.44.22.

Blue, azure, or sky colour, was anciently considered as a rich and magnificent colour, Ex.25.4; 28.31; 39.3; Nu.15.38; 2 Ch.2.7; Es. 1.6; 8.15; Eze.23.6.

Boanerges, bo-a-ner'ges [sons of thunder], a surname given by our Lord to James and John, on account of their earnest impetuous spirit, Mar.3.17.

Boar, a male swine, Ps.8.13;—in all other instances the word is rendered 'swine,' Le.11.7; De.14.8; Pr.11.22; Is.65.4; 66.3,17.

Boasters, proud of speech, Ro.1.30; 2 Ti.3. 2; Ja.3.5; 4.16.

Boasting, with haughty speech, censured, Ps.52.1; Pr.20.14; 25.14; 1 Co.4.7; 2 Co.10. 12,15.

————, examples of: in Sennacherib, 2 Ki.18.19;—in Nebuchadnezzar, Da.3.15; 4.29;—in Herod, Ac.12.20.

Boaz, bō'az [strength], or Booz, (1) A descendant of Judah, a man of rank and wealth, kinsman to Elimelech the husband of Naomi, Ru.2.1;—showed kindness to Ruth, who gleaned in his fields, 8–17;—married her, 4.13;—mentioned in the genealogy, Mat.1.5.—(2) The name of the left-hand brazen pillar erected by Solomon in the court of his temple, 1 Ki.7.21; 2 Ch. 3.17.

Bocaeru, bok'e-ru [the first-born is he], one of the six sons of Azel, a descendant of Saul, 1 Ch.8.38; 9.44.

Bochim, bō'kim [the weepings], a place near to Gilgal where the Israelites wept when reproached by the angel, Ju.2.1,5.

Body, to be kept pure, Ro.12.1; 1 Co.6.13; 1 Th.4.4;—not to be disfigured, Le.19.28; 21.5; De.14.1;—changed at the resurrection, Mat.22.30; 1 Co.15.42,51; Phi.3.21.

——— of Christ, his church so called, Ro. 12.5; 1 Co. 12. 27; Ep. 1. 22,23; 4.12; Col.1. 18; 2.19;—the bread in the Lord's supper figuratively so called, Mat.26.26; Mar.14. 22; Lu.22.19; 1 Co.11.24;—'of sin,' Ro.6. 6, called also 'of this death,' Ro. 7. 24, means the system and habit of sin, the sinful nature viewed as a loathsome burden.

Bohan, bo'han [a thumb], a memorial stone set up in the valley of Achor, Jos. 15. 6; 18.17.

Boil, an inflammatory swelling, Ex.9.9;—rendered 'botch' in De.28.27,35;—the disease of Job, 2.7.

Boisterous, stormy, Mat.14.30.

Bold. *See* COURAGE.

Boldness, signifies in certain passages confident trust, Ep.3.12; He.10.19; Phi.1.20; —in prayer, He.4.16.

Bolled, an *old* word, once only in the Bible, and which means *podded, full and ripe*, Ex.9.31.

Bondage, slavery or captivity, Ex.1.14; Ezr.9.8;—spiritual subjection, He.2.15;— —servile fear, Ro.8.15.

Bondmen, not to be ill-treated, Le.25.39.

Bones, of the paschal lamb not to be broken, Ex.12.46; Nu.9.12;—of Jesus not broken, Jn.19.36; Ps.34.20.

————, DRY, their revival represents the restoration of the Jews, Eze.37.1, &c.

Bonnet, a simple head-dress or turban, consisting of a piece of cloth folded about the head, worn by females, Is. 3.20;—by priests, Ex. 29. 28; Eze. 44. 18. In Ex.28.40; 29.9; 39.2,8; Le.8.13, a different word is used in the Hebrew original, denoting the sacred cap or turban of the common priests as distinguished from the high-priest's mitre.

Book. Books in their modern form were unknown to the ancient Jews. The earliest writing is inscription on a rock. The works of Hesiod were written on sheets of lead; the laws of Solon on wooden planes; the decalogue on tables of stone. Tablets covered with wax in common use, De.27. 2,3; Lu.1.63. Such tablets were used in Europe during the middle ages, and were called *codices*. Leaves and bark of trees were also used, especially the inner bark, called by the Greeks *biblos*, whence *book*. Parchment (so named from Pergamus, where its manufacture was carried on) was the principal writing material for many ages, Is.8.1; Je.36.2,6; Eze.2.9,10; Zec.5.1; Is.29.11. The *papyrus*, or paper-reed of the Nile, was used till about the 11th century. The five books of Moses, called the Pentateuch, are the most ancient, being written between fifteen and sixteen hundred years before Christ.

———, SEALED, exhibited to John, Re.5.1; —open, 10.2;—to eat a book is to consider its contents carefully, Je.15.16; Eze.2.8–10; 3.1–3,14; Re.10.9;—book of judgment, Da. 7.10;—of life, Phi.4.3.

Books, either included in Scripture under other names, or not preserved, because not inspired:—of the wars of God, Nu.21.14; —of Jasher, Jos.10.13; 2 Sa.1.18;—of Samuel concerning the kingdom, 1 Sa.10.25;—of Solomon, 1 Ki.4.32,33;—the chronicles of David, 1Ch.27.24;—the acts of Solomon, 1 Ki.11.41;—of Nathan, Samuel, and Gad, 1 Ch.29.29; 2 Ch. 9. 29;—of Ahijah the Shilonite, 29;—the visions of Iddo, 29;—of Shemaiah the prophet, 12.15;—of Jehu, 20. 34;—the sayings of the seers, 33.19.

Booths, tents formed of branches of trees, made by Jacob for his cattle, Ge.33.17;—Israelites lodge in, during the feast of tabernacles, Le. 23. 42, 43; Ne.8.14;—a remarkable one, Jonah 4.5.

Booty, the spoil or pillage, Nu.31.32; Je. 49.32; Hab.2.7.

Borders of garments enlarged by the Pharisees, Mat.23.5. *See* PHYLACTERIES.

Born Again. *See* REGENERATION.

Borrow, the Hebrews from the Egyptians, or rather, Heb., *ask* or *demand*, Ex.3.22; —law respecting, 22.14;—the wicked borrow and pay not, Ps. 37. 21;—the inconvenience of it, Pr.22.7.

Boscath, bos'kath, in 2 Ki.22.1 for Bozkath [strong region], a city of Judah, Jos.15.39.

Bosom, the breast of the arms, Nu.11.12; —the heart, or the best affection, Ru.4.16; —Christ in the bosom of the Father, Jn. 1.18;—Christ carries his lambs in his, Is. 40.11.

Bosor, bo'sor, the Aramaic form of the name Beor, the father of Balaam, 2 Pe.2.15.

Boss, the exterior convex part of a buckler, Job 15.26.

Bottles, anciently made of leather, or the skins of animals;—used for milk, Ju.4.19; —for wine, Jos.9. 4, 14; 1 Sa.16.20; Mat.9. 17; Mar.2.11; Lu.5.37,38;—for water, Ge. 21. 14, 15, 19;—strong drink, Ho. 2. 15;— those of the Gibeonites rent and bound up, Jos.9.4;—the psalmist like a bottle in the smoke, old, dry, and shrivelled, Ps. 119.83;—new wine not to be put into old, Mat.9.17.

Bottomless, deep beyond conception;—pit, hell, or *endless* or *perpetual* punishment, Re.9.1,2,11; 11.7; 17.8; 20.1,2.

Bountifulness, simplicity, sincerity, 2 Co. 9.11.

Bounty, a free gift, 1 Ki.10.13; 2 Co.9.5.

Bow, for shooting arrows, Ge.27.3;—symbol of conflict and victory, Re.6.2;—of deceit (because apt to turn aside), Ho.9.16; Je.9.3;—the rainbow, Ge.9.13,14;—its permanency, ver. 15,16.

—— down the head, or the knee, to give homage to men, Ge.24.26; 27.29; 43.28;— to worship God, Ps. 95. 6; Ro.14.11; Ep.3. 14.

Bowels, used in a figurative sense for affections or emotions of the heart, 2 Co. 6. 12; Phile.7;—pity or compassion, Is.63.15; Je. 31.20;—for the seat of wisdom or understanding, Job 38.36; Ps.51.10; Is.16.11.

Box-tree, a shrub evergreen, but in the East, its native country, it attains the size of a forest-tree, and the wood is of considerable use, Is.41.19; 60.13.

Bozrah, boz'rah [inclosure], (1) A city of Moab in 'the land of Mishor,' Je.48.24. Identified with *Busrah*, a village of about 15 families, about 60 miles south of Damascus. —(2) An ancient city of Edom, in Arabia Petrea, the capital of the land of Edom, and about 150 miles south-west of the former;—Jobab, king of Edom, was a native of it, Ge.36.33;—it was ravaged by the Assyrians, and afterwards by the Chaldeans, Is. 34. 6; 63.1; Je. 49. 22; Am. 1. 12; Mi.2.12.

Bracelets, ornamental chains of silver, gold, &c., about the wrist, Ge.24.30; Ex.35.22.

Bramble, properly thorns, Ju.9.14, 15;—a man of base and evil condition, Lu.6.44.

Branch, genuine believers, so called with reference to their union to Christ, Jn. 15.5;—children, or posterity, Job 8.16; 15. 32,33;—a symbol of kings descended from royal ancestors, Eze.17.3,10; Da.11.7;—a

symbol of the Messiah, Is.11.1; Je.23.15; Zec.3.8; 6.12.

Brandish, to shake a glittering sword, Eze. 32.10.

Brass, a compound metal, formed of copper and zinc, which was first made in Germany in the 13th century. The Hebrew word rendered *brass* means *copper*, or rather *bronze*, a native production found in the hills of Palestine, De.8.9;—used for armour, 1 Sa.17.5,6;—musical instruments, 1 Ch. 15.19;—symbol of baseness and obduracy, Eze.22.18;—a brow of, signifying boldness and impudence in sin, Is.48.4; Je.6.28;—the Grecian monarchy, under Alexander the Great, called a kingdom of brass, Da. 2.39.

Bravery, finery, 'of their tinkling ornament,' Is.3.18.

Brawling, speaking loud, or quarrelling, Pr.25.24.

Bray, to cry harsh for thirst, Job 6.5; 30. 7;—to bruise or pound, Pr.27.22.

Brazen Sea, Ex.30.18; 38.8; 1 Ki.7.23-26; 2 Ch.4.2-5, the great laver placed in the priests' court of the temple.

Brazen Serpent, erected by Moses in the camp of Israel, Nu.21.9.

Breach, a gap in a wall, Eze.26.10;—not to perform a promise, Nu.14.34;—punishment, 2 Sa. 6. 8;—an injury or hurt, Le. 24.20.

Bread, the manna in the wilderness, Ex. 16. 4, &c.; Jn. 6. 32;—Christ, 33;—believers called one, 1 Co.10.17;—the gospel, Pr.9.5; Mat.15.26;—of wheat or barley, Is.28.28; —of sorrow, Ps.137.2;—of tears, Ps.80.5; —of wickedness, Pr.4.17;—of deceit, 20.17.

———, twelve loaves presented every Sabbath before the Lord at the golden table; hence the name *show-bread, i.e. bread of face*, or *bread of setting before*, Ex.25.30; Le.24.5,6.

Breadth, the measure from side to side, Ge.6.15;13.17;Ex.27.18;Ep.3.18;Re.21.16.

Break, to dash to pieces, Ex.34.13;—to weaken, Ps.10.15;—to shine, Ca.2.17.

Breastplate, (1) Of the high-priest, a piece of embroidery of about ten inches square, and of very rich work; it was made double, so as to form a bag or pouch, in which the Urim and Thummim were deposited. It contained twelve precious gems, set in gold, each representing a tribe of Israel. It was called the *memorial*, Ex.28.12,29; the *breastplate of judgment*, 28.15. *See* URIM.—(2) An article of ancient armour, Is. 59. 17; Ep. 6. 14; Re. 9. 9; translated *coat of mail*, 1 Sa. 17. 5, 38; *habergeon*, 2 Ch.26.14; Ne.4.16.

Breath, air for the lungs, Job 9. 18;—the life, Ps.146.4; Da.5.23.

Breathe, to infuse the soul, Ge.2.7;—the gifts of the Holy Ghost, Jn.20.22.

Brethren, one of the common appellations of Christians;—to forgive each other, Mat. 5.23,24; 18. 21, 22;—to bear one another's burdens, and admonish each other, Ga.6. 2; 2 Th. 3. 13-15; to confess their faults, and pray for each other, Ja.5.16;—to love each other, Ro. 12. 10; 1 Th. 4.9; He.13.9; how to prevent anger and hatred between, Mat.18.15. *See* BROTHER and BROTHERS.

——— of Christ, his kinsmen, or relations, Mat.12.46; 13.55; Mar.6.3; Lu.8.19.

Bribery, the crime of giving or taking rewards for bad practices,—censured, Ex. 23.8; De.16.19; Job 15. 34; Pr. 17. 23; 29. 4; Ec.7.7; Is.5.23; Eze.13.19; Am.2.6.

———, examples: of the lords of the Philistines to Delilah, Ju. 16. 5;—of the sons of Samuel, 1 Sa.8.3;—of Asa to Benhadad, 1 Ki. 15. 19; — of Judas Iscariot, Mat.26.14;—of the soldiers who guarded the sepulchre of Jesus, 28.12;—of Simon the sorcerer offered to Peter, Ac. 8. 18; —expected of Paul's friends by Felix, 24.26.

Brick, clay kneaded, and baked, or hardened, usually by the heat of the sun, also in kilns, 2 Sa. 12. 31; Je.43.9; Na.3.14;—tower of Babel built of, Ge.11.3;—the Hebrews compelled to make, in Egypt, Ex.1. 14; 5.7.

Bride, figuratively, the saints and the church, Re.18.23; 21.2,9; 22.17.

Bridegroom, a man betrothed or newly married, Jn.2.9;—Christ compared to, Mat. 9.15; Mar.2.19; Lu.5.34; Jn.3.29.

Bridle, figuratively, the restraints of God's providence, 2 Ki.19.28; Is.30.28;—prudential and pious watchfulness, Ps.39.1; Ja.1. 26; 3.2.

Briefly, in few words, Ro.13.9; 1 Pe.5.12.

Briers, figuratively, an enemy, the Assyrian army, Is.10.17;—mischievous persons, Eze.28.24; Mi.7.4;—sins and lusts, He.6.8.

Brigandine, a coat of mail or habergeon, composed of iron rings, Je.46.4; 51.3.

Brightness, light, Is.59.9;—form of beauty, Da.4.36;—glory and splendour, Eze.28.7; Da.12.3; He.1.3.

Brimstone (i.e. *burning* stone), and fire, rained on Sodom, Ge. 19. 24;—shall be rained on the ungodly, Ps.11.6; Job 18.15; Is.34.9, in allusion to the destruction of the cities of the plain;—corrupt and infernal doctrine compared to, Re.9.17;—symbol of torment, Ps.9.6; Re.14.10.

Broidered, wrought with various colours of needle-work, Ex.28.4; Eze.16.10,13;—on plaited hair, 1 Ti.2.9; comp. 1 Pe.3.3.

Broiled, roasted on the fire, Lu.24.42.

Broken, destroyed, *shivered*, Ge.17.14;Le. 15.12; Mat.15.37; Jn.19.36.

Brooks, rivulets, such as Arnon, Jabbok, Kidron, Sorek, &c., which arise from

subterranean springs—also winter torrents, which are dried up in summer (Job 6.15, 19), as the River of Egypt, Nu.34.5; Jos. 15.4,47, and most of the torrents of Palestine.

Broth, soup, Ju. 6. 19, 20;—in Is. 65. 4 the word means pieces of bread over which broth is poured.

Brother. Brothers are properly male children of the same parents (Ge.4.2), but used of more remote kindred, Ge.13.8; Es.10.3; Ac.7.25,28;—used to denote spiritual relationship, Mat.12.46,47; Mar.3.31; Lu.8.19; —a penitent, to be forgiven and restored, Ga.6.1;—offended, hard to be won, Pr.18. 19;—brothers of our Lord, Mat.13.55. *See* BRETHREN.

Brotherhood, society, union, Zec. 11. 14; 1 Pe.2.17.

Brotherly, like brothers, Am.1.9; Ro.12. 10; 1 Th.4.9; He.13.1; 2 Pe.1.7.

Brothers, examples of enmity between them: of Cain to Abel, Ge.4.8;—Esau and Jacob, 27.1, &c.;—the brethren of Joseph, 37.1, &c.;—Amnon and Absalom, 2 Sa.13.28;—Jehoram and his brethren, 2 Ch.21.4;—two that applied to Jesus to divide their inheritance, Lu.12.13.

Bruise, heel of Christ bruised by Satan, Ge.3.15;—Christ bruises Satan's head, Ro. 16.20;—Christ bruised for our iniquities, Is. 53. 5;—bruised reeds Christ will not break, Is.42.3; Lu.4.18.

Bruit, a word of French origin, meaning report, rumour, or noise, Je. 10. 22; Na.3. 19.

Brutish, resembling a beast, Ps.92.6; Pr. 12.1; Is.19.11; Jude 10; 2 Pe.2.11.

Bucket, a vessel to draw up water in, Nu. 24.7; Is.40.15.

Buckler, SHIELD, TARGET, a piece of defensive armour, to ward off arrows, or the blows of a sword or spear, 1 Ch.5.18; 12. 34; 1 Ki.10.16; 1 Sa.17.6,7; Pr.2.7; Ps.18.2.

Buffeted, beaten or harassed, Mat.26.67; 1 Co.4.11; 2 Co.12.7; 1 Pe.2.20.

Builders, faithful ministers, 1 Co.3.10;—the church a building, 1 Co.3.9–17.

Bukki, buk'ki [waster], the fifth from Aaron in the line of high-priests, father of Uzzi, 1 Ch.6.5,51.

Bukkiah, buk-ki'ah [wasted by Jehovah], a Kohathite Levite, one of the temple musicians, 1 Ch.25.4,13.

Bul [rain], the eighth month of the Jewish sacred year, and the second of their civil, corresponding to part of our October, 1 Ki.6.38.

Bulls, symbol of powerful and insolent persecutors, Ps.22.12; 63.30; 68.30; Is.34.7.

Bullock, a young bull, never castrated by the Jews, Ex.29.3,11; Le.4.4;—used in the plough, 1 Sa.14.14;—for treading out corn, De.25.4;—in waggons, Nu. 7.3;—for burdens, 1 Ch. 12. 40. Illustrative, Ps.22.12; 68.30; De.33.17.

Bulrush, a shrub growing in fens, and easily bowed by the wind. From the inside bark of this vegetable the papyrus of the Egyptians was derived. It was used for writing (*see* PAPER), when prepared in one way, and for food when prepared in another, Je.15.16; Eze. 3. 1, 3; Re.10.8–10. Baskets and even boats were made of the bulrush, Ex.2.3; Is.18.2; 35.7.

Bulwark, towers erected on the walls of cities, usually at the corners, 2 Ch. 26. 15; Zep.1.16; Ps.48.13; Is.26.1;—also mounds erected by the besiegers, De.20.20.

Bunah, bū'na [discretion], one of Judah's posterity, 1 Ch.2.25.

Burden, predictions sometimes, though not exclusively, of heavy judgments thus called; —of Babylon, Is.13.1;—of Moab, 15.1;—of Egypt, 19. 1;—of Tyre, 23. 1, &c.;—the weight of sin and trouble, Ps.38.4; 55.22; He.12.1;—of infirmity, Ga.6.2.

Burdensome, grievous, troublesome, Zec. 12.3; 2 Co.11.9; 12.13,14.

Burial, the Jews did to their dead enemies, 1Ki.11.15;—the want of it a calamity, De. 28.26; Ps. 79. 2; Ec. 6. 3; Is.14.19; Je.7.33; 16. 4, 6; 25.33; 34.20;—a pompous one of Jacob, Ge.50.7, &c.;—body of deceased washed and laid out for, Ac.9.37;—of Lazarus, Jn.11.44;—of Jesus, Mat.27.57.

Burn, to inflame with anger, La.2.3;—violent lusts, 1 Co. 7. 9;—holy zeal, 2 Co. 11. 29.

Burning Bush, the Lord appeared in, to Moses, at the foot of Mount Horeb, Ex. 3.2.

Burnished, polished, Eze.1.7.

Burnt-offerings, daily, Ex.29.38–42; Nu. 28. 3–8;—on the great festivals, Le.23.37; Nu.28.11–27; 29.2–22; Le.16.3;—on Sabbath, Nu.28.8–10;—offered at other times, Ex.29.15; Le.12.6,8; 14.19; 15.15,30.

Burst, to break asunder, Pr.3.10; Je.2.20; Mar.2.21; Ac.1.18.

Bushel, a corn measure, the Roman *modius* = 2 gallons = ¼ of an English bushel, Mat.5.15; Mar.4.21.

Bushy, full of small branches, Ca.5.11.

Business, diligence in, commanded, Ro.12. 11; 1 Th.4.11; 2 Th.3.12;—advantages of, Pr.22.29; Ep.4.28;—the neglect of, to be punished, Pr.19.15; 2 Th.3.10.

Busy-bodies, officious persons, who meddle with other people's concerns, censured, Pr.20.3; 26.17; 1Th.4.11; 2 Th.3.11; 1 Ti.5. 13; 1 Pe.4.15.

Butler [bottler], a servant employed in furnishing the table, Ge.40.1,9,21; 41.9; Is.7. 15; Ne.1.11.

Butter, as used in Scripture, sour or coagulated milk, which, mixed with water, makes a refreshing beverage, Ge.18.8; De.32.14.

Job 29. 6, 'I washed my steps with butter,' denotes abundance.

Buttocks, the thickest part of the thigh, 2 Sa. 10. 4; Is. 20. 4.

Buy, the truth, Pr. 23. 23;—the blessings of salvation without money, Is. 55. 1;—Christ bought his people, Ac. 20. 28; 1 Co. 6. 20; 1 Pe. 1. 18.

Buz [contempt], the son of Nahor, by Milcah, and ancestor of Elihu, the companion of Job, Ge. 22. 21; Job 32. 2; Je. 25. 23.

Buzi, bū'zi, a priest, the father of the prophet Ezekiel, Eze. 1. 3.

C.

Cab, a measure containing one-third of an omer, or an eighteenth part of an ephah, about $3\frac{1}{3}$ pints wine-measure;—during the siege of Samaria, the fourth-part of a cab of doves' dung, or rather *chick-pease*, was sold for five pieces of silver, 2 Ki. 6. 25.

Cabbon, kăb'bon [cake], a place in the plain of Judah;—a city in the tribe of Judah, Jos. 15. 40.

Cabin, small cells for the separate confinement of prisoners, Je. 37. 16.

Cabul, ka'bul [bound, boundary, as nothing], (1) A city on the frontier of the lot of Asher, Jos. 19. 27; probably the modern *Kabûl*, 8 miles east of Accho.—(2) A district of 'twenty cities,' that Solomon gave to Hiram, king of Tyre, 1 Ki. 9. 10–13.

Cæsar. *See* CESAR.

Cage, for birds, or wild beasts, Je. 5. 27; same word rendered 'basket,' Am. 8. 1;—in Re. 18. 2 used in sense of *prison*.

Caiaphas, kāy'ă-fas, a high-priest at the time Christ was put to death: the office was formerly for life, but at this time the Romans appointed to the office and removed from it at their pleasure;- his advice to put Jesus to death, Jn. 11. 49; 18. 14; —Jesus examined before him, Mat. 26. 57; Mar. 14. 53; Lu. 22. 54; Jn. 18. 14;—he belonged to the sect of the Sadducees, Ac. 5. 17. Annas was probably his vicar or deputy.

Cain, kain [possession, lance], (1) The eldest son of Adam;—his mother, too sanguine in her hopes, seems to have imagined that he was the promised seed, when she called him *a man, the Lord*, Ge. 4. 1;—a tiller of the ground, 2;—offered fruit, 3;—was angry, and reproved by the Lord, 5–7;—kills his brother Abel, 8;—alluded to with censure, 1 Jn. 3. 12; Jude 11.—(2) A city in the lowlands of Judah, Jos. 15. 57.

Cainan, kāy'nan [possession], the son of Enos, and father of Mahalaleel, Ge. 5. 9–14. In Lu. 3. 36 he is called the son of Arphaxad, but probably this was another of the same name.

Cakes, bread of fine flour, Ex. 12. 39; Le. 7. 12; 24. 5; Nu. 15. 20; Ju. 7. 13;—the 'cake not turned'=mixture of truth and error, Ho. 7. 8.

Calah, ka'lah [vigorous old age], one of the most ancient of the cities of Assyria, Ge. 10. 12; probably represented by the modern *Nimrûd*.

Calamities. *See* AFFLICTIONS.

Calamus, an aromatic plant, an ingredient in the sacred perfume, Ex. 30. 23; Ca. 4. 14; —an article in the trade of Tyre, Eze. 27. 19;—called SWEET CANE, Is. 43. 24; Je. 6. 20.

Calcol, kal'kol, one of the five sons of Mahol, who were famous for their wisdom, 1 Ch. 2. 6;—called Chalcol, 1 Ki. 4. 31.

Caldron, a large cooking vessel, 1 Sa. 2. 14; —an emblem of the destruction of Jerusalem, Eze. 11. 3, 11.

Caleb, kā'leb [a dog, or the valiant hero], (1) The son of Jephunneh, was one of the twelve who were sent by Moses to spy the land;—gives a good account of the land of Canaan, Nu. 13. 30; 14. 6; De. 1. 36;—obtains Hebron, Jos. 14. 6; 15. 13.—(2) The son of Hur, his descendants, 1 Ch. 2. 50.—(3) A district about Carmel, of Judah, allotted to Caleb, 1 Sa. 30. 14; Jos. 14. 13.

Calf, made by Aaron, in imitation of the Egyptian idol *Apis*, Ex. 32. 4;—Jeroboam made two golden calves, and set the one in Bethel and the other in Dan, 1 Ki. 12. 28;—the calves were a snare to the people till the time of the captivity;—a fatted, the choicest animal food, 1 Sa. 28. 24; Am. 6. 4; Lu. 15. 23.

Calkers, carpenters, who build and repair ships, Eze. 27. 9, 27.

Call, God's invitation in the gospel, addressed to all men, Pr. 8. 4; Is. 45. 22; 55. 1; Mar. 16. 15; Jn. 7. 37; Re. 22. 17;—rejected by many, Mat. 20. 16; 22. 14; Jn. 5. 40;—awful doom of those who refuse, Pr. 1. 24, &c.; Je. 26. 4–6; 35. 17; Ac. 13. 46; 18. 6; He. 12. 25; Mat. 22. 3–7; Re. 2. 5.

Call, *effectual*, by which the Spirit of God brings sinners to Christ;—it is a call from death to life, Jn. 5. 24, 25;—from darkness to light, Ac. 26. 18; 1 Pe. 2. 9;—from bondage to liberty, Ga. 5. 13;—from fellowship with the world to the fellowship of Christ, 1 Co. 1. 9;—from enmity to peace, 1 Co. 7. 15; Col. 3. 15;—from sin to holiness, 1 Th. 4. 7;—from misery to happiness, 1 Co. 7. 15; —made effectual, Ps. 110. 3; Ac. 13. 48; 2. 47. In its *nature* it is *of grace*, Ga. 1. 15;—a *holy* calling, 2 Ti. 1. 9;—a *high* calling, Phi. 3. 14;—a *heavenly* calling, He. 3. 1;—and *without repentance*, or final rejection, Ro. 11. 29;—to the eternal glory of Christ, 2 Th. 2. 14; 1 Pe. 5. 10.

Calm, repose, rest, Ps.107.29; Jonah 1.11, 12; Mat.8.26.

Calneh, kăl'ne [fortified dwelling], a city on the west bank of the Tigris, built by Nimrod, Ge. 10. 10; supposed to be the same as *Calno*, Is.10.9, and *Canneh*, whose inhabitants traded with the Tyrians, Eze. 27. 23;—its site identified by some with the modern *Niffer*, 50 miles south-east of Babylon.

Calvary, kal'va-re [skull], mentioned but once, in Lu.23.33 (in the Greek *Cranion*, a *skull*), as the place where Christ was crucified. It is a term adopted from the Vulgate version, so called because executions were performed there, and skulls were probably left lying on the ground; or probably because it was a bare round spot like a skull. In Jn.19.17 it is called *Golgotha*. The identity of the present site of Calvary is doubtful.

Calve, to bring forth young, Job 21.10; 39. 1; Ps.29.9; Je.14.5.

Calves, young cows, Ps.68.30; Ho.10.5; 13. 2; He.9.12,19;—of the lips, figuratively represents praise to God, Ho. 14. 2; He. 13.15.

Camel [carrier], a large quadruped, with a long and slender neck, long legs, and short ears; and which can carry a heavy burden, and travel long without drink, during intense heat. The Bactrian camel has two humps on its back, while that generally mentioned in Scripture has only one. Abraham had many, Ge.12.16;—Job had three thousand, Job 1.3;—coarse raiment made of their hair, *John*, Mat.3.4; 2 Ki.1. 8; Zec.13.4. The dromedary is a smaller and nimbler species of the camel, Is.66.20; Je.2.23.

Camon, kā'mon [full of stalks], the burial-place of Jair the Gileadite, Ju.10.5.

Camp, the order of tents for the Hebrews in the desert; forty-one encampments in the journey through the wilderness are mentioned, Nu. xxxiii. The form of encamping described, Nu.2.2,3;—the tabernacle was placed in the midst, and Moses, Aaron, and their families had their tents on the east of it; and the angel of the Lord went before the camp, Ex.14.19;—an army in the open air, 1 Sa.4.6.

Camphire, a plant of great beauty and fragrance found in Egypt and the East, called *al-henna* and *khofreh* by the Nubians. From its leaves an orange dye is made, Ca.1.14; 4.13.

Cana, ka'nah, OF GALILEE [reedy], (1) A village about eight miles north of Nazareth, and sixteen from the lake;—Jesus' first miracle here, Jn.2.1, &c. It was the native place of Nathanael, 21.2. The true site of Cana is disputed. The probability is that *Kana-el-Jelîl* is the true site.—(2) A town of the tribe of Asher, near Sidon, Jos.19.28.

Canaan, kā'nan [low or lowland], (1) The fourth son of Ham, who sported with his father's shame, Ge.9.22;—was cursed, 25;—his posterity was numerous and was subjugated by the Israelites, the descendants of Shem, thus fulfilling Noah's prophecy, 2 Ch.8.7–9. His eldest son Zidon was founder of the city of the same name.—(2) THE LAND OF, so named from Canaan, the son of Ham, bounded by Arabia on the east; on the south by the wilderness of Paran, Idumea, and Egypt; on the west by the Mediterranean; and on the north by the mountains of Lebanon. Canaan proper was about 158 miles long, and on an average about 40 broad. As occupied by all the tribes, including those on the east of Jordan, it consisted of about 19,000 square miles. But as extended by conquest in the time of David and Solomon the kingdom reached to the Euphrates, and to the remotest confines of Edom and Moab, 1 Ki.4.21. It has since been distinguished by other names, such as the Land of Promise, the Holy Land, Judea, and Palestine. It is described as 'a land flowing with milk and honey.' It was well watered, very fruitful, abounding with rich pastures and flowers, and much diversified with hills and valleys, resembling the southern counties of Scotland. From its position its climate was very hot during eight months in the year;—described in reference to many of its natural advantages, De. 8. 7–9; 11. 10–12;—promised to Abraham, Ge.12.7;—its boundary, Ex.23. 31; Nu.34.1; Jos.1.3;—conquered by Joshua, 11.16;—its kings enumerated, 12.9;—the names of those who were to divide it, Nu.34.16;—how to be divided, 26.52;—divided by lot, Jos.14.1, &c.;—its borders not conquered, 13.1; Ju.2.3;—its ruined cities to be rebuilt, after the return of the Israelites from their dispersion, Is.49.19; 51. 3; 52. 9; 54. 3; 61. 4; Eze. 36. 33;—what portion of it will be for the sanctuary, 45. 1, &c.;—for the city, 6;—for the prince, 7;—its boundary, 47.13;—its division by lot, 48.1. At the time of Christ it was divided into five provinces, Judea, Samaria, Galilee, Perea, and Idumea. This once beautiful land has been constantly suffering under the horrors of servitude and frequent wars. After the destruction of Jerusalem, A.D. 71, the land remained almost desolate till about the 4th century, when pilgrims began to resort to it. In the beginning of the 7th century it was occupied by the Saracens, who held it till it was taken by the Crusaders in the 12th. For about 80 years after that it was the scene of constant wars between the Christians and

Saracens. After passing through various revolutions it was finally absorbed in the Turkish empire in 1317. Its once noble cities are now poor villages, and most of the former villages are utterly extinct. Its barren, poverty-stricken, and altogether ruinous condition affords a remarkable example of the fulfilment of the divine threatening, 'He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the watersprings into dry ground; a fruitful land into barrenness, for the wickedness of them that dwell therein,' Ps.107.33,34. Its cities, mountains, rivers, brooks, and valleys are mentioned each apart.

Canaan, Language of, Is.19.18, the language of the Jews in Palestine, the Hebrew.

Canaanites, *idolatrous,* to be extirpated, Ex.23.31; 34.12; Nu.33.50; De.20.16;—not wholly conquered by Joshua, 16.10; 17.12; Ju.1.27, &c.; 2.20; 3.1, &c.;—six nations of, Ex.3.8,17; 23.23; 33.2.

Candace, kan-da'se, a queen of Ethiopia, that region in Upper Nubia called by the Greeks Meroë;—her high treasurer converted by the preaching of Philip the evangelist, Ac.8.27.

Candle, light originally with oil-lamps, Job 18.6;—the soul, Pr.20.27;—ministers, Mat. 5.15.

Candlestick, for the tabernacle, formed of gold, with six branches, and with oil, Ex. 25.31; 37.17;—stood in the holy place, on the south side, *i.e.* on the left of the person entering, and opposite the table of show-bread, Ex.26.35;—shown in vision to Zechariah, Zec.4.1;—the seven churches, Re.1.20. In Mat.5.15, a lamp-stand.

Candour, fair, open, and impartial dealing, commended and exemplified, 2 Sa.12.7; Ps. 15.2,3; Mat.7.1,12; 2 Co.1.12.

Cane, a tall sedgy plant with a hollow stem, 1 Ki.14.15; Job 40.21; Is.19.6; 35.7;—common in Arabia and Syria;—used in writing. The Hebrew word is usually rendered *reed,* except in Is.43.24 and Je.6.20, where it is rendered *cane.* Sweet cane [reed of fragrance], enumerated among other aromatic substances, Ca.4.14; Eze. 27.17. *See* CALAMUS.

Canneh, kan'nay [a plant], Eze.27.23; same as Calneh or Calno.

Canker [gangrene], an eating sore ending in mortification, 2 Ti.2.17; Ja.5.3.

Canker-worm, one that preys upon the fruits, and is much like to the locusts, Joel 1.4; Na. 3.15, 16;—elsewhere called the caterpillar, Je.51.27; Ps.105.34.

Canticles, kan'ti-kels [song], the Latin name given to the Song of Solomon.

Capernaum, ka-per'nā-um [city of comfort], a city on the north-west shore of the Sea of Galilee, and distant about ninety-six miles from Jerusalem, Mat.4.13,14;—here Christ preached to multitudes, and performed many mighty works, Mat.8.5; Lu. 7.1; Mat.8.14; Lu.4.38; Mat.9.1; Mar.2.1; 1.33; Lu.4.33. Christ uttered a fearful prophecy against, Mat.11.23;Lu.10.15. In Christ's day it was a flourishing town, Mat. 11.23;—Jesus very frequently visited this city, it was called 'his own city,' Lu.4.16–31. The site of this city is still matter of dispute.

Caphtor, kăf'tor [chaplet, knop], the original seat of the Philistines, De.2.23; Am. 9.7;—it is called an 'isle' or coast country, Je.47.4. Some say that it was Cappadocia, others the island of Cyprus, others the coasts of the Egyptian Delta. Most probably it was Upper Egypt.

Caphtorim, kăf'tor-im, the Philistines, De. 2.23;—the descendants of Mizraim, Ge.10. 14.

Cappadocia, kap-pa-do'shĕ-a, the most eastern province of Asia Minor, extending from Mount Taurus to the Euxine Sea, and was bounded by Pontus on the north, Lycaonia and part of Armenia on the south, Galatia on the west, and by the Euphrates on the east. It contained many rich and populous cities;—persons from it present in Jerusalem, when the apostles preached, Ac.2.9; —Peter addresses the strangers in, 1 Pe.1. 1. It became a Roman province A.D. 17. It was wrested from the Romans by the Turks, under whose dominion it continues. A number of Christians still remain, but greatly corrupted. It is now called *Amasia.*

Captain, a military officer, Jos.10.24; Ju. 11.6, 11; Is.22.3;—the prætorian prefect, Ac. 28.16;—the superintendent of the priests who kept watch in the temple by night, Ac.4.1; 5.24;—Christ, captain of salvation, He.2.10.

Captive, one taken prisoner, Ge.14.14; Ex. 12.29; Ps. 106.46; 137.3; Je.13.17, 19; Da. 11.8.

Captives, *female,* how to be treated, De. 21.10.

Captivity, slavery, or bondage, of the ten tribes forming the kingdom of Israel, by the Assyrian Shalmanezer, B.C. 720, 2 Ki. 15.29; 17.3–5; 1 Ch. 5.26;—of the two tribes, the kingdom of Judah, by the Chaldeans, 2 Ki. xxiv.; 2 Ch. xxxvi.; Je. xxv. xxvi. xxix. xxxii.xxxiv. li.; Eze.xii.; Da.1. 1;—the sufferings of the captivity, Ps.137. 1–5; Je.4. 19–31.—'*He led captivity captive,*' = led captive all his foes, Ep.4.8;—'children of the captivity,' Ezr.4.1;—psalm of praise on their return from it, Ps.cxxxvi.; Is.xxvi.

Carbuncle [flashing as lightning], a very elegant gem, of a deep red colour, mingled with scarlet. It was the third in the first

row of the high-priest's breastplate, Ex.28. 17; Is.54.12; Eze.28.13. Under this name are comprehended several brilliant stones of the same family, as the ruby and the garnet.

Carcase, a dead body of man or beast, Le. 5.2; Is.14.19; Mat.24.28.

Carchemish, kar'ke-mish [fortress of Chemosh], a town of the Assyrians, on the banks of the Euphrates. It commanded the passage of the river, and was therefore the battle-field of Egypt and Assyria, Is. 10. 9; Je. 66. 2;—taken by the Egyptians, 2 Ch. 35.20;—retaken by Nebuchadnezzar, Je.46.1–12.

Careah, ka-rē'ah, 1 Ki.25.23; Je.40.8.

Carefulness, great care, vigilance, Eze.12. 18; 1 Co.7.32; 2 Co.7.11.

Careless Persons, or those who are secure and unconcerned, called to serious thoughtfulness, Is.32.9–11.

Cares, *anxious*. *See* ANXIETY.

Carmel, kar'mel [park, garden], (1) A city in the mountains of Judah, ten miles south-east of Hebron, Jos. 15. 55;—here Saul erected a monument, 1 Sa. 15. 12;—here Nabal dwelt, 25.5.—(2) A celebrated mountain on the coast of the Mediterranean. It is about 1728 feet in height. This range extends about twenty-eight miles, and in the south-east is connected with the mountains of Samaria. For its beauty and luxuriant forests it was compared with Bashan, Ca. 7. 5; Is. 33. 9; 35. 2; Je. 46. 18. Here Elijah offered his sacrifice, which was consumed by fire from heaven, 1 Ki. 18.21–38;—here 450 prophets of Baal were slain, 40. Carmel is now called *Jebel Mar Elyas*.

Carmelite, kar'mel-ite, a designation of Nabal, 1 Sa.27.2; 30.5;—of Abigail, 2 Sa.3.3; —of one of David's warriors, 23.35.

Carmi, kar'mi, one of the sons of Reuben, Ge.47.9; Ex.6.14.

Carmites, kar'mites, a family of Reuben, Nu.26.6.

Carnal, fleshly, sensual, sinful, Ro.7.14; 8. 9; 15.27; 1 Co.3.1,3; 9.11; 2 Co.10.4; He. 7. 16; 9.10;—*mind*, its enmity against God, Ro.8.7;—the ceremonial parts of the Mosaic dispensation were, He.7.16; 9.10;—weapons of Christian warfare are not, 2 Co. 10.4.

Carpenter, Christ reproached as the son of, Mat.13.55;—himself so called, Mar.6.3.

Carpus, kar'pus [fruit, or fruitful], a convert of Paul, who dwelt at Troas, 2 Ti.4.13.

Carriage, a load for man or beast, Ju.18. 21; 1 Sa.17.22;—baggage, Is.10.28;—'they took up their carriages' = packed up their baggage, Ac.21.4.

Carry, to bear, protect, or drive, Ge.37.25; 42.19; Ex.33.15; Is.23.7; Mar. 6. 55; Ep. 4. 14.

Carshena, kar-shē'na, an officer of Ahasuerus, Es.1.14.

Cart, a carriage for luggage, 1 Sa.6.7; 2 Sa. 6.3; Is. 28. 28;—the same word rendered 'waggon,' Ge.45.19,20,27; Nu.7.3,6,7,8;—'chariot,' Ps.46.9;—'litter,' Is.66.20.

Carving, cutting figures or images, Ex.31. 5; Ju. 18. 18; 1 Ki.6.18; 2 Ch.33.7; Ps.74.6; Pr.7.16.

Casement, a window or grate with hinges, Pr.7.6;—translated *lattice* in Ju.5.28.

Casiphia, ka-sif'ī-a [silver], a place supposed to have been near Babylon, where Levites had settled during the captivity, Ezr.8.17.

Casluhim, kas-lū'im [hopes of life], a people descended from a son of Mizraim, Ge. 10.14; 1 Ch.1.12.

Cassia, a sweet aromatic spice, an inferior kind of cinnamon, used in making the sacred oil, and other perfumes, Ex.30.24; Ps. 45. 8;—was an article of Tyrian trade, Eze.27.19.

Cast-away, a lost person, 1 Co.9.27.

Cast-out, to excommunicate, Jn.9.22,34.

Castles, places fortified, Ge.25.16; 1 Ch.6. 54; 2 Ch.27.4;—the castles of the sons of Ishmael were watch-towers, Ge.25.16.

Castor and Pollux, kas'tor and pol'lux, called the *Dioscuroi* in the original, Ac. 28.11. In the Greek and Roman mythology they were reckoned the twin-sons of Jupiter; they were the tutelary deities of sailors; their images, therefore, were affixed to the heads of ships.

Caterpillars, insects which prey on leaves and fruits, 1 Ki.8.37;—often employed in execution of God's judgments, Ps. 78. 46; 105.34;—represent a great multitude, Is. 33.4; Je.51.14,27.

Cattle, to be watered, or freed from danger, on the Sabbath-day, Mat.12.11; Lu.13.15; 14.5.

Caul, (1) A net-work that covers the heart of some animals, Ex.29.13; Le.3.4.—(2) A cap of a net-work worn by females, Is.3. 18.

Causeless, without reason, 1 Sa.25.31; Pr. 26.2.

Causeway, a paved way, 1 Ch.26.16; 2 Ch. 9.4. The same word is rendered 'ways,' Ps.84.5.

Caves, places of habitation, Ge.19.30;—of concealment, Jos.10.16; Ju.6.2; 1 Sa.13.6; 22.1,2; 24.3; 2 Sa.23.13;—places for burial, Ge.23.17,19; 49.29; Jn.11.38;—of Adullam, 1 Sa.22.1;—Makeddah, Jos.10.16;—in the wilderness of Engedi, 1 Sa.24.3.

Cease, to leave off, 1 Sa.7.8;—to be forgotten, De.32.26;—to be removed, La.5. 14;—to abstain from, Ps.37.8; Is.1.16.

Cedar, the noblest of trees. It rises to the height of 70 or 80 feet; its branches spread out almost horizontally to a distance

sometimes of 120 feet; is always green, and affords a delightful shade, 2 Ki. 19. 23; Ca. 5. 15; 2 Sa. 7. 2; 1 Ki. 4. 33; Ps. 80. 10; 92. 12; Am. 2. 9;—the temple of Solomon built with it, 1 Ki. 6. 15;—he applies to Hiram for it, 5.6;—he wrote of it, 4.33;—an emblem of the future prosperous state of Israel, Eze. 17.22.

Cedron, Jn. 18.1. *See* KIDRON.

Ceiling, of a room, Hag. 1.4;—of cedar or fir, 1 Ki. 6.15; 2 Ch. 3.5; Je. 22.14.

Celebrate, to praise, Le. 23. 32,41; Is. 38.18.

Celestial, heavenly, 1 Co. 15.40.

Celibacy, or abstinence from marriage, commended under certain circumstances, Mat. 19. 12; 1 Co. 7. 1–35; —forbidding to marry is a character of the apostasy, 1 Ti. 4. 3.

Cellars, stores for wine, &c., 1 Ch. 27.28;—the same word applied to the treasury of the temple, 1 Ki. 7.51, and of the king, 14. 26.

Cenchrea, ken-krē'a [millet], the eastern seaport of Corinth, on the Saronic Gulf. It was distant about 9 miles from Corinth. Paul sailed thence for Ephesus, Ac. 18. 18; Ro. 16. 1.

Censer, a vessel in the form of a cup, for the purpose of carrying the fire in which incense was burned, Le. 16. 12;—of Korah, &c., to be applied to the covering of the altar, Nu. 16. 6,37,38. That used on the great day of atonement made of pure gold, 1 Ki. 7.50; He. 9.4. It is spoken of under the designation of a 'spoon,' Nu. 7. 14, and a 'vial,' Re. 5.8.

Centurion, a Roman officer having the command of a hundred soldiers;—one of them came to Christ, and begged him to heal his servant, Mat. 8. 5;—another confessed the Messiahship and innocence of Christ at his crucifixion, Mat. 27.54; Lu. 23.47;—Cornelius the first Gentile convert to Christianity one of them, Ac. 10. 1.

Cephas, sē'fas [a rock, or stone], the Syriac surname given to Peter, Jn. 1.42.

Ceremonies, rites, Nu. 9.3, or ordinances, He. 9. 1, used in the Jewish worship. *See* TYPES.

Certain, sure, some, Nu. 16.2; De. 13. 13; Mat. 20. 20; Ga. 2. 12.

Certainty, that which is real and fixed, Jos. 23. 13; Pr. 22. 21; Da. 2. 8; Lu. 1. 4; Ac. 21. 34; 22. 30.

Certify, to give sure information, 2 Sa. 15. 28; Ezr. 4. 16; Ga. 1. 11.

Cesar, or CÆSAR, se'zar, the regal title of the Roman emperors, as Augustus, Lu. 2. 1;—Tiberius, Mat. 22. 21;—Nero, Ac. 25. 11; —Claudius, 11.28, who banished (A.D. 50) the Jews from Rome, 18. 2.

Cesarea, se-zar-ē'a, a city on the shore of the Mediterranean, about 60 miles northwest of Jerusalem, and was built by Herod the Great, in honour of Augustus;—was the residence of Philip, Ac. 8.40;—and of Cornelius, 10. 1,24;—scene of Herod Agrippa's death, 12. 19;—Paul was brought to, after his conversion, 9. 30;—Cornelius sent messengers from, to Peter, 11. 11;—Paul was sent to, to be tried before Felix, 23. 23. It bore the names of Cesarea Stratonis, Maritime Cesarea, and Cesarea Palestinæ, to distinguish it from Cesarea Philippi. Herod made it his residence, and thus elevated it to the rank of civil and military capital of Judea. During the Crusades the city was taken in 1101 by king Baldwin, and retaken and destroyed in 1187 by Saladin. Only now extensive ruins, called *Kaisariyeh*.

Cesarea Philippi, a city that stood between Sidon and Damascus, near the sources of the Jordan, Mar. 8. 27. Its ancient name was Paneas. It was enlarged and embellished by Philip the tetrarch, who called it Cesarea, in honour of his emperor Tiberius Cesar, adding *Philippi*, to distinguish it from the Cesarea on the sea-coast. It is now called *Baneâs*, a wretched village of about forty houses. The ruins cover a wide space.

Chafed, highly provoked, 2 Sa. 17.8.

Chaff, the husk of corn, Ps. 1.4; 35.5;—false doctrine, Je. 23.28;—ungodly, vile, worthless persons, Zep. 2.2; Job 21.18; Mat. 3.12.

Chain, a series of links, Ge. 41.42; Ex. 28. 14;—bondage, La. 3.7;—prisoner, Ac. 12.7; —hell, Jude 6.

———, of gold, with which Joseph was honoured, Ge. 41.42;—on the camels of the Midianites, Ju. 8.26;—on Daniel, Da. 5.29; —an emblem of the fate of Israel, Eze. 7. 23.

Chalcedony, kal'se-do-ne, a precious stone, a species of quartz of very many shades of colour, Re. 21.19.

Chaldea, kal-dē'a [Heb. *Kasdim*], a country in Asia, which lay eastward of Syria. It was situated on the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates, extending southward to the Persian Gulf. It is first mentioned in Ge. 11.28. Its soil was very fertile. It was well watered by the annual inundations of the Tigris and the Euphrates, Je. 50. 10; 51. 24,35; Eze. 16. 29; 23. 16. The two names Chaldea and Babylonia were often applied to the same country, Je. 24. 5; 25. 12; 50. 8; Eze. 12. 13. By the conquest of neighbouring tribes and nations the Chaldeans founded the vast empire, which, from them, was called Chaldea. From 1639 it has been under the dominion of the Turks.

Chaldeans, or CHALDEES [Heb. *Kasdim*], denotes until the captivity the inhabitants of Chaldea (Shinar), the capital of which was Babylon, 2 Ki. xxv.; Is. 13. 19; 23. 13;

45.14; Je.21.4. But in the book of Daniel the Chaldeans are mentioned in connection with the magicians and astronomers as a distinct priestly class. The Chaldeans were one of the original Cushite tribes that inhabited the plains of Chaldea. They gradually gained the ascendency over the other tribes, and gave name to the whole country. The language of this old Cushite tribe was the learned language for scientific and religious literature, and all who became acquainted with that 'learning' (Da. 1. 4) were called Chaldeans. They were the learned class, which comprehended the priests, magicians, and astronomers.

Chalk-stones, a soft mineral like limestone, Is.27.9.

Chamber, the private apartments of a house called chambers, 2 Sa.18.33; Ps.19.5; Da.6. 10;—guest-chamber, Mat. 14. 14;—inner, 2 Ki.9.2;—little, 2 Ki.4.10;—upper, Ac. 9. 37;—of imagery, Eze.8.7–12;—the clouds, Ps.104.13.

Chambering, riot or debauchery, Ro. 13. 13.

Chamberlain, Es.1.10,12,14; 2.3,14, 15, 21; 4.4,5;—generally elsewhere more correctly rendered *eunuch*, Da.1.3,7; Is.56.3,4, &c.; —an officer in eastern courts;—in Ro. 16. 23, the city treasurer.

Chameleon, a little animal of the lizard kind, which has the power of changing the colour of its skin, Le.11.30.

Chamois, a species of goat, De.14.5.

Champaign, a plain, open country, De.11. 30.

Champion, a 'mighty man,' 1 Sa. 17. 51;—in 17.4,23, it is used of Goliath, as a *man between the two*, who stood between the armies of the Hebrews and the Philistines.

Chance, unforeseen, a thing unexpected or unlooked for, 1 Sa.6.9;—accident, 2 Sa. 1.9;—excluded by Divine Providence, Ps. 91.3, &c.; Pr. 16. 33; Mat. 6. 26; 10.29; Lu. 12.6.

Chancellor, a high officer of the Persian court, Ezr.4.8,9.

Chanceth, happeneth, De.23.10.

Changeable, fickle, Is.3.22.

Changes, alterations, Ge. 45. 22; 2 Ki. 5. 5; Job 10.17; Ps.55.19.

Chanaan, kā'nan, Ac.7.11, another form of Canaan.

Channel, the bed of a stream, Ps.18.15; Is. 8.7; 27.12;—elsewhere 'stream,' 'river,'&c.

Chant, to sing, occurs only in Am.6.5.

Chapel, a *holy place*, a place of worship, Am.7.13;—elsewhere rendered *sanctuary*, Ex.25.8; Le.12.4; 21.12; 2 Ch.22.19, &c.

Chapiters, ornaments on the tops of pillars, &c., called in modern architecture *capitals*, the uppermost parts of columns, Ex. 36.38; 38.17; 1 Ki.7.16.

Chapmen [travellers], *i.e.* for purposes of traffic, 2 Ch.9.14;—called *spice merchants*, 1 Ki.10.5.

Chapt, rent with drought, Je.14.4.

Charge, an order, injunction, or command; —of God to Adam, Ge.2.16;—of Moses to Joshua, De.31.7;—of God to Joshua, Jos. 1.2;—of Joshua to the people, 22.1; 23.2; —of David to Solomon, 1 Ki.2.1; 1 Ch.22. 6;—of Jehoshaphat to the judges, 2 Ch.19. 6, 9;—of Jesus to the apostles, Mat. 10, 1, &c.;—to the seventy, Lu.10.1;—to Peter, Jn.21.15;—to the apostles before his ascension, Mat.28.19,20; Mar.16.16;—of Paul to the elders of Ephesus, Ac.20.17, &c.

Chargeable, costly, 2 Sa.13.25; Ne. 5. 15; 2 Co.11.9; 1 Th.2.9.

Charger, a shallow basin or bowl, now called a *salver*, Nu.7.13,19, &c.; Ezr.1.9; Mat.14.8; Mar.6.25;—elsewhere rendered *dish*, Ex.25.29;36.16; Nu.4.7.

Chariots, frequently used in ancient times in war, drawn by two or more horses, and carrying two men. Pharaoh pursued Israel with six hundred, Ex.14.7;—Philistines fight against Israel with thirty thousand, 1 Sa.13.5;—Solomon had a thousand and four hundred, 1 Ki. 10. 26;—Jabin, king of Canaan, had nine hundred of iron, Ju.4.3. The 'chariot' in Ca.3.9,10 was probably a palanquin;—'of the cherubims' (1 Ch.28.18), the frame on which the cherubim rested;—horses, 2 Ki. 7. 14;—man, 2 Ch.18.33;—of the sun, 2 Ki.23.11.

Charity, or Love, and general benevolence, recommended, Ex.23.4; Le.19.18; De. 15.7; 22.1; Job 31.16, &c.; Pr.24.17; 25.21; Ec.11.1; Mat.7.12; 22. 39; 1 Co. xiii.; Ja.2. 8. *See* Affection and Love.

Charm, as enchanter, used of serpent-charming, Ps.58.5; Je.8.17; Ec.10.11.

Charran, kar'ran, Ac.7.2,4. *See* Haran.

Chasten, to correct in love, Ps.118.18; Re. 3.19;—to punish, Le.26.28; Pr.19.18;—to humble, Da.10.12.

Chastisement, correction, Job 34.31; He. 12.8;—*of our peace*, on Christ, the punishment by bearing which he reconciled us to God, Is.53.5. *See* Affliction.

Chastity, enjoined, 2 Co.6.4,6; Ga.5.19–22; 1 Co. 7. 5; Phi. 4. 8; 1 Ti. 4. 12; Tit.1.8; 2.5; 1 Th.4.3;—an example of it in Joseph, Ge. 39.7;—in Job, Job 31.1.

Chatter, to make noise like birds, Is.38.14.

Chaws, jaws, Eze.29.4; 38.4.

Chebar, kē'bar [strength or power], a river in Chaldea, where Ezekiel saw several of his visions, Eze.1.1; 3.15; 10.15,20. Commonly supposed to be the Chaboras of the Greeks, now called *Khabour*, falling into the Euphrates at Circesium; by others supposed to be the Euphrates, but most probably it was the Royal Canal, the *Nahr Malcha*, of Nebuchadnezzar.

Checker-work, flowers, images, &c., 1 Ki. 7.17.

Chedorlaomer, ked-or-lā'o-mer [binding of a sheaf], a king of Elam, takes Sodom, Ge. 14.11;—defeated by Abraham, 15.

Cheerful, gay, merry, frank, Pr. 15. 13; Zec. 8.19; 2 Co. 9.7.

Cheerfulness, liveliness, recommended, Pr. 12.25; 15.13,15; 17.22.

Cheese, slices of curdled milk, 1 Sa. 17.18;—coagulated milk, Job 10.10; 2 Sa. 17.29. In each of these passages the original term so rendered is different.

Chelubai, ke-lū'by, a son of Hezron, 1 Ch. 2.9;—called Caleb, 18,19.

Chemarims, kĕm'a-rims, the name of Baal's priests, Zep. 1.4. The same word rendered 'idolatrous priests,' 2 Ki. 23.5; Ho. 10.5.

Chemosh, ke'mosh [subduer or fire-god], the national god of the Moabites, Nu. 21. 29; 1 Ki. 11.7; Je. 48.13. *See* BAAL-PEOR.

Chenaanah, ke-na'a-nah, (1) A warrior in the time of David, 1 Ch. 7. 10.—(2) The father of the false prophet Zedekiah, 2 Ch. 18.10, 23.

Chenaniah, ken-a-nī'ah [God's goodness], a Levite of the family of the Izharites, and a chief musician of the temple, 1 Ch. 15.22, 27.

Chephirah, kef-ī'rah [the village], one of the Gibeonite towns of Benjamin, Jos. 9.17; Ne. 7.29; Ezr. 2.25; now *Kefir*, about 11 miles west from Jerusalem.

Cherethims, kĕr'eth-ims, probably Cretans, Eze. 25.16; the word rendered 'Cherethims' is in Zep. 2. 5 rendered 'Cherethites.'

Cherethites, found alone only in 1 Sa. 30. 14 and Zep. 2.5. Elsewhere 'Cherethites' are named along with the 'Pelethites.' These two classes constituted David's body-guard, 2 Sa. 8.18; 15.18; 1 Ki. 1.38,44.

Cherish, to nurse up and comfort, 1 Ki. 1.2, 4; Ep. 5.29; 1 Th. 2.7.

Cherith, kē'rith [separation], a brook of which Elijah drank till it was dry, 1 Ki. 17. 3,4. It was probably the valley of Achor, now called the *Wady Kelt*, between Jerusalem and the Jordan.

Cherub, tshĕr'ub [as a master], (1) A place mentioned in Ezr. 2.59; Ne. 7.61, supposed to be in Babylonia.—(2) An order of spiritual intelligences. The word CHERUBIM first occurs in Ge. 3.24;—figures of, for the ark, Ex. 25.18–20; 37.6;—between them God dwelt, or manifested his presence, 1 Sa. 4.4; Ps. 80.1; Is. 37.16;—for the temple, 2 Ch. 3. 11;—seen in vision by Ezekiel, Eze. 1. 4; 10.8; 11.22.

Chesed, kē'sed, the fourth of the eight sons of Nahor, Ge. 22.22.

Chesil, kē'sil, a town in the south of Judah, Jos. 15. 30; probably the same as Bethul, Jos. 19.4.

Chestnut-tree, probably the tree now known as the *plane-tree*, Ge. 30.37; Eze. 31.8.

Chesulloth, ke-sul'loth [the hopes], a city in the tribe of Issachar (Jos. 19.18), on the border of Zebulun, at the foot of Mount Tabor, and hence called Chisloth-Tabor, Jos. 19.11. Now *Iksâl*. Probably same as Tabor of 1 Ch. 6.77.

Cheweth, grindeth with the teeth, Le. 11.4, 7; De. 14.6,8.

Chickens, the young brood of hens, Mat. 23.37.

Chide, to reprove or blame, Ex. 17. 2; Ju. 8.1; Ps. 103.9.

Chidon, chē'don [a dart], 1 Ch. 13.9;—called the threshing-floor of Nachon, 2 Sa. 6.6.

Chief, the principal, dearest, or greatest, Ge. 40.9,21,22; Nu. 3.32; Ps. 78.51; Mat. 20. 27; Ep. 2.20;—of Asia, Ac. 19.31;—'among the captains,' 2 Sa. 23.8.

Chiefest, the best, 1 Sa. 9. 22; 2 Ch. 32. 33; Ca. 5.10; Mar. 10.44; 2 Co. 11.5.

Childbirth, the purification after it, Le. 12. 1, &c.;—exemplified by Mary, the mother of Jesus, Lu. 2.22–24.

Childhood, infancy, 1 Sa. 12.2; Ec. 11.10.

Childish, puerile, trivial, 1 Co. 13.11.

Childless, having no children, Ge. 15. 2; 1 Sa. 15.33. *See* BARREN.

———, to be so, a curse to the wicked, Le. 20.20; 2 Sa. 6. 23; Je. 22. 30; Ho. 9.14;—promises to good men who are so, Ps. 68.6; 113.9; Is. 56.4.

Children, to be instructed, Ge. 18.19; De. 4. 9; 6.6; 11.19; Ps. 78.5; Ep. 6.4.

———, *their duty*, to regard the directions of their parents, Le. 19.3; Pr. 1.8; 6. 20; 13.1; 15.5; 23.22; Lu. 2.51; Ep. 6.1; Col. 3. 20;—not to grieve their parents, Pr. 19. 26;—not to rob their parents, 28. 24;—not to despise them, De. 27.16; Pr. 15.5,20; 23. 22; 30.17; Eze. 22.7;—to honour and maintain them, Ex. 20.12; De. 5.16; Ep. 6.2,3;—the smiting of their parents punishable with death, Ex. 21.15; Le. 20.9; De. 21.18, &c.;—not to bear malice, but to love one another, Jn. 13. 34; 15. 12, 17; Ro. 12. 9, 10; He. 13.1; 1 Jn. 2.9,10; 3.23; 4.7,11,20.

———, the duty of parents to chastise them for their faults, Pr. 13.24; 19.18; 22. 15; 23.13,14; 29.15,17;—this duty neglected by David to Absalom, 1 Ki. 1.6;—by Eli to his sons, 1 Sa. 2.22–25; 3.13.

——— to suffer for the sins of their parents to the third and fourth generation, Ex. 20.5; De. 5.9;—this to be reversed, Eze. 18.1, &c.

———, *good*, a blessing to their parents, Pr. 10.1; 15.20; 23. 24; 27. 11; 29. 3;—God's heritage, Ps. 127.3.

———, *wicked*, and undutiful, a disgrace and a curse, Pr. 10.1; 17.21,25; 19.13; 28.7; 29.15.

——— of God. *See* ADOPTION.

Chileab, kil'le-ab [protected by the father], the second son of David by Abigail, 2 Sa. 3.3;—also called Daniel, 1 Ch.3.1.

Chilion, kil'le-on [pining], the younger son of Elimelech and Naomi, Ru.1.2.

Chilmad, kil'mad, a place mentioned in Eze. 27.23.

Chimham, kim'ham [pining], the son of Barzillai the Gileadite, for whose sake David honoured him; and whence, it appears, he built a town, 2 Sa.19.37,38; Je. 41.17.

Chimney, a passage for smoke, an opening covered with lattice-work, Ho. 13. 3;—in the houses in the East the smoke escapes through the windows, Is.44.16; 47.14.

Chinneroth, kin'ner-oth, De. 3. 17; Jos. 21. 35.—*Sea of Chinnereth*, Nu. 34. 11; Jos. 13.27;—afterwards called Sea of Gennesaret. *See* CINNERETH.

Chios, kē'os, an isl. in the Ægean Sea, near to Lesbos, and about 12 miles from the shore of Smyrna, Ac.20.15. Now called *Scio*.

Chisleu, kis'lu, the ninth month of the sacred year of the Jews, and the third of their civil, commencing with the new moon of our December, Ne.1.1.

Chisloth-Tabor, kis'loth-tā'bor [flanks of Tabor], a place on the border of Zebulun, Jos.19.12. Also called Chesulloth. It is the modern *Iksâl*.

Chittim, kit'tim [those that bruise], a branch of the descendants of Javan, the son of Japheth, Ge.10.4;—mentioned in the prophecy of Balaam, Nu.24.24; and in Is. 23.1,12; Da.11.30. The name is supposed by some to be equivalent to Hittites.

Chiun, kē'un, the Heb. form of the Arabic *Kaivan*, an Egyptian idol, thought by some to be Saturn, Am.5.26.

Chloe, klō'e [verdure], a woman at Corinth noted for piety, 1 Co.1.11; Ro.16.10,11.

Chode, quarrelled, Ge.31.36; Nu.20.3.

Choler, irascibility, great anger, Da. 8. 7; 11.11.

Choose, to select, Ex.17.9; Nu.16.7; Ps.25. 12; Lu.6.13. *See* ELECTION.

Chorazin, ko-rā'zin, one of the cities in which our Lord's mighty works were done. It lay on the western coast of the Sea of Galilee, near to Capernaum, Mat. 11. 21; Lu.10.13. The modern *Kerazeh* probably marks its site.

Chozeba, ko-zē'ba [lying], a city of Judah, 1 Ch.4.22. It is probably identical with Achzib, Ge.28.5, and Chezib, Jos.15.44.

Christ, the Greek word corresponding to the Hebrew *Messiah*, both meaning *anointed*, so called in allusion to the anointing with oil of those who were set apart to a sacred office, Ex.28.41; 29.7; 1 Sa.9. 16; 15.1; persons so anointed were consecrated to God, 1 Sa.24.6; 2 Sa.19.21; 1 Ch.16. 22. The anointing was also an emblem of the effusion of the Holy Spirit, Mat.3.16,17; Jn. 3. 34; 1 Jn.2.20,27. Thus, Jesus, the saviour, is the *anointed*, Is.61.2; Da.9.25; Ps.ii. The name *Christ* was originally used as descriptive of character or office, Mat.26.63; Mar.8.29; 14.61; Jn.1.20,25, &c. Jesus, the personal name of our Lord, gradually came to be absorbed in his official name Christ. He is described by various names and titles:—Advocate, 1 Jn. 2. 1;—alpha and omega, Re.1.8; 22.13;—amen, 3.14;—apostle, He.3.1;—beginning of the creation of God, Re.3.14;—branch, Zec.3. 8; 6. 12;—commander, Is. 55. 4;—cornerstone, 1 Pe.2.6;—living stone, 2.4;—David, Je.30.9; Eze.34. 23; 37. 24; Ho. 3. 5;—dayspring, Lu.1.78;—deliverer, Ac. 7. 35; Ro. 11. 26;—Emanuel, Is. 7. 14; Mat. 1. 23;—first-begotten from the dead, Re.1.5;—first and last, 1.17;—God blessed for ever, Ro. 9.5;—governor, Mat.2.6;—holy one, Lu.4. 34; Ac. 3. 14; Re. 3. 7;—horn of salvation, Lu.1.69;—image of God, 2 Co.4.4;—just one, Ac.3.14; 7.52; 22. 14;—king everlasting, Lu.1.33;—king of Israel, Jn.1.49;—king of the Jews, Mat.2.2;—king of kings, Re.17.14; 19. 16;—lamb of God, Jn.1. 29, 36;—lamb who opened the sealed book, Re. 5. 6;—lamb slain from the foundation of the world, 13.8;—leader, Is.55.4;—light, true, Jn.1.8,9; 3.19; 8.12; 9.5; 12. 35, 46;—Lord, Mat.3.3; Mar.11.3;—lord of glory, 1 Co.2.8;—lord of lords, Re.17.14; 19.16;—lion of the tribe of Judah, 5.5;—maker and preserver of all things, Jn.1.3,10; 1 Co.8.6; Col.1.16; He.1.2, 10; Re. 4. 11;—mediator, 1 Ti.2.5;—mediator of the new covenant, He. 12. 24;—Nazarene, Mat. 2. 23;—high-priest, He.3.1;—prince, Ac. 5. 31;—prince of life, 3.15;—prince of peace, Is. 9. 6;—prince of the kings of the earth, Re. 1. 5;—prophet, De. 18. 15, 18; Lu. 24. 19;—redeemer, Job 19.25; Is. 59.20;—our righteousness, Je.23.6; 33.16;—root of David, Re. 5. 5;—root and offspring of David, and bright and morning star, 22.16;—ruler, Mi. 5.2;—saviour, Lu.2.11; Ac.5.31;—shepherd in the land, Zec. 11. 16;—good shepherd, Jn. 10. 11;—great shepherd of the sheep, He.13.20;—son of the highest, Lu.1.32;—son of God, Mat.3.17; 8.29; Lu.1.35;—only begotten son, Jn.1.14,18; 3.16,18;—son of man, Mat.8.20; Jn.1.51;—son of David, Mat.9.27; 21.9;—star and sceptre, Nu. 24. 17;—bright and morning star, Re.22.16;—true, 3.7; 19. 11;—witness, Is.55.4;—faithful witness, Re.1.5; 3.14; 19.11;—word, Jn. 1.1;—word of God, Re.19.13.

Christ was above Moses, He.3.5;—and all the Levitical priests, He.7.21; 8.1, &c.

———, was co-eternal with the Father, Jn. 1.1,3; 17. 5; Col. 1. 17; He. 13. 8;—co-equal with the Father, Mat.28.18; Jn.5.23; 16. 15; 17.10; Phi.2. 6; Col. 1. 16; 2. 9;—of one

substance with the Father, Jn.10.30,38; 12.45; 17.11,22; 14.9;—though, in his humanity, inferior to the Father, Jn.14.28;—King of kings, Lord of lords, and God of gods, Ro. 14. 9; Phi. 2. 9; Col.2.10,15; 1 Pe. 3. 22; Re.17.14; 19.16;—has a name above every name, Phi.2.9.

Christ, was perfect man, Mat.4.2; 8.24; 26.38; Jn.1.14; 4.6; 11.35; 12.27; 19.28; Phi.2.7; He. 2. 14;—was without sin, though tempted as other men, Jn.8.46; 2 Co.5.21; He.4.15; 7.26; 1 Pe.2.22; 1 Jn.3.5.

——— was perfect God, as appears from the NAMES and TITLES of God given him;—*God*, Jn.1.1;—the *great God*, Tit.2.13;—*the mighty God*, Is. 9. 6;—*the true God*, 1 Jn.5.20;—*God over all, blessed for ever*, Ro.9.5;—LORD, or as it is in Hebrew, *Jehovah*, Is.6.1, compared with Jn.12.41; Is. 40.3, compared with Jn.1.23;—the ATTRIBUTES of God are ascribed to him; such as *eternity*, Jn.1.1; 8.58; Col.1.17; Re. 1. 10-18; Mi.5.2, compared with Mat.2.6;—*omnipotence*, Phi.3.21; Col.2.9,10; Re.1. 8;—*omniscience*, Jn.21.17; 2.24,25; Re. 2. 23;—*omnipresence*, Mat.18.20; 28.20; Jn. 3. 13; Ep. 4. 10;—*immutability*, He. 13. 8;—the WORKS of God are ascribed to him; such as, the *creating* of all things, Jn.1.3; Col. 1.16;—*upholding* all things, He.1.3; Col. 1.17;—*governing* all things, Ep.1.22; Mat. 28. 18;—*forgiving sins*, Mat.9.2,6; Lu. 5. 20;—giving *eternal life*, Jn. 10. 28;—*promising* and *sending the Holy Ghost*, Jn. 14.26; 15.26; Ac.1.5; 2.4;—*raising himself from the dead*, Jn.2.19; 10.17,18;—*raising all the dead*, Jn.5.28;—*judging the world*, 5. 22; Ac. 17. 31;—*sentencing* both the righteous and the wicked to their everlasting portions, Mat. 25. 31-46;—RELIGIOUS WORSHIP *is given to him*, equally with the Father, 28. 19; Ac. 7. 59, 60; 2 Co.13.14;—*angels are commanded to worship him*, He.1.6;—*the redeemed in heaven worship him*, Re. 5. 8-14;—*all men are to honour him, even as they honour the Father*, Jn. 5.23.

———, was the Messiah spoken of by the prophets, Lu.24.27; Jn.1.45; 4.25; 5.39,46; 11.27; Ac.26.22:—came down from heaven, Jn.3.13,31; 6.38,50; 16.28;—for our sakes, Mat. 18. 11; Lu. 19. 10; Jn. 3. 17; 10.10; 12. 47;—was incarnate of the Virgin Mary, Mat.1.18; Lu.1.35.

———, died for our sins, Is.53.8; Da.9.26; Mat. 20. 28; Ro.4.25; 5.6; 1 Co.15.3; Ga.1. 4; Ep.5.2; He.9.28;—abolished death, 2 Ti. 1.10.

——— rose again the third day, Lu.24.1,46, 47; Ac.2.24; 3. 15; 4.10; 5.30; 10.40; 17.31; Ro.10.9; 1 Co.6.14; 15. 3, 4; 1 Th.1.10; He. 13.20; 1 Pe.3.18.

——— ascended up to heaven, Mar.16.19; Lu.24.51; Ac.1.2,9; Ep.4.8; 1 Ti.3.16.

Christ sitteth on the right hand of God, Mar.16.19; Ac.7.56; Ep.1.20; Col.3.1; He. 1.3; 8.1; 10.12; 12.2; 1 Pe.3.22.

——— is the alone head of the church, Ep. 1.22; 4.15; 5.23; Col.1.18.

——— is the only foundation of the church, Is. 28. 16; Mat.16.18; 21.42; 1 Co.3.11; Ep. 2.20; 1 Pe.2.4-7.

———, is employed as the advocate of his people, Ro. 8. 34; He.7. 25; 1 Jn.2.1;—and in preparing mansions for them, Jn.14.2.

——— will come again to judge the world, Ac.1.11; 1 Th.4.16; 2 Ti.4.1.

——— was expected by the Jews at the time of his coming, Mar.15.43; Lu.2.25,38; 3.15; Jn.1.25,45; 4.25; 10.24; 11.27.

——— is the pattern that we ought to follow, Mat.11.29; Jn.13.15; Phi. 2. 5; 1 Pe.1. 15; 2.21; 1 Jn.2.6.

——— was trusted in by Abraham and the patriarchs, Jn.8.56; He.11.1, &c.

——— to be the object of our *faith*, Jn.14. 1; Ac.16.31;—all who believe in him shall be saved, Jn.3.14-16,36; 6.40;—they who believe not in him shall perish, Jn.8.24; 3. 36; 1 Jn.5.10-12.

——— to be the object of our *love*, 1 Co.16. 22; Ep.6.24; 1 Pe.1.8.

——— not to be denied, Mat.10.33; Mar.8. 38; Lu.9.26; 12.9; Ro.1.16; 2 Ti.2.12; 1 Jn. 2.23.

———, excellencies of his character: *holiness*, Ac.4.27; He.7.26; Re.3.7; Ac.3.14;—*righteousness*, Is.53.11; 32.1; 11.4; He.1.9;—*faithfulness*, Is. 11. 5; 1 Th. 5. 24; 2 Th. 3. 4;—*guileless*, Is.53.9; 1 Pe. 2. 22;—*spotless*, 1 Pe. 1. 19; Jn.8.46; 2 Co.5. 21;—*zeal*, Jn.2.17, with Ps.69.9; Lu.2.49;—*meekness*, Is. 53. 7, with Mat. 26. 63; 27. 12; Zec. 9. 9; Mat. 11. 29;—*compassion*, Is. 40. 11; Mat. 14.14; 20.34; Lu.19.41; Ja.5.11;—*filial obedience*, Ps.40.8; Jn.4.34; Lu.2.51.

———, predictions respecting. *See* PROPHECY.

———, events of his life. *See* JESUS.

———, his miracles. *See* MIRACLES.

———, his parables. *See* PARABLES.

———, his example. *See* EXAMPLE.

Christians, the term first used at Antioch, Ac.11.26.

———, the salt of the earth, Mat.5.13;—the light of the world, 14;—their privileges, 1 Pe.2.5, &c.; He.12.22;—the sons of God, 1 Jn. 3. 1, 2; Ro. 8. 14, &c.;—one with Christ and the Father, Jn.17.11,21;—all one body, Ep.4.15,16;—the temple of God, 1 Co.3.16.

Chronicles, annals, state-papers, records of history, 1 Ki.14.19; 1 Ch.27.24; Es.6.1. In the Hebrew Bible the Books of Chronicles are placed last. Ezra was probably their author. They appear to be supplementary to the two Books of Kings. They contain an epitome of all the sacred his-

tory down to the year of the return from Babylon—3500 years.

Chrysolite, kry'so-lyte [gold stone], a precious stone of a golden or yellow colour, probably the topaz of the moderns, Re.21.20.

Chrysoprasus, kry-so-pra'sus [gold leek], a precious jewel of a green colour mingled with yellow, Re.21.20. The word is elsewhere rendered *beryl*.

Chub, kub, an Ethiopian province, Eze.30.5.

Chun, kūn, a Syrian city, 1 Ch.18.8; called Berothai, 2 Sa.8.8.

Church, a number of persons, organized as a body, who meet to worship the Lord, and to observe the ordinances of Christ, Jn.10.16; Ro.12.5; 1 Co. 10. 17; 12. 13; Ga. 3.28; He.11.40; 12.23;—sometimes means the whole body of professing believers, Mat.16.18; Ac.2.47; Ep.3.10,21; Col.1.24;—sometimes a single, local, or private congregation, Ac.14.27; 18.22; Ro.16. 5; 1 Co. 14.23; 3 Jn.9;—sometimes the governors of the church, Mat.18.17; Ac.14.27;—sometimes, as some think, the place of worship, 1 Co.11.18; 14.19,34. The phrase, catholic church, is only rightly applied to the church universal, including all true believers.

Churches, reverence to be observed in them, Le. 26. 2; Ps. 93. 5; Ec.5.1; Je.7.30; Eze.5.11; 1 Co.11.1, &c.; 14.23, &c.

————, instances of a profanation of them censured, 2 Ki.21.4; 2 Ch.33.7; Mat. 21.12; Jn.2.13.

Churl, a rude, surly, ill-bred man; also a miser, a niggard, Is.32.5,7; comp. 1 Sa.25. 3,10,11,17.

Churning, making butter, Pr.30.33.

Chushan-rishathaim, ku'shan-rish-a-thā'-im, a king of Mesopotamia who oppressed Israel for eight years, Ju.3.8–10.

Chuza, tsū'za or kū'za [possession], the steward of Herod Antipas, Lu.8.3.

Cieled. *See* CEILING.

Cilicia, sil-ish'e-a, the most south-eastern province of Asia Minor, the capital of which was Tarsus, the birthplace of Paul; —men from, disputed with Stephen, Ac. 6.9;—Paul and Silas went through, confirming the churches, 15.41.

Cinnamon-tree, a species of the laurel. The *aromatic* called cinnamon, made from its inner bark, was one of the ingredients of the holy oil, Ex.30.23; and an article of commerce, Re.18.13.

Cinnereth, sin'ne-reth, or CHINNEROTH [lyre], a city of the tribe of Naphtali, on the west of the Sea of Gennesareth, Jos. 11.2; 12.3; 19.35; 1 Ki.15.20.

Circuit, a route, 1 Sa.7.16;—of the sun, Ps.19.6.

Circumcision, the cutting of the foreskin of males on the eighth day after their birth, instituted, Ge.17.10;—of the Shechemites, 34.24;—of the sons of Moses, Ex.4.25;—of the Israelites in Gilgal, Jos. 5.2;—a dissension about it, Ac.15.1, &c.;—the apostles consulted, 6;—their decree concerning it, 29;—when it profiteth, Ro. 2.25;—of the heart, 29; De.10.16; 30.6;—the *true*, among Christians, Phi.3.3;Col.2. 11;—not to be submitted to by the Gentile converts, Ga. 5. 2;—the gospel of, committed to Peter, 2.7;—Abraham justified without, Ro.4.10. The rite still practised by the modern Jews.

Circumspect, watchful, Ex.23.13.

Circumspection, looking around with cautious and careful conduct, recommended, Ex.23. 13; Mat.24.42; Ro.12.17; 2 Co.8.21; Ep.5.15; Phi.4.8; 1 Th.4.12; 5.6; 1 Pe.2.12; 3.16.

Cistern, a large vessel, or a reservoir, to retain water. Cisterns were very necessary in Canaan, where fountains were scarce, 2 Ki.18.31; Pr.5.15;—these cisterns or pits when empty were used as places of punishment, Je.38.6; Ps.40.2;—the left ventricle of the heart, Ec.12.6.

Cities of Refuge, six of the sacerdotal cities so set apart, Nu.35.9–34. *See* REFUGE and LEVITICAL.

Citizen, one born in a city, Ac.21.39;—one who has the freedom and privileges of a city, 22.28.

City, a walled town, 2 Ki.10.2; Is.36.1; De. 3. 5;—of David, 1 Ch. 11. 5;—Bethlehem also called city of David, Lu.2.11;—of God=Jerusalem, Ps.46.4;—holy, Ne.11.1; —the church on earth, Re.11.2;—heaven, He.11.10,16.

Civility, or kindness and politeness to others, recommended, Lu. 14. 10; Ro.12. 10; 13.7; 1 Pe.2.17.

Clamorous, loud, noisy, Pr.9.13.

Clauda, klaw'da, a small island, about 7 miles long and 3 broad, near the south-west coast of Crete, passed by Paul in his voyage to Rome, Ac.27.16.

Claudia, klaw'dĭ-a, a pious Roman lady, 2 Ti.4.21.

Claudius Cæsar, klaw'dĭ-us se'zar, the fifth of the Roman emperors, the successor of Caligula (A.D.41); great dearth foretold to take place during the reign of, Ac.11.28;—banishes the Jews from Rome, 18.2.

Claudius Lysias, klaw'dĭ-us lys'ĭ-us, the Roman tribune who commanded the guard at Jerusalem, rescued Paul, Ac.21. 33;—commanded him to be scourged, 22. 24;—sent him under a guard, with a letter, to Felix, 23.26.

Claws, the distinctive mark of a clean beast, De.14.6;—of a beast or bird of prey, Da.4.33; Zec.11.16.

Clay, the bodies of men likened to, Job 4.

19; 13.12; 33.6; Is.64.8; Je. 18. 6;—worldly riches compared to, Hab.2.6.

Clean, ceremonially pure, Le.xi.-xv.; Nu. xix.;—free from sin, Ps.51.7;—empty, Pr. 14.4.

Cleave, to adhere to with affection and constancy, as a man to his wife, Ge. 2. 24; Mat. 19. 5;—Israel to the Lord, De. 4.4; Jos.23.8;—to the Lord Christ, Ac.11. 23.

Clemency, mercy, humanity, Ac.24.4.

Clement, klem'ent [mild], a noted Christian preacher, Phi.4.3.

Cleopas, klē'o-pas, the form CLEOPHAS occurs, Jn. 19. 25;—one of the two with whom Jesus walked to Emmaus, Lu.24. 18;—not the same person as the CLEOPAS (properly *Clopas*), who was also called Alphæus (Mat.10.3), mentioned in Jn.19. 25. He was the husband of Mary, the sister of the mother of our Lord.

Clerk, one very wise in Ephesus, Ac. 19. 35.

Climbed, ascended, Je.4.29; Lu.19.4.

Cloak, (1) A large outward covering, Mat.5. 40;—worn by the high-priest under the ephod, Ex.28.31;—by persons of rank, 1 Sa. 15.27; Job 1.20;—by women, 2 Sa.13.18;—the 'cloak' mentioned in 2 Ti.4.13 was a thick upper garment called pænula, worn by the Romans as a protection from the weather.—(2) A fair pretence, or concealment, Jn.15.22; 1 Th.2.5; 1 Pe.2.16.

Close, to shut up, Ge.2.21;—to cover, Je. 22.15.

Clothes, garments, vestments. The Hebrews wore a sort of shirt or tunic, of linen, reaching to the calf, generally with sleeves, but sometimes having only armholes. A girdle confined it to their waist. Over this various garments were worn, according to the quality of the person. All classes wore something in the form of a large shawl, called a *cloak*, or *upper garment*, reaching to the ankles, Mat.21.8. When a person had nothing on but the tunic he is said to be *naked*, Jn.21.7. In this manner the person condemned was stoned to death, Ac.7.58. Rending of, an expression of the highest grief, Ge.37.29; 2 Sa.13.31; Jos.7.6; 2 Ki.19.1.

Cloud, a pillar of, was the Shekinah, or symbol of God's presence with his people;—conducts the Israelites through the Red Sea, Ex.14.19;—through the wilderness, Nu.9.15;—'of witnesses,' He.12.1.

Clouds, multitudes, armies, Je.4.13; Is.44. 22; 60.8;—the chariot of God, Ps.104.3.

Clouted, old and patched, Jos.9.5.

Cluster, a bunch, like grapes, raisins, &c., Ge.40.10; Nu.13.23; Mi.7.1; Re.14.18.

Cnidus, nī'dus, a city at the extreme south-west end of Asia Minor, on a promontory in Caria, Ac.27.7;—its ruins are seen, from which it is judged to have been a very important city.

Coals, seldom used to warm men, except in the nights of winter, Jn.18.18;—faggots of wood or bushes chiefly used for fuel, Ps. 58.9; Ec.7.6; Jn.15.6;—of juniper, terrible, and of long continuance, Ps. 120. 4;—of fire, the lightnings proceeding from God, Ps.18.8,12,13; 140.10.

Cock, apprised Peter's denial of Christ, Mar.14.68,72.

Cock-crowing, denotes the time from midnight to daybreak, Mar.13.35.

Cockatrice, a species of serpent or viper, Is.11.8; 14.29; 59.5; Je.8.17.

Cockle, a weed that grows among corn, but more probably a species of nightshade or aconite, Job 31.40. The plural of this word is rendered 'wild grapes,' Is.5.2.

Coffer, a chest, 1 Sa.6.8,11,15.

Coffins, were not used by the ancient Jews, except for persons of distinction, Ge.50.26.

Cogitations, thoughts or meditations, Da. 7.28.

Col-Hozeh, kol-hō'zeh [every seer], a descendant of Judah, Ne.3.15.

Collar, the opening of a garment that closes around the neck, Job 30.18;—among the spoils of the Midianites, a kind of ear-drop, Ju.8.26.

Collection, for the poor Christians at Jerusalem, Ac. 11. 29; 1 Co.16.1; 2 Co.8.1; 9.1, &c.; Ro.15.26.

College, the residence of the prophetess Huldah, 2 Ki.22.14; 2 Ch.34.22.

Collops, slices or thick pieces of flesh, Job 15.27.

Colony, a province occupied by Roman citizens, a designation given to Philippi, Ac.16.12.

Colosse, ko-los'se [punishment or correction], an ancient city of Phrygia, near the source of the river Lycus, and not far from Laodicea and Hierapolis, Col.2.1;—an epistle, written probably at Rome during his first imprisonment (Ac.28.16,30), was sent by Paul to the church in, Col.1.2.

Colours, coat of many, Ge.37.3.

Colt, a young ass, Mat.21.2,7; Mar.11.5; Lu.19.35.

Comely, decent, graceful, 1 Sa.16.18; 1 Co. 7.35; 11.13; 12.24.

Comfort, joy, ease, assistance, Job 6. 10; Ps.119.50; Ac.9.31; Ro.15.4; Phi.2.19.

Comfortable, giving comfort, pleasing, 2 Sa.14.17; Zec.1.13.

Comforter, one of the titles of the Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort the saints, Jn.14.16,26; 15.26; 16.7. The word in the original is *Paraclete*, and means one who stands by another to help him. In 1 Jn. 2.1, it is rendered *advocate*, and is applied to the Saviour.

Commandments, the ten delivered by God

from Mount Sinai, Ex. 20. 1, &c.; De.5.6, &c.;—written by God himself, Ex.24.12; 31.18; 34.1; De.5.22; 9.10;—not abrogated by Christ, Mat.5.17; Mar.10.17; Lu.18.18; —summed up by Christ, Mat. 22. 37–40; Mar.12.29–31.

Commission, a trust, Ezr.8.36; Ac.26.12.

Commodious, convenient, Ac.27.12.

Common, ordinary or usual, Nu. 16. 29; Ec.6.1;—ceremonially unclean, Ac.10.14; 11.8;—all things common, 2.44,45.

Commotion, a tumult, Lu.21.9.

Commune, to converse or talk together;—Abraham communed with the children of Heth, Ge.23.8;—Hamor with Jacob, 34.6, &c.;—to converse with our own hearts, Ps.4.4; 77.6.

Communion, a sharing something in *common* with another, Jn.15.1–7; 17.10,20–26; Ro.12.4,5; 2 Co.13.14; Ep.4.16; 1 Jn.1.3,6, 7;—the Lord's Supper so called, 1 Co. 10. 16. *See* LORD'S SUPPER.

———— with God, or the communication of divine graces from him, and the return of devout affections to him, enjoyed by believers, 1 Jn. 1. 3;—experienced by those only who are reconciled to him, Am. 3.3; 2 Co. 6. 15;—and who love and obey him, Ps.73.25; Jn.14.23;—vain for men to make pretensions to it, who are living in sin, 1 Jn.1.6;—*to obtain it*, we must study to know his will, Jn. 5. 39;—be often in prayer, Lu.8.1;—embrace opportunities of retirement, Ps.4.4;—frequently meditate on his perfections, providences, love, and promises, 104. 34;—watch against vain thoughts, 119.113;—and be found in the use of all the means of grace, 27. 4;—its *advantages* are, humility and hatred of sin, Job 42.5,6;—deadness to the world, Phi.3.8; Ga.6.14;—patience under trouble, Ro.8.18; 2 Co.4.17;—fortitude in danger, Ro.8.31;—gratitude for mercies received, Ps.103.1;—direction under difficulties, Pr. 3.5,6;—happiness in death, Ps.23.4; 1 Co. 15. 55;—and panting desires for heaven, 2 Ti.4.7,8.

Compact, closely and firmly united, knit together, Ps.122.3; Ep.4.16.

Companion, associate, partner, Ex.32.27; Ps.119.63; Pr.13.20; 28.7; Re.1.9.

Company, bad, to be avoided, Ps.1.1; 26. 4; Pr.1.10; 2.12; 4.14,15; 12.11; 13.20; 14.7; 19.27; 22.24; 28.7,19; 29.24; Ro.1.32; 1 Co. 5.9; 15.33; 2 Co.6.14; Ep.5.7.

———— may be necessary, and do good, Mat.9.10; 11.19; Mar.2.15; Lu. 15. 2; 1 Co. 5.10; 1 Th.5.14.

———— of the wise and good, beneficial, Pr.13.20; Mal.3.16,17.

Companies, travelling, Is.21.13; Ge.37.25.

Comparison, the art of comparing, Ju.8.2; Hag.2.3; Mar.4.30.

Compassion, pity, sympathy, Mat.9.36;—recommended, Pr. 19. 17; Zec. 7. 9; Lu.10. 33,37; Ga.6.2; 1 Pe.3.8.

Compel, to force, Le.25.39;—to urge by reasonable motives, Lu.14.23.

Competency, sufficiency, what it consists in, Ge.28.20; Pr.30.8; He.13.5; 1 Ti.6.8.

Complaint, accusation, Ac.25.7;—lamentation, 1 Sa.1.16;—Psalms of: iii. vi. vii. x. xii.–xiv. xvii. xxii. xxxii. xxxv. xxxvi. xxxviii. xxxix. xli.–xliv. li. liii. lv.–lvii. lix. lx. lxxiv. lxxvii. lxxix. lxxx. lxxxiii. lxxxviii. xciv. cii. cix. cxx. cxxix. cxxx. cxl. cxlii. cxliii.

Complete, full, perfect, Le. 23. 15; Col.2. 10; 4.12.

Compliances, submissions, in important things dangerous, De.13.3; Pr.1.10; Da.3. 16; 6. 10; Ga.2.5,11;—in things indifferent advised, 1 Co.9.20.

Comprehend, to conceive, Job 37.5; Ep.3. 18.

Conceal, to hide, Ge.37.26; Pr.11.13; 12.23.

Concealment, hiding of crimes, the guilt of it, Ps.50.18; Pr.28.13; 29.24; 2 Jn.11.

Conceit, pride, censured, Pr.3.7; 14.16; 26. 12; Is.5.21; Ro.12.16.

Conception, a conceiving in the womb, Ge.3.16; Ru.4.13.

Concision, used by Paul to cast contempt on the ordinance which the Jews valued so highly. By this term he designates the zealots for circumcision, Phi. 3. 2. When circumcision ceased to be a sacred ordinance by divine appointment, its performance might well be called a *concision*, or mere cutting of the flesh, for its spiritual significancy was gone.

Conclude, to infer, as from premises, Ro.3. 28;—to decide, to make a final judgment, Ro. 11. 32; Ga. 3. 22;—resolution, Ac. 21. 25.

Concubines, wives of the second rank, and subordinate to the mistress of the house, Ge.25.6; 2 Sa.5.13; 1 Ki.11.3, &c. In the N. T. concubinage is ranked with fornication and adultery, Mat.19.5; 1 Co.7.2.

Concupiscence, inordinate affection, evil desire, censured, Ex.20.17; Ga.5.16; 1 Th. 4.5; 1 Pe.2.11;—translated *lust*, Jn. 8. 44; *desire*, Lu.22.15; Phi.1.23.

Condemnation, all men under, as sinners, Ro. 5. 16, 18; Jn. 3. 18;—necessary consequence of sin, Ro.6.23; Pr.11.5; 12.2; 13.6; —all freed from, who are in Christ, Ro.8.1.

Conduit, a water-course, or *trench* for water to flow in, 1 Ki.18.32,35;—the aqueduct made by Hezekiah, which conveyed water from the pool of Gihon, or upper pool, into the city on the west side, 2 Ki. 18.17; Is.7.3; 36.2.

Coney, is believed to be the *wubar*, known by natural historians as the *Hyrax syriacus*, a gregarious animal generally inhabiting the clefts of rocks. The Hebrew name is *shaphan*, Ps.104.18; Pr.30.26.

Confederacy, a league or alliance, Is.8.12; Ob.7.

Confession of Christ, a necessary duty, Mat.10.32; Mar.8.38; Lu.9.26; 12.8; Ro.10.9; 2 Ti.2.12; 1 Jn.2.23; 4.15.

———— to God, Ju.10.10,15; Ezr.9.5; Ne.1.6; Ps.32.5; 38.18; 41.4; 51.3; 119.67, 176; Pr.28.13; Je.3.13; Da.9.5,20; 1 Jn.1.8,9.

———— to one another, Le.5.5; Nu.5.7; Mat.3.6; Mar.1.5; Ac.19.18; Ja.5.16.

Confidence, trust, reliance, assurance, Ps.65.5; 118.8; Ga.5.10; Ep.3.12.

Confirm, to strengthen, 1 Ch.14.2;—to fulfil, Da.9.12,27.

Confiscation, the act of transferring forfeited property to public use, Ezr.7.26.

Conflict, combat or struggle, Phi.1.30; Col.2.1.

Conformable, suitable, Phi.3.10.

Confounded, baffled, Ac.9.22;—ashamed, Job 6.20; Je.31.19;—destroyed, Je.1.17;—amazed, Ac.2.6.

Confusion, perplexity, disorder, Le.18.23; 1 Co.14.33; Ja.3.16.

Congealed, freezed, Ex.15.8.

Congratulation, to express joy for happiness, 1 Ch.18.10.

Congregation, the entire community of the circumcised, Nu.15.15;—gathered together by the blowing of silver trumpets, 10.1–3;—this was the Hebrew parliament; the daughters of Zelophehad appealed to it, 27.1–3;—an assembly, a church, Le.10.17; 16.33; Nu.10.7; Jos.9.27; Ps.1.5; 22.22;—found only once in N. T., Ac.13.43, to denote the assembled worshippers in a synagogue.

Coniah, ko-nī'ah, Je.22.24,28; 37.1;—called Jehoiachin, 2 Ki.24.8;—Jeconiah, 1 Ch.3.17;—Jeconias, Mat.1.12. He succeeded his father Jehoiakim as king of Judah.

Cononiah, kon-o-nī'ah, a Levite in the reign of Hezekiah, who had the charge of 'the offerings, and the tithes, and the dedicated things,' 2 Ch.31.12,13.

Conquerors, those who subdue their enemies, Ro.8.37; Re.6.2.

Conscience, that in every human breast which judges of the moral character of our actions, Pr.20.27; Ro.2.14,15;—a weak one to be respected, Ro.14.2; 1 Co.8.12.

————, the happiness of a good one, Job 27.6; Pr.14.14; 28.1; 29.6; Ro.14.22; 2 Co.1.12; Ga.6.4; 1 Ti.1.19; 1 Jn.3.19,21; Ac.23.1; 24.16; 1 Co.4.4; 2 Ti.1.3; He.13.18.

————, the terror of an evil one, Ge.42.21; 2 Sa.24.10; Ps.38.3; 40.12; Pr.14.14; 18.14; 28.1; 29.6; Jn.8.9; Mat.27.3; Ac.24.25; Tit.1.15.

————, purified only by the blood of Christ, He.9.14; 10.2,10,22.

Consecrate, to make sacred, or devote to the service of the Lord, as were all the first-born, both of man and beast, Ex.13.2;—the tribe of Levi consecrated, Nu.3.6–10;—the whole nation of the Jews, Ex.19.6;—all genuine believers, 1 Pe.2.9.

Consent, to be of the same mind, Ge.34.23; Ac.8.1; Ro.7.16.

Consideration, serious thoughts, recommended, De.4.39; 32.29; Ps.77.6; 119.59; Pr.15.28; 22.3; Is.1.3; Eze.18.28; Hag.1.5, 7; Lu.14.28; 1 Ti.4.15; 2 Ti.2.7.

Consolation, comfort, Je.16.7; Lu.2.25; Ro.15.5; 2Co.1.5; Phi.2.1; He.6.18;—Christ is called, Lu.2.25.

Consorted, associated, Ac.17.4.

Conspiracy, a conjunct plot, 2 Sa.15.12,31; 2 Ki.12.20;—a rejection of God's authority, Je.11.9; Eze.12.25.

Constancy, or steadiness, required of us, in our *devotions*, Lu.18.1; 1 Th.5.17,18;—under our *sufferings*, Mat.5.11,12; 1 Pe.4.12,13;—in our *profession*, He.10.23;—in our *beneficence*, Ga.6.9;—in our *friendships*, Pr.27.10;—in our *obedience*, Ps.119.33.

Constellations, an assemblage of stars, Is.13.10.

Constrained, compelled, Mat.14.22; Lu.24.29; Ac.16.15; 2 Co.5.14.

Consulted, took counsel with, or together, 1 Ki.12.6; 1 Ch.13.1; Ps.83.3; Da.6.7; Hab.2.10; Mat.26.4; Jn.12.10.

Consume, to waste, destroy, or spend, Ge.41.30; Ex.33.3; Job 20.26; Ps.39.11; Is.10.18; 2 Th.2.8; Ja.4.3.

Consummation, completion, Da.9.27.

Consumption, a waste, Le.26.16; De.28.22; Is.10.22,23; 28.22.

Contain, to comprise, hold, 1 Ki.8.27; Jn.21.25; 1 Co.7.9.

Contemn, to scorn, Ps.10.13; 15.4; Is.16.14; Eze.21.10,13.

Contemptible, base, Da.12.2; Mal.1.7,12; 2 Co.10.10.

Contemptuously, scornfully, Ps.31.18.

Contend, to strive, contest, De.2.9; Job 9.3; Is.49.25;—to reprove, Ne.13.11;—to punish, Am.7.4.

Content, satisfied, Ge.37.27; Mar.15.15; Lu.3.14; He.13.5.

Contention, strife or dispute, Pr.13.10; Phi.1.16; 1 Th.2.2.

Contentious, quarrelsome, perverse, Pr.21.19; 26.21; 27.15; Ro.2.8; 1 Co.11.16.

Contentment, satisfaction, recommended, Pr.30.8,9; He.13.5; 1 Ti.6.6; 1 Co.7.20;—of Esau, Ge.33.9;—of Barzillai, 2 Sa.19.35;—of the Shunammite, 2 Ki.4.13;—of Paul, Phi.4.11;—it is opposed to envy, Ja.3.16;—avarice, He.13.5;—pride, Pr.13.10;—anxiety, Mat.6.25,34;—repining, 1 Co.10.10.

Continual, lasting, incessant, Ex.29.42; Nu.4.7; Pr.15.15; Is.14.6; Lu.18.5; Ro.9.2.

Contradiction, opposition, whether by

words, reproaches, or attempts to defeat, He.7.7; 12.3.

Contrary, disagreeing, opposite, Le.26.21; Mat.14.24; Ac.17.7; 18.13; Ro.11.24; Ga.5.17; Tit.2.8.

Contribution, joint giving money for the poor, Ro.15.26.

Contrite, CONTRITION, for sin; a heart *broken*, *bruised*, or deeply affected with grief for sin;—promises to such, Ps.34.18; 51.17; Is.57.15; 61.1; 66.2;—examples of it: in David, 2 Sa.12.13; Ps.51.3,4;—Peter, Mat.26.75.

———, evidences of. *See* REPENTANCE.

Controversies, disputes, vain and profitless ones to be avoided, 1 Ti.1.4; 6.4,20; 2 Ti.2.16; Tit.3.9.

Controversy, a dispute, De.17.8; Ho.4.1; 12.2; 1 Ti.3.16.

Convenient, fit or proper, Pr.30.8; Je.40.4; Mar.6.21; Ro.1.28; 1 Co.16.12; Ep.5.4; Phile.8.

Conversant, familiar, Jos.8.35; 1 Sa.25.15.

Conversation, familiar discourse, but in Scripture it means generally the whole outward course of a man's life, his conduct, behaviour, Ps.37.14; 50.23; 2 Co.1.12; Ga.1.13; Ep.2.3; 4.22; He.13.7; Ja.3.13; 1 Pe.2.12; 3.1,2,16; 2 Pe.3.11;—religious and edifying, recommended, De.6.7; 11.19; Ps.35.28; 37.30; 40.10; 71.22; 77.12; 105.2; Pr.10.31; Mal.3.16; Mat.12.35; Ep.4.29; Col.3.16; 4.6; 1 Th.4.18; 5.11.—In Phi.3.20 the word rendered 'conversation,' however, means 'citizenship;' He.13.5, 'disposition.'

———, with the profligate and idle to be avoided, Mat.12.36; Ep.4.29; 5.3; Col.3.8; 2 Pe.2.7.

Conversion, the *turning* of a sinner, in heart and practice, from what is forbidden to what is commanded, 2 Ki.17.13; Ac.26.18; Ps.51.13; Is.6.10;—spoken of as being 'renewed,' Ep.4.23,24;—restored to sight, 1.18; Re.3.18;—raised from the dead, Jn.5.21-24; Ep.2.1;—earnest calls to it, Is.55.7; Eze.33.11; Ac.3.19;—those who do turn shall be saved, Eze.18.27; Is.55.7;—those who do not, must perish, Mat.18.3;—beneficial to those who promote it, Da.12.3; 1 Ti.4.16; Ja.5.19;—accomplished by the grace of God, 1 Ki.18.37; Jn.6.44; Ac.3.26; 11.21,23; 16.14; Ro.15.18;—promises connected with, Ne.1.9; Je.3.14; Eze.18.27; Ho.6.1-3;—subject of prayer, Ps.80.7; 85.4; Je.31.18; La.5.21.

———, the evidences of, are, *hatred* of sin, Ps.101.3; 119.104;—*love* to God, 73.25;—delight in his people, Jn.13.35;—attendance on and love to his ordinances, Ps.27.4;—trust in his word and mercy, 9.10;—obedience to his will, Mat.7.20.

Convert, change, Ps.51.13; Mat.18.3; Jn.12.40; Ja.5.19.

Convey, to carry, 1 Ki.5.9; Ne.2.7; Jn.5.13.

Conviction, a detection of sin, sometimes the fruit of natural conscience, Jn.8.9;—produced by the Holy Spirit, 16.8;—guilt and danger of stifling, Ps.29.1; He.3.7,8.

Convince, to make sensible by plain proofs, Job 32.12; Jn.8.46; Tit.1.9; Ja.2.9; Jude 15.

Convocation, the assembling of multitudes for the worship of God, Ex.12.16; Le.23.27; Nu.28.26.

Coos, kō'os [top], an island of the Mediterranean, one of the Sporades, near the coast of Caria in Asia Minor, Ac.21.1. St. Paul passed a night in it on his voyage from Miletus to Rhodes. Its present name is *Stanchio*. Its population is about 8000.

Copied, transferred from some other book, or transcribed, as from an original, Pr.25.1.

Copper, a hard, heavy, and ductile metal, next to silver, Ezr.8.27;—the word so rendered here is generally elsewhere rendered *brass*. Palestine abounded in, De.8.9, and it was used for many purposes;—the word is translated *steel*, 2 Sa.22.35; Ps.18.34; Job 20.24; Je.15.12;—vessels of, brought to Tyre, Eze.27.13.

Coppersmith, Alexander, an adversary of Paul so called, 2 Ti.4.14.

Copy, a manuscript or transcript, De.17.18; Jos.8.32; Ezr.4.11; Es.3.14.

Cor, HOMER, a measure, consisting of 10 baths or ephahs, Eze.45.14.

Coral, formerly supposed to be a plant, but now known to be a congeries of small marine animals; or, properly, the shells they form gathered into large solid masses, and oft forming rocks in the sea. It is very common in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, &c.; and is exceedingly dangerous to ships. An article of Tyrian merchandise, Eze.27.16; Job 28.18.

Corban, a Hebrew word meaning a *gift* consecrated to God or to his service—occurs only once in N. T., Mar.7.11,12.

Cords, small ropes, Ex.35.18;—*silver cord*, spinal marrow, Ec.12.6;—of love, Ho.11.4;—of sin, the power of sinful habit, Pr.5.22.

Coriander, a plant with a hot seed, Ex.16.31.

Corinth, kor'inth, the capital of Achaia, situated on the isthmus or neck of land which joins the Morea to Attica on the north. It was founded about 1514 years B.C., and therefore is one of the most ancient cities in the world. Its commodious haven and advantageous situation gave it a vast commerce and immense wealth. Riches introduced pride, luxury, and lewdness, to a vast degree. Here the fine arts were cultivated with the greatest success; and the splendid style of its public buildings gave rise to the most elaborate

of the four orders of Grecian architecture. At the time of Paul's visit (A.D. 52), Gallio the Roman pro-consul, a brother of Seneca, resided in;—here Paul preached, and met with much opposition, Ac.18.1,6;—encouraged in a vision, 9;—a church was formed, to which he afterwards wrote two epistles, which bear the name of this place. After a long struggle with the Turks, the inhabitants obtained success in 1823, and it now belongs to the kingdom of Greece. Its former glory has passed away. The modern village of *Gertho* rises up amid its ruins.

Corinthians, two epistles written by Paul to the Christians in Corinth—the *first* probably from Ephesus between 56 and 59, and the *second* shortly after the first, from some place in Macedonia.

Cormorant, in Le.11.17; De.14.17, is associated with the 'gull' as an unclean bird. In Is. 34. 11 and Zep.2.14 a different Hebrew word is used (elsewhere rendered 'pelican,' Ps.102.6); and the cormorant is mentioned as an emblem of ruin and desolation.

Corn, the general Scripture name for all kinds of grain, Jos.5.11; 1 Sa.17.17; Mar.4. 28; Jn.12.24.

Cornelius, kor-nē'li-us, a centurion, the first Gentile convert, Ac.10.1, &c.

Corner-stone, one at an angle, Job 38.6;—Christ himself, Ps. 118. 22; Ac. 4.11; Is. 28. 16; comp. 1 Pe.2.6; Ep.2.20.

Cornet, an instrument like a flute made of ram's horn, used by the priests for sounding in war or at religious solemnities, 1 Ch. 15.28; Ps.98.6; Je.4.5,19; comp. Job 39.25; Da.3.5; Ho.5.8.

Correct, punish, Ps.39.11; 94.10; Pr.29.17; Je.2.19; 10.24.

Correction, amendment, punishment, Job 37.13; Pr.3.11; 7.22; Je.2.30; 5.3; Hab.1.12; 2 Ti.3.16.

Corrupt, to defile, taint, or bribe, Ge.6.11; De.4.16; Ps.14.1; 73. 8; Eze.20.44; Da.2.9; Mat.7.17,18; Ep.4.22; Re.19.2.

Corruptible, that which may be corrupt, Ro.1.23; 1 Co.9.25; 1 Pe.1.18.

Corruption, or depravity, of human nature universal, Job 14. 4; Ps. 51. 5; Jn. 3. 6; Ro. 3.23; Ga.5.17; Ep.2.1, &c.; Col.2.13.

———, called the flesh, Jn.3.6; Ro. 8. 5; Ga.5.17;—the natural man, 1 Co.2.14;—the old man, Ro. 6. 6; Col. 3. 9;—the vanity of the mind, Ep.4.17;—evil concupiscence, Col. 3. 5; 1 Th. 4. 5;—the carnal mind, Ro. 8.7.

———, applied to the grave, or putrefaction of the body, Ps.16.10; Ac.13.34,35; Ps.49.9;—to sinful courses, 2 Pe.1.4; 2.12,19.

Cosam, kō'sam [diviner], one of our Saviour's ancestors, Lu.3.28. He is not mentioned in the O. T.

Costly, dear, expensive, 1 Ki.5.17; 7.9; Jn. 12.3; 1 Ti.2.9.

Cotes, huts or shelters, 2 Ch.32.28.

Cottage, a hut formed of boughs, a 'booth,' as the word is elsewhere rendered, Is.1.8;—a hanging bed suspended between trees so called, 24. 20; the same word being rendered 'lodge,' 1. 8. In Zep. 2. 6 the word 'cottages' is more correctly rendered 'cisterns' for holding water.

Couches, beds, Ge. 49. 4; Ps. 6. 6; Lu.5.19, 24; Ac.5.15.

Coulter, a ploughshare, 1 Sa.13.20,21.

Council, a consultation, Mat.12.14;—counsellors, Ac.25.12;—a throng or company of persons, Ps. 68. 27;—the Sanhedrim, or supreme council of the Jews, Mat.5.22;—tribunals subordinate to the Sanhedrim, Mat.10.17; Mar.13.9.

Counsel, advice, Pr.20.18;—God's purpose, Ac. 4. 28; Ep. 1. 11;—his counsels are unchangeable, Ps.33.11; Job 23.13; Pr.19.21; Ro.9.11; He.6.17,18;—are sovereign, Da. 4.35; Ps.115.3; 135.6;—shall be performed, Is.14.24; 46.11.

Counsellor, an adviser, Pr. 11. 14; 15. 22; Ro.11.34;—a state counsellor, 2 Sa.15.12; Ezr.7.28;—a chief man of the government, Job 3.14; 12.17;—a member of the Sanhedrim, Mar.15.43; Lu.23.50;—the Messiah, Is.9.6.

Countenance, the face of man, 1 Sa.1.18;—discovers his mind, Pr.15.13; Ge.31.5; Da. 5.6.

———, of God shining on his people, his dealing kindly with them, Ps.4.6; 11.7; 21. 6; Nu.6.26;—the rebuke of God's countenance, Ps.80.16.

Countervail, to make up the loss, Es.7.4.

Country, native, the love of it expressed, Ne.2.3;—as distinguished from the city, the field, Mar.15.21.

———, heaven, called a better than Canaan, in respect of its *society*, *privileges*, *employments*, and *pleasures*, He.11.16; 12. 22; Re.7.17; 21.4.

Countryman, one of the same country, 2 Co.11.26; 1 Th.2.14.

Couple, a pair, 2 Sa.13.6; 16.1; Is.21.7.

Courage, the foundation of it, Job 11.13-15; Ps.3.6; 27.1;46.1; 56.4,11; 112.7; 118.6; Pr. 28.1; He.13.6.

———, mental, Ps. 119. 46; Mar. 8. 38; 2 Ti.1.8; 1 Pe.4.16.

———, examples of: in Jonathan, 1 Sa. 14. 6;—David, 17. 32;—Shadrach and his companions, Da. 3. 18;—Daniel, 6. 10;—Peter and John, Ac.4.19;—Peter and the other apostles, 5. 29;—Paul, 20. 24; 21. 13;—the Christians in general, Ro.8.38.

Courageous, brave, noble, Jos. 1. 7; 2 Sa. 13.28; Am.2.16.

Court, an area in connection with a house, inclosed by walls, oft called a court-yard, 2 Sa.17.18;—the tabernacle for God's worship, Ex. 27. 9;—the courts, or uncovered

spaces connected with the temple were three, 2 Ki.21.5; 2 Ch.28.6.

Courteous, kind, affable, 1 Pe.3.8.

Cousin, Lu. 1. 36, 58, a blood relative or 'kinsman,' as the word is elsewhere rendered, 14.12; 21.16; 2.44; Ro.9.3.

Covenant, a contract or agreement between two parties. The word is rendered 'league,' Jos. 9. 6, 7, 11, 15; — 'confederacy,' Ob. 7. The Hebrew word is derived from a root meaning 'to cut,' because when a covenant was ratified, the animals sacrificed were divided into two, and the persons contracting passed between the parts, Ge. 15. 9, 10, 17, 18; 23. 3, &c.; Je. 34. 15, 18, 19. The covenant of God with Noah, Ge.9.12;—with Abraham, 17.4,10;—of Abraham with the Hittites, 23. 3, &c.;—of Isaac and Abimelech, 26.31;—of Jacob and Laban, 31.44;—of Joshua and the people, Jos.24. 25;—made by Josiah, 2 Ki. 23. 3;—of the Jews after their return from Babylon, Ne. 10. 1, &c.;—a new one to succeed the Mosaic, Je. 31. 31; 32.37; He. 8. 6; 10.16;—Christ the mediator of it, He.8.6; 9.15; 12. 24;—fulfilled in him, Lu.1.68-79;—ratified by his blood, He. 9. 14-24. In Ro. 9. 4 'covenants' mean the promises made to Abraham;—the word denotes the two dispensations, the Jewish and the Christian, He.8.7-13; comp. Ex.xx.-xxiv.;—sign of a covenant, Ge. 9. 12; 17. 11; Ex. 31. 16, 17. *Covenant of salt*, Nu. 18. 19; 2 Ch. 13. 5; salt the emblem of incorruption used in the ratification of a *perpetual covenant*.

Covert, a retreat, 1 Sa. 25. 20;—a thicket, Job 38. 40;—a hiding-place, 2 Ki.16.18;—Christ, Is.32.2.

Covet, to desire what is good, 1 Co.12.31;—to desire what is sinful, Ex.20.17;Mi.2.2.

Covetousness, or immoderate desire of earthly things, forbidden, Ex.20.17; De.5. 21; Ro.7.9; 13.9;—absorbs the affections, Eze.33.31; 2 Pe.2.14;—boundless, Ec.5.10; Hab. 2. 5;—censured, Pr.23.7; Lu.12.15; 1 Co.6.10; Ep.5.5; Col.3.5; 1 Ti.6.9; He.13.5; 1 Jn. 2. 15;—threatenings against, Job 20. 15; Is. 5. 8; 57. 17; Je. 6. 12, 13; Mi. 2. 1, 2; Hab.2.9,11; Ro.1.18,29.

————, examples of: in Achan, Jos. 7.21;—Eli's sons, 1 Sa.2.12-15;—Samuel's sons, 8. 3;—Gehazi, 2 Ki. 5. 20;—Balaam, Nu. 22. 17, 21; 31. 8; 2 Pe. 2. 15; Jude 11; —Ahab, 1 Ki. 21. 22;—young ruler, Mat. 19.22;—Judas Iscariot, Mat.26.14;—Ananias and Sapphira, Ac. 5.1, &c.;—Demetrius, 19. 24;—Felix, 24.26;—the folly of it, Ec.4.8; 5.10.

Cowardice, want of courage, the cause of it, Le.26.17,36; Ps.53.5; Pr.28.1;—of Adam and Eve, Ge.3.8;—of Sarah, 18.15;—of the disciples of Jesus in the ship, Mat.14.26; —of Peter, 30;—of all the disciples when he was apprehended, 26.56.

Cozbi, kōz'bi, with a number of her countrywomen (Midianites), came into the camp of the Israelites, to seduce them to uncleanness, Nu.25.6-18.

Cracknels, a sort of hard, thin cakes, punctured with holes, 1 Ki.14.3.

Craft, deceit or guile, Da.8.25; Mar.14.1; —a trade or occupation, Ac.18.3; 19.25,27.

Crane, the original word so rendered means *leaper*, with reference to the swiftness of the bird, Is.38.14; Je.8.7. Some interpreters translate the word 'swallow;' Luther prefers the rendering 'heron.'

Crave, to ask earnestly, Mar.15.43.

Creation, ascribed to God, Ge.1.1; Ps.124. 8; 146.6; Ne. 9.6; Ac.14.15; 17.24;—was wrought by the second person in the Godhead, Jesus Christ, Jn.1.3,10; 1 Co.8.6; Ep. 3.9; Col.1.16; He.1.2; Re.4.11;—the whole creation groaneth, Ro.8.22.

Creator to be remembered in youth, Ec. 12.1.

Creature, new, spiritually renewed, 2 Co. 5.17;—the whole creation, Ro.8.39; Col.1. 15;—the whole human race, Ro.8.20,21.

Creditors, they to whom a debt is owed, their duty, De. 15. 2;—certain rules prescribed to them, Ex.22.26,27; De.24.6,10, 11; 23.20; Le.25.35,36; Mat.18.23.

Credulity, too great easiness in believing men; caution against, Pr.14.15; Je. 29.8; Mat.24.4,23; Mar.13.5;Lu.21.8; 1 Jn.4.1.

Creek, a small bay or inlet from the sea, Ac.27.39.

Crescens, kres'sens, one of Paul's helpers, supposed to have been one of the seventy disciples of Christ, 2 Ti.4.10.

Crete, kreet, one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean, to the south-east of the Morea, is about 140 miles in length, and varies from 6 to 35 miles in breadth. It was originally called the *happy island*, from its fertility and salubrity. Some have supposed that it is the Caphtor mentioned in Scripture, Je.47.4; while others think that it was settled by Philistines from Egypt, some of whom afterwards passed over to Palestine and were called Caphtorim, Ge. 10. 14; and Cherethims, Eze.25.16. It contained a hundred cities or considerable towns. The present population is estimated at about 300,000, mostly Greeks. It is now called *Candia*. Paul sailed close by, Ac. 27. 12,13;—left Titus there, Tit.1.5;—its inhabitants infamous for falsehood, &c., 12.

Cretians, krē'shi-ans, the inhabitants of the island of Crete, Tit.1.12.

Crimes, many of them accounted capital among the Jews, and to be punished with death. *See* DEATH.

Crimson, a very deep red colour obtained from an insect called by the Arabians *kermes*, 2 Ch.2.7; 3.14; Is.1.18; Je.4.30.

Crisping-pin, Is.3.22; a female ornament, probably a *reticule* or small ornamented bag. It is rendered 'bag' in 2 Ki.5.23.

Crispus, krĭs'pus, the chief ruler of the Jewish synagogue at Corinth, converted and baptized by Paul, Ac.18.8; 1 Co.1.14.

Crocodile. *See* LEVIATHAN.

Cross, a sort of gibbet consisting of two pieces of wood placed across each other in the form of ✝ or X, but that of our Saviour is said to have been of the former kind. Christ was put to death on, Mat.27.32. The word is used figuratively for crucifixion itself, Ep.2.16; He.12.2; 1 Co.1.17,18; Ga.5.11; 6.12,14; Phi.3.18;—also for any severe suffering; the self-denial and sufferings of the Christian life, Mat.10.38; 16.24; Mar.8.34; 10.21; Lu.9.23; 14.27.

Crouch, to stoop low, 1 Sa.2.36; Ps.10.10.

Crown, a diadem or head-band, a ribbon surrounding the head, Eze.16.12;—worn by newly married persons, Ca.3.11; Eze.16.12;—usually a mark of royalty, 1 Ch.20.2; Es.1.11;—worn by the Jewish high-priest, Ex.29.6; 39.30; Le.8.9;—the glorious reward of the redeemed called a crown of *life*, Re.2.10; 3.11—of *righteousness*, 2 Ti.4.8;—of *glory*, 1 Pe.5.4;—incorruptible, 1 Co.9.25.

Crucify, the Roman custom, to nail a slave to a cross, Mat.20.19; 27.31; He.6.6.

Cruelty, a want of feeling, forbidden, Ge.49.5, &c.; De.25.3; Pr.11.17; 12.10; Eze.18.18;—examples: of Simeon and Levi, Ge.34.25; 49.5;—of Pharaoh, Ex.1.14;—of Adoni-bezek, Ju.1.7;—of Menahem, 2 Ki.15.16;—of Jehoram, 2 Ch.21.4;—of Herod the Great, Mat.2.16.

Crumbs, for dogs, the Gentiles so called, Mat.15.27; Lu.16.21.

Crystal, a transparent stone, the finest species of quartz;—was anciently supposed to be pure water congealed by length of time into hard ice, and hence the Greek word for it, which properly signifies *ice*, Job 28.17; Re.4.6; 21.11; 22.1.

Cubit, the measure from the point of the elbow to the point of the middle finger, commonly reckoned half a yard. By some the cubit of Scripture has been reckoned at nineteen, by others at nearly twenty-two inches, Ge.6.16; De.3.11; Mat.6.27.

Cuckoo, a solitary bird, well known by its peculiar cry, Le.11.16.

Cucumber, a plant, the fruit of which is fleshy like an apple, Nu.11.5; Is.1.8.

Cummin, a plant somewhat like fennel, which the Jews sowed in their fields, producing aromatic seeds, Is.28.25,27;—the scribes and Pharisees paid tithes of it, Mat.23.23.

Cup, a drinking vessel, Ge.40.11;—sufferings from God, Is.51.17;—a symbol of God's blessing, Ps.23.5; 116.13;—of judgment, Ps.75.8; Re.14.10;—sufferings of our Saviour, Mat.20.22; 26.39. *Cup of blessing*, 1 Co.10.16.

Cup-bearer, 1 Ki.10.5;—Rabshakeh, of Sennacherib; Nehemiah, of Artaxerxes;—cup-bearers among the attendants of Solomon, 1 Ki.10.5; 2 Ch.9.4.

Curiosity, an inquisitiveness, to be wise above what is written, condemned, De.29.29; Ac.1.6,7;—in vain speculations censured, 1 Ti.1.4; Tit.3.9.

Curious, made with art, Ex.28.8; Ac.19.19.

Current, good money, Ge.23.16.

Curse, of the earth, &c., after the fall, Ge.3.14;—of Cain, 4.11;—of Canaan, 9.25;—of the Israelites if disobedient, Le.26.14; De.28.15, &c.;—to be pronounced from Mount Ebal, 27.13;—not to curse the deaf, Le.19.14;—to bless, and not to curse, Ps.62.4; Ro.12.14; Ja.3.10;—remarkable instances of cursing, 2 Ki.2.23;Ps.109.6, &c.; Je.17.18; Mal.2.2.

Cursing (PROFANE). *See* SWEARING.

Curtains, curiously made for the tabernacle, Ex.26.1–13; 36.8–17;—used as a synonym for the tabernacle, 2 Sa.7.2; 1Ch.17.1.

Cush, kūsh [blackness], the eldest son of Ham, and father of Nimrod, Ge.10.6,7;—the Cushites principally inhabited the south of Egypt called Ethiopia, Eze.29.10. Egypt and Cush are generally associated, Ps.68.31; Is.18.1; Je.46.9. *See* ETHIOPIA.

Cushan, kū'shan, a name found in Hab.3.7; supposed to be identical with Cush.

Cushi, kū'shī, *i.e.* the Cushite, the Ethiopian. (1) A messenger sent to David to inform him of Absalom's death, 2 Sa.18.21.—(2) Zephaniah's father, Zep.1.1.

Custody, charge or security, Nu.3.36.

Custom, ordinary practice, Ge.31.35; Lu.4.16;—a tax, Ro.13.7.

Cuth, kūth, CUTHAH, kūth'ah, a region of Asia, whence Shalmanezer king of Assyria brought colonists to Samaria, 2 Ki.17.24,30.

Cymbals, hollow vessels of brass, which, being struck against each other, make a sharp sound, 2 Sa.6.5; 1 Ch.15.16; 16.5,42; Ps.150.5; 1 Co.13.1.

Cypress, a tree, evergreen, with dark and gloomy foliage, tall, and strong; used by the Romans in funeral ceremonies, Is.44.14;—rendered *fir-tree*, 2 Sa.6.5; 1 Ki.5.8.

Cyprus, sy'prus, an island of the Mediterranean, situated between Cilicia and Syria; about 140 miles in length, and varying in breadth from 5 to 50 miles. Some suppose it to be identical with Chittim, Nu.24.24; Da.11.30. It is nearly traversed from east to west by two lofty chains of mountains, which, during winter, are covered with snow. It was celebrated

in ancient times for its fertility and beauty, for its dense population, and for the gaiety and licentiousness of its inhabitants. Its fruits, particularly grapes, are pre-eminent; and its corn is of a superior quality. Its modern name is *Kubris*.—Joses, surnamed Barnabas, and an old disciple, Mnason, were natives of it, Ac. 4. 36; 21.16;—the gospel carried to it by some who fled from persecution, 11.19;—saints in, confirmed by Paul and Barnabas, 13.4, &c.; 15.39.

Cyrene, sy-rē'ne, a city and province of Lybia in Africa, westward of Egypt. At the present time it belongs to the Turks. Many Jews resided here, Mar.15.21; Lu. 23.26;—Simon the Cyrenian was compelled to bear the Saviour's cross, Mat.27.32;—Jews from, were numerous in Jerusalem, Ac.2.10; 6.9.

Cyrenius, sy-rē'ne-us, in its Latin form *Quirinus*, the Roman deputy or proconsul of Syria; he held this office, as is now proved, twice—first, four years before and at the time of our Lord's birth, and again about eight or ten years after, Lu.2.1,2.

Cyrus the Great, sy'rus, the founder of the Persian empire, mentioned by name, long before his time, as the deliverer of Israel, Is. 44. 28; 45. 1;—his decree in favour of the Jews, 2 Ch.36.22; Ezr.1.1;—restores the vessels of the temple, Ezr.1.7.

D.

Dabbasheth, dăb'bash-eth [hump of a camel], a city of Zebulun, Jos.19.11; 1 Ch. 6.72.

Daberath, dăb'e-rath, a Levitical town near the foot of Mount Tabor, Jos.19.12; 1 Ch. 6. 72. Incorrectly called Dabareh, Jos.21.28; probably identical with the modern *Deburieh*, at the western base of Tabor.

Dagger, a short sword, Ju.3.16,21,22.

Dagon, dā'gon, meaning according to some *corn*, hence supposed to be the god of agriculture; according to others, more correctly, *fish*. The national god of the Philistines at Gaza and Ashdod, Ju.16.21–30; 1 Sa.5.5,6;—falls before the ark of God, 1 Sa.5.3.

Dainty, nice or delicate, Ps.141.4; Re.18. 14.

Dale (THE KING'S), a valley, apparently near the Dead Sea, Ge.14.17; 2 Sa.18.18.

Dalmanutha, dăl-mă-nū'tha, a place on the east side of the Sea of Tiberias, mentioned only in Mar.8.10.

Dalmatia, dăl-mā'shĕ-a, a province of old Illyricum, now a province of Austria, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. The country is 200 miles in length and 40 in breadth. Its population is about 405,000, mostly Slavi, of whom above 300,000 are Roman Catholics. Titus preached in it, 2 Ti.4.10.

Damages, to be made good, Ex.21.28,35; 22.5; Le.6.2; 24.18; Nu.5.7; Eze.33.15; Lu. 19.8.

Damaris, dăm'a-ris, a woman of Athens, converted to the gospel by the apostle Paul, Ac.17.34.

Damascenes, dăm'a-seens, inhabitants of Damascus, 2 Co.11.32.

Damascus, da-mas'kus, one of the most ancient and celebrated cities of Syria, and still the largest city in Asiatic Turkey. It is the oldest existing city in the world—mentioned by Abraham 1910 years before Christ, Ge.14.15; 15.2. Since A.D. 1517 it has been under the Turks. It is situated in the midst of an extensive plain, about 200 miles south of Antioch, and 120 north-east of Jerusalem, well-watered, and beautiful and fertile. It has many rivulets and canals connected with the large river the Abana (modern *Barada*), which runs through the city. Its population is now about 140,000, of whom nearly 15,000 are of the Greek church, 6000 Jews, and the remainder are Arabs and Turks. An altar was seen there by Ahaz, and one like it set up in the temple, 2 Ki.16.10;—threatened with being conquered, Je.49.23;—and destroyed, Is. 17. 1;—Saul proceeded to, on his persecuting errand, Ac.9.2.

Dammesek, dăm'mes-ek [activity], 2 Ki.16. 9; the Hebrew for *Damascus*.

Damnation, the awful punishment of the wicked in hell, Mat.23.33; 25.41–46; Mar. 16. 16; Jn. 5. 28, 29; 2 Pe. 2. 3;—sometimes, *judgment*, condemnation, or punishment in this life, 1 Co.11.29; Ro.13.2. In Ro. 14.23 the word *damned* means *self-condemned*.

Damsel, a young maid, Ge.24.55; Mat.14. 11; 26.69; Ac.12.13; 16.16.

Dan, dan [judge], (1) The fifth son of Jacob, and the first of Bilhah, Rachel's handmaid; he was the father of the tribe called by his name;—his birth, Ge.30.6;—prophetic blessing of his father concerning him, 49.16,17;—one of the most numerous of the tribes of Israel, Nu.1.39; 26.42,43. Samson was of this tribe, Ju.xiii.—(2) Or LAISH, a city at the chief source of Jordan, south of Mount Hermon, and the northern extremity of Canaan. Near to it Abraham routed the Canaanitish kings, Ge.14.14;—here Jeroboam set up one of his idols, 1 Ki. 12.29;—laid waste by Benhadad, 1 Ki.15. 20; 2 Ch.16.4;—traded with Tyre, Eze.27. 19.

Dancing, on solemn occasions, and in reli-

gious worship, Ex.15.20; 32.19; 2 Sa.6.14; Ps.149.3; 150.4.

Dancing, an expression of joy, Ju.11.34; 1 Sa.18.6; 29.5; Je.31.4; Mat.14.6. No instances are recorded in Scripture in which both sexes united in this exercise, either in worship or amusement. It was performed only by one sex.

Dandled, a fondled child, Is.66.12.

Danger, peril, hazard, Mat.5.21,22; Mar.3.29; Ac.19.27,40.

———, from persecution, to be avoided by prudence, Mat. 4. 12; 10. 16, 23; 12.15; Jn. 7.1; Ac.14.6; 17.14;—examples of deliverance from it to be sought by lawful means: in the case of Jacob, Ge.32.6;—of Joseph, 40.14;—of David by Michal, 1 Sa.19.12.

———, of Elijah from Jezebel, 1 Ki.19.2;—of Jesus before being carried to Egypt, Mat.2.13;—of Jesus from the Pharisees, 12.15;—of the apostles, Ac. 8. 1;—of Paul, 9.23;—of Paul and Barnabas, 14.5, &c.

———, deliverance from, to be prayed for, Ge.32.11; 1 Sa.26.24; Ps.7.1; 55.16; 59. 1; 71.12, &c.; Jn.12.27.

———, incurred heedlessly by Dinah, Ge. 34.1;—by Peter going on the water, Mat. 14. 28;—of Paul's companions on the voyage, Ac.27.9.

Daniel, dăn'i-el [judge of God], (1) David's son by Abigail, 1 Ch.3.1; called Chileab, 2 Sa.3. 3.—(2) A distinguished Jew who was carried captive to Babylon. One half of his book (ch. i.-vi.) is a historical narrative filling out the sketch given in 2Ch. 36.20. His deportation to Babylon, Da.1. 6;—refuses the king's provisions, 8;—interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dreams, 2.1, &c.; 4.1;—the writing on the wall. 5.25;—made chief of the presidents by Darius, 6. 1;—cast into the den of lions, 16;—his vision of the four beasts, 7.1, &c.;—of the ram and he-goat, 8. 1, &c.;—terrified with a vision, 10.5;—his prophecy of the seventy weeks, 9.24;—of the kings of the north and south, 11.1, &c.;—to have his part in the resurrection, 12.13;—the testimony of God in his favour, Eze.14.14; 28.3.—(3) One of the chiefs who accompanied Ezra from Babylon, Ezr.8.2.

Danites, dăn'ites, descendants of Dan;—go in quest of more country, Ju.18.1;—rob Micah, 14, &c.;—their inheritance, Jos.19. 40;—conquer Laish, Ju.18.27;—set up an idol there, 30.

Dannah, dan'nah [lowly], a city among the mountains of Judah, Jos.15.49.

Darda, dar'da [pearl of knowledge], one of the four wise men mentioned in 1 Ki.4. 31;—called Dara, 1 Ch.2.6.

Darius, da-rī'us [ruler], (1) *The Mede*, reigns in Babylon, Da. 5. 31;—his decree in honour of the God of Daniel, 6.26;—was probably Astyages, the last king of the Medians.—(2) *King of Persia*, son of Hystaspes, renews the decree of Cyrus in favour of the Jews, Ezr.6.1;—was defeated by the Greeks in the famous battle of Marathon (B.C. 490).

Darkness, in Egypt, Ex. 10. 21;—at the crucifixion of Jesus, Lu.23.44.

———— of the *sun*, *moon*, and *stars*, in prophetic language, signifies the gloom or horror which hangs over governments;—the destruction of Babylon thus predicted, Is.13.1,10;—of Tyre, 24.23;—Idumea, 34. 4. See also Eze.32.7; Joel 2.10,31; 3.15.

Darling, one beloved, Ps.22.20; 35.17.

Dart, a weapon thrown by the hand, 2 Sa. 18.14; Job 41.26; Ep.6.16; He.12.20.

Dathan, dā'than, joined Korah in revolt against Moses and Aaron, Nu.16.1; 26.9; Ps.106.17. *See* KORAH.

Daub, to besmear or plaster, Ex.2.3; Eze. 13.10–12,14.

Daughter, the church of Christ, Ps. 45. 10;—the inheritance of her father to pass to, Nu.27.7; 36.2.

David, dā'vid [beloved, dear], the eighth and youngest son of Jesse, and descendant of Judah, Ru.4.22; Mat.1.6;—anointed by Samuel, 1 Sa. 16. 12;—the Spirit of the Lord comes upon him, 18;—attends Saul, 19;—kills Goliath, 17. 38, &c.;—marries Michal, the daughter of Saul, 18.22, &c.;—concealed by her, 19.12;—goes to Samuel, 18;—takes leave of Jonathan, 20.42;—takes the hallowed bread, 21.1, &c.;—feigns madness at Gath, 13;—at Adullam, 22. 1;—sends his parents to the king of Moab, 3;—rescues Keilah, 23.1, &c.;—favoured by an invasion of the Philistines, 23.25;—dwells at Engedi, 29;—cuts off the skirt of Saul, 24.1, &c.;—sends to Nabal, 25. 2, &c.;—marries Abigail, 39;—spares Saul at Hachilah, 26. 4;—at Gath, 27.3;—dismissed by Achish, 29.6;—rescues plunder from some Amalekites, 30.18;—laments over Saul and Jonathan, 2 Sa.1.17;—made king at Hebron, 2.1; 1 Ch.11.1;—sons born to him there, 2 Sa.3.2;—mourns for Abner, 3.31;—those that joined him at Ziklag, 1 Ch.12.1;—at Hebron, 23;—made king of all Israel, 2 Sa.5.1;—takes Zion from the Jebusites, 6;—sons born to him at Jerusalem, 13;—defeats the Philistines, 5. 17, 22; 8.1; 1 Ch. 14. 8; 18. 1;—brings the ark from Kirjath-jearim, 2 Sa.6.1; 1 Ch.13.1;—proposes to build a temple, 2 Sa.7.2; 1 Ch. 17.1;—God's promise to him on account of it, 11; 2 Sa. 7. 11, &c.;—his prayer and thanksgiving, 1 Ch.17. 16;—conquers the Moabites, 2 Sa.8.2;—the Syrians, 9; 10.6, 16; 1 Ch.18.3,6;—the Edomites, 2 Sa.8.14; 1 Ch.18. 13;—the Ammonites, 2 Sa. 10. 6; 12.26; 1 Ch.20.1;—takes Rabbah by Joab, 20.1;—sends for Mephibosheth, 2 Sa.9.1;—sends ambassadors to Hanun, 1 Ch.19.2;

—the friendship of Hiram for him, 14.1;—his wives and children, 3;—brings the ark from the house of Obed-edom, and is despised by Michal, 15.25,29;—a great festival on this occasion, 16.1;—appoints ministers to attend it, 37;—his adultery with Bathsheba, 2 Sa.11.4;—marries her, 11.26;—repents, 12.13;—flees from Absalom, 15.13;—mourns his death, 18.33;—cursed by Shimei, 16.5;—pardons him, 19.18;—his officers, 20.23; 1 Ch.18.14;—more wars with the Philistines, 2 Sa.21.15,18, &c.;—his valiant men, 23.8;—his psalm of thanksgiving at removing the ark, 1 Ch.16.7, &c.;—after his victories, 2 Sa.22.1, &c.;—numbers the people, 24.1; 1 Ch.21.1;—buys Araunah's threshing-floor, 2 Sa.24.18; 1 Ch.21.18;—his preparations for the building of the temple, 22.1-5;—cherished by Abishag in his old age, 1 Ki.1.3, &c.;—gives a charge to Solomon, 2.1; 1 Ch.22.6; 28.9, 20;—makes Solomon king, 23.1;—appoints the services of the Levites, 24;—of the porters, 26.1;—the treasurers, 20;—officers and judges, 29;—his last words, 2 Sa.23.1;—appoints twelve captains, one for each month, 1 Ch.27.1;—his death at the age of seventy years (B.C. 1013), 29.28; 2 Sa.5.4;—'was buried in the city of David,' 1 Ki.2.10·—his descendants, 2 Sa.3.2-5; 1 Ch.3.1-7;—the psalm in which he asserts his integrity, Ps.xxvi.;—his vow of upright conduct, ci.;—enumerates the promises of God to him, ii. lxxxix. ci. cxxxii. The name *David* applied to Messiah, Eze.34.23,24; Ho.3.5;—*house of*, his posterity, Is.7.2,13; Je.21.12;—*son of*, applied to Jesus as the title of the Messiah, Mat.1.1; 9.27; 12.23; 15.22, &c.;—*root of*, used also of the Messiah, Re.5.5; 22.16; Is.11.1,10;—*kingdom of*, the reign of Messiah, Mar.11.10;—*key of*, regal authority, Re.3.7;—*city of*, the castle and palace of Zion, 1 Ch.11.7; 1 Ki.8.1;—Bethlehem also so called, Lu.2.4,11, as David's birth-place.

Dawning, the breaking of the day, Jos.6.15; Ju.19.26; Ps.119.147; Mat.28.1; 2 Pe.1.19.

Day, the natural, was reckoned by the Jews from one evening to the next, Le.23.32; in Europe and America, and generally among civilized nations, the day begins at midnight. The word used to denote an indefinite time, Ge.2.4; Is.22.5; Ac.17.31;—a man's life, Jn.9.4;—the time of Christ's incarnation, 8.56.

Days (THE LAST), means the end of the world, Jn.6.39,44,54; 11.24; 12.48; Ja.5.3;—the time of the gospel dispensation, Is.2.2; Mi.4.1; Ac.2.17; He.1.2; 9.26; 2 Pe.3.3;—**the corrupt age of the church**, 2 Ti.3.1; 2 Pe.3.3.

Daysman, an umpire or arbitrator, Job 9.33.

Day-spring, the first dawning of light, used of Christ, Lu.1.78;—the light which exposes the wicked, Job 38.12.

Day-star, the promised Messiah, or the light of joyful hope and expectation which shines on a believer's soul, 2 Pe.1.19.

Deacons [servants], *seven*, appointed by the apostles, Ac.6.5;—their qualifications, 1 Ti.3.8,12.

Dead, *spiritually*, mankind are all naturally in this state, Ep.2.1,5; Col.2.13; 1 Ti.5.6.

——, *corporeally* and *literally*, those who are so cannot praise God, Ps.115.17;—God not the God of the dead, but of the living, Mar.12.27; Lu.20.28;—ignorant of what passes in this world, Job 14.21; Ps.146.4; Ec.9.5;—undergo no saving change, Ec.9.10;—shall hear the voice of the Son of God, Jn.5.28;—that die in Christ blessed, Re.14.13;—shall stand before God for judgment, 20.12.

——, *raised*, the widow of Zarephath's son, 1 Ki.17.22;—the Shunammite's son, 2 Ki.4.35;—a man, by the bones of Elisha, 13.21;—the widow's son at Nain, by Jesus, Lu.7.15;—the daughter of Jairus, Mat.9.25; Mar.5.42; Lu.8.55;—Lazarus, Jn.11.44;—Tabitha, by Peter, Ac.9.40;—Eutychus, by Paul, 20.12.

Dead Sea, a name which began to be in use in the second century, to denote the 'Salt Sea,' from its supposed deadly properties. *See* SALT SEA and SODOM.

Deaf, not to be cursed, Le.19.14;—healed, Mar.7.32; 9.25;—wilfully so, censured, De.30.17; Ps.58.4; Pr.21.13; Is.30.9; 42.18; 43.8; Je.5.21; 22.21; Eze.12.2; Mat.13.15; Ac.3.23; 7.51.

Dearth, scarcity and high price of provisions;—in the days of Jacob, Ge.41.54;42.1;—of the prophet Elisha, 2 Ki.4.38;—of Jeremiah, Je.14.1;—Agabûs foretold there should be a great, Ac.11.28. See also 2 Ch.6.28; Ne.5.3; Ac.7.11.

Death, how it came into the world, Ge.3.17,19; 1 Co.15.22;—the wages of sin, Ro.5.12; 6.23;—certain to all, Job 14.5; 21.13; Ps.49.19; 89.48; Ec.8.8; 9.5; 11.8; He.9.27;—levels all men, Job 1.21; 3.17, &c.; Ec.5.15;—to be frequently thought of, Ps.39.4; 90.12;—sometimes desirable, Job 3.21; 6.8; 7.15,16; 10.1; Phi.1.23;—Christians have hope in it, 2 Co.5.1, &c.;—their death full of peace, Ge.15.15; 2 Ki.22.20; Ps.37.37; Is.57.2; Lu.2.29;—is precious in God's sight, Ps.72.14; 116.15;—the wicked are driven away in their guilt, Pr.14.32;—we ought speedily to prepare for it, Ec.9.10;—all who are in Christ are blessed at, Re.14.13;—conquered by Christ, Is.25.8; Ro.6.9; 1 Co.15.55-57; 2 Ti.1.10; Re.1.18;—he delivers from the fear of it, He.2.15.

——, by the Jewish law, the punishment for murder, Ge.9.6; Ex.21.12; Le.24.17;—

for man-stealing, Ex.21.16; De.24.7;—for cursing a parent, Ex.21.17; Le.20.9; Mat. 15.4;—for witchcraft, Ex.22.18; Le.20.27; —for bestiality, Ex.22.19; Le.20.15;—for sacrificing to a strange god, Ex.22.20;—for enticing to idolatry, De. 13. 6, &c.;—for breaking the Sabbath, Ex.31.14; 35.2; Nu. 15.35;—for sacrificing children to Moloch, Le. 20. 2;—for incest, 20. 11, 12, 14, 17, 19–21;—for the fornication of the daughter of a priest, 21. 9;—for sodomy, 20. 13;—for adultery, 10; De.22.22;—for defiling a betrothed damsel, De.22.23;—for approaching a woman in her separation, and the woman who suffers it, Le.20.18;—for blasphemy, 24.14; 1 Ki.21.10;—for any person, except a priest or a Levite, touching the tabernacle, Nu.1.51; 3.10,38; 18. 22;—for false prophecy, De.13.5; 18.20;—for false witness in a penal case, 19.16,21;—for disobeying the sentence of a judge, Nu.15. 30; De.17.12;—for the owner of an ox that kills any person, if the ox had been used to do mischief, Ex.21.29;—for all kinds of idolatry, De.17.5.

Death, eternal, results from sin, Ro.6.16, 21; 8.13; Ja.1.15;—referred to under different figures, Ro. 6. 23; 2 Th. 1. 9; 2 Pe. 2. 17; Re. 2. 11; 19. 20; 21. 8; Mar. 9. 44; Mat. 25.41.

——— of Christ, was appointed by God, Is. 53. 10; Ac. 2. 23; 4. 27, 28;—was voluntary, Jn.10.11,18; Ga.1.4; 2.20; Ep.5.2; Tit. 2. 14;—substitutionary, or in the room of sinners, Mat.20.28; Tit.2.14; 1 Pe.3.18; Ga. 3.18;—a proper sacrifice for our sins, 1 Co. 5.7; He.9.26;—peculiarly painful, Mat.26. 38; 27. 46;—ignominious, He. 12. 2;—accursed, Ga.3.13.

——— of saints, compared to sleep, 1 Co. 15.18; 1 Th.4.14;—precious in God's sight, Ps. 116. 15;—is attended by the divine presence, Ps.23.4; 2 Co.5.8; Phi.1.23;—full of blessing, Re.14.13; Is. 57. 2; Pr. 14. 32; Phi.1.21; 2 Ti.4.8; Re.3.21.

——— of the wicked, unexpected, Job 21. 13; Ps.37.2,20; Pr.29.1; Lu.12.20;—without hope, Job 8.13,14; Pr.11.7;—like the death of beasts, Ps.49.12,20;—God has no pleasure in their death or destruction, Eze.18.23,32; 33.11; 2 Pe.3.9.

Debase, to degrade, Is.57.9.

Debate, to dispute, Pr.25.9; Is.27.8.

Debir, dē'ber [sanctuary], (1) A stronghold of the sons of Anak assigned to the tribe of Judah, its earlier name was Kirjath-sepher (city of books), or Kirjath-sannah (city of doctrine), Jos.15.15,49; Ju.1.11;—taken by Joshua, Jos. 11. 21;—given to the priests, 21.15.—(2) Another city of the tribe of Gad, probably the same as Lodebar, east of Jordan, Jos. 13. 26; 2 Sa. 9. 4; 17. 27.—(3) A place on the north boundary of Judah between Jericho and Jerusalem, Jos.15.7.

Deborah, dĕb'o-rah [bee], (1) Rebekah's nurse, dies, Ge.35.8.—(2) *The prophetess*, 'wife of Lapidoth,' encourages Barak to fight the Canaanites, Ju.4.4;—her song, 5.1, &c.

Debts, to be punctually paid, Ps.37.21; Pr. 3. 27, 28;—the contracting of them to be avoided, Ro.13.8;—to be forgiven to those who are not able to pay, Mat.18.27,35;—our sins so called, 6.12.

Decapolis, de-căp'o-lis [ten cities], a district of Palestine, situated partly on both sides of Jordan, Mat.4.25; Mar.5.20; 7.31. The population of these cities are mostly heathen, Lu. 8.26,27, 39. Josephus says the ten cities were Damascus, Philadelphia, Raphana, Scythopolis, Gadara, Hippos, Dion, Pella, Gerasa, and Otopos (or Canatha), all on the east of Jordan except Scythopolis.

Decay, to decline, or consume away, Le. 25.35; Ne.4.10; Ec.10.18; He.8.13.

Decease, death, Lu.9.31; 2 Pe.1.15.

Deceit, fraud, or pretence, censured, Le. 19.11; 25.14; Ps.5.6;55.23; Pr.20.17; Je.22. 13; 1 Co.6.8.

———, of others, to be guarded against, Pr.14.15;—in matters of religion, Je.29.8; Mat.24.4; Ep.5.6; 2 Th.2.3.

——— (SELF-), Is.30.10; Ja.1.22,26.

Deceivers, men who lead into errors, or teach false doctrines in the last times, 2 Jn. 7; Jude 4.

Decision, prompt and steady determination in religious matters, commanded, and the want of it censured, Jos.24.14,15; 2 Ch.15. 12,13; 1 Ki.18.21; Mat.6.24; Ja.1.8; 4.8;—advantages and reward of, 1 Co.15.58; He. 3. 14;—examples of, Ex. 32. 26; Nu. 13. 30; Jos.24.15; 2 Ch.15.8; Ac.21.13. *Valley of, i.e.* the valley in which Zion's enemies will meet their *determined doom*, a poetical name for the valley of Jehoshaphat, Joel 3.14.

Decked, dressed, Pr.7.16; Re.17.4.

Declaration, affirmation, Es.10.2; Lu.1.1; 2 Co.8.19.

Declare, to tell, Ps.9.11;—to explain, Ge. 41.24; Is.53.8.

Decline, to turn aside from the path of duty, cautions against, Ex.23.2; De.17.11; Pr.4.5; 7.25.

Decree, royal enactment, Da 2.9,13,15.

Decrees of God, are his eternal and fixed purposes respecting whatever comes to pass, Da.4.24; Ac.15.18; Ep.1.4;—they are infinitely *wise*, Ro. 11. 33;—*immutable*, Mal.3.6;—*universal*, Ep.1.11;—*secret*, till he be pleased to reveal them, De. 29. 29; Mat.24.36;—shall all be accomplished, Is. 46.10; Da.4.35.

Dedan, dē'dan, (1) The son of Raamah, and grandson of Cush, Ge.10.7; 1 Ch.1.9;—his descendants inhabit a country of the same

name on the Persian Gulf, and trade with Tyre in ivory, &c., Eze.25.13; 27.15–20; 38.13.—(2) The son of Jokshan, and grandson of Abraham, Ge.25.3;—his descendants inhabit Dedan, a district in Arabia Petraea, Je.25.23; 49.8.

Dedanim, dē'dan-im, the people of Dedan, Is.21.13; called Dodanim, Ge.10.4.

Dedicate, to inscribe, to devote to, De.20.5; 2 Sa.8.11; 2 Ki.12.18; 1 Ch.26.20; 2 Ch.2.4.

Dedicated Things, or things set apart to the service of God, to be regarded, Le.27.28; Nu.16.38; Mar.11.17;—profaned, Da.5.2.

Dedication, of the tabernacle, Ex.40.9,34;—of the temple, 1 Ki.8.1, &c.;—of the wall of Jerusalem, Ne.12.27.

Dedication (FEAST OF), instituted, B.C. 164, in commemoration of the purification of the temple after its desecration by Epiphanes, Jn.10.22.

———— (SELF-), to the Lord, examples of, Ps.116.16; Is.44.5; 2 Co.8.5.

Deemed, judged, Ac.27.27.

Deep, from surface to the bottom, Eze.32.14;—the sea, Job 41.31;—hell, Lu.8.31.

Defamed, slandered, 1 Co.4.13.

Defeat, frustration, overthrow, 2 Sa.15.34.

Defence, a guard or vindication; the Lord is to his people a sure, Job 22.25; Ps.7.10; 59.16; 62.2; 89.18; 94.22.

Defer, to delay, put off, Ec.5.4; Is.48.9; Da.9.19.

Defile, to pollute, *morally*, by forbidden intercourse, Ge.34.2,5;—to be guilty of idolatry, Le.20.3; Eze.43.7,8;—to indulge in any sin, Job 15.16; Is.6.5.

Defraud, to rob or cheat, forbidden, Le.19.13; Mar.10.19; 1 Co.6.8; 1 Th.4.6.

Defy, to boast against one, Nu.23.7,8; 1 Sa.17.10,25,26.

Degenerate, base, become worse than they were originally;—the Jews were, Je.2.21.

Degrees (SONGS OF), the title given to fifteen psalms (the 120th to the 134th inclusive), either because of their peculiar excellence, or their being intended to be sung by the Jews in the several stages of their journey, when they came up to Jerusalem to worship, or with reference to the melody in which they were to be chanted.

Dehavites, de-hā'vites [villagers], people of Havah or Ava, brought by the king of Assyria to Samaria, Ezr.4.10.

Delaiah, dĕl-a-ī'ah [whom the Lord has freed], 1 Ch.24.18 (called Dalaiah, 3.24), the head of one of the courses of priests in the time of David.

Delays, in business often dangerous, Pr.27.1; Ec.9.10; Jn.9.4;—especially in spiritual matters, Ec.12.1; Is.55.6; Mat.25.10; Lu.11.6; Jn.12.35; 2 Co.6.2; He.3.13; Ja.4.13.

Delectable, delightful, Is.44.9.

Deliberation, careful thought, recommended, Pr.15.28; 29.20.

Delicate, fine, nice, De.28.54; Mi.1.16.

Delicately, finely or nicely, the danger of thus treating servants, Pr.29.21.

Deliciously, in luxury, pleasure, Re.18.7.

Delight, to satisfy or please, Ps.37.4; Mal.3.1; Ro.7.22.

Delilah, de-lī'lah [languishing], a woman in the valley of Sorek, loved by Samson, Ju.16.4;—her treachery to him, and victory over him, 6–20.

Deliverance, God works for his people, from their troubles, Job 5.19; Ps.50.15.

————, remarkable instances of: Shadrach and his companions, Da.3.22, &c.;—of Daniel, 6.22;—of Peter and John, Ac.5.19;—of Peter, 12.7;—of Paul and Silas, 16.26;—of Paul at Rome, 2 Ti.4.17.

Deluge, the universal flood of the earth (B.C. 2516). When the race of man had greatly increased on the earth, wickedness in every form began to abound, every imagination of the thought of the human heart was only evil continually. But in the midst of the world of crime and guilt 'Noah was a just man and walked with God.' For 120 years God warned mankind of the coming deluge by means of Noah. They repented not at the warning, at last the flood came and swept them all away. The history of this is given in Ge. vi. vii. viii. The deluge lasted for 12 lunar months and 10 days. Noah and his family were 370 days in the ark. Referred to in N. T., Mat.24.37; Lu.17.26; 2 Pe.2.5.

Delusions, threatened under the reign of antichrist, 2 Th.2.11.

Demas, dē'mas [of the people], an early professor of Christianity, who, from love of the world, forsook Paul, Col 4.14; 2 Ti.4.10.

Demetrius, de-mē'tri-us [belonging to Ceres, or to corn], (1) A silversmith of Ephesus, who made silver 'shrines,' or models of the temple of Diana; raises a tumult, Ac.19.24.—(2) *The Elder*, his good report, 3 Jn.12.

Demoniacs, persons possessed by devils, were numerous in the time of Christ, Mat.8.16; Lu.4.41;—that they were really possessed, and not simply under diseases, appears from the devils knowing Christ, and addressing him by his name, Mat.8.28,29; Mar.1.24; — supplicating Christ, Mat.8.31; Mar.5.7; — obtaining permission from Christ, Mat.8.32;—Christ addressed them as devils, Mar.5.8; Lu.4.35;—such cases are clearly distinguished from diseases, 1.34; Lu.9.1. Moreover, it could not be, according to the theories of infidelity, a *mere supposition* on the part of the demoniacs that they were possessed, else the 2000 swine mentioned, Mar.5.13,

must have *supposed* themselves possessed likewise!!

Demons, or, as they are called in our translation, *devils;* the spirits of dead men *deified*, which were worshipped by the heathen, under the similitude of idols, De. 32.17; Ps.106.36,37;—joining in sacrifices to them forbidden, 1 Co.10.20,21.

Demonstration, a sure proof, 1 Co.2.4.

Denial (SELF-). *See* SELF.

Denounce, to inform against, De.30.18.

Dens, the caves where wild beasts lodge, Job 37.8; 38.40; Ps.10.9; Da.6.16;—the retreats of the persecuted, He.11.38.

Denying Christ, manner of doing this, Mat.25.41-43; Lu.10.16; Phi.3.18,19; 2 Pe. 2.1; 2 Jn.7;—punishment of, Mat.10.33; Mar.8.38; Lu.9.26; Jude 4.

Departure, a going away, Eze.26.18; 2 Ti. 4.6.

Depose, to put out of office, Da.5.20.

Deposit, or pledge, the law relating to it, Ex.22.7.

Depravity. *See* CORRUPTION.

Deputy, one who acts for another, 1 Ki.22. 47; Ac.13.7; 18.12; 19.38.

Derbe, der'be [juniper-tree], a city of Lycaonia, a province of Asia Minor; Paul and Barnabas retreated to it, after having been driven from Lystra, Ac.14.6;—the native place of Gaius, 20.4.

Deride, to laugh at or mock, Hab.1.10;—the Pharisees and the rulers derided Christ, Lu.16.14; 23.35.

Derision, mockery, reproach, Ps.44.13; 59. 8; Je.20.7; La.3.14; Ho.7.16.

Descend, to come down, Mar.15.32; Ro. 10.7; Ep.4.10.

Descended, Christ, into the lower parts of the earth; or came from heaven to our world, and lay in the grave, Jn.3.13; Ep. 4.9,10.

Describe, to represent by words, Jos.18.4, 8; Ro.4.6; 10.5.

Descry, to spy out or discover, Ju.1.23.

Desert, or wilderness; as of Sinai, Ex.19. 2;—of Zin, Nu.20.1, &c. *See* WILDERNESS.

Desire, inordinate, forbidden, Ex.20.17; De. 5.21.

Desire of all Nations, Hag.2.7; generally referred to the Messiah, but may denote the richest treasures of the Gentiles as devoted to Christ, comp. Is.60.3-7.

Desolate, laid waste, solitary, Ps.40.15; 69. 25; Mat.23.38; 1 Ti.5.5.

Desolation (ABOMINATION OF), Mat.24.15; Mar.13.14.

Despair, hopeless, Ec.2.20;—to be guarded against, Ps.34.19; 37.24; 113.7; 140.12; 145. 14; Pr. 24. 14; Lu. 18. 1; 2 Co. 4. 8; Ga. 6.9; 2 Th.3.13; He.12.3. Examples of despair: Cain, Ge.4.13,14; Ahithophel, 2 Sa. 17. 23; Judas, Mat.27.5.

Despite, envy, or malice, Eze.25.6; He.10. 29.

Destitute, those in want to be supplied by their brethren, Mat.26.11; Lu.3.11; Ja. 2. 15; 1 Jn.3.17. *See* ALMS.

Destroy, to pull down, cut off, kill, Ge.18. 23; Ex.15.9;—to cast into hell, Mar.1.24; Lu. 4. 34;—to hurt a weak Christian, Ro. 14.15.

Destruction, temporal death, Ps.90.3;—the mortification of sin, 1 Co.5.5; Ro.6.6;—the final punishment of the wicked, Phi. 3.19; 2 Pe.2.1; 2 Th.1.9.

Determinate, or fixed, the counsel of God is, Ac.2.23.

Detestable, hateful, Je.16.18; Eze.5.11; 7. 20; 11.18.

Deuel, de-ū'el [invocation of God], one of the princes of the children of Gad, Nu.1. 14; 7.42,47; 10.20;—called Reuel, 2.14.

Deuteronomy, deu-ter-on'o-mē [the repetition of the law], the name given by the Greek translators to the last of the five books of Moses. It was written, except the last chapter, by Moses, De.1.5; 34.1; 2 Ch.25.4;—was to be read before all Israel every seven years in the year of release, De.31.9-13.

Devices, crafty plots, of Satan, many of them known, 2 Co.2.11.

Devil, this name is derived from the Greek *diabolos*, an accuser, and corresponds with the Hebrew word *Satan*. His names and characters: Abaddon, *i.e.* a destroyer, Re. 9.11; accuser of the brethren, 12. 10;—adversary, 1 Pe.5.8;—angel of the bottomless pit, Re.9.11;—Apollyon, *i.e.* a destroyer, 9.11;—the beast, 19. 19, 20;—Beelzebub, Mat.12.24; Mar.3.22, &c.;—deceiver, Re. 12.9; 13.14; 20.3;—great dragon, 12.7,9; 20. 2;—evil one, Jn.17.15;—god of this world, 2 Co.4.4;—liar and murderer, Jn.8.44;—prince of this world, 12.31; 14.30; 16.11;—prince of the power of the air, Ep. 2.2; —Satan, 1 Ch.21.1; Job 1.6; Mat.4.10; Re. 12.9;—old serpent, Ge. 3.4,13; 2 Co.11.3; Re.12.9;—sinner, 1 Jn.3.8;—tempter, 1 Th. 3.5;—wicked one, Mat.13.19,38; 1 Jn.2.13; —he that had the power of death, He. 2. 14;—the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience, Ep.2.2.

———, appears in the divine presence, Job 1.6; 2.1;—earnestly labours after man's destruction, Job 1.7; 2.2; Mat.13.19; 1 Pe. 5.8;—may be conquered, if properly resisted, Ep.4.27; 6.10; 2 Ti.2.26; Ja. 4.7; 1 Pe.5.9; 1 Jn.2.13;—his suggestions to be carefully guarded against, Mat.13.19; 2 Co. 11.3; Ep.6.11;—inspires evil thoughts, and draws men into sin, Ge.3.1; 1 Ch.21.1; Lu. 22.3; Jn.13.2,27; Ac. 5.3; 1 Co.7.5; 2 Co. 2.11;—misquotes and perverts Scripture, Mat.4.6, with Ps.91.11,12;—takes the guise of an angel of light, 2 Co. 11.14;—his sug-

gestions are always contrary to the Word of God, or to faith, or to charity, Mat.4.2, 6,9; Ep.6.16; 1 Jn.3.8,10;—can do nothing without God's permission, Ju.9.23; 1 Ki. 22.22; Job 1.12; 2.6; 12.16; Eze.14.9; Mat. 8.31; 2 Th.2.11;—is sometimes permitted to afflict men and disappoint their desires, Job 1.12; 2.6; Lu.13.16; 2 Co.12.7; 1 Th. 2. 18; Re.2.10;—had power granted him of working miracles, Ex.7.11,22; 8.7; Mat.24. 24; 2 Th.2.9; Re.13.13; 16.14; 19.20;—and also to possess human bodies, 1 Sa.16.14, 23; 18.10; 19. 9; Mat.4.24; 8. 16;—was formerly in heaven, but cast out for his disobedience, Jn. 8. 44; 2 Pe. 2. 4; Jude 6;—Judas so called, Jn.6.70;—and also Peter, Mat. 16. 23; Mar. 8. 33;—Christ's triumph over him, Ge.3.15; Ps.68.18; Lu.13.32; 1 Jn. 3.8; Col.2.15; He.2.14.

Devilish, infernally wicked, Ja.3.15.

Devils, more properly rendered *demons*, are many, and appear to be of different ranks, acting under the direction of one, Mat.9.34; 12.24; Mar.5.9; Lu. 8. 27; Ep. 6. 12; Re.12.7,9.

———, knew Jesus to be the Son of God, Mat.8.29; Mar.3.11; 5. 7; Lu.4.34,41;—are reserved to farther punishment, 2 Pe.2.4; Jude 6; Re. 20. 3;—expect and fear their final sentence, Mat.8.29; Mar.1.24; Ja.2. 19;—sacrifices not to be offered to them, Le.17.7; De.32.17; 2 Ch.11.15; 1 Co.10.20.

Devoted, set apart to the Lord, Le.27.21, 28;—to belong to the priests, Nu.18.14.

Devotion, religious observances, Ac.17.23.

Devour, to eat up, Ge.37.20;—riotously, Lu.15.30;—cruelly, 1 Pe.5.8;—to kill, 2 Sa. 2.26.

Devout, pious, godly, as was Simeon, Lu. 2.25;—those who carried Stephen to his burial, Ac.8.2;—Cornelius, 10.2;—Ananias, 22.12.

Dew, gentle moisture which falls on the earth during night, often copiously, Ju.6. 37–40; 2 Sa. 17. 12; Job 29. 19; Ca. 5. 2;—an emblem of spiritual blessings, De.32.2; Ho. 14.5–7;—a symbol of prosperity, Job 29.19; —an army, 2 Sa.17.12.

Diadem, a crown, Job 29.14; Is.28.5; 62.3; Eze.28.13.

Dial, of Ahaz, an erection for the purpose of determining the apparent progress of the sun by his shadow, 2 Ki.20.11; Is.38.8.

Diamond, the hardest and most valuable of precious stones, Ex.28.18; Eze.28.13;—the word used, Je. 17. 1, denotes a deep and permanent record of the sins of Judah.

Diana, di-ā'na, a celebrated goddess of the heathen, Ac. 19. 24, &c. The Diana of Asia Minor was altogether different from the Diana of the Greeks.

Diblaim, dĭb-lā'im, a symbolic prophetic surname of a harlot, Ho.1.3.

Diblath, dib'lath, Eze.6.14; probably a corruption for Riblah, a city in the extreme north border of Palestine.

Diblathaim, dib-lath-ā'im [two cakes], a city of Moab and station of the Israelites, Nu.33.46; Je.48.22.

Dibon, dī'bon [pining], (1) A city about 3 miles north of the river Arnon, which Moses gave to the tribe of Gad, Nu.32.3, 33,34;—afterwards yielded up to the tribe of Reuben, Jos.13.9,17;—it was destroyed by the Chaldeans, Je.48.18. In Nu.33.45 it is called Dibon-Gad, and is the same as Dimon, Is.15.9.—(2) A town in the south of Judah, Ne. 11. 25;—the same as Dimonah, Jos.15.22.

Didymus, dĭd'e-mus [a twin], the surname of the apostle Thomas, Jn. 11. 16. *See* THOMAS.

Diet, a portion of daily food, Je.52.34;—the same word rendered 'allowance,' 2 Ki.25. 30; 'victuals,' Je.40.5; 'dinner,' Pr.15.17.

Difference, disagreement, Ex.11.7; Ac.15. 9; Ro.3.22; Jude 22.

Difficulties, distresses, in the Christian warfare, Mat.7.14; Lu.13.24; Ro.8.13; Ga. 5.17; Ep.6.16; 1 Pe.4.18.

Digged, made a pit or trench, Ge.21.30; Ps. 7.15; Mat.21.33; Ro.11.3.

Dignities, persons in high office, not to be calumniated, 2 Pe.2.10; Jude 8.

Diklah, dĭk'lah [palm-tree], a Joktanite tribe, Ge.10.27.

Dilean, dil'e-an [gourd-field], a city in the tribe of Judah, Jos.15.38.

Diligence, industry, recommended, Pr.6. 6; 10.4; 12.24; 13.4; 22.29; 27.23; Ro.12.11; 2 Th.3.11.

———, in spiritual concerns, De.6.17; 11.13; Pr.4.23; Is.55.2; Jn.6.27; Ac. 24. 16; 1 Co.15.58; Ga.6.9; Phi.3.14; 2 Th.3.13; He. 6.12; 2 Pe.3.14.

Diminish, to make less, Is.21.17; Je.26.2; Ro.11.12.

Dimness, dulness of sight, Is.8.22; 9.1.

Dinah, dī'nah [judged, vindicated], only daughter of Jacob and Leah, born, Ge.30. 21;—debauched by Shechem, 34.2.

Dinhabah, din-ha'bah [robber's den], a city of Idumea, the capital of King Bela, Ge. 36.32.

Dionysius, dy-o-nish'ĭ-us [a votary of Bacchus], the Areopagite, a judge of the court of Areopagus, was a convert at Athens, Ac.17.34.

Diotrephes, di-ot're-fez [nourished by Jupiter], an ambitious man, did not receive the disciples, 3 Jn.9.

Direct, to order, Ge.46.28; Ps.5.3; Pr.3.6; 11.5; 1 Th.3.11; 2 Th.3.5.

Disannul, to alter or abolish, Job 40.8; Is. 14.27; 28.18; Ga.3.17.

Discern, to observe and know, Ge. 31. 32; Mat.16.3;—to have a spiritual knowledge of, 1 Co.11.29.

Discerning of Spirits, a miraculous power of perceiving men's secret mind and conduct, and of distinguishing the true from the false, 1 Co.12.10; 1 Jn.4.1.

Disciples [scholars], of Christ, twelve whom he named apostles, Mat. 10. 1–4;—three thousand became so at the discourse of Peter, Ac.2.41;—increased to five thousand men, 4.4;—many thousands in Jerusalem, 21.20.

——— (CHARACTER OF); they learn of Christ and imbibe his spirit, Mat.11.29;—bow to his authority alone in matters of faith and duty, 23.8–10;—obey his commandments, 7. 21;—love their brethren, Jn.13.35;—steadfastly persevere in his service, 8.31.

Discipline, correction, instruction, Job 36. 10.

Discipline in the Church, appointed, Mat.16.19; 18.15–19; Tit.1. 5;—deals with offenders, 1 Co.5.4,5,13; 1 Ti. 5. 20; 2 Ti.4. 2;—obedience to it required, He.13.17.

Disclose, to tell or reveal, Is.26.21.

Discomfit, to rout or conquer, Ex.17.13; 1 Sa.7.10.

Discomfiture, defeat, 1 Sa.14.20.

Discord, or strife, promoters of it censured, Pr.6.14,19; 16.28; 17.9; 18. 8; 26. 20; Ro. 1. 29; 2 Co.12.20.

Discreet, prudent, modest, and cautious; aged women ought to teach the young to be so, Tit.2.5.

Discretion, a good man guides his affairs with, Ps.112.5;—preserves the young, Pr. 1.4; 2.11; 3.21; 5. 2;—deferreth anger, 19. 11;—God instructs man to, Is.28.26.

Disdain, to scorn, 1 Sa.17.42; Job 30.1.

Disease, distemper, malady, 2 Ki.1.2; 8. 8; Ps.38.7; 41.8; Mat.4.23; Jn.5.4.

Disfigure the Face, the Pharisees did so when they fasted, by assuming a dejected and rueful look, Mat.6.16.

Disguise, to conceal, 1 Sa.28.8; 1 Ki.14.2; 20.38; 2 Ch.35.22.

Dishonesty, deceit, fraud, 2 Co.4.2.

Dishonour, disgrace, reproach, Ezr.4.14; Ps.35.26; 69.19; Ro.9.21; 2 Ti.2.20.

Disinherit, to deprive of the inheritance, Nu.14.12.

Dismayed, terrified, De.31.8; Is.21.3; 41. 10; Je.8.9; Ob.9.

Disobedience, a breach of duty, curses attending it, Le.26.14; De.28.15.

Dispatch, to kill or put an end to, Eze. 23.47.

Dispensation, a plan or system of principles divinely revealed, an economy, 1 Co. 9. 17; Ep. 1. 10; 3. 2; Col. 1. 25;—rendered 'stewardship' in Lu.16.2–4.

Disperse, to scatter, 1 Sa.14.34; Pr. 15. 7; Eze. 12. 15;—the Jews were scattered abroad, Is.11.12; Je.25.34; 1 Pe.1.1; hence were called the 'dispersion,' or *diaspora*.

Display, to spread wide, Ps.60.4.

Displeasure, anger or offence, De.9.19; Ju.15.3; Ps.2.5; 6.1.

Dispossess, to deprive of, Nu.33.53; De.7. 17; Ju.11.23.

Disputing, wrangling about trifles, to be avoided, 1 Ti. 1. 4; 4. 7; 6. 20; 2 Ti.2.14,23; Tit.3.9.

Disquiet, uneasiness, Je.50.34.

Dissemble, to play the hypocrite, Jos.7.11; Je.42.20; Ga.2.13.

Dissension, or disagreement; Paul and Barnabas had, with the judaizing teachers, Ac. 15. 2;—between themselves, 39;—in Christian churches to be avoided, 1 Co. 1. 10; 3.3.

Dissimulation, false appearance and pretence, censured, Pr.10.18; Ga.2.11.

Dissolve, to melt, separate, Ps.75.3; Is.14. 31; 2 Co.5.1; 2 Pe.3.11,12;—to solve or explain, Da.5.12,16.

Distaff, an instrument to spin with, Pr.31.19.

Distracted, perplexed or rendered frantic; the terrors of God make men, Ps.88.15.

Distraction, or confusion, we ought to wait on God without, 1 Co.7.35.

Distress. *See* AFFLICTION.

Distribute, to divide among many, Jos.13. 32; 2 Ch.31.14; Lu.18.22.

Distrust, of God's promises blamable, Ge. 18.12; 2 Ki.7.2; Lu.1.20; 12.29; 1 Ti.2.8.

Diverse, different, Le.19.19; Ps.78.45; Mat. 4.24; He.1.1; Ja.1.2.

Divination, pretending to foretell future and hidden events, used only of false prophets of all kinds, forbidden, Le.19.26,31; De. 18. 10;—practised by the Israelites, 2 Ki.17.17;—by Nebuchadnezzar, Eze.21. 21;—dissuasives from it, Je.27.9.

Divine, heavenly, godlike, Ge.44.15; Eze. 13.9; Mi.3.6.

Divorces, the law respecting them, De.24. 1; Mat. 5. 32; 19. 9;—forbidden by Christ, Mat.5.32; Lu.16.18;—not justified by difference of religion, 1 Co.7.10–14.

Doctors, teachers of the Mosaic law, Lu.2. 46; 5.17; Ac.5.34; Jn.3.10.

Doctrines, precepts, false, not to be received, Mat.16.6; Ga.1.8; 1 Jn.4.1; 1 Th.5. 21;—sound ones, not endured by some, 2 Ti.4.3.

Dodai, dod'ai [amatory], an Ahohite, one of David's officers, 1 Ch. 27. 4;—probably the same as *Dodo*, 2 Sa.23.9.

Dodanim, dod'ă-nim [leaders], a tribe descended from the fourth son of Javan, Ge. 10.4; 1 Ch.1.7.

Dodavah, dod'a-vah [beloved of Jehovah], father of the prophet Eliezer, 2 Ch.20.37.

Doeg, dō'eg [fearful], an Edomite, an enemy of David, 1 Sa.21.7;—kills the priests, 22. 17;—psalms occasioned by his malice, Ps. lii. and cxx.;—a prayer to be delivered from him, cxl.

Dog, an unclean animal according to the law of Moses, and regarded with peculiar contempt by the Jews, Ex.22.31; De.23. 18; 1 Sa.17.43; 24.14; 2 Sa.9.8;—symbol of uncleanness and apostasy, Pr.26.11; Phi.3. 2; Re.22.15;—of the Gentiles, Mar.7.27;—of unholy men, Mat.7.6.

Doleful, sorrowful, Mi.2.4;—'doleful creatures' (Heb. *ochim*), a general name for screech-owls, Is.13.21.

Door, Christ is the, by whose authority teachers must enter into the church, Jn. 10.1;—and through whom all men who enter shall be saved, 9.

Dophkah, doff'kah [a knocking], the eighth encampment of Israel, Nu.33.12.

Dor [dwelling], an ancient city of the Canaanites on the shore of the Mediterranean, Ju.1.27; 1 Ki.4.11. It is now represented by the little village of *Tantûra* (or *Tortûra*), about 9 miles north of Cæsarea.

Dorcas, dor'kas [antelope], the Greek name of Tabitha, distinguished for her benefactions, Ac.9.36;—died, and was much bewailed, 39;—raised to life by Peter, 40.

Dote, to grow silly, Je.50.36; 1 Ti.6.4;—to love extremely, Eze.23.5,7,9,16,20.

Dothan, dō'than [two cisterns], a place among the hills near the southern border of the plain of Esdraelon:—here Joseph was sold by his brethren, Ge. 37. 17;—the residence of Elisha, and the scene of the vision of the horses and chariots of fire, 2 Ki.6.13-19.

Double, twice as much, Ge.43.12;—abundance, Is.40.2;—deceitful, 1 Ti.3.8; Ja.1.8.

Dough, unbaked paste, Ex.12.34,39; Je.7. 18;—the first of it to be given to the priests, Nu.15.17.

Doves, the emblem of simplicity and innocence, Mat.10.16;—offered by those who were poor, and unable to afford a lamb, as in the case of Mary, Lu. 2. 24;—this arrangement prescribed in Le.12.6-8. In a wild state, dwell in holes in the rocks, Ca. 2.14; Je.48.28;—as a dove the Spirit descended on Christ, Mat. 3.16; Mar.1. 10; Lu.3.22;—Ephraim compared to, Ho.7.11; —emblem of spring, Ca.2.2.

Dowry, a portion given by a husband for his wife, Ge.34.12; 1 Sa.18.25.

Drag, a fishing-net, Is.19.8; Hab.1.15,16.

Dragon, Is.27.1;—translated *whale* in Ge. 1.21; Job7.12;—*serpent* in Ex.7.9;—used figuratively to represent a destructive tyrant, Je. 51. 34; Eze.29. 3;—the Roman empire in its heathen state, Re. 12. 3;—Satan, 20.2.

Draught, a catch of fishes, Lu.5.4,9;—part of the belly, Mat.15.17;—a place for the reception of filth, 2 Ki.10.27.

Dreadful, frightful, terrible, Ge.28.17; Job 15.21; Mal.1.14.

Dreams, commonly *insignificant*, Ec.5.3, 7;—*supernatural*, to Abimelech, Ge.20.3; —Jacob, 28. 12; 31. 10;—Laban, 31. 24;—Joseph, 37. 5, 9;—Gideon, Ju. vii.;—Solomon, 1 Ki. 3. 5;—Joseph, the husband of Mary, Mat.1.20; 2. 13, 19;—the wise men from the east, 2.12;—the wife of Pilate, 27. 19;—Peter, Ac. 10. 10;—Paul, 16. 9; 18. 9; 27. 23;—*prophetical*, interpreted of Pharaoh's butler and baker, Ge.40.5;—of Pharaoh, 41.1;—of a Midianite, Ju.7.13;—of Nebuchadnezzar, Da. 2. 1, &c.; 4. 1;—of Daniel, 7.1,15; 8.1.

Dress, of men and women to be distinguished, De.22.5;—extravagance in it censured, Is.3.16, &c.; 1 Ti.2.9; 1 Pe.3.3.

Drink, STRONG (Heb. *shekar*), the priests prohibited from, when they went into the tabernacle, Le.10.9;—Nazarites to abstain from, Nu.6.3;—use of, to excess not uncommon among the Jews, Ps.107.27; Is. 24.20; 49.26; 51.17-22.

Drink-offerings, rules concerning them, Nu.15.5.

Dromedary [swift runner], probably the African or Arabian species of camel, having one hump on its back, as distinguished from the Bactrian, which has two; but it is swifter, and can carry a man a hundred miles in a day, 1 Ki.4.28; Es.8.10; Is.60.6; Je.2.23.

Dropsy, a collection of water in the body, cured by Jesus, Lu.14.2.

Dross, the scum of metals separated by the process of melting, Ps.119.119; Pr.25. 4;—the impure metal itself before being smelted, Is.1.22,25; Eze.22.18,19.

Drought, dry weather of long continuance, 1 Ki.17.1;—promise in time of, Is. 58.11.

Drowsiness, in the worship of God punished, Ac. 20. 9;—its effects on worldly business, Pr.23.21.

Drunkenness, censured, Pr.20.1;23.31; Is. 5.22; Lu.21.34; Ro.13.13; 1 Co.5.11; Ep.5. 18; 1 Th.5.7; 1 Pe.4.3.

———, leads to other vices, Pr.23. 31-33; Is.5. 11, &c.; 28. 7; Ho. 4. 11; Hab. 2. 5;—to poverty, Pr. 23. 21;—destroys health, 23. 29, 30;—debasing, Is. 28. 8; Je. 25. 27; 48. 26;—the cause of quarrels, Pr. 23.29,30;—excludes from the kingdom of heaven, Mat. 24. 49; Lu. 12. 45; 1 Co.6.10; Ga.5.21.

———, *examples of it:* Noah, Ge. 9.21;—Lot, 19.33,35;—Nabal, 1 Sa. 25. 36; Elah, 1 Ki.16.9;—Benhadad, 20.16.

Drusilla, drū-sil'la, the third and youngest daughter of Herod Agrippa, Ac. 12. 1-4, 20-23;—left her husband Azizus, and lived with Felix, and was with him at Cesarea, 24.24.

Dukes, heads of tribes or nations, Ge.36. 15,21; Ex.15.15; Jos.13.21.

Dulcimer (Vul. *symphonia*), a *double pipe*

with a sack, *bagpipe*, a musical instrument in use among the Jews. Luther renders the word *lute*, Da.3.5,10,15.

Dumah, dū'mah [silence], a country somewhere near or in Arabia Petrea, so called from a son of Ishmael, Is.21.11; Ge.25.14.

Dumb persons, cured, Mat. 9. 32; 12. 22; Mar.7.32; Lu.11.14.

———, *figuratively*, those professed teachers who either cannot, or will not, make known the will of God to men, Is.56.10.

Dung, used for fuel, Ex. 4. 12–15; — the dung-gate, Ne.2.13;—dunghill, Da.2.5; 3. 29;—grovelling on a dunghill, mark of extreme sorrow, 1 Sa.2.8.

Dura, dū'ra [circle], a plain in the south-east of Babylon near the mound now called *Dûair*, or according to others the great plain in which Babylon itself was situated, Da.3.1.

Durable, the riches and honours of divine wisdom are, Pr.8.18;—the friendship of God is, 18.24.

Dust, sitting in, a token of humiliation, La. 3.29;—casting of, on the head, of mourning, Jos. 7. 6;—to shake off, from the feet, Mat. 10. 14; Mar.6.11; Ac.13. 51;—*figuratively*, the grave, Ge.3.9;—a great multitude, 13.16.

Duties, some more important, and to be preferred to others, 1 Sa. 15. 22; Ho.6.6; Mat.9.13; 12.7; 23.23; Lu.11.42.

Duty of Man, in general, De.10.12; Jos. 22. 5; Ps.1.1, &c.; Eze.18.5; Ho. 12. 6; Mi. 6.8; Zec. 7. 9; 8. 16; Mat.19.16; 22.37; 1 Ti. 6.11; 2 Ti.2.22; Tit.2.11, &c.; Ja.1.27.

Dwarf, a person far below the ordinary size of men, Le.21.20.

Dying Saints, comfortable texts for, Ge. 49. 18; 2 Sa.23.5; Job 5.19; 8.6,7; 19.25–27; Ps.23.4; 31.5; 48.14; 73.24,25; Lu.2.29; Jn. 14. 2; Ro. 8. 38; 1 Co. 15. 55; 2 Co.5.1; Phi. 1.21.

E.

Eagle, one of the largest and most powerful of the birds of prey, Nu.24.21; Job 39. 27–30; Je. 49. 16;—its tenderness toward its young, Ex.19.4; De. 32. 11;—its destructiveness, Is.46.11; Ho.8.1;—kings of Babylon and Egypt compared to, Eze.17.3, 7;—quickness of its flight emblem of shortness of life, Job9.26; Pr.23.5.

Ear, bored, of a servant who would not go free, Ex.21.5,6;—heavy ears, Is.6.10;—uncircumcised ears, Je. 6. 10;—itching ears, 2 Ti.4.3.

Earing, an old word for *ploughing*, Ge. 45.6; Ex. 34. 21;—*to ear*, to cultivate, De. 21.4; 1 Sa.8.12; Is.30.24

Early, those who seek Christ, encouraged, Pr.8.17.

Earnestly, eagerly, warmly, zealously, Nu. 22.37; Job 7.2; Ja.5.17.

Earnest of the Spirit, those graces which are the pledge and the foretaste of heaven, 2 Co.1.22; 5.5; Ep.1.14.

Ear-rings, ornaments of gold or silver hung in the ears, both by men and women, in eastern countries, Ge.35.4; Ex.32.2; 35.22; Ho.2.13.

Earth, creation of, Ge.1.1, &c.;—to be destroyed by fire, 2 Pe.3.10;—a new one to be made, Re.21.1; 2 Pe.3.13.

Earthquake, shaking and heaving of the earth. Earthquakes evidently arise from certain powers operating within the circumference or crust of the earth; and seem to proceed from the same causes as volcanoes, acting differently, according to the difference of situation, or different nature of the surface on which they operate. An earthquake when Elijah was at Mount Sinai, the first recorded as having happened in Palestine (B.C. 905), 1 Ki. 19. 11; —in the time of Uzziah, Am. 1. 1; Zec. 14. 5;—at the crucifixion of Jesus, Mat.27.54; —at the resurrection of Jesus, 28.2;—mentioned among the calamities to precede the destruction of Jerusalem, 24.7;—symbol of revolution in the political world, He. 12.26.

East, the rising of the sun, Ge.3.24; 12.8; 13. 11; 29.1;—indefinitely, Ps. 103. 12; Da. 8. 9;—*country*, Arabia, Ge.25.6;—*sea*, the Dead Sea, Nu.34.3; Eze.47. 18; Joel 2.20.

Easter, properly the *passover*, and is so rendered in every passage except Ac. 12.4.

Ebal, ē'bal [stone], a hill near Shechem, from which the curses of the law were pronounced, De.27.14. Shechem (the modern *Nablûs*) lies in the valley between Ebal and Gerizim.

Ebedmelech, ē'bed-me'lek [servant of the king], an Ethiopian servant of Zedekiah, Je.38.7–12.

Ebenezer, ĕb-en-ē'zer [stone of help], the name which Samuel gave a stone, commemorative of God's help to Israel, 1 Sa. 7.12.

Ebony [stony, *i.e.* stone-wood], the heartwood of the date-tree, Eze.27.15.

Ebronah, eb-rō'nah [passage over], a station of the Israelites near Ezion-Gaber, Nu.33.34,35.

Ecclesiastes, ek-kle-ze-ăs'tes [the preacher], an inspired book written by Solomon in his old age.

Edar, ē'dar [flock], tower of, Jacob's first halting-place between Bethlehem and Hebron, Ge.35.21.

Eden, ē'den [paradise], (1) The earthly paradise where man in innocence was

placed. The Sept., following the Chaldee, called it 'paradise,' Ge. 2. 15;—Adam driven from, 3. 23.—(2) A region subdued by the Assyrians, 2 Ki. 19. 12; Is. 37. 12. It lay somewhere in the north-west of Mesopotamia.

Edification, building up in knowledge and piety, mutual, to be consulted, Ro. 14. 19; 15. 2; 1 Co. 14. 12, 26; Ep. 4. 12; 1 Th. 5. 11; He. 10. 24;—the word of God a chief instrument in edifying, Ac. 20. 32;—foolish questions adverse to, 1 Ti. 1. 4.

Edom, ē'dom [red], (1) Esau the elder twin-brother of Jacob, so called from his red hair, Ge. 25. 25, or from the colour of the pottage for which he sold his birthright, 30.—(2) The country afterwards given to Esau, Ge. 36. 6; Nu. 33. 37; — previously called Mount Seir, Ge. 32. 3; 36. 8;—dukes of, 36. 15–19;—kings of, 31.

Edomites, ē'dom-ites, the descendants of Edom, refuse the Israelites a passage through their country, Nu. 20. 14; De. 2. 4; —when to be admitted into the congregation, De. 23. 8;—conquered by David, 2 Sa. 8. 14;—revolt from Jehoram, 2 Ki. 8. 20; 2 Ch. 21. 8;—to be conquered, Je. 49. 7; Eze. 25. 13; 35. 1, &c.;—judgments upon them, Am. 1. 11; Ob. 1, &c.

Edrei, ed're-ī [strength], (1) One of the chief towns of the kingdom of Bashan, east of Jordan, Jos. 12. 4, 5; 13. 12; De. 3. 10. Here Og was defeated by the Israelites, Nu. 21. 33–35. In the early ages of Christianity it was the seat of a bishop. It has been generally identified with *Dera*.—(2) A town of Naphtali near Kedesh, Jos. 19. 37.

Education, the Israelites commanded to give a *religious* one to their children, De. 6. 7;—the happy effects of a good one, Ge. 18. 19; Pr. 22. 6; 29. 17; 2 Ti. 3. 15;—fatal effects of a bad one, Pr. 29. 15.

Effectual, fervent or inwrought prayer, Ja. 5. 16.

Effeminate, a catamite, one addicted to strange lust, 1 Co. 6. 9.

Eglaim, ĕg-lā'im or ĕg'lā-im [two ponds], a city of Moab, Is. 15. 8;—probably the same as En-Eglaim.

Eglon, ĕg'lon [heifer], (1) King of the Moabites, oppressed Israel for eighteen years, Ju. 3. 14;—assassinated by Ehud, 21.—(2) A city of the Amorites, about 34 miles south-west of Jerusalem, Jos. 10. 3, 23–25;—was afterwards given to Judah, 15. 39. The modern *Aijlan* occupies its site.

Egypt, ē'jipt, a much renowned kingdom of antiquity, situated in the north-east of Africa; and extending about 530 miles in length and 250 in breadth. It was called by the Hebrews 'the land of Mizraim,' the form of the word being *dual* to denote the two divisions of Upper and Lower Egypt. The Coptic name is *Keme*, meaning *black*, so called from its dark alluvial soil. In Is. 11. 11 it is called Pathros; in Ps. 87. 4, Rahab; in Ps. 105. 23, 27 'the land of Ham.' The Arabs call it *Mizr* [red mud]. The arts and sciences were very early cultivated here, and maintained a greater degree of perfection for some ages than was found in any other nation. In its ancient glory it is said to have sustained about eight millions of inhabitants, and was the granary of the world. The river Nile runs through it northward to the Mediterranean, and waters it by its wide inundations, which spread fertility over its whole extent. The pyramids of Egypt are above 3000 years old, and stand south-west of Grand Cairo. The largest, that of Cheops, is 474 feet high, and covers a space of about 13 acres. They were the mausoleums or burying-places of the Egyptian kings. A prophecy to Abraham that his posterity should be slaves there, Ge. 15. 13; —its ten plagues: the river turned into blood, Ex. 7. 19;—frogs come on the land, 8. 5;—the dust becomes lice, 16;—swarms of flies, 20;—murrain of the cattle, 9. 1;—boils, 8;—hail, 13;—locusts, 10. 3;—darkness, 12;—death of the first-born, 12. 29;—destruction of the whole army of, 14. 28;—a hymn on the departure of the Israelites from it, Ex. xv.; Ps. cxiv.;—Ham's posterity in, mentioned, Ps. 78. 51; 105. 23, 27;—its ruin foretold, Is. 19. 1, &c.;—favour to be shown to it in the latter days, 18, &c.;—to be conquered by the Assyrians, 20. 1;—the Israelites threatened for their confidence in it, 30. 1; 31. 1;—its ruin again foretold, Je. 44. 30; 46. 1;—its desolation for forty years, Eze. 29. 8;—given to Nebuchadnezzar as a reward for his services at Tyrus, 17; 32. 11;—its desolation, 30. 1; 31. 1, 18;—a lamentation over it, 32. 1, &c.;—how to be punished if the inhabitants do not send to worship at Jerusalem, Zec. 14. 18;—the holy family's flight into, Mat. 2. 13–20. It is now a fief under viceroys of the Turkish empire. The whole land is crowded with relics of antiquity. The population is about 3½ millions; a considerable portion of them are Christians and Jews. The Christians are called *Copts*.

Egypt, River of, (1) *The Nile*, as in Ge. 15. 18, where the Hebrew word is *nahar*, 'river.' The Nile was thus the southern border of the land given in covenant promise to Abraham.—(2) *Wady el-Arish*, as in Nu. 34. 5; Jos. 15. 4; 2 Ch. 7. 8, where the Hebrew is *nakhal*, 'a torrent-bed;' this was the southern border of the land possessed by the twelve tribes.

Egyptians, Pharaoh sends them to Joseph for food, Ge. 41. 55;—accounted it an abomination to eat with the Hebrews, 43. 32;—

pursued the Israelites, Ex.14.9;—drowned in the Red Sea, 27;—when to be received into the congregation, De.23.8;—Jews forbidden to form an alliance with, Is.30.2; 31.1; 36.6.

Ehud, ē'hud [union], a Benjamite, one of the judges of Israel, delivers from the oppression of the Moabites, Ju.3.15.

Ekron, ek'ron [eradication], the most northern of the five cities of the Philistines, situated in the plain between Azotus and Jamnia, Jos.13.3;—taken by the tribe of Judah, Ju.1.18;—its inhabitants, afraid of the ark of God, send it away, 1 Sa.5.10;—Baalzebub the god of, 2 Ki.1.2;—its ruin foretold, Zep.2.4. Now *Akîr*, 5 miles southwest of Ramleh.

Elah, ē'lah [terebinth or oak], (1) The king of Israel, succeeds Baasha, 1 Ki.16.6;—murdered by Zimri, 10.—(2) The valley in which David slew Goliath, 1 Sa.17.2, 19; 21.9.

Elam, ē'lam [age], (1) The eldest son of Shem, and father of the Elamites, Ge.10.22;—his descendants to be conquered, Je.49.34;—to be restored, 39.—(2) A country south of Assyria, and east of Persia proper, peopled by the descendants of Shem, Ge.10.22. Its capital was called Susa. The name Elam was at one time given to the whole of Persia. It was called *Susiana* by the Greeks and Romans.

Elath, or ELOTH, ē'lath [trees, terebinths], a seaport town on the eastern gulf of the Red Sea, near to which the Israelites passed, De.2.8;—taken by David, and held in the days of Solomon as a place of commerce, 2 Ch.8.17;—after being retaken by the Edomites, it was again taken and built by Azariah, 2 Ki.14.22.

Eldad, ĕl'dad [favoured of God], and MEDAD, two of the seventy elders of Israel, being divinely endued with a spirit of prophecy, Nu.11.26.

Elders, aged men, seventy chosen by Moses as his assistants, Nu.11.16;—the magistrates, heads of the people, and rulers, so called among the Jews, Ge.50.7; 1 Sa.16.4; 2 Ki.6.32; Eze.8.1;—rabbis or teachers, Mar.7.3-5.

Elders, or PRESBYTERS, *in the New Testament church*, a title assumed by the apostles, 1 Pe.5.1; 2 Jn.1; 3 Jn.1;—given to the pastors, teachers, and rulers of Christian churches, their qualifications and duty, Ac.11.30; 14.23; 15.4, 6; 16.4; 20.17; 1 Ti.3.1; 5.1, 19; Tit.1.5; 1 Pe.5.1;—symbolical, Re.4.4,10; 5.5-8,14; 7.11,13; 11.16.

Elealeh, ĕl-e'a-leh [whither God has ascended], an Amorite city east of Jordan;—Moses gave it to the tribe of Reuben, Nu.32.37;—was ravaged by the Assyrians and the Chaldeans, Is.15.4; Je.48.34;—now *El-Al*, two miles north of Heshbon.

Eleazar, ĕl-e-ā'zar [God the helper], (1) Son of Aaron, and his successor in the office of high-priest, Nu.20.26;—he and Joshua divided the land, 34.17;—died, Jos.24.33.—(2) The son of Dodo the Ahohite, and the second of the three most eminent of David's thirty-seven heroes, 2 Sa.23.9; 1 Ch.11.12.

Elect, is spoken of Christ, Is.42.1; Mat.12.18;—of good angels, 1 Ti.5.21;—of the Israelites as a nation, De.7.6;—of individuals to worldly advantages, 1 Sa.10.24; Ro.9.11;—of such as are chosen of God in Christ to eternal life, Tit.1.1;—'the elect,' Mat.24.22;—'his elect,' Mar.13.27;—'his own elect,' Lu.18.7;—'God's elect,' Ro.8.33; Col.3.12.

Election, God's purpose of mercy, by which he chose some of our guilty race, in Christ, to everlasting life;—it is eternal, Ep.1.4; 3.11; 2 Th.2.13;—sovereign, Ep.1.6,11; 2 Ti.1.9;—personal, Mat.20.23; 25.34; Ac.22.14; 2 Ti.2.19;—unconditional on their part, 2 Ti.1.9; Ro.8.28; 9.11; 11.5,6;—immutable, and certain of accomplishment to every one who is chosen, Ro.8.29,30;—it is in Christ, Ep.1.4;—it is to holiness as the means, and salvation as the end, Ro.8.29; Ep.1.4; 2.10; 5.27; 1 Th.5.9. *See* PREDESTINATION.

El-Elohe-Israel, ĕl-el-ō'hā-is'ra-el [God, the God of Israel], the name given by Jacob to the altar he built near Shechem, Ge.33.18-20.

Elements, simple bodies of the material universe; and applied in 2 Pe.3.10, to denote the component parts of which this material world is formed. Used in Ga.4.3,9 as a designation of the ceremonial law, and spoken of as *elements of the world*, because temporary, and destined to pass away;—the alphabet of the letters, or first principles of knowledge, Col.4.8 (*margin*);—rendered 'rudiments,' Col.2.8,20.

Elephant, the largest of all land animals, supposed by some to be referred to in 1 Ki.10.22; 2 Ch.9.21; where 'ivory,' *i.e. elephant's tooth*, is mentioned.

Elhanan, ĕl-ha'nan [God-favoured], a distinguished warrior, the brother of Goliath, 2 Sa.21.19.

Eli, ē'lī [exalted], high-priest of the Jews when the ark was in Shiloh, 1 Sa.1.3,9;—he succeeded Samson also as judge in Israel, which office he held for forty years, 4.18;—he reproves Hannah, who was praying for a child, 1.12;—the sins of his sons, 2.12;—a prophecy against his house, 27;—his sons slain, 4.11;—his death, 18.

Eli, ē'lī [my God], Mat.27.46. *See* ELOI.

Eliakim, e-lī'ā-kim [whom God raiseth up], (1) The son of Hilkiah, sent by Hezekiah to the prophet Isaiah, 2 Ki.19.2;—a prediction of his greatness, Is.22.20-23.—(2) The

son and successor of Josiah, king of Judah, 2 Ch. 36.4;—called Jehoiakim, 2 Ki. 23. 34; 2 Ch. 36.4.

Eliasaph, e-li'ā-saf [whom the Lord has added], the son of Deuel or Reuel, prince of the tribe of Gad, Nu. 10.20.

Eliezer, el-i-e'zer [help of God], (1) 'Of Damascus,' the pious steward of Abraham's household, Ge. 15.2;—sent to Mesopotamia for a wife to Isaac, 24.2;—his godly conduct and success, 12-67.—(2) The son of Moses, Ex. 18.4; 1 Ch. 23.15.—(3) The son of Zichri, commanded four hundred and twenty thousand men, 1 Ch. 27. 16.—(4) The son of Dodavah, a prophet, foretold the destruction of Jehoshaphat's fleet, 2 Ch. 20.37.

Elihu, el-ī'hū [my God is Jehovah], one of Job's friends who visited him in his distress; his speeches, Job xxxii.-xxxvii.

Elijah, el-ī'jah [my God is Jehovah], 'the Tishbite,' a native of Gilead, a prophet of great renown, foretells a drought, 1 Ki. 17.1; —fed by ravens, 6;—visits a widow at Zarephath, 9;—raises her son to life, 22;—sent to meet Ahab, 18. 1;—his contest with the prophets of Baal, 21;—brings rain, 45; —threatened by Jezebel, he goes to Horeb, 19. 9;—sends to anoint Jehu, 16;—calls Elisha, 19;—denounces judgments against Ahab and Jezebel for taking the vineyard of Naboth, 21.17;—reproves Ahaziah for sending to consult Baalzebub, 2 Ki. 1.4;—brings fire from heaven on his soldiers, 10. 12;—divides the river Jordan, 2.8;—goes to heaven in a chariot of fire, 11;—promised to return before the great day of God, Mal. 4.5;—this referring to John the Baptist, as seen, Mat. 11.14; Mar. 9.11; and the reason of the designation thus given to John assigned, Lu. 1.17;—John the Baptist so called, Mat. 17.12,13.

Elim, ē'lim [trees], the second station of the Israelites after crossing the Red Sea, Ex. 15.27.

Elimelech, el-ĭm'e-lek [my God king], a Bethlehemite, the husband of Naomi, driven by famine into the land of Moab, Ru. 1.1.

Eliphalet, e-lif'a-let [God is his deliverance], (1) One of David's sons born in Jerusalem, 2 Sa. 5. 16; 1 Ch. 3. 6;—called Elpalet, 1 Ch. 14.7.—(2) Son of Ahasbai, one of David's mighty men, 2 Sa. 23.34.

Eliphaz, el'ī-faz [strength of my God], a Temanite, one of Job's friends, whose speeches were against him, Job 4.1; v. xv. xxii.

Elisabeth, el-is'a-beth [the oath of God], the wife of Zacharias and the mother of John the Baptist, her character, Lu. 1.5;—her song when saluted by Mary, 42, &c.

Elisha, el-ī'sha [God's salvation], the son of Shaphat of Abel-meholah, the disciple and successor of Elijah in the prophetic office, follows Elijah, 1 Ki. 19. 19;—sees him ascend to heaven, 2 Ki. 2.11;—divides the river Jordan, 14;—restores the unwholesome water at Jericho, 21;—mocked by young men, who are destroyed by bears, 24;—procures water for the army of Jehoshaphat, 3.20;—multiplies the widow's oil, 4.1;—procures a son for the good Shunammite, 14;—raises him to life, 32;—cures the deadly pottage at Gilgal, 38;—feeds an hundred men with twenty loaves, 42;—cures Naaman of leprosy, 5.14;—transfers it to Gehazi, 27;—makes iron to swim, 6.6; —discloses the secret counsels of the King of Syria, 8;—an army sent to seize him smitten with blindness, 13;—promises plenty in a siege of Samaria, 7.1;—prophesies to Hazael at Damascus, 8.7;—sends to anoint Jehu king of Israel, 9.1;—foretells Joash's three victories, 13.14;—writes to Jehoram, 2 Ch. 21. 12;—a dead man comes to life on being put into his sepulchre, 2 Ki. 13.21;—died at the age of ninety years, during sixty of which he prophesied, 20.

Elishama, el-ish'a-ma [whom God has heard], the name of several persons, Nu. 1.10; 2 Sa. 5.16; Je. 36.12.

Elishaphat, el-ish'a-fat [my God judgeth], one of Jehoiada's captains, 2 Ch. 23.1.

Elisheba, el-ish'e-ba [God is her oath], the daughter of Amminadab, Nu. 2.3, and wife of Aaron, Ex. 6.23.

Elizaphan, el-iz'a-fan [whom God has protected], the son of Uzziel, and chief of the house of the Kohathites, Nu. 3. 30;—he and his brother carry the dead bodies of Nadab and Abihu to their graves, Le. 10.4.

Elkanah, el-ka'nah [God possesses], father of Samuel, 1 Sa. 1.1;—his peculiar regard for his wife Hannah, 5.

Elkosh, el'kosh [God my bow], the birthplace of the prophet Nahum, Na. 1.1.

Ellasar, el'a-sar [the oak of Assyria], a kingdom in Asia, whose king Arioch was one of the allies of Chedorlaomer, Ge. 14. 1,9.

Elm, Ho. 4.13; elsewhere rendered *oak*.

Elnathan, el-nā'than [God's gift], was sent to bring the prophet Urijah from Egypt, Je. 26.22;—opposed the burning of Jeremiah's prophecies, 36.12.

Eloi, ē'loy [my God], a Syro-Chaldaic word, Mar. 15.34.

Elon, ē'lon [oak], (1) A judge of Israel, Ju. 12.11.—(2) A city of Dan, Jos. 19.43, probably the same as *Elon-Beth-Hanan*, 1 Ki. 4.9.

Eloquent, fluent and elegant speech, Ex. 4.10; Is. 3.3; Ac. 18.24.

El-Paran, el-pā'ran [the oak of Paran], a tree in the wilderness of Paran, Ge. 14.6.

Eltekeh, el-tē'keh [God its fear], a city of Dan, Jos.19.44; 21.23.

Elul, ē'lul, the sixth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, and twelfth of the civil year, beginning with the new moon of September, Ne.6.15. Probably derived from a root which means 'to glean,' 'to cut off' the latest grapes.

Eluzai, e-lū'za-ī [God is my strength], an officer of king David, 1 Ch.12.5.

Elymas, el'e-mas [a wise man], a name applied to a Jew called Bar-Jesus, Ac.13. 6-11. *See* BAR-JESUS.

Elzabad, el'zā-bad [the dowry of God], an officer of king David, 1 Ch.12.12.

Embalming of dead bodies much practised by the Egyptians. It was practised also by the Hebrews in the case of Jacob, Ge. 50.2; and Joseph, 26. Asa's grave was 'filled with sweet odours and divers kinds of spices,' 2 Ch.16.14. The body of Christ also was embalmed, Jn. 19. 39, 40; the spices, &c., were, however, only applied to his body externally, as was oft done to the dead, instead of regular embalming.

Embassies, or public messengers sent, from Jacob to Esau, Ge.32.3;—from Moses to the king of Edom, Nu.20.14;—from Jephtha to the Ammonites, Ju. 11. 12;—from David to Hanun, 2 Sa.10.2;—from Sennacherib to Hezekiah, Is.36.2.

Embolden, bold or daring, Job 16.3; 1 Co. 8.10.

Embrace, to hold fondly in the arms, Ge. 29.13; 33.4; Ac.20.1; He.11.13.

Embroidered, decorated with needlework, Ex.28.39; 35.35; 38.23.

Emerald, a precious stone of a green colour, of the species of *beryl,* and in hardness next to the ruby, Ex.28.18; Eze.27.16; Re. 4.3; 21.19.

Emerods, a disease, the older form of the word *hemorrhoids* or *piles,* threatened to the disobedient Jews, De.28.27;—inflicted on the men of Ashdod, 1 Sa. 5. 6, 9, 12.

Emims, ē'mims [terrors], a warlike people, and of gigantic stature, who inhabited the east borders of Canaan; smitten by Chedorlaomer, Ge.14.5;—the Moabites dispossessed them, De.2.10,11.

Eminent, high, above others, Eze. 16. 24, 39; 17.22.

Emmanuel, em'man-ū-el, Mat.1. 23. *See* IMMANUEL.

Emmaus, em-mā'us [hot springs], a village 'threescore furlongs,' or about 7½ miles distant from Jerusalem, memorable for Christ's interview with two of his disciples on their way thither, Lu.24.13.

Emmor, em'mor, the same as Hamor, father of Shechem, Ac.7.16.

Empire, a large dominion, Es.1.20.

Empty, void, not full, Ge.31.42; 41.27; Na. 2.10; Mat.12.44; Mar.12.3.

Emulation, striving to excel in what is good, Ro.11.14;—in what is evil, Ga.5.20.

Enam, ē'nam [the double spring], a city in the lowlands of Judah, Jos.15.34.

Encamp, to form a camp, Ex. 14. 2; Nu.1. 50; Ps.27.3; Zec.9.8.

Encountered, provoked to dispute, Ac.17. 18.

Encourage, to animate, De. 1. 38; 2 Ch.31. 4; Ps.64.5.

Endor, en'dor [fountain of Dor, *i.e.* of the age], a city in the tribe of Manasseh, 4 miles south of Mount Tabor;—memorable for the account given of the witch of, 1 Sa. 28. 7;—it is now called *Endûr.*

Endow, or ENDUE, to give a dowry or portion, Ex.22.16; Ge.30.20; Lu.24.49; Ja.3.13.

Endure, to undergo, Ge.33.14; Mat.24.13; He.12.7.

Eneglaim, ĕn-eg-lā'im [the fountain of calves], a well or town on the Dead Sea, opposite to Engedi, mentioned only in Eze.47. 10; probably the same as Eglaim, in Is.15.8. Supposed by some to be identical with *Ain-Ajlah* at the north end of the Dead Sea.

Enemies, their cattle to be brought to them if found astray, Ex. 23. 4;—their misfortunes not to be rejoiced at, Job 31. 29; Ps. 35. 13; Pr. 24. 17;—their death not to be wished for, 1 Ki.3.11;—mourn, and be concerned for them, Ps. 35. 13;—trust in God for deliverance from, Ezr.8.31; Ps.18.48;—Christ prayed for, Lu. 23. 34;—good to be done for their evil, 25. 21; Mat.5.44; Lu.6. 27,35; Ro.12.14,20.

Engaged, promised, Je.30.21.

Engedi, en-ge'di [the fountain of a kid], originally called *Hazazon-Tamar,* 2 Ch. 20. 2;—the name of a city on the east side of the Dead Sea, about 30 miles southeast of Jerusalem, given to the tribe of Judah, Jos. 15. 62;—here David was an exile, 1 Sa. 24. 1;—here the allied army, which came against Jehoshaphat, encamped, 2 Ch. 20. 2. Celebrated for the excellence of its vineyards, Ca.1.14.

Engines, warlike instruments for throwing stones, 2 Ch.26.15; Eze.26.9.

Engrave, letters or figures cut on stone, Ex.28.11; Zec.3.9; 2 Co.3.7.

Enhakkore, en-hăk'ko-re [the fountain of the crier], the spring of Lehi, where Samson was miraculously supplied with water, Ju.15.19.

Enjoy, to feel with pleasure, Jos. 1. 15;—to have in abundance, He.11.25.

Enlarge, to increase or render more wide, Ge.9.27; Ps.119.32; Mat.23.5.

Enlighten, to give light or instruct, Ps.18. 28; 19.8; Ep.1.18; He.6.4.

Enmishpat, en-mish'pat [fountain of judgment], the same as Kadesh, Ge.14.7.

Enmity, bitter and deep-rooted hatred, put

between the seed of the woman and the serpent, Ge. 3. 15;—the *carnal*, or fleshly and unrenewed mind is, against God, Ro. 8. 7;—the friendship of the world is, Ja. 4. 4;—applied to the ceremonial law, as a cause of enmity between Jews and Gentiles, and said to be slain by Christ, Ep.2. 14–16.

Enoch, ē'nok [dedicated], (1) A son of Cain, Ge.4.17.—(2) The son of Jared, and father of Methuselah, Ge. 5. 18;—walked with God, 22;—God took him, 24;—was translated to heaven without dying, He.11.5;—prophesied, Jude 14.—(3) A city built by Cain, Ge.4.17,18.

Enos, ē'nos [man, multitude], the son of Seth, Ge.4.26;—the father of Cainan, or Canaan, 5.9.

Enquire, to search or ask, Ge. 25. 22; Ps. 27.4; Is.21.12; Mat.10.11; Ac.9.11.

Enrich, to make rich, 1 Sa.17.25; Eze.27.33; 1 Co.1.5; 2 Co.9.11.

Enrogel, en-rō'gel [fountain of the secret, or fuller's fountain], a spring on the south-east of Jerusalem, in the valley of the Kidron, Jos.15.7;18.16;—Adonijah's coronation at, 1 Ki.1.9.

Ensample, an example, 1 Co.10.11; Phi.3. 17; 2 Th.3.9; 2 Pe.2.6.

Enshemesh, ĕn-shē'mesh [the well of the sun], the name of a fountain, between Jerusalem and Jericho, Jos. 15. 7; 18.17.

Ensign, Ps. 74. 4; Is. 5. 26; Zec. 9. 16. *See* BANNER.

Ensnare, to bring into sin or bondage, Job 34.30.

Ensue, to follow, 1 Pe.3.11.

Entappuah, en-tap'pū-ah [spring of Tappuah, or of an apple], a place in the tribe of Manasseh, Jos.17.7.

Enterprise, an undertaking, Job 5.12.

Entertain, to be hospitable, He.13.2.

Entice, to allure or attract, Ex.20.16; De. 13.6; Ju.14.15; 2 Ch.18.19,20; Pr. 1. 10; Ja. 1.14.

Enticers to Vice to be avoided, Pr.1.10.

Entire, whole, undivided, Ja.1.4.

Entrance, a passage, invitation, Ju. 1. 24, 25; Ps.119.130; 1 Th.2.1; 2 Pe.1.11.

Entry, the act of entrance, or place by which persons enter, 2 Ki.16.16; 1 Ch.9.19; 2 Ch.4.22; Je.38.14; 43.9; Pr.8.3.

Environ, to surround, Jos.7.9.

Envy, vexation at another's excellence or success, condemned, Job 5.2; Ps.37. 1; Pr. 3. 31; 14. 30; 23. 17; 24.19; 27.4; Ro. 13. 13; 1 Co.3.3; Ga.5.21; Ja.3.14; 5.9; 1 Pe.2.1;—leads to every evil work, Ja.3.16.

——, examples of: Cain, Ge. 4. 5;—the Philistines, Ge.26.14;—Rachel, 30.1;—Joseph's brethren, 37.4,11;—Korah, &c., Nu. 16. 1, &c.;—Saul, 1 Sa.18.8;—Haman, Es. 5.9;—princes of Babylon, Da.6.3,4;—chief priests, Mar.15.10.

Epaphras, ep'a-fras, a native of Colosse, and a faithful preacher there, Col.1.7; 4. 12;—Paul's fellow-prisoner at Rome, Phile. 23.

Epaphroditus, e-păf-ro-dī'tus [belonging to Aphrodite or Venus], a disciple of Philippi, sent to Paul at Rome, Phi. 2. 25; 4. 18.

Epenetus, e-pe-nē'tus [laudable], one of those who first embraced the gospel in Achaia, Ro.16.5.

Ephah, ē'fah [gloom], (1) The eldest of the five sons of Midian, Ge.25.4.—(2) A place called by his name, which abounded with camels and dromedaries, Is.60.6.

Ephah, ē'fah [measure], (in the original a different word from the preceding), a measure for grain, containing 10 omers=$1\frac{1}{10}$ English bushel, equivalent in capacity to the *bath* for liquids, Ex.16.36; 1 Sa.17.17.

Ephes-Dammim, ē-fes-dam'im [end of blood], the place where the Philistines were encamped when Goliath was slain, 1 Sa.17. 1;—called *Pas-Dammim* in 1 Ch. 11.13.

Ephesians, e-fē'zhĭ-ans, inhabitants of Ephesus, Ac.19.28,34,35;—epistle to the, written by Paul about the commencement of his imprisonment at Rome, at the same time as that to the Colossians, about A.D. 62.

Ephesus, ef'fe-sus, the capital of Ionia, and in the time of the Romans of the entire province of Asia. It was situated on the south of the river Cayster, about 23 miles north of Miletus, and 40 south of Smyrna. It was chiefly famed for a magnificent temple of Diana. This is said to have been 425 feet long and 220 broad. Its roof was supported by 127 pillars, 60 feet high, 27 of which were curiously carved, and the rest polished. It was burned on the same day Socrates was poisoned, viz. 200 years before Christ. It was rebuilt with more splendour; it was destroyed by an earthquake nineteen years after Christ, but it was soon rebuilt again. It had been seven or eight times destroyed before Pliny wrote. The ruins of the temple have recently been explored, and several sculptured pilasters, &c., from it have been deposited in the British Museum. First visited by Paul when on his second missionary journey, Ac. 18. 18–28. He came a second time to, 19.1;—here he preached three years, 20.31;—magical books burned on the reception of the gospel, 19.19;—tumult raised here against him by Demetrius, 19.23;—fought with beasts at, or was opposed by brutal men, 1 Co. 15. 32;—the angel or minister of the church at, addressed, Re. 2. 1, &c. The city is now in utter ruin. Its site is occupied by the Turkish village *Ayasaluk*.

Ephod, ĕ'fod [something girt], a sacred vestment in the form of an upper garment, worn by the priests. There were two kinds, that of plain linen, for the ordinary priests, 1 Sa.22.18; 2 Sa.6.14; and that of the high-priest, which was richly embroidered;—it is described, Ex.28.6; 39.2; —its robe, 22.

Ephphatha, ĕf'fa-thah, a Syro-Chaldaic word, meaning *be opened*, Mar.7.34.

Ephraim, ĕf'ra-im or ē'fra-im [double fruitfulness], (1) Younger son of Joseph, born, Ge.41.52;—preferred to Manasseh, 48.19; —his descendants, 1 Ch.7.20,28;—his sons defeated by the men of Gath, 21.—(2) A city about ten miles north of Jerusalem, Jn.11.54.

——— (GATE OF), one of the gates of Jerusalem, 2 Ki.14.13; 2 Ch.25.23;—*the wood of*, the forest in the east of Jordan in which Absalom was killed, 2 Sa.18.6.

Ephraimites, ĕ'fra-mites, their possessions were in the very centre of Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean to the Jordan, Jos.16.1, &c.; 17.14; 1 Ch.7.28;—defeated by the Gileadites, Ju.12.5;—threatened for their pride, Is.28.1, &c.

Ephratah, ĕf'ra-tah [fruit, posterity], (1) A city of Judah (Ru.4.11; Ps.132.6), elsewhere called *Ephrath* and *Bethlehem*, Ge.48.7; 35.16,19. Mi.5.1.—(2) The wife of Caleb, 1 Ch.2.19,50; 4.4.

Ephron, ĕ'fron [fawn-like], (1) A range of hills on the northern boundary of Judah, Jos.15.9.—(2) A Hittite who generously offered Abraham a field for a burying-place, Ge.23.8.

Epicureans, ep-e-kū're-ans, a sect of Gentile philosophers, followers of Epicurus, an Athenian philosopher (died B.C. 271), who maintained that the world was made, not by God, but by the fortuitous concourse of atoms, that God interferes not in its government, that the soul dies with the body, that there are no angels, and that pleasure is the chief good, Ac.7.18.

Epistles, or letters, written by the apostles to the churches, or to particular individuals, are *twenty-one* in number, beginning with Romans and ending with Jude, Ro.16.22; 1 Co.5.9; Col.4.16, &c.; 14 were written by Paul, 1 by James, 2 by Peter, 3 by John, and 1 by Jude.

Equal, like another, uniform, just, Ps.17.2; 55.13; Mat.20.12; Col.4.1; Re.21.16.

Equity, or justice, the great rule of it, Le.19.18; Mat.7.12; 22.39; Ro.13.8; Ja.2.8.

Er [watchful], the eldest son of Judah by Bath-Shuah, a Canaanitess, Ge.38.37; 46.12.

Erastus, e-răs'tus [beloved], 'the chamberlain of the city' of Corinth, converted by Paul, Ac.19.22; Ro.16.23.

Erech, ē'rek [length], a city of Chaldea, built by Nimrod, east of the Tigris, Ge.10.10. It was probably the city of the Archevites, Ezr.4.9.

Erect, to build or rear, Ge.33.20.

Errand, a message, Ge.24.33; Ju.3.19; 2 Ki.9.5.

Error, a mistake, Ec.5.6;—false doctrines, 1 Jn.4.6;—sins, Ps.19.12; He.9.7.

Esar-Haddon, ē'sar-hăd'don [gift of fire], king of Assyria, the son and successor of Sennacherib, 2 Ki.19.37; Is.37.38.

Esau, ē'saw [hairy], the son of Isaac, and brother of Jacob, born, Ge.25.25;—sells his birthright for red pottage, whence he is called Edom (red), 30.32;—meets Jacob, 33.1, &c.;—his wives and descendants, 36.1, &c.; 1 Ch.1.35.

Escape, to get out of danger, Ps.56.7;Mat.23.33; Ro.2.3;—those who neglect Christ's great salvation cannot, He.2.3; 12.25.

Eschew, to shun, as Job did, evil, Job 1.1; —and as all must do who love life, and desire to see good, Ps.34.12,13; 37.27,28; Is.1.16,17; 1 Pe.3.10,11.

Esek, ē'sek [contention], the name of a well dug by Isaac's herdsmen in the valley of Gerar, Ge.26.20.

Esh-Baal, ĕsh'bā-al [man of Baal], the fourth son of King Saul, 1 Ch.8.33; 9.39. The same as *Ishbosheth*, 1 Sa.31.2; comp. 2 Sa.2.8.

Eshcol, ĕsh'kŏl [a bunch of grapes], (1) A chief of the Amorites, one of Abraham's allies, Ge.14.24.—(2) A valley near Hebron from which the spies brought a bunch of grapes, which required two men to carry, Nu.13.24; 32.9; De.1.24.

Eshtaol, ĕsh'ta-ol [narrow pass], a city in the low country of Judah, Jos.15.33;—near to it Samson was born and buried, Ju.13.2; 16.31.

Eshtemoa, or ESHTEMOH, esh-tĕm'o-ah [obedience], a town in the mountains of Judah; assigned to the priests, Jos.15.50; 21.14;—a present of the spoils taken from the Amalekites sent by David to the inhabitants of, 1 Sa.30.28.

Esli, ĕs'li, mentioned in the genealogy of Christ, Lu.3.25;—probably identical with Elioenai, 1 Ch.3.23,24.

Espousals, a contract to enter into marriage, Ca.3.11; Je.2.2.

Espouse. *See* BETROTH.

Espy, to discover unexpectedly, Ge.42.27; —to inspect narrowly, Jos.14.7;—to contemplate, Je.48.19.

Esrom, ĕs'rom, Greek form of *Hazeron* [walled in], (1 Ch.2.5), Mat.1.3; Lu.3.33.

Establish, to fix, 1 Ki.9.5;—to confirm, Nu.30.13;—to appoint, Ps.119.38;—to ratify, He.10.9.

Estate, condition, Ge.43.7;—place, Da.11.7, 20;—applied to persons of power and wealth, Mar.6.21.

Esteem, to value or judge, Job 36.19; Ps. 119.128; Is.53.4; Phi.2.3; 1 Th.5.13.

Esther, ĕs'ter [star], called also *Hadassah* [myrtle], (Es.2.7), the daughter of Abihail, the uncle of Mordecai, obtains favour, Es. 2.15;—made queen, 17;—appoints a fast, 4.15;—favourably received by the king, 5.1;—invites Haman the Agagite to a feast, 5.8;—asks her own life and that of her people, 7.3;—accuses Haman, 5.

——— (Book of), author not known, contains account of events in the history of the Jews in Persia in the time of Ahasuerus, the Xerxes of Greek history, the son and successor of Darius.

Estimate, to put a value or price on a thing, Le.27.14;—*estimation*, the valuing or the price, Le.5.15; 27.2,3; Nu.18.16.

Estranged, alienated, or turned away as strangers; the wicked are, from God, Job 19.13; Ps.58.3; Eze.14.5.

Etam, ē'tam [eyrie], (1) A town in the tribe of Judah probably not far from Bethlehem, was fortified by Rehoboam, 2 Ch. 11.6.—(2) A place in Simeon, 1 Ch.4.32;—*rock of*, to which Samson retired after the slaughter of the Philistines, Ju.15.8,11.

Eternal, Everlasting, sometimes denotes a long but limited time;—continuance of the ceremonial law, Le. 16. 34;—the promise of Canaan for a possession, Ge.17.8;—when applied to God, it means always duration without beginning or end, Ge.21. 33; De.33.27; Is.40.28;—the never-ending bliss of heaven, and the torments of hell, Mat.25.46; Mar.10.30; 2 Th.1.9;—*life*, Da. 12.2; Mat.19.16; Jn.3.15, &c.

Etham, ē'tham [boundary of the sea], the second station of the Israelites on leaving Egypt, Ex.13.20.

Ethan, ēth'an [perpetuity], the Ezrahite (Ps.89. title), one of the wisest men of his age, except Solomon, 1 Ki.4.31;—several psalms were written by him, and, among the rest, the eighty-ninth;—he was one of the principal masters of the temple music, 1 Ch.15.17.

Ethanim, ĕth'a-nim [perennial streams], one of the months of the Jewish calendar, so called because the brooks were then full from the autumnal rains, 1 Ki.8.2;—called *Tisri* after the captivity.

Ethbaal, eth-bā'al [with Baal], a king of Sidon and father of Jezebel, Ahab's wife, 1 Ki.16.31.

Ethiopia, ē-thē-ō'pï-a [blackness, region of burned faces], an extensive country of Africa, southward of Egypt; comprehending Northern Abyssinia, Nubia, Sennaar, and Kordofan. It is bounded by the Red Sea on the east, the Lybian Desert on the west, and the highlands of Abyssinia on the south. It was known to the Hebrews by the name of *Cush*, and is generally so called in Scripture, Ge. 16. 6–8; 1 Ch. 1. 8–10; Is.11.11;—complexion of its people, Je. 13. 23;—merchandise of, Is.45.14;—Moses found a wife of, Nu.12.1;—Zerah, king of, 2 Ch. 14.9–15;—Candace, queen of, her treasurer baptized, Ac. 8. 27–29;—Ebed-Melech the Ethiopian befriended Jeremiah, Je. 38. 7–13; 39. 15–18;—its conversion to God foretold, Ps.68.31; 87.4; Is.45.14.

Eubulus, eū-bū'lus [good in counsel], a Christian at Rome, a convert of Paul, 2 Ti.4.21.

Eucharist, a scriptural name in the original Greek (Lu.22.19; 1 Co.11.24); meaning the *giving of thanks*. *See* Lord's Supper.

Eunice, eū'ne-se [good victory], the mother of Timothy, distinguished for her faith, 2 Ti.1.5;—by birth a Jewess, but married to a Gentile, Ac.16.1.

Eunuchs, God prohibited such from his congregation, De.23.1;—a promise to those who keep his Sabbaths, Is.56.4;—different kinds mentioned, Mat.19.12;—conversion of one from Ethiopia, Ac.8.27, &c.

Euodias, eū-ō'di-as [a good journey], a female disciple at Philippi, Phi.4.2.

Euphrates, eū-frā'tes, the largest and most important of all the rivers of Western Asia. Its most frequent name in Scripture is 'the river,' 1 Ki.4.21; Ezr.4.10,16; Ps.72.8; Ex. 23. 31. It is also called 'the great river,' De.1.7; Jos.1.4. It has two sources in the mountains of Armenia. The western, called *Kara-su* (black river), after flowing 270 miles, joins the eastern, called the *Murad*, at a point about 400 miles from its source. These two tributaries thus united form the Euphrates, properly so called. After many windings it is united with the Tigris at *Kurnah*, and at length falls into the Persian Gulf. Its entire course is about 1500 miles. It is navigable for large vessels as far up as Bassora. It flowed through ancient Babylon. Like the Nile it overflows its banks at certain seasons of the year, which renders a great part of the country exceedingly fertile;—flows in the garden of Eden, Ge.2.14;—a boundary of the country possessed by the Israelites, 15.18; De.11.24; Jos.1.4; 2Sa.8.3;—a symbol of the Assyrian power, Is.8.7;—a girdle hidden near it a type of the captivity, Je.13.1;—four angels loosed from it, Re.9.14;—the sixth angel pours his vial into it, 16.12.

Euroclydon, eū-rok'lĕ-don [south-east billow], a wind prevalent in the Mediterranean Sea, and dangerous to ships, from its partaking of the qualities of a whirlwind, Ac.27.14.

Eutychus, eū-te'kus [of good fortune], a young man of Troas who from sleeping while Paul preached, falls down dead, and is restored to life, Ac.20.5–12.

Evangelists [gospellers, publishers of glad tidings], an order in the Christian church, next in order to the apostles; such as Philip the deacon, Timothy, Mark, Titus, Silas, &c., Ac.21.8;—appointed by Christ, Ep. 4. 11;—their duty, 12; 2 Ti. 4. 5;—the authors of the canonical Gospels so called.

Eve, ēve [life or living], the name given by Adam to the first woman, his wife, as the progenitor of the human family, Ge.3.20; 4. 1;—her creation, 2. 21, 22;—given to Adam for a help meet, 23;—deceived by the serpent, 3.1–6;—her punishment, 16;—receives her name, 20;—mentioned by an apostle, 2 Co.11.3; 1 Ti.2.13.

Evening, the period following sunset with which the Jewish day began, Ge.1.5; Mar. 13. 35;—the Jews reckoned two evenings—the first beginning at sunset, and the second beginning with the darkness;—hence the phrase 'between the two evenings,' Ex.12.6; 30.8 (margin).

Ever. *For ever* frequently means only a stated time, Ge.49.26; Ex.12.24; 1 Ki.8.13; 2 Ki.21.7; 2 Ch.7.16; Ps.49.11; Ec.1.4; Je. 17.25; Phile.15.

Everlasting, without end, Ge. 21. 33; Ex. 40. 15; Ps. 24. 7; 112. 6; Is. 9. 6; 60.19; Mat. 18.8; 25.46.

Evermore, eternally, De.28.29; 2 Sa.22.51; Ps.16.11; 89.28; Jn.6.34; He.7.28.

Evidence, witness or testimony, Je.32.10, 11,14,26; He.11.1.

Evident, plain, fully proved, Job 6.28; Ga. 3.11; Phi.1.28; He.7.14,15.

Evil-Merodach, ē'vil-me-rō'dak [prince of Merodach], the son and successor (B.C. 561) of Nebuchadnezzar, liberated Jehoiachim, king of Judah, after a confinement of thirty-seven years, 2 Ki.25.27.

Ewes, female sheep, Ge.21.28,29; Le.14.10; 2 Sa.12.3; Ps.78.71.

Exaction, a demanding more than is due, censured, Ne. 5. 7; 10. 31; Eze.22.12; 45. 9; Mat.18.28; Lu.3.13.

Exactor, a prince, Is. 60. 17;—rendered 'task-master,' Ex. 3. 7;—oppressor, Job 3. 18;—'raiser' of taxes, Da.11.20.

Exalt, to lift up or extol, Ex.15.2; 1 Sa.2. 10; Ps.34.3; 99.5; Mat.23.11; 2 Co.11.20; 1 Pe.5.6.

Exaltation of Christ, his elevation into heaven;—into the throne of glory, Ac.2.33; 5.31;—shall sit in rest at the right hand of God the Father. Ps.110.5;—angels. principalities, power, and dominion, put in subjection to him, Ep.1.20,21;—all are commanded to worship him, Phi. 2. 9;—shall come to judge the world, Ac.17.21.

Examination, a trial or proof, Ac.25.26;—*self-*, commanded, Ps.4.4; La.3.40; Mat.7. 3,5; 1 Co.11.28; 2 Co.13.5; Ga.6.4;—prayer for assistance in, Ps.26.2; 139.23,24;—examples of, Ps.77.6; 119.59.

Example, *good*, to be followed, Lu.10.37; Jn. 8. 39; 1 Co. 4. 16; 11. 1; Phi. 3. 17; 4. 9; 1 Th.1.7; 2 Th.3.9; He.6.12; Ja.5.10.

———, *evil*, to be avoided, 1 Co.10.6; 2 Pe.2.6; Jude 7.

Example of Christ, to be studied and imitated by all his followers, Mat. 11. 29; Jn. 13. 15, 34; Ro. 15. 5; Phi.2.5; He.3.1; 12.2; 1 Pe. 2. 21; 1 Jn. 2. 6;—in respect of filial duty, Lu.2.51; Jn.19.26,27;—obedience to God, Jn. 4. 34; 9. 4;—zeal for his glory, 2. 17; 8.49,50; 17.4;—fervent devotion, Lu.6. 12; 9.29; 22.44;—resignation to his Father's will, Jn.6.38; 18.11; Lu.22.42;—self-denial, 2 Co. 8. 9;—humility, Phi. 2. 7, 8;—condescension, Mat.8.3,7;—meekness, 11. 29;—compassion, Lu.19.41; Mat.9.36;—firmness in resisting temptation, 4. 1–11; 22. 17;—overcoming the world, Jn.16.33, with 1 Jn. 5. 4, 5;—forgiveness and love of enemies, Lu.23.34; Col.3.13.

Exceed, to surpass or go beyond, De.25.3; 1 Sa.20.41; Mat.5.20; 2 Co.3.9.

Excel, to surpass, to be eminent, Ge.49.4; Ps.103.20; Is.10.10; 1 Co.14.12.

Excess in eating and drinking condemned, Ep.5.18; 1 Pe.4.3,4.

Exchange, to give one thing for another, Ge.47.17; Le.27.10; Mat.16.26.

Exchangers of Money, a kind of bankers, Mat.25.27.

Exclude, to shut out, Ga.4.17; Ro.3.27.

Excommunication, the judicial exclusion, or cutting off from the church, practised among the Israelites for neglecting circumcision, Ge.17.14;—for neglecting the passover, Ex. 12. 15, 19; Nu. 9. 13;—eating of sacrifice in a state of uncleanness, Le.7.20; 22.3;—neglecting the rites of purification, Nu.19.13,20;—keeping the meat of sacrifices beyond the time prescribed, Le.19.8;—sacrificing in other places than that of the national worship, 17. 9;—eating blood or the fat of sacrifices, 7. 25; 17. 10, 14;—neglecting the day of atonement, 23. 29;—imitating the holy oil or incense, Ex.30.33, 38.

———, *Christian*, instituted by our Lord, Mat. 18. 15, 18;—practised and commanded by the apostles, 1 Co. 5. 11; 16. 22; 2 Co.2.2; 2 Th. 3. 14; 1 Ti. 1. 10; Tit.3.10.

Excuses for neglecting duties, the folly of them, 2 Ki. 5. 13; Mat. 22. 5; Lu.12.47; 14. 18; Ro.1.20; Ja.4.17.

Execration, a curse, Je.42.18; 44.12.

Execute, to perform, to put to death, Ex. 12. 12; Nu. 5. 30; Ps. 119. 84; Jn. 5. 27; Ro. 13.4.

Exempted, free from, 1 Ki.15.22.

Exercise, employ, exert, Ps.131.1; Mat.20. 25; Ac.24.16.

Exhort, to incite to a good action, Ac. 2. 40;27.22; 2Co.9.5; Tit.1.9; 2.6,9,15; 1Pe.5.1

Exhortation, an incitement to what is good; the duty of it, Ac.13.15; Ep.5.11; 1 Th.4.18; 2 Th.3.15; He.3.13; 10.24,25.

Exile, one banished from his country, 2 Sa. 15.19; Is.51.14.

Exodus, ex'o-dus [the departure], the second book of Moses, which relates the departure (B.C. 1658) of Israel from Egypt. It embraces the history of the Israelites, from the death of Joseph to the erection of the tabernacle in the wilderness, a period of about 145 years. Ps. lxxviii. and cv. are a devotional commentary on this book.

Exorcists, persons who cast out evil spirits; Jews at Ephesus, Ac.19.13.

Expedient, fit, profitable, Jn.11.50; 16.7; 18.14; 2 Co.8.10; 12.1.

Experience, to try the benefit of it, Ec. 1. 16; 2. 1, &c.;—approval as the result of trial, Ro.5.4.

Experiment, or proof, 2 Co.9.13.

Expert, skilful, dexterous, 1 Ch. 12. 33, 35; Je.50.9; Ac.26.3.

Expiation, the act of atoning for a crime. *See* ATONEMENT.

Exploits, great actions, achievements, Da. 11.28,32.

Expound, to explain, Ju.14.14; Mar.4.34; —exemplified, Ne. 8. 8; Ac. 18. 26; Lu. 24. 27.

Extinct, extinguished or put out, as the light of a candle, Job 17.1; Is.43.17.

Extol, to praise, Ps.30.1; 68.4; 145.1; Da. 4.37.

Extortion, unjust exaction of money, Eze. 22.12; Mat.23.25;—Christians commanded to have no willing fellowship with those who practise it, 1 Co. 5. 11;—intercourse with them sometimes unavoidable, 10.

Extravagance, or superfluous and wasteful expense, censured, Pr. 18. 9; 21.20; 22. 16.

Extremity, utmost distress, Job 35.15.

Eyes to be guarded, on account of temptation, Job 31. 1; Ps. 119. 37; Pr. 4. 25; 23.31; Mat.5.29; 18.9; Mar.9.47. An 'evil eye' the symbol of an envious disposition, Pr. 23.6; Mat.20.15;—'eye-service,' Ep.6.6;—'eyelids,' adorning of, 2 Ki. 9. 30; Je.4.30; Eze. 23. 48;—'eyelids of the morning,' Job 41.18.

Eye-salve, Christ's Word and Spirit, Re.3. 18.

Ezbai, ĕz'ba-ī, the father of Naarai, who was one of David's thirty heroes, 1 Ch.11. 37.

Ezekiel, e-zē'kī-el [God my strength], the son of Buzi. He was both a prophet and a priest, was carried into captivity along with Jehoiachin, king of Judah, and was settled with other exiles on the banks of the river Chebar. He continued to exercise the prophetical office for about twenty-two years, *i.e.* to the twenty-seventh year of the captivity. He was contemporary with Jeremiah and Daniel. His first vision, Eze. 1. 1, &c.;—his commission, 2.1;—eats a roll presented to him by an angel, 3. 1, &c.;—encouraged, 4;—foretells the taking of Jerusalem, 4. 1;—carried to Jerusalem in a vision, 8. 1;—brought back again, 11. 24;—removes his dwelling as a type of the approaching captivity, 12.1;—directed not to mourn for the death of his wife, 24. 15; —his duty as a watchman, 33.1, &c.;—not respected by the people, 30.

Ezel, ē'zel [departure], (STONE OF), the scene of the parting of Jonathan and David, 1 Sa.20.19.

Ezion-Geber, e'zĭ-on-gē'ber [the giant's backbone], a city of Idumea, on the east branch of the Red Sea, and not far from Elath; thus far back the Hebrews were brought for their sins, after they had touched the borders of the promised land, Nu. 33. 35;—here Solomon equipped his fleet for Ophir, 1 Ki.9.26.

Ezra, ez'rah [help], the son of Seraiah, a priest and ready scribe in the law of God, goes to Jerusalem, Ezr. 7. 1;—his companions from Babylon, 8. 1;—keeps a fast, 21; Ne. 9. 1;—his prayer and confession, Ezr. 9. 5;—reforms the illegal marriages, 10.1, &c. *Book of*, contains a continuation of the history of the Jews, from the close of the Book of Chronicles, and embraces a period of about eighty years. From 4.8 to 6.19, and from the 1st to 27th verse of 7th chapter, it is written in the Chaldee language.

Ezrahite, ez-ra-hite', a designation given to Ethan, 1 Ki. 4. 31; Ps. lxxxix. (inscrip.);—to Heman, Ps.lxxxviii. (inscrip.)

F.

Fables, idle and groundless stories, whether heathen or Jewish, not to be regarded, 1 Ti.1.4; 4.7; 6.20; 2 Ti.2.14; Tit.1.14.

Face, God talked with men *face to face*, or in a familiar manner, and amid visible displays of his glory, Nu. 14. 14; De. 5. 4; 34. 10;—*of God*, his favour, Ps.31.16;80.7; Da. 9.17;—his omnipresence, 1 Sa. 26. 20;—the displays of his glory which are not enjoyed in this world, Ex.33.20; 1 Ti. 6. 16;—his wrath, Ps. 34. 16;—*of Christ*, his person, 2 Co.4.6;—glorious appearance, Re.20.11.

Fade, to wither or decay, 2 Sa. 22. 46; Is. 64.6; Je.8.13; 1 Pe.1.4; 5.4; Ja.1.11.

Fail, to decay, die, Ge.47.16; De.31.6; Ps. 69.3; 77.8; Lu.16.9,17; 1 Co.13.8; He.1.12; 12.15.

Fainteth, the soul does for God, when its desires after him are ardent and overpowering, Ps.84.2.

Fair, comely, beautiful, Ge.6.2; 12. 11; Pr. 11.22; Mat.16.2; Ac.7.20; Ro. 16. 18; Ga.6. 12.

Fair Havens, a harbour on the south side of the island of Crete, Ac.27.8–10,21.

Fairs, fixed meetings for merchandise, mentioned only in Eze.27.12,14,16,19,22,27.

Faith, CREDIT, or BELIEF, *in God* necessary to please him, Ge.15.6; Ex.4.31; 14. 31; Nu.20.12; De.32.20; 2 Ch.20.20; Ne.9. 8; Ps.78.22; 106.12; Is.7.9; 43. 10; Da.6.23; Jonah 3.5; Hab.2.4; Jn.14.1; Ro. 4. 3; 5. 1; He.11.6.

———, the want of it a cause of sin, Nu.14. 11; De.1.32; 2 Ki.17.14; Ps.106.13; Ro. 11. 23; He.3.19.

——— *in Christ*, or the belief of God's testimony concerning him, connected with and necessary to salvation, Jn.3.15,16,36; Ro. 3. 25, 26; 1 Co. 1. 21; He. 10. 39;—commanded as our duty, 1 Jn.3.23; Ac.16.31; —is a fruit of the Spirit, and the gift of God, Ro.12.3; Ga.5.22; Ep.2. 8; 6. 23; Phi. 1. 29;—the righteousness of God apprehended and appropriated by faith, Ro. 3. 22; 4. 13; 9. 30; 10. 6; Phi. 3. 9;—excludes boasting or self-righteousness, Ro.3.27; Ga. 2.16; 5.4; Ep.2.8,9.

———, when *genuine*, it is from the *heart*, Ac. 8. 37; Ro. 10. 9, 10;—works by *love* to Christ and his people, Ga. 5. 6;—purifies the heart, Ac.15.9;—overcomes the snares and temptations of the world, 1 Jn.5.4;—is productive of good works, Ja. 2. 14, 18;—abiding, Col.2.7;—whatsoever is not of it is sin, Ro.14.23.

———, necessarily connected with *remission of sin*, Ac.10.43; Ro.3.25;—*justification*, Ac.13.39; Ro. 5. 1; Ga. 2. 16;—*sanctification*, Ac. 15. 9; 26. 18;—*spiritual life*, Jn.20.31; Ga. 2. 20;—*preservation*, 1 Pe.1. 5;—*gift of the Spirit*, Ga.3.14; Ep.1.13;—*adoption*, Jn.1.12; Ga.3.26.

———, Christians are justified by, Ro. 3. 28; 5. 1;—sanctified by, Ac. 15. 9; 26. 18;—live by, Ga.2.20; 3.11; Hab.2.4; He.10.38; —walk by, 2 Co.5. 7;—conquer by, 1 Jn.5. 4;—have access to God by, Ep.3.12.

———, *examples of strong and triumphant:* Caleb, Nu. 13. 30;—Job, Job 19.25;—Shadrach, &c., Da. 3. 17;—Daniel, Da. 6. 23;—David, 1 Sa. 17. 32; 30.6; 1 Ch. 27. 23; —Israelites, Ex. 4. 31; 1 Ch. 5. 20;—widow of Zarephath, 1 Ki.17.13–15;—Hezekiah, 2 Ki.18.5;—Zacharias, Lu.1.64;—Abel, He. 11.4;—Enoch, 5;—Noah, 7;—Abraham, 8. 9,17;—Isaac, 20;—Jacob, 21;—Joseph, 22; —Moses, 23.24,27;—Rahab, 31, &c.

——— *in Christ*, guilt and danger of those who are without, Mar.16.16; Jn.3.18,36; 8. 24; 2 Co.4.4; 1 Jn.5.10.

Faith *in Christ*, brief summaries and confessions of, by Peter, Mat. 16. 16;—by Martha, Jn. 11. 27;—by the Ethiopian eunuch, Ac.8.37;—by Paul, 1 Ti. 1. 15;—by John, 1 Jn.4.9,10.

Faith, an *empty profession* of, made by unrenewed men, and therefore soon relinquished, Jn.6.66; Ac.8.13,21; 1 Jn.2.19.

———, devils have, in the existence of God, and tremble, Ja.2.19.

——— *of miracles*, extraordinary, and peculiar to the first age of the gospel, Mat. 17.20; 21.21; Mar.11.23; Lu.17.6; 1 Co. 12. 9; 13.2.

Faithful, God is to his promises, Nu.23. 19; De.7.9; He. 10. 23; 11. 11;—the gospel testimony is, 1 Ti.1.15;—genuine believers in Christ are, Ep.1.1; Col.1.2.

Faithfulness, as applied to God, a divine attribute, assuring of the truth and certain accomplishment of all he has promised, Ps. 89.1; 33.34; Nu.23.19; He.10.23; as applied to man, fidelity, firm adherence to duty, Mat.24.45; Lu.12.42; 1 Co.4.1,2; 1 Ti.1.12; —demanded in the use of gifts or talents, Mat.25.19–23; Lu.19.15–19; 1 Pe.4.10;—in ministering in the word of God, Je.23.28; 1 Co.4.2; 2 Co.2.17; 2 Ti.2. 2;—exemplified by Joseph, Ge. 39. 22, 23;—Moses, Nu.12. 7; He.3.2,5;—David, 1 Sa.22.14;—Daniel, Da.6.4;—Paul, Ac.20.20,27;—Antipas, Re. 2.13.

Fall of Man, Adam's transgression of the positive law of God, Ge.2.16,17; 3.6;—by which he lost the image of God, after which he was created; and subjected himself and his posterity to the penalty of that law, 2.17; 3.19; Ro. 5. 12–19; 1 Co. 15. 21,22.

Fallow-deer, among the beasts used for food, De.14. 5; 1 Ki. 4. 23. It is smaller than the stag (*Cervus elephus*), having its horns, which are shed annually, serrated on the inside. It is the *Cervus dama* of naturalists. Others are of opinion that the fallow-deer does not exist in Asia, and refer the word so rendered to the *Oryx leucoryx*, or white antelope.

Fallow-ground, a field uncultivated, Je.4. 3; Ho.10.12;—every seventh year the land rested fallow, Le.25.1–7; De.15.1–10.

False, not true, deceiving, Ex.23.1; Ps.119. 104; Mat. 24. 24; 2 Co. 11. 13, 26; Ga.2.4; 2 Pe.2.1.

Falsehood. *See* LYING.

Fame, renown or honour from men, the vanity of it, Ps.49.11; Ec.1.11; 2. 16;—not to be preferred to the praise of God, Jn. 12.43; 1 Th.2.6.

Familiar, affable, well acquainted with, Job 19.14; Ps.41.9;—*spirits*, Le.19. 31; 20. 6; De.18.11; 1 Sa.28.3,9; 2 Ki.21.6; Is.8.19; 19.3;—also the *python*, Ac.16.16, or divining spirit, by the aid of which necroman-

cers were supposed to conjure, Le. 20. 27; 1 Sa. 28. 7,8.

Family, the whole church of God, Ep. 3. 15.

Famine, when Abraham went into Egypt, Ge. 12. 10;—in the time of Joseph, 41. 56;—when Elimelech went into the land of Moab, Ru. 1. 1;—of three years, on account of Saul's treatment of the Gibeonites, 2 Sa. 21. 1, &c.;—in the time of Elijah, 1 Ki. 17. 1;—in Samaria, in the time of Elisha, 2 Ki. 6. 25;—in Jerusalem, and a message from God concerning it, Je. 14. 1;—of the word of God, Am. 8. 11.

Famish, to starve, Ge. 41. 55; Pr. 10. 3; Is. 5. 13; Zep. 2. 11.

Fan, a winnowing shovel, by which grain was thrown up against the wind that it might be cleansed of chaff, Is. 30. 24; Mat. 3. 12; Lu. 3. 17.

Farewell, adieu, the parting compliment, Lu. 9. 61; Ac. 15. 29; 18. 21; 2 Co. 13. 11.

Farm, land occupied by a farmer, Mat. 22. 5.

Farthing, a piece of brass money, used by the Romans, and of which there are two different kinds. The one was the *assarius* (Mat. 10. 29; Lu. 12. 6) in the time of our Lord, the equivalent of the *as*, a copper coin equal to the tenth of a *denarius* or *drachma*, which was a silver coin equal to about 6½*d.*; the other is the *quadrans*, the fourth of an *as*, equal to 2 *lepta* or mites, Mat. 5. 26; Mar. 12. 42.

Fashion, form, custom, Ge. 6. 15; Mar. 2. 12; 1 Co. 7. 31; Phi. 2. 8; Ja. 1. 11.

Fasting, abstinence from food, accompanied with religious humiliation, mentioned as a general duty of all Christians at some times, Mat. 9. 14,15; Mar. 2. 20; Lu. 5. 35; 2 Co. 6. 5;—accompanying solemn prayer, Ps. 35. 13; Da. 9. 3; 1 Co. 7. 5;—what kind is acceptable to God, Is. 58. 3, &c.; Joel 2. 12; Zec. 7. 9; Mat. 6. 17;—to be proclaimed in a time of public calamity, Joel 1. 14; 2. 15; 2 Sa. 1. 12. During the captivity four fasts were statedly observed by the Jews: (1), in the 4th month, in commemoration of the capture of Jerusalem, Je. 51. 27; (2) in the 5th month, for the burning of the temple, 52. 13; (3) in the 7th month, for death of Gedaliah, 41. 2; (4) in the 10th month, for beginning of attack on Jerusalem, 52. 4;—the institution of several annual ones, Zec. 7. 3, &c.; 8. 19;—of Moses, forty days, Ex. 24. 18; De. 9. 9;—a second time, 18;—of Daniel, Da. 10. 2;—of Esther, Es. 4. 15;—by the Ninevites, Jonah 3. 5;—of Jesus, Mat. 4. 2; Lu. 4. 2. Exemplified: David, 2 Sa. 12. 16; Ps. 109. 24;—Nehemiah, Ne. 1. 4;—Esther, Es. 4. 16;—Anna, Lu. 2. 37. Some of the Pharisees fasted 'twice in the week,' though the law enjoined only one fast on the great day of atonement.

Fat, signifying riches, or prosperity, De. 31. 20; 32. 15; Ps. 22. 29; Je. 5. 28.

Fatherless (THE), promises of God toward, Ex. 22. 23; De. 10. 18; Ps. 10. 14,18; 68. 5;—threatenings against the oppressors of, Ex. 22. 23,24; Is. 10. 1–3; Je. 5. 28,29; Mal. 3. 5;—duties to be performed toward, De. 14. 29; Ps. 82. 3; Is. 1. 17; Ja. 1. 27;—wrongs against, to be avoided, De. 24. 17; Pr. 23. 10; Zec. 7. 10; Je. 22. 3;—blessedness of taking care of, De. 14. 29; Job 29. 12,13; Je. 7. 6,7.

Fathers, founders or patriarchs of a tribe, De. 1. 11; 1 Ki. 8. 34; Mat. 3. 9; 23. 30; Mar. 11. 10; Lu. 1. 32,73; 6. 23,26;—a title of respect to kings, prophets, and priests, Ju. 17. 10; 18. 19; 1 Sa. 10. 12; 2 Ki. 2. 12; 5. 13; 6. 21;—protectors or guardians, Job 29. 16; Ps. 68. 5; De. 32. 6;—authors or beginners of anything called fathers, Ge. 4. 21, 22; comp. Job 38. 28; Jn. 8. 44; Ro. 4. 12;—the son not to be punished for the father's transgression, De. 24. 16; Eze. 18. 20;—power of, Ex. 22. 17; Nu. 30. 3,5; 12. 14; De. 21. 18,21.

Fathom, the space one may cover by stretching both arms laterally, about six feet, Ac. 27. 28.

Fault, an offence, committed by a brother, should be told to him, Mat. 18. 15;—those who are overtaken with, to be tenderly treated, Ga. 6. 1;—to be mutually confessed by Christians, Ja. 5. 16.

Favour, kindness, good-will, Ge. 39. 21; Ps. 5. 12; 30. 5,7; 44. 3; 89. 17; Lu. 2. 52; Ac. 7. 10.

Fear, motives to it, De. 32. 39; 1 Sa. 2. 6; 2 Ki. 17. 36; Job 13. 11; 28. 28; Ps. 76. 7; 111. 10; 130. 4; Pr. 1. 7; 14. 26; Je. 5. 22; 10. 6,7; Mat. 10. 28; Lu. 12. 5.

——, opposed to presumption, Pr. 28. 14; Ro. 11. 20; 1 Co. 10. 12; Phi. 2. 12; He. 4. 1; 12. 28; 1 Pe. 1. 17.

——, happy effects of it, Ps. 25. 12; 112. 1; Pr. 9. 10; 16. 6; 19. 23; 22. 4; Ec. 8. 12.

——, marks of it, Pr. 8. 13; 14. 2,16; 16. 6.

——, the effect of guilt, Ge. 3. 8; 4. 14; 32. 7; Ac. 16. 38; 24. 25; Ja. 2. 19.

Fear of God, or a holy awe of his majesty, and care not to offend him, recommended, De. 6. 13; 10. 12; Jos. 24. 14; 1 Sa. 12. 24; 1 Ch. 16. 25; Ps. 2. 11; 33. 8; Pr. 3. 7; 23. 17; Ec. 12. 13; Mal. 1. 6; He. 12. 28; 1 Pe. 2. 17.

——————, promises to them who cherish it, 2 Ki. 17. 39; Ps. 25. 12,14; 31. 19; 33. 18; 34. 7, 9; 103. 11,13,17; 145. 19; Is. 50. 10; Mal. 3. 16; 4. 2; Lu. 1. 50.

Fear of man, the bounds of it, De. 7. 17, &c.; Ps. 56. 4; 118. 6; Pr. 29. 25; Is. 8. 12; 51. 7; Mat. 10. 26; He. 13. 6; 1 Pe. 3. 14.

Fear of punishment, a motive to obedience, Job 31. 23; Lu. 12. 5; 2 Co. 5. 11.

Feasts, by Abraham on the weaning of Isaac, Ge. 21. 8;—by Isaac to entertain Abimelech, 26. 30;—by Laban on the marriage of his daughters, 29. 22;—by Pharaoh on his birth-day, 40. 20;—on the marriage

of Samson, Ju.14.10;—by Nabal on his sheep-shearing, 1 Sa. 25. 2, 36;—by David for Abner, 2 Sa.3.20;—by Solomon on his sacrificing at Gibeon, 1 Ki. 3. 15;—at the dedication of the temple, 8.65;—by Jeroboam, 12. 32;—Belshazzar, Da. 5. 1;—by Ahasuerus, Es.1.3;—for Esther, 2.18;—by Herod on his birth-day, Mar.6.21;—at a marriage at Cana, Jn. 2.1;—by Matthew to entertain Jesus, Mat.9.9; Lu.5.29.

Feasts, or RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS, among the Jews, besides the weekly Sabbath, were the new moons, 1 Sa. 20. 5; Ps.81.3; Nu.28.11;—the passover or 'feast of unleavened bread,' Ex.12.3, &c.;—the pentecost, or 'feast of weeks' (a week of weeks from the seventh day of the passover), lasted only one day, Ac.2.1; 20.16;—of trumpets, Le.23.24;—of expiation or atonement, 27;—of tabernacles, lasted eight days, called also the 'feast of ingathering,' Ex.23.16; Le. 23. 34, 39–44;—of the seventh year, or year of *release*, 25. 3, 4;—of the jubilee, celebrated at the end of every seven times seven years, 8–13;—of dedication, in remembrance of the new dedication of the temple after it had been profaned by Antiochus Epiphanes, Jn.10.22;—of Purim, in commemoration of the deliverance of the Jews from the malice of Haman, Es.3.6,7; 9.24,32.

Feathers, the plumes of birds, Le.1.16;Job 39.13; Ps.68.13; 91.4; Da.4.33.

Feeble, weak, Ge. 30. 42; Ps.38.8; 1 Co.12. 22; 1 Th.5.14; He.12.12.

Feign, to dissemble, 2 Sa. 14. 2; 1 Ki.14.5; Lu.20.20; 2 Pe.2.3.

Felix, fē'lix [happy], deputy-governor of Judea (A.D. 53). He enticed Drusilla to divorce Azizus, king of Emesa, and then took her as his own wife;—receives Paul as a prisoner, Ac.23.33;—hears him plead, 24.10;—trembles when he hears him preach, 25;—leaves him to Festus, 27.

Felloes, the pieces that form the circumference of a wheel, 1 Ki.7.33.

Fellow, used occasionally as an appellation of contempt, Ge. 19. 9; Mat. 12. 24; 26. 61; Ac.18.13; 22.22;—associate or equal, Zec. 13.7;—companion, Da.2.13.

Fellowship of the Saints, with God, 1 Jn. 1.3; 1 Co.1.9;—with one another, 1 Jn.1.7. *See* COMMUNION.

Fenced, protected, Job 10.11; 19.8; Is.5.2; Je. 15. 20; Eze. 36. 35;—*cities*, 2 Ch. 11. 10, 23; 12. 4; Nu. 32. 17, 36; Jos.10.20; 19. 35; 2 Ki. 3.19.

Fens, miry places, Job 40.21.

Ferret, the animal usually known by this name is of the weasel family, but that mentioned in Le.11.30 is supposed to have been of the lizard species called the *gecko*.

Ferry-boat, a boat for passage, 2 Sa.19.18.

Fervency, heat or ardour of spirit, required in serving God, Ro. 12. 11;—in Christian charity or love, 1 Pe.4.8.

Fervent, ardent, Ro.12.11; Ja.5.16; 1 Pe. 4.8; 2 Pe.3.10.

Festus, fĕs'tus [joyful], the governor of Judea who succeeded Felix (A.D. 60); hears Paul plead, Ac.25.7;—his account of him to Agrippa, 14;—hears him again in the presence of Agrippa, 26.1, &c.

Fetch, to bring, or bear a thing toward or to a person, 2 Sa. 9. 5; 11.27; 1 Ki.7.13; 9. 28; 2 Ki.11.4; 2Ch.12.11; Je.26.23; Ac.28.13.

Fetters, shackles or chains, for binding prisoners and madmen, Ju.16.21; 2 Ki.25. 7; Mar.5.4.

Fever, a disease attended with heat, thirst, and quick pulse; of Peter's wife's mother cured by Jesus, Mat.8.14; Mar.1.31; Lu. 4.38;—of the father of Publius at Malta by Paul, Ac.28.8.

Fidelity, or strict honesty, required of servants, Tit.2.10.

Field, a piece of ground from which the trees have been 'felled,' cleared—an open tract, Ge.23.11,20; 31.4; Mat.13.24; 27.7.

Fierce, furious, cruel, Ge.49.7; Mat.8.28; 2 Ti.3.3; Ja.3.4.

Fiery Serpents, sent among the Jews, Nu. 21. 6;—trials sometimes the lot of God's people, 1 Pe.4.12.

Fightings and wars come from men's lusts, Ja.4.1.

Figs, applied to Hezekiah's boil, 2 Ki.20.7; Is. 38. 21;—Abigail gives 200 cakes of, to David, 1 Sa. 25. 18;—early, Ca. 2. 13; Mi. 7.1; Is.28.4; Ho.9.10.

Fig-tree, very common in Palestine. It becomes large, divided into many branches, which are furnished with leaves shaped like those of the mulberry. One of its peculiarities is that its fruit shoots forth *before* the leaves, and hence a tree with leaves and without fruit may be known to be barren, Mat. 21. 19; Mar. 11. 13. It affords a friendly shade;—parable of, Mat. 24.32.

Figures, to represent God not to be made, De.4.15,16;—of any kind not to be worshipped, Ex.20.4,5.

———, types, or resemblances; Adam was one of Christ, Ro. 5. 14;—the holy of holies, in the Jewish temple, was one of heaven, He.9.9,24.

Fillet, a band for the hair, an astragal, or architectural ornament, Ex. 27. 10, 11; 36. 38; Je.52.21.

Filthy, polluted, man as a sinner is, Job 15.16; Ps.14.3;—our very righteousness is, Is.64.6.

Finally, in conclusion, 2 Co. 13. 11; Ep. 6. 10; Phi.3.1; 4.8.

Finer, a worker in gold and silver, Pr.25. 4. In Ju. 17. 4 the word is rendered 'founder,' and in Is.41.7 'goldsmith.'

Finger of God, the visible effect of his power, Ex.8.19; 31.18; De.9.10; Lu.11.20.

Fining-pot, melting-pot or crucible, Pr.17.3; 27.21.

Finish, to complete or end, Lu.14.28; 9.30; Jn.4.34; 5.36; Ac.20.24; Ro.9.28.

Fire from Heaven, destroys Sodom, &c., Ge.19.24;—consumes the sacrifice of Abraham, 15.17;—the victims offered for Aaron and the people, Le.9.24;—mingled with hail in the plagues of Egypt, Ex.9.23;—destroys many of the Israelites at Taberah, Nu.11.1, &c.;—two hundred and fifty in the rebellion of Korah, 16.35;—of Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, Le.10.2;—consumes the sacrifice of Gideon, Ju.6.21;—of Manoah, 13.19;—of Elijah at Mount Carmel, 1 Ki. 18.38;—of Solomon at the dedication of the temple, 2 Ch.7.1;—destroys those who were sent to take Elijah, 2 Ki.1.10,12;—coals of fire an emblem of the fate of Israel, Eze.10.1;—the world at last to be destroyed by, 2 Pe.3.7.

Firkin, the *amphora*, a liquid measure equal to a bath, containing about 9 gallons, Jn.2.6.

Firmament [the expansion], the visible heavens, Ge.1.17,20; Ps.19.1; Da.12.3.

First-born, not to be disinherited, De. 21.15;—of the Israelites claimed by God, as a memorial of the destruction of those of the Egyptians, Ex.13.2;—and also of their cattle, 11; De.15.19;—to be ransomed, Ex. 34.20;—of the poor, the most miserable of the poor, Is.14.30;—of death, Job 18.13;—Christ the 'First-born of every creature,' Col.1.15;—a name of honour, Ex.4.22; Je. 31.9; Ps.89.27.

First-fruits, the law relating to them, Ex. 22.29; 23.19; 34.26;—the offerings at the presentation of them, Nu.28.26;—the confession to be made at the time, De.26.1, &c.

Fir-tree, very tall, straight, evergreen, of dense foliage, and abounding with a gum called *rosin*, Ps. 104.17; Is. 41.19; 55.13; Ho.14.8.

Fishers, most of the apostles were, Mat.4.18; Mar.1.16;—wisdom of God in employing such instruments, 1 Co.1.26–29.

Fishes, created, Ge. 1.20;—one swallows Jonah, Jonah 1.17;—a miraculous draught of them at the call of Peter, Lu.5.6;—one caught to pay the tribute for Jesus and Peter, Mat.17.27;—draught of, when Jesus appeared in Galilee after his resurrection, Jn.21.6. *Fish-market* in Jerusalem, Eze. 47.10; Ne.3.3. *Fish-gate*, Zec.14.10. *Fish-hooks*, Am.4.2; Job 41.1,2. *Fish-pools* of Heshbon, Ca.7.4.

Fitches, vetches, or the chick-pea, Is.25.27. In Eze. 4.9 it is the rendering of a different Hebrew word; in the margin correctly translated 'spelt,' and in Ex.9.22 and Is.28.25 incorrectly translated 'rye.'

Flagons, vessels for carrying wine, Is.22.24. In 2 Sa.6.19, Ca.2.5, and Ho.3.1, the word means cakes made of grapes.

Flags, a kind of rushes, or water plants with broad leaves; Moses was laid among them, Ex. 2. 3, 5. Translated 'meadow,' Ge.41.2,18.

Flakes, of flesh; the loose hanging parts, or the veins of it, Job 41.23.

Flattery, false praise, to be guarded against, Job 17.5; 32.21; Ps.12.3; Pr.24.24; 26.28; 28.23; 29.5; Is. 5.20; 1 Th. 2.5; Da. 11.21,32,34. Examples of: woman of Tekoah, 2 Sa. 14.17;—Absalom, 15.5;—Job's friends, Job 29.5, 25;—Herodians, Lu.20.21;—Tyrians, Ac.12.22.

Flax, a well known plant, of the fibre of which linen is made, Ex.9.31; Jos.2.6; Pr. 31.13.

Fleece, the wool shorn off from a sheep;—the dry and wet fleece a sign to Gideon, Ju.6.36.

Flesh, granted to man for food after the flood, Ge.9.3.

———, a term used to denote the corruption of human nature, Ro.7.25; Ga.5.17;—the motions of it tending to sin, Ro.7.5;—not to walk after it, but after the Spirit, 8.9,12; 13.14;—the works of it, Ga.5.19;—to be abstained from, 1 Pe.2.11; 2 Pe.2.10.

Flies, swarms of, sent on the Egyptians, Ex.8.21; Ps.78.45.

Flint, or hard rock, water miraculously brought from, Nu.20.11; De.8.15; Ps.114.8;—a *face* or *forehead* like, meaning undaunted boldness and courage, Is. 50.7; Eze.3.9.

Floats, large pieces of timber fastened together to convey goods with the stream, 1 Ki.5.9; 2 Ch.2.16.

Flock, a company, or drove of sheep or goats, distinguished from the *herds*, which consisted of oxen;—attended by Rachel, Ge. 29.2,9;—watched by Jacob, 30.36;—though cut off from the fold, Hab.3.17.

Flood, Ge.7.8;—not to return again, 8.20, 21; Is.54.9. *See* DELUGE.

Flourish, to bud, spring forth, appear beautiful, Ps.72.7,16; 92.7,12; Pr.11.28; Is. 17.11.

Flowers, were in great variety and abundance in Palestine, yet seldom spoken of except in the analogy they afford to the transitory life of man, Job 14.2; Ps.103.15; Is.28.1; Ja.1.10; 1 Pe.1.24.

Flute, a musical pipe well known, Da.3.5, 7, 10, 15;—'minstrels,' Mat. 9.23, 24, were players on.

Fluttering, brooding like young birds, De. 32.11.

Flux, a dysentery, Ac.28.8.

Flying, moving with wings, Le.11.21,23; Ps.148.10; Re.4.7.

Foaming, casting froth as a raging sea,

Mar.9.20; Jude 13;—'foam upon the water,' Ho.10.7.

Fodder, hay, straw, Job 6. 5;—rendered 'corn,' 24.6; 'provender,' Is.30.24.

Folds, pens for sheep, Nu. 32. 24; Ps. 50.9; Je.23.3; Zep.2.6.

Follow Christ, to do so includes attendance on his doctrines, Jn.10.27;—obedience to his commands, 15.14;—imitation of his example, 1 Jn.2.6;—renunciation of or mortification to the world, Lu.18.22;—willingness to bear affliction for the sake of Christ, Mat. 10. 38; 16. 24;—reliance on his blood and Spirit, Ro.3.25,26; 8.1,4,14;—perseverance to the end of life, Mat.10.22; Re.2. 10.

Folly, want of knowledge or understanding, Pr.12.16; 18.2; Ec.5.3.

——, vice, Ps. 5. 5; Pr.1. 7, 22; 3. 35; 10.18; 13.19; 19.1; 26.11; 28.26; Je.4.22; 5.4; Mar. 7.22; Tit.3.3.

Food given for the use of man, Ge.1.29;9.3.

—— promised to the people of God, Ps.34. 9,10; 37.3; 111.5; 132.15; Is.33.15,16; 65.13; Mat.6.33.

Fool, a person void of understanding, Pr. 10.8; 12.23;—used to signify one who is a *reprobate wretch*, Mat.5.22;—often means a wicked or atheistical person, Ps.14.1; 53. 1; Pr.10.23; 26.10;—some of the characteristics of a fool: disregard of instruction, Pr. 1. 7; 15. 5;—self-confidence, 14. 16; 22. 3;—self-sufficiency, 12. 15;—love of mischief, 10.23;—officious, or meddling, 20.3;—contentious, 18.6;—incorrigible, 26.11; 27.22.

Foolishness, the gospel, which publishes eternal life through a crucified Saviour, thus accounted by the Greeks, 1 Co.1.18, 21,23;—spiritual things appear so to unrenewed men, 2.14;—the wisdom of the world is thus accounted by God, 3.19.

Footstool, one of gold made for Solomon's throne, 2 Ch.9.18;—the earth is God's, Is. 66. 1; Mat. 5. 35;—the ark, 1 Ch. 28. 2; Ps. 99.5.

Forbearance, patiently bearing provocation or offence, recommended, Mat.18.26; 1 Co.13.4,7; Ep.4.2; Col.3.12; 1 Th.5.14.

—— of God to men, Ps.50.21; Ec. 8.11; Ro.2.4; 2 Pe.3.9,15.

Forbidding, hindering by word or deed, Lu.23.2; Ac.28.31; 1 Th.2.16.

Forced, compelled, violated, Ju.1.34; 20.5; 2 Sa.13.14,22.

Ford, passage, of Jordan, Jos.2.7;—Jabbok, Ge. 32. 22;—Arnon, Is. 16. 2;—Euphrates, Je.51.32.

Forecast, to calculate or plan beforehand, Da.11.24,25.

Forehead, the upper part of the face, Ex. 28.38; Le.13.41; Re.14.9; 17.5.

Foreigner, one born in, and who has come from another country, Ex.12.45; De.15.3; Ob.11; Ep.2.19.

Foreknowledge of God, or his eternal acquaintance with all things, asserted, Ge. 18.18; 1 Ki. 22. 22; Ac. 2. 23; 4. 28; Ro.8.29; 2 Ti.1.9; 1 Pe.1.2,20.

Foreordain, to fix or appoint beforehand, 1 Pe.1.20.

Forerunner, a harbinger, one sent before; Christ is so called, He.6.20.

Foreskin, cut off in circumcision, Ge.17. 11,14; Ex.4.25. *Hill of*, a place near Gilgal where the Israelites were circumcised before entering Canaan, Jos.5.3.

Forest, a woody and uncultivated tract of ground; Solomon built the house of the, 1 Ki.7.2;—Asaph keeper of the king's, Ne.2. 8;—of the south, an emblem of the state of Israel, Eze.20.45;—of cedars on Lebanon, 2 Ki.19.23; Ho.14.5,6;—of Carmel, Is. 37. 24;—in Arabia, 21.13.

Forfeited, lost or alienated by fault or crime, Ezr.10.8.

Forgetfulness of God and our Duty, dangerous, De. 4.9; 6.12; 8.11; 2 Ki.17.38; Ps. 44.17,20; Pr.3.1; Ja.1.25;—punishment of, De. 8. 19; 1 Sa.12.9; Ps. 9. 17; Je.18.15–17; Ho.8.14.

Forgetfulness of Favours, censured, Ec. 9.15;—of Pharaoh's butler to Joseph, Ge. 40.23; 41.9.

Forgiveness, examples of: in Christ to his crucifiers, Lu. 23. 34;—in Stephen to his murderers, Ac. 7. 60;—in Joseph to his brethren, Ge.50.20,21;—in David, 1 Sa.24. 7; 2 Sa.19.18–23;—in Paul, 2 Ti. 4. 16.

Forgiveness of Sin, a blessing which God only can bestow, Is. 43. 25; 55. 7; Da. 9. 9; Mi. 7. 18, 19; Mar. 2. 7; Lu. 5. 21;—given through Christ, Ac.5.31; 13.38; 2 Co.5.19; Ep. 1. 7; 4. 32;—includes all sin, even the most aggravated, Je.33.8; Is.1.18; Eze.18. 22; 33. 16; Mat. 12. 31; Mar. 3.28; Col.2.13; —is freely conferred on the sinner, Is.43. 25;Re.22.17;—is irreversible, Ro.8.1,33,34; —is promised to all who repent, and believe on Christ, Ex. 34. 6; 2 Ch. 7. 14; Ps. 32. 1; 103.3; 130.4; Pr.28.13; Is.1.18; 55.7; Je.31. 34; Da. 9. 9, 24; Mar. 1. 4; Lu.1.77; 3. 3; 24. 47; Ac. 2. 38; 5. 31; 8.22; 10.43; 13.38; Ro.3. 25; Col.1.14; He.8.12; Ja.5.15; 1 Jn.2.12;—procured alone by Christ's blood or sacrifice, Mat.26.28; Ep.1.7; Tit.2.14; He.9.14, 22; 1 Jn.1.7; Re.1.5;—to be sought with the whole heart, De. 4. 29; 1 Ch. 28. 9; Ps. 119.2; Je.29.13; 1 Th.5.17.

Forgiveness of Injuries, commanded, Pr. 19.11; Mat.6.15; 18.21; Mar.11.25; Lu.6.36; 17.4; Ep.4.32; Col.3.13; Ja.2.13.

Forms and Patterns of prayer and thanksgiving appointed, Ex.15.1,20; Nu.6.22; 10. 35; De.21.8; 26.3,5,13,15; 31.19; Ne.12.46 Mat.6.9; Lu.11.1,2.

Fornication, forbidden to the Israelites, Le.19.29; De.23.17;—a law concerning it, De. 22. 28;—censured in general, Pr.2.16;

5.3; 6. 25; 7.6; 22.14; 23.27; 29. 3; 31.3; Ec. 7. 26; Ho. 4. 11; Mat.15.19; Mar. 7. 21; Ac. 15. 20; Ro. 1. 29; 1 Co. 5. 9; 6.9,13,15; 2 Co. 12. 21; Ga. 5.19; Ep.5.3,5; 1 Th.4.3; 1 Ti.1. 10; He.12.16; 13.4; Re.2.14,20; 21.8; 22.15. *See* WHOREDOM.

Fornication, motives to avoid it, Pr.2.16; 5. 3; 6. 24; 7.5; 9.18; 29.3; Ho.4.10; 1 Co.6. 18; Ep. 5.5; Col.3.5; He. 13. 4; Jude 7; Re. 21.8; 22.15.

————, laws relating to it, Ex.22.16; Le.19.20;—the price of it not to be given to the sanctuary, De.23.18.

———— of Judah, Ge. 38. 2, 15;—of Zimri and Cozbi, Nu. 25. 6;—of Samson, Ju.16.1, &c.

————, signifying *whoredom* of married persons, Mat.5.32; 19.9.

————, the sin of idolatry, 2 Ch.21. 11; Eze.16.29.

Forsake, God will not, his own people, Ps. 94.14; He.13.5;—when he does, in appearance, it is only for a short time, Is.54.7,8; 49.14–16; Ne.9.31.

Forsaking the assemblies of the saints, condemned, He.10.25.

Forsaking God, involved in forsaking his ordinances, 2 Ch. 29. 6;—in forsaking his covenant, De.29.25; 1 Ki.19.10; Je.22.9;—in trusting in man, Je.17.5;—prosperity a temptation to, De.32.15; Pr.30.8,9; Ne. 9. 25, 26; Ho. 13. 6;—entails severe punishment, De.28.20; 29.24,25; Ps. 89.30–32; Is. 1.28; Je.2.19; Ho.4.6.

Forswear, to break an oath or vow, forbidden, Mat.5.33.

Forthwith, speedily, without delay, Ezr. 6.8; Mat.13.5; Mar.1.29; Ac.9.18.

Fortress, a stronghold, or place of protection; the Lord is to his children, Ps.18.2; 31.3; 71.3; 91.2; 144.2; Je.16.19.

Fortunatus, for-tu-nā'tus [prosperous], a disciple of Corinth, a friend of Paul, 1 Co. 16.17.

Forwardness, alacrity, the utmost willingness, 2 Co.9.2.

Found, what is so to be restored, Le.6.3.

Foundation, Christ is, on which we are required to build our faith, and hopes of salvation, Is.28.16; 1 Co.3.11; Mat.16.18; Ac. 4.12;—'the foundation of the apostles and prophets,' Ep. 2.20, refers to the doctrines they taught, and these rest on Jesus, 'the chief corner-stone;'—the immutable decree of God, so called, 2 Ti.2.19.

Founder, one who casts figures of melted metal, by pouring it into moulds, Ju.17.4; Je.6.29; 10.9,14.

Fountain, spring of water, Ge.16.7;—perpetual, valued greatly, Ps.36.7,9; Is.49.10; Je.2.13;—used to denote children, De.33. 28; Pr.5.16;—opened for sin, Zec.13.1.

Fowler, one who catches fowls, Ps. 91. 3; Pr.6.5; Ho.9.8.

Fowls, when created, Ge.1.20.

Fox, a wild animal of the dog kind, remarkable for its cunning, Ju.15.4; La.5.18; Eze. 13.4; Mat. 8. 20;—Herod, the tetrarch of Galilee, so called, on account of his craftiness, Lu.13.32. Some think that this word is *jackal,* an animal very common in Palestine and Asia Minor.

Fragments, broken pieces of meat, not to be lost, Mat.14.20; Jn.6.12.

Frail, easy to be broken or destroyed; man is, Ps.39.4.

Frame, form, construction, Ps.103.14; Eze. 40.2.

Frankincense, a sweet-smelling gum, anciently burned in temples, now sometimes used in medicine, Ex. 30. 34; Le. 2. 1; Mat.2.11. Called '*frank,*' because of the freeness with which it burns and emits its odours.

Fraud. *See* DECEIT.

Fray, frighten, De.28.26; Je.7.33; Zec.1.21.

Freckled, full of spots, Le.13.39.

Freedom, true, Jn.8.36; Ro. 6. 16; 2 Pe. 2. 19.

Fret, to vex, 1 Sa.1.6; Ps.37.1; Is.8.21.

Friend, Christ is a sincere, Jn.15. 9;—constant, 13. 1;—disinterested, Ro. 5. 6–8;—honourable, Phi. 2. 9;—almighty, 3. 21;—everywhere present, Mat.28.20;—everlasting, He.13.8.

Friends, the value of them, Pr. 17. 17; 18. 24;27.9,17;—how separated, 17.9;—danger from unfaithful ones, Ps.55.12; Pr.25.19;—examples of such: of Jael to Sisera, Ju. 4. 18;—of Delilah to Samson, 16.4, &c.;—of Ruth to Naomi, Ru. 1. 16, 17;—of Joab to Abner, 2 Sa.3.27;—to Amasa, 20.9;—of the friends of David, Ps.38.11;41.9;—of Judas to Jesus, Mat.26.48.

————, examples of sincere and steadfast: Jonathan and David, 2 Sa.1.26;—Barzillai and David, 17. 27; 19. 32; 1 Ki.2.7;—Paul and Titus, 2 Co.2.13;—Paul and Timothy, 2 Ti.1.2.

Fringes, hems or borders on garments, Mat. 9. 20; 14. 36;—laws concerning them, Nu.15.37; De.22.12.

Frogs, one of the plagues inflicted on Egypt, Ex.8.2;—mentioned in the visions of John, Re.16.13.

Frontlets. This word occurs only in Ex.13. 16; De.6.8; 11. 18; and the meaning of the injunction there is, that they should keep the statutes of God distinctly in view. But soon after the return from Babylon the Jews gave these commands as to 'frontlets' a literal interpretation, and had portions of the law written on pieces of parchment, and worn as badges about their persons. The passages thus written were these four: Ex. 13. 2–10, 11–21; De. 6.4–9; 11.18–21. These strips of parchment were rolled up and put into a small case,

which they bound to the centre of their foreheads. *See* PHYLACTERIES.

Frost, notwithstanding the heat of the day in the Holy Land, is often severe at night, Ge.31.40; Job 37.10; Ps.147.16.

Frugality, thrift or careful sparing, recommended, Pr.18.9; Jn.6.12.

Fruits, of the Spirit, or gracious habits produced in believers, mentioned, Ga.5.22, 23;—meet for repentance, Mat. 3. 8;—of righteousness, Phi.1.11.

Frustrate, to defeat or make void; men hired to, Ezr.4.5;—the apostle Paul did not, the grace of God, Ga.2.21.

Fuel, aliment for fire, Is.9.5,19; Eze.15.4; 21.32.

Fugitive, a runaway or deserter, Ge.4.12; Ju.12.4.

Fulfilled, the Old Testament prophecies concerning Christ were, Mat.1.22; 2.15; 8. 17; 12. 17; 13. 35; 21. 4; 27. 35. *See* PROPHECY.

Fuller, one who cleanses and dresses cloth, 2 Ki.18.17; Is.7.3; 36.2; Mal.3.2; Mar.9.3.

Fulness of Christ, the abundance of grace with which he was filled, Jn. 1. 16;—the church is also called the *fulness of Christ*, because it makes him a complete or perfect Head. He is not a Mediator full and complete without his mystical body, Ep.1. 23.

Fulness of the Godhead bodily, substantially, or fulness of perfections essential to God, Col.2.9.

Fulness of Time, the period fixed for Christ's advent, Ga.4.4; Ep.1.10.

Furbished, burnished or polished, Eze.21. 9,11,28.

Furlong, a Greek measure of distance, a *stadium*, equal to 606¾ feet, or about one-ninth of an English mile, Lu.24.13; Jn.6. 19; 11.18.

Furnace, sharp and grievous afflictions, Eze.22.18,20,22;—a place where a vehement fire may be excited, Da.3.6,11,15,19; —hell, Mat.13.42,50.

Furnish, to supply, De.15.14; Ps.78.19; Is. 65.11; Je.46.19.

Furrows, a long opening of the ground with a plough, Job 31.38; Ps.65.10; 129.3; Eze.17.7,10; Ho.10.4,10.

Further, to a greater distance, any more, Nu. 22. 26; De.20.8; Job 38.11; 40. 5; Mat. 26.39,65.

Fury, rage, Ge.27.44; Da.3.15;—the judgments of God, Job20.23; Is.59.18; Je.36.7.

Future State mentioned, or alluded to, in the Old Testament, Job 21. 30; 19. 25; Ps. 9.17; 16.11; 17.15; Pr.14.32; Ec.3.17; 11.9; Da.12.13.

————, no marriages in it, Lu. 20. 34;—our bodies changed in it, 1 Co.15.42, 51, &c.;—the happiness of it, Re.7.15,21. *See* HEAVEN.

G.

Gaal, gā'al [contempt], the son of Ebed, conspires against Abimelech, Ju. 9. 22;—defeated by him, 34.

Gaash, gā'ash [a tumult], a hill of Ephraim; here Joshua was buried, Jos.24.30;—mention is made of the 'brooks of Gaash,' 2 Sa. 23.30; *i.e.* valleys or water-courses.

Gabbatha, găb'ba-tha [high, elevated], the Hebrew name of the judgment-seat in Pilate's palace, whence he pronounced sentence of death on Christ, Jn. 19. 13;—called in Greek by a word rendered 'pavement.'

Gabriel, gā'brĭ-el [God is my strength], an archangel, appears to Daniel, Da.8.16; 9. 21;—to Zacharias, Lu.1.19;—to the Virgin Mary, 26.

Gad [a troop], (1) The seventh of Jacob's sons, the first-born of Zilpah, Ge.30.11;—had seven sons, 46.16;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 5. 11;—his inheritance, Jos. 13. 24;—Moses' blessing on, De.33.22.—(2) A prophet who adhered to David under the persecutions of Saul, 1 Sa. 22.5;—sent by God to David, to propound to him the choice of one of three plagues, for proudly numbering the people, 2 Sa.24. 11;—wrote a history of David's life, 1 Ch.29.29.

Gadara, găd'a-ra, one of the ten cities called Decapolis, the metropolis of Peraea, about six miles from the Sea of Tiberias, where Christ permitted the devils he had ejected to destroy a herd of swine, Lu. 8. 26–37. Its ruins are called *Um-Keis*.

Gadarenes, găd-a-reens', inhabitants of Gadara, Mar.5.1; Lu.8.26,37.

Gaddest, ramblest about, Je.2.36.

Gaddi, găd'dy [my army], one of the men sent by Moses to spy the land of Canaan, Nu.13.11.

Gaddiel, gad'dĭ-el [fortune sent by God], of the tribe of Zebulon, which he represented as one of the twelve 'spies,' Nu.13. 10.

Gadites, găd'ites, descendants of Gad the patriarch, De.3.12; Jos.22.1.

Gain, unjust, will not profit, Pr.10.2; 28.8.

Gainsaying, contradicting, speaking against, Lu.21.15; Ac.10.29; Ro.10.21; Tit. 1.9.

Gaius, gā'yus [earthly], (1) A noted Christian at Corinth, in whose house the disciples were wont to assemble; was baptized by Paul, Ro.16.23; 1 Co. 1. 14.—(2) A Macedonian who accompanied Paul to Ephesus, Ac.10.29.—(3) A Christian to whom John addressed his third epistle (A.D. 92).

Galatia, ga-lā'shĭ-a. The Galatians were of Celtic origin. After various wanderings

they crossed over into Asia Minor, and (about B.C. 280) settled in that part of Phrygia which was afterwards called Galatia, or Gallo-Graecia. About B.C. 26 they were conquered by the Romans, and their country was made a Roman province, and together with Lycaonia placed under a Roman governor. Here Paul preached the gospel and planted churches (about A.D. 53), Ac.16.6;18.23;—to these churches he wrote his epistle to the Galatians, Ga. 1.2. About A.D. 266 it was overrun by the Goths, and afterwards became a province of Turkey. It is now called *Natolia*.

Galbanum, a resinous gum, an ingredient in the sacred incense, Ex.30.34.

Galeed, găl'e-ed [heap of witness], a place so called by Jacob, Ge.31.47,48.

Galileans, Lu.13.1, a sect among the Jews, related to the Pharisees in their religious views, but differing from them in their political opinions. The party was originated by Judas of Galilee, who in 'the days of the taxing' taught that all foreign domination was unscriptural. The Pharisees attempted to identify our Lord and his disciples with this sect, applying this name to them as a term of reproach, Jn.7.41,52; Mat.26.69; Mar.14.70; Lu.22.59.

Galilee, gal'ĕ-lee [a circle, circuit], a large and fertile territory in the north of Canaan, twenty cities of which Solomon gave to Hiram, 1 Ki. 9. 11;—the upper part was called *Galilee of the Gentiles*, from its containing many Gentile inhabitants; their dialect was corrupted, and hence Peter was detected by his speech, Mar. 14. 70;—here Christ dwelt from his youth, Mat. 2. 22, 23;—from it he came to John the Baptist, 3.13;—here he preached and performed miracles, 4. 23, 24;—here he met with his followers after his resurrection, 28. 7; Mar.16.7;—churches in, Ac.9.31.

——— (SEA OF), Mat.4.18; 15.29; Mar.1. 16. *See* GENNESARETH.

Gall, a bitter herb or root, perhaps hemlock, De.29.18; 32.32; Ho.10.4; Mat.27.34; —anything bitter, pernicious, or distressing, Je.8.14; La. 3. 5, 19;—an unrenewed state, Ac.8.23;—also an animal fluid secreted by the liver, Ps.69.21; Job 16.13; 20.14,25.

Gallant, brave, Is.33.21.

Galleries, upper rooms, or passages and seats above stairs, Eze.41.15; 42.3.

Galley, a ship rowed with oars, Is.33.21.

Gallim, gal'lim [heaps], a little village of Benjamin, about 4 miles north of Jerusalem, 1 Sa.25.44; Is.10.30.

Gallio, gal'lĭ-o, the proconsul of Achaia (A.D. 53), and brother of Seneca, the celebrated moralist, the Roman governor at Corinth, Ac.18.12;—did not concern himself with the controversies between the religious parties existing around him, 17.

Gallows, a gibbet, for executing a malefactor, Es.6.4; 7.10; 9.13. In Ge.40.19 and De.21.22,23, the word is rendered 'tree.'

Gamaliel, ga-mā'lĕ-el [recompense of God], a celebrated Pharisee, and rabbi or doctor of the law; his advice respecting the apostles, Ac.5.34;—Paul's tutor, 22.3.

Gammadims, găm'ma-dims [cubit-high men, pigmies; others render the word, short-swords men, watchmen], soldiers placed in the towers of Tyre, Eze.27.11.

Gamul, ga'mul [weaned], one of the priesthood in David's reign, 1 Ch.24.17.

Gaped, stared, Job 16.10; Ps.22.13.

Garden, Ge.21.33; Nu.24.6; Is.1.8;—church likened to, Ca.4.12; Is.58.11.

Garlands, a kind of crowns, placed on the head of animals to be sacrificed, Ac.14.13.

Garlick, a well-known plant, much used in Egypt, Nu.11.5;—now known by the name of shalot or eschalot (*Allium escalonium*).

Garment, any covering for the body, Ge. 9.23; 25.25; Ps.69.11; 102.26; Mat.9.16,20; Re.1.13. *See* CLOTHES.

Garner, the old form of the word *granary*, a storehouse or barn for corn, Ps.144.13; Joel 1.17; Mat.3.12; Lu.3.17.

Garnish, to adorn, 2 Ch. 3. 6; Job 26. 13; Mat.12.44; Re.21.19.

Garrison, a place of defence, 1 Sa.13.23;—a band of soldiers, 2 Co.11.32.

Gate, the entrance into a city, house, &c., Ju.16.3;—to heaven strait, and that of destruction broad, Mat. 7. 13;—of a city, a place of judicial proceedings, De. 17. 5; Am.5.10; 12.15.

Gath [a wine-press], one of the five cities of the Philistines, the birthplace of Goliath, 1 Sa.17.4;—David conquered it, 2 Sa. 8.1; —Uzziah brake down its walls, 2 Ch.26.6; —Anakims were the ancient inhabitants of, Jos. 11. 22. It has been identified with *Tell es-sâfieh*, a hill 10 miles east of Ashdod.

Gather, to collect, Ge.31.46; 41.35; Mat.3. 12; 6. 26; Jn. 6. 12;—used also to denote man's death or burial, Ju.2.10; 2 Ki.22.20; Ge.49.29,33.

Gath-hepher, găth-hē'fer [the wine-press of the well], a city of Galilee, the birthplace of the prophet Jonah, Jos.19.13; 2 Ki. 14. 25;—called Gittah-hepher, Jos. 19. 13.

Gath-Rimmon, găth-rim'mon [the wine-press of the pomegranate], (1) A city in Dan, Jos.19.45.—(2) Another in the half-tribe of Manasseh, Jos. 21. 25;—called Bileam, 1 Ch.6.70.

Gaza, gā'zah [strong], the capital and stronghold of the Philistines, situated towards the southern extremity of Canaan, and about sixty miles south-west of Jerusalem; was an important city before the time of Abraham, Ge.x.;—was inhabited by the Avims, De.2.23, and Anakims, Jos.

11.22;—taken by the tribe of Judah, Ju.1. 18;—Samson carried away the gates of, 16.1,3;—here he was confined, 21;—Philip the evangelist goes towards it, Ac. 8. 26. Its modern name is *Ghuzzeh*, containing about 1500 inhabitants.

Gazing, looking earnestly, Na.3.6; Ac.1.11; He.10.33.

Geba, gē'bah [a hill], a city of the tribe of Benjamin, given to the priests, Jos.21.17. Identified with the village of *Jeba*, about six miles north of Jerusalem.

Gebal, gē'bal [mountain], a city or district on the north of Canaan, within the territories of Phœnicia, where the Giblites dwelt, famous as stone-hewers and ship-calkers, Eze. 27. 9; Jos. 13. 5; 1 Ki. 5. 18. Now called *Jebeil*.

Gebim, gē'bim [the ditches], a place near Jerusalem, mentioned only in Is.10.31.

Gedaliah, gĕd-a-lī'ah [made great by Jehovah], son of Ahikam, made governor of the Jews who were left by Nebuchadnezzar, Je.40.7;—murdered, 41.2.

Geder, gē'der, or GEZER [a wall], one of the thirty-one ancient royal towns of the Canaanites whose kings were defeated by Joshua, Jos.12.13;—may be identified with Gedor, 15.58;—and Beth-Geder, 1 Ch.2.57.

Gederah, ge-dē'rah [the sheepfold], a city of Judah, Jos.15.36.

Gederoth, ged-ē'roth [sheepfolds], a town in the 'valley' of Judah, Jos.15.41;—taken by the Philistines, 2 Ch.28.18.

Gehazi, ge-hā'zī [valley of vision], the servant of the prophet Elisha, made a leper for his falsehood and deceit, 2 Ki.5.27.

Geliloth, gĕl'ī-loth [circles, circuits], a city of Benjamin, Jos. 18. 17;—called Gilgal, 15.7.

Gemariah, gĕm-a-rī'ah [whom Jehovah has made perfect], (1) Son of Hilkiah, sent by Zedekiah to Babylon with tribute-money for Nebuchadnezzar;—took charge of Jeremiah's letter, Je.29.3.—(2) Son of Shaphan, a scribe in the time of Jehoiakim, Je.36.11–20.

Gender, to get, or breed with young, Le. 19.19;—to produce or give rise to, 2 Ti.2. 23; Job 38.29; Ga.4.24.

Genealogies, lists or records of ancestors;—preserved with extraordinary care, Ezr.2. 62; He.7.3;—origin of that of Israel and Judah, 1 Ch.9.1, &c.;—of David, Ru.4.18;—of Jesus, Mat.1.1, &c.; Lu. 3. 23, &c.;—cautions to guard against foolish questions about, 1 Ti.1.4; Tit.3.9.

General, common, He. 12. 23;—a commander, 1 Ch.27.34.

Generosity, or liberality, recommended, De.15.7; Pr.11.24; 18.16; 19.6; 21.26; 2 Co. 9.7;—of Israel to the captives of Judah, 2 Ch.28.15;—of Johanan to Gedaliah, Je. 40.13.

Genesis [beginning], the first book of the Holy Scriptures, including the history of the world, from the creation to the death of Joseph, during about twenty-four generations, or 2369 years.

Gennesareth, ge-nĕs'a-reth (SEA OF), a lake in the Holy Land, about 14 miles long and 7 broad in the widest part. Its surface is 653 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. Called by Moses the *Sea of Chinnereth*, Nu. 34. 11;—the New Testament writers call it the *Sea of Galilee*, Mat. 4. 18; 15.29; Mar.1.16;—the *Sea of Tiberias*, Jn.6.1,23;—and the *Sea of Gennesareth*, Lu. 5. 1;—on this lake Christ calmed the storm, Mat.8.26; Mar.4.39; Lu.8.24;—here his disciples were accustomed to fish, Lu. 5.4–11; Jn.21.3–11.

Gennesareth (LAND OF), Mat.14.34; Mar. 6.54;—a district on the west shore of the lake, near Capernaum, Jn.6.15–25.

Gentiles, all nations beside the Jews, their heathen state, Ro. 1. 21; 2. 14; 1 Co. 12. 2; Ep.2.1,12; 4.17;—intimations of their admission to the blessings of the gospel, Is. 42.1; 49.6,22; 60.2; 65.1; Je.16.19; Ho.2.23; Joel 2.32; Mi.4.1; Zep.3.9; Mal.1.11; Mat. 8.11; Lu. 2. 32; 3.6; 24.47; Jn.10.16; Ac.10. 15;—the terms of their admission, Ac.8. 37;—proper members of the Christian church, Ep.2.19, &c.;—should respect the Jewish converts, Ro.11.18.

Gentle, meek, quiet, and mild, the servants of the Lord required to be, 2 Ti.2.24; Tit. 3.2;—the apostles were, 1 Th. 2. 7;—the wisdom that is from above is, Ja. 3. 17;—gentleness a fruit of the Spirit, Ga.5.22;—exemplified by Christ, 2 Co.10.1.

Genubath, gĕn'u-bath, or gē'nu-bath, son of Hadad, an Edomite, born in the palace of Pharaoh, 1 Ki.11.20.

Gerah [a berry], the smallest weight, and also the smallest coin among the Hebrews, $=\frac{1}{20}$th part of a shekel, Ex. 30. 13; Le. 27.25.

Gerar, gē'rar [lodging-place], the seat of the first Philistine kingdom, Ge.10.19;—here Abraham sojourned, 20. 1;—and also Isaac, 26.6.

Gergesenes, ger-ge-seens', or GADARENES, the inhabitants of the region round Gergesa, a city on the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee. The country might thus be called either that of the Gadarenes or of the Gergesenes, Mat.8.28; Mar.5.1;—near this place Christ cured two demoniacs, Lu. 8.26–36.

Gerizim, ger'ĕ-zim, a mountain of Samaria, near Shechem, on which the Samaritans erected their temple, in opposition to that at Jerusalem, De. 11. 29;—referred to by the woman of Samaria, Jn.4.20;—from it and Mount Ebal the blessings and curses to be pronounced, De.27.11; Jos.8.33.

Gershom, ger'shom [stranger], the name of Moses' first-born son, Ex.2.22; 18.4.

Gershon, ger'shon, the eldest son of Levi, Ge. 46. 11; called also Gershom, 1 Ch. 6. 16,17.

Geshem, gē'shem, an Arabian who opposed Nehemiah in rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem, Ne.6.1,2; the same as Gashmu in ver. 6.

Geshur, gē'shur [a bridge], a small principality of Syria in Bashan, the king's daughter of which David married, by whom he had Absalom, 2 Sa. 3. 3;—hither he fled after he had killed his brother, and remained in it three years, 13.37,38.

Gethsemane, geth-sĕm'a-ne [oil-press or garden], in Jn. 18. 1 called 'a garden,' in Mat.26.36 'a place,' was a retired spot on the west of the Mount of Olives, and in the vicinity of Jerusalem. Here our Saviour on the night before his crucifixion endured his agony, and was betrayed and apprehended, Mat.26.36; Mar.14.32;—was often resorted to by Jesus with his disciples, Jn. 18. 1, 2. The garden consists of a small plot of ground, with a low inclosure of stones. There stand in it eight venerable-looking olives, which seem as if they might have remained from time immemorial.

Gezer, gē'zer [a place, a precipice], a Canaanitish royal city, the king of which was slain by Joshua, Jos.10.33;—taken by Pharaoh, and given to Solomon, 1 Ki. 9. 16;—probably identical with the modern *Um-Rush* on the Jaffa road.

Ghost (HOLY), or HOLY SPIRIT, his names and characters: Spirit of God, Ge.1.2; Mat. 3.16;—Spirit of the Father, Mat.10.20;—Spirit of Christ, 1 Pe.1.11;—Spirit of grace, He.10.29;—Spirit of holiness, Ro. 1. 3;—Spirit of truth, Jn.14.17;—the Comforter, 14.26; 15.26.

————, his *personality* in the Godhead appears, from his being joined with the Father and the Son in baptism and the apostolic benediction, Mat.28.19; 2 Co.13. 14;—from personal *affections* ascribed to him, Ep. 4. 30; Ro. 15. 30;—personal *actions;* such as coming, testifying, receiving, showing, teaching, hearing, speaking, sending, forbidding, not suffering, helping, &c., Jn.14.16,26; 15. 26; 16. 7–14; Ac.13. 2, 4; 16. 6, 7; Ro. 8. 26;—personal *honours*, Mat.28.19; 2 Co.13.14.

————, his *supreme Godhead*, as equal with the Father and the Son, appears from his being called *God*, Ac.5.3,4;—the LORD, or *Jehovah*, 28.25, compared with Is.6.8,9; He. 3. 7, 9, with Ex.17.7; He.10. 15,16, with Je.31.31,34;—from the *essential perfections* of God ascribed to him; such as *eternal existence*, He. 9. 14;—*omniscience*, 1 Co. 2. 9–11;—*omnipresence*, Ps. 139.7–12; 1 Co.3.16;—*omnipotence*, 1 Co.12. 4–11;—*works* competent to God only were performed by him; such as *creating* agency in forming the body of Christ, Lu.1.35;—*anointing* and qualifying him for his work, 4.18;—*raising* him from the dead, Ro.8.11;—effectually *convincing* men of their sins, Jn. 16. 8;—savingly *enlightening* their minds, 1 Co. 2. 10;—*regenerating* their souls, Jn.3.5,6;—*sanctifying* their natures, 1 Co.6.11;—*endowing* them with Christian graces, Ga.5.22,23;—*sealing* them to eternal life, Ep.4.30;—*revealing* future events, Lu.2.26;—*inspiring* the prophets, 2 Pe.1. 21;—*communicating* supernatural gifts, 1 Co.12.1–11.

Ghost (HOLY), in his *official work*, in the economy of grace, he comes forth, or proceeds from the Father and the Son, Jn.14. 26;15.26;16.7; Ga.4.6;—is promised to men, Is.44.3; Eze.11.19; 36.26; Joel 2.28; Mat.3. 11;—by Jesus, Jn. 14. 16, 26; 15.26; 16.7;—is ready to direct all Christians, Ro.8.9,13, 16; 2 Co. 1. 22; Ga. 4. 6;—his influence distinct from that of the Word, Jn.6.45,64,65; 1 Th.1.5,6;—necessary to the reception of the truth, Ep. 1. 17;—imparts the love of God to believers, Ro.5.3–5;—dwells in believers, Jn.14.17;—directs where the gospel should be preached, Ac.16.6,7;—appoints and superintends ministers in the church, Ac.13.2,4; 20.28;—stirs up to good works, Ex.35.21;—his suggestions are carefully to be attended to, Is.63.10; Ep.4.30; 1 Th.5. 19;—to be born of him, necessary, Jn.3.3, &c.;—blasphemy against him unpardonable, Mat.12.31; 1 Jn.5.16;—descends upon the apostles, &c., Ac.2.1, &c.;—again after the imprisonment of Peter and John, 4.31; —imparted to the Samaritan converts, 8. 17;—to Cornelius and friends, 10. 44;—to the converts at Ephesus, 19.6;—helps his people in prayer, Ro.8.26;—nature of his teaching, *see* TEACHING.

Giants, persons of extraordinary stature before the flood, Ge.6.4;—seen in the land of Canaan by the spies, Nu. 13. 33;—the Emims and Anakims such, De.2.10;—Og, king of Bashan, of the remains of them, 3. 11;—Goliath of Gath, 1 Sa.17.4;—Ishbibenob, killed by Abishai, 2 Sa. 21.16;—three of them slain in David's victory over the Philistines, 1 Ch.20.4.

Gibbethon, gib'be-thon [a height], a town of the Philistines, which with its 'suburbs' was assigned to the Kohathites, Jos.21.23; —retaken by the Philistines, 1 Ki. 15. 27; 16.15.

Gibeah, or GIBEATH, gib'e-ah, or gib'e-ath [a hill], (1) Of Judah, Jos.15.57.—(2) Of Saul, also called 'Gibeah of Benjamin,' Ju. xix.-xxi.;—was the native place of Saul, 1 Sa. 10. 26;—its inhabitants abuse the wife of a Levite, which occasions a

war with the tribe of Benjamin, Ju. 19. 22; —the inhabitants fled from it, Is. 10. 29.

Gibeon, gib'e-on [belonging to a hill], one of the four cities of the Hivites; its inhabitants artfully deceive Joshua and the Israelites, Jos. 9. 3;—condemned to servitude for their imposture, 27;—near it the Lord destroyed the Canaanites by hail and thunder, 10. 10, 11;—over it the sun and moon stood still a whole day, 12, 13;—a famine on account of the cruelty of Saul towards, 2 Sa. 21. 1. A small village remains, called *el-Jib*, about 6 miles north-west from Jerusalem.

Gideon, gid'e-on [breaker], the youngest son of Joash, and a judge of Israel;—called also Jerubbaal, Ju. 6. 32; 1 Sa. 12. 11;—called by an angel to deliver his country from the Midianites, Ju. 6. 12;—the angel gives him a proof of his commission, 21;—obtains another assurance in answer to his prayers, by the dew on the fleece, while all was dry around, &c., 36–40;—delivers his country from the Midianites, 7. 16;—pacifies the Ephraimites, 8. 1;—refuses the government, 22;—his ephod the occasion of idolatry, 27;—his sons and death, 29.

Gideoni, gid-e-ō'nī [a breaker], the father of Abidan, a prominent man of the tribe of Benjamin, Nu. 1. 11; 2. 22; 7. 60, 65.

Gier-eagle [vulture-eagle], about the size of a raven, with a singular bald, triangular head, Le. 11. 18; De. 14. 17. Supposed to be the species known as the white carrion vulture of Egypt. *See* EAGLE.

Gifts (SPIRITUAL), extraordinary endowments of the Holy Spirit, what they were, and rules concerning the exercise of them, 1 Co. 12. 1, &c.;—inferior to charity or Christian love, 13. 1, &c.;—and to preaching, 14. 1, &c. *See* SPIRITUAL GIFTS.

Gifts of Piety, the contributions to the construction of the tabernacle, Ex. 35. 21;—at the dedication of it, Nu. 7. 1;—of David for the temple, 1 Ch. 22. 1, 14.

Gihon, gī'hon [a stream], (1) One of the four heads of the rivers which watered Eden, Ge. 2. 13.—(2) The name of a fountain on the west of Jerusalem, the scene of the anointing of Solomon as king, 2 Ch. 32. 30.

Gilboa, gil-bō'ah [bubbling fountains], a ridge of hills on the east of the Plain of Esdraelon. which extends about 10 miles from east to west, noted for the defeat of the Hebrews, and the slaughter of Saul and Jonathan, 1 Sa. 31. 1–6; 2 Sa. 1. 21.

Gilead, gil'e-ad [the heap or mass of testimony], (1) A range of mountains, extending from the south end of the Sea of Galilee to the north end of the Dead Sea, a distance of about 60 miles, having an average breadth of about 20 miles. This region is sometimes called 'Mount Gilead,' Ge. 37. 25; sometimes the 'land of Gilead,' Nu. 32. 1. In the New Testament Gilead is referred to as 'Perea,' and 'beyond Jordan,' Mat. 4. 15; Jn. 1. 28. It abounded with trees which produced a valuable gum, called the *balm* of Gilead, Ge. 37. 25; Je. 8. 22; 46. 11.—(2) The name of Jephthah's father, Ju. 11. 1;—also of the grandson of Manasseh, Nu. 26. 29.

Gileadite, gil'e-ad-ite, inhabitant of Gilead, Ju. 10. 3; 12. 4, 5; 2 Sa. 17. 27.

Gilgal, gil'gal [a rolling away], a celebrated place on the west of Jordan, where the Israelites were circumcised, Jos. 5. 2;—a place of idolatrous worship, Am. 4. 4; 5. 5; Ho. 4. 15; 9. 15; 12. 15. Called *Geliloth*, Jos. 18. 17.

Giloh, gī'lo [exile], a town of Judah, 10 m. south-east of Hebron, Jos. 15. 51;—here Ahithophel hanged himself, 2 Sa. 15. 12.

Gilonite, gī'lon-ite, an inhabitant of Giloh, the designation of Ahithophel, 2 Sa. 15. 12; 23. 34.

Gin, an old English word for *trap*, a snare, Ps. 140. 5; 141. 9.

Girding, or tucking up and binding around them, their loose and flowing garments, necessary to fit the Jews for a journey, or for laborious exertion, and therefore often mentioned, 1 Ki. 18. 46; 2 Ki. 4. 29; Jn. 13. 4; *figuratively*, being prepared for action, 1 Pe. 1. 13.

Girgashites, gir'gash-ites, a tribe of the ancient Canaanites, Ge. 10. 15, 16;—their country promised to Abraham's seed, 15. 18–21;—subdued by Joshua, Jos. 24. 11.

Gittaim, git-ta'im [two wine-presses], a city of the Benjamites, to which the Beerothites fled, 2 Sa. 4. 3;—was rebuilt after the captivity, Ne. 11. 33.

Gittites, git'tites [wine-presses], the inhabitants of Gath, Jos. 13. 3; 2 Sa. 6. 10, 11; 15. 19, 22.

Gittith, git'tith, Ps. xxxviii. lxxxi. lxxxiv. (inscrip.) 'Upon Gittith,' denotes a particular musical instrument or tune.

Gladness, joy, exultation, Nu. 10. 10; Ps. 4. 7; 30. 11; Is. 16. 10; 30. 29; Mar. 4. 16; Lu. 1. 14; Ac. 2. 46; 12. 14.

Glass, was invented in the twelfth century. Looking-glasses, Ex. 38. 8; Job 37. 18; 1 Co. 13. 12; 2 Co. 3. 18; Ja. 1. 23, were made of polished metal, as tin, silver, &c.

Gleanings, at the harvest, to be left for the poor and stranger, Le. 19. 9; 23. 22;—of the vintage, De. 24. 20.

Glede, an old English word for the common kite, a well-known bird of prey, De. 14. 13. In the parallel passage, Le. 11. 14, the word 'vulture' is used.

Gloominess, want of light, or making the heavens dark with clouds, or swarms of locusts, Joel 2. 2;—a season of judgments, Zep. 1. 15.

Glorify, to render glorious, Ac.3.13; 2 Pe. 1.17.

Glorify God, to honour him, directly prescribed, 1 Ch.16.28; Ps. 22.23; Is. 42.12;—required in all we do, 1 Co. 10.31;—with our bodies and spirits, 6.20;—by believing and loving his word, Ps.119.11,16;—admiring and adoring his perfections, 145. 3;—loving him supremely, De. 6. 5;—singing praise to him, Ps.33.2,3; 81.1;—commending him to others, 34. 8;—devoutly contemplating his works, 8.3,4; 139.14; Re.15. 3; Mat.15.31; Ac.4.21;—observing his ordinances, Ps.27.4;—cheerfully obeying his laws, 119. 33, 34;—submitting to his will, 39.9; Job 1.21,22; Is.24.15;—yielding fruits of righteousness, Jn. 15. 8; Phi.1.11;—examples of, Mat.9.8; 15.31; Lu.1.46; 2. 14, 20; 5.25; 13.13; Ac.11.18;—punishment for neglect of, Da. 5. 23; Mal. 2. 2; Ac.12.23; Ro.1.24,25.

Glory of God, the luminous display of his presence, called the *Shekinah*, seen by Moses in the bush, Ex.3.2-6;—resided in the cloud, and conducted Israel out of Egypt, 13.21;—appeared on Mount Sinai, 19.18; 24.16;—took possession of the tabernacle, 40. 34, 35;—where it sometimes appeared to all the people, Le. 9. 23; Nu. 14. 10;—commonly within the vail, upon the mercy-seat, between the cherubim, Le.16. 12;—resided also in the first temple, 2 Ch. 7.1-4.

————, or the manifestation of his perfections, seen in his works, Ps.19.1; Ro. 1. 20;—especially in the scheme of grace, through Christ, 2 Co.3.18; 4.6.

Gluttony, excess in eating, censured, De. 21.20; Pr.23.1,20; 25.16; 1 Pe.4.3.

Gnashing of Teeth, expressive of rage, Ps. 35. 16; Ac. 7. 54;—of extreme anguish, Ps. 112.10; Mat.8.12; 13.42,50; 22.13.

Gnat, a small winged insect or fly. The words 'strain at,' Mat. 23. 24, are better rendered 'strain out,' as they were in the E.V. previous to that of 1611.

Gnostics, nos'tiks [knowing ones], ancient heretics, whose dangerous opinions are supposed to be alluded to, 1 Ti.1.4; 6.20; 2 Ti.2.16,23; Tit.3.9; Jude 4.

Goad, a stick or pole about 8 feet long, armed with a sharp piece of iron, to drive oxen with, Ju.3.31; 1 Sa.13.21; Ec.12.11.

Goats, used in the sin-offerings, Le.3.12; 4. 24;—sins of the people confessed on the head of the *scapegoat*, and then it was suffered to *escape*, or let loose into the wilderness, 16.21,22;—figurative of princes, &c., Je.50.8; Zec. 10. 3; Da.8.5,8;—wild, called the *ibex*, or mountain goat, described, Job 39.1;—represent the wicked at the day of judgment, Mat.25.33.

Gob [cistern, a pit], a place on the border of the Philistines, where they were signally defeated by David's warriors, 2 Sa. 21. 18, 19;—probably the same as Gezer, 1 Ch.20.4.

Goblet, a bowl or large cup, Ca.7.2.

God, his unity, Ex.20.3; De.4.35,39; 5.7; 6. 4; 32.39; Ps.86.10; Is.37.16; 43.10; 44.6; 45. 5; Je.10.10; Jn.17.3; 1 Co. 8. 4-6; Ga.3. 20; Ep.4.6; 1 Ti.2.5;—a spirit, Jn.4.24; 1 Ti.1. 17; 6. 16;—invisible, Ex.33.20; Jn. 1. 18; 5. 37; Ro.1.20; Col.1.15; 1 Ti.6.16; He.11.27; 1 Jn. 4. 12;—true God, Je. 10. 10;—living God, Da. 4. 34; 6. 26; Ac. 14. 15; 1 Th. 1. 9; He. 9. 14; 10. 31;—God and Lord alone, 2 Ki.19.15; Ne.9.6; Ps.33.18; 86.10; Is.37.16, 20;—none else, or besides him, De.4. 35; 2 Sa.7.22; 22.32; 2 Ki.5.15; Is.44.6,8; 45.5, 6,14,18, 21, 22; 46.9; Ho. 13. 4;—none with him, De. 32. 39;—none before him, or self-existing, Ex. 3. 14; Is.41.4; 43.10; 44.6; 48. 12; Re. 1. 17; 22.13;—none like him, or to be compared to him, Ex.8.10; 9.14; 15.11; De. 4. 12; 33.26; 2 Sa.7.22; 1 Ch.17. 20; Ps. 35. 10; 86.8; 89.6; Is.40.18; 46.5,9; Je.10.6, 7, 10;—blessed, Ps.119.12; Ro.1.25; 1 Ti.1. 11; 6. 15;—his name to be revered, De. 5. 11;—his great majesty, Hab.3.3;—incomprehensible, Job 11.7; Ps.145.3;—his superiority to idols, Is.40.12, &c.; 41.21; 44.9; 45.20; 46.5; Je. 10. 12;—the creator of all things, Ge.1.1, &c.; Ne. 9. 6; Job 26.7; Ps. 33.6; 89.11; 148.5; Pr. 3. 19; Is.34.1; 45. 18; Je. 14. 22; Zec. 12. 1;—his works unsearchable, Ec.8.17;—the governor of all things, Ps. 22. 28; 135. 6;—our constant preserver, Ac.17.28;—his immortality, De.33.27; 1 Ti. 1. 17; 6. 16; Re. 4. 9;—immutability, Ex. 3. 14,15; Mal. 3. 5, 6; Ro.1.23; He.13.8; Ja.1. 17;—incorruptibility, Ro. 1. 23;—eternity, Ps.9.7; 90.2,4; 93.2; 102. 12, 24, 27; 104. 31; 145.13; Is.40.28; 57.15; 63.16; Je.10.10; La. 5.19; Da.4.3; 1 Ti. 1. 17; Ro.1.20; 2 Co.4.8; 2 Pe.1.11;—first and last, Is.41.4; 44.6; 48. 12; Re.1.8;—his omnipresence, 1 Ki. 8. 27; Ps. 139. 7-10; Je.23.24; 2 Ch.6.18; Ep.1.23; —omniscience, 1 Sa. 2. 3; Job 26. 6; Ps. 44. 21; 139. 2; Pr. 15. 11; Is. 30. 18; Mat. 6. 18; Ac. 15. 18; He. 4. 12, 13; 1 Jn. 3. 20;—his power, Ge. 17. 1; Job 9. 4; 37. 23; 42.2; Ps. 35.10; 62.11; 68.35; Is.26.4; 40.29; 2 Co.12. 9; Is.14.24; Da.3.17,29; Ro.1.20;—his wisdom, Job 9.4; 36.5; Ps.92.5; 104.24; 147. 5; Is.31.2; Ro. 16. 27; 1 Co.3.19,20; 1 Ti.1.17; —greatness ascribed to him, De.10.17; 32. 3; 2 Sa. 7. 22; 1 Ch. 16. 25; 17.21; Ne. 4. 14; Ps.77.13; 95.3; Je. 32. 18;—perfection, Ex. 15.7; Ps.145.12; Mat.5.48;—produces good from the evil designs of men, Ge.45. 8; 50. 20; Job 5. 12; Ps. 33. 10; 76. 10; Pr.16.9,33; 19. 21;—disposes of things as he pleases from the beginning, De. 8. 18; 1 Ch.29.12; 2 Ch.1.12; Job 1.21; 9.12; Ps.75.7; Da.4.17; —his justice, Ge.18.25; De.32.4; Job 34.17; 37.23; Ac. 17. 31; Re. 15. 3; 19.1,2;—in not punishing children for the sins of their

parents, De.24.16; Eze.18.2;—he often delays his judgments, Ec.8.11;—his chastisements to be borne, Job 1. 21; 2. 10; He.12. 5;—his mercy, Ex. 34. 6; Joel 2.13; 2 Co.1. 3; 1 Jn.1.9;—his love to Christians, 3.1;—his goodness, Ps. 86. 5; 145. 9; Mat.19.17; Ex.34.6; Zec.9.17; Ps. 33. 5; 65.4; 52.1; Je. 31.12,14;—his holiness, Le. 19. 2; 1 Sa.2.2; 6.20; Jn.17.11; Is. 6. 3; Re. 4. 8; 15. 4;—his truth and faithfulness, Is.65.16; 2 Co 1.18, 20; He.10.23; 11.11; 2 Pe. 3. 9; Re. 15. 3;—psalms exhorting to trust in him, Ps. lxi.-lxiv.lxix.-lxxi.lxxv.lxxxv. lxxxvi. xci.xciv. cxv. cxvi. cxviii. cxxi.cxxiii.cxxv.cxxxi.;—his promises to the Israelites fulfilled, Jos. 21. 43;—the sole object of worship, Ex.20. 1; De. 4. 14, 39, 40; Lu.4.8;—to be feared, Ps.33.8; 76.7;—to be loved, Mat.22.37;—to be obeyed, Ac. 5. 29;—not to be tempted, De. 6. 16; Mat. 4. 7;—compared to light, 1 Jn.1.5;—the description of his throne in a vision, Re.4.2;—the symbol of his presence returns to the temple, Eze.43.1, &c.;—addresses Job, Job 38. 3; xl.xli.;—to be imitated, Ep. 5. 1;—the marks of his sons, Ro.8.14; 1 Jn.5.2.

Goddesses, female gods, according to the heathen mythology, such as Ashtoreth, 1 Ki. 11.5,33;—the queen of heaven, or the moon, Je.44.17,25;—Diana, Ac.19.27,35, &c.

God forbid, in the original it is, 'Let it not be,' or 'Far be it,' Ro.3.31; 9.14.

Godhead, the nature or essence of God, Col.2.9; Ro.1.20; Ac.17.29.

————, TRINITY IN. *See* TRINITY.

Godliness, or piety to God, consists in reverencing his perfections, Ps. 104. 1;—esteeming him as our chief good and portion, 73.25; La.3.24;—fearing to offend him, Ge. 39.9;—studying, by holiness of life, to promote his honour, 2 Pe. 3. 11;—confiding in him for all we need, Ps.48.14; 73.24.

————, *advantages of*, profitable to all things, 1 Ti.4.8; 6.6;—promises to, Ps.4.3; 2 Pe.2.9.

Gods, great men and rulers are so called in some instances, Ex.22.28; Ps.82.1; 138.1; Jn.10.34; 1 Co.8.5.

——, *heathen*, Adrammelech and Anammelech, of Sepharvaim, 2 Ki. 17. 31;—Ashima, of Hamath, 30;—Ashtoreth, of the Sidonians, 1 Ki.11.33;—Baal, of Tyre, &c., Ju. 2. 13;—Baalberith, 8. 33;—Baalpeor, of the Moabites, Nu.25.3;—Baalzebub, of Ekron, 2 Ki. 1. 2;—Bel and Nebo, of the Babylonians, Is.46.1;—Chemosh, of the Moabites, 1 Ki. 11. 7;—Dagon, of the Philistines, Ju.16.23;—Diana, of Ephesus, Ac. 19. 24;—Jupiter and Mercury, of the Greeks and Romans, 14.12;—Milcom and Molech, of the Ammonites, 1 Ki. 11. 5, 7;—Nergal, of Cuth, 2 Ki. 17. 30;—Nibhaz and Tartak, of the Avites, 31;—Nisroch, of the Assyrians, 19.37;—Chiun or Remphan, Am.5.26;Ac.7.43;—Succoth-benoth, of the Babylonians, 2 Ki.17.30;—Tammuz, of the Syrians, Eze.8.14.

Gog [mountain], (1) One of the descendants of Reuben, 1 Ch.5.4.—(2) Gog, along with Magog, represents the Scythians, or northern barbarians: their destruction foretold, Eze. 38. 2; 39. 1;—the antichristian power of the entire earth, Re.20.8,9.

Golan [exile], a city of Bashan in the half-tribe of Manasseh, east of the Sea of Tiberias; it was given to the Levites, and appointed to be a city of refuge, De.4.43; Jos.20.8; 21.27; 1 Ch.6.71.

Gold, the most heavy (except platinum), dense, pure, ductile, and valuable of all metals; God's Word compared to, on account of its inestimable worth, Ps.19.10;—tried saints compared to, Job 23.10; 1 Pe. 1. 7;—the streets of the New Jerusalem, Re.21.18,21.

Goldsmith, one who makes golden wares, Ne.3.8; Is.40.19; 41.7; 46.6; Ac.3.8.

Golgotha, gol'go-thah [a skull], the Hebrew name of the place where Christ was crucified, Mat.27.33; Mar.15.22; Jn.19.17. *See* CALVARY.

Goliath, go-lī'ath [a captivity, or passing over], a mighty giant of Gath, about 10½ feet high, 1 Sa. 17. 4;—'morning and evening for forty days' he defied the armies of Israel, 8-10;—slain by David, 49.

Gomer, go'mer [perfection], the eldest son of Japheth, Ge.10.2;—prediction respecting, Eze.38.6.

Gomorrah, go-mor'rah [submersion], one of the five cities of the plain. It was next to Sodom in importance as well as in wickedness, Ge.19.4-8; 13.10; 14.11; 18.20; 19.24. *See* SODOM.

Gopher-wood, *pitch* wood, mentioned only once in Scripture as the wood of which the ark was built. It was probably the cypress, Ge.6.14.

Gorgeous, fine, splendid, glittering, Lu.7. 25; 23.11; Eze.23.12.

Goshen, gō'shen [frontier], (1) A very fertile province in Egypt, which Joseph procured for his father and brethren, and where the Israelites dwelt during the whole of their sojourn in that country. It probably lay to the east of the Nile in Lower Egypt, Ge. 45. 10; 47. 1-6.—(2) Another place of the same name, near Gibeon, Jos. 10. 41; 15.51.

Gospel [good news, glad tidings], the joyful intelligence of salvation, through Christ; *called* the gospel of God, Ro.1.1;—of Christ, 16;—of salvation, Ep.1.13;—of peace, 6.15; Lu. 2. 10, 14;—the word of God's grace, Ac.14.3; 20.32;—word of reconciliation, 2 Co.5.19;—word of life, Phi. 2.16;—word of Christ, Col.3.16;—ministration of the Spirit, 2 Co. 3. 8;—mystery of

Christ, Ep. 3. 4;—unsearchable riches of Christ, 8;—sincere milk of the word, 1 Pe. 2. 2;—the glorious gospel, 1 Ti. 1. 11;—to be preached to all descriptions of men, Mar.16.15; Tit.2.11;—the salvation which it publishes to be offered freely to all, Is. 55.1: Jn. 7. 37; Re.22.17;—all who believe it shall be saved, Mar.16.16;—the blessings of it, Ro.1.16; 1 Co.1.18; Ep.2.1, &c.; 1 Pe. 1.1, &c.;—superior to the law of Moses, Jn.1.17; 2 Co.3.7;—the danger of rejecting it, Mar. 16. 16; Lu. 10. 16; Jn. 3. 36; 12. 48; He.2.3; 10.28; 12.25;—to whom it is hidden, 2 Co.4.3,4;—no other to be preached, Ga. 1.8,9;—the remarkable propagation of it, Mar. 4. 30; Jn.12. 32; Ac. 2. 41; 4.4; 6.7; 12. 24; 13. 49; 19. 20; 1 Co. 16. 9;—shall in due time be preached in all the world, Ps.2.8; 22.27; 72.8,11,17; 86.9; Is.2.2,3; 40.4,5; 42. 1,4,6,7; 49.6; Da.2.44; Hab.2.14; Mal.1.11; Mat.8.11; 24.14;—to be earnestly defended, Phi.1.17,27; Jude 3.

Gourd, a climbing shrub of quick growth allied to the family of the cucumber. The gourd of Jonah, 4. 6, was probably the *Palma christi*, the castor-oil plant;—'wild gourds,' 2 Ki.4.39.

Government, executive power, of all things committed to Christ, as Mediator, Is.9.6, 7; Mat. 28. 18; Ep.1. 20–22;—governments, an order of rulers in apostolic churches, 1 Co. 12. 28;—wicked men despise, 2 Pe. 2. 10.

Gozan, gō'zan [a fleece of wool, passing over, or pasture], a river in Media, mentioned in several places, 2 Ki.17.6; 18.11; 19.12; 1 Ch.5.26; Is.37.13.

Grace, of God, his free favour, manifested in the gift of his Son, and the blessings of salvation through him, Jn.3.16,17; 2 Co.8. 9; Ep. 2. 8; 2 Ti.1.9;—election is of grace, Ro.11.5; Ep.1.3–6;—effectual calling, Ga. 1.15; 2 Th.1.11,12;—pardon of sin, Ep. 1. 7;—justification, Ro. 3. 24;—adoption, Ep. 1. 5;—sanctification, 2 Co. 9. 8;—faith, Ac.18.27; Ep.2.8;—hope, 2 Th.2.16;—*promised* to believers, Ps. 84.11; Is.30.18,19; 2 Co.12.9;—God's conferring it on men is *sovereign*, Ex. 33. 19; Mat.11. 25; Ro.9.15, 16;—*free*, Ro.5.8; 1 Jn.4.10;—*distinguishing*, Mat.20.16; Ro.9.15;—*preventing*, not the effect, but the cause of holiness, 1 Jn. 4.19;—*effectual*, completely accomplishing its end, Ro.8.38,39; Phi.1.6;—necessary to the performance of good works, 1 Ki.8.58; Ps.119.32; Jn.6.44; Ro.8.8; 1 Co.3.6; 12.3; 15. 10; Phi. 2. 13; He. 13. 21;—will be increased when improved, Mat.13.12; Lu.8. 18; Jn.15.2;—given to the humble, Pr. 3. 34; Ja.4.6; 1 Pe.5.5;—believers made what they are by it, 1 Co. 15. 10; 2 Co. 1. 12;—should be earnestly sought in prayer, He. 4.16; Ja.1.5;—examples of prayer for, Ge. 43.29; Nu.6.25; Is.33.2; Ro.1.7; 1 Co.1.3; 2 Co.1.2; 13.14; Ga.6.18; Ep.6.24; 1 Ti.1.2; Re.1.4.

Grace of God, the gospel so called, Jn.1. 17; Ac.14.3; 20.24; Ro.5.2; 2 Co.6.1; Tit.2. 11; 1 Pe.5.11;—Christian virtues, 2 Co.8.7; 2 Pe.3.18.

Gracious, full of free favour, Ge.43.29; Ex. 33.19; 34.6; Ps.77.9; Pr.11.16; Is.30.18; Lu. 4.22; 1 Pe.2.3.

Graff, or GRAFT, to insert a scion, or branch, of one tree into the stock of another; the Gentiles were graffed into the church, Ro.11.17,19;—the Jews shall be, 23;—the Word of God is, into the heart, Ja.1.21.

Grapes, the fruit of the vine, Ge.40.10; Le. 25.5,11; Mat.7.16;—brought from the land of Canaan by the spies, Nu. 13. 23;—an emblem for the instruction of the Israelites, Eze.18.1, &c.;—not to be gathered till the vine was three years old, Le.19.23;—gleaning of, to be left for the poor, 10.

Grasshopper, an insect of the locust kind, but small, Le.11.22; Nu.13.33; Ju.6.5; Is. 40.22;—the word rendered 'grasshopper' in Ec.12.5 is rendered 'locust' in 2 Ch.7. 13;—destructive to vegetation, Am.7.1;—often found in great multitude, Ju.6.5; 7. 12; Je.46.23.

Grate, a net-work of brass like a sieve for the bottom of the great altar of sacrifice, Ex.27.4; 35.16; 38.4,5.

Gratitude, a desire to return benefits, recommended, 2 Sa.ix.; 2 Ki.4.18; Lu.17.15; —want of it reproved, Is.1.2,3.

Grave, (1) Sober, serious, and solemn; deacons required to be, 1 Ti. 3. 8;—and aged Christians, Tit. 2. 2.—(2) Sepulchre for burying the dead; Jacob set a pillar over Rachel's, Ge.35.20;—God will ransom his people from, Ho.13.14;—the Christians' song of victory over, 1 Co.15.55.

Gravel, hard or coarse sand, Pr.20.17; Is. 48.19; La.3.16.

Grease, the soft part of fat, Ps.119.70.

Great Sea, the Mediterranean, extends from east to west nearly 2300 miles, Nu. 34.6; Jos.1.4; 9.1; 15.12; Eze.47.10,15; Da. 7.2;—called the 'utmost sea,' Joel 2.20;—the 'hinder sea,' Zec.14.8.

Greaves, defensive armour for the legs, reaching from the foot to the knee; mentioned only in 1 Sa.17.6.

Grecians, grē'shĭ-ans, foreign Jews (*Hellenistai*) as opposed to Palestinian Jews, Ac.6.1; 11.20; whereas 'Greeks' (*Hellenes*) are Greeks by race, Ac.16.1,3, or Gentiles as opposed to Jews—many of the Grecians converted, Ac.11.19–21.

Greece, grēce, an extensive country on the south-east of Europe, and including Ionia and Asia Minor, Zec.9.13; Ac.20.2. In the Old Testament, Greece and Greeks are mentioned under the name of *Javan*,

Is. 66.19. It was probably peopled soon after the flood by the descendants of Japheth in the line of Javan. In the days of Alexander, the Greeks were masters of Egypt and Syria, the countries beyond Euphrates, and other provinces. Few countries are more favoured by nature, as to its soil, climate, and productions. Many of the most famous statesmen, orators, and generals of antiquity had their birth here. The arts and sciences of Greece attained a great eminence, as did also poetry and eloquence. After a long and grievous oppression (from the fall of the Byzantine empire) the Greeks arose in 1822 against the Turks, and ultimately gained their independence. The modern kingdom of Greece was established in 1832. In 1863 it was enlarged by the annexation of the Ionian Islands. Pop. about 1,500,000. The Greeks profess Christianity, but in a corrupted form, being nearly allied to Popery.

Greedy, ravenous, eager, Ps.17.12; Pr.1.19; Is.56.11; 1 Ti.3.3.

Greeks, as used by the Jews this word was synonymous with *Gentiles*, Ac. 19.10; 20.21; 1 Co.22.23,24;—apply to Jesus, Jn.12.20;—many believed, Ac.14.1.

Greetings, honourable salutations, courted by the Pharisees, Mat.23.7; Lu.11.43; 20.46;—expressions of true friendship, addressed to the saints, Ac.15.23; Ro. 16. 3, &c.; 1 Co.16.20, &c.

Grey Head. *See* HOARY HEAD.

Grief, for the loss of friends allowable; in Abraham for the death of Sarah, Ge.23.2;—Joseph for the death of his father, 50.1, &c.;—David for Saul and Jonathan, 2 Sa. 1.11;—for Abner, 3.31;—Jesus at the death of Lazarus, Jn.11.35;—Paul for the sickness of Epaphroditus, Phi.2.27.

Grief, should not be immoderate, 2 Sa.12.20; 1 Th.4.13; 1 Co.7.30.

Grind, to crush small, Ex. 32. 20; De. 9. 21; Ju. 16. 21; Nu. 11. 8;—figuratively to oppress, Is.3.15;—allusion to the noise of the hand-mills, Je. 25. 10; Ec. 12. 4; Re. 18. 22. The 'grinders ceasing' because they are few, Ec.12.3, is supposed to represent the loss of the teeth in old age.

Grisled, mixed black and white hairs; party-coloured as goats, Ge.31.10, 12;—horses, Zec.6.3,6.

Groaning, deep distress, Ex.2.24;—an overwhelming sense of the evil of sin, and the value of spiritual blessings, Ro.8.26; 2 Co. 5.2.

Grope, to feel what one cannot see, De.28. 29; Job 5.14; 12.25.

Grove, the word so rendered in Ge. 21. 33, means a tree. The heathen worshipped their gods in groves of trees, De. 12.2,3; Ho.4.13;—hence grove and idol were almost convertible terms, 2 Ki.23.6.

Groves, frequently the places of idol worship, 1 Ki.15.13; 16.33; 2 Ki.17.16;—not to be planted near the place of the national worship, De.16.21.

Grudging, reluctance, toward our brethren forbidden, Le.19.18; Ja. 5. 9;—alms not to be given with, 2 Co.9.7;—hospitality to be used without, 1 Pe.4.9.

Guard, caution, defence, Ge.37.36; Da.2. 14; Ac.28.16.

Gudgodah, gud-gō'dah [thunder], the fortieth encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness, also named Hor-Hagidgad, Nu.33.32; De.10.7.

Guest, one lodged in the house or entertained at the table of another, 1 Ki. 1. 41, 49; Mat. 22. 10; Lu. 19. 7;— -chamber, a room for strangers, 1 Sa.9.22; Mar.14.14; Lu.22.11.

Guide, God promises to direct and instruct his people, Ps.25.9; 32.8; Is. 42. 16; 48.17; 49.10; 58.11.

Guile, or DECEIT, we are required to be without, Ps.34.13; 1 Pe.2.1; 3.10;—persons without it approved, Ps.32.2; Jn.1.47; Re. 14.5. *See* DECEIT.

Guilty, not innocent, wicked, Ex. 34. 7; Mat.23.18; Ro.3.19.

Gulf, an abyss, Lu.16.26.

Gurbaal, gur-bā'al [sojourn of Baal], a place in Arabia, on the confines of Judea, successfully attacked by Uzziah, 2 Ch. 26.7.

Gutters, water-courses, some subterranean passages through which water flowed, 2 Sa.5.8. In Ps. 42. 7 the word is rendered 'water-spouts;' in Ge. 30. 30, 41 it means drinking-troughs.

H.

Haahashtari, ha-a-hash'ta-ri [mule-driver], a son of the patriarch Ashur, 1 Ch.4.6.

Habaiah, ha-ba'yah [protected by Jehovah], a priest in Ezra's time, Ezr.2.61; Ne. 6.63.

Habakkuk, hab'a-kuk [embracer], one of the twelve minor prophets, who lived about 600 years before Christ; foretells the destruction of Judah by the Chaldeans, Hab. i.;—the overthrow of the Chaldeans, ii.;—his sublime prayer, iii.

Habbaziniah, hab-az-ī-nī'ah [lamp of Jehovah], Je.35.3.

Habergeon, Ne.4.16; Job 41.26; a coat of mail, 1 Sa. 17. 8, or breastplate, Re. 9. 9. The English 'habergeon' was the diminutive of 'hauberk,' a quilted doublet.

Habitation, dwelling-house, Ex. 15. 2; Le. 13.46; Job 5.3; Ps.26.8; 89.14; Is.22.16; Ac. 1.20; Ep.2.22; Re.18.2.

Habits, either good or bad, not easily changed, Pr.22.6; Je.13.23; Job 20.11.

Hachaliah, hăk-a-lī'ah [ornament of Jehovah], father of Nehemiah, Ne.1.1.

Hachilah, hak'ī-lah [the darksome hill], a hill on the south-east part of Judea; here David hid himself from Saul, 1 Sa. 23. 19. The modern *Tell Zif.*

Hadad, hā'dad [sun], the name of a Syrian idol, given to the kings of Edom, 'the Edomite,' adversary of Solomon, 1 Ki. 11. 14–22.

Hadadezer, hăd-ad-ē'zer [Adad is my help], king of Zobah in Syria, conquered by David, who took from him 1000 chariots, 20,000 footmen, and 700 horsemen, 2 Sa.8. 3,4;—David slew of the Syrians who came to succour him 22,000 men, 5;—some years after he again made war with David, who defeated him, 10. 15–19;—called Hadarezer, 2 Sa.10.16; 1 Ch.18.3.

Hadadrimmon, hā'dad-rim'mon [the name of two Syrian idols, Hadad and Rimmon], a place in the valley of Megiddo, near to which the good king Josiah was slain, and his army routed, which occasioned a great mourning, 2 Ch.35.22,24; Zec.12.11.

Hadashah, had'a-shah [news], a city in the valley of Judah, Jos.15.37.

Hadassah, ha-das'sah [myrtle], the Jewish name of Esther, Es.2.7.

Hadoram, ha-dō'ram [Hador, *i.e.* the fire-god, is exalted], (1) One of the sons of Shem, 1 Ch.1.21.—(2) A son of Tou, 1 Ch. 18.10.

Hadrach, hā'drak [inclosure], a land near Damascus, denounced by Zechariah, Zec. 9.1.

Hagar, hā'gar [flight, stranger], an Egyptian servant to Sarah, given to Abraham to wife, Ge. 16. 2;—flees from Sarah, 6;—encouraged by an angel to return, 7–12;—bare Ishmael to Abraham, 15;—she and her son dismissed, 21.9–14;—comforted by an angel in the wilderness, 17;—her history allegorized, Ga.4.22.

Hagarenes, hā-găr-eens', or HAGARITES, the descendants of Hagar, 1 Ch.5.10,20; Ps.83.6.

Haggai, hăg'gaï [one who keeps holiday], a prophet who returned from the Babylonish captivity with Zerubbabel, Ezr.2.2; —he and Zechariah promote the rebuilding of the temple (B.C. 520), 5.1, &c.;—his prophecies referred to, 5. 1; 6. 14; He. 12. 20.

Haggiah, hag-gī'ah [festival of Jehovah], one of the posterity of Levi, 1 Ch.6.30.

Haggith, hăg'gith [festivity], a wife of David, and mother of Adonijah, 2 Sa.3.4;1 Ki. 1.5,11; 1 Ch.3.2.

Hail, (1) A storm of, one of the plagues of Egypt, Ex.9.24; Ps. 78. 47, 105; 32. 33;—in the defeat of the Canaanites, Jos.10.11;—fulfils God's word, Ps. 148. 8.—(2) Health be to you, Mat.26.49; 27.29; Lu.1.28.

Hair, of Absalom remarkable, 2 Sa. 14. 26; —used as a type of the fate of Jerusalem, Eze. 5. 1;—gray hairs to the old a 'crown of glory,' Pr. 16. 31;—pure white a symbol of divine majesty, Da. 7. 9;—a natural covering to women, 1 Co.11.15;—'plaiting the hair' censured, 1 Pe.3.3.

Hakupha, hak-u'fah [crooked], one of the Nethinims whose descendants returned to Babylon, Ne.7.53.

Hallelujah. *See* ALLELUJAH.

Hallohesh, hal-lō'hesh [whisperer], one who sealed the covenant, Ne.10.24.

Hallow, to render sacred, to set apart to a holy use, Ex. 20. 11; 28. 38;—to reverence or worship, Le.22.32; Mat.6.9.

Halt, (1) Lame on the feet, Ge.32.31; Ps. 38. 17; Je. 20. 10.—(2) Falter between two opinions, 1 Ki.18.21.

Ham [hot], (1) The youngest son of Noah; his offence and punishment, Ge.9.22;—his descendants, 10. 6; 1 Ch.1.8.—(2) A name given in Scripture to Egypt, Ps.105.27.

Haman, hā'man [honourable], an Agagite or Amalekite, an ambitious and unprincipled courtier who became prime minister of Ahasuerus, Es.3.1;—not respected by Mordecai, 2;—the want of this honour destroyed his happiness, 5. 13;—obtains a decree to kill all the Jews, 3.8;—erects a gallows to hang Mordecai, 5.14;—hanged on it himself, 7.10;—his sons hanged, 9.12.

Hamath, hā'math [fortress], a noted city of Syria, and capital of a province of the same name, lying on the river Orontes, on the north boundary of Palestine, Jos.13.4; Ju. 3. 3;—the king of, friendly to David, 2 Sa. 8. 9;—afterwards taken by Solomon, 2 Ch. 8. 3;—was taken by the Assyrians in the time of Hezekiah, 2 Ki. 17. 24; 18. 34; —called 'Hamath the Great,' Am.6.2.

Hammedatha, hăm-mĕd'a-tha, the father of Haman, Es.8.5; 9.10,24.

Hammer, the word of God compared to, Je.23.29;—Babylon called the hammer of the whole earth, 50.23.

Hamonah, hăm-ō'nah [multitude], a city and a valley, mentioned in Eze. 39. 16 as a place where multitudes of Gog shall be buried. The valley of HAMON-GOG [Gog's multitude] is the prophetical name of the valley in which they shall be buried, Eze. 39.11,15.

Hamor, ha'mor [an he-ass], prince of Shechem, whose son ravished Dinah, Ge.34. 2;—his application to Jacob, and his destruction, 6,26.

Hamul, ha'mul [spared], a grandson of Judah, 1 Ch.2.5.

Hanameel, ha-năm'ē-el [the grace of God], a kinsman of the prophet Jeremiah, sold him a field, Je.32.7.

Hananeel, ha-nan'ē-el [grace from God], a tower at Jerusalem, Ne. 3. 1; 12. 39; Je. 31.38.

Hanani, ha-na'ni [grace to me, or mercy], the prophet, reproves Asa, 2 Ch.16.7.

Hananiah, han-a-nī'ah [grace of the Lord], the false prophet, Je. 28. 1;—breaks Jeremiah's yoke, 10;—his death foretold, 15.

Hand, of the Lord, denotes his power, whether in punishing or saving, Ju.2.15; 2 Sa.24.14; Ne.2.8; Job 2. 10; Ex. 9. 3; 16.3; Is. 59. 1; Lu. 1.66;—of Moses leprous, Ex. 4. 6;—of Jeroboam withered, 1 Ki. 13. 4;—withered, restored by Jesus, Mat. 12. 10; Mar.3.2; Lu.6.6;—writing on the wall seen by Belshazzar, Da.5.5.

Hand-breadth, a measure about 4 inches, Ps.39.5; Is.48.13;—rendered 'span,' La.2. 20.

Handle, to manage, Ge. 4. 21; Ju.5.14; Ps. 115.7; Je.2.8; Lu.24.39.

Handmaid, Ge. 16. 1; 29.24; 1 Sa. 1. 11, 16; Ps.86.16; 116.16; Lu.1.38.

Hands, imposition of, in blessing, Ge. 48. 14; Mat. 19. 15;—in dedicating sacrifices, Ex.29.10; Le.1.4;—in ordaining to offices, Nu.8.10; 27.18; De.34.9; Ac.6.6; 1 Ti.4.14; 5.22; 2 Ti.1. 6;—in miraculous cures, Mar. 6.5; 16.18; Lu.4.40; 13.13; Ac.9.17; 28.8;—in imparting the gift of the Holy Spirit, Ac.8.17; 19.6.

————, lifted up in prayer, Ex.17.11; Ps. 28. 2; 63. 4; 88. 9; 134. 2; 141. 2; 143. 6;—in taking an oath, Ge.14.22.

————, to pour water on, to serve, as Elisha did to Elijah, 2 Ki. 3. 11;—to wash publicly, to declare innocent, De. 21. 6, 7; Mat.27.24.

Hanging, an infamous death, Nu.25.4; De. 21. 22; Ga. 3. 13;—of Pharaoh's baker, Ge. 40.19;—of those who joined in the worship of Baal-peor, Nu. 25. 4;—of the five kings by Joshua, Jos. 10. 26;—of Saul's sons, 2 Sa.21.8;—of Haman and his sons, Es.7.10; 9.14.

Hannah, han'nah [graciousness], the wife of Elkanah, and mother of the prophet Samuel, reproached for her barrenness, 1 Sa. 1. 6;—prayed for a son, 10, 11;—first reproved, and then encouraged by Eli, 14. 17;—bears Samuel, 20;—presents him to the Lord, 24;—her song, 2.1, &c.

Hanun, ha'nun [gracious], the son and successor of Nahash, king of the Ammonites, who insulted David's ambassadors, by cutting their clothes and beards, 2 Sa. 10. 2,4; 1 Ch.19.2–6.

Hapharaim, haff'ă-rā-im [two pits], a city in the tribe of Issachar, Jos.19.19.

Haply, perhaps, 1 Sa.14.30; Mar.11.13; Lu. 14.29; Ac.5.39; 17.27; 2 Co.9.4.

Happiness, felicity, wherein it consists, Ps.1.1, &c.; 32.1; 40.4; 106.3; 112.1; 119.1; 128.1; 144.15; 146.5; Pr. 3.13; 29 18; Is.56. 2; Mat.5.3, &c.; Lu.6.20; 11.28; 12.43; Jn. 13.17; Ro.4.7; 14.22; Ja.1.12; Re.14.13.

Haran, hā'ran [mountaineer], (1) The eldest son of Terah, and brother of Abraham, and father of Lot, Ge. 11. 26–31.—(2) The place where he dwelt called after his name, 32; 12. 4,5;—also called *Charran*, Ac. 7. 2, 4. It was a place in Mesopotamia, Ge. 24.10, or more properly in Padan-Aram, 25. 20. It is identified with the modern village called *Harrân* on the banks of the *Belik*, which flows into the Euphrates.

Harbonah, hăr-bō'nah [ass-driver], one of the seven eunuchs of King Ahasuerus, Es.1.10; 7.9.

Harden, obdurate, Ex. 4.21; 14.17; De.15. 7; Job 6.10; Ps.95.8.

Hare, a well-known, swift, and timid animal, Le.11.6; De.14.7.

Hareth, ha'reth [thicket], a forest in the tribe of Judah, into which David fled from Saul, 1 Sa.22.5.

Harhaiah, hăr-ha-ī'ah [zeal of Jehovah], the father of Uzziel, Ne.3.8.

Harim, ha'rim [flat-nosed], (1) The head of the second course of priests, 1 Ch.24.8;—his descendants, to the number of 1017, returned from captivity, Ezr.2.39;—those of them who had married strange women agree to put them away, 10.21.—(2) Another person of this name, 2.32; Ne.7.35.

Harlot, literally, a common prostitute, Pr. 29. 3;—metaphorically, the idolatrous impurities of Israel, Is.1.21; Je.2.20; 3.1; Eze. 16.15, &c.

Harmless, innocent, untainted, Mat.10.16; Phi.2.15; He.7.26.

Harnepher, hăr'ne-fer [snorer], one of the sons of Zophah, 1 Ch.7.36.

Harness, armour for warriors, or furniture for horses, 1 Ki.20.11; 22.34; 2 Ch.9.24.

Harod, ha'rod [fear, astonishment], a fountain of water at the foot of Mount Gilboa, Ju.7.1; 1 Sa.29.1.

Harosheth, hăr'o-sheth [wood-cutting], a city of Upper Galilee, near the Lake Merom, where Sisera resided, and his army was routed, Ju.4.2,16.

Harp, a stringed musical instrument, invented by Jubal, much used by the prophets, and in the worship of God, 1 Sa.10. 5; 1 Ch. 25. 3; Ps. 33. 2; 43. 4; 57. 8;—David skilful in use of, 1 Sa.16.16,23.

Hart, Ps.42.1. *See* DEER.

Harvest, the season of reaping corn and fruits, begins in Palestine about commencement of April and ends in June, Ge. 8.22;—of barley, Ex. 9. 31, 32; Ru. 2. 23;—of wheat, Ex. 34. 22;—Sabbath kept in, 21;—promises of, Ge. 8. 22; Je. 5. 24;—illustration of a people who are ripe for destruction, Joel 3. 13;—the end of the world, Mat.13.30;—a season of wrath, Re. 14.15.

Hashabiah, hăsh-a-bī'ah [regarded by Jehovah], son of Kemuel of Hebron, Ezr. 8.24; 1 Ch.26.30.

Hashbadanah, hăsh-băd'a-na [consideration in judging], a Levite, mentioned Ne. 8.4.

Hashmonah, hăsh-mō'nah [fatness], an encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness, Nu.33.29.

Hashupha, ha-shū'fa [uncovered], one of the Nethinim, Ne.7.46.

Hatipha, ha-ti'fa [captured], a Nethinim, Ne.7.56; Ezr.2.54.

Hatred, ill-will, of our fellow-men to be guarded against, Le. 19. 17; Pr. 10. 12, 18; 26.24; 1 Jn.2.9; 3.15; 4.20.

Haughtiness, pride and arrogance, condemned, 2 Sa.22.28; Pr.16.18; 18.12; Is. 2. 11,17. *See* PRIDE.

Haunt, to frequent, 1 Sa.30.31; Eze.26.17.

Hauran, haw'ran [caves, cave-land], a country north-east of Canaan, and south of Damascus, embracing a portion of the kingdom of Bashan, Eze. 47. 16, 18. It is identical with the Greek province of *Auranitis*.

Haven, a seaport, Ge.49.13; Ps.107.30; Ac. 27.8,12.

Havilah, hav'ī-lah [terror], the son of Cush, Ge. 10. 7;—gave name to the country of, probably identical with Colchis, 25. 18; 1 Sa.15.7.

Havock, to lay waste, Ac.8.3.

Havoth-Jair, ha'voth-jā'ir [cabins or villages of Jair], the villages or hamlets which Jair took from the Ammonites, on the north of Mount Gilead, Nu.32.41; Ju.10.4.

Hawk, a well-known bird of the falcon tribe, unclean according to the law, Le.11. 16;—described, Job 39.26.

Hazael, hăz'a-el [seeing God], probably an officer in the army of Naaman the Syrian, sent to consult Elisha at Damascus, 2 Ki. 8.7;—his iniquity predicted, 13;—kills his master, 15;—oppresses Israel, 10.32; 13.22; diverted by presents from proceeding to Jerusalem, 12.17;—his death, 13.24.

Hazar-Gaddah, hā'zar-găd'dah [village of fortune], a town in the extreme south of Judah, Jos.15.27.

Hazar-Maveth, hā'zar-ma'veth [court of death], a descendant of Shem, 1 Ch.1.20.

Hazeroth, haz'e-roth [villages], the sixteenth encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness, Nu.11.35; 12.16.

Hazor, hā'zor [inclosure, village], (1) The chief city of North Palestine, on the west side of the waters of Merom, taken by Joshua, Jos.11.10; 15.23.—(2) One of the cities of Judah in the south, Jos.15.23.—(3) A place in which the Benjamites resided after the captivity, Ne.11.33.

Head, Christ is, of his body—the church, Ep.5.23;—of principality and power, Col. 2.10;—of all things for the good of his church, Ep.1.22;—applied to rulers, princes, magistrates, Ex. 18. 25; De.1.15, 16; 33. 21; Is. 7. 9;—the chief of families, Ex. 6.14,25; 1 Ch.5.24.

Healing, curing ailments, Je.30.13; Mat.4. 23; Lu.9.6; Ac.10.38.

Health, the value of it, and how preserved, Pr.3.7,8; Ac.27.34; 1 Ti.5.23.

Hear, we are commanded to hear Christ, Mat. 17. 5; Mar. 9. 7;—and the Spirit addressing the churches, Re.2.7,11,17,29; 13. 9;—we ought to do so *attentively*, Lu. 21. 38; Ac.10.33; He.2.1;—with *reverence*, Ps. 89.7;—with *faith*, He.4.2;—with *discrimination*, Mar. 4. 24;—with a *humble* and *teachable* disposition, Lu.10.39; Ja.1.21;—with *self-application*, Mat. 26. 22;—with *constancy*, Pr.8.34; Ac.2.42,46; Ja.1.24,25;—with a view to *practice*, Mat. 7. 24–27; Ro.2.13;—with *prayer*, Ps.119.18,27.

Heart, the seat of the affections, desires, and motives, commonly used for the *soul*, Ps.19.8; 44.21; Is.9.9;—naturally depraved, Ge.6.5; 8.21; Ec.9.3; Mat.15.19;—hard and unfeeling in matters relating to the soul, Ps.119.70; Eze.11.19; Ep.4.18;—proud, Ps. 10.4; 73.6; Is.9.9; Je.49.16; Ob. 3;—deceitful, Ps. 12. 2; Pr. 28. 26; Je. 17. 9; 1 Co. 8. 2; Ga. 6. 3; Re. 3. 17;—rebellious, Je. 5. 23;—idolatrous, Eze.14.3,4.

———, should be pure, Jos.24.14; 1 Sa.16. 7; 1 Ch.28.9; 29.17; Ps.7.8; 24.4; 51.6; 73.1; 119.80; 125. 4; Pr. 4. 23; 23.26; 24.12; Mat. 5.8; Lu.8.15; 11.39; Ro.2.29; 1 Ti.1.5; 2 Ti. 2.22; Ja.4.8.

———, evidences of its being pure, are its abhorring vain and sinful thoughts, Ps. 119. 113;—delighting in holy meditation, Ps. 1. 2; 119. 97;—desirous of nearness to God, 42. 1, 2; 63. 1; 84. 2;—prompting to holy conversation and deportment, Mat. 12. 34, 35; Ja.3.13;—exciting to pray for greater purity, Ps.51.2,7,10.

———, we are commanded watchfully to keep, Pr. 4. 23;—the Lord looks chiefly to it, 1 Sa. 16. 7; Je. 17. 10;—a broken and a contrite one pleasing to the Lord, Ps. 34. 18; 51.17; Is.57.15; 61.1; 66.2.

———, God judicially hardens, or in righteous judgment gives up sinners to harden themselves: as in the case of Pharaoh, Ex. 4. 21; 7. 13; 9. 12;—of Sihon, De. 2. 30;—of the inhabitants of Canaan, Jos.11.20;—of the Israelites, Ps.81.12;—of the Gentiles, Ro.1.24.

———, *marks* of one thus hardened, are insensibility and indifference about the state of the soul, Ps.119.70; Is.1.3; 6.10;—total neglect of duties, Job 21. 14, 15; Ps. 10.4;—unrestrained indulgence in sin, Ro. 1.24; Ep.4.18,19;—contempt of threatened judgments, Is.5.18,19; 2 Pe.3.3,4.

———, awful doom of those who are thus

hardened in, Pr.29.1;—cautions to guard us from, 1 Sa.6.6; Ps.95.8; Pr.28.14; He.3.8,15; 4.7.

Hearth, the place on which the fire is made, Ge.18.6; Ps.102.3; Is.30.14.

Heath, a plant in barren wastes. It is probably the juniper that is meant in Is. 17.5–8.

Heathens, those who are without the written Word of God, Ps.2.1; Mat.6.7; Ga. 2.9;—might know somewhat of God by his works, Ac.14.17; Ro.1.19,20;—are notwithstanding ignorant of him, 1 Co.1.21;—are sunk into idolatry and vice, Ro.1.21–32;—shall be judged by the law and light of nature, 2.12–16;—in the latter times shall enjoy the gospel. *See* GOSPEL.

Heaven, sometimes means the place where holy souls dwell, 2 Ki.2.1,11; Lu.2.15; Ep. 3. 15; Col. 1. 5; 1 Pe. 1. 4;—and sometimes the visible firmament, Ge.7.11; Le. 26.19, De. 4. 11; La. 4. 19; Lu. 21.26;—the heaven of heavens, 2 Co.6.18;—the third heaven, 12.2.

———, the happiness of it, Ps.16.11; Da. 12. 3; Mat. 5.12; 13.43; Lu.12.43; Jn.12.26; 17.21; 1 Co.2.9; 13.12; 1 Pe.1.4; Re.7.16,17; 14.13.

———, degrees of happiness in it, Mat. 16.27; Lu.19.17; Jn.14.2; 1 Co.15.41; 2 Co. 9.6.

———, who will be admitted into it, Mat. 5.3–12; Jn.3.15; Ro.2.7; 1 Ti.6.19.

———, who will be excluded from it, Mat. 7.21; Lu.13.27; 1 Co.6.9; Ga.5.21, &c.; Re. 22.15.

Heaviness, sorrow and distress of mind, Ezr. 9. 5; Ps. 69. 20; Pr. 10. 1;—Christ comforts those who are in, Is.61.3.

Heber, EBER, hē'ber [community], (1) The son of Shelah, and great-grandchild of Shem, Ge.10.24.—(2) The husband of Jael who killed Sisera, Ju.4.17–21.

Hebrews, a name given to the Israelites, Ge.14.13; 40.15; Ex. 2. 6; 3.18; 1 Sa. 4. 6, 9, &c.; derived from Heber the ancestor of Abraham, or from *êber* (beyond, from the other side), the name by which the Jews were known to foreigners, while in speaking among themselves of themselves they used the name Israelites.

Hebrews (EPISTLE TO), though anonymous yet the weight of evidence is in favour of the opinion that it was written by Paul about A.D. 62. Its great design is to show that the Levitical priesthood was a shadow of that of Christ, and that the legal sacrifices prefigured the great and final atonement made by his blood.

Hebron, hē'bron [fellowship], the oldest town in Palestine, and one of the most ancient and renowned cities of the world, Nu. 13.22;—called Kirjath-Arba, Ju. 1.10; Mamre, Ge.33.19; 35.37;—Abraham dwelt there, 13. 18;—taken from the Amorites, Ju.1.10. Its modern name is *el-Khulîl* [the friend], with a population of about 1000, including about 60 Jewish families.

Hedge, for protecting fields or gardens, Pr. 15. 19;—whatever defends from harm, Is. 5.5; Eze. 13. 5;—troubles and hindrances, La.3.7; Ho.2.6.

Heel, put for the *body*, or the inferior part of human nature, Ge.3.15.

Hegai, heg'ā-i [eunuch], Es.2.8,15.

Heifer (RED), a young cow, the use of its ashes, Nu.19.1, &c.

Heinous, very wicked, Job 31.11.

Heirs of God, Christians so called, Ro. 8. 17; Ga.4.7; Ep.3.6; Tit.3.7; He.6.17; Ja.2. 5;—Christ the heir of all things, He.1.2.

Helbon, hel'bon [fat], a city of Syria, not far from Damascus, famed for its excellent wine, Eze.27.18.

Heleph, hē'leff [an exchange], a city of Naphtali, Jos.19.33.

Heli, hē'lī, probably the father of Joseph, husband of the Virgin Mary, Lu.3.23.

Heliopolis, he-lĭ-op'o-lis [the city of the sun], one of the oldest cities in the world, situated in Lower Egypt, about 10 miles north-east of Cairo. It is thus named both in the Septuagint and Vulgate, but called *On* in the Hebrew; Joseph married the daughter of Potipherah the priest of, Ge.41.45; 46.20. The site of the city is now occupied by low mounds, the only remains of its famous temple being a granite obelisk about 68 feet high.

Hell. This word is the translation of the Hebrew *sheol* and the Greek *hades*. *Sheol* is rendered by our translators thirty times by *grave*, e.g. Ge. 42. 28; 45. 29; Ps.49. 14; 141.7; Is.38.18. It is rendered *hell*, as denoting the place of punishment, De.32.22; Ps. 9. 17; Pr.23.14; Mat.5.29; 10.28; 23.33; Mar.9.43; Lu.12.5; 16.23; 2 Pe. 2. 4. This is its most frequent signification. The horrors and punishments of it set forth, Mat. 13.42; 18. 9; 25. 30; Jude 13; Re. 14. 10; 19. 20; 20. 10,14; 21.8;—sufferings in it various, according to the degrees of guilt, Mat.11. 22; 23.14; Lu.12.47,48;—the eternity of the torments thereof asserted, Da. 12. 2; Mat. 3. 12; 25. 46; Mar. 9. 44; Lu. 16. 26; Jude 13.

Helmet, a metal cap for defending the head, 1 Sa.17.5,38;—*figuratively*, the hope of salvation, Ep.6.17; 1 Th.5.8.

Heman, hē'man [faithful], (1) A Kohathite, the grandson of Shemuel, the 'singer,' 1 Ch. 6. 33.—(2) The son of Zerah, celebrated for his wisdom, 1 Ki.4.31; 1 Ch.2.6.

Hemlock, a poisonous herb, Ho. 10. 4;—*figuratively*, perverted judgment, Am.6. 12.

Hepher, hē'fer [a pit or well], a city of the ancient Canaanites; was subdued by Jo-

shua, Jos. 12. 17;—also the name of Zelophehad's father, 17.3.

Hephzibah, hĕf'zï-bah [pleasure, delight], the queen of Hezekiah, and mother of Manasseh, 2 Ki. 21. 1;—the church thus called, Is.62.4.

Herald, one who proclaims the orders of a king, Da.3.4.

Herbs, appointed for the food of man, Ge. 3. 18;—figurative of the transitory prosperity and life of man, 2 Ki.19.26; Ps.37.2.

Herd, larger cattle, distinguished from the smaller called the *flock*, Ge.18.7; Ex.10.9; Hab.3.7.

Heresy [sect], a system of opinions; rendered 'sect,' Ac.24.5; 26.5; 28.22;—corruption of the true faith, 1 Co.11.19.

Heretics, those who hold or teach false doctrine, Tit.3.10; 2 Ti.2.17,18.

Heritage, inheritance, estate by succession, Ex.6.8; Ps.16.6; 61.5; 1 Pe.5.3.

Hermas, and HERMES, hĕr'mas [Mercury or gain], two disciples of Christ residing in Rome, to whom Paul sends his salutations, Ro.16.14.

Hermogenes, hĕr-mo'jēn-es [descendant of Mercury], one who turned his back on Paul, and probably on a Christian profession, 2 Ti.1.15.

Hermon, hĕr'mon [lofty, prominent peak], a mountain in the north-eastern boundary of the Holy Land, often mentioned, Jos. 12.5; 13.5,11; Ps.89.12; 133.3. This mountain is 8950 feet above the level of the sea. Its modern name is *Jebel-esh-sheikh* [chief mountain], called by the Sidonians 'Sirion,' De.3.9.

Hermonites, properly *Hermons*, that is the (three) summits of the Hermon, Ps.42.6.

Herod *the Great*, an Idumean, the second son of Antipater, who had been made procurator of Judea by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 47; king of Judea when Christ was born, Mat. 2. 1;—was troubled at the report of his birth, 3;—sent for the Magi, or wise men, who had come to see Christ, and by falsehood endeavoured to make them inform him where the infant Saviour was, 7, 8;—enraged, because they complied not with his wish, he commanded all the children in Bethlehem, from two years old and under, to be murdered, 16. After his death by a dreadful disease his kingdom was divided among his three sons. His son Archelaus (Mat.2.22) received Judea, Idumea, and Samaria; Philip received Batanea, Iturea, and Trachonitis; and Herod Antipas, called Herod the Tetrarch (Lu. 3.1), Galilee.

——— *Antipas the Tetrarch*, son of Herod the Great by his wife Malthace a Samaritan, King of Galilee, married his brother's wife, Mat. 14. 3;—reproved for this by John the Baptist, 4;—imprisons and puts him to death, 3–10; Mar.6.17; Lu.9.7,9;—hears of the fame of Jesus, Mat.14.1;—reported to design to kill him, Lu.13.31;—examines him, 23.6.

Herod *Agrippa I.*, the grandson of Herod the Great by his eldest son Aristobulus, puts to death the apostle James, Ac. 12. 2;—imprisoned Peter, 3, 4;—his terrible death, 20–23;—he reigned seven or ten years, and was the father of Agrippa, Bernice, Drusilla, and Mariamne.

——— *Agrippa II.*, son of the preceding, is mentioned in the New Testament only by the name of *Agrippa*. Festus brought Paul before him, and was almost persuaded to be a Christian, Ac. 26. 1–32. After the destruction of Jerusalem he went to Rome, where he died at the age of seventy.

Herodians, he-rō'dĭ-ans, a Galilean political party, who favoured Herod's ambitious desire to gain from Rome the title of *king*. In their religious tenets they were Sadducees, Mat.22.16; Mar.12.13.

Herodias, he-rō'dĭ-as, the sister of Herod Agrippa I., and granddaughter of Herod the Great; her first husband was her uncle Philip, son of Herod the Great, whom she deserted, and lived in adulterous intercourse with Herod Antipas, his brother.

Heron, an unclean bird according to the law, Le.11.19; De.14.18. The Heb. word (*anaphah*) so rendered is supposed to designate a species of plover.

Heshbon, hĕsh'bon [reason, intelligence], chief city of Sihon, king of the Amorites, about 20 miles east of the river Jordan; given to the tribe of Reuben, Jos. 13. 17;—afterwards assigned to the Levites, 21. 39;—famous for its fish-pool, Ca. 7. 4;—its ruins are still seen.

Heth [trembling, fear], the eldest son of Canaan, and father of the Hittites, Ge.10. 15;—Abraham purchased a burying-place from his sons, 25. 10;—the daughters of, embittered Rebekah's life, 27.46.

Hew, to cut wood or stone, Ex. 34. 4;—to slay or cut into pieces man or beast, Ho. 6.5; 1 Sa.11.7.

Hezekiah, hĕz-e-kī'ah [strengthened of the Lord], king of Judah, succeeds Ahaz, 2 Ki. 16. 20; 2 Ch. 28. 27;—conquers the Philistines, 2 Ki.18.8;—made war upon by Sennacherib, 18.13; 2 Ch.32.1; Is.36.1, &c.;—receives ambassadors from Babylon, 2 Ki. 20.12; Is.39.1;—threatened for his ostentation, 6;—cleanses the temple, 2 Ch.29.3;—proclaims a solemn fast, 30. 1;—sick, but recovers, 2 Ki. 20. 1, &c.; Is. 38. 1, &c.;—dies, 2 Ki.20.21.

Hiddekel, hid'de-kel [the rapid Tigris], one of the rivers which had their source in paradise, Ge. 2. 14;—on the banks of it Daniel had one of his visions, Da.10.4. It

rises about 15 miles south of the source of the Euphrates, and after pursuing a south-east course joins that river at Korna, about 50 miles above Bassorah.

Hiel, hī'el [the Lord liveth], a man of Bethel, who, notwithstanding the curse denounced by Joshua against him who should attempt to rebuild Jericho, Jos. 6. 26, undertook it, and found the curse verified, 1 Ki.16.34.

Hierapolis, hī-er-răp'o-lis [a sacred or holy city], a city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, in the neighbourhood of Colosse; here Christianity was early planted, Col. 4. 13. Its modern name is *Pambûk-Kalessi* [cotton-castle], about 5 miles north of Laodicea.

Higgaion, hig-ga'yon [the murmuring], the low tone of the harp, Ps. 92. 3. In Ps.19. 15 it means meditation, and in 9. 16 is a musical sign.

High Places, places chosen for the erection of altars, Ge.12.7,8; 22.2; 31.54; Ju.6. 25,26; 1 Sa. 9. 12; but after the building of the temple such places became an abomination, as the scenes only of idol-worship, 1 Ki.3.2,4; 12.31,32; 13.2; 14.23, &c.

High-priest, his robes, Ex.28.39;—how he must enter the holy of holies, Le.16.1, &c.; —succession after the captivity, Ne.12.10; —Christ our great, He.4.14.

Hilkiah, hil-kī'ah [portion of Jehovah], a high-priest in the reign of Josiah, 2 Ki.18. 18,37; Is.36.22; 2 Ki. 22.4; 2 Ch.34.15; Ne. 8.4.

Hill Country, the country immediately to the south of Jerusalem, Lu.1.39.

Hin, a liquid measure, containing the $\frac{1}{7}$th part of a 'bath,'=12 Roman sextarii=5 quarts, Ex.29.40; 30.24, &c.

Hind, the female of the red deer or stag, Job 39.1; Ps.29.9;—swift and sure of foot, 2 Sa.22.34; Ps.18.33;—emblems of activity, Ge. 49. 2;—gentleness, Pr. 5.19;—modesty, Ca.2.7; 3.5;—earnest longing of, Ps.42.1;—maternal affection, Je.14.5.

Hinder, to obstruct, Ge. 24. 56; Ac. 8. 36; 1 Co.9.12; Ga.5.7.

Hinges, joints on which a door turns, 1 Ki. 7.50; Pr.26.14.

Hinnom, hin'nom [lamentation], a deep and narrow ravine to the south and west of Jerusalem. It is first mentioned in Jos. 15.8; 18.16. From the time of Joshua (2 Ki.23.10,13,14; 2 Ch. 34. 4,5) it became the common cesspool of the city. It is said that perpetual fires were kept up in it to consume all that was combustible. It was called 'the valley of the son' or 'children of Hinnom,' Je. 19. 2. By the later Jews it was called *Ge Hinnom*, *Gehenna*, to denote the place of eternal punishment.

Hiram [noble, free], (1) King of Tyre (called also *Huram*, 1 Ch.14.1; 2 Ch. 2. 2, 11, 12), reigned thirty-three years over Tyre, seven in David's reign and twenty-six in that of Solomon; sends to David, 2 Sa.5.11;—congratulates Solomon on his accession, 1 Ki.5.1;—makes him a present, 9.14;—his answer to Solomon about assistance in building the temple, 2 Ch. 2. 11.—(2) An eminent artificer, sent from Tyre to assist in the building of the temple, &c., 1 Ki.7. 13;—and the furniture of it, 15, &c.—(3) A Benjamite, 1 Ch.8.5.

Hire, to be paid promptly to the labourer, Le.19.13; De.24.14,15;—of a whore not to be brought into the house of the Lord, 23.18.

Hireling, one employed for hire for a limited time—figurative allusion, Job 7.1; 14.6;—one who takes little interest in the flock compared with the shepherd, Jn.10. 12,13.

Hissing, crying like a serpent, and used to denote scorn or contempt, 2 Ch. 29. 8; Je. 18.16; Mi.6.16;—to call with a hiss denotes authority, Is.5.26; 7.18; Zec.10.8.

Hitherto, till now, Ex.7.16; Ps.71.17; Jn. 5.17; Ro.1.13.

Hittites, hit'tites, the descendants of Heth, the second son of Canaan; two of David's mighty men were, 1 Sa. 26. 6; 2 Sa.11. 6;—in the days of Elisha, they had kings of their own, 2 Ki.7.6.

Hivites, hī'vites, a tribe of the Canaanites, Ge. 10. 17;—sometimes called *Avims*, De. 2.23; Jos.13.3.

Hizkijah, hiz-kī'jah [the strength of the Lord], one who sealed the covenant with Nehemiah, Ne.10.17.

Hoary Head, gray hairs, a crown of glory, when found in the way of righteousness, Pr.16.31;—the beauty of old men, 20.29;—honour to be given to, Le.19.32;—promise to carry to, Is. 46. 4;—prayer for one who has reached, Ps.71.18.

Hobab, hō'bab [beloved], the son of Raguel the Midianite, Nu.10.29; Ju.4.11;—usually identified with Jethro, Ex.18.5,27, comp. Nu. 10. 29, 30;—accompanies him and the Israelites in the wilderness, Nu. 10. 29;—Heber a descendant of, Ju.4.11.

Hobah, hō'bah [hiding-place, hidden], a town north of Damascus, whither Abraham pursued the kings who had taken Lot, Ge.14.15.

Hodaiah, hod-a-ī'ah [the praise of the Lord], one of David's posterity, 1 Ch.3.24.

Hoglah, hog'lah [partridge], the third of the five daughters of Zelophehad, Nu. 26. 33.

Hoised, raised up on high, Ac.27.40.

Holiness, freedom from sin, and devotedness to God; the necessity of it, Le.11.44; 19. 2; Ps. 4. 3; Ro.6.19; 12.1; 13.12; 2 Co.7. 1; Ep.1.4; 4.24; Phi.1.27; Col.1.10; 1 Th.2. 12; 1 Pe. 1. 15; 2 Pe. 3. 11;—a motive to it: from the holiness of God, Le.11.44; 19.2;

1 Pe. 1. 16; —from the dissolution of all things, 2 Pe. 3. 11;—none can see him without it, He. 12. 14;—must be served in, Lu. 1. 74, 75;—saints elected, and called to it, Ro. 8. 29; Ep. 1. 4; 1 Th. 4. 7; 2 Ti. 1. 9;—promised to the church, Is. 35. 8; Ob. 17; Zec. 14. 20, 21.

Holiness, *genuine*, has its seat in the heart, and is the effect of gracious principle, implanted by the Holy Spirit, Jn. 3. 6; Ro. 6. 22; 8. 5;—appears in purity of speech, Col. 4. 6;—sanctity of practice, Phi. 1. 11;—progressive advancement in goodness, Job 17. 9; Phi. 3. 13.

————, specially required of the ministers of Christ, Le. 21. 16; Is. 52. 11; Mat. 5. 13, 14, 16; Ro. 2. 21; 2 Co. 6. 3, 4, 6; 1 Ti. 3. 2, &c.; 4. 12, &c. &c.

Holon, hō'lon [sandy], (1) A city of the priests, situated in the mountains of Judah, Jos. 15. 51; 21. 15;—called Hilen in 1 Ch. 6. 58.—(2) A city of Moab, Je. 48. 21.

Holpen, helped, Ps. 83. 8; 86. 17; Is. 31. 3; Da. 11. 34; Lu. 1. 54.

Holy, often applied to God, to signify his *infinite purity*, Le. 19. 2; 21. 8;—frequently he is called 'The Holy One of Israel,' 2 Ki. 19. 22; Ps. 71. 22; 78. 41; Is. 1. 4;—persons, places, and things so called, which are *separated* to the Lord, Ex. 19. 6; Le. 16. 33; Nu. 31. 6.

Holy Ghost, or HOLY SPIRIT. *See* GHOST.

Homer [a heap], a measure of capacity = 10 baths, Le. 27. 16; Nu. 11. 32; Eze. 45. 11; called also a *cor*.

Honest, upright or becoming, Lu. 8. 15; Ac. 6. 3; Ro. 12. 17; 2 Co. 8. 21.

Honesty, in our dealings, enjoined, Le. 19. 13, 35; De. 25. 13; Pr. 11. 1; 20. 10, 23; 28. 8; Je. 17. 11; Ho. 12. 7; Mi. 6. 8, 11; Mar. 10. 19.

Honey, was so abundant in Canaan, that the land was said to flow with it, Ex. 3. 8, 17; 13. 5; De. 32. 13; 1 Sa. 14. 25; Pr. 25. 27; Ca. 4. 11.

Honour, true and permanent, promised to them who honour and serve God, 1 Sa. 2. 30; Pr. 3. 16; 4. 8; Jn. 12. 26.

Hoods, of the Jews, like the turbans of the Turks and Persians, raised high in the middle, Is. 3. 23.

Hope, of eternal life, is founded on the promises and merits of Christ, Col. 1. 27; 1 Th. 1. 3; 2 Th. 2. 16; Tit. 1. 2;—said to be saved by it, Ro. 8. 24;—rejoicing in it, 12. 12;—a motive to godliness, Ro. 15. 4, 13; He. 3. 6; 1 Pe. 1. 13;—certain objects of the saint's hope: Christ's second appearing, Tit. 2. 13; —the resurrection, Ac. 23. 6; 24. 15;—future glory, Ro. 5. 2; Col. 1. 27.

—— of the hypocrite and unjust shall perish, Job 8. 13, 14; Pr. 11. 7.

Hophni, hof'nī [pugilist], and PHINEHAS, the sons of Eli, the high-priest, 1 Sa. 1. 3; —were dissolute and abandoned men, 2. 12–17;—hearkened not to the gentle reproof of their father, 25;—their doom foretold, 27–34;—revealed also to young Samuel, 3. 11–14;—both slain by the Philistines, 4. 11, 17.

Hor, hōr [the mountain], (1) A mountain on the confines of Idumea, on which Aaron died, Nu. 20. 25, 28; 33. 38, 39. It has a double summit, and is 4800 feet above the Mediterranean.—(2) A mountain named only in Nu. 34. 7, 8, probably identical with Lebanon.

Horeb, hō'rĕb [dry, desert], probably another name for the whole or a part of Sinai. Here the angel of the Lord appeared to Moses, while he kept the flock of Jethro, Ex. 3. 1, 2;—here Moses smote the rock, and drew water for all the host of Israel, 17. 6;—God's covenant with the Israelites there, De. 5. 1, &c.

Hor-hagidgad, hor-ha-gid'gad [mount of thunder], the thirty-third encampment of the Israelites, Nu. 33. 32.

Horites, hō'rites, or HORIMS [dwellers in caves], an ancient people who dwelt in the mountains of Seir, Ge. 14. 6;—were powerful and had princes before Esau conquered their country, 36. 20; De. 2. 12, 22.

Hormah, hor'mah [dedicated], a royal city of the Canaanites in the tribe of Simeon, to which the Canaanites pursued the Israelites, when, in opposition to Moses, they attempted to enter the Land of Promise, Nu. 14. 45;—many years after, it was conquered by them, 21. 1–3;—called Zephath, Ju. 1. 17.

Horn, a defensive weapon of an ox, Ex. 21. 29;—*figuratively*, an emblem of honour and power, 1 Sa. 2. 1, 10; Ps. 132. 17; Je. 48. 25;—powerful kingdoms, Da. 7. 8, 11, 21; 8. 5, 8, 9, 21; Zec. 1. 18, 19, 21.

Hornets, a species of wasp, remarkable for strength and irritability, employed as instruments of divine judgment on the Canaanites, Ex. 23. 28; De. 7. 20; Jos. 24. 12.

Horon and **Horonaim**, hōr'on and hōr-onā'im [two caverns], a city of Arabia, on the east of the Dead Sea, Is. 15. 5; Je. 48. 3; —Sanballat probably a native of. Ne. 2. 10, 19; 13. 28.

Horrible, dreadful, terrible, Ps. 11. 6; Je. 5. 30; 18. 13; Ho. 6. 10.

Horse, Ge. 49. 17;—riding on, a mark of dignity, Ec. 10. 7;—used by kings and warriors, Ex. 14. 9, 23; Es. 6. 8;—war-horse described, Job 39. 10, &c.

Horses, the Jewish kings forbidden to multiply, De. 17. 16;—Solomon, contrary to this prohibition, had 40,000 stalls of, 1 Ki. 4. 26; —in the vision of Zechariah, Zec. 1. 7.

Hosanna, ho-zăn'nah [save, I beseech thee], used as a prayer, or an ascription of praise, Mat. 21. 9, 15; Mar. 11. 9, 10; Jn. 12. 13.

Hosea, ho-zē'ah [saving], one of the minor

prophets, son of Beeri, contemporary with Isaiah. His ministry extended from Jeroboam's death to the beginning of Hezekiah's reign, about sixty years.

Hosen, the old plur. of 'hose,' an undergarment, Da.3.21.

Hoshama, hosh'a-mah [heard, or he obeying], one of the posterity of David, 1 Ch. 3.18.

Hoshea, ho-shē'a [salvation], (1) The same with Joshua, De.32.44.—(2) The nineteenth and last king of Israel, 2 Ki.15.30; 17.1;—he and his people conquered, and carried captive into Assyria, 5. 6; 17. 3, &c.;—and thus the kingdom of the ten tribes came to an end, 2 Ki.17.1-6; Ho.13.16 (B.C. 725).

Hospitality, the practice of kindly entertaining strangers, recommended, Ro. 12. 13; 1 Ti. 3. 2; Tit.1.8; He.13.2; 1 Pe. 4. 9;—test of Christian character, 1 Ti.5.10.

———, examples: of Abraham to the angels, Ge.18.3, &c.;—of Lot to the angels, 19.2;—of Laban to Abraham's servant, 24. 31;—of Jethro to Moses, Ex.2.20;—of an old man at Gibeah to a Levite, Ju.19.15;—of Job, Job 31. 32;—of Lydia to Paul and Silas, Ac.16.15;—of the people at Melita, 28.2.

Host, one who lodges and entertains guests, Lu.10.35; Ro.16.23.

Hostages, persons given to another as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions, 2 Ki.14.14; 2 Ch.25.24.

Hosts, or ARMIES, Jehovah is often called the Lord of, Ex.12.41; 1 Sa.1.11; Ps. 59. 5; 84.1,3,12, &c.

Houghing of Horses, disabling them, by *hamstringing*, *i.e.* cutting the 'tendon Achillis' of the hinder legs, Jos. 11. 6, 9; 2 Sa.8.4.

Hour, the Jews for many ages did not divide the day by hours, but into the morning, noon, first evening, and last evening. After the Chaldean captivity, and especially after they came under the Romans, they adopted the division of the day into twelve hours, beginning with the rising of the sun, Da. 4. 19; Mat. 9. 22; 27. 45, &c.

House, denoting a family, Ge.12.17; 1 Ti. 5.8;—a race, Lu.2.4;—property, 1 Ki.13.8.

Householder, master of a family, Mat.13. 27,52; 21.33.

Houses, of the Jews, were built flat on the roof, on which, as the season favoured, they walked, prayed, slept, and published any important matter to the people in the streets, 1 Sa.9.25; Mat.10.27; Ac.10.9;—to prevent them from falling from, it was guarded by a parapet wall, De.22.8;—new houses to be dedicated, 20.5;—the leprosy in, Le.14.33.

Howbeit, nevertheless, Ju. 4. 17; Is. 10. 7; Mat.17.21; Ga.4.8.

Howling, like the noise of a dog, Is. 15. 8; Je.25.36; Zep.1.10.

Huge, vast, large, 2 Ch.16.8.

Hukkok, huk'kok [decreed], a place on the borders of Naphtali, near Zebulun, Jos.19. 34; 1 Ch.6.75.

Huldah, hul'dah [a weasel], a prophetess, foretells the destruction of Jerusalem, 2 Ki.22.15; 2 Ch.34.23.

Humanity, or social kindness, enjoined, De. 22.1; Lu. 10. 37; Ep. 4. 32; Col. 3. 12; 1 Pe. 3.8.

Humility, or lowliness of mind, recommended, Ps. 138. 6; 144.3; Pr. 11. 2; 16. 19; 18.12; 22.4; Is.57.15; Mi.6.8; Mat.18.4; 23. 12; Lu.18.14; Ro. 12.3,10,16; Phi.2.3; Col. 3. 12; Ja. 4. 10; 1 Pe. 2. 17; 5. 5;—*to obtain and cherish* this excellent spirit, we should consider that we are *mortal* creatures, Job 7. 1; 14. 1;—*dependent* creatures, Ac. 17.28; 1 Co. 4. 7;—*ignorant* creatures, Job 8.9; 11. 12;—*sinful* creatures, Ro. 3. 23; 1 Jn.1. 10;—we should consider its advantages, Lu. 14. 11; Ja. 4. 6;—and study the example of Christ, Mat. 11. 29;—*advantages of*: it is pleasing to God, 1 Pe.3.4;—approved by good men, Pr.29.23;—has the promise of divine care and love, Ps. 25. 9; Is.57.15;—it keeps us from being hurt by prosperity, Pr. 1. 32; Ge. 39. 2;—makes us patient and resigned in adversity, Job 2. 10; Ps. 69. 32, 33;—*examples of*: Moses, Ex.18.24;—Gideon, Ju.6.15;—Elijah, 1 Ki. 19.4;—Daniel, Da.2.30;—the Psalmist, Ps. 131.1;—Jesus Christ, Phi.2.5-8;—John the Baptist, Lu.3.16;—Peter, Ac.3.12;10.26;—Paul and Barnabas, 14.15;—Cornelius, 10. 33;—Paul, 1 Co. 15. 9; 2 Co. 12. 11; Ep. 3. 8; 1 Ti.1.15.

Hunger, a desire of food, Ex.16.3; De.28. 48; Lu.15.17;—after righteousness, blessedness of them who do, Mat.5.6;—no hunger shall be felt in heaven, Re.7.16.

Hungry, promises to them who feed the, Is.58.10; Eze.18.7; Mat.25.35;—soul, God filleth, Ps.107.9; Lu.1.53.

Hunters, they who chase, Ge. 10. 9; 25.27; Pr.6.5; Je.16.16.

Hur [a hole], (1) The son of Caleb, who, along with Aaron, held up Moses' hands, while Israel fought with the Amalekites, Ex. 17. 10;—to him and Aaron, Moses directed the people for counsel, while he was on Sinai, 24. 14.—(2) One of the kings of Midian, Nu.31.8; Ex.24.14.

Hurl, to drive quickly, Nu. 35. 20; Job 27. 21; 1 Ch.12.2.

Hurtful, mischievous, Ezr.4.15: Ps.144.10; 1 Ti.6.9.

Husbandman, one who cultivates the ground, an honourable occupation, Ge. 9. 20; Je.51.23; Jn.15.1; 2 Ti.2.6; Ja.5.7.

Husbandry, the art of tillage, or cultivating the ground; the antiquity and honour

of it, Ge.3.23; 4.2; 2 Ch.26.10; Pr.12.11; 28.19; Ec.5.9.

Husbandry, the church called God's, 1 Co.3.9.

Husbands, the *house-bands*, who connect the family, and keep it together, their duty, Ge. 2. 24; Pr.5.15,18; Mal.2.14,15; 1 Co.7.3; Ep.5.25; Col.3.19; 1 Pe.3.7.

Hushai, hū'shī [haste], an Archite, a particular friend of David's, who acted as his spy, 2 Sa. 15. 32;—his counsel preferred to that of Ahithophel, 17.7.

Hushathite, hū'shath-ite [hasting], descended from Hushah, 1 Ch.11.29.

Husk, the outmost cover of fruits, Nu.6.4; 2 Ki.4.42. In Lu.15.16 the word refers to the fruit of the carob-tree, which was used in feeding swine, called also *St. John's-bread*, from the idea that the Baptist used it in the wilderness.

Huzzab, huz'zab [molten], supposed to be the queen of Nineveh, but the meaning is uncertain, Na.2.7.

Hymeneus, hy-men-ē'us [nuptial, or a wedding song], and *Alexander*, for a time professed the Christian faith; but fell into error and vice, for which they were excommunicated, 1 Ti. 1. 20;—he and *Philetus* maintained that the resurrection was past, 2 Ti.2.17,18.

Hymns, psalms, and spiritual songs, recommended, Ac.16.25; Ep.5.19; Col. 3. 16; Ja. 5.13. The hymn mentioned in Mat.26.30 was the *great Hallel*, consisting of Ps. cxiii.–cxviii.

Hyperbole, a rhetorical figure, which represents things much greater or less than they really are; great and beautiful ones, 2 Sa.1.23; Je.4.13; La.4.19; Am.2. 9; Hab. 1.8.

Hypocrisy, the assuming of a character which we are conscious does not belong to us, with a view to impose on mankind; its guilt and punishment, Job 8. 13; 15.34; 27. 8; 36.13; Is.29.13; 33.14; 58.2; Je.3.10; Eze. 33.31; Mat. 6. 2, 5; 7.21; 23.13,23,28; 24.51; Lu. 12. 1; 16.15; 1 Pe. 2. 1; Re.3.1;—examples of: Pharaoh, Ex. 8. 28, 29;—Balaam, Nu.23. 10;—Saul, 1 Sa.15.13–15;—Jehu, 2 Ki. 10. 16, 31;—Herod, Mat. 2.8;—Judas, 26. 25, 48;—Pilate, 27.24;—Ananias, Ac.5. 1–10.

Hyssop, a plant, either the marjoram or the thorny caper, much used in the Jewish purifications, Ex.12.22; Le.14.4,6,49,51,52.

I.

I AM THAT I AM, the name by which God made himself known to Moses, expressive of his *self-existence* and *independence*, Ex. 3. 14;—in similar terms Christ speaks of himself, Jn.8.58.

Ibhar, ib'hăr [chosen], one of David's sons, 2 Sa.5.15; 1 Ch.3.6.

Ibleam, ib'lē-am [he consumes the people], a city of Manasseh, on the border of Issachar, west of Jordan, Jos. 17. 11;—the Canaanites still dwelt in it, 12.13;—identical with Bileam, 1 Ch.6.70.

Ibzan, ib'zan [illustrious], a judge of Israel, Ju. 12. 8;—had thirty sons and thirty daughters, 9.

Ichabod, ik'a-bod [where is the glory], a name given to the son of Phinehas when the ark was taken by the Philistines, 1 Sa. 4.19–22.

Iconium, ī-kō'nĭ-um, the metropolis of ancient Lycaonia, in Asia Minor, situated in a beautiful and extensive plain at the foot of Mount Taurus, about 50 miles east of Lystra. Paul and Barnabas fled to it, Ac. 13. 51;—here they preached in the Jews' synagogue, 14. 1;—here they were persecuted, 2–6. Its modern name is *Konieh*, with a population of about 30,000.

Iddo, id'do [his hand], (1) A prophet of the kingdom of Judah, who wrote the annals of the reign of Rehoboam and Abijah, 2 Ch. 12. 15;—vision of, 9.29;—book of, 12. 15;—story of, 13. 22.—(2) The father of Berachiah, and grandfather of the prophet Zechariah, Zec. 1.1; Ezr. 5.1; 6.14.—(3) The chief of the half tribe of Manasseh, 1 Ch. 27.21.

Idle, lazy, Ex.5.8;—not working, Mat.20. 3; Lu.24.11; 1 Ti.5.13.

Idleness, sloth, censured, Pr.6.6,11; 10.4, 26; 12.24,27; 13.4; 15.19; 18.9; 19.15,24; 20. 4,13; 21.25; 22.13; 23.21; 24.30; 26. 13; Ec. 10. 18; Eze.16.49; Ro. 12. 11; 1 Th. 4. 11; 2 Th.3.10; 1 Ti.5.13. Parties who exemplified it, Is.56.10; Ac.17.21; 2 Th.3.11.

Idol, an image or statue representing some false deity, to which worship was given, Le.19.4; De.29.17; Ps.96.5;—anything too much esteemed, 1 Jn.5.21.

Idolatry, forbidden, Ex.20.4,22; 22.20; 23. 13,24; Le. 26. 1; De.4.15; 11.16; 17.2; 18.9; 27.15; Ps.97.7; Je.2. 9; 1 Co. 10. 14; 1 Jn. 5. 21; Re. 21. 8; 22.15;—the folly of it ridiculed, 1 Ki.18.27; Ps.115.4; 135. 15; Is. 44. 9; 46.1; Je.2.26; 10.3;—the punishment of it, death, De.13.9; 17. 2;—the Canaanites extirpated on account of it, De.12.29;—the monuments of it to be destroyed, Ex. 23. 24; 34. 13; De. 7. 5, 25; 12. 1, &c., 29;—all communication with idolaters forbidden, De.5.1, &c.

Idolatry, examples of it: Laban, Ge. 31. 19,30;—Jacob's household, 35.2–4;—Egyptians, Nu. 33. 4;—the Israelites in the golden calf, Ex.32.1, &c.;—in the worship of Baal-peor, Nu. 25. 1, &c.;—after the

death of Joshua, Ju. 2. 12; 3. 7;—after the death of Gideon, 8. 33;—the Danites, 18. 30;—Solomon, 1 Ki. 11. 4;—Jeroboam, 12. 28;—in the time of Ahab, 18. 22;—Ahaz, 2 Ki. 16. 3;—the Samaritans, 17.29;—Amaziah, 2 Ch.25.14;—Manasseh, 33.2.

Idolatry, covetousness so called, Col. 3. 5.

Idols, meat offered as sacrifice to them not to be eaten by Christians, except in particular cases, 1 Co.8.1; 10.14, &c., 25.

Idumea, id-ŭ-mē'ah [red], the Greek form of Edom, originally called 'Mount Seir,' a country bordering on the Holy Land, possessed by the Edomites, or descendants of Esau; was bounded on the north by the Dead Sea and Moab, and extended southward to the eastern gulf of the Red Sea, Is.34.5; Eze.35.15; 36.5; Mar.3.8.

Igeal, ig-ē'al or ig'ĕ-al [avenger], (1) One of the sons of Shemaiah, 1 Ch. 3. 22.—(2) One of David's famous warriors, 2 Sa. 23.36.

Ignominy, shame or reproach, Pr.18.3.

Ignorance, want of knowledge, Ep.4.18;—sins of, Le. 5. 1;—sacrifices for them, Nu. 15.22; Le.4.1;—does not excuse sin, Le. 4. 2; Lu.12.48;—chosen by wicked men, Job 21.14; Ro.1.28.

————, *voluntary*, censured, Jn. 3. 19; 2 Pe.3.5.

————, *involuntary*, comparatively excusable, Jn. 9. 41; Ro. 14. 1; 15.1; 1 Co.8.9; 9.22; 1 Ti. 1. 13;—but not excusable when there are the means of information, Jn. 3. 19; 5.40; Ac.17.11,30; 2 Pe.3.5.

Ignorant, the want of understanding, Is. 56. 10; 63. 16;—without knowledge, Ac. 4. 13; Ro.1.13; He.5.2.

Illuminated, enlightened with the saving knowledge of Christ, He.10.32.

Illyricum, il-lyr'ĭ-kum, a country in Europe, lying between Panonia and the Gulf of Venice, now called Sclavonia, and about 480 miles in length, and 120 in breadth; from Jerusalem to this country, Paul preached, Ro. 15. 19;—Dalmatia, which Titus visited, 2 Ti. 4. 10, was the southern part of this province.

Images, not to be worshipped, Ex.20.4; De. 4. 15; 5. 8; 16. 22;—a golden one set up by Nebuchadnezzar, Da. 3. 1, &c.;—are seen by him in a dream, 2.1, &c.

Imaginations, the ideas, conceptions, purposes, and desires of men naturally evil, Ge.6.5;—corrupt reasonings, 2 Co.10.5.

Immanuel, or EMMANUEL, im-man'ū-el [God with us], a name given to Christ, expressive of his partaking both of the divine and human natures, Is.7.14; 8.8; Mat. 1.23.

Immediately, in a moment, instantly, Mat.4.22; 8.3; Ac.9.34; 12.23; Ga.1.16; Re. 4.2.

Immortality, not subject to death or dissolution, ascribed to God, 1 Ti.1.17; 6.16;—the bodies of believers shall be, 1 Co.15. 55;—brought to light by the gospel, 2 Ti. 1.10.

Immutability, unchangeableness, ascribed to God, Ps. 102. 27;—to his counsel, promise, and oath, He. 6. 17, 18;—to Jesus Christ, 13.8.

Impart, to communicate, Lu.3.11; Ro.1.11; 1 Th.2.8.

Impediment, in speech, that which hinders one to speak plain, Mar.7.32.

Impenitent, one who repents not of sin, Ro.2.5.

Imperious, commanding in a haughty and insolent manner, Eze.16.30.

Implacable, scarcely to be pacified or reconciled, Ro.1.31.

Implead, to charge with crimes before a judge, Ac.19.38.

Implicit faith, or believing as we are taught, without examining for ourselves, condemned, Is.8.20; Ac.17.11; 1 Th.5.21; 1 Jn.4.1; Re.2.2.

Importunity, or earnestness in prayer, the prevalence thereof, Ge.32.26; Lu.11.5; 18. 1. *See* PRAYER.

Impose, to lay or bind upon one, Ezr.7.24; He.9.10.

Imposition of hands. *See* HANDS.

Impossible, what cannot be done, nothing is so to God, unless it imply evil, or a contradiction, Lu.1.37; 18.27.

Impotent, weak and incapable of action, Jn.5.7; Ac.4.9; 14.8.

Impoverish, to make poor, Ju. 6. 6; Is.40. 20; Je.5.17.

Imprecations, or prayers for curses, remarkable ones, Job 3. 3; Ps.28.4; 59.5,13; 143.12; Je.18.21; 20.12,14; La.3.64.

Imprison, to shut up in prison, Ac.22.19; 2 Co.6.5; He.11.36.

Impudence, want of modesty and shame, censured, Pr.7.13; 21.29; Eze.3.4,7.

Impute, to account, or ascribe to a person that which he himself hath not, or did not; and to deal with him as if it were his; thus God imputed our sins to Christ, Is.53.6; 1 Pe.2.24;—and thus he imputes the righteousness of Christ to believers, and on its account treats them as if it were their own, comp. Phile.18 with Ro.4.5–13; 2 Co.5.21;—to lay to one's charge, 2 Sa.19.19;—to be held guilty, Le.17.4.

Inability, *natural* or *physical*, the want of ability to do that which we wish; as of the blind to see, or the lame to run, Mat.9.27; Ac. 3. 2;—*moral* inability, consists in the want of inclination, desire, and will to do what God requires, Job 21.14; Jn.5.40; 8.43.

Incense, a rich perfume compounded of frankincense and other spices used in sacrifices, Ex. 30. 8, 34; 37. 29;—the merit of Christ's death, Re.8.3,4.

Incensed, provoked to anger, or kindled into rage, Is.41.11; 45.24.

Incest, illicit commerce of those connected by consanguinity or affinity, forbidden, Le. 18.6, &c.; 20.17; De.22.30; 27.20; Eze.22. 11; Am.2.7.

———, examples of it: of Lot, Ge.19.33; —of Reuben, 35.22;—of Judah, 38.18;—of Amnon, 2 Sa. 13.1, &c.;—of Absalom, 16. 21:—of Herod, Mar.6.17.

Inchantments, or ENCHANTMENTS, magical charms or spells; the practice of witchcraft, or the arts of conjuration and sorcery, forbidden, Le.19.26; De.18.9–12.

Incline, *the ear*, to listen attentively, Pr.5. 13; Je.7.24; 11.8; 25.4;—*the heart*, to earnestly study and desire, Jos.24.23; 1 Ki.8. 58; Ps.78.1.

Inclose, to compass, or shut up round about, as Israel did the Benjamites, Ju.20.43;—wicked men did Christ, Ps.22.16.

Incontinent, unchaste, 2 Ti.3.3.

Incorruptible, not liable to corruption or decay, God is, Ro. 1. 23;—the bodies of saints shall be, 1 Co. 15. 52;—the *seed*, or word and agency of the Spirit, by which they are born again, 1 Pe. 1. 23;—their heavenly inheritance, 4.

Increase, the produce of the earth and of cattle, Le. 19. 25; De. 7. 13;—to grow, advance, or improve, Col.1.10; 1 Th.3.12;—to multiply, 1 Ch.27.23.

Incredible, what cannot be believed, the resurrection of the dead ought not to be so accounted, Ac.26.8.

Incredulity, not believing the testimony of men, how far innocent, Pr.26.25; Je.12.6; Mat.24.23; 1 Jn.4.1;—of the apostles, and especially of Thomas, Mat.28.17; Mar.16. 11, &c.; Lu.24.11; Jn.20.24.

Incurable, what cannot be healed, 2 Ch.21. 18;—that which is very difficult to be cured, Job 34.6; Je.15.18; 30.12.

India, an extensive country in the south of Asia, remarkable for its fertility and riches. The name occurs only in Es.1.1,8, as the limit of the territories of Ahasuerus in the east. As there used it denotes not the peninsula of Hindostan, but the districts round the Indus—the Punjaub.

Indignation, wrath or anger, Ne. 4. 1; Es. 5.9; Mat.20.24;—the judgments of God, or the dreadful effects of his anger, Is.26.20; 34.2;—a holy displeasure against one's self for sin, 2 Co.7.11.

Indite, to form thoughts for speech or writing, from the overflowing of the heart; or as the word signifies, from its *boiling* or *bubbling up*, Ps.45.1.

Industry, or diligence, of body and mind, recommended, Pr.6.6; 10.4; 12.24; 13.4; 21. 5; 22.29; 27.23; Ep.4.28; 1 Th.4.11. Examples of, Ge.29.9; 31.6; Ex.2.16; Ru.2.2, 3; Ac.9.39.

Inexcusable, not to be excused, or palliated by apology, Ro.2.1.

Infallible, that which cannot be mistaken, or admit of doubt, Ac.1.3.

Infamy, loss of character by crimes; disgrace, reproach, Pr.25.10; Eze.22.5; 36.3.

Infant [one who cannot speak], a young child, 1 Sa.15.3; Job 3.16; Ho.13.16; Lu. 18.15;—during the millennium there shall not be an infant of days, that is, all Christians shall be *men* in Christ, in respect of gracious attainments, Is.65.20.

Inferiors, persons beneath us in rank, station, or wealth, not to be despised, Pr.17.5; Ro. 12. 10, 16;—their duty towards their superiors, Pr.25.6; Ro.13.7.

Infidelity, disbelief of Christianity; the causes of it, Jn.5.44; 2 Co.4.4; Ep.2.2; 2 Th.2.12;—the danger of it, Mar.16.16; Lu. 12.46; Ro.1.28; 2 Ti.2.12; Re.21.8;—of the Israelites, Ps.106.24;—of the inhabitants of Nazareth, Mat.13.57;—of the brethren of Jesus, Jn.7.5;—of the Jews at Jerusalem, 12.37;—at the preaching of Paul, Ac.13.44. *See* UNBELIEF.

Infidels, those who reject revelation; Christians not to contract marriages with them, 2 Co.6.14. *See* UNBELIEVERS.

Infinite, without bounds or limits, as God's understanding is, Ps.147.5;—that which is exceeding great, Job 22.5; Na.2.9; 3.9.

Infirmities, weaknesses which are unavoidable; allowances to be made for them, Job 14. 4; Ps.78.39; 103.14; Mat.7.3; Ro.7.14; 14.2; 15.1; Ga.5.17; 6.1; He.4.15;—sickness or feebleness of body, Lu. 7. 21; 1 Ti.5.23;—afflictions, or persecutions, 2 Co. 12. 10;—spiritual weakness, and defects in grace, Ro.6.19; 8.26.

Inflame, to set on fire, Is.5.11; 57.5.

Inflammation, a disease, accompanied with a sensation of heat, arising from obstructed blood, or matter; threatened for disobedience, Le.13.28; De.28.22.

Inflicted, imposed as a punishment, 2 Co. 2.6.

Influence, the power of one thing operating on another; as from the sun, moon, stars, or rain, to cause the earth bring forth fruit, Job 38.31.

Infolding, inclosing, Eze.1.4.

Informing, or discovering of great crimes, a duty, De.13.8.

Ingathering, the feast of, called also the 'feast of tabernacles;' celebrated after all the produce of the fields and vineyards was gathered in. Ex.23.16; Le.23.39–44; Jn.6. 37,38.

Ingraft. *See* GRAFF.

Ingratitude, insensibility to favours received, and return of evil for good, censured, Job 19. 14–16; Ps. 7. 4; 106. 7, &c.; Pr. 17. 13; Je.3.5; 2 Ti.3.2;—of Pharaoh's butler to Joseph, Ge.40.23;—of the Israelites to

the family of Gideon, Ju.8.34;—of Saul to David, 1 Sa.18.6, &c.;—of Joash, 2 Ch.24.22.

Inhabitants, they who dwell in a place, Ge.19.25; Ps.33.8,14; Da.4.35.

Inherit, to possess by inheritance, Ge.15.8; Mat.19.29; He.6.12.

Inheritance, an estate by succession or donation, Nu. 26. 53, 54; Pr. 13. 22;—those whom God hath chosen as his peculiar people, Ps. 28. 9; 94. 14;—the kingdom of heaven, Ep.5.5; 1 Pe.1.4.

Iniquity, sin and wickedness in general, Ge. 15. 16; 1 Sa. 3. 14; Mat. 7. 23;—original corruption, Ps. 51. 5;—punishment for sin, Ge.19.15; Le.5.1.

Injure, to do a person wrong or injustice, Ga.4.12;—an *injurious* person is one who wrongs others, 1 Ti.1.13.

Injustice, prohibitions against, Ex. 22. 21, 22; 23.6; Le.19.15,35; De.16.19; Pr.22.16; Je. 22. 3;—punishment of, Pr. 11. 7; 28. 8; Am.5.11,12; 8.5,8. Examples of, Ge.39.20; 1 Sa.8.3; 1 Ki.21.10,15,16; Da.6.4; Ac.24.27.

Inkhorn, a vessel for holding ink, originally made of horn, Eze.9.2,3,11; Je.36.18.

Inn, a place for travellers to lodge in. In ancient times hospitality was so common, that public *inns* such as are found in modern times did not exist. In the earliest ages the word denoted merely a place or well where travellers might conveniently rest. Afterwards khans or caravansaries were built such as are now found in the East, where travellers may have lodging and food, Ge.42.27; 43.21; Ex.4.24; Lu.2.7; 10.34.

Innocent, not guilty of particular crimes, Ex.23.7; De.27.25; Ps.10.8; 15.5; Mat.27.24.

Innumerable, that cannot be numbered, Job 21.33; Ps.40.12; Lu.12.1; He.12.22.

Inordinate, disorderly, excessive, not under restraint, Eze.23.11; Col.3.5.

Inquisition, inquiry, search, or examination, De.19.18; Es.2.23; Ps.9.12.

Inquisitiveness, or prying into the business of others, censured, Jn.21.21; 1 Pe.4.15.

Insatiable, not to be satisfied; things that are so, Pr.27.20; 30.15; Ec.1.8; 4.8; 5.10; Hab.2.5.

Inscription, a sentence written or engraved on pillars, altars, &c., Ac.17.23.

Inspiration, a supernatural divine influence exercised on the minds of the sacred writers, by which they were qualified to communicate to the world the will of God; as was the case with the prophets and apostles, 1 Sa.10.10; 2 Sa. 23. 2; Mat.10.20; Jn.14.24; 16.13; Ep.3.5; 2 Ti.3.16; 2 Pe.1.21. Manners of inspiring referred to, Nu.7.89; 12.6; 24.4; Job 33.15; Is.6.8; Eze.11.24; Ac. 19.21. Examples, Ex.4.12; Nu.24.2; Ac. 1.16; 8.29; 10.19; 13.2; 16.6,7; 21.11; Re.1.10.

Inspiration of the *Scriptures* of the Old and New Testaments is proved by *external evidence:*—God enabled the penmen of them to perform *miracles* (*see* MIRACLES), numerous, various, and in the most public manner;—and he taught them to utter *prophecies* (*see* PROPHECY) of many future events, which none but he could disclose to them. And it is proved by *internal evidence*, or from what is contained in the Scriptures themselves; such as the *sublime majesty* with which God speaks in them, Is.57.15; 66.1,2;—the *perfect holiness* which they inculcate, Ps.12.6; 19.8; Mat.5.8; He.12.14;—the *scope* and *design* of the whole, to humble sinful men, and to exalt God; and to promote both our present and eternal happiness, Is.64.6; 1 Ch. 16.23–29; 1 Ti.4.8;—their *brevity, fulness*, and *clearness*, 2 Ti.3.13–17;—their absolute *perfection* as a rule of duty, Ps.19.7; Re. 22.18,19;—the *harmony* or agreement of all their parts, though written by various persons, and in different ages, Lu.24.27; Ac. 10. 43;—their *power* and *efficacy* both to convert and comfort, Ps.19.7,8; 119.50; He.4.12.

Instability, want of steadiness, censured, 1 Ki.18.21; Ho.6.4; Ep.4.14; Col.1.23; Ja. 1.6.

Instant, urgent, immediate, quick, Is.30.13; Lu.2.38; 2 Ti.4.2.

Instantly, immediately, Lu.7.4; Ac.26.7.

Instruct, or teach, as God does men by his Word, 2 Ti.3.16;—by his Spirit, Ne.9.20;—by his ministers, 2 Ti.2.24,25;—by corrections, Je.31.19.

Instruction, to be regarded, Pr.1.8; 4.13; 5.12; 6.23; 8.33; 12.1,5; 13.18; 15.5,31,32; 19.20; 23.12; Je.32.33.

Instrument, the tool used in executing any work, or a frame of wood, &c., for music, Ex.25.9; 1 Sa.18.16;—the means, or second causes, whereby God executes his works of mercy or judgment, Is.41.15.

Insurrection, a seditious rising or tumult, Ezr.4.19; Ps.64.2; Mar.15.7; Ac.18.12.

Intangle, to perplex, or to bring into trouble or danger, Ex.14.3; Mat.22.15; Ga.5.1; 2 Ti.2.4; 2 Pe.2.20.

Integrity, entireness, sincerity, honesty, Ge.20.5,6; Job 2.3,9; Ps.25.21; Pr.19.1.

Intelligence, information by correspondence, Da.11.30.

Intend, to aim, or purpose, Jos.22.33; 2 Ch. 28.13; Ac.5.28.

Intent, design, or purpose, 2 Sa. 17. 14; 2 Ki.10.19; Jn.11.15; 13.28; Ac.9.21.

Intercession OF CHRIST, his pleading for his people, by appearing in heaven as their advocate, and presenting his sacrifice in their

behalf, Ro.8.34; He.7.25; 9.11,14,22,26; 10. 19,21; 1 Jn.2.1;—he pleads for the conversion of his unconverted ones; and for the consolation, preservation, and glorification of his saints, Jn.xvii.; 1 Jn.2.1,2;—the *properties* of his intercession are, that it is *authoritative*, Jn. 17. 24;—*wisely* adapted to the case of his people, 2.25;—*compassionate*, Is.63.9; He.2.17;—*earnest*, Jn.17. 11,17;—*unceasing*, He.7.25;—*prevalent*, 1 Jn.2.1,2;—the intercession of Christ is *calculated to teach us*, that it is through Christ only we can come to God, Jn.14.6; —that the love of Christ is unchangeable, Jn.13.1;—that the salvation of his people is infallibly certain, He.7.25;—that we have strong encouragement to come to him with our prayers, Re.8.3,4.

Intercession OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, is his assisting his people by his influences, operating on their hearts, in their prayers, Ro. 8.26;—his intercession differs from Christ's, who intercedes *without* his people, and in heaven, He.9.24;—whereas the Holy Spirit intercedes *within* them, and on *earth*, Ga. 4.6; Ep.6.18.

——— OF THE SAINTS, examples: of Abraham for Sodom, Ge. 18. 23;—of Lot for Zoar, 19.18;—of Moses for the people, Ex.32.11; Nu.14.17; De.9.18,26.

Intermeddle, to share of, Pr.14.10;—to attempt to deal in, 18.1.

Intermission, ceasing, stopping a little, La. 3.49.

Interpretation, a translation from one language into another, Jn.1.42; 1 Co.12.10,30; 14. 27; Ac. 13. 8;—the gift of expounding dreams and visions, Ge.40.8; Da.2.4,45; 4. 19;—exposition or explanation, Pr. 1. 6; 2 Pe.1.20.

Intreat, to beseech, to beg earnestly, to pray, Ge. 23. 8; Ex. 8. 8, 28; 1 Ki. 13. 6;—to entertain or use kindly, Ge. 12. 16; Je.15. 11; Ac.27.3.

Intrude, proudly to intermeddle with what we have nothing to do with, Col.2.18.

Invade, to enter into a country with hostile intentions, 1 Sa.23.27; 27.8; 30.1.

Inventions, wise and artful contrivances, Pr.8.12;—sinful schemes and practices, Ps. 99.8; 106.29; Ec.7.29.

Invisible, what cannot be seen by our bodily eyes, Ro. 1. 20; Col. 1. 15,16; 1 Ti.1. 17; He.11.27.

Inward Parts, signify the heart or soul, Ps.5.9; 51.6; Pr.20.27; Je.31.33.

Ira, ī'rah [watchful], (1) One of David's 30 warriors, 2 Sa. 23. 26; 1 Ch. 11. 28.— (2) A Jethrite, also one of David's warriors, 2 Sa. 23.38.—(3) A Jairite and priest, 2 Sa.20.26.

Irad, ī'rad [runner], son of Enoch, Ge.4.18.

Irijah, i-rī'jah [seen of Jehovah], son of Shelemiah, Je.37.13.

Iron, the metal so called, the most useful in the world, Nu. 35. 16; Job 28. 2;—the parched and hardened earth, De. 28. 23;—iron yoke, one heavy and galling, De. 28. 48; Je. 28. 13, 14;—hoofs, feet, or teeth, great and destructive power, Da.2.33; 7.7, 19; Mi.4.13;—'northern iron,' Je.15.12.

Iron made to swim, 2 Ki.6.6.

Irony, or sarcasm, when a person means the contrary of what he says; examples of, Le.26.34,35; 2 Sa.6.20; 1 Ki.18.27; 2 Ki.18. 23; Job 26.2,3; Mar.7.9; 1 Co.2.6.

Irpeel, ir-pē'el [God restores], a city of Benjamin, Jos.18.27.

Irshemesh, ir-shē'mesh [city of the sun], a city of Dan, Jos. 19. 41;—identical with Beth-shemesh.

Isaac, ī'zak [laughter], promised to Abraham, Ge.17.16; 18.10;—born in Gerar, 21.1; —a feast made when he was weaned, 8;—was bound to be offered in sacrifice by his father, 22.9;—his father sends for a wife to him, 24. 1, &c.;—went out into the fields to meditate or pray, 63;—married to Rebekah, 67;—has two sons by her, 25.24;—goes to Gerar during a famine, 26. 1;—God's promise to him and his seed, 4;—falsely called his wife his sister, 7;—the Lord appeared to him, and blessed him, 24;—Abimelech makes a covenant with him, 28;—sends Esau for venison, that he might bless him, 27.1, &c.;—is deceived by Jacob, and blesses him, 18-29;—trembled exceedingly when Esau entered, and blessed him also, but in an inferior degree, 33-40;—called Jacob, and again blessed him, and sent him to Padan-aram, 28.1;—his age and death, 35.27-29.

Isaiah, ī-zā'yah [the salvation of the Lord], one of the most eminent of the prophets, both for the majesty of his style, and the clear views which he exhibits of the character, sufferings, and kingdom of Christ, and therefore usually called the *evangelical* prophet. Little is known of his personal history. He was the son of Amoz, began his public ministry in the end of the reign of Uzziah (B.C. 756), and continued it till the end of the reign of Hezekiah (B.C. 711). He was contemporary with Hosea, Amos, and Micah. He is sent with a heavy complaint against Judah, Is.1.1-10; —prophesieth of Christ's kingdom, 2.1-5; —of the calamities coming on Judah, 3.1-9;—sees the glory of God, 6. 1;—receives his commission, 9;—encourages Ahaz, 7.1; —and Hezekiah, 2 Ki. 19. 2; Is. 37. 21;—foretells the Babylonish captivity, 39. 6; 2 Ki. 20. 17;—foretells the preaching of John the Baptist, Is. 40. 3;—the office of Christ, 42. 1-4;—his sufferings, liii.; the glory of the church, 60.1-14;—the calling of the Gentiles, and the rejection of the Jews, 65.1-16;—God's judgments against the wicked, 66.15, &c.

Iscariot, is-kăr'rī-ot. *See* JUDAS.

Ishbak, ish'bak [leaner], one of Abraham's sons by Keturah, Ge.25.2.

Ishbibenob, ish'bī-bē'nob or ish-bi'be-nob [my seat is at Nob], one of the Rephaim, a giant of the Philistines, killed by Abishai, when he was about to cut off David, 2 Sa. 21.16,17.

Ishbosheth, ish-bō'sheth [man of shame], the son of Saul, made king by Abner, 2 Sa.2.8;—murdered, 4.5–8.

Ishi, i'shi [a husband]. It is said, Ho.2.16, that Israel should no more call God 'Baali,' *Lord*, or rigid Master; but 'Ishi,' *husband*, a kind and gentle ruler.

Ishmael, ish'mā-el [God who hears], (1) The son of Abraham by Hagar, born at Mamre, Ge.16.15;—prophecies concerning him, 11; 17.20;—saved from dying of thirst, 21.19;—his descendants, 25.12; 1 Ch.1.29. —(2) Conspires against Gedaliah, Je. 40. 41, &c.

Ishmaelites, ish'mā-el-ites, the descendants of Ishmael, the son of Hagar, Ge. 37. 27; xxxix.; Ju. 8. 24; Ps. 83. 6;—also ISHMEELITES, Ge.37.25,27,28.

Ishmerai, ish'me-ri [preserved by Jehovah], a descendant of Benjamin, 1 Ch.8.18.

Isle, or ISLAND, properly, a spot of earth surrounded with sea, as Cyprus, Crete, Rhodes, &c., Ac. 4. 36; 27. 7; 21. 1;—the Hebrews thus called any colony or settlement, Ge. 10. 5; Job 22. 30;—maritime places, Is. 20. 6; 22. 2,6; Eze. 27. 7;—places separated from their country by sea, Is.24. 15; 40.15; 42.4,10,12;—islands properly so called, Es. 10. 1. The 'Isles of the Gentiles,' probably the region around the Mediterranean, Ge.10.5, comp. Zep.2.11.

Ismachiah, is-ma-kī'ah [supported by Jehovah], a Levite, 2 Ch.31.13.

Ismaiah, is-mī'ah [heard by Jehovah], the name of two of David's officers, 1 Ch.12.4; 27.19.

Israel, is'ra-el [prince who prevails with God], a name given by the angel to Jacob at Mahanaim, Ge. 32. 28;—often used to signify his descendants, Ex.4.22; 5.2, &c.; —used to denote the ten tribes (2 Sa. 2. 9; 1 Ki.12.1) under Rehoboam;—all Jacob's posterity, 1 Co. 10. 18;—all true believers, Is.45.17; Ro.9.6.

Israelites, is'ra-el-ites, the descendants of Israel, or Jacob, the usual name of the twelve tribes from the time of the exodus till the revolt under Jeroboam;—oppressed in Egypt, Ex.1.7; 5.9;—the heads of their families, 6.14;—directed to demand jewels of the Egyptians, 11.2;—leave Egypt, 12. 30;—numbered, Nu. 1. 2;—again, in the plains of Moab, 26.1;—enter into a covenant with God, Ex.19.5, &c.; De. 29.10;—called a peculiar people, 26.18;—the order of their encampment, Nu. 2. 1;—of their marches, 10. 14;—all their stations in the wilderness, 33. 1, &c.;—murmur at Taberah, 11.1;—on the death of Korah, &c., 16. 41;—at the return of the spies, 14. 1;—punished for it, 26; 26. 63;—defeated, 14. 45;—all the murmurers perished in the wilderness, De.2.16;—defeat the Canaanites at Hormah, Nu. 21. 1;—join in the worship of Baal-peor, 25.1;—their various rebellions enumerated, De. 9. 1;—swerve from their worship after the death of Joshua, Ju. 2. 7; 3. 7;—repent when oppressed by the Philistines and Moabites, 10. 10;—their ingratitude to the family of Gideon, 8.35;—their war with the tribe of Benjamin, 19.29, &c.;—defeated by the Philistines, and the ark taken, 1 Sa. 4.1, &c.;—desire a king, 8.5;—carried captive to Babylon, 2 Ki.25.11; 2 Ch.36.20; Je. 39. 5;—return from their captivity, Ezr. 1. 5, &c.;—the number that returned, 2.1; Ne. 7.5, &c.;—their history recapitulated, Ps. lxxviii.; cv.–cvii.;—their rebellions enumerated and lamented, Ezr. 9. 5; Ne. 9. 7, &c.; Eze.20.5;—their degeneracy complained of, Is. 1. 1, &c.; 43. 22; Am. 2. 9; Mi. 3. 1, &c.; 6. 1; 7. 1; Hab. 1. 1; Zep. 3. 1, &c.; Zec.7.5; Mal.1.2; 3.7, &c.;—their sufferings for their sins, Is.1.7; 3.1; 5.24; 7.17, &c.; 9. 8, &c.; 10.1, &c.; 17. 4,9; 22.1, &c.; 24.1, &c.; xxv.; 38.17; 29.1, &c.; 30.1, &c.; 32. 9; 42. 24; 50.1; 51.17; 57.17; 59.2; 63.10; 64. 5; 65. 2, &c.; Je.13.22; 14.17; 15.1, &c.; 16.10; 17.1; 18.11; Eze. 6. 1; 7. 1; 8. 18; 9. 1, &c.; 12.18; 14.1, &c.; 16.1, &c.; xxi.; 22.1; xxiii.; Ho.2.1, &c.; 3.4; iv.; 13.1, &c.; Am. 2. 4, 6; 4.1; 6.1; 8. 1; 9. 1; Mi. 1. 1, &c.; 2. 1; Zep.1.1, &c.

Israelites, their future restoration foretold, Is.1.26; 4. 2, &c.; 14. 1; 27. 9; 29. 18; 30. 18; 32.15; 44.22; 54.6, &c.; 60.1, &c.; Je.31.18, 31; 50.4; Eze.11.19; 16.60; 36.26; Zep.3.13; Zec.12.10; 13.1, &c.

———, their return from their present dispersion particularly promised, Is.11.11, &c.; 14.1, &c.; 18.2, &c.; 27.12; 49. 9, &c.; 51.11; 65. 9; 66. 8; Je. 12. 14; 16. 14; 23. 1, 8; 30. 1, &c.; xxxi.; 32. 36; 33. 14, 20; 46. 27; Eze. 6.8; 11.16; 12. 22; 16. 60; 20. 33; 28. 24; 29. 21; 36.1, &c.; xxxvii.; Da.12.1;—represented by the revival of dead bones, Eze. 37.1, &c.

———, their prosperity and virtue in the last times, Is.2.1, &c.; 9.1, &c.; 12.1, &c.; 25. 6; xxvi.; 28. 5; 35. 1, &c.; 40. 1, 11; xli.; 44. 1, &c.; 51. 22; 52. 12; 62. 4; 65. 17; Eze. 17. 22; Ho.1. 7,10; 2.14; 11. 8; 13. 9,14; Joel 2. 21, 28; 3. 1, &c.; Am. 9. 11; Ob. 17; Mi.2.12; 4.1, &c.; 7. 8, &c.; Zep.3.14, &c.; Zec.2.1, &c.; 8.2, &c.; 10.5; 14. 9, &c.

———, the nations that have oppressed them will suffer for it, Is.17.12; 33.1; 34.1, &c.; 49.25; 54.3; 55.5; 60.16; 61.5; 63.1; 66. 20,24; Je.46.27; Joel 3.2, &c.; Mi.5.8; 7.16;

Zep. 3. 8; Hag. 2. 22; Zec. 10. 5, &c.; 12. 4, 9; 14. 1, &c., 12.

Israelites, other nations will be subject to them, Is. 49. 22.

————, they will be the instructors of all other nations, Is. 42. 1, 10; 49. 6; 56. 6; 60. 3; 62. 2; 65. 1; 66. 19.

————, they will no more be two kingdoms, but one, Eze. 37. 22.

————, their history a warning to Christians, 1 Co. 10. 6. *See* JEWS.

Issachar, is'să-kar [there is reward], the fifth son of Jacob, his inheritance, Jos. 10. 17;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 7. 1.

Issue, children or posterity, Ge. 48. 6; Mat. 22. 25;—a passage or outlet, Ps. 68. 20;—to come forth hastily, Jos. 8. 22;—disease of men, how cleansed, Le. 15. 2, &c.;—of women, 19.

Italy, a well-known and highly-celebrated country in the south of Europe. It is bounded on the north by the Alps, which separate it from Austria and Switzerland; on the south by the Mediterranean, on the east by the Gulf of Venice, and on the west by France and the Mediterranean. It is about 700 miles in length, and between 100 and 320 in breadth. In 1859 the greater part of the peninsula was erected into the kingdom of Italy. In 1866 Venetia was added, and in 1870 the incorporation was completed by the removal of the seat of government to Rome. It is mentioned, Ac. 18. 2; 27. 1;—Paul was a prisoner at Rome when he wrote his epistle to the Hebrews, He. 13. 24. Its climate is generally mild and genial, and the soil is fertile. The Roman Catholic religion is established in, but under the new government since the pope lost his temporal power a great measure of liberty is enjoyed by Protestants.

Itch, a disease of the skin, threatened for disobedience, De. 28. 27.

Itching, tickling words for amusement, 2 Ti. 4. 3.

Ithamar, ith'a-mar [isle of palm-trees], the fourth and youngest son of Aaron; he and his descendants continued in the rank of ordinary priests till the days of Eli, when the high-priesthood was transferred into his family, Ex. 6. 23.

Ithiel, ith'ī-el [God with me], and UCAL, children or disciples of Agur, Ne. 11. 7; Pr. 30. 1.

Ithream, ith're-am [remnant of the people], the sixth son of David, born in Hebron, 2 Sa. 3. 5; 1 Ch. 3. 3.

Ittah-Kazin, it'tah-ka'zin [time of a judge], a town near the east boundary of the tribe of Zebulun, Jos. 19. 13.

Iturea, it-u-rē'ah, a small province of Syria, in the north-east of Palestine, where Philip was tetrarch, Lu. 3. 1. It derived its name from Jetur (1 Ch. 1. 31), son of Ishmael;—now called *Jedûr*.

Ivah, ī'vah [overturning, ruin], a city in Babylon, 2 Ki. 18. 34; 19. 13; Is. 37. 13;—the same as Ava, 2 Ki. 17. 24;—probably also as Ahava, Ezr. 8. 15, 21, 31.

Ivory, the tusk of the elephant, hard, solid, of a white colour, and capable of a fine polish; Solomon had a throne of it, 1 Ki. 10. 18;—we read also of beds of it, Am. 6. 4;—and of houses of it, 1 Ki. 22. 39; Am. 3. 15.

Izhar, iz'har [a shining one], (1) A son of Kohath, 1 Ch. 6. 2, 18.—(2) A Levite, Ex. 6. 18.

Izrahiah, iz-ra-hī'ah [whom Jehovah brings forth], grandson of Issachar, 1 Ch. 7. 3.

J.

Jaakobah, jā-ăk'o-bah [supplanter, heel-catcher], a paragogic form of the name Jacob; a chief man of the tribe of Simeon, 1 Ch. 4. 36.

Jaalam, ja'ă-lam [concealer], one of the sons of Esau, Ge. 36. 5.

Jaareoregim, jā'ar-e-or'e-gim, a Bethlehemite, 2 Sa. 21. 19; 1 Ch. 20. 5.

Jaazaniah, jā-ăz-za-nī'ah [whom Jehovah hears], (1) The son of a Maachathite, 2 Ki. 25. 23.—(2) One of the Rechabites, Je. 35. 3.—(3) The son of Shaphan, Eze. 8. 11.

Jaaziah, jā-a-zī'ah [whom Jehovah consoles], a descendant of Merari, 1 Ch. 24. 26, 27.

Jabal, jā'bal [stream], one of the sons of Lamech, and the father of such as dwell in tents, Ge. 4. 20.

Jabbok, jăb'bok [a pouring out], a rivulet falling into the Jordan, about 30 miles below the Sea of Galilee, Ge. 32. 22; De. 2. 37; Jos. 12. 2. Now called *Zurka*, or Blue River.

Jabesh-Gilead, jā'besh-gil-e-ad [dry land in Gilead], a city of the half tribe of Manasseh in the land of Gilead, distant a night's journey from Bethshan (1 Sa. 31. 12), and about 6 miles from the ruins of Pella. It was destroyed for not joining the Israelites in the war with the tribe of Benjamin, Ju. 21. 10;—threatened by the Ammonites, 1 Sa. 11. 1;—delivered by Saul, 4;—the inhabitants bury the bodies of Saul and Jonathan, 31. 11; 1 Ch. 10. 11;—David commends them for it, 2 Sa. 2. 5. The ruin called *el-Deir* marks its site.

Jabez, jā'bez [he causes pain], (1) A person of whom highly honourable mention is made, 1 Ch. 4. 9;—his prayer, 10.—(2) A place in Judah, 1 Ch. 2. 55.

Jabin, jā'bin [he who understands], (1) King of Hazor, in the northern part of Canaan, Jos. 11. 1;—defeated by Joshua, 2–15.—(2) Another king of Hazor, who, in the days of the Judges, oppressed the Israelites for twenty years, Ju. 4. 2, 3;—defeated by Deborah and Barak, who delivered the Israelites, 4–24;—this victory alluded to, Ps.83.9.

Jabneel, jăb'nēl [God causeth to be built], (1) A town on the frontiers of Naphtali, Jos. 19. 33.—(2) A town in the tribe of Judah, 15. 11; probably the same as Jabneh, called by the Greeks and Romans Jamnia;—was dismantled by Uzziah, 2 Ch. 26.6. Now called *Yebna*, about 11 miles south of Jaffa. Its population is about 3000.

Jachin, ja'kin [establisher], (1) The fifth son of Simeon, and head of the family of the Jachinites, Nu. 26. 12.—(2) The name of one of the two great pillars of brass cast by Hiram for the porch of Solomon's temple; and the other was called *Boaz*, or strengthener, 1 Ki.7.21.

Jacinth, ja'sinth, properly a flower of a deep purple or reddish blue, and hence a precious stone of like colour, Re.9. 17; 21. 20.

Jacob, jā'kob [supplanter, heeler], the second-born of the twin sons of Isaac and Rebekah, born, Ge. 25. 26;—buys his brother's birthright, 33;—by craft and falsehood gets his blessing, 27. 28;—goes to Padan-aram, 28. 5;—his vision at Bethel, 11;—marries Leah and Rachel, 29. 23, 28;—his sons born there, 32, &c.;—leaves Padan-aram, 31. 17;—his interview with Laban, 25;—his vision at Mahanaim, 32. 1;—wrestles with an angel, 24;—meets his brother, 33. 1, &c.;—resides at Shechem, 18;—goes to Bethel, 35. 1;—his name changed to Israel, 9;—sends to buy corn in Egypt, 42.3;—goes to Egypt, 46.5;—God appears to him at Beersheba on his way thither, 2;—his grandsons, 8;—presented to Pharaoh, 47. 7;—his age, 9, 28;—blesses the sons of Joseph, 48. 15;—foretells the future destiny of all his sons, 49. 1, &c.;—dies, 33;—the great mourning for him, 50. 7;—his family in Egypt, Ex. 1. 1;—his descendants, 1 Ch.2.1, &c.

Jacob's Well, a well of water near the city of Shechem, at which Christ instructed the woman of Samaria, Jn. 4. 6, 12. Still known by the same name, about half a mile south-east of Nablûs, at the foot of Mount Gerizim.

Jaddua, jad-dū'a [known], the son of Jonathan, and the last high-priest mentioned in the Old Testament, Ne. 12. 11;—he is thought to be the *Jaddus* who lived in the time of Alexander the Great.

Jael, jā'el [the mountain goat], the wife of Heber the Kenite, Ju.4.17;—met Sisera in his flight, and invited him into her tent, 18;—after courteously entertaining him, killed him while asleep, 19–21.

Jagur, ja'gur [lodging-places], a city of Judah, on the south-west of the Dead Sea, Jos.15.21.

Jah, a contraction for Jehovah, the proper name of God, importing his self-existence and eternal duration, Ps. 68. 4. *See* JEHOVAH.

Jahaleleel, jă-ha'le-lēl [praising God], father of Ziph, 1 Ch.4.16.

Jahaz, JAHAZAH, jā'haz, ja-hā'zah [a place trodden down], a city on the northern frontiers of Moab, and near Aroer, and not far from the river Arnon; here Moses defeated the army of Sihon, Nu. 21. 23;—allotted to the Reubenites, and afterwards to the Levites, Jos.13.18; 1 Ch.6.78;—taken by the Moabites after the death of Ahab, and destroyed by the Chaldeans, Is. 15. 4; Je. 48. 21;—also called Jahaza, Jos. 13. 18;—Jahazah, 21.36;—Jahzah, 1 Ch.6.76.

Jahaziel, ja-haz'ï-el [seeing God], a son of Hebron, 1 Ch. 23. 19;—the name of others also, 12.4; 16.6; 2 Ch.20.14–17.

Jahdiel, jah'dï-el [whom God makes joyful], one of the posterity of Manasseh, 1 Ch.5.24.

Jahleel, jăh'lēl [hoping in God], son of Zebulun, and progenitor of the Jahleelites, Nu.26.26.

Jailer, or keeper of a prison, of Philippi, his conversion, Ac.16.33.

Jair, jā'er [whom God enlightens], (1) For about twenty-two years a judge of Israel, Ju. 10. 3;—had thirty sons who had thirty cities, 4.—(2) The son of Segub, took several towns from the Amorites, Nu. 32. 40,41; 1 Ch.2.21–23.

Jairus, jā'rus [diffuser of light], a chief ruler of the synagogue at Capernaum, Mar. 5. 22; Lu. 8. 41;—besought Jesus to heal his only daughter; and while doing so, was informed that she was dead, 49;—Jesus restored her to life, 55.

James [supplanter], (1) Son of Zebedee and Salome, and elder brother of John the Evangelist, usually called *James the Greater;* called to attend Jesus, Mat.4.21;—his zeal reproved, Lu.9. 54;—his request to sit at the right hand of Jesus, Mat. 20. 20; Mar. 10. 35;—put to death by Herod Agrippa, Ac. 12. 2.—(2) A son of Cleopas, Mar. 15. 40;—called the 'Lord's brother,' Ga.1.19;—an apostle, Mat. 13. 55; 15.40;—brother of Jude, Lu.6.16;—Jesus appears to him after his resurrection, 1 Co.15.7;—addresses the apostles about the discipleship of the Gentiles, Ac.15.13;—the author of the epistle of James, Ja.1.1.

Jamlech, jăm'lek [kingly], a prince of the tribe of Simeon, 1 Ch.4.34.

Jangling, or unprofitable contention, censured, 1 Ti.1.6.

Jannes, jăn'nez, and JAMBRES, two Egyptian magicians, who, by their arts, opposed Moses, 2 Ti.3.8; Ex.7.9-13.

Janohah, ja-nō'hah [rest], a city on the north-east border of Ephraim, Jos.16.7;—called Janoah, 2 Ki.15.29. Identical with the modern village of *Yanûn*, about 12 miles south-east of Nablûs (=Sichem).

Japheth, ja'feth [enlargement], the eldest (Ge. 10. 21; comp. 9.24) son of Noah;—he and Shem modestly cover their father while he lay exposed, 9. 23;—his enlargement foretold by his father, 27;—his descendants, Ge.10.2; 1 Ch.1.5.

Japhia, ja-fī'ah [splendid], (1) A city of Zebulun, surrounded with a double wall, Jos. 19. 12. Identical with *Yafa*, about 2 miles south-west of Nazareth, a village of about thirty houses.—(2) One of the sons of David, 2 Sa.5.15.

Japhleti, jăf'lā-ti [the Japhletite, deliverer], descendant of a son of Heber, Jos.16.3; 1 Ch.7.32,33.

Jareb, jā'reb [adversary], a figurative title of the king of Assyria, Ho.5.13; 10.6.

Jared, jā'red [descent], the son of Mahalaleel, and father of Enoch, Ge.5.15; Lu.3. 37.

Jaresiah, jă-re-sī'ah [whom Jehovah nourishes], one of the 'sons' of Jeroham, 1 Ch. 8.27.

Jarmuth, jar'mūth [height], (1) A city of Judah, the king of which was killed by Joshua, Jos. 10. 3-5, 22-26; 12. 11. The modern *Yarmuk*.—(2) A Levitical city, Jos.21.29, called Remeth, 19.21, and Ramoth, 1 Ch.6.73.

Jasher, ja'sher [righteous], a book or public register in which memorable events were written by a scribe of this name; or the book of the records of 'upright men,' Jos.10.13.

Jashobeam, ja-shō'be-am [to whom the prophet turneth], a valiant man in David's army, who with his spear slew 300 men, 1 Ch. 11. 11;—he, with other two of the mighty men, passed through the camp of the Philistines, and drew water for David, 16,17.

Jashub, ja'shub or jăsh'ūb [turning himself], the third named of the four sons of Issachar, 1 Ch.7.1.

Jason, jā'son [healing], a Greek form of Jesus or Joshua, the host of Paul and Silas at Thessalonica; to preserve them from danger, hazarded his life, Ac.17.5;—he afterwards appears to have removed to Rome, Ro.16.21.

Jasper [polished, glittering], a gem of various colours, white, red, brown, and bluish-green, Ex.28.20; Eze.28.13; Re.4.3; 21. 11.

Javan, jā'van [clay], (1) The fourth son of Japheth, and the father of the Ionians or Greeks, Ge.10.2;—used for Ionia, Is.66.19; Eze. 27. 13;—the Macedonian empire, Da. 8.21; 10.20; 11.2;—the Syrian empire, Zec. 9. 13.—(2) A town in Southern Arabia, whence the Phœnicians bought sword-blades, Eze. 27. 19. Probably *Uzal* in Yemen.

Javelin, a spear, or half pike, or kind of dart, Nu.25.7; 1 Sa.18.10,11.

Jaw-bone, the bone in which the teeth are fixed, Ju.15.15,17.

Jaws, often used figuratively to denote wicked men's power and cruelty, Job 29. 17; Ps.22.15; Is.30.28; Ho.11.4.

Jazer. *See* JAAZER.

Jealousy, the suspicion between married persons of want of fidelity to each other, Nu.5. 14;—the trial of it, 11-31;—violence of this passion, Pr.6.34; Ca.8.6;—its image shown to Ezekiel, Eze.8.5.

———, an earnest concern for the welfare of others, joined with fear of their misconduct, 2 Co.11.2;—God's regard for his own glory, and his hot displeasure against sin, De.29.20; Ps.78.58; Is.42.13.

Jeberechiah, jĕb-er-re-kī'ah [whom Jehovah blesses], father of Zechariah the priest, Is.8.2.

Jebus, jē'bus [place trodden down], the capital and stronghold of the Jebusites, an ancient name given to Jerusalem, Jos.18. 28; 1 Ch.9.4. *See* JERUSALEM.

Jebusi, jeb'u-si, the name used for JEBUS in Jos.15.8; 18.16,28.

Jebusites, jĕb'u-sites, the descendants of *Jebus*, the son of Canaan, Ge.10.16;—not conquered by Joshua, Jos. 15. 63;—David encouraged his men to kill them, 2 Sa.5.8.

Jecamiah, jĕk-a-mī'ah [whom Jehovah gathers], son of Jeconiah, 1 Ch.3.18.

Jeconiah, jĕk-o-nī'ah [whom Jehovah appoints], sometimes called *Coniah* or *Jehoiachin*, king of Judah, the son of Jehoiakim, 1 Ch. 3. 16;—his sons, 17;—succeeds his father, 2 Ki.24.6; 2 Ch.36.8;—foretold that he should be carried to Babylon, Je. 22. 25;—carried away captive, 2 Ki. 24. 12; Je.24.1;—false prophecy respecting his return, 28. 4;—after thirty-seven years' imprisonment in Chaldea, he was released, and raised to dignity, 52.31.

Jedaiah, je-daï'ah [knowing Jehovah], a priest, who returned from the Babylonish captivity with 973 of his brethren, Ezr.2. 36; Ne.7.39.

Jediael, jĕd-i-a'ĕl [known of God], a brave officer in David's army, who abandoned Saul, and joined the son of Jesse, 1 Ch.11. 45; 12.20.

Jedidah, jĕd-ī'dah [well-beloved], the mother of Josiah, 2 Ki.22.1.

Jedidiah, jed'id-ī-ah [friend of Jehovah],

name given to Solomon at his birth by Nathan, 2 Sa.12.25.

Jeduthun, jĕd-ū'thun [praising], one of the four great masters of the temple music, 1 Ch.16.38,41,42;—several of the Psalms bear his name, particularly the xxxix.lxii.lxvii., &c.

Jegar-Sahadutha, jē'gar-sa-ha-dū'thah [pile of testimony], name given by Laban to the heap of stones, memorial of his league with Jacob, Ge.31.47.

Jehdeiah, je-dei'ah [whom Jehovah makes joyful], one of David's officials, 1 Ch.27.30.

Jehezekel, je-hĕz'e-kel [whom God makes strong], one of the priests, 1 Ch.24.16.

Jehoadah, je-hō'a-dah [whom Jehovah adorns], a descendant of Saul, 1 Ch.8.36.

Jehoahaz, je-hō'a-haz [possession of the Lord], (1) Son and successor of Josiah, king of Judah, 2 Ki. 23. 31; 2 Ch. 36. 1;—carried to Egypt, 2 Ki.23.33; 2 Ch.36.4;—foretold not to return, Je.22.10.—(2) Son and successor of Jehu, king of Israel. 2 Ki.10.35; —his death, 13.9.

Jehoash, je-hō'ash [Jehovah given], or in the contracted form JOASH, (1) The son of Ahaziah, king of Judah, saved by his aunt, and made king after his father, 2 Ki.11.12; 2 Ch.23.1, &c.;—kills Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, 24. 21;—killed by his servants, 25; 2 Ki.12.20.—(2) King of Israel, son of Jehoahaz, and grandson of Jehu, was wicked, 2 Ki.13.10,11;—died, 13.

Jehohanan, je-hō'ha-nan [whom Jehovah restores], a military commander under Jehoshaphat, 2 Ch.17.15; 23.1.

Jehoiachin, je-hoy'ā-kin [Jehovah appointed], son and successor of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, 2 Ki.24.8;—called Conaiah, Je. 22. 24;—Jeconiah, 1 Ch. 3. 17;—Jeconias, Mat.1.12.

Jehoiada, je-hoy'a-dah [the Lord knows], the high-priest, preserves Joash from the cruelty of Athaliah, 2 Ch. 23. 1;—anoints him king, 2 Ki.11.12;—restores the worship of God, 2 Ch.23.16;—his death, 24.15.

Jehoiakim, je-hoy'ā-kim [whom Jehovah sets up], the second son of Josiah, and the brother of Jehoahaz; his original name was Eliakim, which Necho changed to Jehoiakim, 2 Ki.23.34;—succeeds Jehoahaz, 2 Ki. 23.34; 2Ch.36.4;—conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, 2 Ki.24.1;—carried to Babylon, 2 Ch.36.6; Da.1.1;—his death, after a reign of eleven years, 2 Ki.24.6;—foretold to be buried like an ass, Je.22.19.

Jehoiarib, je-hoy'a-rib [whom Jehovah defends], the head of the first family of the priests established by David, 1 Ch.24.7;—from this illustrious family were the Maccabees descended.

Jehoram, je-hō'ram [exaltation of the Lord], (1) Eldest son and successor of Jehoshaphat, the fifth king of Judah, 1 Ki.22.50; 2 Ki.8.16; 2 Ch.21.1;—the Edomites revolt from him, 8;—the Philistines and Arabs distress him, 16;—receives a letter from Elijah, 12;—his death, 19; 2 Ki. 8. 24;—buried without royal honours, 2 Ch.21.14-20.—(2) Or JORAM, tenth king of Israel, succeeds his elder brother Ahaziah, 2 Ki. 1.17;—goes to war with the Moabites, 3.6; —killed by Jehu, 9.11.

Jehoshabeath, je-ho-shăb'e-ath [whose oath is Jehovah], daughter of king Joram and wife of Jehoiada the high-priest, 2Ch.22.11.

Jehoshaphat, je-hosh'a-fat [Jehovah will judge], (1) Son and successor of Asa, king of Judah, 1 Ki.15.24; 2 Ch.17.1;—his greatness, 12;—makes an alliance with Ahab, 18.1; 1 Ki.22.2;—with Ahaziah, 2 Ch.20.35; —joins him in his war with the Moabites and Edomites, 2 Ki.3.7;—reproved by the prophet Jehu, 2 Ch.19.2;—proclaims a fast, 20.3;—defeats the Ammonites, Moabites, and Edomites, 22;—makes ships to go to Tarshish which are destroyed, 35; 1 Ki.22. 48;—dies, 50; 2 Ch. 21.1.—(2) The son of Ahilud, recorder, or secretary to David, and afterwards to Solomon, 2 Sa. 8. 16; 1 Ki. 4. 3.—(3) VALLEY OF, mentioned only in Joel 3.2,12. It is a narrow valley running from north to south between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives, through which the brook Cedron flows. The 'King's Dale,' mentioned in Ge.14.17 and 2 Sa.18. 18, is probably this valley. Called 'Valley of Decision,' Joel 3.14.

Jehovah, je-hō'vah, or JAH, one of the Scripture names of God, significant of his *self-existence, and giving existence to all others*, Ps.83.18; Is.12.2; 26.4;—it is given both to *Christ* and the *Holy Spirit* (see these articles)—the Jews had so great a veneration for this name, that they called it the *ineffable* name, and therefore would not pronounce it; on which account its true pronunciation was forgotten. This name occurs very frequently in the Old Testament; but is commonly rendered LORD in our Bibles, and printed in capital letters, to distinguish it from the name *Lord*, signifying *Ruler* or *Governor*.

Jehovah-Jireh, je-hō'vah-ji'reh [the Lord will see or provide], the name given by Abraham to the place on Mount Moriah where the angel of the Lord appeared to him when he was about to offer up his son Isaac, Ge.22.14.

Jehovah-Nissi, je-hō'vah-nis'si [the Lord my banner], name given by Moses to an altar erected in celebration of the great victory over the Amalekites, Ex.17.15.

Jehovah-Shalom, je-hō'vah-shăl-lom [the Lord is peace], name given by Gideon to the altar he erected at Ophrah to commemorate the salutation by the angel of the Lord, Ju.6.24.

Jehovah-Shammah, je-hō'vah-shăm-mah [the Lord is there], the name of the future Jerusalem, the church of God, Eze. 48. 35.

Jehovah-Tsidkenu, je-hō'vah-tsid'ke-nū [the Lord our righteousness], Je. 23. 6.

Jehozabad, je-hoz'a-bad [whom Jehovah bestows], one of the murderers of Joash, 2 Ch. 24. 26.

Jehozadak, je-hoz'a-dak [the justice of the Lord], son of Seraiah, a high-priest, 1 Ch. 6. 14.

Jehu, jē'hū [he that is], (1) The son of Nimshi and grandson of Jehoshaphat, captain of the troops of Joram, king of Israel, anointed king of Israel, 2 Ki. 9. 6;—kills Joram, king of Judah, in the field of Naboth, 24;—kills the sons of Ahab, 10. 1;—and forty-two priests of Baal, 18;—dies, after reigning twenty-eight years, 35.—(2) *The prophet*, the son of Hanani the seer, reproves Jehoshaphat, 2 Ch. 19. 2.

Jehudijah, je-hu-dī'jah [praise of the Lord], the wife of Ezra, 1 Ch. 4. 18.

Jekameam, jĕk-a-mē'am [who gathers the people], of the posterity of Levi, 1 Ch. 23. 19.

Jekamiah, jĕk-a-mī'ah [whom Jehovah gathers], of the posterity of Judah, 1 Ch. 2. 44.

Jemima, je-mī'ma [handsome as the day or dove], the name of the first of Job's three daughters, Job 42. 14.

Jemuel, jem-ū'el, or NEMUEL [daylight of God], the first named of the sons of Simeon, Ge. 46. 10; 1 Ch. 4. 24.

Jeopardy, hazard, or peril, Ju. 5. 18; 2 Sa. 23. 17; Lu. 8. 23; 1 Co. 15. 30.

Jephthah, jĕf'thah [the opener], one of the judges of Israel, who was the son of Gilead by a concubine Ju. 11. 1;—thrust out from his father's house by his brothers, 2;—was solicited to head the Gileadites against the Ammonites, 5;—agrees on terms that he should continue to be their head, 9;—first expostulates with the Ammonites, 12–28;—his rash vow, 30. 31;—proves victorious, 33;—is met by his daughter, who was ignorant of his vow, 34;—did with her according to his vow, by devoting her to God in perpetual virginity, 39;—the daughters of Israel went yearly to lament, or *talk with*, and condole with her, 40;—the Ephraimites quarrel with him, 12. 1.—his death, 7;—his faith, He. 11. 32.

Jephunneh, je-fun'neh [nimble], father of Caleb, Nu. 13. 6; 14. 6; 30. 38; 26. 65.

Jerahmeel, jer-ah-mē'el [on whom God has mercy], the tribe descended from, inhabited the southern borders of Judah, 1 Sa. 27. 10; 30. 29.

Jeremiah, jĕr-e-mī'ah [exalted of the Lord], called also JEREMY, Mat. 2. 17; JEREMIAS, 16. 14, was the son of Hilkiah the priest of the line of Abiathar (1 Ki. 2. 26–35), and one of the chief of the Hebrew prophets—entered on his office in the thirteenth year of the reign of Josiah (B.C. 628);—his commission, Je. 1. 4;—a promise from God to himself, 15. 19;—laments over Josiah, 2 Ch. 35. 25;—directed to prophesy in the gates of Jerusalem, Je. 17. 19;—complains of ill-usage, 20. 7;—advises the king to yield to Nebuchadnezzar, 21. 8;—foretells the seventy years' captivity, 25. 8;—apprehended, 26. 8;—acquitted, 16;—writes to the captives at Babylon, 29. 1;—foretells the fate of two lying prophets, 20;—and of Shemaiah, 30;—imprisoned by Zedekiah, 32. 1;—buys a field, 6;—has his prophecies written by Baruch, 36. 1, 32;—foretells the return of the Chaldeans after they had left the city, 37. 6;—put into prison, 14;—into the dungeon, 38. 6;—favoured by Zedekiah, 14;—by Nebuchadnezzar, 39. 11;—goes to Gedaliah, 40. 6;—promises Johanan safety in Judah, 42. 7;—foretells Nebuchadnezzar's conquest of Egypt, 43. 8;—the destruction of his countrymen in Egypt, 44. 11;—gives his prophecy to Seraiah, to be carried to the Euphrates, 51. 59;—complains of the misery of his country, La. 1. 18.

Jeribai, jĕr'ī-bī [contentious], one of David's mighty men, 1 Ch. 11. 46.

Jericho, jer'ī-ko [place of fragrance], the largest city in the valley of Jordan, about 20 miles north-east from Jerusalem. First mentioned in Nu. 22. 1;—spies sent to view it, Jos. 2. 1;—taken by Joshua, 6. 20;—rebuilt by Hiel, 1 Ki. 16. 34;—here was a school of the prophets, 2 Ki. 2. 4, 5, 15;—Elisha healed its waters, 2. 19–22;—Christ passed through, Lu. 19. 1;—near it he healed two or perhaps three blind men, Mat. 20. 29–34; Mar. 10. 46–52; Lu. 18. 35;—called the 'city of palm-trees,' De. 34. 3; 2 Ch. 28. 15. It is now a small village called *Riha* or *Eriha*, with about 200 inhabitants.

Jerioth, jer'ī-oth [timidity], wife of Caleb, 1 Ch. 2. 18.

Jeroboam, jĕr-o-bō'am [increaser of the people], (1) The son of Nebat, opposes Solomon, 1 Ki. 11. 26;—addressed by the prophet Ahijah, 29;—made king by the ten tribes, 12. 12;—sets up the worship of the calves, 28;—opposed by the prophet at Bethel, 13. 1;—his death, after a reign of twenty-two years, 14. 20.—(2) The son of Joash, succeeds him as King of Israel, 2 Ki. 13. 13; 14. 16;—during his reign luxury, pride, oppression, and idolatry prevailed, Am. 2. 6–16; v. vi.;—dies after a reign of forty-one years, 2 Ki. 14. 29.

Jerubbaal, je-rub-bā'al [let Baal plead], surname of Gideon, Ju. 6. 32; 7. 1.

Jeruel, je-rū'el [founded of God], a wilderness, westward of the Dead Sea, and not far from the desert of Zin, in which Jeho-

shaphat obtained a signal victory over the Ammonites, Moabites, &c., 2 Ch.20.16, &c.

Jerusalem, je-rū'sa-lem [foundation or habitation of peace], the metropolis of the kingdom of Judah, and the seat of government during the reigns of David, Solomon, and their successors. It is distant from the Dead Sea and Jordan valley 15 miles, and from the Mediterranean 31 miles. It was called *Salem* [peace], in the time of Abraham, Ge.14.8; He.7.2. It is so called also in Ps.76.2; and it was called *Jebus* at the time Israel obtained possession of the Holy Land, Jos.15.8; 18.28; 1 Ch.11.4. It seems probable, therefore, that the name *Jerusalem* is merely a compound of the terms *Jebus* and *Salem*. It is called Zion, 1 Ki.8.1;—city of God, Ps.46.4;—city of the Great King, Ps. 48. 2;—the holy city, Ne.11.1-18;—city of solemnities, Is.33.20. In its most flourishing state it consisted of four parts, built on four hills; namely, Zion, Acra, Moriah, and Bezetha. In fact, the whole foundation was a high rock, with four heads or hills, and with steep ascents on every side, except the north; and surrounded with a deep valley, which was embosomed with hills. The city was encompassed with three walls, over which there were towers, and appears to have been about 4½ miles in circumference. It was taken by the children of Judah, Ju. 1. 8;—partly inhabited by the Jebusites, 21;—by David, 2 Sa.5.6; 1 Ch. 11.4;—expostulated with, and threatened for its crimes, Je.1.15; ii. iii.; 4.19; v.-ix.; 10.17, &c.; 11.1, &c.; Eze.xxi.; 22.1, &c.;—described as an exposed infant, 16.1, &c.;—taken by Nebuchadnezzar, 2 Ki. 25.4; 2 Ch.36.17; Je.39.1; 52. 4, &c.;—burned, 52. 12;—represented as a female captive, Is.3. 26;—its desolation lamented, La.i. &c.;—its captivity represented by a figure, Eze. 4. 1; 5. 1;—to be rebuilt, Je. 31. 38;—built after the captivity, Ne. 3. 1, &c.;—after much opposition, 4. 1, &c.;—its walls finished, 6.15;—its inhabitants chosen by lot, 11.1, &c.;—the dedication of its walls, 12. 27;—its future state, Eze. 48. 30;—its new name, 35;—Christ's lamentation over it, Mat.23.37;—foretells the destruction of the temple, and of it, 24. 2-28;—it represents the gospel, Ga.4.26;—a new one descending from heaven, Re.21.2,10. About seventy years after Christ it was besieged, taken, sacked, and burned by Titus. Above 1,000,000 of the Jews perished, and 97,000 were taken prisoners; and our Saviour's prediction—that it should become a heap of ruins—was fully verified. It gradually became settled again; but in the year 134 the Emperor Adrian banished all the Jews, prohibiting their return on pain of death. The temple was demolished, and the site ploughed up. Several hundred years after, this city was again rebuilt. In the year 614 the Persians captured it, and 90,000 Christians were slain. In 637 the Saracens seized it, and kept it till 1079, when the Turks became its masters. It was taken by the first Crusaders in 1099, and held by the Christians till 1187, when it was taken by Saladin. After varied changes it was taken by the Sultan Selim I. in 1517. In 1542 its present walls were built by Soliman the Magnificent. In 1832 the Pasha of Egypt occupied it, but in 1841 it once more passed under the Turkish sceptre. Under the auspices of the 'Palestine Exploration Fund' it is now being explored by means of *excavations*, which have already brought to light many very interesting facts regarding the ancient city, over the ruins of which the modern one is built. Its present population is about 16,000, of whom 4000 are Moslems, 8000 Jews, 1800 Greeks, 1300 Latins, and about 900 of various nations.

Jerusha, je-rū'sha [possessed], the mother of King Jotham 2 Ki.15.33.

Jeshanah, jesh-a'nah, a city of the kingdom of Israel near Bethel and Ephraim, Nu.34.4; 2 Ch.13.19.

Jeshebeab, jesh-ĕb'e-ab [seat of his father], chief of a family of priests, 1 Ch.24.13.

Jeshimon, jĕsh'ī-mon [a wilderness], a city in the wilderness of Maon, belonging to the tribe of Simeon, situated in the southernmost part of Palestine, 1 Sa.23.24.

Jeshishai, je-shish'ī [grayish], one of the posterity of Gad, 1 Ch.5.14.

Jeshohaiah, jesh-o-hī'ah [worshipper of Jehovah], a prince of the tribe of Simeon, 1 Ch.4.36.

Jeshua, jesh'u-ah [Jehovah the salvation], the son of Jozedech, and high-priest of the Jews when they returned from Babylon, Ne. 7. 7; 12. 1, 7, 10, 26; Ezr. 2. 2;—called Joshua, Hag. 1. 1, 12; 2. 2, 4; Zec. 3.1,7,10. The name of several other persons, 1 Ch. 24. 11; 2 Ch. 31.15; Ezr. 2. 6, 40; 8.33;—also the name of a city of Judah, Ne.11.26.

Jeshurun, jĕsh'u-run [upright], a symbolical name given to the people of Israel in token of affection, De. 32.15; 33. 5,26; Is. 44.2.

Jesimiel, jes-im'mī-el [appointed of God], of the tribe of Simeon, 1 Ch.4.36.

Jesse, jĕs'se [firm or manly], the son of Obed, and the father of David, Ru.4.17, 22;—his descendants, 1 Ch.2.13;—Christ is called the 'Root of David,' Re.5.5; 22.16; the 'Root of Jesse,' Is.11.10.

Jesting, not to be improperly used, Pr.26. 18,19; Ep.5.4.

Jesuites, jĕs-ū'ites, the posterity of Jesui, Nu.26.44.

Jesus, jē'sus [Saviour], the name by which

our glorious Redeemer is called, because he saves his people from their sins, Mat.1. 21, 25. For his divine character, &c., *see* CHRIST. The principal incidents in his history are his genealogy, both by his father and mother, Mat.1.1, &c.; Lu.3.23, &c.;—conception, Mat.1.18; Lu.1.26, &c.; —birth, Mat.1.25; Lu.2.6;—is circumcised, 21;—visited by the Magi, Mat.2.1, &c.;— carried into Egypt, 14;—is brought back, and settles at Nazareth, 23;—is taken to Jerusalem at twelve years of age, Lu.2.42; —is baptized, Mat.3.13; Mar.1.9; Lu.3.21; Jn. 1. 32;—his temptation, Mat. 4. 1, &c.; Mar. 1. 12; Lu.4.1;—his first disciples, Jn. 1. 35; Mat. 4. 18; Mar. 1. 16; Lu. 5. 1;—his miracles: changes water into wine, Jn. 2. 1 (*see* MIRACLES);—attends the first passover at Jerusalem, 13;—his conversation with Nicodemus, 3.1, &c.;—with the woman of Samaria, 4. 1, &c.;—preaches in Galilee, Mat.4.17; Mar.1.14; Lu.4.14;—at Nazareth, Lu.4.16-30;—his discourse on the mount, Mat. v.-vii.;—a similar one on the plain, Lu.6.20, &c.;—discourages several persons from following him, Mat.8.18; Lu. 9.57;—discourses with the Pharisees about fasting, Mat. 9. 14; Mar. 2. 18; Lu.5.33;— asserts his Godhead, Jn.5.17, &c.;—walks in the corn-fields, Mat.12.1; Mar.2.23; Lu. 6.1;—calls the twelve apostles, Mat. 10. 2; Mar.3.13; Lu.6.13;—discourses about the sin against the Holy Ghost, Mat. 12. 31; Mar. 3. 22; Lu. 11. 15;—his mother and brethren desire to speak to him, Mat. 12. 46; Mar. 3. 31; Lu. 8. 19;—sends out the twelve apostles, Mat.10.1; Mar.6.7; Lu.9. 1;—discourses about John the Baptist, Mat. 11. 7; Lu. 7. 24;—pronounces woe against Chorazin,&c., Mat.11.20;Lu.10.13; —dines with Simon the Pharisee, Lu.7.36; —reproves those who followed him for the loaves and fishes, Jn.6.26;—exhibits himself as the bread of life, 33,35;—discourses concerning his mission, 5.17;—concerning traditions, Mat. 15. 1; Mar. 7. 1;—discourses about a sign from heaven, Mat.16.1; Mar. 8. 11; Lu. 12. 54;—foretells his sufferings, Mat.16.21; 20.17; Mar.8.31; 9.31; Lu.9.18; —his transfiguration, Mat.17.1; Mar.9. 2; Lu. 9. 28; 2 Pe. 1. 16;—again foretells his sufferings, Mat. 17. 22;—pays the tribute-money, 24;—discourses concerning humility and forgiveness, 18.1; Mar.9.33; Lu.9. 46;—reproves the apostles for rebuking one who cast out devils in his name, Mar.9.38; Lu. 9. 49;—leaves Galilee to go to Judea, Jn.7.2; Mat.19.1;—foretells the destruction of Jerusalem, Lu.13.34; 17. 20;—again he foretells it, 21.5; Mat. 24. 1, &c.; Mar. 13. 1, &c.;—his reply to those who told him that Herod intended to kill him, Lu.13.31; —sends forth seventy disciples, 10.1;—discourses with the Jews about his mission, at the feast of tabernacles, Jn. 7. 11;—his address to the woman taken in adultery, 8. 1;—discourses with the Jews about his being the light of the world, 12;—concerning Abraham's seed, 31;—is entertained by Mary and Martha, Lu.10.38;—inveighs against the Pharisees, 11. 37;—discourses about the Galileans slain by Pilate, 13.1;— discourses about humility and suffering in his cause, 14.26;—about his being the Messiah, at the feast of dedication, Jn. 10. 22; —concerning divorces, Mat.19.3; Mar.10. 1;—blesses little children, Mat.19.13;Mar. 10.13; Lu. 18. 15;—addresses a rich young man, Mat.19.16; Mar. 10. 17; Lu. 18. 18;— retires to Ephraim in the wilderness, Jn.11. 54;—foretells his sufferings a third time, Mat. 20. 17; Mar.12.30; Lu. 18. 31;—entertained by Zaccheus, Lu. 19. 2;—his lamentation over Jerusalem, Lu.19.41;—sups at Bethany, Mat.26.6; Mar. 14. 1; Jn. 12. 1;— makes a triumphal entry into Jerusalem, Mat.21.1; Mar.11.1; Lu.19.29; Jn.12.12;— cleanses the temple, Mat.21.12; Mar. 11. 11; Lu.19.45; Jn. 2. 14;—a voice from heaven is heard in the temple, in answer to his prayer, Jn. 12. 28;—discourses again concerning his mission, 30;—concerning the baptism of John, Lu. 20. 3;—about tribute to Cæsar, Mat. 22. 17; Mar. 12. 13; Lu. 20. 20;—about the resurrection, Mat. 22. 23; Mar. 12. 18; Lu. 20. 27;—about the great commandment, Mat.22.35; Mar.12. 28;—about the Messiah, as the son of David, Mat.22.41; Mar.12.35; Lu.20.41;— inveighs against the Pharisees, Mat. 23. 1; Mar.12.38; Lu.20.45;—his observation on the poor widow's mite, Mar.12.41; Lu.21. 1;—discourse on watchfulness, Mat.24.42; Mar.13.33; Lu.21.34; 12.35;—describes the last judgment, Mat. 25. 31-46;—Judas engages to betray him, 26.14; Mar.14.10; Lu. 22. 3;—his preparation for the last passover, Mat.26.17;Mar.14.12; Lu.22.7;—censures the contest among the disciples about who should be greatest, Lu.22.24;— washes their feet, Jn. 13. 1;—the last supper, Mat.26.20; Mar.14.18; Lu.22.14;—institutes the Lord's supper, Mat.26.26;Mar. 14.22; Lu.22.19; 1 Co.11.33;—his discourse to comfort his disciples, Jn. 14. 1, &c.;— compares himself to a vine, 15. 1, &c.;— gives the promise of the Holy Spirit, 16. 16,26; 15.26; 16.7;—prays for his disciples, 17. 1, &c.;—his agony in the garden of Gethsemane, Mat. 26. 36; Mar.14.32; Lu. 22.39;—is taken, and carried before Caiaphas, Mat.26.57; Mar.14.53; Lu.22.54; Jn. 18. 12;—is denied by Peter, Mat. 26. 69; Mar.14.66; Lu.22.54; Jn.18.15;—is brought before Pilate, Mat.27.11; Mar. 15. 1; Lu. 23.2; Jn.18.28;—examined by Herod, Lu. 23. 6;—crucified, Mat. 27. 33; Mar. 15. 21; Lu. 23. 33; Jn. 19. 17;—buried, Mat.27.60;

Mar.15.46; Lu.23.53; Jn.19.42;—his resurrection, Mat. 28. 1; Mar.16.1; Lu.24.1; Jn. 20. 1;—appears first to Mary Magdalene, Mar. 16. 9;—afterwards to two disciples going to Emmaus, Lu.24.13; Mar.16.12;—to all the apostles, Mar.16. 14; Lu.24.36; Jn.20.19;—to the disciples in Galilee, Mat. 28. 16; 1 Co. 15. 6; Jn. 21. 1;—his final instructions, Mat. 28. 18; Mar.16.15; Ac.1.3; —his ascension, Mar.16.19; Lu.24.51; Ac. 1. 9;—appears to Paul on his way to Damascus, 9. 4, 17;—speaks to him at Corinth, 18. 9;—appears to him at Jerusalem, 22.17;—to John in Patmos, Re.1.13–17.

Jesus, meaning *Joshua*, the son of Nun, the captain of Israel, Ac.7.45; He.4.9.

Jether, jē'ther [scruples], (1) The husband of Abigail, David's sister, and the father of Amasa, 1 Ch. 2. 17.—(2) The son of Gideon, Ju. 8.'20.—(3) Father of Amasa, David's general, 1 Ki.2.5,32; 1 Ch.2.17;—called also Ithra, 2 Sa.17.6.

Jethlah, jĕth'lah [high], a city of Dan, Jos.19.42.

Jethro, jĕ'thro [excellence], a priest and prince, or the chief *sheykh*, of Midian, and the father-in-law of Moses, Ex. 2. 16;—his flocks kept by Moses, 3. 1;—Moses solicited him for permission to visit his brethren, 4. 18;—brought to Moses in the wilderness his wife and sons, 18.1,2;—is affectionately received by Moses, 7;—took a burnt-offering and sacrifices for God, 12; —his advice to Moses concerning judging the people, 17, &c.

Jewel, a costly ornament of gold, silver, or other precious metals, worn on the forehead, the nose, the ears, and the hand, Ge.24.53; Eze.16.12, 17, 39;—*figuratively*, the people of God, who are precious in his sight, Mal.3.17.

Jewess, a female Jew, as was the mother of Timothy, Ac. 16. 1;—and Drusilla the wife of Felix, 24.24.

Jewry, the country of Judea, Da.5.13; Jn. 7.1.

Jews, a name which came into use for the first time as a designation of the subjects of the kingdom of Judah, 2 Ki.16.6; 25.25; Je. 32. 12; 38. 19. After the return from captivity it became the designation of the whole Israelitish people. In the N. T. it is used to denote the descendants of Jacob, as distinguished from the Gentiles, Mar. 7. 3; Lu. 23. 51. The original designation of this people was the *Hebrews*, which fell into disuse after the exile. Their great privileges, De.4.33; 7.6; 1 Ch.17. 21; Ro. 3. 1; 9. 4;—their rejection and dispersion foretold, Le.26. 33; De. 4. 27; 28. 64; Da. 12. 7; Ho.9.17;—are to be recalled and acknowledge Jesus Christ, De.30.1; Is. 11. 11; Je. 23. 3; 29. 14; 31. 8; 32. 37; Eze.36.33; 39.25; Ho.3.5; Am.9.14; Zec. 8. 7; Ro. 11. 1, 23; 2 Co.3.16;—in danger from Haman, Es.3.8; —allowed to defend and avenge themselves, 8. 7; 9. 5, 15;—Paul laments their case, Ro. 9. 1;—their conversion foretold, 11.26. *See* ISRAELITES.

Jezebel, jĕz'e-bel [chaste], the wife of Ahab, king of Israel, was daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Zidonians, 1 Ki. 16. 31;—attempted to cut off the prophets of the Lord, 18.4;—fed at her table 400 idolatrous prophets of the groves, and 450 of the prophets of Baal, 19;—persecutes Elijah, 19.1;—plots against Naboth, 21. 5;—killed and devoured by dogs, 2 Ki. 9. 33;—the name became proverbial for a wicked woman, 2 Ki.9.22; Re.2.20.

Jezer, je'zer [formation], the third of the four sons of Naphtali, and head of the family of the Jezerites, Ge. 46. 24; Nu. 26. 49.

Jeziel, je'zĭ-el [assembled by God], a friend of David, 1 Ch.12.3.

Jezoar, jez'o-ar [white], one of the posterity of Judah, 1 Ch.4.7.

Jezrahiah, jez-ra-hī'ah [whom Jehovah brings forth], the chief of the singers at the dedication of the wall of Jerusalem, Ne.12.42.

Jezreel, jez'rēl [what God planteth], (1) 'The Versailles of Israel,' a city of great celebrity in the half tribe of Manasseh, situated in the midst of a beautiful and extensive plain of the same name, on the west of Jordan, and the south border of Issachar, Jos. 19. 18;—Abner made Ishbosheth king over it, 2 Sa.2.9;—Ahab had his palace in, 1 Ki.21.1;—the dogs did eat Jezebel by the wall of, 23; 2 Ki.9.30–37;—threatening to revenge on Jehu the blood of, Ho. 1. 4. In the *valley* of Jezreel, lying between the parallel ridges of Gilboa and Moreh, and forming an offshoot of the plain of Jezreel (=Esdraëlon), Gideon gained his memorable victory over the Midianites, Ju.6.33. This city is represented by the modern *Zerin*, a village of about twenty houses, situated at the western point of Mount Gilboa.—(2) A city in the south of Judah, Jos.15.56;—David took a wife from, 1 Sa.25.43.

Jidlaph, jid'laf [tearful], son of Nahor, Abraham's brother, Ge.22.22.

Jiphtah, jif'tah [opening], a city in the tribe of Judah, Jos.15.43.

Jiphthael, jif'thah-el [God opening], a valley bounding the tribes of Zebulun and Asher, Jos.19.14,27.

Joab, jō'ab [Jehovah-father], the son of Zeruiah, David's sister, and brother to Abishai and Asahel, 1 Ch.2.16;—the commander-in-chief of David's army, 2 Sa. 2. 13; 8. 16; 20. 23;—kills Abner, 3. 27;—and Amasa, 20. 10;—remonstrates with David against numbering the people, 1 Ch. 21. 3;

—puts words into the mouth of a widow to plead for Absalom's restoration, 2 Sa.14.2; —slew Absalom, contrary to David's orders, 18. 14; — dissuades David from mourning for Absalom, 19.1;—put to death by orders of Solomon, and was buried in his own house, 1 Ki.2.5-34.

Joah, jō'ah [Jehovah-brother], (1) Secretary to King Josiah, and by him employed in repairing the temple, 2 Ch.34.8.—(2) Secretary to King Hezekiah, sent to receive the propositions of Rabshakeh, 2 Ki.18.18.

Joahaz, jo-a'haz, a contracted form of JEHOAHAZ, the father of Joah, recorder in Josiah's reign, 2 Ch.24.8.

Joanna, jo-ăn'nah [grace or gift of the Lord], the wife of Chuza, Herod's steward, who, after being cured by Christ, followed him, Lu.8.2,3.

Joash, jō'ash [Jehovah-given], (1) Son and successor of Ahaziah, king of Judah, 2 Ki. 13.1;—called Jehoash, 12.1.—(2) Son and successor of Jehoahaz, king of Israel, 2 Ki. 13.9;—encouraged by Elisha, 15;—defeats Benhadad, 25;—defeats Amaziah, 14.12;—dies, 16; 13.13.

Job, jōb [persecuted], the patriarch so renowned for his patience, lived in the country of Uz, probably on the eastern border of Palestine, between the deluge and the call of Abraham; his character and wealth, Job 1.1, &c.; his losses, 13, &c.;—his children all killed, 18,19;—his patient resignation, 20-22;—his personal sufferings, 2.7;—reproves his wife's proposal *to curse God and die*, 10;—he curses his day, 3.1, &c.;—answers Eliphaz, 6.1; 7.1;—replies to Bildad, 9.1; 10.1;—to Zophar, 12.1; xiii. xiv.;—to Eliphaz's second speech, xvi. xvii.;—to Bildad's, xix.;—replies to Zophar's second speech, xxi.;—to Eliphaz's third speech, xxiii. xxiv.;—to Bildad's, xxvi.-xxviii.;—to Zophar's arguments, xxix. xxx.;—asserts his innocence, xxxi.;—submits to God, 40. 3; 42. 1;—is restored to double prosperity, 10, 12;—has the same number of children as before, 13;—his faith in a resurrection, 19. 25;—his age (200 years) and death, 42. 16, 17;—is classed with Noah and Daniel, Eze.14.14, 20;—his patience celebrated, Ja.5.11.

Jobab, jō'bab [desert], a son of Joktan, Ge. 10. 29;—tribe descended from, 1 Ch.1. 23.

Jochebed, jok'e-bed [Jehovah her glory], the wife of Amram, and the mother of Aaron, Moses, and Miriam, Ex.6.20; Nu. 26.59.

Joel, jō'el [whose God is Jehovah], (1) One of the minor prophets, the son of Pethuel or Bethuel, Joel 1.1. See his prophecies. —(2) The eldest son of Samuel, 1 Sa.8.2. —(3) The son of Josibiah, 1 Ch.4.35;—(4) The son of Zichri, Ne.11.9, &c.

Joelah, jo-ē'lah, one of David's friends, 1 Ch.12.7.

Joezer, jo-ē'zer [Jehovah is his help], one of the Korhites who resorted to David at Ziklag, 1 Ch.12.6.

Jogbehah, jog-bē'hah [lofty], a city in the tribe of Gad, Nu.32.35; Ju.8.11.

Johanan, jo-ha'nan [Jehovah-granted], contracted form of JEHOHANAN, informs Gedaliah of Ishmael's conspiracy against him, Je.40.13;—requests Jeremiah to inquire of God, 42.1,2;—goes to Egypt, contrary to the word of God, and takes Jeremiah with him, 43.1, &c.

John, jon [the gift of God], (1) *The Baptist*, son of Zacharias and Elizabeth, Lu.1.13;—his birth, 57;—his habit, Mat.3.4;—his testimony to Jesus, Jn.1.15,19; 3.27; Mat.3.11; Mar.1.7; his preaching, Mat.3.1; Mar.1.1; Lu.3.3;—imprisoned by Herod, Lu.3.19;—is beheaded, Mat.14.1; Mar.6.14; Lu.9.7;—his disciples at Ephesus, Ac.19.3.—(2) *The apostle*, son of Zebedee and Salome, was a companion of Peter, Andrew, and Philip, who were all of Bethsaida;—is called by Jesus, Mat.4.21;—leans on the bosom of Jesus, 13.23;—receives his mother after the crucifixion, 19. 25;—his Gospel (written about A.D. 78), its design, Jn.20.31;—his attestation to the divinity of our Lord, 1. 1-5; 4. 14; 5. 17-23; 10.18; 1 Jn. 1. 1;—was banished to Patmos, Re.1.9.

John Mark. *See* MARK.

Joiarib, joy'a-rib [Jehovah defends], contracted form of JEHOIARIB, one who returned from the Babylonish captivity, Ezr. 8.16.

Joined, literally *glued*, the strongest attachment, 1 Co.6.16.

Jokdeam, jok'dē-am [burning of the people], a city in the mountains of Judah, Jos. 15. 56.

Jokmeam, jok'me-am [gathered of the people], a city in the tribe of Ephraim, 1 Ch.6.68.

Jokneam, jok'nē-am [possessed of the people], a city of Zebulun, near Mount Carmel, Jos.12.22; 19.11; 21.34.

Jokshan, jok'shan [snarer], one of the sons of Abraham by Keturah, Ge.25.2; 1 Ch. 1.32.

Joktan, jok'tan [small], the second named of the two sons of Eber, and progenitor of thirteen nations in Arabia, Ge.10.25-30.

Jonadab, jon'a-dab [Jehovah is liberal], a contracted form of JEHONADAB, the son of Rechab, was contemporary with Jehu, and witnessed his zeal in destroying the family of Ahab, 2 Ki.10.15;—his command to his descendants, Je.35.6, &c. *See* RECHABITES.

Jonah, jō'nah [a dove], one of the minor prophets, was the son of Amittai of Gathhepher, 2 Ki.14.25;—is commanded to go

to Nineveh, Jonah 1. 2;—flees from the presence of God, 3:—swallowed by a fish, 17;—his prayer, 2. 1;—preaches to the Ninevites, 3.2;—his sorrow and anger because his predictions were not fulfilled, 4. 1;—is reproved by God, 4–11;—mentioned by Christ, Mat.12.39–41.

Jonathan, jon'a-than [gift of God], (1) *A young Levite*, who became priest to Micah, Ju.17.10;—the Danites take him with them, and he and his posterity were priests to their idol at Dan, 18.19,30.—(2) The son of David's brother Shimeah, and one of the chief members of the council by which he administered the civil affairs of his kingdom, 1 Ch.27.32; 2 Sa.21.21; 1 Ch.20.7. —(3) The eldest son of Saul, distinguished for his piety and his valour, defeats a garrison of the Philistines, 1 Sa. 14. 13;—in danger from his father's rash vow, 39;—his friendship for David, 18.1;—informs David of his father's design against him, 19. 1;—makes a covenant with him, 20. 1;—takes leave of him, 35;—comforts him at Ziph, 23. 14;—falls along with his father and two brothers at the fatal battle of Gilboa, 31. 2;—his death lamented by David, 2 Sa.1.11,17–27.

Joppa, jop'pah [beautiful], called Japho, Jos.19.46;—a seaport town, on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, about 37 miles north-west from Jerusalem;—here the wood which Solomon brought from Lebanon was unloaded, 2 Ch. 2. 16;—here Jonah found the ship in which he fled, Jonah 1.3;—here Peter restored Dorcas to life, Ac.9.40;—here he received the messengers of Cornelius, 10.5,23. The modern name of this city is *Jafa* or *Jaffa*, of about 5000 inhabitants, of whom 150 are Jews, 600 nominal Christians, and the rest Moslems. 'Among its population are fugitives and vagabonds from all countries.'

Jorai, jō'rī [sprinkling], a descendant of Gad, 1 Ch.5.13.

Joram, jō'ram [high], 2 Ki. 8. 16;—called Jehoram, 3.1–9, King of Israel.

Jordan, jor'dan [flowing down], called 'the river,' Ge.31.21; the great river of the Holy Land, the uppermost spring of which is the *Hasbâny*, which rises in the great fountain of *Furr* near *Hasbeiya*, about 12 miles north of *Tell-el-Kâdy*. After a course of about 3 miles through a beautiful valley, it enters a dark defile of 6 or 7 miles, issuing from which it enters into a marsh of about 10 miles extent, the termination of which is the lake Merom (*Hûleh*). Leaving this lake it flows rapidly with increasing volume for 12 miles, when it enters the Sea of Galilee. Flowing from the south-east end of this sea it descends with great speed till it is lost in the Dead Sea. Its whole course is in a direct line about 120 miles, and in its windings about 200, and is almost throughout below the level of the Mediterranean. Its Arab name is *Esh-Sheriah* [the watering-place]. The Israelites passed over on the tenth day of the first month (B.C. 1451), Jos.3.1, &c.; 4.11; Ps.114.3;—was divided by Elijah, 2 Ki.2. 8;—by Elisha, 14;—John baptized in, Mat. 3.6;—its 'overflow' spoken of, 1 Ch.12.15; Je.12.5.

Jorkoam, jor-kō'am or jor'kŏ-am [paleness of the people], son of Raham, 1 Ch.2.44.

Josedech, jos'e-dek [whom Jehovah makes just], one of the high-priests, Hag.1.1.

Joseph, jō'seph [addition, increase], (1) The son of Jacob by Rachel; born, Ge.30.24;—his dreams, 37. 5, &c.;—sold into Egypt, 28;—bought by Potiphar, 39.1;—put into prison,20;—interprets the prisoners' dreams, 40. 12;—brought before Pharaoh, and interprets his dream, 41. 14, &c.;—set over the land of Egypt, 41;—his sons, 50;—treats his brethren roughly, 42. 9;—his favour to Benjamin, 43.16;—makes himself known to his brethren, 45.1, &c.;—meets his father, 46. 29;—presents him to Pharaoh, 47.7;—gets all the land of Egypt for Pharaoh, 20;—visits his sick father, 48.1; —his death at the age of 110 years, 50.26; —his bones carried out of Egypt, Ex.13. 19.—(2) *The husband of Mary*, and reputed father of Christ, was of the royal line of the house of David, Mat.1.6,16; Lu. 1.27;—by occupation a carpenter, Mat.13. 55;—espoused Mary, Mat. ĭ. 18;—was informed by an angel respecting the extraordinary nature of her conception, and the child she was to bring forth, 20.21;—was again warned to flee into Egypt, 2.13;—returned and settled at Nazareth, 23;—took Jesus and his mother to Jerusalem, to observe the passover, Lu.2.41–43;—appears to have died before Christ entered on his public ministry, Jn.19.25–27.—(3) *Of Arimathea*, a Jewish senator, and a believer in Christ, Mat.27.57; Mar.15.42; Lu.23.50; Jn.19.38;—did not consent to the crucifixion of Christ, Lu.23.51;—went to Pilate and begged the body of Jesus, 52;—took it down, wrapped it in linen, and buried it in his own new sepulchre, 53.—(4) *Called Barsabas*, one of the two chosen by the early church to fill the vacant office of the apostleship, Ac.1.23. *See* BARSABAS and JOSES.—(5) Several others thus named, Nu.13.7; 1 Ch.25.2; Ezr.10.42; Ne.12.14.

Joses, or JOSEPH, jō'sez [sparing, exalted], the son of Mary and Cleophas, was the brother of James the Less, and nearly related to Christ, Mat.13.55; 27.56; Mar.6.3; 15.40,47;—surnamed Barsabas, Ac.1.23.

Joshaviah, josh-a-vi'ah [Jehovah is sufficient], one of David's mighty men, 1 Ch. 11.46.

Joshbekasha, josh-bĕk'a-shah [seat in hardness], one of the sons of Heman, 1 Ch. 25. 24.

Joshua, josh'u-a [saviour], (1) The son of Nun. His original name was Oshea, Nu. 13.8;—he is also called Hoshea, De. 32.44; —Jesus, Ac. 7. 45; He. 4. 8;—he is styled 'Moses' minister,' Ex. 24.13;—he was one of the spies sent to explore the Land of Promise, Nu. 13.16;—he, along with *Caleb*, gave a good account of it, 14.6;—is appointed to succeed Moses, 27.18;—encouraged by Moses, De. 31.7;—God gives him a charge, 14;—succeeds Moses, 34. 9; Jos. 1. 1;—his instructions, Jos. 1. 8;—an angel appears to him, 5.13;—God encourages him, 8.1; —writes the law on stones, 32;—conquers all the land of Canaan, 11. 16;—his inheritance, 19. 49;—his exhortation before his death, 23.1; 24.1, &c.;—died at the age of 110 years, 25. 29. *The Book of*, was written by Joshua except the last five verses—contains the history of the Israelites under the government of Joshua—sustains the same relation to the Pentateuch that the Acts of the Apostles does to the four Gospels. It embraces a period of 25 years.—(2) *The high-priest* of the Jews when they returned from captivity—the son of Josedech, Hag. 1.1,12,14;—was encouraged, along with Zerubbabel, the governor, in rebuilding the temple, after the return from Babylon, 2.4;—a type in the prophecy of Zechariah, Zec. 3. 3;—called Jeshua, Ne. 8.17; 7.7; Eze. 2.2, &c.

Josiah, jo-sī'ah [healed by Jehovah], the son and successor of Amon, king of Judah, succeeds his father, 2 Ki. 21.24; 2 Ch. 33.25; —repairs the temple, 2 Ch. 34.8; 2 Ki. 22.3, &c.;—finds the book of the law, 2 Ch. 34. 14;—keeps a solemn passover, 35.1;—slain, 23; 2 Ki. 22. 29;—Jeremiah's lamentation over him, 2 Ch. 35. 25.

Josibiah, jos-e-bi'ah [dweller with Jehovah], the father of Jehu, a chief man of the tribe of Simeon, 1 Ch. 4. 35.

Josiphiah, jos-e-fī'ah [increased by Jehovah], one who returned from the Babylonish captivity, Ezr. 8. 10.

Jot, or TITTLE, a point, or the smallest letter or mark of a word, meaning the least supposable part, Mat. 5. 18.

Jotbatha, jot'ba-thah [goodness], the thirty-fourth encampment of the Israelites, a 'land of torrents of water,' Nu. 33. 33.

Jotham, jō'tham [Jehovah is upright], (1) The youngest son of Gideon, addresses the people of Shechem in a parable, Ju. 9.7;—his imprecation fulfilled, 56.—(2) *King of Judah*, son and successor of Uzziah, 2 Ki. 15,7; 2 Ch. 27.1;—conquers the Ammonites, 5;—dies, after a reign of forty-one years, during twenty-five of which he was associated with his father, 9; 2 Ki. 15. 38.

Journey, *a day's*, the space covered with quails round the camp of Israel, reckoned about 20 miles, Nu. 11. 31;—*a Sabbath-day's*, reckoned by the Jews to be about 7 furlongs or ⅞ of a mile; but it is probable that they were allowed to travel to the synagogue, though much farther distant, Ac. 1.12; 2 Ki. 4.23.

Journeys of the Israelites, or their marches from the time they left *Rameses*, in Egypt, till they pitched their camp in *Gilgal*, in the Land of Promise, seem to have been fifty-two in number, Ex. 12.37; 13.20; 14.2; 15.23,27; 16.1; 17.1; Nu. 33.1, &c.; Jos. 4.19. When they left Egypt the number of males above twenty years of age was 603,550, and when they entered Canaan it was 601,730.

Joy, or gladness, is an agreeable sensation of the mind, arising from the possession or anticipation of something esteemed valuable, pleasant, or good. Is a gift of God, Ps. 4. 7; Ec. 2. 26; 5. 19, 20. *Natural* joy arises from things which are earthly and perishing, Es. 5.9; 8.16; Ec. 7.14. *Religious and spiritual* joy, experienced by the people of God, *arises from* a warrant to claim God as their Father and portion, 2 Co. 6.18; La. 3.24; Hab. 3.17,18;—Christ as their all-sufficient Saviour, Jn. 6.37; He. 7. 25;—to expect all, while in this world, that God knows to be good for them, Ps. 34.10; 84.11;—and a glorious inheritance beyond the grave, 1 Pe. 1.3,4;—in its *nature and properties* it is pure, refined, and unknown to the men of the world, 1 Co. 2.14;—sources or causes of it, Jn. 15.10,11; 16.24; 17.13; Ac. 2.28; Ro. 15.13;—its sources remain unchangeable, He. 13.5,8;—it is unspeakable, 1 Pe. 1.8;—it shall be eternal, Is. 35.10; Jn. 16.22. The joy of the wicked is delusive, Pr. 14.13;—short-lived, Job 20.5; Ec. 7.6.

Jozachar, joz'a-kar [Jehovah-remembered], one of the two servants who assassinated Jehoash, king of Judah, in Millo, 2 Ki. 12. 20,21.

Jubilee, the grand sabbatical year among the Hebrews, and celebrated at the end of every seven times seven years, Le. 25.8,9; —this was the year of general release, not only of all debts, like the common sabbatical or every seventh year, but of all slaves, and of all lands and possessions which had been sold, or otherwise alienated from the families and tribes to which they originally belonged, 10–17.

Judah, jū'dah [the praise of the Lord], the fourth son of Jacob by Leah, Ge. 29.35;—saves Joseph from death, 37. 26;—his sons by Shuah, 38.3,4;—his guilty connection with Tamar, his daughter-in-law, 15;—his confession of his guilt, 26;—pleads with his father to send Benjamin, along with his brothers, into Egypt, 43.3;—intercedes

with Joseph not to detain Benjamin, and offers himself in his room, 44. 18–34;—is constituted, by his father's prophetic blessing, the head of his brethren, from whom their kings were to descend, 49.8–10;—his tribe, and that of Simeon, war with the Canaanites, Ju. 1.1,17;—their inheritance, Jos.15.1, &c.;—warned by the example of the ten tribes, Ho.4.15;—Moses' blessing on the tribe of, De.33.7;—the boundaries and principal towns of the tribe of, Jos.xv.;—they anointed David king in Hebron, 2 Sa.2.1–11;—at the division into two kingdoms the tribe of Benjamin alone adhered to that of Judah, 1 Ki.12.16–19,—the remaining ten tribes constituting the *kingdom of Israel.*

Judaizing, or attempting to induce the Gentile converts to join with Christianity the religious rites of the Jews, plainly condemned, Ga. 3. 1, &c.; 5. 1; 6.12; Col.2.8, 16.

Judas, jū'das, the graecized form of the Heb. JUDAH [celebrated], (1) The author of 'the epistle of Jude,' the 'brother of James,' Lu. 6. 16;—called Lebbeus, Mat. 10.3;—Thaddeus, Mar.3.18;—his question to Jesus, Jn.14.22.—(2) *Iscariot*, is called the 'son of Simon,' Jn. 6. 21. The word *Iscariot* may mean *a man of Kerioth* (a town of Judah, Jos. 15. 25). He was one of the twelve disciples of our Lord;—censures Mary for anointing Jesus, Jn.12.4;—his treachery foretold, Mat. 26. 21; Mar. 14. 18; Lu.22.21; Jn.6.71; 13.21;—agrees with the priests, Mat.26.14; Mar.14.10; Lu. 22. 3;—betrays Jesus in the garden, Mat.26.47; Mar.14.43; Lu.22.47; Jn.18.3;—hangs himself, Mat.27.3; Ac.1.16.—(3) *of Galilee*, his insurrection, Ac.5.37.—(4) or BARSABAS, commended, Ac.15.22,32.

Judea, jū-dē'a, the Greek form of JUDAH, the two words being frequently used indiscriminately for the country of Judah, 1 Sa. 23.3; 2 Ki.24.20; 2 Ch.2.7;—sometimes the whole land of Canaan, Mat.24.16; Ac.1.8. Daniel (2.25; 5.13) uses this name to denote the land of the Jews generally. The *province* of Judea lay in the south of Palestine, and extended from the Jordan to the Mediterranean. In the N. T. it is this province which is generally meant by the name *Judea*, Lu.5.17; Mat.4.15; Jn.4.47, 54. In Lu. 1. 5 it denotes the whole of Palestine.

Judge, to try a cause, Ex.18.13; 1 Co.6.2;—to censure rashly, Mat.7.1; 1 Co.4.3;—to condemn or punish, Ro.14.13; He.13.4.

Judges, (1) Ordinary officers, to be appointed, De. 16. 18; 17. 8;—their qualifications and duty, Ex. 18. 21; 23.3,6; Le.19. 15; De.1.13,16; 16. 18; 17. 8; 2 Ch.19.6; Ps. lxxxii.; Pr.18.5; 24.23; 31.8,9; Ezr. 7. 25;—bad ones described, 1 Sa.8.1; Is.1.23; Ho. 4.18; Zep.3.3; Mi.3.9; Lu.18.2;—bad ones threatened, Pr.17.15; 24.24; Is. 5. 23; 10.1. —(2) Extraordinary men, raised up by God to deliver Israel from oppression, and execute judgment against their tyrants, before they had a king. When the nation sinned it was punished by anarchy, invasion, or conquest; but when it had been duly humbled a deliverer was found. On six occasions, extending over a period of about 400 years, the land was invaded by the enemies of Israel. Not many years after the death of Joshua the people fell into the idolatries of the Canaanites, and then the series of oppressions and deliverances began.

	Years
i. *Servitude*, Chushan Rishathaim, king of Mesopotamia, lasted .	8
1. Judge OTHNIEL delivered and judged Israel, ...	40
ii. *Servitude*, Eglon, king of Moab; Ammon, Amalek, ...	18
2. Judge EHUD, ...	80
3. Judge SHAMGAR ('slew of the Philistines'), ...	unknown
iii. *Servitude*, Jabin of Hazor, in Canaan, ...	20
4. Judge DEBORAH } 5. Judge BARAK }	40
iv. *Servitude*, Midian, Amalek, and children of the East, ...	7
6. Judge GIDEON, ...	40
King ABIMELECH, ...	3
7. Judge TOLA, ...	23
8. Judge JAIR, ...	22
v. *Servitude*, Ammonites with Philistines, ...	18
9. Judge JEPHTHAH, ...	6
10. Judge IBZAN, ...	7
11. Judge EGLON, ...	10
12. Judge ABDON, ...	8
vi. *Servitude*, Philistine, ...	40
13. Judge SAMSON ('in the days of the Philistines'), ...	20
14. Judge ELI, ...	40
15. Judge SAMUEL, ...	12

Judges (BOOK OF), gives the history of the Jews under the fifteen judges, extending over a period of 450 years, Ac. 13. 20. It is generally supposed that Samuel the prophet, the last of the judges, was the author of it.

Judging, *others* rashly and censoriously, condemned, Mat.7.1; Lu.6.37; Ro.2.1; 14. 3,4; 1 Co. 4. 5; Ja. 4. 11, 12;—*ourselves*, or trying our character by careful and impartial self-examination, commanded, 1 Co. 11.31; 2 Co.13.5. *See* EXAMINATION.

Judgment (FUTURE), intimations of it, Ps. 1.5; 9.7; l.; Ec.3.17; 11.9; 12.14;—to be administered by Christ, Mat. 16. 27; 25. 31; Jn.5.22,27; Ac.10.42; 17.31; Ro.2.16; 2 Co.

5. 10; 2 Ti. 4. 1;—the time of it unknown, Mat.24.44; Mar.13.32; 1 Th.5.2; 2 Pe.3.10; —why delayed, 9.15.

Judgment, *to be preceded by* false Christs, Mat.24.5, 24;—the appearance of the man of sin, 2 Th.2.8; 1 Jn.2.18;—the preaching of the gospel among all nations, Mat. 24. 14; Lu.21.24; Ro.11.25; Re.14.6;—the conversion of the Jews, Ho. 3. 5; Ro. 11. 23, &c.; 2 Co.3.16;—remarkable wars and other calamities, Mat.24.6,21.

————, *the circumstances of it*, a trumpet will be sounded, Mat. 24. 31; 1 Co. 15. 52; 1 Th.4.16;—a change will take place in the bodies that are raised, Mat. 22. 30; 1 Co. 15. 42; Phi. 3. 21; Col.3.4; 1 Jn. 3. 2;—a conflagration or change in the world, Zep. 3.8; 2 Th.1.8; 2 Pe.3.7;—Christ coming in the clouds, Da.7.10,13; Mat.16.27; 24.30; 26.64; Lu.21.27; Ac.1.11; 1 Th. 3. 13; 4. 16; Re.1.7;—who will then judge all men, Mat. 24.31; 25.31; Ro.14.10; 2 Co.5.10; Jude 15; Re.20.12; 22.12;—according to their works, Job 34.11; Ps.62.12; Pr.24.12; Ec.11.9; 12. 14; Je.17.10; 32.19; Eze. 18. 20; Mat.16.27; 25.35-45; Ro.2. 6; 1 Pe. 1. 17; Re.20.12,13; 22. 12;—heathens, by the law of conscience, Ro. 2. 12, 14, 15;—Jews, by the law of Moses, 12;—the apostles to be judges with Christ, Mat.19. 28; Lu. 22. 30; 1 Co.6. 3;—the righteous will be separated from the wicked, Mat.13.49; 25.32. The coming of the judgment calls to *repentance*, Ac. 17. 30, 31;—*holiness*, 2 Co.5.9,10; 2 Pe. 3.11,14;—*prayer* and *watchfulness*, Mat. 25.13; Mar.13.33.

Judgments of God, meaning his *law* or *word:* so called because they are the rule by which he will judge all to whom they are given, and by which they ought to judge themselves, Ps.19.9; 89. 30; 119.13, 20,30,39,43, &c. &c.

————————,the punishments which he inflicts on transgressors, are all righteous, Ps.97.2; 145.17; Ro.2.2; Re.16.7; 19. 2;—sometimes dark and unsearchable, Ro. 11.33;—illustrate the righteous character of God, Ex. 9. 14-16; Eze.39.21,22; Da.9. 14.

————————, on sinners, examples of: on *individuals*, Cain, Ge. 4. 11;—Canaan, 9.25;—Achan, Jos.7.25;—Saul, 1 Sa. 15.23;—Uzzah, 2 Sa. 6. 7;—Ahab, 1 Ki.22. 38;—Gehazi, 2 Ki. 5. 27;—Jezebel, 9. 39; —Nebuchadnezzar, Da. 4. 31;—Ananias, &c., Ac.5.5,10;—Herod, 12. 23;—Elymas, 13. 11;—on *nations* or *communities:* the universal deluge, Ge. 6. 7;—the confusion of languages, 11. 7;—the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, 19.24;—the plagues of Egypt, Ex.vii.-xiii.;—the drowning of Pharaoh and his hosts, 14.28;—the sufferings of Israel in the wilderness, Nu.21.6; 25.9;—people of Ashdod, 1 Sa.5.6;—Amalekites, 1 Sa.15.3, &c. *See* FAMINE, PESTILENCE, PLAGUE, &c.

Judgment Hall, the hall in the palace of the Roman governor, where cases were tried and adjudicated upon, 'Jn.18.28;—called the 'common hall,' Mat.27.27;Mar. 15.16.

Juice, sap of grapes, Ca.8.2.

Julia, jū'lī-a, a friend of Paul's, to whom he sends his salutations, Ro.16.15.

Julius, jū'lī-us, the centurion of Augustus' band, to whose care Festus committed Paul, to be conveyed prisoner to Rome, Ac.27.1;—showed much kindness to Paul, 2;—saved him from the murderous design of the soldiers, 43.

Jumping, leaping or skipping, Na.3.2.

Junia, jū'nī-a, an early convert to Christianity, of whom Paul speaks in honourable terms, Ro.16.7.

Juniper, the Heb. word so rendered probably denotes a species of broom: the Spanish broom. This wood burns with a remarkably bright flame, and emits great heat, Ps.120.4;—Elijah rested under shade of, 1 Ki.19.4,5.

Jupiter, jū'pi-ter [helping father], perhaps derived from *Ja*, *Jao*, or *Jehovah;* the supreme god of the heathens, whom they regarded as the chief governor of heaven and earth, and whom they represented as notorious for his wicked and lascivious intrigues;—the inhabitants of Lystra called Barnabas Jupiter, Ac. 14.12;—his priests wished to offer sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, 13,18.

Jushabhesed, jū-shăb'he-sed [returner of kindness], one of the posterity of king David, 1 Ch.3.20.

Just, upright or righteous, God is perfectly and essentially, De.32.4; Is. 45. 21; Zep. 3. 5;—Christ is, Ac. 3. 14;—the Just One, 7. 52; 1 Pe.3. 18;—good men are, in respect of honesty and equity in their transactions, Ge.6.9; Pr.3.33; 4.18; 10.7; Mat.1.19; Lu.2.25.

Justice, required of man, De.16.20; Ps.82. 3; Mat.7.12; Lu.6.31; Ro.13.7; Phi.4 8; Is. 56.1; Eze.45.9; Mi.6.8.

Justice of God, the infinite rectitude of his nature, by which he must render to every one his due, Ge. 18. 25; De. 32. 4; 2 Ch.19.7; Job 8.3; Ps.145.17; Je.9.24; 32.18; Da.9.14; Eze.18.25; Re.15.3; 19.1,2.

Justification. This word occurs only in Ro.4.25; 5.16,18. It denotes that relation to the law of God into which a sinner is brought by virtue of the righteousness of Christ being imputed to him. It is a judicial act of God proceeding upon this sovereign act of imputation. It involves pardon and restoration to the divine favour; is an individual and instantaneous act, admitting of no degrees, Jn.5.24; Ro.

8.1;—not to be attained by the law, Ac. 13.39; Ro.3.20; 8.3; Ga.2.16; 3.11; He.7.19; —nor by any other performance, Job 9.2; 25.4; Ps.130.3; 143.2;—is given unto us by the grace of God, Ro.3.24; 4.4; 11.5; Ep. 2.8; 2 Ti.1.9; Tit.3.5;—through the merits and blood of Christ, Ac.13.38; Ro.5.9,19; 1 Co. 1. 30;—by the means of faith, Ro. 3. 22; 4.16; Ga.2.16; 3. 11, 24; Ep.2.8; He.10. 38; 11. 7;—it is an act of justice as well as of grace; the law being perfectly fulfilled, and divine justice satisfied, by Christ, Is. 42. 21; Ro. 3. 24–26;—is irreversible and unalterable, 8.30–39.

Justification, *effects* or *blessings* of, are entire freedom from all *penal* evil in this life, and that which is to come, Ro. 8. 28; 1 Co.3.22;—peace with God, Ro. 5. 1;—access to God through Christ, with filial confidence, Ep. 2. 18; 3. 12;—the certain attainment of eternal life, Ro.5.9; 8.30.

———, *evidences* of, are deliverance from the dominion of sin, Ro. 6. 1–22;—supreme love to the Saviour, 1 Jn. 4. 19;—persevering reliance on his blood, Ga.2.16; Phi. 3. 8, 9;—devotedness to his service, 2 Co. 5. 14, 15; Ga. 2. 20;—justice in all our dealings with our fellow-men, Mi.6.8; 1 Th. 2.10.

———, *excellencies* of this method of, are that it supports the honour of God's perfections and government, Ps.85.10; Ro. 3.26;—humbles the sinner, and glorifies the Saviour, 27; Re.1.5,6;—places all the children of God on the same level, in regard to want of merit in themselves, and obligations to divine grace, Ro. 3. 30; 10.12; Col. 3. 11;—establishes the faith and hope of believers on a sure and everlasting foundation, Ro.8.30–34.

———, the seeming difference between Paul's account of, Ro. 3. 24, 28; Ga. 2.16; and that of James, Ja. 2. 24; arises from the following causes: Paul treats of the justification of our *persons* before God, Ro.3.26; but James of the justification of our faith before men, as professed believers, Ja. 2. 18;—Paul speaks of those who are 'without strength, ungodly and sinners,' till the moment they are justified, Ro.4.5; 5. 6, 8, 10; but James of them who are already righteous, and who give proof of it by their works, Ja.2.14,21,22;—in the justification mentioned by Paul, works have no share, Ro. 4. 6; 11. 6; but in that by James, it is by good works alone that it can have existence, Ja.2.17,26.

Justle, to clash, Na.2.4.

Justus, jus'tus [righteous], (1) Another name for Joseph, surnamed Barsabas, Ac. 1. 23.—(2) A pious man, in whose house Paul preached at Corinth, 18.7.—(3) Called also Jesus, a fellow-labourer of Paul's, Col. 4.11.

Juttah, jut'tah [extended], a city of Judah; identical with *Yutta*, a large village about 5 miles south of Hebron, Jos.15.55.

K.

Kab. *See* CAB.

Kabzeel, kăb'zēl [God gathers], a city of Judah, near the west shore of the Dead Sea, towards its southern extremity, Jos. 15.21;—here Benaiah, the general of Solomon's army, was born. 2 Sa.23.20;—called Jekabzeel, Ne.11.25.

Kadesh, kā'desh [a holy place], a place in the north-west of the desert of Paran, forming the south border of the land of the Hebrews, and the west of that of the Edomites, Nu.20.16; 34.4;—was called at an earlier period En-Mishpat [fountain of judgment], Ge.14. 7, and Kadesh-Barnea, Nu. 32.8; 34.4; Jos. 10. 41;—here the Israelites long sojourned, De.1.46;—from it the spies were sent to explore the Promised Land, Nu.13.26; 32.8;—here Miriam died, or, as some think, in another place of the same name, Nu. 20. 1;—here, at the waters of Meribah, Israel rebelled, and Moses incurred the divine displeasure, Nu. 20. 10; De.32.51.

Kadmiel, kăd'mĭ-el [one before God], a returned captive, Ezr.3.40; Ne.7.43.

Kadmonites, kăd'mon-ites [people of the East], ancient inhabitants of Canaan, Ge. 15.19.

Kanah, ka'nah [of reeds], (1) A river on the south border of the western Manassites, Jos.16.8; 17.9.—(2) A city of Asher, not far from Zidon, Jos.19.28.

Kareah, ka-rē'ah [bald head], father of Johanan, Je.40.16.

Karkaa, kar-ka'ah [a floor or foundation], a city in the borders of Judah, Jos.15.3.

Kedar, kē'dar [black, black-skinned], a son of Ishmael, and father of the Kedarenes, who resided in Arabia, Ge.25.13;—in this country David seems to have sojourned, Ps.120.5;—descendants of, traded with the Tyrians, Eze.27.21;—to be conquered, Je. 49.23;—to add to the glory of the church, Is. 60. 7;—the 'children of,' 21. 17;—their tents, like those of all the other nomad tribes of Arabia, were black;—were rich in flocks and celebrated as warriors, 1 Ch. 1.29; Ca.1.5; Is.42.11; 49.28; Je.2.10.

Kedemah, kĕd'e-mah [ancient], the youngest son of Ishmael, Ge.25.15;—his posterity resided to the eastward of Gilead, and seem to have given name to the city of Kedemoth, near the river Arnon, De.2.26; Jos. 13.18; 21.37.

Kedemoth, kĕd'e-moth [antiquities], a city of Reuben, near the river Arnon, Jos.13. 18; 21.37.

Kedesh, kē'desh [sanctuary], a town in Upper Galilee, which belonged to the tribe of Naphtali, Jos.19.37;—appointed one of the three cities of refuge on the west of Jordan, 20.7; 21.32.

Keep, to hold fast, 2 Ti. 1. 14;—to watch over, Ps.127.1;—to save, Jn.17.15;—to perform fully, Mat.19.17; 26.18.

Keeper, one who keeps, Ge.4.2; 39.21; Ps. 121.5; Ac.16.27,36.

Kehelathah, ke-hĕl'a-thah [assembly], an encampment of Israel, Nu.33.22.

Keilah, kei'lah [fortress], a city of Judah, north-west of Hebron, Jos. 15. 44;—saved by David from the ravages of the Philistines, 1 Sa. 23. 1–5;—here Abiathar came to David, 6;—from it David and his men departed, being warned by God, 12.13;—rulers from, assisted Nehemiah in rebuilding Jerusalem, Ne. 3. 17, 18;—has been identified with *Kila*, a ruin situated on a cliff 8 miles from Eleutheropolis (*Beit Jibrin*).

Kemuel, kĕm'u-el [assembly of God], (1) The third son of Nahor, and father of Aram, Ge.22.21.—(2) A prince of the tribe of Ephraim, one of those appointed to divide the land of Canaan, Nu.34.24.

Kenath, kē'nath [possession], a city of Bashan in Argob, 1 Ch.2.23;—was taken by Nobah a Manassite, and called after his own name, Nu.32.42. Now *Kunawât*.

Kenaz, kē'naz [hunting], the fourth son of Eliphaz, the son of Esau, and one of the dukes of Edom, Ge.36.15;—the name also of the father of Othniel and the brother of Caleb, Ju.1.13; 3.9.

Kenites, kĕn'ites [smiths, or dwellers in a nest], an ancient people, who inhabited a district lying to the westward of the Dead Sea, and extending their borders far into the Arabian desert;—Jethro, a 'priest of Midian,' the father-in-law of Moses, was one of them, Ju.1.16;—their land promised to the Hebrews, Ge.15.19;—for the sake of Jethro, they were not cut off, but allowed to dwell in the tribe of Judah, 1 Sa.15.6; Ju.1.16.

Kenizzites, kĕn'niz-zites, one of the tribes of the ancient Canaanites, who seem to have dwelt in the mountains of Judah, Ge. 15.19.

Kerchiefs, used by the false prophets, were head-tiers, turbans, or vails bound to the head so as to cover the face, Eze.13.18,21.

Kerioth, kĕr'ï-oth [cities], (1) A city of Judah, Jos. 15. 25, supposed to have been the birth-place of Judas Iscariot;—(2) of Moab, Je.48.24;—called Kirioth, Am.2.2.

Kernel, the substance within a shell, Nu. 6.4.

Keturah, ke-tū'rah [incense], the wife of Abraham, Ge.25.1;—called also his *concubine*, and by some thought to have been so, long before the death of Sarah, 1 Ch.1. 32;—her descendants, the Keturaïte Arabs, Ge.25.2–4; 1 Ch.1.32.

Key, *literally*, an instrument to open a lock, Ju. 3. 25;—*figuratively*, an emblem of power and government, Is.22.22; Re.3. 7; 9.1; 20.1;—the authoritative administrations of the gospel, in publishing its truths, dispensing its ordinances, and pointing out the characters both of the righteous and the wicked, Mat.16.19; Jn.20.23.

Keziz, kē'ziz [the end], VALLEY OF, a place mentioned among the cities of Benjamin, Jos.18.21.

Kibroth-Hattaavah, kib'roth-hat-ta'a-vah [the graves of lust], the place where Israel loathed the manna, and lusted after other food; and where they were smitten with a great plague, Nu.11.4,34,35.

Kick, *figuratively*, to rebel wantonly and stubbornly against God, 1 Sa.2.29; De.32. 15.

Kidneys, the inward parts of some animals, Ex.29.13; Le.9.10.

Kidron, or CEDRON, ki'dron [turbid], a brook which ran through the valley of Jehoshaphat, on the east side of Jerusalem, between the city and the Mount of Olives;—David crossed it in his escape from Absalom, 2 Sa.15.23;—near by it, Asa, Hezekiah, and Josiah burned the idols and abominations of their predecessors, 1 Ki. 15.13; 2 Ki.23.4; 2 Ch.29.16;—Christ passed it in his way to Gethsemane, Jn.18.1.

Kin, a relation, Le.18.6; 20.19; 2 Sa.19.42; Mar.6.4.

Kindness, love, good-will, Ac.28.2; 2 Co.6. 6; Ep.2.7; Col.3.12.

Kindred, relation, affinity, Ge.12.1; Lu.1. 61; Ac.4.6; 7.13.

Kine, the old plural of *cow*, cows, Ge.32.15; 41.2; De.7.13;—*figuratively*, proud, grovelling, and powerful rulers, Am.4.1; Eze.39. 18.

King, the chief ruler of a tribe, city, or kingdom:—the first of whom we read was Nimrod, Ge. 10. 8–10;—at first the extent of the dominions of kings was often very limited, as appears from seventy of them being conquered by Adonibezek, Ju.1.7;—thirty-two being subject to Benhadad, 1 Ki. 20. 1;—thirty-one being conquered by Joshua, Jos.12.24;—Saul was the first in Israel, 1 Sa. 11. 15;—to him succeeded David, 2 Sa.5.1–3;—Solomon was his successor, 1 Ki. 1. 39;—after him the tribes were divided (B.C. 975) into the *kingdom of Judah*, and the *kingdom of Israel*, 12.16–20. The kingdom of *Judah*, including the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, was governed by twenty kings; and the kingdom of *Israel*,

including the other ten tribes, was governed by nineteen kings. The following is a table of these kings, with the years of each in his reign, and the year before Christ when they died:—

KINGS OF JUDAH.

	Reigned			B.C.
1. Rehoboam,	16 years,	died		958
2. Abijah or Abijam,	3	,,	,,	955
3. Asa,	41	,,	,,	914
4. Jehoshaphat (his son Jehoram being associated with him about three years),	25	,,	,,	889
5. Jehoram,	4	,,	,,	885
6. Ahaziah,	1	,,	,,	884
7. Queen Athaliah,	6	,,	,,	878
8. Joash or Jehoash,	40	,,	,,	839
9. Amaziah,	29	,,	,,	810
10. Uzziah or Azariah,	52	,,	,,	758
11. Jotham,	16	,,	,,	742
12. Ahaz,	16	,,	,,	726
13. Hezekiah,	29	,,	,,	698
14. Manasseh,	55	,,	,,	643
15. Amon,	2	,,	,,	641
16. Josiah,	31	,,	,,	610
17. Jehoahaz, 3 months.				
18. Jehoiakim,	11	,,	,,	599
First captivity, B.C. 606.				
19. Jehoiachin or Jeconiah, 3 mths.		,,	,,	599
Second captivity, 599.				
20. Zedekiah or Mattaniah,	11 years,	,,		588
Final captivity, 588.				

KINGS OF ISRAEL.

	Reigned			B.C.
1. Jeroboam I.,	22 years,	died		954
2. Nadab,	2	,,	,,	953
3. Baasha,	24	,,	,,	930
4. Elah,	2	,,	,,	929
5. Zimri,	7 days.			
6. Omri,	12 years,	,,		918
7. Ahab,	22	,,	,,	897
8. Amaziah,	2	,,	,,	896
9. Jehoram,	12	,,	,,	884
10. Jehu,	28	,,	,,	856
11. Jehoahaz,	17	,,	,,	839
12. Jehoash,	16	,,	,,	825
13. Jeroboam II.,	41	,,	,,	784
Interregnum,	11	,,		
2 Ki. 14. 23, comp. 15. 8.				
14. Zachariah,	6 mths.		,,	773
15. Shallum,	1 mth.		,,	772
16. Menahem,	10 years,		,,	762
17. Pekahiah,	2	,,	,,	759
18. Pekah,	20	,,	,,	738
Interregnum,	9	,,		
2 Ki. 15. 30, comp. 17. 1.				
19. Hoshea,	9	,,	,,	721
Captivity to Assyria, 721.				

See each of these kings in their names.—After their return from Babylon, the Jews had no kings for about 400 years; but were ruled by deputy-governors under the Persians or Greeks. Subsequently to that period, Hircanus, Aristobulus, Janneus, and his sons Hircanus and Aristobulus, all high-priests, ruled with supreme power. After these governed Herod the Great, Archelaus, Herod Agrippa, and Agrippa his son, who all were tributary to the Romans; and during the reign of the last of these Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus.

Kingdom of God, or OF HEAVEN, the church of Christ, on earth, or in celestial glory, or inclusive of both states; announced by Daniel, Da. 2. 44; 7. 9, 22;—by John the Baptist, and by Jesus, Mat. 3. 2; 4. 17; 10. 7; 12. 28; Mar. 1. 15; Lu. 10. 9, 11; 17. 20;—a subject for prayer, Mat. 6. 10; Lu. 11. 2;—to be sought for, Mat. 6. 33; Lu. 12. 31;—the qualifications for it, Mat. 7. 21; Mar. 9. 37; Lu. 9. 62; 13. 24; Jn. 3. 3; Ac. 14. 22; Ro. 14. 17; 1 Co. 6. 9; 15. 50; 2 Th. 1. 4, 5.

Kings, their duty, De. 17. 14; 2 Sa. 23. 3; Ps. 2. 10; Pr. 14. 35; 16. 12; 17. 7; 20. 28; 25. 2; 31. 4;—the Israelites desire one, 1 Sa. 8. 5;—the Israelites forewarned of the consequences of having one, 1 Sa. 8. 11, &c.;—respect due to them, Pr. 24. 21; Ec. 8. 2; Ro. 13. 1; 1 Pe. 2. 13, 14, 17;—under the control or direction of God, Ps. 76. 12; Pr. 21. 1;—the ceremony of making one, 2 Ki. 11. 12;—precepts about them, Pr. 25. 1;—the misery of having a foolish and bad one, Pr. 28. 15, 28; 29. 12; Ec. 4. 13; 10. 5, 6, 16;—their power, Ec. 8. 2, 4; 10. 20.—*Books of*, contain the annals of the Jewish nation from the close of David's reign to the destruction of the kingdom of Judah and the desolation of Jerusalem, together with the subsequent liberation of Jehoiachin from his prison in Babylon, a period of about 427 years. Probably they were compiled by Jeremiah or Ezra from previously existing records which had been written by several of the prophets.

King's Dale, probably the plain of Rephaim, or the valley of Jehoshaphat, Ge. 14. 17, comp. 2 Sa. 18. 18.

Kinsfolk, relations, 1 Ki. 16. 11; 2 Ki. 10. 11; Job 19. 14; Lu. 2. 44; 21. 16.

Kir [a wall], the country between the Black Sea and the Caspian, to which the Syrians, and part of the Hebrews, were carried captive by the Assyrians, 2 Ki. 16. 9;—prediction of Amos concerning, Am. 1. 5; 9. 7.

Kir-Haresheth, kir-hăr'e-sheth [brick fortress], a principal city of the Moabites, ravaged by Jehoram, 2 Ki. 3. 25;—long after ruined by the Assyrians, and by the Chaldeans, Is. 15. 1; 16. 7, 11; Je. 48. 31;—called also Kir-Haresh, Is. 16. 11;—Kir-Haraseth, 2 Ki. 3. 25; and Kir-Heres, Je. 48. 31, 36. It

stands on the southern frontier of Moab, about ten miles from the south-east corner of the Dead Sea. At Dibon, in this region, was discovered in 1869the celebrated Moabite stone, a black basaltic block containing a Phœnician inscription relative to the deeds of a Moabitish king in his war against Joram, king of Israel. *See* MESHA.

Kirioth, kir'e-oth [cities], a city of Moab, which was ruined when that country was conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, Am.2.2;—called Kerioth, Je.48.24.

Kirjathaim, ker'jath-ā'im [the two cities], also called Kiriathaim, (1) A city of the Reubenites, on the east of Jordan, and 10 miles west of Medeba, Nu.32.37; Je.48.1,23; Jos.13.19.—(2) A city of Naphtali, 5 miles north-west of the head of the Sea of Galilee, 1 Ch.6.76;—probably same as Kartan, Jos.21.32.

Kirjath-Arba, ker'jath-ăr'bah [city of Arba], the ancient name of Hebron, the place where Sarah died, Ge.23.2; Jos.14.15; 20.7.

Kirjath-Huzoth, ker'jath-hū'zoth [a city of streets], the royal residence of Balak, Nu. 22.39.

Kirjath-Jearim, ker'jath-jē'rim [the city of woods or forests], a town of Judah, on the confines of Benjamin, Jos.15.9;—its inhabitants receive the ark from the Philistines, 1 Sa. 7. 1;—from it David removed the ark, 1 Ch. 13. 6;—called Kirjath-Arim, Ezr.2.25;—Baalah, Jos. 15. 9,10;—Baale of Judah, 2 Sa.6.2;—Kirjath-Baal, Jos.18.14. Now called *Kuryet el-Enab*, 8 miles west of Jerusalem.

Kirjath-Sepher, ker'jath-sē'fer [city of the book], sometimes called Debir, taken by Othniel, to whom Caleb gave his daughter in marriage as a reward for, Ju. 1. 11–13;—called Kirjath-Sannah [palm-city], Jos.15.19.

Kish [hard], (1) The son of Ner and father of Saul, 1 Sa.9.1.—(2) The son of Gibeon, 1 Ch. 8. 30.—(3) The son of Mahli, 23. 21. —(4) The son of Abdi, 2 Ch.29.12.

Kishon, kī'shon [tortuous, winding stream], an 'ancient river,' a brook in the Holy Land, which rises in Mount Tabor, and flows nearly westward into the Mediterranean, near the northern base of Mount Carmel; the scene of the defeat of Sisera and of the destruction of the priests of Baal by Elijah, Ju.4.7,13; 5.21; 1 Ki.18.40. Its modern name is *Nahr Mukutta*.

Kiss, used as a token of affection to kindred, Ge. 27. 26; 31.28; 1 Ki.19.20;—an expression of friendship, real or pretended, 1 Sa.20.41; 2 Sa.20.9; Mat.26.49;—of homage, 1 Ki.19.18; Ps.2.12.

Kite, a species of falcon, somewhat larger than a tame pigeon, Le.11.14; De.14.13.

Knead, to work dough with the fist, Ge. 18.6; 1 Sa.28.24; 2 Sa.13.8; Je.7.18.

Knee, to bow it to another, imports reverence and honour to him, Ge.41.43;—religious worship, 1 Ki.19.18; Is.45.23; Ro.14. 11; Phi.2.10.

Kneeling, a becoming posture for prayer and supplication, Ps.22.29; 95.6; 99.5; Ro. 14.11; Ep.3.14; Phi.2.10.

————, examples of it: of Solomon at the dedication of the temple, 1 Ki.8.54; 2 Ch. 6. 13;—of Ezra, Ezr. 9. 5;—of Daniel, Da.6.10;—of Jesus, Lu.22.41;—of Stephen, Ac. 7. 60;—of Peter, 9. 40;—of Paul, 20.36; 21.5.

Knife, to cut with, Ge.22.6; Ju.19.29; Pr. 23.2; 30.14.

Knit, to make close, Ju. 20. 11; 1 Ch. 12.17; Ac.10.11; Col.2.2.

Knock, to employ earnestness and importunity, as Christ does with sinners, Re.3. 20;—as we are required in prayer, Mat.7. 7,8; Lu.11.9.

Knowledge, in general, and especially that which is religious; evil of being without it, Pr. 19. 2; Is. 27. 11; 2 Th. 1. 8;—its great value, Pr.8.10,11; 2 Ti.3.15;—bestowed on those who earnestly and diligently seek it, Pr.2.3–6; Ja.1.5;—the fear of the Lord is the beginning of, Pr.1.7; 9.11; Ps.111.10; —despised by fools, Pr.1.22;—valued and treasured up by the wise, 10.14; 15.14;—aggravates guilt, when men act contrary to it, Lu.12.47; Jn.15.22; Ro.1.21; 2.21; Ja. 4.17;—ought to be communicated, De.6.7; Ps.78.4; 119.13; Mat.5.14; 10.27; 1 Co.12.7, &c.; 1 Pe.4.10.

Knowledge of God, his underived, eternal, and perfect acquaintance with all things, past, present, and future, 1 Sa.2.3; Job 37. 16; Ps.147.5; Da.2.22; Ac.15.18; He.4.13.

————, *our acquaintance*, with his Scripture character and will, is either merely *speculative*, Tit.1.16;—or *spiritual* and *saving*, Jn.17.3;—this includes a holy reverence for God, Je.10.7; Re.15.4;—love to him as supremely great and good, Ps. 18.1; Zec.9.17;—humble confidence in his mercy and promise, Ps.9.10;—sincere, universal, and persevering obedience to his will, 1 Jn.2.3.

————, *to increase in*, we must depend on him from whom all light proceeds, Ja. 1. 6;—diligently study his revealed will, Pr.2.3–5; Ho.6.3;—cultivate a humble frame of mind, Ps. 25. 9;—watch against corrupt affections, Lu. 21. 34;—meditate frequently on his love and grace, Ps.104.34;—prefer this knowledge to everything else, Phi.3.8.

Kohath, kō'hath [assembly], the second son of Levi, and father of the *Kohathites*, Ge. 46.11; Nu.4.18,34,37;—from him by Aaron, the son of Amram, sprung the Hebrew priests, Ex.6.18; 1 Ch.6.2,3.

Kolaiah, kol-ī'ah [the voice of the Lord],

one who returned from the Babylonish captivity, Ne.11.7.

Korah, kō'rah [ice], (1) The son of Esau by Aholibamah, Ge.36.14,18.—(2) The son of Izhar, and great-grandson of Levi, Ex.6. 21;—his rebellion against Moses and Aaron, Nu. 16. 1-3;—his awful punishment, in which 250 were swallowed up in the earth, 32.

Korahites, ko'rah-hites, sons of Korah, a family of Levites and singers, 1 Ch.9.19-31;—twelve psalms attributed to, Ps. xlii.-xlix. lxxxiv. lxxxv. lxxxvii. lxxxviii.

Kushaiah, kush-ī'ah, the same who is called Kishi in 1 Ch. 6.44;—the father of Ethan, 1 Ch.15.17.

L.

Laadah, lā'a-dah [order], one of the grandsons of Judah, 1 Ch.4.21.

Laadan, lā'a-dan [put in order], a son of Ephraim, 1 Ch.7.26.

Laban, lā'ban [white, shining], (1) The son of Bethuel, the brother of Rebekah, and father of Leah and Rachel; kindly receives Abraham's servant, Ge. 24. 29;—approves the proposal of giving Rebekah to be the wife of Isaac, 50.51;—his friendly reception of Jacob, 29.13;—agrees to give him Rachel to wife, as a reward for his service, 15-29; —deceives him by substituting Leah in her place, 23;—afterwards gives him Rachel also, 29;—induces Jacob to tarry with him by fixing his wages, 30. 27-34;—pursues after Jacob, and overtakes him, 31. 22, 23; —warned by God, in a dream, not to hurt Jacob, 24;—makes a covenant with Jacob, 44;—parted peacefully from him, 55.—(2) One of the stations of the Israelites after crossing the Red Sea, De.1.1.

Labour, toil, the appointed lot of all men, Ge.3.19;—diligence in, approved and commanded, Pr. 13. 11; 16. 26; 28. 19; Ec. 5. 12; Ac. 20. 35; Ep.4.28; 1 Th.2.9; 4.11; 2 Th. 3. 10;—more for spiritual than worldly things, Jn.6.27.

Lachish, la'kish [obstinate, tenacious], a city of Judah, south of Jerusalem, taken by Joshua, Jos.10.31,32;—Amaziah fled to, from a conspiracy, 2 Ki. 14. 19;—fortified by Rehoboam, 2 Ch. 11. 9;—the king of Babylon fought against, Je. 34. 7;—inhabited after the return from Babylon, Ne. 11.30.

Lacking, wanting, or without, Le.2.13; 1 Co.16.17; 2 Co.11.9; 1 Th.3.10.

Ladder, Jacob's, Ge.28.12.

Laden, oppressed with a burden, as with taxes, 1 Ki. 12. 11;—with ceremonial observances, Lu. 11. 46;—with sin, Is. 1. 4; Mat.11.28.

Lady, a female of distinction, Es.1.18; 2 Jn. 1. 5;—*figuratively*, a powerful city, as Babylon, Is.47.5,7.

Lahairoi, la-hī'roy [who liveth and seeth me], a well near which Isaac dwelt, Ge. 24.62; 25.11; 16.14.

Lahmam, lah'mam [place of fight], a place in the plains of Judah, Jos.15.40;—Heb. *Lahmas*.

Laish, la'ish [strong, a lion], (1) The father of Phalti, to whom Saul gave Michal, David's wife, 1 Sa. 25. 44; 2 Sa. 3. 15.—(2) The original name of the city of Dan, Ju. 18.14,29;—called Leshem, Jos.19.47.—(3) A village of Benjamin near Jerusalem, Is. 10.30.

Lake, a confluence of waters, surrounded by land; such as that of Merom, Jos.11.7; —Gennesaret, Lu. 5. 1;—Dead Sea, or Sodom, Jos.3.16;—*figuratively*, hell, Re. 19.20; 20.10; 21.8.

Lamb, one to be offered every morning, and another every evening, Ex. 29. 38, 39; Nu.28.3;—two to be offered in the morning, and two in the evening of Sabbath, 9, 11;—the paschal, a type of Christ, Ex. 12.5,46; Le.9.3; 23.12; Jn.19.36; 1 Pe.1.19; —Christ so called, Jn.1.29,36; Re.5.6; 13.8; —on Mount Zion, 14. 1;—overcomes the seven kings, 17.10-14;—his wife, 21.9.

Lamech, la'mek [overthrower, wild man], (1) Descendant of Cain by Methusael, Ge. 4.18;—the first who practised polygamy, 19;—his children, 20-22;—his speech to his wives, 23,24.—(2) The son of Methuselah, and father of Noah, Ge.5.25;—his age and death, about five years before the flood, 28-31.

Lamentations of Jeremiah, one of the sacred books, written by that prophet, in which he pathetically bewails the destruction of the city and temple of Jerusalem, the overthrow of the state, and the dispersion of the people. The book consists of five lyric poems; comp. the ancient elegies, 2 Sa.1.17,18; 3.33; 2 Ch.35.25.

Lame Persons, cured by Jesus, Mat.11.5; —by Peter, Ac.3.2;—by Paul, 14.8.

Lamp, *figuratively*, an open and visible profession of religion, Mat.25.1,3,4,7,8;—a son or successor, who preserves one's name from being extinguished, 1 Ki. 15. 4; Ps. 132. 17;—outward prosperity, Pr. 13.9; 20. 20.

Lamps, in the tabernacle, how lighted, Nu. 8.1.

Lancets, LANCES, short spears, 1 Ki.18.28; Je.50.42.

Land, to be redeemed, Le.25.23-28.

Landmarks, not to be removed, De.19.14; 27.17; Pr.22.28.

Languages, confounded at Babel, about a

century after the flood, Ge.11.1, &c.;—gift of, at the day of Pentecost, Ac. 2. 4;—conferred by the apostles, 8. 17;—on Cornelius, 10. 46;—by Paul at Ephesus, 19. 6;—one among many gifts of the same Spirit, 1 Co.12.10.

Languish, to become weak or feeble, applied to persons, Ps.41.3; Is.19.8; Ho.4.3;—to fields and plants, Is. 16. 8; Joel 1. 10, 12.

Laodicea, la-od-ĭ-cē'ah. There were six cities so called in Asia; that mentioned in Scripture was in Southern Phrygia, about 40 miles east of Ephesus. It was originally called Diospolis, and afterwards Rhoas. Paul's concern for the saints in, Col. 2. 1; 4. 13;—salutations to them, 15;—charge to read an epistle to them, and one from them, 16;—Christ's message to the church there, Re. 3. 14. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the year A.D. 63, but was soon rebuilt. It became a Christian city of eminence, the see of a bishop, and the meeting-place of councils. It was destroyed by the Mohammedans, and is now a scene of utter desolation.

Lapidoth, lăp'ĭ-doth [torches], (1) The husband of Deborah the prophetess, Ju.4.4.—(2) The name of the place also where she dwelt, 5.

Lapping, drinking from the hollow of the hand, as did the three hundred who followed Gideon, Ju.7.5–7.

Lapwing, supposed to be the modern *hoopoe;* unclean according to the law of Moses, Le.11.19.

Large, Assyria was extensive, Is.22.18; Ho. 4.16;—great liberty and comfort, Ps.18.19; 31.8; 38.5.

Lasciviousness, lewdness or lust, manifested either by words or actions, censured, Mar. 7. 21; Ro. 13. 13; 2 Co.12.21; Ga.5.19; Ep.4.19; 5.3; Col.3.5; 1 Pe.4.3; Jude 4.

Lasea, la-sē'ah, a city of Crete, about the middle of the southern coast, 5 miles east of Fair Havens, and close to Cape Leonda, Ac.27.8.

Lasharon, la-shā'ron [the plain], a city whose king Joshua vanquished, Jos. 12. 18.

Last Times or DAYS, their errors and degeneracy foretold, 1 Ti.4.1; 2 Ti.3.1; 2 Pe. 3.3,4.

Latchet, a string that fastens the shoes, Is. 5.57; Mar.1.7; Lu.3.16.

Latin, the language of the ancient Romans, Lu.23.38; Jn.19.20.

Lattice, a window made in the form of network, with small cross bars of wood or iron, prior to the invention of glass, Ju. 5. 28; 2 Ki.1.2; Ca.2.9.

Laud, to praise or extol, Ro.15.11.

Laughter, immoderate, its folly, Pr.14. 13; Ec. 2. 2; 7. 3, 6; Ja. 4. 9;—sometimes innocent, Ec.3.4;—of Sarah, reproved, Ge. 18. 13.

Launched, put from shore into the sea, Lu. 8.22; Ac.21.1.

Laurel, or BAY-TREE, the prosperity of the wicked compared to, Ps.37.35.

Laver, a vessel for washing, used in the service of the tabernacle, stood between the altar of burnt-offering and the entrance to the holy place, Ex.30.17; 38.8;—ten for the temple, 1 Ki.7.38; 2 Ch.4.6.

Lavish, indiscreetly liberal, Is.46.6.

Law, sometimes denotes the *whole revealed will of God*, contained in his Word, Ps. 1. 2; 19. 7; 40. 8; 94. 12; 119.18,29,34,44,51,53, 55, &c.; Is.8. 20; 42. 21; Jn.12.34; Ro.2.14, &c.

——, sometimes means the *Mosaical economy*, as distinguished from the Christian, Jn.1.17; Mat.11.13; 12.5; Ac. 13. 39; 18.13; 28.23; Ro.6.14; He.7.19.

——, sometimes the *ceremonial observances* of the Jewish dispensation, Lu.2.27; Ac.15.5,24; Ep.2.15; He. 9. 22; 10. 1;—this could not procure pardon and eternal life, He.10.1–4;—is abolished by Christ, Ac.15. 24; Ga.3.24; 4.4; 5.1.

——, sometimes the *judicial* or civil, for the distribution of justice; which, among the Jews, was incorporated with both the moral and the ceremonial, Jn.7.51; 18. 31; Ac.19.38; 23.3; 1 Co.6.1,6,7; 1 Ti.1.9.

——, frequently, in the New Testament, the *five books of Moses*, Lu. 24. 27, 44; Ac. 13. 15;—the *moral law*, or the Decalogue as delivered to Moses, Ex. 20. 3–17; Mat. v.–xvii.; Lu.10.27; Ro. 7. 7;—it is perpetually binding on all who have access to it, Mat.5.17,18;—holy, just, and good, Ro.7. 12;—spiritual, requiring the obedience of the heart, as well as of the life, Mat. 5. 28; Ro.7.14;—none can obey it perfectly, 3.9–12, 19, 23; Ga. 3. 22; Ja. 3. 2;—justification and eternal life cannot be obtained by it, Ro. 3. 20; Ga. 2. 16;—curse pronounced against all who break it, De. 27. 26; Ga. 3. 10;—Christ has redeemed his people from this curse, 2 Co.5.21; Ga.3.13;—by it is the knowledge of sin, Ro.3.20;7.7;—is a schoolmaster to bring sinners to Christ, Ga.3.24;—is a rule of life to all believers, Jn.14.21; 1 Co.7.19; 1 Jn.2.4; Re.22.14.

——, *positive*, that which is not founded in the nature of things, as is the moral, but which rests solely on the divine appointment; the prohibition given to man in innocence, Ge. 2. 17;—the holy rite of baptism, Mat. 28. 19;—the ordinance of the Lord's supper, Mat. 26. 26,27; Lu. 22.19, 20.

——, of nature, the will of God relating to human actions, discoverable by the light of nature, and obligatory on all mankind, Ro.1.19,20; 2.14,15.

Lawful, things that are so not always expedient, Mat.17.25; 1 Co.6.12; 10.23.

Lawgiver, God is the supreme, Is. 33. 22; Ja.4.12.

Lawsuits among Christians ought, if possible, to be avoided, by a reference to the judgment of their brethren, Mat.5.40; 1 Co. 6.1–7.

Lawyers, men who were conversant with the Jewish laws, and professed to explain them to the people; but who, on account of their binding heavier burdens on others than themselves, &c., were censured by Christ, Mat.5.20; 23.2,13, &c.; Mar.12.38; Lu.11.46.

Lazarus, lăz'a-rus [help of God], (1) The brother of Martha and Mary, raised from the grave by Jesus, Jn.11.41;—sat at table with Christ, 12.2;—visited by many Jews, 9.—(2) The name of the poor and afflicted man in the parable, Lu.16.20, &c.

Lead, a heavy metal, used in very ancient times, Ex.15.10; Nu. 31. 21; Zec.5.6–8;—poured into engraven characters to make them better seen (or perhaps the *hammer* of lead), Job 19. 24;—the Egyptians sank as, Ex.15.10;—the Jews, on account of their heavy guilt, compared to, Eze.22.18,20.

Lead, to conduct and guide, as God does his people, De.4.27; 32.12; Ps.23.3; Is. 48. 17;—by his Word, Ps.119.105; 2 Ti. 3. 16;—by his providence, Ps.37.23; Pr.16.9;—by his Holy Spirit, Eze.36.27; Jn.16.13;—*promises* that he will thus lead his people, Is.40.11; 42. 16; 49.10; 57. 18; Je. 31. 9; Ps. 25.9; 32.8;—*prayers* for this blessing, Ps. 5.8; 25.5,9; 31.3; 43.3; 61.2; 139.24.

Leaf, of a tree, the life of man frail as, Is. 64.6;—*figuratively*, an evidence of grace, Ps.1.3;—prosperity, Is.1.30; Je.17.8.

League, a covenant or solemn agreement, Jos.9.6; Ju.2.2; 1 Sa.22.8; 2 Sa.5.3, &c.

Leah, lē'ah [wearied], the eldest daughter of Laban, Ge.29.16;—given treacherously for a wife to Jacob, 23;—favoured of the Lord, 31;—Dinah her daughter, 34.1;—her sons, 35.23;—buried in the same cave with Sarah, Abraham, &c., 49.31.

Leanness, thinness of flesh, Ge. 41. 3, 4;—*figuratively*, want of spiritual comfort and improvement, Ps.106.15; Is.10.16; 24.16.

Leaping, jumping, 2 Sa. 6. 16; Ca. 2. 8; Ac. 3.8.

Learning, gaining knowledge; valued and sought after by the wise, Pr.1.5; 9.9;—the Scriptures are designed to impart it to us, Ro.15.4.

Leasing, falsehood or lies, Ps.4.2; 5.6.

Leathern, made of leather, 2 Ki.1.8; Mat. 3.4.

Leaven, ferment mixed with any body to make it light; and hence it is used to signify dough or bread thus prepared, Ex. 12. 15; 13. 7; 34. 25;—*figuratively*, whatever produces a change in the mass with which it mixes, as the gospel does among men for the better, Mat.13. 33; Lu. 13. 21;—erroneous doctrines and notorious sinners for the worse, Mat. 16. 6, 12; 1 Co. 5. 6–8.

Lebanon, lĕb'a-non [whiteness], always with the article *the* in prose, as 1 Ki. 5. 6, 9, 20; Eze.3.7. It is so called either because the whole range is composed of whitish limestone rock, or more probably because snow covers its summits during most of the year. It consists of two distinct ranges, which run parallel for about 100 miles. The long narrow valley, from 5 to 8 miles in width, lying between is called Cœle-Syria (Hollow Syria), and the 'valley of Lebanon,' Jos. 2. 17. The eastern range is usually designated by Latin writers *Antilibanus*, the southern peak of which is Hermon. Lebanon was famous for its cedars, Ps.29. 5; 92. 12; Is. 14. 8;—its fragrance, Ca.4. 11; Ho. 14. 6;—the source of many streams, Ca.4.15;—the emblem of wealth, majesty, and glory, Ps.72.16; 133.3; Is.35.2; 60.13. The average height of the western range, the Lebanon, is from 6000 to 8000 feet; that of the eastern range, the Anti-Lebanon, about 5000 feet; its loftiest peak, the Hermon, being 10,000 feet high. The four great rivers of Syria have their source in the Anti-Lebanon. The ruins of the whole district are very extensive, and full of interest.

Lebbeus, leb-bē'us, or THADDEUS, the same with Judas or Jude, the apostle, Mat.10.3; Mar.3.18;—the brother of Jesus, Mar.6.3; Lu.6.16; Ac.1.13.

Lebonah, le-bō'nah [frankincense], a place between Shiloh and Bethel, now called the valley of *Khan Leban*, Ju.21.19.

Lecah, lē'kah [going], probably a town of Judah, 1 Ch.4.21.

Ledges, small mouldings on the edge, 1 Ki. 7.28,35,36.

Leeks, plants similar to onions, Nu.11.5;—rendered 'grass,' 1 Ki.18. 5;—'herb,' Job 8.12;—'hay,' Pr.27.25.

Lees, the dregs of wine settled at the bottom; hence 'wines on the lees' signifies old and pure wine, Is. 25. 6;—*figuratively*, men settled in a sinful course, 48.11; Zep.1.12.

Legion, in the Roman army, was a body of infantry consisting of ten cohorts, or 6000 men;—used to signify a vast multitude, Mar.5.9; Lu.8.30; Mat.26.53.

Lehabim, lē'ha-bim [flame], descendants of Ham, probably identical with the Lubim, or Libyans, Ge.10.13; 1 Ch.1.11.

Lemuel, lĕm'eu-el [of God], supposed by some to be Solomon; lessons from his mother to him, Pr.31.1, &c.

Lending, to a poor brother, recommended,

De.15.7; Ps.37.26; 112.5; Mat.5.42; Lu.6.35;—the house not to be entered to recover a thing lent, De.24.10.

Lentiles, a kind of grain resembling fitches, or small pease, Ge.25.34; 2 Sa.23.11.

Leopard, a beast of prey, of the cat tribe; strong, swift, fierce, and voracious, Is.11.6; Je.13.23; Hab.1.8;—*figuratively*, a persecuting power, Da.7.6; Re.13.2.

Leprosy, an infectious and terrible disease, common in Syria and in many warm countries, but sometimes found also in cold countries, as Norway, &c. It first attacks the skin, but at last it affects the whole system. Patients often live many years, but are seldom, if ever, cured. To be judged by the priest, De.24.8;—laws concerning it, Le.13.1, &c.;—how cleansed, 14.1, &c.;—in a garment, 13.47;—in a house, 14.33;—how cleansed, 48;—of Moses' hand, Ex.4.6;—of Miriam, Nu.12.10;—of Naaman, 2 Ki.5.1;—of Gehazi, 27;—of Uzziah, 2 Ch.26.20;—cured by Jesus, Mat.8.2; Mar.1.40; Lu.5.12; 17.12.

Let, used to signify to *hinder*, Ex.5.4; Is.43.13; Ro.1.13; 2 Th.2.7.

Letters, or epistles, sent from David to Joab, 2 Sa.11.14;—from Jezebel to the people against Naboth, 1 Ki.21.9;—from the King of Syria to the King of Israel, 2 Ki.5.6;—from Jehu to the Samaritans, 10.1;—from Elisha to Jeroboam, 2 Ch.21.12;—from Sennacherib to Hezekiah, 2 Ki.19.10, 14; Is.37.4, 14;—from Bishlam, &c., to Artaxerxes, Ezr.4.7;—from Tatnai to Darius, 5.6;—from Sanballat to Nehemiah, Ne.6.5;—from Nehemiah to Sanballat, 6.8;—from Jeremiah to the captives at Babylon, Je.29.1;—from the apostles to the church at Antioch, Ac.15.23;—from Claudius Lysias to Felix, 23.25.

Letushim, le-tū'shim [the hammered], great-grandson of Abraham by Keturah, Ge.25.3.

Leummim, le-um'mim [peoples], great-grandson of Abraham, Ge.25.3.

Levi, lē'vi [joined], (1) The third son of Jacob and Leah, born, Ge.29.34;—assisted Simeon in massacring the Shechemites, 34.25;—his sons, and his age, Ex.6.16;—his descendants, 1 Ch.6.1–53.—(2) The tribe of, separated from the rest for the service of the sanctuary, De.10.8.

Leviathan, le-vī'a-than, a terrible animal, described in Job xli.; but not identified by modern naturalists. The most probable supposition is that it is the crocodile, the well-known animal inhabiting the Nile and other eastern rivers, of great strength and swiftness in swimming, as well as of enormous voracity. It is mentioned Ps.74.14;—*figuratively*, some formidable monarch, Is.27.1.

Levites, lē'vites, descendants of Levi; accepted instead of the first-born, Nu.3.12, 40;—numbered, 15;—again in the land of Moab, 26.57;—the great families of: Kohathites, who had charge of the sacred vessels, 3.31;—Gershonites, of the hangings and curtains of the tabernacle, 4.22–26;—and the Merarites, of the boards and pillars, 7.1–9;—their age in service, 4.3; 8.23;—consecrated, 8.5;—their inheritance, De.18.1;—their portion of meat, 3,4;—not to be deserted when poor, 12.19;—forty-eight cities with fields and gardens given to them, Nu.35.1; Jos.21.2, &c.;—*six* of these were CITIES OF REFUGE;—genealogies and offices of the Levites, 1 Ch.9.14, &c.;—the services appointed them by David, 23.24;—their charge of the treasury, 26.20;—their charge in future time, Eze.44.10;—were superannuated at 50 years of age, Nu.4.47; 8.25,26.

Leviticus, le-vit'ī-kus, the third book of Moses, so called because it consists chiefly of laws relating to the Levitical priesthood; contains the history of the first month of the second year of the wanderings in the wilderness.

Levy, a number of men raised from the general population, 1 Ki.5.13,14; 9.15;—to impose a tax, Nu.31.28; 1 Ki.9.21.

Lewdness, or lustful licentiousness, condemned, Ju.20.6; Eze.22.11;—*figuratively*, idolatry with its impure rites, Je.11.15; 13.27; Eze.16.43; 22.9; 23.27, 29, &c.

Liberality, or bounty, the alms given to the poor, 1 Co.16.3; 2 Co.8.2.

Libertines, 'freedmen,' *libertini*, as they were called by the Romans, Ac.6.9. Those here referred to were probably Jews who had been taken prisoners in war and reduced to slavery, and had afterwards been emancipated and permitted to return to their own country.

Liberty, *of conscience*, is that freedom from restraint in our choice of, and judgment about, matters of religion, which every man has a right to exercise, Ro.14.4; Ja.4.12.

———, *Christian* and *spiritual*, consists in freedom from the yoke of the ceremonial law, Ro.6.14; Ep.2.15;—from the curse of the moral law, Ga.3.13;—from the guilt, power, and defilement of sin, Ro.8.1; 6.14; 1 Co.6.11;—from the dominion of Satan, Col.1.13; 1 Jn.3.8;—from the corruption of the world, Ga.1.4;—from a spirit of bondage, and in the enjoyment of freedom of access to God, Ro.8.15; Ep.2.18;—from the fear of death and the grave, Ho.13.14; 1 Co.15.55, 56;—and from eternal punishment, 1 Th.1.10; 5.9.

———, *Christian*, how to be used, 1 Co.7.22; Ga.5.1,13; 1 Pe.2.16.

Libnah, lib'nah [whiteness], (1) A city in the southern part of the tribe of Judah, Jos.15.42;—given to the priests, 21.13;—the inhabitants of, offended with Jehoram for his idolatry, revolted, 2 Ki.8.22;—sustained a terrible siege from Sennacherib, Is. 37. 8; 2 Ki. 19. 35.—(2) A place near Mount Sinai, where the wandering Hebrews encamped, Nu.33.20.

Libni, lib'ni [whiteness], the son of Gershon, Ex.6.17.

Libya, lib'e-a, Heb. *Phut*, a general name for Africa, but properly that part of it which lay on the south coast of the Mediterranean, westward of Egypt; its inhabitants mentioned as a warlike race, Je.46.9;—its fall, with that of Egypt, foretold, Eze. 30.5;—men from, at Jerusalem, on the day of Pentecost, Ac.2.10.

Lice, a well-known insect, one of the plagues of Egypt, Ex.8.16–18; Ps.105.31.

Licence, or permission, Ac.21.40; 25.16.

Lie. *See* LYING.

Lieutenants, the deputy-governors of the Persian king, Ezr.8.36; Es.3.12.

Life, *natural*, God its author and preserver, Ge.2.7; Ac.17.28; Job 12.10; Ps.36.6; 66.9; Da.5.23;—the value of it, Job 2.4; Ps.49.8; Mat.16.26; Mar.8.36; Lu.9.25;—short and uncertain, 1 Ch.29.15; Job 7.16; Ps.39.5,6, 9; 103.15; Is.40.6; Lu.12.20; Ja. 4.14; 1 Pe. 1.24;—full of trouble and vanity, Job 5.7; 14.1; Ec.1.2; 12.8. Figures illustrating its character: *a pilgrimage*, Ge.47.9;—*a tale*, Ps.90.9;—*a post*, Job 9.25;—*a ship*, 9.26; —*an hand-breadth*, Ps. 39. 5;—*a dream*, 73.20;—*a sleep*, 90.5;—*a shadow*, Ec.6.12; —*a vapour*, Ja.4.14;—*a flower*, Job 14.2; —*grass*, Is. 40. 6; 1 Pe.1.24;—*wind*, Job 7. 7;—how it should be spent, Lu.1.74,75; Ro.14.8; 1 Pe.1.17; Ec.3.12.

——, *spiritual*, consists in being quickened by the Spirit of God, Ep.2.1,5;—in living in the service of God, Ga. 2. 19, 20;—is imparted by Christ, Ja. 5. 21, 25; 6.33,51–54; 14. 6;—it is accompanied with spiritual-mindedness, Ro. 8. 6;—it is hidden and secure, Col.3.3.

——, *eternal*, through Christ, Jn. 3.15,36; 4.14; 6.40; 10. 28; 17.2; 2 Ti.1.10; 1 Jn. 4.9; 5. 11;—consists in never-ending freedom from death, Lu.20.36; Re.21.4;—in a body and soul resembling Christ, Phi.3.21; 1 Co. 15. 48, 49, 53; 2 Co. 3. 18; 1 Jn. 3. 2;—in the enjoyment of unspeakable bliss, 1 Pe.1.4; Re. 7. 16, 17;—and in the assurance that their happiness shall never end, 1 Th.4.17; Re.3.12.

——, *long*, promised as the reward of virtue, Ex.20.12; De.5.33; 6.2; Pr.3.2,16; 9.11; 10. 27;—not to be preferred to our duty, Mat. 10.39; 16.25; Mar.8.35; Lu.9.24; 17.33; Jn. 12.25.

Light, created, Ge.1.3;—brighter than the sun appearing to Paul, Ac.26.13;—Christ so called, Jn.1.9; 8.12; 9.5; 12.35,46.

Lightning, consumes the sacrifices, Le.9.24; 1 Ki.18.38; 2 Ch.7.1;—destroys the enemies of David, 2 Sa.22.15; Ps.18.14;—directed by God, Job 28.26; 37.3; 38.25; Ps.144.6.

Lign-aloes, line-ăl'oes, a species of odoriferous tree, 8 or 10 feet high, from both the flower and the wood of which a rich and costly perfume is obtained, Nu.24.6; Ps.45.8.

Ligure, a precious gem, said to resemble the carbuncle, Ex.28.19; 39.12.

Likeness. *See* FIGURE and IMAGE.

Likhi, lik'hi [learned], one of Manasseh's posterity, 1 Ch.7.19.

Lily, the lotus or water-lily, Ho. 14. 5;—used as food, Ca.4.5;—*of the valleys, i.e.* of the water-courses, Ca.2.16. In Ca.5.13 allusion is probably made to the Persian lily. The 'lily of the field' was the scarlet martagon lily, Mat.6.28.

Lime, the manufacture of, known to the ancients, Am.2.1;—the bones of the king of Edom burned to, Is.33.12.

Limit, bound, Eze.43.12; Ps.78.41; He.4.7.

Lineage, family, race, or progeny, Lu.2.4.

Linen, cloth made of the fibre of hemp or flax, Ex.28.42; 1 Sa.2.18; Mat.27.59;—emblematical of righteousness, Re. 15. 6; 19. 8,14.

Lingered, hesitated, Ge.19.16; 43.10; 2 Pe. 2.3.

Lintel, the upper part of a door-frame, Ex. 12.22; 1 Ki.6.31; Am.9.1; Zep.2.14.

Linus, li'nus, a disciple mentioned by Paul, 2 Ti.4.21.

Lion, the noblest, strongest, and the fiercest of the beasts of prey. It is found only in torrid climates, and much less numerous now than formerly. Slain by Samson, Ju. 14.5,18;—by David, 1 Sa.17.34;—killed a prophet, 1 Ki.13.24;—killed one who did not obey a prophet, 20. 36;—inhabited the banks of the Jordan, Je.49.19; 50.44; —an emblem of the Israelites, Eze. 19. 1, &c.

Lips, unclean, Is.6.5;—burning, Pr.26.23;—covering of, a token of mourning, Eze.24.22.

Liquor, any strong drink, Ex.22.29; Nu. 6.3.

Listeth, willeth, or thinketh fit, Mat.17.12; Mar.9.13; Jn.3.8; Ja.3.4.

Litters, a kind of close conveyance like the eastern palanquin, Is.66.20.

Lively, full of life, Ex.1.19; Ps.38.19; Ac.7. 38; 1 Pe.1.3; 2.5.

Liver, one of the entrails, Ex.29.13; Le.3. 4; Pr.7.23.

Lizards, animals with a long body, and four legs; some of which live both on land and in water, Le.11.30.

Lo-Ammi, lo-ăm'mi [not my people], symbolical name of a son of Hosea, Ho.1.9.

Lo-Ruhamah, lo-ru-ha'mah [not obtaining mercy], symbolical name of a daughter of Hosea, Ho.1.6.

Loathe, or dislike, as God does all iniquity, Je.14.19; Zec.11.8;—as a good man does himself, on account of sin, Eze.6.9; 20.43; 36.31.

Loaves, of bread, twenty feed a great number, 2 Ki.4.42;—five feed 5000, Mat.14.15; —seven feed 4000, 15.32.

Locks, the hair of the head, Nu.6.5; Ju.16. 13; Is. 47. 2; Eze. 44. 20;—instruments for fastening doors, Ju.3.23,24; Ne.3.3,6, &c.

Locust, a flying insect, most destructive to the fruits of the ground in the East. It is from 2 or 3 inches long, and of the thickness of a man's thumb. Its head is shaped like that of a horse. The mouth is large, and furnished with teeth, which make a crackling sound like fire among stubble or the rattling of hail-stones. The plague of, Ex.10.4; Ps.78.46; 105.34;—sometimes used for food, Mat. 3. 4;—*figuratively*, teachers of false doctrine, Re.9.3;—terrible judgments of, Joel 1.1, &c.; 2.1, &c.

Lodebar, lo-dē'bar [without pasture], a city in the tribe of Gad not far from Mahanaim; here Mephibosheth resided with Machir the Ammonite, 2 Sa.9.4,5.

Lofty, high, proud, Ps.131.1; Pr.30.13; Is. 2.11,12; 57.7,15.

Log [a basin], a liquid measure, one-twelfth of an hin, equal to the cubic contents of six hen-eggs, according to the Rabbinists,= 21·6 cubic inches.

Lois, lō'is, the grandmother of Timothy, distinguished for her faith, 2 Ti.1.5.

Long-suffering, bearing injuries or provocations for a long time; a characteristic of God, Ex.34.6,7; Nu.14.18; Ne.9.17; Ps.86. 15; Ro. 9. 22; 1 Pe. 3. 20; 2 Pe. 3. 9. Illustrated, Ps.78.38; Is.48.9; Mat.23.37; 1 Ti. 1.16.

Lord, one who has rule and authority;—in the Hebrew Old Testament, the name *Jehovah* (*see* JEHOVAH) often occurs, and is commonly rendered Lord, and printed in capital letters (LORD), and applied equally to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, Ge. 2.4,5,7,8; Is.6.1, comp. with Jn. 12.41; Je. 31. 31,34, comp. with He. 10. 15, 16;—in small characters (Lord or lord), it is applied not only to the supreme God, but to kings, Ge. 40. 1; 2 Sa. 19. 19, 20;—to princes and nobles, Ge. 42.10,30;—to prophets, 1 Ki.18.7; 2 Ki.2.19;—to husbands, Ge.18.12.

Lord's Day, observed, Ac. 20. 7; 1 Co.16.2; Re.1.10. *See* SABBATH.

Lord's Supper, instituted, Mat.26.26; Mar. 14.22; Lu. 22.19; 1 Co. 11.23;—called also the *communion*, 10.16;—the *eucharist* (*see* EUCHARIST), Lu. 22.19;—the *feast*, 5.8;—the *breaking of bread*, Ac.2.42; 20.7;—*the cup of the Lord*, and the *Lord's table*, 1 Co.10.21;—enjoined by Christ on all his friends, Lu. 22. 19; 1 Co. 11. 24;—guilt and danger of profaning it, 27,29;—self-examination required to prevent its abuse, 28;—was observed statedly and frequently by the primitive church, Ac.2.42; 20.7;—tempers of mind with which it should be observed, 1 Co.5.7,8;—ought to be followed with holiness of life, 2 Ti.2.19; Tit.2.11–13; 1 Jn.2.6.

Lot [a covering, vail], (1) The son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham, accompanies Abraham, Ge. 12. 5;—separates from him, and resides in Sodom, 13.10;—rescued from its destruction, 19.1, &c.;—his sons by his daughters, Ge. 19. 31;—vexed with the society of the wicked, 2 Pe. 2. 7;—his wife turned into a pillar of salt, Lu.17.32.—(2) A portion of anything, an inheritance, Jos. 15.1; Ps.125.3; Is.17.14.

Lots, casting of, disposed of by God, Pr. 16.33;—cast for the scape-goat, Le.16.8;—to divide the land of Canaan, Nu.26.55;—cast by Saul, 1 Sa.14.40;—for the garments of Jesus, Mat.27.35;—for the choice of an apostle, Ac.1.26.

Love OF GOD to his people, is from everlasting, Je.31.3; Ep.1.4;—is sovereign, De. 7.8; 10. 15; Ex. 33. 19; Ro. 9. 15, 21;—is altogether unmerited, Ro.5.8; De.7.7; Job 7. 17;—purely disinterested, Job 22.2; 35.7,8; 1 Jn.4.10;—discriminating, or distinguishing, 2 Th.2.16; He.2.16; Jude 6;—incomparably condescending, Ps.8.4; Job 7.17;—unspeakably great, Jn.3.16; Ep.2.4;—fraught with the richest blessings, Ep.1.3,4; 1 Jn.3.1,2;—unchangeable, Zep.3.17;—eternal, Is.54.10, Ro.8.35–39;—discovered, in giving his Son, Jn.3.16; 1 Jn.4.9;—in Christ's death, Ro. 5.8; 1 Jn. 4. 10;—in providential dealings, De. 7. 13–15; 23. 5; He. 12. 6;—in leading saints to love himself, 1 Jn.4.19;—in preserving them, Ps.37.28; 41.11; 127.2.

—— OF MEN to God, ought to be sincere, 1 Sa.16.7;—supreme, De. 6. 5; 10.12;—constant, Jude 21;—progressive, Phi. 1. 9;—operative, exciting to honour and obey him, 1 Jn.2.5; 5.3; 2 Jn.6.

—— to God, commanded, De.11.1; 19.9; 30.16; Jos.22.5; 23.11;—its character, De.6.5; 10.12; 30.6; Mat.22.37; Lu.10.27; —is produced in the heart by the Spirit, Ro. 5.5; Ga.5.22; 2 Th.3.5;—*produces* brotherly love, 1 Jn.3.17; 4.20,21; 5.1,2;—obedience, 5. 3; 2 Jn. 6;—hatred of sin, Ps. 97. 10;—*manifests itself* in frequently thinking of him, Is.26.8,9;—aspiring after conformity to his image, 2 Co.3.18; Ep.5.1;—thirsting after communion with him, Ps.42.1,2; 63. 1;—studying in all things to please him, 1 Jn. 5. 3;—grieving for dishonour done to him, and for the hiding of his face, Job 23. 3; Ps.51.3,4;—delighting in his word, ordi-

nances, and people, Ps.19.10; 27.4; 84.1,2; 1 Jn.4.21; 5.1.

Love, *brotherly*, consisting in good-will to all men, especially the saints; and in a readiness to promote their best interests, Le.19.18; Mat. 22. 39; Jn.13.34; 15.12,17; Ro.12.9,10; 13.8; 1 Co.13.1; Ga.5.6,13; 6. 10; Col.3.14; 1 Th.3.12; 4.9; Ep.4.1,32; 5.2; Phi.2.1; 1 Ti.1.5; He.13.1; Ja.2.8; 1 Pe.1. 22; 3.8; 4.8; 1 Jn.2.9; 3.10,23; 4.7,11,20; 2 Jn. 5;—*exemplified:* Joseph, Ge. 45. 15;—Ruth, Ru.1.16,17;—Jonathan, 1 Sa. 20. 17, 41,42;—centurion, Lu.7.5;—and others, Ac. 2.46; 16.15; Ro.16.3,4; Phi.4.15; 2 Ti.1.16–18. *See* AFFECTION and CHARITY.

——— ———, as it relates to the saints of God, consists in esteeming them because they profess and appear to be his children, 1 Jn.5.1;—and *is manifested* in preferring their company, Ps.119.63; Ac.2.44; 4.32;—tenderly sympathizing with them amid their joys and sorrows, Ro.12.15; 1 Co.12 26;—aiding them in bearing their burdens, Ga.6.2; 1 Th.5.14;—supplying their wants, Mat.25.35; 1 Jn.3.17,18;—praying for them, Ep.6.18; Phi.1.4;—reproving and admonishing them in the spirit of meekness, Le. 19.17; Mat.18.15; He.10.25.

——— OF CHRIST, and of his religion, Mat. 10.37; Jn.15.9; 21.15, &c.; 1 Co.16.22; 1 Pe. 1.8;—*to us*, Jn.15.13; Ro.8.35; Ep.5.2,25; —notices of its manifestations, Lu. 19. 10; 23.34; Ga.2.20; 1 Jn.3.16; Re.1.5; He.7.25; 9.24;—the same in its properties with God's love to his people (which see).

———, the peculiar law of the gospel, Jn. 13.34; 15.12,17; Ga.6.2; 1 Jn.3.23; 4.21.

——— OF OUR COUNTRY: in Nehemiah, Ne.2.3;—in David, Ps.25.22; 51.18; 122.6; 124.1; 126.1; 137.5;—in Paul, Ro.10.1.

——— OF THE WORLD, dangerous, Mat. 6. 24; 13.22; 19.22; 1 Ti.6.9; 2 Ti.4.10; Ja.1. 27; 4.4; 1 Jn.2.15.

Loving-kindness, tender regard, mercy, and favour of the Lord, Ps.26.3; 36.10; Je. 9. 24;—certain features of it: *good*, Ps. 69. 16;—*excellent*, 36. 7;—*marvellous*, 17. 7; 31.21;—*multitudinous*, Is.63.7;—*everlasting*, 54. 8;—*better than life*, Ps. 63.3;—its actings, 40.11; 119.76,88; Je.31.3; Ho.2.19.

Low Country, the western portion of Judah, 2 Ch.26.10;—called also the *valley*, Jos.15.33;—*vale*, 1 Ki.10.27;—*low plains*, 2 Ch.27.28.

Lowering, or gloomy, cloudy, Mat.16.3.

Lower parts of the earth, the earth itself, Ep.4.9;—the valleys, or the Gentile world, Is. 44. 23;—the womb of a mother, Ps.139. 15;—the grave, or state of the dead, 63.9.

Lowing, or making a bellowing noise like oxen, 1 Sa.6.12; 15.14; Job 6.5.

Lowliness, meekness and humility, commended, Ep.4.2; Phi.2.3. *See* HUMILITY and MEEKNESS.

Lubim, lū'bim [dwellers in a scorched land], people of Africa, 2 Ch.12.3; 16.8.

Lucas, lū'kas, the same with Luke, Phile. 24.

Lucifer, lū'cī-fer [light-bringer, the morning star], the title by which Isaiah describes Nebuchadnezzar, Is.14.12.

Lucius, lū'shĭ-us [of light], of Cyrene, a Greek colony in the north of Africa, Ac. 13.1.

Lucre, worldly gain, riches, 1 Sa.8.3; 1 Ti. 3.3; Tit.1.7,11; 1 Pe.5.2.

Lud [strife, inhabitants of the desert], a people of Asia Minor descended from the son of Shem, Ge.10.22.

Ludim, lū'dim, the descendants of Mizraim, the second son of Ham, Ge. 10. 13; 1 Ch.1.11;—called Lydians, Je.46.9; which is an inaccurate rendering for *Ludim*.

Luhith, lū'hith [a floor made of boards], a place in Moab, Is.15.5; Je.48.5.

Luke, LUCAS [light-giving], the evangelist, and constant companion and assistant of Paul;—mentioned by Paul, Col. 4. 14; 2 Ti.4.11.

Lukewarmness, or indifference in religion, censured, 1 Ki.18.21; Mat.8. 21; Lu. 9.59; Ac.26.29; Re.3.15.

Lunatics, persons affected with a species of madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon, cured, Mat.4.24; 17.15, &c.

Lurk, to lie concealed and in wait, Pr.1.11, 18; Ps.17.12.

Lusts, or lewd desires, of the flesh to be repressed, Mat.5.29; 15.19; Ro.8.13; 1 Co. 9. 27; Ga.5.16,19; Col.3.5; 1 Pe.2.11.

———, *unnatural*, Ro.1.26; Ep.5.12; 1 Th. 4.5.

Luz [an almond-tree], (1) The ancient name of Bethel, Ge.28.19.—(2) A city in Arabia Petrea, about the south-east of the Dead Sea; built by a person who had resided at Bethel, Ju.1.25,26.

Lybia. *See* LIBYA.

Lycaonia, ly-kā-ō'nĭ-a, a province of Asia Minor, bounded by Cappadocia on the east, Galatia on the north, Phrygia and Pisidia on the west, and by Cilicia on the south. Its chief cities were Iconium, Derbe, and Lystra;—churches planted here by Paul and Barnabas, Ac. 14. 6;—the 'speech of,' Ac.14.11; supposed to have been the ancient Assyrian.

Lycia, ly'sĭ-a, a province in the south-west of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by Phrygia, on the south by the Mediterranean, on the east by Pamphylia, and on the west by Caria. It anciently contained about twenty-three cities, the chief of which were Patara and Myra;—Paul came to Myra, Ac. 27. 5;—a few Greek Christians are in this province, and the Mahometans prevail.

Lydda, lid'dah, the Greek form of *Lod*,

called Diospolis [city of Jupiter], a few miles east of Joppa, on the road to Jerusalem;—Peter visited the saints here, Ac. 9. 32;—here he cured Eneas, who had kept his bed eight years, 33,34;—its inhabitants generally turned to the Lord, 35;—it is now a poor village called *Ludd*.

Lydia, (1) A maritime province in the west of Asia Minor. That mentioned in Eze. 30. 5 was *Lud*, a place on the continent of Africa, comp. Is. 66. 19; Eze. 27. 10.—(2) A woman, converted, Ac. 16. 14;—she and her household baptized, 15.

Lying, uttering falsehold, knowing it to be false, forbidden, Le. 19. 11; Pr. 24. 28; Ep. 4. 25; Col. 3. 9;—hateful to God, Pr. 6. 16, 17; 12. 22;—threatened with severe punishment, Ps. 5. 6; Pr. 12. 19; 19. 5, 9; Re. 21. 8, 27; —abominable in the sight of men, Ps. 101. 7; 119. 163; 120. 2; Pr. 13. 5; 19. 22;—characteristic of a wicked man, Ps. 52. 3; 58. 3; Pr. 14. 5, 25; Is. 30. 9;—comes from the devil, Jn. 8. 44; Ac. 5. 3;—punishment of, Ps. 5. 6; 120. 3, 4; Pr. 19. 5; Je. 50. 36; Re. 21. 8, 27; 22. 15.

———, *examples* of: Cain to God, Ge. 4. 9; —of Sarah, 18. 15;—of Jacob to his father, 27. 18;—of the prophet in Bethel, 1 Ki. 13. 18;—of Gehazi, 2 Ki. 5. 25;—of Ananias and Sapphira, Ac. 5. 1, &c.

———, prevarication, quibbling, or double-dealing;—examples censured: of Abraham, Ge. 12. 11–13; 20. 2, 9;—of Isaac, 26. 7, 18;—of Rachel, 31. 34, 35;—of Saul, 1 Sa. 15. 13–28;—of Peter, Mat. 26. 72.

Lysias, lis'ī-as, the chief captain of the Roman band at Jerusalem, rescues Paul, Ac. 21. 31; 23. 23;—writes to Felix about him, 23. 26;—sends him to Cesarea, 33.

Lystra, lis'tra, a city of Lycaonia, in Asia Minor, about 40 miles west of Iconium;—here Paul and Barnabas were taken for gods, Ac. 14. 11;—the native place of Timothy, 16. 1, 2.

M.

Maacah, mā'a-kah [oppression], a small kingdom adjoining Argob and Bashan, 2 Sa. 10. 6, 8;—inhabited by the Maachathi, De. 3. 14, or Maachathites, Jos. 12. 5; 13. 11–15.

Maachah, mā'a-kah [oppression], (1) The son of Nahor, Ge. 22. 24;—supposed to be the father of the Maachathites, De. 3. 14; Jos. 12. 5.—(2) Daughter of Talmai, king of Geshur, was the wife of David, and mother of Absalom and Tamar, 2 Sa. 3. 3. —(3) The mother or grandmother of Asa, king of Judah, 1 Ki. 15. 10.—(4) The father of Achish, king of Gath, 2. 39.—(5) The head of the tribe of Simeon in the days of David, 1 Ch. 27. 16.

Maaseiah, mā-a-sei'ah [work of Jehovah], (1) The son of Ahaz, assassinated, 2 Ch. 27. 7.—(2) A porter of the temple, Ne. 12. 41,42.

Maaziah, mā-a-zī'ah [consolations of Jehovah], a chief of the families of the priests, 1 Ch. 24. 18.

Macedonia, mas-se-dō'ni-a, a large country north-east of Greece, peopled by the descendants of Javan. In the time of the Romans the whole country between Taenarus (Cape Matapan) and the valley of the Danube, was divided into three districts, viz. Illyricum, Achaia, and Macedonia (which included Thessaly, and formed with it one province). Its metropolis was Thessalonica. It was a famous monarchy under Philip and his son Alexander the Great; to visit which Paul was directed by a vision, Ac. 16. 9;—Silas and Timothy preached in it, 18. 5;—churches in, exemplary in their contributions to the poor saints, Ro. 15. 26; 2 Co. 8. 1–5.

Machir, ma'kir [sold], the son of Manasseh, grandson of Joseph, and chief of the Machirites, Ge. 50. 23; Nu. 32. 39;—to him, or rather his seed, Moses gave Gilead, 40.

Machpelah, mak-pē'lah [portion, lot, double cave], the name of the burying-place of the patriarchs, which Abraham bought from Ephron the Hittite, for a burying-place for Sarah, Ge. 23. 9, 17; xix.;—himself buried there, 25. 8, 9;—also Isaac, Rebekah, and Jacob, 49. 29–32. Over this spot a large mosque has been built. In 1862 it was visited by the Prince of Wales and Dean Stanley. The cave itself, however, beneath the mosque has never yet been entered by any traveller.

Madai, măd'ī [middle land], the name of the third son of Japheth, and of the nation (the Medes) that sprang from him, Ge. 10. 2; 2 Ki. 17. 6.

Madmannah, mad-măn'nah [dunghill], a city of Judah, lying toward the coast of Edom southward, Jos. 15. 31; 1 Ch. 2. 49;—was invaded by the Assyrians, Is. 10. 31. It has been identified with *El Minyây*, about 15 miles south-west of Gaza.

Madness, insanity, rage, De. 28. 28; Lu. 6. 11; 2 Pe. 2. 16.

Magdala, măg'da-lah [a tower or greatness], a town on the west of the Sea of Tiberias, either the same with *Dalmanutha*, or near it, Mat. 15. 39, compared with Mar. 8. 10. Now a small village called *Mejdel*, about 3 miles north of Tiberias, containing about twenty wretched hovels.

Magdalene, măg'da-lē'ne, a woman dispossessed of devils by Christ, Lu. 8. 2; Mat. 27. 56. Probably a native of Magdala.

Magi, mā'gī, or wise men from the East, the priest class among the Persians, Je. 39. 3, 13;—their journey to see Jesus, Mat. 2.1, &c.

Magicians, diviners or fortune-tellers, sent for to interpret Pharaoh's dreams, Ge. 41. 8;—oppose Moses, Ex. 7.11,22; 8.7;—could not produce the lice, 18;—of Babylon sent for to find out and interpret the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, Da. 2.2;—Jews forbidden to consult, Le. 19.31; 20.6.

Magistrates, civil rulers, or rulers over particular cities; to be respected, Ex. 22. 28; De. 17.8, &c.; Ac. 23.5;—heathen, to be obeyed by Christians, Ro. 13. 1, 3; Tit. 3.1; 1 Pe. 2. 13;—not a terror to the good, but to the evil, Ro. 13.4; 1 Pe. 2.14.

Magnifical, stately, very great, 1 Ch. 22.5.

Magnificence, worldly grandeur, its vanity, Ec. 2.4, &c.; Ac. 19.27.

————-, of Solomon, 1 Ki. 4. 21, &c.; 10.1, &c.; 2 Ch. 1.14, &c.; 9.9.

Magnify, to make great, as God does his word, Ps. 138. 2;—his mercy, Ge. 19. 19;—Jesus did the law, Is. 42. 21;—God does men, Jos. 3.7; 4.14; 1 Ch. 29.25: 2 Ch. 32.23;—men do God, by proclaiming his greatness, Ps. 34.3; 69.30; Lu. 1.46.

Magog, mā'gog, the second son of Japheth, and a tribe descended from him, Ge. 10. 2; 1 Ch. 1. 5. Generally understood of the Scythians. Scythia = the land of Magog, Eze. 38.2. *See* GOG.

Mahalaleel, ma-hăl'a-leel [praise of God], the son of Cainan, of the race of Seth, Ge. 5.15.

Mahalath, mā'ha-lath [smoothness], (1) The wife of Rehoboam, 2 Ch. 11. 18.—(2) The daughter of Ishmael, whom Esau married, Ge. 28. 9;—called Bashemath, 36.3.

Mahanaim, mā-ha-nā'im [camps], a town east of Jordan, on the north bank of the Jabbok, in the territory of Gad, to the site of which Jacob gave this name, Ge. 32.1,2;—given to the Levites, Jos. 21.38;—here Ish-bosheth fixed his residence during his short reign, 2 Sa. 2.8;—hither David retired from the fury of Absalom, 17.27.

Mahazioth, ma-hăz'ī-oth [vision], a chief of the singers in the temple, 1 Ch. 25.30.

Maher-shalal-hash-baz, mā'her-shăl'al-hăsh'baz [hastening to the spoil], a child so called, to signify a future event, Is. 8. 1, &c.

Mahlah, măh'lah [disease], one of the daughters of Zelophehad, who, with her sisters, received her portion of the Land of Promise, because their father died without male issue, Nu. 26.33; 27.1; Jos. 17.3; 1 Ch. 7.18.

Mahlon, măh'lon [sick], the son of Elimelech and Naomi, who married Ruth, but died without children, Ru. 1.2,5.

Maiden, a woman servant, Ex. 2. 5; Ru. 2. 8,22; Lu. 12.45.

Mail, or coat of mail, a piece of armour for the protection of the body in war, 1 Sa. 17.5.

Maimed, persons who either wanted members of their body, or had lost the use of them;—cured, Mat. 15.30,31.

Maintain, to uphold, to plead, 1 Ki. 8. 45; Ps. 140.12; Tit. 3.8.

Majesty, the infinite greatness of God, 1 Ch. 29.11; Job 37.22; Ps. 93.1; 104.1; 145. 5;—the royal pomp of earthly kings, Es. 1.4; Da. 4.30,36; 5.18,19.

Makkedah, măk-kē'dah or mak'ke-dah [place of shepherds], a city of the tribe of Judah, 12 miles south-west from Jerusalem, Jos. 10.10,17,21,29; 15.41.

Malachi, măl'a-kī [angel of Jehovah], the last in order of the Old Testament prophets, was contemporary with Nehemiah; prophesied about 430 B.C. After him no prophet arose in Israel till the time of John the Baptist, of whose appearing he foretold, Mal. 4.5,6;—referred to by our Lord, Mat. 11.10; 17.10–12. Of the personal history of the prophet nothing is known.

Malchiah, măl-kī'ah [Jehovah's king], the keeper of the prison at Jerusalem, into the miry dungeon of which Jeremiah was cast, Je. 38. 1–6;—several other persons of this name, 1 Ch. 6.40; 9.12; Ezr. 10.25; Ne. 3.11, 14.

Malchiel, măl'ki-el [God's king, *i.e.* appointed by God], a grandson of Asher, 1 Ch. 7.31.

Malchiram, mal-ki'ram, a son of Jeconiah, 1 Ch. 3.18.

Malchishua, măl-kī-shū'ah [king of help], the third son of Saul, who perished in battle with his father and two brothers, 1 Sa. 31.2; 1 Ch. 10.2.

Malchom, măl'kom, or MILCOM, an idol of the Ammonites, said to be the same with Moloch, 1 Ki. 11.33. *See* MOLOCH.

Malchus, măl'kus, a servant of Caiaphas, whose ear Peter cut off, but who was healed by Christ, Jn. 18.10. All the evangelists record the event, but the names of Peter and Malchus are only mentioned by John.

Malefactors, evil-doers, offenders against the law, criminals; two crucified with Christ, Lu. 23.32,33,39;—Christ arraigned as one, Jn. 18.30.

Males, all who were able to travel required to attend at the tabernacle or temple *thrice* a year, namely, at the *passover*, *pentecost*, and *feast of tabernacles*, Ex. 23.17; 34.23; De. 16.16.

Malice, deep-rooted ill-will or violent hatred, forbidden, Ge. 34.7,25; 37.5,18; Pr. 17. 5; 24.17; 26.24; Mar. 6. 17; 1 Co. 5.8; 14.20; Ep. 4.31; Col. 3. 8; Tit. 3. 3; 1 Pe. 2. 1, 16;—may work its own ruin, Ps. 7.15,16; 9.15;

35.8; Pr.5.22; 26.27; Es.7.10;—punishment of, Am.1.11,12; Ob.10–15.

Malice, of Cain to Abel, Ge. 4. 8;—of Esau to Jacob, 27. 41;—of Saul to David, 1 Sa. 19. 10;—of Joab to Abner, 2 Sa. 3. 27;—of Haman to Mordecai, Es. 3. 6;—of the presidents, Da.6.4;—of Herodias, Mar. 6. 19;—of the scribes and Pharisees to Jesus, Mar. 11. 18, &c. In Ja. 1. 21 the word is rendered 'naughtiness.'

Maliciousness, the same as malice, Ro. 1. 29; 1 Pe.2.16.

Malignity, a temper of mind obstinately bad, and delighting in what is evil, Ro. 1. 29.

Mallows, a plant, supposed to be of the bramble kind, with leaves like the lettuce; used for food, Job 30.4.

Malluch, măl'luk [reigning], one who signed the covenant with Nehemiah, Ne.10.4.

Mammon, a Syriac word signifying *riches*, Lu.16.9,11;—personified, Mat.6.24; Lu.16. 13.

Mamre, măm're [fruitfulness], (1) The brother of Aner and Eshcol, was an Amorite, and the friend of Abraham, Ge.14.13.—(2) The country where he dwelt, called by his name, 13.18; 23. 17;—was one of Abraham's favourite places of residence, 18. 1, 10, 14. The cave of Machpelah, now covered by the great *Haram* in Hebron, lay 'before Mamre,' Ge.23.17,19; 25.9.

Man, his primeval dignity, Ge.1.26,27; 2.7; Ps.8.5; Ec.7.29;—his fall, Ge.3.17; 6.5; 8. 21; Ps.14.3; Je.17.9;—universal corruption of his nature, Job 14. 4; Ps. 51. 5; Jn. 3. 6; Ro.3.23; Ga.5. 17; Ep. 2. 1, &c.;—his mortality, Job 7.10; 14.5,7,10,12; Ec.12.7; Ro. 5. 12; 1 Co. 15. 22;—what is best for him in this world, Ec.2.24; 3.12,22; 5.18; 7.1–3, 5, 8; 9. 7;—the great business of his life, 12. 13; Am.4.12; Lu.10.27; Mar. 8. 36; 2 Pe. 1. 10.

——, his frailties, Ps. 39. 5, 11; 62.9; 78. 39; 103.14; 144.4; 146.3; Ro.7.18; 1 Pe.1.24.

——, his dignity restored by Christ, 1 Co. 15. 49; Ep. 5. 25, 27; Phi. 3. 21; Col.3.4, 10; He.2.10; 2 Pe.1.4; 1 Jn.3.2.

Manaen, ma-na'en [comforter], one of the five prophets at Antioch, an early believer and acquaintance of Herod, Ac. 13.1.

Manahethites, ma-năh'eth-ites [rest], of the posterity of Judah, 1 Ch.2.52,54.

Manasseh, ma-năs'seh [forgetfulness], (1) The eldest son of Joseph, Ge. 41. 51;—blessed by his grandfather Jacob, 48.8–14;—his inheritance, Jos.13.29; 17.1;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 7. 14;—the chief men of the half tribe, 5. 23;—conquered by Pul, king of Assyria, 26.—(2) Fourteenth *king of Judah*, succeeds his father Hezekiah, 2 Ki.21.1; 2 Ch.33.1;—he was very wicked and idolatrous, 2–9;—shed much innocent blood, 2 Ki. 21. 16; 24. 4;—was carried to Babylon, 2 Ch. 33. 11;—prayed, was converted and restored, 13;—dies, aged sixty-eight years (B.C. 664), 20; 2 Ki.21.18.

Mandrakes, found by Reuben in the field—uncertain whether they were some kind of pleasant flowers, or citron apples, or a plant usually so called—supposed to remove barrenness, and therefore earnestly sought by Rachel, Ge.30.14–16; Ca.7.13.

Maneh [part, portion], a mina = $\frac{1}{60}$th part of a talent = 100 shekels, or 50 ounces avoirdupois weight, 1 Ki. 10. 17; 2 Ch. 9. 16;—divided into three parts, Eze.45.12.

Manger, the wooden trough in which horses are fed; served for the cradle of Christ, Lu.2.7,12,16.

Manifest, to make apparent, or clearly visible, as God was in the flesh, 1 Ti.3.16;—as Christ did his glory, by his miracles, Jn. 2. 11;—as he will make the counsels of men's hearts, 1 Co.4.5.

Manifold, many in number, great and various, as are the mercies of God, Ne. 9. 19,27;—his works, Ps. 104. 24;—his wisdom, Ep. 3.10;—our sins, Am. 5.12.

Manna [what is it?], the food with which God miraculously fed the Israelites in the wilderness for forty years, and sustained almost *three millions* of men, women, and children!—described, Ex.16.14, 15;—regulations respecting the gathering and preparing of it, 16–21;—a double quantity to be gathered on the sixth day, as none fell on Sabbath, 22–30;—an omer of it preserved, 16. 32;—ceased while encamped at Gilgal, after the first passover in Canaan, Jos.5.10,12;—hidden, promised, Re. 2.17.

Manner, custom, deportment, Ge. 25. 23; 1 Co.15.33; He.10.25.

Manoah, ma-nō'ah [rest], the father of Samson, was of the tribe of Dan, Ju.13.2;—entreated the Lord that the angel who appeared to his wife might come again to instruct them, 8;—his prayer answered, and his interview with the angel, 9–21;—his fears quelled by his wife, 22,23.

Mansions, fixed dwellings, the abodes of the blessed, Jn.14.2.

Man-slaughter, killing a person without malice, as in a sudden quarrel, or by accident;—the law respecting it, Ex.21.18; Nu. 35.22; De.19.4; Jos.20.1.

Man-stealing, laws against it, Ex. 21. 16; De.24.7.

Mantle, a cloak, Ju.4.18; 1 Sa.28.14; 1 Ki. 19.13,19.

Maon, ma'on [a dwelling-place], a city of Judah; here Nabal dwelt, and near which David hid himself, Jos. 15. 55; 1 Sa. 23. 24; 25.2;—identified with *Main*, about 7 miles south-east of Hebron.

Mar, to disfigure, Le. 19. 27;—to spoil or

render useless, 2 Ki.3.19; Je. 13. 7; Mar.2. 22.

Marah, mā'rah [bitterness], a place on the east side of the western gulf of the Red Sea, so named from its bitter waters, Ex. 15.23.

Maralah, măr'a-lah [trembling], a city in the tribe of Zebulun, Jos.19.11;—identified with *M'alâl*, about 4 miles south-west of Nazareth.

Maranatha, măr-an-ā'thah, two Aramaic or Syriac words, meaning *the Lord cometh*, 1 Co.16.22. *See* ANATHEMA.

Marble, a species of limestone, of various colours, which takes a fine polish, provided by David for building the temple, 1 Ch. 29.2;—pillars and pavement of, in Ahasuerus' palace, Es.1.6.

Marches, of the Israelites in the wilderness. *See* JOURNEYS.

Mareshah, ma-rē'shah [place at the top], a city in the tribe of Judah, Jos.15.44;—fortified by Rehoboam, 2 Ch. 11. 8;—native place of Eliezer the prophet, 20.37;—near to it Asa routed the Ethiopians, 14.9.

Mariners, seamen or sailors; the inhabitants of Zidon were, Eze.27.8,9,27,29;—those in the ship with Jonah, Jonah 1.5.

Marishes, or marshes, miry places, Eze. 47.11.

Mark, John surnamed Mark, Ac.12.12;—was the nephew probably of Barnabas, Col. 4.10. His mother was that Mary in whose house the disciples frequently met, and where Peter found them praying, Ac.12.12–16;—accompanies Paul and Barnabas to Antioch, 12. 25;—his conduct disapproved of by Paul, and left by him on his second progress, 15. 37;—accompanied Barnabas, 39. *Gospel of*, describes the *actions* rather than the *discourses* of Christ;—was probably written at Rome and for the Romans.

Markets, the places of selling meat, &c., Mat.11.16; 23.7; Lu.11.43; 20.46.

Marriage, its institution, Ge.2.21;—to be contracted between one man and one woman, Le.18.18; Mal. 2.14,15; Mat.19. 5, 9; Ro.7.2,3; 1 Co.7.2,12,14;—is honourable, He.13.4;—indissoluble, Mat. 19. 6; 1 Co. 6. 16; Ep.5.31;—unlawful ones, Le.18.1, &c.;—with strangers forbidden to the Jews, Ezr.10.1; Ne.13.23;—lawful for all Christians, 1 Co.7.38; 1 Ti.5.14; He.13.4;—when prudent, 1 Ti. 5. 14; 1 Co. 7. 2, 9;—not prudent in time of persecution, 1 Co.7.1,7,26;—between persons of different religions censured, Ge.34.14; De.7.3; Jos.23.12; 2 Ki.8. 18; 2 Co.6.14;—none in heaven, Mat.22.30; Mar.12.25; Lu.20.35;—attended with feasting, Ge. 29. 22; Mat. 22. 3; Jn. 2. 1;—the happiness of a suitable one, Pr.12.4; 18.22; 19. 14; 31. 10, &c.;—the misery of an unsuitable one, 12.4; 19.13; 21.9,19; 25.24; 27. 15;—duties of, *see* HUSBANDS and WIVES.

Marrow, the fat contained in the hollow of bones, Job 21.24;—the secret dispositions, thoughts, and designs of the soul, He.4.12;—the rich blessings of grace, Ps. 63. 5; Is. 25.6.

Mars-Hill, Ac.17.19. *See* AREOPAGUS.

Mart, a market, a place of public traffic, Is. 23.3.

Martha, măr'tha [stirring up, bitter, provoking, a lady], the sister of Lazarus, too much occupied at the entertainment of Jesus, Lu. 10. 38;—her behaviour at the death of her brother, Jn.11. 1, 20;—Jesus sups at her house, 12.2.

Martyrdom, suffering death for attachment to Christ and his gospel; the obligation of submitting to it, rather than renounce Christ, Mat.10. 28, 37; 16. 24; Mar. 8.34; Lu.14.26; Ac.5.40; 9.16; 20.24; 21.13; 1 Co. 4. 12; Phi. 1. 29; 1 Ti. 4. 10; 1 Pe. 4.19; Re.12.11;—will be amply rewarded, Mat. 5. 10; Ro. 8. 17; 2 Ti. 1. 12; 2. 12; 1 Pe. 4.13; Re.2.10; 6.11; 7.14.

————, of Abel, Ge.4.8, with 1 Jn.3. 12;—of Urijah, Je.26.20–23;—the Baptist, Mar. 6. 27;—of Stephen, Ac. 7. 57;—of the apostle James, 12.2;—of the ancients, He. 11.13,36;—of Antipas, Re.2.13.

————, sufferings approaching to it, of the apostles, Ac. 5. 40;—of Paul, 13. 50; 14.19; 16.23; 2 Co.6.4; 11.23, &c.

Marvel, to wonder, Ge.43.33; Ec.5.8; Mat. 8.10,27, &c.

Marvellous, wonderful, Job 5. 9; Ps. 17. 7; Jn.9.30.

Mary, Heb. MIRIAM [exalted], (1) *The mother of Jesus*, a descendant of the royal house of David, Mat. 1. 6–16;—addressed by the angel Gabriel, and conceives by the almighty agency of the Holy Ghost, Lu. 1. 26–35;—her song, 46–55;—married to Joseph, who had previously espoused her, Mat.1.18,19;—brings forth the Saviour in Bethlehem, Lu.2.1–7;—she, with her husband, brought the infant to Jerusalem, to present him to the Lord, 21–24;—she accompanied her husband every year to the passover, 41;—took Jesus with her when he was twelve years old, 42;—attended him to a marriage, Jn.2.1;—inquires for Jesus when he was teaching, Mat.12.46; Mar.3.31; Lu.8.19;—at his crucifixion, and committed to the care of John, Jn.19.25;—with the other disciples after the resurrection of Jesus, Ac.1.14.—(2) *Magdalene*, dispossessed of seven devils, Lu.8.2;—witnessed Christ's crucifixion afar off, Mat.27. 56;—attended his burial, 60,61;—brought spices to embalm his body, Mar.16.1;—the first to see Jesus after his resurrection, Mat. 28. 1, 9; Mar. 16. 1, 9: Jn. 20. 14;—she was not the 'woman in the city which was a sinner,' mentioned in Lu. 7. 37, and the idea that she was of unchaste character

has no foundation.—(3) *The sister of Lazarus*, attends the discourse of Jesus while her sister was busy in preparing to entertain him, Lu. 10. 39;—pours precious ointment on him at the supper in Bethany, Mat. 26. 7; Mar. 14. 3; Jn. 11. 1,2; 12. 3.—(4) *The wife of Cleophas*, the mother of James and Joses, and supposed to be the sister of the Virgin Mary;—stood by the cross, Mar. 15. 40; Jn. 19. 25.—(5) *The mother of John Mark*, Ac. 12. 12.

Mash, or MESHECH, mē'shek [drawn out], the fourth son of Aram, and grandson of Shem, Ge. 10. 23; 1 Ch. 1. 17.

Masons, those who work and build in stone, eminently distinguished in their art in the time of David and Solomon, 2 Sa. 5. 11; 2 Ki. 12. 12; 1 Ch. 22. 2; 2 Ch. 24. 12.

Masters, their duty to instruct their servants as well as their children, Ge. 18. 19; Jos. 24. 15; Ac. 10. 2;—should select those of upright moral character, Ps. 101. 6,7;—not to permit them to labour on the Sabbath, Ex. 20. 10;—to use them with tenderness, Le. 25. 43; 46. 53; De. 24. 14; Job 31. 13; Mat. 8. 5; Lu. 7. 2; Col. 4. 1; Ep. 6. 9;—to pay them duly, Le. 19. 12; De. 24. 15; Je. 22. 13; Mal. 3. 5; Ja. 5. 4;—good masters, Abraham, Ge. 18. 19;—Joshua, Jos. 24. 15;—centurion, Lu. 7. 2, 3.

Matri, ma'tri [son of Jehovah], one of Saul's progenitors, 1 Sa. 10. 21.

Matrix, the womb, Ex. 13. 12, 15; 34. 19; Nu. 3. 12; 18. 15.

Mattan, măt'tan [gift], a priest of Baal, killed before the altar of his false god, 2 Ki. 11. 18; 2 Ch. 23. 17.

Matthan, mat'than [gift], the son of Eleazar, father of Jacob, and grandfather of Joseph the husband of Mary, Mat. 1. 15, 16.

Matthew, măth'thū [God's gift], a native of Galilee, called also Levi, Mar. 2. 14;—a tax-gatherer under the Romans; called to attend Jesus, Mat. 9. 9; Mar. 2. 14; Lu. 5. 27;—makes a feast, and introduces many publicans and sinners to Christ, Mat. 9. 10;—numbered with the apostles, 10. 3; Mar. 3. 18; Lu. 6. 15; Ac. 1. 13. *Gospel of*, probably written about A.D. 61, was principally intended for Palestine; its design was to prove to the Jews that Jesus was the Christ.

Matthias, mat-thī'as [given of the Lord], chosen in the place of Judas Iscariot, Ac. 1. 26.

Mattock, an instrument made of wood, in common use in Egypt, Is. 7. 25;—in 1 Ch. 13. 20 the word so rendered means a ploughshare, in 2 Ch. 34. 6 it properly means district.

Maul, a hammer, Pr. 25. 18.

Mazzaroth, probably means the twelve signs of the zodiac, Job 38. 32.

Meadow, a flat grassy surface, generally flanked by rivers or lakes, Ge. 41. 2, 18; in Job 8. 11 the word is rendered 'flag.'

Measure, (1) To compute its quantity, Ex. 26. 2; Mat. 7. 2; Ga. 1. 13.—(2) Heb. *seâh*, the third part of an ephah, Ge. 18. 6; 1 Sa. 25. 18; 2 Ki. 7. 1, 16;—the Greek equivalent occurs, Mat. 13. 33; Lu. 13. 21.

Meat-offering, rules concerning it, Le. 2. 1; 6. 14; Nu. 15. 1.

Meats, clean and unclean, Le. 11. 1; De. 14. 3, &c.;—to Christians, Ac. 15. 29; Ro. 14. 2, 6, 14, 20; 1 Co. 8. 8, 10; 10. 25; Col. 2. 16; 1 Ti. 4. 3.

Mebunnai, me-bun'nai [building], one of David's mighty men, 2 Sa. 23. 27.

Medad, mē'dad [love], one of the seventy elders chosen by Moses, Nu. 11. 26, 27.

Medan, mē'dan [strife], the third son of Abraham by Keturah, Ge. 25. 2.

Meddle, to provoke, interpose, De. 2. 5, 19; 2 Ki. 14. 10; Pr. 20. 19.

Meddling, with strife, danger of, Pr. 26. 17.

Medeba, med'e-bah [waters of quiet], a city of the tribe of Reuben, situated about 4 miles south-east of Heshbon, Jos. 13. 16;—afterwards it was taken by the Moabites, Is. 15. 2.

Medes, mēēds, the inhabitants of Media, destined to conquer Babylon, 2 Ki. 17. 6; Da. 5. 28, 31; Is. 21. 2.

Media, mē'dï-a [the middle land], the country of the Medes, bounded on the north by part of the Caspian Sea; on the south by Persia, Susiana, and Assyria; on the east by Parthia and Hyrcania; and on the west by Armenia Major;—it was partly into this country that Shalmaneser carried the ten tribes captive, 2 Ki. 17. 6; 18. 11; Is. 13. 17, 18; 21. 2, 3; Je. 25. 25. The Medes and Persians, who were both branches of the great Aryan family of nations, were united under Cyrus into one monarchy, B.C. 558, Es. 1. 3, 14, 18, 19; Da. 6. 8, 12. It is now included under the dominion of the Shah of Persia.

Mediator, (1) A messenger or *internuntius*, as Moses, Ga. 3. 19.—(2) An efficient peacemaker who reconciles parties at variance, 1 Sa. 2. 25; Job 9. 33;—Christ the only one between God and man, 1 Ti. 2. 5; He. 8. 6; 9. 15; 12. 24.

Medicine, what tends to remove or prevent diseases either of body or soul, Pr. 17. 22; Je. 30. 13; 46. 11;—leaves of certain trees to become such, Eze. 47. 12; Re. 22. 2.

Meditation, fixed and deep thought on religious subjects, the duty and benefit of it, Ge. 24. 63; Ps. 1. 2; 4. 4; 77. 12; 107. 43; 119. 15, 78, 97, 148; 143. 5; Pr. 4. 26.

Mediterranean Sea. This name is not found in Scripture, but the sea is frequently referred to. It is spoken of as the 'great sea,' Nu. 34. 6, 7; Jos. 1. 4; Eze. 47. 10, 15, 20;—'sea of the Philistines,' Ex. 23. 31;—'sea

of Joppa,' Ezr.3.7;—'the sea,' Jos.15.4,46;—'hinder sea,' Zec. 14. 8;—'utmost sea,' De.11.24.

Meekness, a mild and winning sweetness of temper, not easily ruffled by ill-treatment, or provoked to resentment;—*is manifested,* by studying not to give just ground of offence to others, Ac.24.16; 1 Co.10.32;—by calmness under provocations, Lu.21.19; Tit. 1. 7;—by a forgiving and pacific disposition, Mat.5.44; Ro.12.18; 2 Ti.2.22;—by docility in receiving, and promptitude in obeying the word of God, Ja.1.21,22;—by resignation to the will of God under trials, 1 Sa.3.18; Ps.39.9; Job 1.21;—is produced by the Holy Spirit, Ga.5.22,23.

————, *excellency and advantages* of: it is observing what God has required, Mat.11.29; Ga.6.1; Ep.4.1,2; 1 Ti.6.11; 2 Ti. 2. 25;—a noble victory over corrupt nature, Pr.16.32; 19.11;—is a characteristic of true wisdom, Ja.3.17;—an ornament to our nature, 1 Pe.3.4;—productive of much happiness both to its possessor, and those about him, Is.29.19; Mat.11.29;—has many promises annexed to it, Ps.22.26; 25.9; 37.11; 147.6; 149.4; Pr.3.34; Is.29.19; 57.15; 66.2; Mat.5.5; 11.29; Col.3.12; Ja.3.13.

————, *to obtain, and to cultivate it,* we ought to consider that it is enjoined by God, Zep.2.3; Col.3.12; 1 Ti.6.11;—attended with many advantages (*see* above);—to guard against the contrary temper of mind, Ep.4.31; Col.3.8,13,14;—earnestly to pray for it, Zep. 2. 3; Mat. 7. 7;—and often to meditate on the examples of it in good men, but especially in Christ. *See* next article.

————, examples: of Abraham to Lot, Ge.13.8;—of Moses, Nu.12.3;—of Micaiah to the prophet Zedekiah, 1 Ki. 22. 24;—of Jeremiah, Je. 26. 14;—of Jesus, Is. 53. 7; Mat.11.29; Jn.18.19, &c.

Megiddo, me-gid'do [place of troops], an ancient royal Canaanitish city at the north-east base of Mount Carmel, Jos.17.11; Ju. 1.27;—near to it Jabin's army was routed by Deborah and Barak, Ju. 5. 19;—here, too, Pharaoh-Necho defeated and mortally wounded good king Josiah, 2 Ki.23.29,30. The plain on the southern border of which it stood is called the 'valley of Megiddo,' 1 Ch.35.22;—Megiddon, Zec.12.11.

Mehetabel, me-hĕt'a-bel [blessed of God], wife of Hadad, a king of Edom, 1 Ch.1.50.

Mehujael, me-hū'ja-el [smitten of God], a grandson of Enoch, Ge.4.18.

Mehuman, me-hū'man [faithful, eunuch], an officer of Ahasuerus, Es.1.10.

Mejarkon, me-jär'kon [the waters of yellowness], a city of Dan, near the brook called the Waters of Jarkon, Jos.19.46.

Mekonah, mĕk'o-nah [a place or base of a pillar], a city of Judah, Ne.11.28.

Melchi, mĕl'ki [my king], an ancestor of Joseph, Lu.3.28.

Melchiah, mel-kī'ah [Jehovah's king], son of Pashur the priest, Ne.11.12; Je.38.1.

Melchizedec, mel-kiz'ze-dek [king of righteousness], King of Salem, and priest of the most high God, blesses Abraham, Ge.14.18;—a type of Jesus, He. 5. 6; 7. 1, 15;—Abraham said to have paid tithes to him, 7.2.

Melech, mē'lek [a king], a descendant of king Saul, 1 Ch.8.35.

Melita, me-lī'tah, now called *Malta,* an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 20 miles long and 12 broad;—on the coast of which Paul was shipwrecked, Ac.28.1, &c. Since 1814 it has been a British dependency. Its population is about 120,000, for the most part Roman Catholics excessively ignorant.

Melody, sweet musical sounds, Am.5.23;—of the *heart* ought to accompany the voice, in praise to God, Ep.5.19.

Melons, herbaceous, climbing plants of the gourd tribe, which produce a fruit the richest and most highly flavoured of all the fleshy fruits;—the Israelites lusted after those of Egypt, Nu.11.5.

Melted, made or become liquid, Ex.16.21; Ju.5.5;—applied to the heart as denoting loss of courage, Jos.5.1;—from distress, Ps. 22.14.

Members, parts of the body, Ps. 139. 16; Mat.5.29; Ja.3.6.

Memorial, that which hands down or preserves the memory of a person or event; as, the names of God, Ex.3.15;—the day of the passover, 12. 14;—the record of a victory, 17.14, &c.

Memory, the power of retaining or recollecting things past, 1 Co.15.2;—memorial, name, report, Pr.10.7; Is.26.14.

Memphis, mĕm'fis (Heb. *Moph,* Ho. 9. 6), a large and celebrated city of Egypt, situated on the west side of the river. Nile, about 20 miles south of Cairo, and on the south-west of which stand the renowned *pyramids.* It was the capital of the Pharaohs, who reigned in Lower Egypt in the time of the patriarchs who sojourned there. It is said to have had a circumference of about 19 miles. But its glory has long ago departed. Under the name of *Noph* it is prophesied of, Je.46.19; Is.19.13; Eze.30.16. Its site is now marked by the insignificant village of *Mitraheny.*

Menahem, mĕn'a-hem [comforter], the son of Gadi, cut off Shallum, and seized the crown of Israel, 2 Ki. 15. 14;—laid waste Tiphsah for refusing to acknowledge him king; purchased, at 1000 talents of silver, the friendship of the King of Assyria, 19;—reigned ten years, and dies, 17.21,22.

Menstruous, monthly flux, or what is defiled by it, Is.30.22; La.1.17; Eze.18.6

Meonothai, me-on'o-thī, a son of Othniel, 1 Ch.4.14.

Mephaath, mĕf'a-ath [splendour], a city of Reuben, east of Nebo, and 6 miles south-west of Medeba, Jos.13.18; 21.37.

Mephibosheth, me-fib'o-sheth [utterance, or fame of Baal], (1) A son of king Saul by Rizpah, 2 Sa.21.8,9.—(2) The son of Jonathan, received by David, 2 Sa.9.6;—falsely accused by Ziba, 16.1;—excuses himself, 19.24.

Merab, mē'rab [increase, growth], the elder of the two daughters of Saul, who promised her in marriage to David, but gave her to another, 1 Sa.14.49; 18.17,19.

Meraioth, me-rī'oth [rebellions], (1) A son of Ahitub, Ne.11.11; 12.15.—(2) A son of Zerahiah, 1 Ch.6.6.

Merari, mĕr'a-ri [bitter], the third son of Levi, 1 Ch.6.1,16; Ge.46.11.

Merathaim, mĕr-a-thā'im [the land of double captivity], a poetical name for Chaldea, Je.50.21; Eze.23.23.

Merchandise, trade, commerce, De.21.14; Mat.22.5; 2 Pe.2.3; Re.18.11.

Merchants, those of Midian, and other parts of Arabia, were the most ancient, Ge.37.28;—those of Nineveh and Jerusalem, numerous and wealthy, Na.3.16; Eze. 17.4.

Mercurius, mer-kū'rï-us, or MERCURY, one of the fabulous heathen gods, Ac. 14. 12; —the god of merchandise.

Mercy, clemency, affectionate pity, Ge.24. 27; Pr.14.21; Je.6.23; Ho.4.1.

——— OF GOD, his compassion to the miserable, Ex. 20.6; 34. 6; 2 Sa.24.14; Ps. 57.10; 86.5; 100.5; 103.8; 119.64; Is.1.18; 1 Pe.1.3;—it is *tender*, Ps.25.6; 40.11; 79.8; 103.4;—*rich*, Ep.2.4;—*abundant*, 1 Pe.1.3; —*free*, Ex.33.19; Ro.9.18; Tit.3.5;—*manifold*, Ne.9.27; La.3.32;—*filling the earth*, Ps. 119. 64; 145. 9;—*everlasting*, Ps. 100.5; 103. 17; 138. 8. Character of parties towards whom it is exercised, 1 Ki.8.23; Ps. 103.17; Pr.28.13; Is.49.13; 54.7; 55.7; Je.3. 12; Joel 2.13.

———, the duty of man, Pr.3.3; Zec.7.9; Lu.6.36; 10.30, &c.; Ro.12.8; Col.3.12; Ja. 3.17;—the reward of it, Ps.37.26; 112.4,&c.; Pr.3.3,4; 11.17; 16.6; 21.21; Is.58.6; Mat. 5.7; Lu.6.35; Ja.2.13.

Mercy-seat, or *Propitiatory*, the covering or lid of the ark of the covenant, or holy chest, which contained the tables of the law, and over which the cherubim were placed, and the Shekinah resided; and from which God mercifully spake to his people, Ex.25.17,20,22; 26.34; 37.6; Le.16. 13; 1 Ch.28.11. The holy of holies called 'the place (more correctly 'the house') of the mercy-seat,' 1 Ch.28.11.

Meribah, me-ri'bah [chiding], (1) A place where the people of Israel murmured, on the west gulf of the Red Sea, Ex.17.1–7. (2) Another fountain having a similar history in the desert of Zin near Kadesh, Nu. 20.13,34; 27.14; De.32.51; Ps.95.8.

Meribbaal, me-rib'bā-al [contender against Baal], son of Jonathan; also called Mephibosheth, 1 Ch.8.34.

Merodach, me-rō'dak, an idol of the Babylonians, probably the planet Mars, Je.50.2.

Merodach-Baladan, or BERODACH-BALADAN, the son of Baladan, king of Babylon, sent to congratulate Hezekiah on his recovery, 2 Ki.20.12; Is.39.1.

Merom, mē'rom [heights], a marshy lake through which Jordan flows. It lies near Mount Hermon;—near it Jabin and other kings met to fight Joshua, Jos. 11. 5. It is now called *El-Hûleh*.

Meronothite, me-ron'o-thite, (1) A native of some place called Meroneth, 1 Ch.27.30. —(2) A repairer of the walls of Jerusalem, Ne.3.7.

Meroz, mē'roz [secret], a city or place near the brook Kishon, whose inhabitants refused to assist their brethren in their contest with Sisera, Ju.5.23.

Mesha, mē'shah [retreat], (1) The King of the Moabites, tributary to the King of Israel, 2 Ki.3.4;—revolted, 5;—overcome in war, and in rage sacrificed his eldest son, 24–27. The 'Moabite stone,' discovered in 1868 amid the ruins of *Dhibân* (the ancient Dibon), in the heart of the old country of Moab, contained an inscription which was found to be a record of the exploits of Mesha, in singular harmony with the Biblical records of that period. This stone, of black basalt, was erected B.C. 896, in the second year of the reign of Ahaziah king of Israel, the very year of Elijah's translation. During all these ages it had stood unchanged till the period of its discovery. It was afterwards broken into fragments by the Bedouins, but impressions of the inscription had been previously obtained, so that with the aid of what is found on the fragments it may be regarded as complete. It is the only extant specimen of Moabite literature.—(2) A place in the possession of the Jokhanites in south-eastern Arabia, Ge.10.30.

Meshach, mē'shak [ram], the sun-god of the Chaldeans, the name given to Mishael, one of the Hebrew youths who were Daniel's companions, Da.1.7.

Meshech, mē'shek [drawing out, possession], the sixth son of Japheth, Ge. 10. 2; Ps.120.5.

Meshelemiah, mĕsh-el-e-mī'ah [whom Jehovah treats as a friend], the father of Zechariah, one of the porters of the tabernacle of the congregation, 1 Ch.9.21;—called Shelemiah, 26.14;—Shallum, 9.18.

Meshullam, me-shul'lam [friend, *i.e.* of

God], one who returned from the Babylonish captivity, Ne.3.4,30; 10.20. There are about twenty different persons of this name mentioned in Scripture.

Mesopotamia, měs-o-po-tā'mi-a [middle of rivers], Heb. *Aram-naharaim* [Aram of the two rivers], a province situated between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, called by the Hebrews *Padan-aram*, Ge. 28.2. This region, Syria or Aram, 'between the two rivers,' is nearly 700 miles long, and from 50 to 250 broad. Here Abraham, Nahor, Sarah, Rebekah, Leah, Rachel, and all the children of Jacob, save Benjamin, were born, Ge.11.31; xxix.xxx.; Ne.9.7; Ac.7.2;—from it came Balaam to curse Israel, De.23.4;—persons from it were present at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost, Ac.2.9. It is now under Persian rule.

Mess, a share of meat at table, Ge.43.34.

Message, an errand,—an awful one to Eglon, Ju.3.20;—the revelation of God's will so called, 1 Jn.1.5.

Messenger, 1 Sa.11.7; 2 Ch.36.2;—the spies so called, Jos.6.17;—minister of the gospel, 2 Co. 8. 23;—Christ the Messenger of the Covenant, Mal.3.1.

Messiah [anointed], a Hebrew word of the same import with *Christ* in Greek;—prophecies relating to him, and the glories of his reign, Is.2.2; 9.6, &c.; 11.1, &c.; xii.; 32. 1, &c.; Je.23.5; 33.15; Eze.34.23; Da.2.44; 7.27; Am.9.11; Mi.4.1; 5.2, &c.; Zec.3.8; 6. 12; 9.9; Mal.3.1;—to be cut off, Da.9.26; —mourning for him, Zec.12.10;—expected by the Jews at the time of our Saviour, Mar.15.43; Lu.2.38; Jn.4.25; 10.24; 11.27. *See* PROPHECIES, CHRIST, JESUS.

Mete, measure, Ex. 16.18; Ps.60.6; 108.7; Mat.7.2; Mar.4.24; Lu.6.38.

Metheg-Ammah, mē'theg-ăm'mah [the bridle of Ammah, *i.e.* of the mother city], was either Gath, or some other city near it;—it was taken from the Philistines by David, 2 Sa.8.1.

Methuselah, me-thū'se-lah [man of arms], the son of Enoch, Ge.5.21;—father of Lamech, 25;—died at the age of 969 years, and was the oldest of whom we read, 27;—was contemporary with Adam 243 years, and with Noah 600 years;—the flood commenced that very year in which he died, A.M. 1656.

Meunim, me-eū'nim [dwelling-places], one of the order of Nethinims, Ne.7.52.

Miamin, mi-a'min [the right hand], a returned captive, Ezr.10.25; Ne.12.5.

Micah, mī'kah [who is as Jehovah?], (1) One of the minor prophets, who began to utter his predictions about 750 years before Christ, Mi.1.1;—he continued prophesying about fifty years, from the commencement of the reign of Jotham to the close of that of Hezekiah, Je.26.18.—(2) An Ephraimite, the son of a rich and superstitious widow, Ju.17.1, &c.;—robbed of his gods by the Danites, 28.18.

Micaiah, mī-kai'ah [who is as Jehovah?], (1) A prophet of the Lord in the days of Ahab, who hated him for his faithfulness, 1 Ki.22.8;—foretells the death of Ahab, and the defeat of Israel, 17–28.—(2) The mother of Abijah, 2 Ch. 13. 2;—the son of Gemariah, who informed the princes of Judah that Baruch had read to the people Jeremiah's prophecies, Je.34.11.

Michael, mī'ka-el [who is like God?], an archangel, or the chief of the angelic princes, Da. 10. 13; 12. 1;—his contention with the devil, Jude 9; — fights against the dragon, Re.12.7.

Michal, mī'kal [who is as God?], the youngest daughter of Saul, married to David, 1 Sa. 18. 20;—saves his life by a stratagem, 19. 12;—given to Phalti, 25. 44;—brought back to David, 2 Sa. 3 13;—despises him for dancing before the ark, 6.16,20.

Michmash, mik'mash [something hidden], a city of Benjamin, near to which Jonathan and his armour-bearer began a noted defeat of the Philistines, 1 Sa.13.5; 14.1, &c.; —it was rebuilt after the captivity, Ne.11. 31. The insignificant modern village of *Mŭkhmas*, about 7 miles north of Jerusalem, occupies its site.

Michmethah, mik'me-thah [hiding-place], a town on the north border of Ephraim, Jos.16.6; 17.7.

Middlemost, in the midst, Eze.42.5.

Midian, mid'ĭ-an [strife], the fourth son of Abraham by Keturah, Ge. 25. 2;—he was the father of the Midianites, 37. 28;—he gave name to the land of Midian (Madian, Ac.7.29), into which Moses fled, and where Jethro, his father-in-law, resided, Ex.2.15, 16; 18.1;—'curtains of,' Hab.3.7.

Midianites, descendants of Midian, settled on the borders of Moab and Edom, Ge.36. 35;—to a company of, Joseph was sold, 27. 25;—joined with Moab in inciting Balaam to curse Israel, Nu.22.4–7;—to be vexed for enticing the Israelites to the worship of Baal-peor, 25. 17; — defeated, 31. 1;—offering after the victory over them, 48;—oppress the Israelites, Ju.6.1;—conquered by Gideon, 7.16; 8.17,28.

Midnight, Ex.11.4; 12.29; Mat.25.6.

Midwives, their laudable behaviour in Egypt, Ex.1.15;—God's kindness to them, 20,21.

Migdal-El, mig'dăl-el [the tower of God], one of the 'fenced cities' of Naphtali, Jos. 19.38.

Migdal-Gad, mig'dăl-găd [tower of Gad], a town of Judah in the plain of Philistia, about 2 miles east of Ascalon, Jos.15.37.

Migdol, mig'dol [a tower], (1) A place on the west coast of the Red Sea, near to

which the Hebrews encamped before they passed through it, Ex. 14.2; Nu.33.7,8.—(2) A city in the north-east border of Lower Egypt, where a colony of Jews settled after the destruction of Jerusalem, Je.44.1; 46.14.

Mightily, powerfully, De.6.3; Ac.18.28; 19.20; Col.1.29.

Mighty Men, Heb. *Gibborim*, David's body-guard, composed originally of the 600 men who joined him in his exile. They were formed into three divisions of 200 each, and thirty bands of twenty each. The captains of the twenties formed 'the thirty,' and of the two hundreds 'the three;' and the captain of the whole guard was called 'the captain of the mighty men,' a post held by Abishai the son of Zeruiah, 2 Sa. 23.8–39; 1 Ch.11.11–47.

Milcah, mil'kah [a queen], (1) Daughter of Haran and Nahor's wife, Ge.11.29; 22.20.—(2) One of Zelophehad's daughters, Nu. 26.33.

Milcom, mil'kom. *See* MOLECH.

Mildew, a destructive dew, which spots and corrodes plants, De. 28. 22; Am. 4. 9; Hag.2.17.

Mile, the Roman mile = a thousand paces, or 1618 yards, thus 142 yards less than our mile, Mat.5.41.

Miletum, mi-lē'tum, a place where Paul left Trophimus sick, 2 Ti. 4. 20;—probably the same as Miletus.

Miletus, mi-lē'tus, a seaport city in Asia Minor, and about 40 miles south of Ephesus;—Paul's arrival at, and address to the elders of Ephesus, Ac. 20. 15–17. It originally stood on the coast; but now, by reason of the silting up of the Meander, it is 10 miles inland. The ruins of the city bear the name of *Melas* among the Turks.

Milk, the land of Canaan flowed with, or was rich in pasture, Jos.5.6;—*figuratively*, the elementary or most simple parts of instruction, 1 Co.3.2; He. 5. 12;—that which is *sincere*, is pure and unadulterated truth, 1 Pe.2.2.

Millennium, the thousand years during which Christ shall reign gloriously in his church, Re.20.1–8.

Millet, a coarse grain given to cattle, but seldom used by men, except in times of great scarcity, Eze.4.9.

Million, ten hundred thousand, Ge.24.60.

Millo, mil'lo [fulness], (1) A noted person, whose family assisted the Shechemites in making Abimelech king, Ju. 9. 6.—(2) A place where king Joash was murdered, 2 Ki.12.20.—(3) The name of a part of the citadel of Jerusalem, probably the rampart, 2 Sa.5.9; 1 Ch.11.8; 1 Ki.9.15, 24; 11. 27. In the Heb. the definite article is always prefixed to it—'*the* Millo.'

Mills, MILLSTONES, were anciently small, about the size of a common grindstone, and easily turned by the hand; and in which corn was ground by women and slaves, De.24.6; Ju. 16.21; Is.47.2; Je.25. 10; Mat.24.41.

Mincing, walking with proud and affected gait, Is.3.16.

Mind, a *carnal*, or fleshly and unrenewed, Ro.8.6, 7; Col. 2. 18;—a *spiritual*, or renewed and heavenly, Ro.8.6;—a *double*, or deceitful and inconstant, Ja.1.8;—a *reprobate*, one given up of God, Ro.1.28.

Mingled, mixed, Ex.9.24; Mat.27.34; Mar. 15.23; Re.8.7.

Miniamin, min-ni'a-min [right hand], one of the high-priests, Ne.12.17,41.

Minister, (1) A servant; Christ so called, Ro.15.8; He.8.2.—(2) Angels, Ps.104.4.—(3) Those who preach the gospel, and dispense the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper, 1 Co.3.5.—(4) Magistrates, Ro.13.4,6.

Ministers, of the gospel of Christ, are styled *pastors*, Ep. 4. 11;—*teachers*, 1 Co. 12. 28;—*labourers*, Mat. 9. 38; 1 Co. 3. 9;—*workers*, 2 Co.6.1;—*stewards*, 1 Co.4. 1, 2; 1 Pe.4.10;—*watchmen*, Is.52.8; Ep.6.18;—*bishops* or overseers, 1 Ti. 3. 1; Tit. 1. 7;—*rulers*, 1 Ti. 5. 17;—*preachers*, 2. 7; 2 Ti.1. 11;—*elders* or presbyters, Tit.1.5; 1 Pe. 5. 1;—*servants*, 2 Ti.2.24; 2 Pe.1.1;—*angels*, signifying messengers or persons sent, Re. 2.1,8,12,18; 3.1,7,14.

————, the qualifications which they ought to possess, 1 Ti.3.1–8; Tit. 1. 6–9;—holy and pure, Le.21.6; Is.52.11; 1 Ti.3.9;—patient, 2 Co.6.4; 2 Ti.2.24;—humble, Ac. 20.19;—disinterested, 2 Co.12.14; 1 Th.2.6;—affectionate, Phi.1.7; 1 Th.2.8,11.

————, in what light to be considered, 1 Co.4.1; 2 Co. 5. 20; 6. 1;—to have a regular call from Christ and his church, Jn.10. 1; Ac.1.15–26; 14.23; 26.16; 1 Ti. 4. 14; Tit. 1.5; He.5.4.

————, *their duty:* diligent in studying, preaching, &c., Ro. 12. 7; 1 Co. 9. 16; Phi.1.20; Col.4.4; 1 Ti.4.6,13; 5.17; 2 Pe.1. 12;—strive to edify, Je.3.15; Jn.21.15–17; Ac. 20. 28; 2 Co. 12. 19; 1 Pe. 5. 2;—preach with boldness, Is. 58. 1; Eze.2.6; Mat. 10. 27,28; Ac.4.19,31; 5.29; Ep.6.19;—without reserve, Ac.5.20; 20. 20, 27; Ro. 15. 19;—in purity, 2 Co.2.17; 4.2; 2 Ti.2.15; Tit.1.9;—much in prayer, Ac.6.4; Ep.1.15–20; 3.14–19;—reprove, if necessary, 1 Th.2.2; 1 Ti. 5.20; 2 Ti.4.2; Tit. 1. 13; 2.15;—guard men from sin, 1 Co.4.2; 1 Th.2.11; 1 Ti.4.6; He. 13.17;—set good examples, Mat.23.3; Ro. 2.21; 2 Co.6.4; 1 Th.2.10; 2 Th.3.7; 1 Ti. 6. 11; Tit.2. 7; 1 Pe. 5. 3;—peaceable and patient, 1 Co. 9. 19; 2 Co.6.3; 1 Ti.3.3; 2 Ti.2. 24; Tit.1.7;—not worldly-minded, 1 Co.10. 33; 1 Ti.3.3; 2 Ti.2.4; Tit. 1. 7; 1 Pe. 5. 2;—how to behave to those who oppose them,

Mat.10.14; Lu.9.5; 10.11; Ac.18.6; Ga.6.1; 2 Ti.2.25.

Ministers, ought to be treated with respect, Mat.10.40; Lu.10.16; Jn.13.20; 1 Co. 16.10,16; Phi.2.29; 1 Th. 4. 8; 5. 12; 1 Ti. 5. 17; He. 13. 7, 17;—entitled to a maintenance, Mat. 10. 10; Lu. 10. 7; 1 Co. 9. 7; Ga. 6. 6; 1 Th. 2. 6; 2 Th. 3. 9; 1 Ti. 5. 18; 2 Ti. 2. 6;—to be much prayed for, Ep. 6. 18, 19; Col. 4. 3; 1 Th. 5. 25; 2 Th. 3. 1.

Ministration, (1) The period of continuance in office, Lu. 1. 23.—(2) Distribution of alms, Ac. 6. 1; 2 Co. 9. 13.—(3) 'Ministration of death;' 'of the Spirit,' 2 Co. 3. 7, 8.

Minni, min'ni [division], supposed to be a contraction for Armenia, Je. 51. 27.

Minnith, min'nith [allotment], a town of the Ammonites, a few miles east of Heshbon, Ju. 11. 33;—famed for its fine wheat, Eze. 27. 17.

Minstrel, a musician or piper, 2 Ki. 3. 15; Mat. 9. 23.

Mint, a well-known garden herb, of which the Pharisees paid tithes, though not required by the law, Mat. 23. 23. The law required tithes only of the produce of the field, De. 14. 22.

Miracles, wonderful effects, above human or natural power, performed in attestation of divine truth, and therefore the proper evidence of a divine mission, Ex. 4. 2; Jos. 2. 10; 5. 1; 1 Ki. 18. 24; Jn. 5. 36; 10. 25; Ac. 16. 25;—the *reality* of those wrought by Christ, and by prophets and apostles, proved by their *number* and *variety;*—their being performed *publicly*, and not in a corner;—before *enemies* as well as friends;—*instantaneously*, and not by slow degrees;—*independent* of all second causes;—were such as *all men could examine* and judge of; and all served *an important end*, worthy of a divine author, viz. to establish divine truth. For the illustration of these, see the following articles.

————, wrought by *Moses* and *Aaron;* their rod became a serpent, and swallowed the rods of the magicians, Ex. 7. 10, 12;—turned the waters of the Nile into blood, 20;—covered the land of Egypt with frogs, 8. 6;—caused the dust of the land to become lice, 17;—brought grievous swarms of flies, 24;—a murrain, or death of cattle, 9. 3;—boils and blains on man and beast, 10;—grievous thunder, lightning, and hail, 23;—locusts over the land, 10. 12;—palpable and awful darkness, 21;—divided the Red Sea, 14. 21;—sweetened the bitter waters of Marah, 15. 25;—brought water for all the congregation out of the rock at Rephidim, 17. 6;—obtained victory for Israel over Amalek, by holding up Moses' hand, with the rod of God, 9–13, &c.

————, in feeding the Israelites by manna. *See* MANNA.

Miracles, by *Joshua;* when Jordan overflowed its banks, it parted, and allowed the Israelites to pass over dry, Jos. 3. 14–17;—the walls of Jericho fell down flat, when he taught the Israelites to shout, 6. 8–21;—at his word the sun and moon stood still, 10. 12.

————, wrought by *Elijah;* caused the widow of Zarephath's barrel of meal not to waste, 1 Ki. 17. 14–16;—raised to life the widow's son, 21–23;—obtained fire from heaven to consume the sacrifice, 18. 30–38;—obtained rain, after a long drought of three years and a half, 41–45;—twice brought fire from heaven, which consumed each time a captain and fifty men of Ahaziah, 2 Ki. 1. 10, 12;—divided Jordan, 2. 8.

————, wrought by *Elisha;* divided Jordan, 2 Ki. 2. 14;—healed the waters at Jericho, 21. 22;—obtained a large supply of water, 3. 16–20;—multiplied the widow's oil, 4. 3–6;—raised to life the son of the Shunammite, 32–35;—prevented the fatal effects of poison, 40, 41;—fed a hundred men with a few loaves, 42–44;—cured Naaman's leprosy, 5. 10, 14;—inflicted the leprosy on Gehazi, for his sin, 27;—caused iron to swim, 6. 6;—smote the army of the king of Syria with blindness, 18;—man revived by touching Elisha's bones, 2 Ki. 13. 21.

————, *Daniel*, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, were cast into a burning fiery furnace, but unhurt, Da. 3. 19–26;—Daniel cast into a den of lions, was preserved, 6. 10–24.

————, *Jonah* fled from God's command; was cast into the sea, and was preserved three days and three nights; and was restored, and obliged to perform his commission, Jonah 1. 1–10; 2. 1–4.

————, performed by *Christ;*—turned water into wine, Jn. 2. 7;—healed a nobleman's son at Capernaum, 4. 50;—passed unseen through the multitude, Lu. 4. 30;—gives a miraculous draught of fishes, 5. 4;—cured a demoniac, Mar. 1. 25; Lu. 4. 33;—healed Peter's wife's mother, Mat. 8. 15; Mar. 1. 29; Lu. 4. 38;—cured multitudes, Mat. 4. 24; Mar. 1. 34;—cleansed a leper, Mat. 8. 3; Mar. 1. 40; Lu. 5. 12;—healed the paralytic let down in a bed, Mat. 9. 6; Mar. 2. 3; Lu. 5. 18;—the impotent man at Bethesda, Jn. 5. 5–9;—the withered hand, on the Sabbath, Mat. 12. 10; Mar. 3. 1; Lu. 6. 6;—cured a great number, Mar. 3. 10; Lu. 6. 17;—the centurion's servant, Mat. 8. 5; Lu. 7. 1;—raised to life the widow's son at Nain, Lu. 7. 7–15;—healed a demoniac, Mat. 9. 32; Lu. 11. 14;—stilled the tempest, Mat. 8. 24; Mar. 4. 37; Lu. 8. 23;—cast out a legion of devils, Mat. 8. 28; Mar. 5. 2; Lu. 8. 26;—healed a woman of a bloody issue, Mat. 9.

20; Mar.5.25; Lu.8.43;—raised the daughter of Jairus, Mat.9.18; Mar.5.22; Lu.8.41; —gave sight to two blind men, Mat.9.27; —cured a dumb demoniac, 32; Lu.11.14;—gave power to the apostles to heal, Mat. 10.1; Mar.3.15; 6.7; Lu.9.1;—healed many, Mat. 14. 14; Lu. 9. 11;—fed five thousand with five loaves and two fishes, Mat.14.17; Mar.6.35; Lu.9.12; Jn.6.5;—walked on the sea, Mat. 14. 26; Mar. 6. 48;—healed the daughter of the Syro-Phenician woman, Mat.15.22; Mar.7.24;—one who was deaf and dumb, Mar.7.32;—healed multitudes, Mat. 15. 30;—fed four thousand with seven loaves and a few fishes, 34; Mar. 8. 5;—cured a blind man, Mar.8.22;—a deaf and dumb demoniac, Mat.17.14; Mar.9.14; Lu. 9. 37;—causes a fish to bring the tribute money, Mat.17.27;—gives sight to a man born blind, Jn. 9. 6, 7;—healed a woman who had been diseased eighteen years, Lu.13.11;—cured the dropsy on the Sabbath, 14.2;—cleansed ten lepers, 17.12;—raised Lazarus from the grave, Jn.11.44; —cured blind Bartimeus, Mat.20.34; Mar. 10.52; Lu.18.42;—withered the barren fig-tree, Mat.21.19; Mar.11.13;—restored the ear of Malchus, Lu.22.51;—caused a miraculous draught of fishes after his resurrection, Jn.21.6.

Miracles, wrought by the *Apostles* in the name of Christ;—Peter healed a lame man, Ac.3.6;—many signs and wonders wrought by the apostles, 5. 2;—the Holy Ghost communicated by Peter and John, 8.14–17; —Eneas made whole, 9. 34;—Dorcas restored to life, 40;—Paul heals a cripple at Lystra, 14.8–10;—casteth out a spirit of divination from a damsel, 16.16;—the Holy Ghost given by the imposition of hands, 19.6;—restored Eutychus to life, 20.10–12; —healed the father of Publius, and many others, 28.8,9.

————, pretensions to them in proof of idolatry not to be regarded, De.13.1;—delusive ones foretold, Mat.24.24; 2 Th.2. 9; Re.13.13; 16.14; 19.20.

Miriam, mir'ĭ-am [bitterness], the same name as Mary in the N. T., the sister of Moses and Aaron, leads the song after the passage through the Red Sea, Ex.15.20;—her punishment for complaining of Moses, Nu. 12. 14;—her death at Kadesh-barnea in the first month of the fortieth year after the exodus, 20.1.

Mirth, unseasonable, reproved, Pr.14.13; 25. 20; Ec.2.2; 7. 2;—sometimes allowable, 3.4.

Miscarrying, abortive, Ho.9.14.

Mischief, hurt or injury, falls upon the contrivers of it, Ps. 7. 14; 9. 15; 52. 1; 57. 6; 64.8; Pr.4.16; 26.27; Ec.10.8; Is.33.1.

————, or violence, complained of and censured, Ps. 140. 1, &c.; Pr. 10. 23; 14. 17; 21.10.

Miserable, unhappy, Job 16.2; 1 Co.15.19; Re.3.17.

Mishael, mi-shā'el [entreaty], (1) One of the sons of Uzziel the uncle of Moses, Ex. 6.22.—(2) One of Daniel's companions, Da. 1.6.—(3) One that stood by Ezra, Ne.8.4.

Misrephoth-Maim, mis're-foth-mā'im [burnings of water], a place on the sea-coast, a few miles north of Sidon;—to this place Joshua pursued the Canaanites who had arrayed themselves against him, Jos. 11.8.

Mist, a moist and dusky vapour, Ge.2.6;—blindness, Ac.13.11;—inextricable gloom, 2 Pe.2.17.

Mite (Gr. *lepton*), a small copper coin equal in value to about $\frac{1}{16}$th of a penny, Mar.12. 42; Lu.12.59; 21.2.

Mithredath, mith're-dath, (1) An officer of Cyrus, Ezr.1.8. In Ezr. 7. 21, and Da. 3. 23, this word is rendered 'treasurer.'—(2) One who opposed the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, Ezr.4.7.

Mitre, a kind of turban or crown for the high-priest, Ex.28.36; 39.30.

Mitylene, mit-ĭ-lē'ne, the chief city of the island of Lesbos, in the Ægean Sea;—through it Paul passed in his way from Corinth to Judea, Ac.20.14. The modern town is called *Mitylen*.

Mixed, joined, Ex.12.38; Ne.13.3; Ho.7.1; He.4.2.

Mixtures, in seed and cattle to be avoided, De.22.9, &c.

Mizpeh, miz'peh [a watch-tower], (1) A city of the tribe of Judah, situated in the plain of Philistia, Jos. 15. 38.—(2) A city of Benjamin, Jos. 18. 26;—here Saul was elected king, 1 Sa.10.17–21;—Gedaliah was assassinated, 2 Ki. 25. 23,25; Je.40.6–15.—(3) On Mount Gilead, named by Laban, Ge.31.23,25,48,52;—here Jephthah resided, Ju. 11. 11.—(4) Mizpeh of Moab, where the king lived to whom David committed the care of his parents, 1 Sa.22.3.—(5) The land of Mizpeh, Jos.11.3.—(6) The valley of Mizpeh, Jos.11.3,8. This is probably the country of Cœle-Syria.

Mizraim, miz-ra'im [distress, straitness], (1) The son of Ham, Ge.10.6,13.—(2) The name by which Egypt is generally designated in the Hebrew Scriptures. It is a word in the dual number signifying the *two Misr*, *i.e.* the Upper and the Lower *Misr*, the name by which Egypt is still spoken of by the Arabs. In Is.11.11 the name denotes Lower Egypt as distinguished from Pathros or Upper Egypt.

Mnason, nā'son, an aged disciple of Christ, a native of Cyprus, Ac.21.16.

Moab, mō'ab [of the father], (1) The son of Lot by his eldest daughter, and the father of the Moabites, Ge.19.37.—(2) An ancient kingdom, eastward of the Dead Sea, and

south-east of Judea, the inhabitants of which are called Moabites. *See* MOABITES.

Moabites, mō'ab-ites, not to be received into the congregation of Israel, De.23.3;—conquered by David, 2 Sa.8.2;—rebel after the death of Ahab, 2 Ki.1.1;—defeated, 3. 24;—the king sacrifices his son, 27;—their desolation foretold, Is.15.1, &c.; 16.1; Je. 48.1; Eze.25.8; Am.2.1; Zep.2.8;—to be restored, Je.48.47.

Mob, at Thessalonica, raised against Paul by the Jews, Ac.17.5;—at Ephesus, 19.25-41;—metaphorically represented, Ps.65.7.

Mocking, at others censured, Job 13.9; Ps. 35.16; Pr. 17. 5; 30. 17;—of Ishmael at the birth of Isaac, Ge.21.9;—of young men at Elisha, 2 Ki. 2. 23;—of Sanballat and Tobiah, Ne. 2. 19; 4. 1-3;—of Herod and his men of war at Christ, Lu.23.11;—of the Roman soldiers, 36;—of the Jews at the apostles, Ac. 2. 13;—of the Athenians at Paul's preaching, 17.32.

Moderation, calmness of mind, temperance, equanimity, enjoined, 1 Co.7.29,31; Phi.4.5.

Modesty, humble and chaste deportment, enjoined, Ep.5.3,4; 1 Ti.2.9.

Moisture, sap, wetness, Ps.32.4; Lu.8.6.

Moladah, mol'a-dah [birth, lineage], a city in the extreme south of Judah, afterwards given to Simeon, Jos.15.26; 19.2; 1 Ch.4.28.

Mole, Is. 2. 20, a well-known animal that burrows in the earth. The word so rendered in Le. 11. 30 means properly the chameleon;—that rendered 'weasel' in 29 is properly the mole.

Molech, mō'lek [king], the national god of the Ammonites. It was made hollow and a fire was kindled within it, and when the arms were red-hot the victims were cast into them and immediately consumed. Children not to be sacrificed to him, Le. 18.21; 20.2;—some of them were, 2 Ki.16. 3; 21. 3, 6; Je. 32. 35; Eze. 20. 31;—called Milcom, 1 Ki.11.5;—Moloch, Ac.7.43.

Mollified, softened, Is.1.6.

Molten, melted, Ex.32.4; 1 Ki.7.16; Job 28. 2; Mi.1.4.

Moment, the shortest space of time, Ps.30. 5; Lu.4.5; 1 Co.15.52.

Money, traded with anciently by *weight*, not coined;—Abraham weighed 400 shekels of silver as the price of his burying-place, Ge. 23. 15, 16;—Joseph was sold for 20 shekels of silver, 37. 28;—coined, used in the time of Christ, Mat.22.19,20.

———, usefulness of, Ec. 7. 12; 10. 19;—danger from the love of it, 1 Ti.6.10.

Money-changers, persons who, at a certain rate of profit, gave smaller pieces of money for greater, or greater for smaller, to accommodate those who came to the temple;—twice driven by Christ out of the courts of the temple, Mat.21.12; Jn.2.14,15.

Monsters, things unnatural, La.4.3.

Month, the time of a moon's revolution. *See* YEAR.

Monuments, tombs, or idol-temples, by sleeping in which idolaters expected dreams or visions from their gods, Is.65.4.

Moon, a secondary planet, always attendant on our earth. Her diameter is 2175 miles, and 240,000 miles distant from us. She has no light, except what she reflects from the sun. Her appointment and use, Ge.1. 14; Ps.104.19;—stood still, Jos.10.12;—an object of idolatrous worship, De.17.3; Job 31. 26; Je. 44. 17;—called 'the lesser light,' Ge. 1. 16;—the church compared to, Ca. 6. 10.

Moral Duties, exhortation to them, Ro.12. 1, &c.; Ep.4.1; 5.1, &c.; Phi. 4. 8; Col. 3.1; 1 Th.4.1; 5. 4; Tit. 3. 8; He.13.1, &c.; 1 Pe. 1.15; 2 Pe.1.5;—comprised in a small compass, Mi.6.8; Mat.7.12; 22.37; Ga.5.14.

Morasthite, mo-răs'thite, an inhabitant of Morasheth, Je.26.18;—Micah the prophet said to be one, Mi.1.1.

Mordecai, mor'de-ky [a votary of Merodach], the son of Jair, of the family of Saul, and one of the chiefs of the tribe of Benjamin; was carried to Babylon along with Jehoiachin, king of Judah; — the guardian of Esther, Es. 2.5;—discovers a treason, 21;—rewarded for it, 6. 6;—his mourning on account of a decree against the Jews, 4.1;—advanced, 8.1,15; 10.3;—returned to Jerusalem, Ezr.2.2; Ne.7.7.

Moreh, mō'reh [high oak], (1) An oak, or grove of oaks near Shechem, the first halting-place of Abram after his entrance into Canaan, Ge.12.6;—again mentioned on the entrance of the Israelites into Canaan, De. 11.30.—(2) A hill in the plain of Jezreel, Ju.7.1,12.

Moriah, mo-rī'ah [the appearance of Jehovah], a mountain within the walls of the east part of Jerusalem; — here Abraham intentionally offered Isaac, Ge. 22. 2; —here Solomon built the temple, 2 Ch.3.1. The great mosque is now on its summit.

Morning, *eyelids* of, or first appearance of light, Job 41.18;—*wings* of, rapid spread of the sunbeams, Ps.139.9.

Morsel, a small piece of bread, Ge.18.5; Ps. 147.17; Pr.17.1; He.12.16.

Mortal, liable to death, as the body of man is, Job 4.17; Ro.6.12; 8.11; 1 Co.15.53.

Mortar, cement to connect stones in building, Ge.11.3; Le.14.42;—also a vessel for braying in with a pestle, Nu.11.8; Pr.27.22.

Mortgaged Land, consigned to a creditor to be his, if not redeemed within a limited time, Ne.5.3.

Mortification, or putting to death the body of sin; how to be exercised, Ec.7.2; Mar.8. 34; 1 Co.9.25; Ga.6.14; Col.3.5.

Mosera, mo-sĕr'ah [learning, discipline, a

bond], the place where Aaron died and was buried, De.10.6;—also called Moseroth, as one of the places where Israel encamped, Nu.33.30.

Moses, mō'zez [drawn out of the water], the brother of Aaron, and the illustrious Jewish lawgiver (*see* AARON);—born, Ex.2.2;—the son of Amram, 1 Ch.6.3;—saved by Pharaoh'sdaughter, Ex.2.5;—kills an Egyptian, 12;—goes to Midian, 15;—marries Zipporah, 21;—his sons, 22;—God appears to him in the bush, 3.2;—in Midian, 4.19;—returns to Egypt, 20;—circumcises his son, 25;—meets Aaron, 27;—his age at the time, 7.7;—his rod becomes a serpent before Pharaoh, 10;—his song after passing through the Red Sea, 15.1, &c.;—goes up to Mount Sinai, 24.1;—builds an altar, 4;—continues forty days without food, 18;—desires to see the glory of God, 33.18;—shown it, 34.5;—passes a second time forty days without food, 28;—his face shines, 29;—complains of his charge, Nu.11.10;—smites the rock at Meribah, 20.7;—his address to the Israelites before his death, and recapitulation of their history, De.1.1, &c.;—his warning concerning their future disobedience, 31.29;—his song on the same subject, xxxii.;—blesses the tribes, xxxiii;—not permitted to go over Jordan, 3.26;—views the land of Canaan from Mount Nebo, 34.1;—dies, 5;—his age, 7;—and character, 10;—his prayer, Ps.xc.;—his laws to be remembered, Mal. 4.4;—the Israelites said to be baptized to him, 1 Co.10.1;—his faith celebrated, He.11.23–28.

Mote, a speck, or minute particle of dust, Mat.7.3,4,5; Lu.6.41,42.

Moth, a very small and frail insect, Ps.39.11; Mat.6.19;—emblem of men's weakness, Job 4.19;—devastations of, Ps.50.9.

Mother. This name among the Hebrews denotes also a grandmother, 1 Ki.15.10;—a distant female ancestor, Ge. 3. 20. *See* PARENTS.

Mountains. Palestine is very mountainous. The expression 'mountains of Israel,' Eze. 36. 1, denotes the entire country. The most celebrated were Carmel, near the Mediterranean, Jos.19.26;—Ebal, in Samaria, 8.30;—En-gedi, near the Dead Sea, 15.62;—Gaash, in Ephraim, 24.30;—Gilboa, south of the valley of Jezreel, 2 Sa. 1. 21;—Gilead, beyond Jordan, Ge.31.21;—Gerizim, in Samaria, Ju. 9.7;—Hermon, beyond Jordan, Jos. 11. 3;—Hor, in Idumea, Nu.20.25;—Horeb, near to Sinai, De.1.2;—Lebanon, or Libanus, which separates Canaan on the north from Syria, 3.25;—Moriah, on which the temple was built, 2 Ch.3.1;—Nebo, part of the mountains of Abarim, Nu.32.3;—Olives, on the east of Jerusalem, Mat. 21. 1;—Paran, in Arabia, Ge. 14. 6; De.1.1;—Pisgah, in the country of Moab, Nu.21.20;—Seir, in Idumea, Ge.14.6;—Sinai, in Arabia, Ex. 19. 2; De.33.2;—Sion, or Zion, in Jerusalem, 2 Sa.5.7; 2 Ki.19.21;—Tabor, in Lower Galilee, to the north of the great plain, Ju.4.6;—*figuratively*, a difficulty is a 'great mountain,' Zec.4.7, or comp. Ps.30.7; 36.6; 46.3; 97.5; 125.2; Is.54.10; Je.3.23;—Messiah's kingdom compared to a mountain, Is.2.2; 11.9; Da.2.35.

Mourning, grief, for the dead not to be attended with disfiguring the body, De.14.1;—accompanied with plaintive music, Mat. 9. 23;—preferable to laughter, Ec. 7. 2;—threatened to the Israelites, Am.8.10; Mi. 1.16; Zec.12.11;—over mystical Babylon, Re.18.19.

——— FOR SIN the evidence of repentance, Ps.38.6; 51.2; Mat.5.4; 1 Co.5.2; Ja.4.9.

——— for Jacob, Ge.50.3;—for Aaron, Nu.20.29;—for Moses, De.34.8;—of David for his child, 2 Sa. 12. 16;—of the king of Israel for the famine in Samaria, 2 Ki.6.30;—of David for Saul and Jonathan, 2 Sa.1.11;—for Abner, 3.31;—for Absalom, 18.33, &c.;—for his friend, Ps.35.13;—of the Israelites after the destruction of Jerusalem, La. 2. 10;—of Darius on the condemnation of Daniel, Da.6.18.

Movable, capable of being moved, Pr.5.6.

Mower, a cutter of hay or corn, Ps. 129. 7; Am.7.1.

Mowings (KING'S). The best or earliest of the pasture was assigned to the king for his war-horses, Am.7.1.

Mufflers, vails or masks with which women cover their face, all except the eyes, Is. 3.19.

Mulberry-trees, trees which, as the name imports, produce berries full of cooling and pleasant juice, 2 Sa.5.23,24. They abound in Syria;—their leaves are the appropriate food of the silk-worm;—called 'sycamine-tree,' Lu.17.6.

Mules, the mongrel produce of the horse and ass, very sure-footed, and hardy for travelling;—David and his sons rode on them, 2 Sa.13.29;—Solomon rode on one at his coronation, 1 Ki. 1. 33, 38;—Ahab had vast numbers of them, 1 Ki.18.5;—breeding of, forbidden, Le.19.19.

Multiply, to increase in number, Ge.1.22; Ex.1.10; 2 Co.9.10.

Multitude, a great number, not to be followed to do evil, Ex.23.2; Mat.7.13.

Munition, a fort or fortification, Is.29.7; 33.16; Na.2.1.

Murder, killing any person wilfully and unlawfully; forbidden, Ex.20.13; De.5.17;—punishable with death, Ge.9.6;—laws relating to it, Nu.35.30; Le.24.17.

———, *uncertain*, how expiated, De.21.1.

——— of Abel by Cain, Ge. 4. 8;—of the

sons of Gideon, Ju. 9. 5, 24;—of Abner by Joab, 2 Sa. 3. 27;—of Amasa by Joab, 20. 8; —of Baasha by Zimri, 1 Ki. 16. 9;—of Naboth by Ahab, 21. 8;—Zechariah by Joash, 2 Ch. 24. 21;—of Zechariah king of Israel by Shallum, 2 Ki. 15. 10;—of Amon by his servants, 21. 23.

Murmuring, or unreasonable complaining, censured, 1 Co. 10. 10; Phi. 2. 14; Jude 16.

——— of the Israelites at Moses in Egypt, Ex. 5. 20; 14. 11;—at Marah, 15. 23; —at Sin for want of bread, 16. 2;—for water, 17. 2;—at Taberah, Nu. 11. 1;—at the report of the spies, 14. 1;—after the death of Korah, &c., 16. 41;—loathing manna, &c., 21. 5.

Murrain [death], a plague among cattle, Ex. 9. 3.

Muse, to think closely, or to consider, Ps. 143. 5.

Mushi, mū'shi [the One withdrawn], a son of Merari, 1 Ch. 6. 19; 23. 23; 24. 26.

Musical Instruments, invented by Jubal, son of Lamech, Ge. 4. 21;—used at the conveyance of the ark, 1 Ch. 15. 28;—regulated for the national worship by David, 16. 42; 2 Ch. 29. 25;—to be used in praising God, Ps. 33. 2; 81. 2; 92. 3; 108. 2; 150. 3;—their effect on Saul, 1 Sa. 16. 14, 23;—many of them mentioned as used in Babylon, at the worship of the golden image, Da. 3. 5, 10, 15.

Musicians, men skilled in harmony, Re. 18. 22.

Mustard, a well-known plant, which grew in Canaan to the height of a tree, Mat. 13. 31.

Muster, to array, or to put an army into rank and order, 2 Ki. 25. 19; Is. 13. 4; Je. 52. 25.

Mutter, to grumble, Is. 8. 19; 59. 3.

Mutual, relating to both parties, Ro. 1. 12.

Muzzle, to put anything in or on the mouth of a beast, to restrain it from eating, De. 25. 4; 1 Co. 9. 9; 1 Ti. 5. 18.

Myra, my'rah, a city of Lycia, near the Mediterranean Sea, and 40 miles east of Patara;—here Paul embarked for Rome, Ac. 27. 5;—now called *Dembra*.

Myrrh, a gum or resin taken from the *Cystus creticus*, a thorny tree 8 or 9 feet high, which abounds in Arabia. It was an ingredient in the holy ointment, Ex. 30. 23;—used in embalming the dead, Jn. 19. 39;—as a perfume, Es. 2. 12; Ps. 45. 8; Pr. 7. 17;—wine mingled with, Mar. 15. 23, comp. Mat. 27. 34.

Myrtle, a beautiful and fragrant tree, ever green, and which produces rosy flowers, Ne. 8. 15; Is. 41. 19; 55. 13; Zec. 1. 8, 10, 11.

Mysia, mis'ī-a, the north-west province of Asia Minor, on the Egean Sea;—Paul passed through and embarked at Troas on his first voyage to Europe, Ac. 14. 7, 8.

Mystery, that which was hid, or known *obscurely* or *darkly* before, but is now clearly revealed; as the gospel or new economy, Ep. 3. 3, 4, 9; 6. 19; Col. 1. 26; 2. 2; —the doctrines of the gospel, Mar. 4. 11; Ro. 16. 25;—some spiritual truth, *couched* or *hidden* under external representation or similitude, Re. 1. 20; 17. 7;—truths, which, after they are revealed, have something in them dark and unfathomable, 1 Ti. 3. 16;—'mystery of iniquity,' 2 Th. 2. 7.

N.

Naamah, nā'a-mah [pleasant], (1) Daughter of Lamech, and sister of Tubal-Cain, Ge. 4. 22.—(2) An Ammonitess, the wife of Solomon, and mother of Rehoboam, 1 Ki. 14. 21.—(3) A town in the plain of Judah, Jos. 15. 41.

Naaman, nā'a-man [pleasantness], a distinguished general in the army of the King of Syria, 2 Ki. 5. 1;—directed by a little maid to apply to Elisha for the cure of his leprosy, 2, 3;—slights the means prescribed by the prophet, 11;—prompted by his servants, he uses it, and is cured, 14;—his grateful acknowledgments to the prophet, 15;—resolves to serve only the God of Israel, 17, 18.

Naamathite, nā'a-ma-thite, one of Job's three friends, Zophar, who lived at Naamah, Job 2. 11; 11. 1; 20. 1.

Naashon, nā-ăsh'on, Aaron's brother-in-law, Ex. 6. 23; Nu. 7. 17;—also called Nahshon, Ru. 4. 20; or Naasson, Lu. 3. 32.

Nabal, nā'bal [a fool], a rich man of Maon, in the tribe of Judah;—his ungrateful behaviour to David, 1 Sa. 25. 2;—his death, 38.

Naboth, nā'both [fruits], an Israelite of the city of Jezreel; had a vineyard near the palace of Ahab, which he coveted, 1 Ki. 21. 1, 2;—refuses to part with it, 3;—murdered by the contrivance of Jezebel, 21. 1, &c.

Nachon, nā'chon [prepared], the threshing-floor by which Uzzah died, 2 Sa. 6. 6;—called also Chidon, 1 Ch. 13. 9; and after the death of Uzzah was called Perez-Uzzah.

Nadab, nā'dab [gift], (1) (and ABIHU, sons of Aaron), slain for offering strange fire, Le. 10. 1, &c.—(2) *King of Israel*, succeeds his father Jeroboam, 1 Ki. 14. 20;—dies, 15. 27.

Nahallal, nā-hăl'al [pasture], a city of the tribe of Zebulun, Jos. 19. 15;—given to the Levites, 21. 35.

Nahash, nā'hash [serpent], (1) A king of the Ammonites, threatens the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead, 1 Sa. 11. 1;—defeated by

Saul, 11.—(2) Another name for Jesse, or, as some suppose, the wife of Jesse, and mother of David, 2 Sa.17.25; comp. 1 Ch. 2.13,15,16.

Nahor, nā'hor [snorting], son of Terah, and brother of Abraham, Ge.11.26;—married Milcah, 29;—his descendants, 22.20.

Nahum, nā'hum [comforter], one of the minor prophets, who uttered his predictions against Nineveh in the reign of Hezekiah (B.C. 713), which were fulfilled in the destruction of that city about a century after Nahum. He is called the 'Elkoshite,' but his personal history is quite unknown, Na.1.1.

Nails, large spikes or pegs, were commonly fixed in the walls of the houses, in ancient times, for hanging clothes, &c., on, Ezr.9. 8; Is.22.23,25.

Nain, nā'in [beauty], a town in Galilee, about 2 miles south of Mount Tabor, memorable as the place where Christ restored to life the son of a widow, Lu. 7. 11–15;—the place exists under the name of *Nein*.

Naioth, ny'oth [habitations], a part of the town of Ramah, or a place near it, where Samuel and David dwelt, 1 Sa. 19. 18, 19, 22.

Naked, altogether unclothed, Ge.2.25;—the duty and reward of clothing them who are, Mat. 25. 34–36;—guilt and punishment of slighting them, 41–43;—without a cloak or mantle, and with nothing more than a shirt, Is.20.3; Mi.1.8; Jn. 21.7 (*see* CLOTHES);—*figuratively*, those who are destitute of an interest in the righteousness of Christ, and of personal holiness, Re.3.17,18.

Name, reputation or character; the value of a good one, Pr.15.30; 22.1; Ec.7.1;—how to be obtained, Ps.112.6; Pr.10.7.

——— OF GOD, to be reverenced, Ex.20.7; Le.19.12; Ps.111.9; Mat.6.9.

——— OF JESUS, to be reverenced, Phi.2. 10;—prayer to be made in it, Jn.14.13; 16. 23; Ro. 1. 8; Ep.5.20; Col.3. 17; He. 13. 15; 1 Pe.2.5.

Names or TITLES given to Jesus illustrating his character and office. *See* CHRIST.

——— given for particular reasons: in the case of Noah, Ge. 5. 29;—of Abraham, 17. 5;—of Sarah, 15;—of Isaac, 19; 21. 6;—of the sons of Jacob, 29. 33, &c.;—of John the Baptist, Lu.1.7, 13;—of Jesus, Mat.1. 21.

Naomi, na-ō'mī [beautiful, agreeable], the wife of Elimelech, and the mother-in-law of Ruth, Ru.1.2–5;—returns from the land of Moab to Bethlehem, 6–22;—sends Ruth to glean, 2. 2;—instructs her how to act towards Boaz, 3.1, &c.

Naphtali, năf'tha-li [my wrestling], the sixth son of Jacob, Ge. 30. 8; 35.25;—his sons, 46.24;—prophetic blessing given him by his father, 49. 21;—to his descendants by Moses, De. 33. 23;—inheritance of his tribe, Jos.19.32;—his descendants, 1 Ch.7. 13. After the captivity Naphtali became the most densely populated district in Palestine, and was the principal scene of our Lord's public labours. In the N.T. it is called *Nephthalim*, Mat.4.13; 2.1–12.

Napkin, a cloth to wipe the hand, &c., Lu. 19.20; Jn.11.44; 20.7.

Narcissus, năr-cis'sus, a person of note at Rome, the Christians in whose family are kindly saluted by Paul, Ro.16.11.

Narrow, or of small breadth, the way to heaven is, Mat.7.14.

Nathan, nā'than [given], a prophet of the Lord; commends David for his intention to build a temple, 2 Sa.7.3;—reproves him for his adultery with Bathsheba, 12.1;—prevents Adonijah from being made king, 1 Ki. 1. 11–27;—sent by David to anoint Solomon, 32, &c.;—wrote the history of David, 1 Ch.29.29.

Nathanael, na-thăn'a-el [the gift of God], one of the twelve disciples of Christ, much commended by him, and supposed to be the same with Bartholomew; attends Jesus, Jn. 1. 45–50;—saw Christ after his resurrection, 21.2.

Nations, all shall worship the Lord, Ps.86. 9;—the gospel to be preached to all, Mat. 24.14; Mar.13.10; Lu.24.47;—that oppress the Jews to be destroyed, Je.25.12;—represented as angry before the great day of wrath, Re.11.18;—dispersion of, Ge.x.

Native Country, country in which a person is born, Je.22.10.

Nativity, the birth of a person, or the origin of a nation, Eze. 16. 3, 4;—place of birth, Ge.11.28; Ru.2.11; Je.46.16.

Natural, produced by nature, Ro.1.26,27; 1 Co.2.14; 15.44.

Nature, the ordinary course of things which God has fixed, Ro. 1. 26, 27;—the light of reason, 2.14;—common sense, or the general consent of nations, 1 Co. 11. 14;—substance or essential parts, He. 2. 16;—birth or natural descent, Ga.2.15; Ep.2.3.

Naughty, useless, corrupt, or bad, Pr.6.12; 17.4; Je.24.2.

Navel, the middle of the body, Job 40. 16; Pr.3.8; Eze.16.4.

Navy, a fleet of ships, 1 Ki.9.26,27; 10.11, 22.

Nazarene, naz-a-reen', an inhabitant of Nazareth so called, Mat. 2. 23;—a name given by way of contempt to the followers of Christ, because he was of Nazareth, Ac.24.5.

Nazareth, năz'a-rĕth [separated, sanctified], a small obscure city of mixed race, in the tribe of Zebulun, in Lower Galilee, about 70 miles north of Jerusalem, 6 west of Mount Tabor, and 24 south-east of Acco or Acre. It is not mentioned in the O. T.

It was noted for the wickedness of its inhabitants, Mar.1.9; Lu.4.29; Jn.1.46;—here Christ dwelt from his childhood till he commenced his public ministry, Lu. 2. 51; 4. 16;—here he preached, and an attempt was made to put him to death, 16–30. After this he made Capernaum his chief place of residence, 'his own city,' Lu.4.16–31; Mat.4.13–16. It still exists under the name of *en-Nâsirah*, having about 400 inhabitants.

Nazarites, năz'a-rites, persons devoted to the service of God, or bound by a vow, either for a specified time or for life;—rules concerning them, Nu. 6. 2, &c.;—'charges' for the sacrifices at the completion of the vow, Ac.21.24.

Neapolis, ne-ăp'po-lis [new city], a seaport city on the east of Macedonia, a few miles south of Philippi, which Paul visited, Ac. 16. 11. The site is occupied by the Turkish village of *Kavalla*, with about 6000 inhabitants, nine-tenths of whom are Mahommedans, the rest Greeks.

Neariah, ne-a-rī'ah [servant of Jehovah], one of the posterity of David, 1 Ch.3.22,23.

Nebaioth, ne-by'oth [heights], the chief and oldest of the Ishmaelite tribes, descended from the eldest son of Ishmael, Ge.25.13; 1 Ch.1.29.

Nebat, nē'bat [beholder], of the tribe of Ephraim, and race of Joshua, was the father of Jeroboam, the first king of the ten tribes who revolted from the house of David, 1 Ki.11.26.

Nebo, nē'bo [the head], (1) A city of the Reubenites, east of Jordan, in the vicinity of Heshbon, Nu.32.3,38; 33.47;—its fall predicted as a city of Moab, Je.48. 1, 22.—(2) A city in the land of Judah, about 12 miles west of Jerusalem, Ezr.2.29; 10.43; Ne.7. 33.—(3) A mountain beyond Jordan, where Moses died, forming part of the range of Abarim, De. 32. 49; 31. 1.—(4) An idol of the Chaldeans, supposed to be the planet Mercury, Is.46.1.

Nebuchadnezzar, neb-ū-kad-nĕz'zar [treasure of Nebo], generally called Nebuchadrezzar in Jeremiah, also in Eze.30.18;—the great king of Babylon, the son and successor of Nabopolassar;—carries Jehoiakim captive, 2 Ch. 36. 6;—and Jehoiachin, 10;—foretold to conquer the neighbouring nations, Je.27.1;—uses divination in marching to Jerusalem, Eze.21.19;—takes Jerusalem, and burns it and the temple, 2 Ch. 36.19;—his dream of the great image, Da. 2.1, &c.;—requires all men to worship his golden image, 3.1, &c.;—his dream of the great tree, 4.5;—interpreted by Daniel, 19;—his praise of the true God, 2.47; 3.28; 4. 37;—his arrogance, 4.30;—his insanity, 33;—restoration, 35;—dies after a reign of forty-three years, probably about 561 B.C.

Nebuzar-Adan, neb-ū-zar'a-dan [chief of the executioners], general of the armies of Nebuchadnezzar; besieged Jerusalem, 2 Ki.25.8;—destroyed that city, and took the people captive, 9–20; Je.39.1–14;—liberated the prophet Jeremiah, 40.1–6.

Necessary, things that are most so, Job 23. 12; Pr. 4. 7; Ec.12.13; Mat. 6. 33; Lu.10.42; 12.31; Jn.6.27.

———, *for temporal life*, Ge.28.20; Pr. 30.8; 1 Ti.6.8.

Necessity, excuses legal injunctions, Mat. 12.1, &c.; Mar.2.23; Lu.13.15.

Necho, nē'ko, king of Egypt (B.C. 610), 2 Ch.35.20;—defeated by Nebuchadnezzar, 2 Ki.24.7; Je.46.2.

Necromancy, pretending to foretell future events by questioning the dead, De.18.11. *See* DIVINATION.

Nedabiah, ned-a-bī'ah [whom Jehovah impels], one of David's posterity, 1 Ch.3.18.

Needful, necessary, Lu. 10. 42; Ac. 15. 5; Phi.1.24; Ja.2.16.

Needle, an instrument for sewing, Mat.19. 24.

Neesing, sneezing, expresses the manner in which the leviathan breathes and throws forth water, Job 41.18;—a symptom of returning life, 2 Ki.4.35.

Neginoth, neg'i-noth [stringed instrument], title of Ps.iv.

Neglect, no attention, Mat.18.17; 1 Ti.4.14; He.2.3.

Negligent, careless, 2 Ch.29.11; 2 Pe.1.12.

Nehemiah, ne-he-mī'ah [whom Jehovah comforts], the inspired author of the book which bears his name;—laments the state of Jerusalem, Ne.1.1, &c.;—his prayer, 5;—thirteen years after the return of Ezra to the land of Israel is sent (about 444 B.C.) by Ahasuerus to Jerusalem, 2.1;—arrives there, 9;—urges the Jews to build, 17;—rebukes the usurers, 5.6;—finishes the wall, 6. 15. *The Book of*, is a continuation of that of Ezra;—it brings to a close the history of the Old Testament. After the time of Nehemiah Judea became subject to the governor of Syria.

Nehiloth, ne-hē'loth [perforated], an instrument of music, title of Ps.v.

Nehushtan, ne-hush'tan [a piece of brass], the name given by Hezekiah to the brazen serpent made by Moses, 2 Ki.18.4.

Neigh, to cry as a horse, Je.5.8; 8.16; 13.27.

Neighbour, to be loved as one's self, Le.19. 18; Mat.22.39; Mar.12.33; Ja.2.8.

Nemuel, nem-eu'el [day of God], son of Simeon, 1 Ch. 4. 24;—also called Jemuel, Ge.46.10; Ex.6.15.

Nephews, the sons of a brother or sister, used to signify grandchildren, Ju. 12. 14; Job 18.19; Is.14.22; in 1 Ti.5.4 means descendants. The word is derived from *nepos*, and in old English means grandson.

Nephishesim, ne-fish'e-sim [expansions], one in the order of the Nethinims, Ne. 7. 52.

Nephtoah, nef-tō'ah [open, or an opening], a well in the tribe of Benjamin, Jos.18.15.

Nereus, nē're-us, one noticed by Paul, Ro. 16.15.

Nergal, nĕr'gal [man-devourer], an idol of the Cuthites, a tribe of the Chaldeans or Persians, 2 Ki.17.30.

Nero, nē'ro, one of the most wicked and infamous of the Roman emperors, from whose household some were converted to the Lord, Phi.4.22.

Nest, for birds, high habitation, Nu.24.21; De.22.6; Job 29.18; Hab.2.9.

Net, an instrument for catching fishes, birds, wild beasts, &c., Job 18. 8; 19. 6; Ps.9.15; 10.9; Mat.4.18; 13.47.

Nethaniah, nĕth-a-nī'ah [given of Jehovah], (1) One of the royal race of Judah, Is. 40. 8,14; 41. 6,11.—(2) One of the four sons of Asaph, 1 Ch. 25.2.—(3) A Levite, 17.8.—(4) The father of Jehudi, Je.36.14.

Nether, the lower, Ex.19.17; De.24.6; Jos. 15.19; Eze.31.14,16,18.

Nethermost, the lowest, 1 Ki.6.6.

Nethinims [dedicated persons], the hereditary temple servants—at first a portion of the conquered Gibeonites given as sacred servants to the priests, 1 Ki.9.20–22;—not called by this name till after the captivity, Ne.3.26; 7.46,60,73; 10.28;—Ezra brought 220 of them with him out of captivity, Ezr. 8.17–20;—their service, 1 Ch.9.2; Ezr.2.43, 58.

Netophah, ne-tof'fah [dropping], a village and district of the same name, lying between Bethlehem and Anathoth, 1 Ch. 9. 16; Ezr.2.22; Ne.7.26; Je.40.8.

Nettles, common stinging herbs, Job 30.7; —the presence of, betokens neglect, hence the allusions in Pr.24.31; Is.34.13; Ho.9.6.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding that, Mat. 14.9; Ro.5.14; Ep.5.33.

New Creature, every one who is in Christ is, 2 Co.5.17; Ga.6.15; Ep.2.10. This *newness* described as a spiritual resurrection, Ro. 6. 4–6; Ep. 2. 1, 5; Col. 2. 12; 3. 1. *See* REGENERATION.

New Heart and **Spirit**, promised, Eze.11. 19; 36.26,27.

New Heavens and **Earth**, promised, Is.65. 17; 66.22; Re.21.1; 2 Pe.3.13.

New Jerusalem, the glorious state of the church during the millennium, Re. 3. 12; 21.2.

New Moons, offerings on them, Nu.28.11.

Nibhaz, nib'haz [barker], the idol-god of the Avites, who was worshipped in the likeness of a dog, 2 Ki.17.31.

Nicanor, ni-kā'nor [a conqueror], one of the seven first deacons of the church at Jerusalem, honourably mentioned, Ac.6.3–6.

Nicodemus, nik-o-dē'mus, a Pharisee and ruler among the Jews; his conversation with Jesus, Jn.3.1;—pleads in his favour, 7.50;—comes to embalm him, 19.39.

Nicolaitans, nik-o-lā'ī-tans, an early sect of heretics, a class of Gnostics noted for their wickedness, Re.2.6,15.

Nicolas, nik'o-las [conquering the people], a proselyte of Antioch and one of the deacons of the church in Jerusalem, Ac. 6.5.

Nicopolis, ni-kop'o-lis [a city of victory], the name of several ancient cities. That to which Paul refers was probably in Epirus. It was founded by Augustus to commemorate the battle of Actium, Tit. 3.12.

Night, used for a season of adversity, Is. 21. 12;—a time of ignorance, Ro.13.12;—death, Jn.9.4.

Night-hawk, probably the night-owl, an unclean bird according to the law, De.14. 15; Le.11.16.

Night-watches, the periods into which the night was divided, for changing the watchmen or sentinels, Ps.63.6; 119.148. There were four night-watches: (1) From sunset to the third hour of the night, Mar.11.11; Jn. 20. 19. (2) From the third hour of night to midnight. (3) Cock-crowing, to the third hour after midnight. (4) To the twelfth hour of the night, called also morning, Jn.18.28.

Nile, a celebrated river of Egypt, which flows from south to north. The great problem of its source has not yet been conclusively settled. The great lake Nyanza in Africa near the equator is supposed to be its main source. It begins to swell at the middle of June, attains its greatest height in September, and subsides to its usual level about the end of October, and, on the northern part of Egypt, it spreads about 20 miles on each side. When the waters subside the inhabitants sow their seed, which settles into the mud, and without further trouble produces a rich crop. It is called *Sihor* [the black river], Jos.13.3; Je.2.18;—and the River of Egypt, Heb. *Nahar Mitzraim*, Ge.15.18.

Nimrah, nim'rah [limpid, pure], a place 2 miles east of the Jordan, on the road from Jericho to es-Salt; also called Beth-Nimrah and Nimrim, Nu.32.3,36.

Nimrim, nim'rim [limpid, pure], 'the waters of,' same as Nimrah, Is. 15. 6; Je. 48. 34, comp. Nu.32.3,36.

Nimrod, nim'rod [rebel], the son of Cush, and founder of the Babylonian empire;—his exploits, Ge.10.8–10.

Nineveh, nin'e-veh [habitation of Ninus], the ancient capital of Assyria, usually called *Ninus* by the Greeks and Romans, after the name of its founder, who, according to

Assyrian mythology, was the son of Nimrod. The marginal reading of Ge.10.11 is to be preferred. It is said to have been 60 miles in circumference. and in the time of Jonah, its population, reckoning children the fifth part, must have been 600,000. It outstripped even Babylon itself in its dimensions. Diodorus Siculus affirms that its walls were 60 miles in compass, 100 feet in height, and so thick that three chariots abreast could be driven along their top; and they were defended by 1500 towers, each 200 feet high. In the year 601 before Christ, it was completely destroyed by fire; and soon after the time of Christ not a trace of it could be found. Jonah preaches there, Jonah 3.3;—spared on repentance, 10,11;—threatened with destruction, Na. i. ii. iii. The last notice of it in Scripture is in Zep. 2.13–15, about 630 B.C. It was for a long time well nigh forgotten. Shapeless mounds opposite Mosul were all that tradition could point to as remaining of it. By recent excavations on the site, commenced in 1842 by M. Botta, French consul at Mosul, and in 1845 by Layard and others, many remarkable sculptured monuments have been discovered, which, from their structure and inscriptions, illustrate certain notable features of that ancient city, and confirm notices of it in the histories of ancient authors.

Nisan, nī'san [month of flowers or new day], the first month of the Jewish *ecclesiastical* year, Ne.2.1. It began about the time of the vernal equinox, as the *civil* year like that of the Egyptians began about the time of the autumnal equinox. *See* ABIB.

Nisroch, nis'rok [great eagle], an idol of the Assyrians, 2 Ki.19.37; Is.37.38.

Nitre, Pr.25.20; Je.2.22, not saltpetre, but *natron* or soda, a natural mineral alkali, an incrustation found at the bottom of various lakes in Egypt after the summer heat has evaporated the water. It is used for washing.

No [place, portion], a once populous city of Egypt, generally thought to be Thebes or Diospolis, Je. 46. 25; Eze. 30.14,15,16. In Na.3.8 it is called 'populous No,' in the Heb. *No-Amon, i.e.* No of Amon, meaning the place, or possessions, or chief seat of the Egyptian god Amon. It originally stood on both sides of the river Nile, about 500 miles from its mouth. In the time of its splendour it extended on both sides as far as the mountains; it had 100 gates; and on an emergency could send into the field by each of these gates 20,000 fighting men and 200 chariots. About 81 B.C., after a siege of three years, it was finally destroyed by Ptolemy X. Extensive ruins still mark its site. 'It is impossible to wander among these scenes and behold these hoary yet magnificent ruins without emotions of astonishment and deep solemnity. Everything around testifies of vastness and of utter desolation.—All is gloomy, awful, grand. —The walls of all the temples are covered with hieroglyphics. Many of these afford happy illustrations of Egyptian history.'—*Robinson.*

Noah, nō'ah [rest], the tenth in descent from Adam through Seth. He was the son of the second Lamech the son of Methuselah, and was born forty-six years after the death of Adam, and fourteen after that of Seth. He was contemporary with Enos for sixteen years, and with Terah the father of Abraham 128 years. Born, Ge.5.28;—his character, 6.9;—forewarned to build the ark, 13,14, &c.;—saved from the deluge, 8.1;—offered sacrifice to God, 20;—his intoxication, 9.21;—died 350 years after the flood, aged 950 years, 20;—his descendants, 10.1;—mentioned together with Job and Samuel as singularly righteous, Eze. 14.14;—his faith celebrated, He. 11.7; —called a preacher of righteousness, 2 Pe. 2.5.

Nob [a high place], a small town built on a conical rocky *tell* about 2 miles north of Jerusalem;—David fled to, 1 Sa.21.1;—here Doeg, by Saul's orders, murdered eighty-five priests with their families, 22.18,19;—here the Benjamites resided after the captivity, Ne.11.32.

Nobles, persons of high birth and station, Ex.24.11; Ju.5.13;—not many such effectually called, 1 Co.1.26.

Nod [banishment], a land so called from Cain's having fled to it, Ge.4.16.

Noisome, offensive, disgusting, noxious, Ps. 91.3; Eze.14.21; Re.16.2.

Noph, noff, a city of Egypt, the ancient Memphis, capital of the country in the time of the patriarchs, Is. 19. 13; Je. 2. 16. *See* MEMPHIS.

North, used relatively to the situation of any country in regard to Judea, Je.6.1;—denotes Media and Assyria, 4.12.

Nostrils, cavities of the nose, Ge.2.7; 7.22; Job 4.9; 27.3; Is.2.22.

Notable, very remarkable, distinguished, Da.8.5,8; Mat.27.16; Ac.2.20; 4.16.

Nourish, to feed or maintain, Ge. 47.12; 2 Sa. 12. 3;—to instruct and build up in faith and comfort, 1 Ti.4.6.

Novice, one newly converted, and who is unexperienced and unskilful, 1 Ti.3.6.

Numbering of the people by David, 1 Ch. 21.1; 2 Sa.24.1. In this business Joab was occupied nine months and twenty days, 2 Sa.24.3,9.

Numbers (THE BOOK OF), contains an account of the two numberings of the people —at the commencement of their journeyings, when there were in all 625,850 includ-

ing the Levites, and at the close, when they were about to enter Canaan (xxvi.), when there were in all 625,030, being a decrease of only about 1000 though half a million had perished in the wilderness;—the great lesson of this book, He.3.19; 4.1.

Nurse, a woman who suckles a child, Ex. 2.7;—*figuratively*, good kings and queens, Is.49.23;—faithful ministers of the gospel, 1 Th.2.7.

Nurture, education, instruction, Ep.6.4.

Nuts, various fruits of them, Ge.43.11; Ca. 6.11.

Nymphas, nim'fas [bridegroom], a Christian in Laodicea, noted for the piety of his household, Col.4.15.

O.

Oak. The word frequently so rendered (*alah*) denotes the *terebinth* or turpentine-tree, which abounds in Syria and Palestine. From its size and foliage as well as its age, it formed an important landmark, Jos. 24. 26; Ju. 6. 11; 2 Sa. 18. 9; 1 Ch. 10. 12. The word *plains* denotes groves of oaks in Ge. 12.6; 13.18; 14.13; 18.1; Ju.9.6; where, as also in Ge.35.8; Jos.19.32; Zec.11.2, the common oak is meant, and is the rendering of a different Hebrew word (*allon*);—of Bashan celebrated, used in ship-building, Eze. 27. 6;—emblem of greatness and distinction, Is.2.13; Zec.11.2.

Oars, instruments to row boats with, Is.33. 21; Eze.27.6,29.

Oaths, or solemn vows by appeal to God, to be strictly performed, Nu.30.2; Ps.15.4; Mat.5.33;—false ones condemned, Le.6.3; 19. 12; Je. 7. 9; Eze. 17. 15; Zec. 5. 4; 8.17; Mal.3.5.

——, *light ones*, not to be taken, Ex.20. 7; Le.19.12; Zec.5.3; Mat. 5. 34; 23. 16; Ja. 5.12.

——, taken by lifting up the hand to God, Ge. 14. 22;—putting the hand under the thigh, 24. 2; 47. 29;—by the name of God, De.6.13.

——, *examples of God:* to Abraham, Ge. 22. 16; He. 6. 13;—against Amalek, Ex.17. 16;—against Moses, De.4.21;—against the house of Eli, 1 Sa. 3. 14;—to David, 2 Sa. 3.9; Ps. 89. 35; 110. 4;—against the Israelites, Nu. 14. 28–35; De. 1. 34; Ps. 95. 11;—against the Assyrians, Is.14. 24;—for the restoration of Israel, 54. 9; 62. 8;—against the Jews going to Egypt, Je.44.26.

——, imposed on Abraham's servant, Ge. 24.3;—on Joseph by Jacob, 47. 31; 50.5;—on the Israelites by Joseph, 50.25.

——, required in case of a pledge, Ex.22. 11;—of a wife suspected of adultery, Nu. 5. 21;—of the spies of Rahab, Jos. 2. 12;—mentioned in the prayer of Solomon, 1 Ki. 8. 31;—in favour of Joash by the high-priest, 2 Ki. 11. 4;—of the priests and Levites by Ezra, Ezr. 10. 5;—by Nehemiah, Ne.5.12;—of the people, 10. 29;—of Jesus by the high-priest, Mat.26.63.

Oaths, *taken voluntarily:* by Isaac and Abimelech, Ge.21.31;—by Jacob to Laban, 31. 53;—by Moses, Jos. 14. 9;—by David and Jonathan, 1 Sa.20.42;—by Saul to the witch of Endor, 28.10;—by David, Ps.132. 2;—(or rather appeals) by Paul, Ro. 1. 9; 2 Co.1.18,23; 11.31; Ga.1.20; 1 Th.2.5,10.

——, *rash ones:* by Esau to Jacob, Ge. 25.33;—by the Israelites to the Gibeonites, Jos.9.19;—by Jephthah, Ju.11.30;—(or adjuration) by the high-priest to Jesus, Mat. 26.63;—by the Israelites in Mizpeh, Ju.21. 1;—by Saul, 1 Sa.14.24,39,44;—by Herod to the daughter of Herodias, Mat.14.7,9.

Obadiah, ob-a-dī'ah [servant of the Lord], twelve persons of this name are mentioned. The most noted are: (1) The prophet who wrote that book which bears his name.—(2) The governor of Ahab's house, who concealed and fed 100 prophets whom Jezebel sought to destroy, 1 Ki.18.3,4;—meets Elijah, 7.—(3) A valiant man who came to join David's army in the wilderness, 1 Ch.12.9.—(4) Another whom Jehoshaphat sent into the cities of Judah to instruct the people, 2 Ch.17.7.—(5) One of the principal men in the days of Nehemiah, Ne.10.5.

Obed, ō'bed [a servant], (1) The son of Boaz and Ruth, was the father of Jesse, and grandfather of David, Ru. 4. 17.—(2) One of David's valiant men, 1 Ch.11.47.

Obed-edom, ō'bed-ē'dom [a servant of Edom], a Levite of the time of David, receives the ark, and his prosperity in consequence of it, 2 Sa.6.10; 1 Ch.13.14.

Obedience to the revealed will of God, is expressly commanded, De.13.4; 27.10; 30. 2,8; Je.7.23; 26.13; Mat.7.21;—it ought to be *universal*, 2 Co. 7. 1; Ja. 2. 10, 11;—*sincere*, Ps.51.6; 1 Ti.1.5;—*cheerful*, 1 Co.9.17; 2 Co.9.7;—the fruit of *love*, 2 Co.5.14; 1 Jn. 5.3;—*diligent*, He.6.11,12; 2 Pe.1.5;—*uniform*, Ps.106.3; 119.44,117; Ac. 2. 42;—*undeviating*, De. 5. 32, 33; 28. 14;—*persevering*, Ro.2.7; Ga.6.9;—from respect to the *authority* of God, and with an eye to his *glory*, 1 Co.10.31;—to be performed in dependence on the assistance of the Holy Spirit, Ps.71.16; 1 Pe.1.2;—and with reliance on the blood of Christ for its acceptance with God, Ep.1.6. Exemplified by Noah, Ge. 6. 22;—Abraham, 12. 1–4; 22. 3, 12;—Caleb and Joshua, Nu. 32. 12;—Asa, 1 Ki.15.11;—Joseph, Mat.1.24;—wise men, 2.12;—Paul, Ac.26.19.

Obedience, *advantages* of: it *adorns* and *commends* the gospel, Mat. 5. 16;—is an *evidence* of a gracious state, 7.21; Ja.1.22–25;—rejoices the hearts of God's people, Ac.11.23; 3 Jn.3;—silences gainsayers, Tit. 2.8; 1 Pe. 2. 15;—is accompanied with present peace, Ps.25.12,13; 119.165;—is glorifying to God, Jn.15.8; Phi. 1. 11;—is encouraged by many promises, Ex.19.5; 23. 22; Le.26.3–12; De. 26. 16–19; 30.16; 32.46, 47; Is.1.19; Je.7.23; Job 36.11; Pr.8.32; Lu. 11. 28;—leads to eternal glory, Ro. 2. 7; 6. 22; Re.22.14.

————, better than sacrifice, 1 Sa. 15. 22; Ps. 50. 8; 51.16; Pr. 15. 8; Is. 1. 11, &c.; Je.7.21; Ho. 6. 6; Am.5.22; Mi.6.6; Mat. 9. 13; 12.7.

————, *of Christ* as Mediator, was cheerful and voluntary, Ps.40.6–8; He.10. 5–7;—absolutely perfect, 1 Pe.2.22; He. 7. 26;—in the room and stead of his people, Ro.5.19; Phi.2.8; He.5.8,9;—well-pleasing and acceptable to God, Mat.12.18; Jn.8. 29; 2 Pe.1.17.

Obeisance, honour and reverence to a superior, Ge.37.7,9; 43.28; Ex.18.7; 2 Sa.1.2; 14.4.

Oblation, an offering or sacrifice, Le. 2. 4; 3.1; 7.14, &c. *See* OFFERING and SACRIFICE.

Obscure, dark, or little known, Pr. 20. 20; Is.29.18; 58.10; 59.9.

Obscurity, darkness, calamity, Is. 29. 18; 58.10; 59.9.

Observation, a mark or notice, Lu. 17. 20.

Observe, to mark with attention, Ge.37.11; De. 11. 32;—to put in practice, Ex. 12. 17; 31.16; Mat.28.20.

Obstinacy, or stubbornness, reproved, De. 21.18; 30.17; 1 Sa. 15. 23; Ps. 58. 4; Pr.29.1; Is.30.9; 42.18; 43.8; Je.5.21; Eze.12.2; Mat. 13.15; Ac.3.23; 7.51.

Occasion, a season or ground, Ge.43.18; Ro.7.8; Ga.5.13; 1 Ti.5.14.

Occupation, trade or employment, Ge. 46. 33; Ac.18.3; 19.25.

Occupy, to employ or use, Ex.38.24; Eze. 27.9; Lu.19.13.

Occurrent, taking place, 1 Ki.5.4.

Odd, not even, Nu.3.48.

Odious, hateful, 1 Ch.19.6; Pr.30.23.

Odour, fragrant or sweet smell, Le. 26. 31; Jn.12.3.

Offences, or grounds of causing others to stumble and offend, to be avoided, Mat.5. 29; 18. 7, &c.;—not to be given to Christian brethren, 1 Co. 8. 9; 9. 19, &c.; 10. 32; —how to behave when they arise, Ps.25.9; Mat.18.15;—'offence of the cross,' that is, the gospel, which is a stumbling-block to carnal men, Ga.5.11.

Offerings, OBLATIONS, and SACRIFICES, in the Jewish worship, were of three kinds:—those which were *bloody*, and which consisted of slain animals, Le.1.2,14; 3.2,7;—those which consisted of *fruits* and *meats*, 2.11; 23.10;—the *heave*-offering, Ex.29.27; —*wave*, 24;—and those which consisted of *drink* or *wine*, Ex.29.40; Nu.15.4,7.

Offerings, by *fire* were, the *burnt*-offering, Le. 1. 3, &c.;—the *meat*-offering, 2.1, &c.;—*peace*-offering, 3. 1, &c.;—the *sin*-offering, 4. 2, &c.;—the *trespass*-offerings, 5. 15, &c.;—and the *consecration*-offering for the priests, 8.22, &c.

————, besides those which were prescribed and obligatory, there were *free-will* offerings sometimes made, Le. 22. 21; Nu.15.3; De. 16.10; 23. 23; Ezr.1.4; 3.5; 7. 16.

————, those called *thank-offerings* were of the same kind with the peace-offerings, and were intended to return thanks to God for favours obtained, 2 Ch. 29.31; 33.16; Am.5.22.

————, to be according to ability, 1 Ch. 29.13, &c.; Ezr.2.69; Mar.12.43; 2 Co.8.12; 1 Ti. 6. 17;—for the tabernacle, Ex. 35. 4, &c.;—for its dedication, Nu.7.1;—of David for the temple, 1 Ch. 29. 2, &c.;—of the primitive Christians, Ac.4.34.

———— OF SACRIFICES to be without blemish, Le.22.21.

———— OF THE WICKED an abomination, Pr. 15. 8; 21. 27; 28. 9; Is. 1. 18; 61.8; 66.3.

Officers, or servants intrusted with authority over others; as those of Pharaoh, Ge. 40.2;—of David, 1 Ch.26.29; 27.25;—of Solomon, 1 Ki.4.7; 2 Ch.8.10.

Offscouring, the refuse or basest of all things, La.3.45; 1 Co.4.13.

Offspring, children or posterity, Job 5. 25; 21.8; 27.14; Is.44.3; 48.19; Re.22.16.

Oft, and OFTEN, frequent observance of the Lord's supper, 1 Co.11.25,26.

Og [giant], king of Bashan, of gigantic stature, conquered, Nu.21.33; De.3.1.

Ohel, ō'hel [tent], one of the posterity of David, 1 Ch.3.20.

Oil, for burning in the sanctuary, Ex. 27. 20; Le.24.1;—the sacred, for consecrating, Ex.30.23; 37.29;—of the widow not failing, 1 Ki.17.14;—multiplied, 2 Ki.4.4;—used as a medicine, Lu.10.34;—applied to the sick, Ja. 5. 14;—*oil-tree*, probably the olive, Is. 41.19.

Ointment, oil perfumed, used to anoint the head, &c., Ps.133.2; Ec. 9. 8; Mat. 26. 7;—used as a medicine, Ec.10.1; Is.1.6.

Old age, to be respected, Le. 19. 32; 1 Ti.5. 1;—what renders it valuable and venerable, Pr. 16. 31; 20. 29;—the infirmities of it, Ec.12.1, &c.;—the duty required of it, Tit.2.2.

————, of the antediluvians, Ge.5.1, &c.; —of Abraham, 25.7;—of Isaac, 35.29;—of

Jacob, 47. 28;—of Joseph, 50. 26;—of Moses, De. 34. 7;—of Caleb, Jos. 14. 10.

Olives (MOUNT OF), Zec. 14. 4; usually OLIVET, called also MOUNT OF CORRUPTION, 2 Ki. 23. 13. A hill on the east side of Jerusalem, from which it was separated by the Kidron valley, Eze. 11. 23; Zec. 14. 4. It derived its name from the olive-trees which abounded on its sides, Ne. 8. 5, some of which still remain. David went up it when he fled from Absalom, 2 Sa. 15. 30. It was a favourite resort of Jesus. By way of, he entered Jerusalem, Mat. 21. 1; Mar. 11. 1;—at night he abode in, Lu. 21. 37; Jn. 8. 1;—retired to, after the passover, Lu. 21. 39; Mat. 26. 30;—ascended to heaven from, Ac. 1. 12. The ridge extends about a mile from north to south, and is about 220 feet above the site of the temple. It has three summits with distinct names.

Olive-tree, an evergreen which produces an oblong fruit, from which an oil is expressed, De. 24. 20; 28. 40;—its leaves and branches an emblem of peace, Ge. 8. 11;—proverbial for its fatness, Ju. 9. 8, 9;—a symbol of fresh and living piety, Ps. 52. 8;—the church, Ro. 11. 17, 24;—two in the vision of Zechariah, Zec. 4. 3.

Olympas, o-lim'pas, a saint at Rome saluted by Paul, Ro. 16. 15.

Olympic Games, were celebrated by the ancient Greeks in honour of Jupiter Olympius, every fifth year, for five successive days, in the plains of Elis, near the city of Olympia and Mount Olympus, in the Morea of Greece. They were attended by immense multitudes of all ranks, and consisted in feats of valour and agility. The victor in any of them had awarded him, by the judges, a chaplet of wild olive. Similar to them were the *Isthmian Games*, celebrated in the isthmus of Corinth; and those instituted by Herod in some parts of Judea. Though none of these is directly mentioned in Scripture, yet there are several obvious and beautiful allusions to them, 1 Co. 9. 24–27; Phi. 3. 12–14; 1 Ti. 6. 12; 2 Ti. 2. 5; 4. 7, 8; He. 12. 1–3.

Omega, the last letter of the Greek alphabet. *See* ALPHA.

Omer [a heap or sheaf], occurs only in Ex. 16. 16–36, a dry measure equal to the tenth of an ephah, whence called 'a tenth deal,' Le. 14. 10; 23. 13; Nu. 15. 4, &c.

Omitted, neglected, left undone, Mat. 23. 23.

Omnipotence of God, his power to do all things, Ge. 17. 1; 18. 14; Job 23. 13; 42. 2; Ps. 135. 6; Je. 32. 17; Da. 4. 35; Mat. 19. 26; Lu. 1. 37; Re. 19. 6.

Omnipresence of God, his being present everywhere, 1 Ki. 8. 27; Ps. 139. 7, &c.; Pr. 15. 3; Je. 23. 23.

Omniscience of God, his seeing and knowing all things, Job 26. 6; 28. 24; 34. 21; Ps. 33. 13; 94. 9; 139. 1, &c.; Je. 32. 19; Mat. 10. 29; Ac. 15. 18. *See* GOD.

Omri, om'ri [a sheaf], king of Israel, succeeds Zimri, 1 Ki. 16. 21;—builds Samaria, which became the capital of the kingdom of the ten tribes, 24;—dies, 28.

On [light, the sun], rendered in the Septuagint version *Heliopolis* [city of the sun], one of the oldest cities in the world. In Je. 43. 13 it is called Beth-Shemesh, in Eze. 30. 17 Aven. It was situated in the land of Goshen in Egypt, about 20 miles from Memphis.

Onan, ō'nan [strong], second son of Judah, his sin and punishment, Ge. 38. 4–10.

Onesimus, o-nĕs'ĭ-mus [profitable], a slave of Philemon, who had fled from him, and come to Rome, where he was converted;—was sent back, recommended to his master, by Paul, Phile. 10;—sent by Paul to Colosse, Col. 4. 9.

Onesiphorus, o-ne-sif'o-rus [bringing profit], one of the primitive Christians, not ashamed of Paul's chains, 2 Ti. 1. 16;—his household saluted, 4. 19.

Onions, much used in Egypt, Nu. 11. 5.

Ono, ō'no [strong], (1) A city of Benjamin, about 5 miles north of Lydda, 1 Ch. 8. 12.—(2) A plain near it of same name, Ne. 6. 2, called 'the valley of Chareshim,' 1 Ch. 4. 14, and 'valley of the craftsmen,' Ne. 11. 34.

Onycha, o-ny'kah, an odoriferous spice, an ingredient in the sacred ointment, Ex. 30. 34.

Onyx, a kind of chalcedony, half-transparent (like the *human nail*, hence its name) with variously-coloured belts and veins, and therefore called 'the banded agate,' Ex. 28. 20; Job 28. 16; Eze. 28. 13.

Open, to unlock, Ac. 16. 26;—to explain, Lu. 24. 32;—to receive an answer to our prayers, Mat. 7. 7;—to receive Christ into the heart, Re. 3. 20.

Operation, work, Ps. 28. 5; Is. 5. 12; 1 Co. 12. 6; Col. 2. 12.

Ophel, ō'fel [the hill, swelling mound], a part of ancient Jerusalem surrounded and fortified by a separate wall, 2 Ch. 27. 3; 33. 14; Ne. 3. 26; 11. 21. It was the continuation of the ridge of Moriah south of the temple.

Ophir, ō'fir [abundance], (1) The son of Joktan, and descendant of Shem, Ge. 10. 29.—(2) The name of a country possessed by his posterity, which abounded in gold and precious stones, 1 Ki. 9. 28; 10. 11; 22. 48; 1 Ch. 29. 4; 2 Ch. 8. 18; Job 22. 24; Is. 13. 12;—the gold of, proverbial for its fineness, Job 22. 24; 28. 16; Ps. 45. 9; Is. 13. 12. Its locality has not been identified: some place it on the east coast of Africa, and some in India.

Ophrah, off'rah [fawn], (1) The native place of Gideon, Ju. 6. 11, 24;—also the place of

his burial, 8.32; 9.5.—(2) A place in Benjamin, Jos.18.23; 1 Sa.13.17.

Opinion, a sentiment, a notion, 1 Ki.18.21; Job 32.6,10,17.

Opportunity, to do good not to be neglected, Is. 55. 6; Mat. 5. 25; Jn. 9. 4; 12.35; Ga.6.10.

Opposers, or adversaries, of the truth, how to behave to them, Lu. 9.54; 2 Th.3.14; 2 Ti.2.24.

Oppression, severity, or unjust and harsh treatment, forbidden, Ex. 22. 21; Ps. 12.5; Pr. 22. 16, 22; Je. 22. 17; Eze. 22.29; Mi.2.2; Zec.7.10; Mal.3.5.

Oppressions, that are in the world, Ec. 3. 16; 4.1; 5.8; 7.7.

Oracle, a divine revelation, such as is the whole inspired volume, 2 Sa. 16. 23; Ac. 7. 38; Ro.3.2; 1 Pe.4.11;—the holy of holies, from which God often revealed his will to the Jews, 1 Ki. 6. 16; 8. 6; 2 Ch. 4. 20;—the temple generally, Ps.28.2.

Oration, a public discourse or speech, Ac. 12.21.

Orator, a public speaker, an advocate, Ac. 24.1.

Orchard, a garden of fruit-trees, Ca.4.13; Ec.2.5.

Ordain, to command, 1 Co. 9. 14;—to appoint, Ro. 7.10;—to give rules and directions, 1 Co.11.2; He.9.6.

Ordained, determined for eternal life, Ac. 13.48.

Order, to regulate, Ex. 27. 21; Ju. 13. 12; 1 Ki.20.14; Ps.110.4; Col.2.5; He.7.11.

Ordinances of God, are his fixed arrangements of natural events, Job 38.33; Ps.119. 91; Je. 31. 35, 36;—his commandments in general, Ex.18.20; Le.18.4;—his directions respecting his worship, Mal.3.7,14; He.9. 1,10;—the offices of civil magistracy, Ro. 13.2.

Ordination, or the regular appointment of Christian ministers, Mar.3.14; Ac.1.22; 6. 3; 1 Ti.4.14; 5.22; 2 Ti.2.2; Tit.1.5;—not to be given to those who are not duly qualified to receive it, Ac.6.3; 1 Ti.3.10; 5.22.

Oreb, ō′reb (THE ROCK), [raven's crag], the place where the men of Ephraim put to death Oreb a prince of Midian, from whom it derived its name, Ju.7.25; Ps.83.11; Is. 10.26.

Organ, a musical instrument, supposed to have been like the 'Pan's pipes' of the Greeks, Ge. 4. 21; Job 21. 12; 30. 31; Ps. 150.4.

Orion, o-rī′on, a southern constellation seen in November, and hence associated with the bands of frost which no one can dissolve, Job 9.9; 38.31; Am.5.8.

Ornaments, such as jewels, rings, bracelets, &c.;—given by Abraham's servant to Rebekah, Ge. 24. 22;—ear-rings, 35. 4; Ex. 32.2;—of Solomon's bride, Ca.1.10;—various, used by the Israelitish women, Is.3. 18, &c.;—Christian wives cautioned against excess in, 1 Pe.3.3–5.

Ornan, or′nan, a Jebusite whose thrashing-floor David purchased, 2 Sa.24.16,24. *See* ARAUNAH.

Orpah, or′pa [fawn], Naomi's daughter-in-law, Ru.1.4–14.

Orphans, those who are early deprived of their parents; the charge concerning them, Ex.22.22; De.10.18; 24.17; 27.19; Job 22.9; 31.17; Pr.23.10; Is. 1. 17, 23; Ja.1.27;—are under the protection of God, Ps.10.14,18; 68.5; 146.9; Pr.23.11.

Oseas, o-zē′as, or OSEE, ō′zee (Ro. 9. 25), the Greek form of Hosea.

Ospray, a species of eagle, an unclean bird, Le.11.13; De.14.12.

Ossifrage, the great sea-eagle, so called from the idea of its breaking the bones of its prey, De.14.12.

Ostrich, the tallest of all birds, one species reaching the height of 7 feet, and another of 10 feet. It is an unclean bird according to the law, of great voracity, and gregarious. Its cry is piercing and mournful. The female described, Job 39. 18; La. 4. 3. The word meaning ostrich is rendered *owl* in Job 30.29; Is.13.21; 34.13; Je.50.39.

Otherwise, in a different manner, Mat.6.1; Ro.11.6; Phi.3.15.

Othniel, oth′nī-el [the lion of God], the son of Kenaz, by his valour obtained for his wife Achsah, the daughter of Caleb, Ju.1. 11;—first judge of Israel;—delivers Israel from the King of Mesopotamia, 3.9.

Ouches, sockets for fastening the precious stones in the high-priest's ephod, Ex. 28. 11,13,14; 39.6,13.

Outcast, an exile, one driven from home and country, Ps.147.2; Is.11.12; 16.3,4; 27. 13; Je.49.36.

Outgoings, outmost or farthest borders, Jos.17.9,18; 18.19; 19.14,22; Ps.65.8.

Outlandish, of another country or nation, Ne.13.26.

Outrageous, violent, furious, Pr.27.4.

Outward, external, apparent, Mat. 23. 27; Ro.2.28; 1 Pe.3.3.

Oven, a place for baking of bread, Le.2.4; 26. 26;—persons inflamed with lust, compared to, Ho. 7. 4, 6, 7;—the day of judgment, Mal.4.1.

Overcharge, to fill or burden too much, Lu.21.34; 2 Co.2.5.

Overcome, to subdue or vanquish, Ge.49. 19; Lu.11.22; Ro.3.4.

Overflow, to be full, to deluge, De. 11. 4; Ps.69.2,15; Is.8.8; 10.22.

Overlay, to cover, Ex. 25. 11; 26. 32;—to smother, 1 Ki.3.19.

Overpass, to omit, Je.5.28.

Overplus, what is left more than sufficient, Le.25.27.

Overseer, one who overlooks or takes charge of a business, Ge.39.4; 41.34; 2 Ch.2.18;—a pastor or bishop, Ac.20.28.

Overshadow, to cover with a shadow, Mat. 17. 5; Mar. 9. 7; Ac. 5. 15;—to operate by almighty and creating agency, Lu.1.35.

Oversight, superintendence, or charge of, Nu.3.32; 4.16; 1 Pe.5.2;—error or mistake, Ge.43.12.

Overtake, to catch anything by pursuit, Ge.44.4; Ho.2.7; 1 Th.5.4.

Overthrow, to overturn, defeat, or ruin, Ge.19.25; Ex.14.27; De.12.3; Ac.5.39; 2 Ti.2.18.

Overwhelm, to swallow up, Ps.78.53; 124. 4;—to cover with gloom and sorrow, 55.5; 61.2; 77.3.

Owe, to be in debt to another, Mat.18.24, 28; Lu.7.41; 16.5;—to be guarded against, Ro.13.8.

Owl, a bird of the hawk kind; haunts solitary and desolate places;—seeks its prey by night;—makes a doleful cry, Le.11.17; De.14.16; Is.34.14; Ps.102.6.

Ox, that gores, the law concerning it, Ex. 21.28,35;—of an enemy to be restored, 23. 4; De.22.1;—that treads the corn not to be muzzled, De.25.4;—quoted by Paul, 1 Co. 9.9.

Ozem, ō'zem [strength, viz. of God], the sixth son of Jesse, and brother of David, 1 Ch.2.15.

Ozias, o-zī'as [strength of Jehovah], the son of Joram, and father of Joatham, Mat. 1. 8,9.

P.

Paarai, pā'a-rī [revelation of Jehovah], the Arbite, one of David's mighty men, 2 Sa. 23.35;—called Naarai, the son of Ebai, 1 Ch.11.37.

Pace, a geometrical measure of 5 feet;—a step, reckoned at 2½ feet, 2 Sa.6.13.

Pacify, to appease, reconcile, or quiet one who is angry, Pr.16.14; Es.7.10; Ec.10.4; Eze.16.63.

Padan-Aram, pā'dan-ā'ram [the plain, or arable land of Aram=Syria], the tract of country called Padan, Ge. 48. 7; Mesopotamia, Ge.24.10; and 'the country of Syria,' Ho.12.12. This name was more specially given to that portion of the country which bordered on the Euphrates. From it Rebekah, Isaac's wife, was brought, Ge. 24. 10; 25.20;—to it Jacob fled from Esau, 28. 6,7; 31.18; 35.9,26.

Paddle, an iron instrument for digging holes in the earth, De.23.13.

Pagiel, pa'gï-el [event of God], a head of the tribe of Asher, Nu.1.13; 7.72.

Painful, full of pain, Ps.73.16.

Painting of the face, the practice of harlots, and proud and shameless women, 2 Ki.9.30; Je.4.30; Eze.23.40.

Pair, two joined, Lu.2.24; Re.6.5.

Palace, a magnificent house, fit for kings, 1 Ki.16.18; 21.1; 2 Ch.9.11;—the temple at Jerusalem, 1 Ch.29.1,19;—the church, Ps. 45.15;—the pretorium or barracks of the imperial guards, Phi.1.13;—the residence of the high-priest, Jn.18.15.

Paleness, want of colour, Je.30.6.

Palestine, pal'es-tine [land of strangers or emigrants], called Canaan, Nu. 33. 5;—Land of Promise, Ge.13.15;—Land of Jehovah, Ho. 9. 3;—Land of Israel, 1 Sa.13. 19;—Immanuel's Land, Is.8.8;—the Holy Land, Zec.2.12. The Hebrew word *Peleseth*, usually rendered Palestine, is also sometimes rendered Philistia, Ps.60.8; 87. 4; 98.9; and Palestina, Ex.15.14; Is.14.29, 30. The name Palestine originally meant only 'the land of the Philistines.' Its boundaries as described by Moses, Nu.34. 1–12;—as allotted to the twelve tribes, Jos. 13.8–32; xv.–xix. Modern Palestine is divided into two pashalics—Sidon, including western Palestine, and Damascus, comprehending all east of Jordan. Palestine is now 'a land of ruins.' 'Everywhere are seen the remains of cities and villages.'

Palmer-worm, an insect of the locust tribe, Joel 1.4; Am.4.9.

Palm-tree, grows very tall and upright, and is an evergreen, producing fruit called *dates*, Ex.15.27; Le.23.40; De.34.3; Ju.1. 16;—its branches a symbol of joy and victory, Jn.12.13; Re.7.9;—abounded in the valley of the Jordan;—Jericho called the 'city of palm-trees,' De.34.3.

Palsy, a well-known disease, which unfits the whole or part of the body for action, and sometimes deprives it of feeling; cases of, cured, Mat.4.24; 8.6; 9.2; Lu.5.18; Ac. 8.7; 9.33.

Paltiel, păl-tī'el [deliverance of God], a prince of the tribe of Issachar, Nu.34.26.

Pamphylia, păm-fil'ī-a [a nation made up of every tribe], a province of Asia Minor, bounded on the east by Cilicia, on the west by Lycia, on the north by Pisidia, and on the south by the Mediterranean Sea, which washes its coasts, Ac.27.5;—in Perga, one of its principal cities, Paul and Barnabas preached the gospel, 13.13; 14.24;—in this province John Mark deserted them, 15.36–38;—strangers from, in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost, 2.10.

Panic, fear, or sudden consternation and terror, threatened, Ex. 15. 16; Le. 26. 8, 36; De.2.25; 32.30; Jos.23.10.

———, of the inhabitants of Canaan before Jacob, Ge. 35. 5;—before Joshua, Jos. 2. 9; 5.1;—of the Philistines before Jonathan,

2 Sa. 14. 15;—before David, 1 Ch. 14. 15, &c.; —of the Assyrians at the siege of Samaria, 2 Ki. 7. 6.

Pannag, pan-nag', a Hebrew word untranslated, Eze. 27. 17; probably means some kind of spice or balsam, something savoury.

Pant, to gasp for breath, Ps. 38. 10; 42. 1; 119. 131; Is. 21. 4; Am. 2. 7.

Paper-reeds, a kind of bulrushes which grow by the banks of the Nile, in Egypt, of the skins or films of which paper was long made, Is. 19. 7; 2 Jn. 12. *See* BOOKS.

Paphos, pā'fos, a famous city of Cyprus, situated on the western coast of the island, where Paul preached, and converted Sergius Paulus, the Roman proconsul, Ac. 13. 6, 12;—here Elymas the sorcerer was struck blind, 8. 11. Its modern name is *Baffa*, where ruins are found.

Parable, (1) A dark or obscure saying, Ps. 49. 4; 78. 2.—(2) A fictitious narrative under which some important truth is conveyed, as Jotham's, of the trees making a king, the first parable on record, Ju. 9. 7;—of the poor man's ewe lamb by Nathan, 2 Sa. 12. 1;—the woman of Tekoah's, of two brothers striving together, 14. 1;—a prophet's, of the prisoner that escaped, 1 Ki. 20. 39;—Jehoash's, of the thistle and the cedar, 2 Ki. 14. 9;—of the vineyard yielding grapes, Is. 5. 1. Of this class also are the parables of the N. T.—(3) The name is sometimes used to denote a discourse in figurative or poetical language, Nu. 23. 7; Job 27. 1.

Parables of Jesus, are variously reckoned according to the range of signification given to the name. Some reckon as many as fifty, others reckon only thirty. They may be divided into three groups: (1) The parable of the sower, Mat. 13. 3; Mar. 4. 3; Lu. 8. 5;—the wheat and tares, Mat. 13. 24;—the grain of mustard-seed, 13. 21; Mar. 4. 30; Lu. 13. 18;—the leaven, Mat. 13. 33; Lu. 13. 20;—the hidden treasure, Mat. 13. 44;—the pearl of great price, 45;—the seed opening insensibly, Mar. 4. 26;—the net cast into the sea, Mat. 13. 47.—(2) Of the unmerciful servant, 18. 23;—the two debtors, Lu. vii.;—the good Samaritan, x.;—the friend at midnight, xi.;—the rich fool, xii.;—the fig-tree, xiii.;—the great supper, xiv.;—the lost sheep, xv.;—the lost piece of money, xv.; —the prodigal son, xv.;—the unjust steward, xvi.;—the rich man and Lazarus, xvi.; —the unjust judge, xviii.;—Pharisee and publican, xviii.;—the labourer and the vineyard, Mat. xx.—(3) Of the pounds, Lu. xix.; —the two sons, Mat. xxi.;—the vineyard let to husbandmen, xxi.;—the marriage feast, xxii.;—wise and foolish virgins, xxv.;—talents, xxv.;—sheep and goats, xxv.

Paradise, a word of Persian origin, meaning a tract of pleasure-ground like the English *park*. The corresponding Hebrew word is rendered 'forest,' Ne. 2. 8; 'orchard,' Ec. 2. 5; Ca. 4. 13.—(1) The earthly, in which Adam was put, Ge. 2. 8. *See* EDEN.—(2) The heavenly, promised to the penitent thief, Lu. 23. 43;—Paul caught up to, 2 Co. 12. 4;—the tree of life in it, Re. 2. 7.

Paramour, a whorish lover or mistress; the heathen so called, whose idolatries the Jews followed, Eze. 23. 20.

Paran, pā'ran [a place of caves], a desert of Arabia Petrea, lying to the southward of Palestine, and to the north-east of the eastern gulf of the Red Sea; here Ishmael dwelt, Ge. 21. 21;—here the cloud rested in the march of the Israelites, Nu. 10. 12;—here they pitched their camp, 12. 16;—from it the spies were sent to view the Land of Promise, 13. 3;—to it David went after the death of Samuel, 1 Sa. 25. 1;—Mount Paran in the wilderness of Paran, De. 33. 2; Hab. 3. 3.

Parcel, a small lot, a quantity, Ge. 33. 19; Ru. 4. 3; 1 Ch. 11. 13.

Parched, scorched or dried, Is. 35. 7; Je. 17. 6.

Parchment, called by the Romans *pergamenum* (because it was prepared chiefly at Pergamus), whence parchment, sheep-skin dressed for writing on, 2 Ti. 4. 13. The skins of young calves when so prepared are called *vellum*.

Pardon, of sins, God only has power to grant, Mar. 2. 7, 10–12;—is the gift of free grace, Ep. 1. 6, 7;—through the mediation of Christ, He. 9. 9–28; 1 Jn. 1. 7. *See* FORGIVENESS.

Parents, to be honoured, Ex. 20. 12; De. 5. 16; Ep. 6. 2;—law against cursing them, Ex. 21. 17; Le. 20. 9; Pr. 20. 20;—or smiting them, Ex. 21. 15.

———, *their duty*, to educate their children religiously, Ge. 18. 19; De. 4. 9; 6. 6, 7; 11. 19; 32. 46; Ps. 78. 5; Pr. 22. 6; Joel 1. 3; Ep. 6. 4;—not to spare necessary correction, 1 Sa. 3. 13; Pr. 13. 24; 19. 18; 22. 15; 23. 13, 14; 29. 15, 17;—not to discourage them too much, Ep. 6. 4; Col. 3. 21;—to provide for their children, 2 Co. 12. 14; 1 Ti. 5. 8;—partiality to children to be avoided, Ge. 37. 3, 4; Mat. 22. 16; 1 Ti. 5. 21;—their joy or sorrow from their children's education, Pr. 10. 1; 15. 20; 17. 21, 25; 19. 13; 29. 15, 17.

———, examples: of Abraham, Ge. 18. 19; —of David, 1 Ch. 28. 9;—of Job, Job 1. 5;—of Lemuel, Pr. 31. 1;—of the parents of Timothy, 2 Ti. 1. 5; 3. 15.

Parlour, a lower room for reception and entertainment of visitants, Ju. 3. 20, 23; 1 Sa. 9. 22.

Parmashta, pär-măsh'ta [superior], one of Haman's sons, Es. 9. 9.

Parmenas, par'me-nas [abiding], one of the seven deacons of the church in Jerusalem, Ac. 6. 5, 6.

Parricide, or the murder of a father, punishable with death, Ex.21.15;—committed by the sons of Sennacherib, 2 Ki.19.37.

Partaker, an associate, a sharer, Ps.50.18; 1 Co.9.10,23; 1 Pe.5.1.

Parthians, par'thĭ-ans, the inhabitants of Parthia, in the north-west of Persia, Ac.2.9. Parthia is bounded on the east by Asia, on the west by Media, on the north by Hyrcania, and on the south by Caramania, and extends about 600 miles in length. It formed part of the great Persian monarchy. Revolting from the Macedonian power it became an independent kingdom, B.C. 256, whose sovereigns are known by the name of the Arsacidæ. In A.D. 226 it was again subdued by the Persians.

Partial, inclined only to one part, Mal. 2.9; Ja.2.4.

Partiality, unfair and unjust treatment of others, to be avoided, Mat.22.16; Ja.2.1,9; Jude 16.

Particular, individual, 1 Co.12.27; Ep.5.33.

Partition, a wall that divides two apartments, 1 Ki. 6. 21. The middle wall of, refers to the wall separating between the court of the Gentiles and that of the Jews, Ep.2.14.

Partner, a sharer, Lu. 5. 7, 10; Pr. 29. 24; 2 Co.8.23; Phile.17.

Partridge, the bird so called is unknown in the East. That mentioned, 1 Sa. 26. 2; Je.17.11, was a species of grouse abundant in Palestine.

Paruah, păr-ū'ah [flourishing], one of the tribe of Issachar, 1 Ki.4.16.

Parvaim, par-vā'im, a place famous for fine gold, probably identical with Ophir, 2 Ch.3.6.

Pas-Dammim, pas-dam'im [the cessation of blood], the scene of a fierce contest with the Philistines, 1 Ch.11.13;—called Ephes-Dammim, 1 Sa.17.1.

Pashur, păsh'ur [a priest], to be punished for smiting Jeremiah, called also Magormissabib, 'terror round about him,' Je.20.1–20.

Passages, roads, Ju.12.6; 1 Sa.14.4; Je.22.20; 51.32.

Passion, natural affection or infirmity, Ac.14.15; Ja. 5. 17;—suffering and death of Christ, Ac.1.3.

Passover, the first of the three great annual Jewish festivals, so called because the destroying angel *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, while he slew all the first-born of the Egyptians;—instituted, Ex.12.3,43; 13.5;—rules concerning it, Le.23.4; Nu.9.1; De.16.1;—offerings on it, Nu.28.16;—observed by Hezekiah, 2 Ch. 30. 1;—by Josiah, 35.1;—after the captivity, Ezr.6.19;—Christ compared to it, 1 Co.5.7.

Pastoral Life, the origin of it, Ge. 4. 20. *See* SHEPHERD.

Pastors, shepherds, or ministers of the gospel, whose business it is to feed the sheep of Christ, Je. 3. 15; 10. 21; 23.1, 2; Ep. 4.11. *See* MINISTERS.

Pasture, a place for feeding flocks and herds of cattle, Ge.47.4; 1 Ch.4.39–41;—spiritual nourishment, Ps.23.2; Jn.10.9.

Patara, păt'a-rah, a seaport town of Lycia, in Asia Minor, with a large harbour on the east side of the river Xanthus, and about 40 miles west of Myra;—Paul visited it on his journey from Greece to Syria, Ac. 21. 1. The church of, was represented by its bishop in the Council of Nice (A.D. 325). The site of the city is now a desert. Ruins of great extent are seen rising above the mounds of sand which cover the place.

Pate, the crown of the head, Ps.7.16.

Pathros, pā'thros [region of the south], a city and district of Upper Egypt, mentioned by several of the prophets, Is.11.11; Je. 44.1,15; Eze. 29.14; 30.14;—its place is not found.

Pathrusim, păth-rū'sim, the plural of Pathros, the name of a tribe descended from Mizraim, a grandson of Ham the patriarch, Ge.10.14; 1 Ch.1.12.

Patience, or calmness of mind in bearing evils, persisting in duty, and in waiting for promised good, recommended, Job 2. 10; Ps.37.1,7; Pr.3.11; 24.10; Ec.7.8; Mi.7.7,9; Lu. 21. 19; Ro.12.12; 1 Th. 5.14; He.10. 36; 12.1, &c.; Ja.1.3; 5.7; 1 Pe.2.19; 2 Pe.1.6.

————, motives to cultivate it, are the command of God, 1 Ti.6.11; He.12.1; 2 Pe. 1.6;—his patience with us, Ex.34.6; Ro.2.4; 9.22; 1 Pe.3.20;—our present state renders it necessary, He. 10. 36;—the evils which flow from the want of it, and the advantages which attend it, Ec.7.8; Ps.37.7–11;—our trials are less than we deserve, Ezr.9.13; La.3.39;—they are intended for our benefit, Ro.8.28; 2 Co.4.17;—they will soon terminate in triumph, Ro.8.18; Ja.5.7,8;—the example of good men, and especially of Christ. *See* next article.

————, examples: of Moses, Nu.12.3;—of Job, Job 1.20;—of David, Ps.40.1;—of Simeon, Lu.2.25;—of Paul, 2 Ti.3.10;—of the Thessalonians, 1 Th.1.3;—of the religious in former times, He. 10.34;—of Christ, Is.53.7; 1 Pe.2.23;—the impatience of the apostles, Lu.9.54.

———— **of God**, is his long-suffering or forbearance, Nu. 14. 18; Ps. 86. 15;—he is called the God of patience, Ro.15.5;—it is exercised towards his chosen people, Is.30.18; Ro. 3. 25; 1 Ti.1.16; 2 Pe. 3. 9;—and towards his enemies, Ec.8.11; Ro.2.4;—it is manifested by giving warnings of his judgments, Am.1.1; Jonah 1.2; 1 Pe.3.20; 2 Pe. 2.5;—by delaying to execute them, Ps.50.21; 2 Pe.3.9.

————————, examples of: towards the

antediluvians, Ge.6.3;—the inhabitants of Sodom, 18.20,21;—Pharaoh, Ex.5.2; 7.4; —the Israelites in the wilderness, Ac.13.18; —the Amorites and Canaanites, Ge.15.16; Le.18.28;—the Gentile world, Ac.17.30;—fruitless professors, Lu.13.7.

Patmos, pat'mos, one of the Sporades [the scattered isles], a rocky and bare island in the Egean Sea, situated about 45 miles westward of Miletus. It is about 30 Roman or 28 English miles in circumference;—to it the apostle John was banished, and here he had the prophetic visions recorded in the Apocalypse, Re.1.9. It has a safe and large harbour. It is now called *Patino*, with a population of about 4000.

Patriarch, the head or prince of a family, applied chiefly to those who lived before the time of Moses, Ac.2.29; 7.8,9; He.7.4.

Patrimony, the goods or inheritance left by a father to his child, De.18.8.

Patrobas, pat-rō'bas, a Christian at Rome, noticed by Paul, Ro.16.14.

Pattern, an example or model, Ex.25.9,40; Nu.8.4; Tit.2.7; He.8.5; 9.23.

Patterns, Christ, and the prophets and apostles are to be ours, Mat.11.29; Jn.13.15; 1 Co.4.16; 11.1; Phi.2.5; 3.17; 1 Th.1.6; He.6.12; 12.2; 1 Pe.2.21; 1 Jn.2.6. *See* EXAMPLE.

Pau, pa'ū [a bleating], a city in the land of Edom, Ge.36.39;—also called Pai, 1 Ch.1.50.

Paul [little], originally called Saul, Ac.13.9; —a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, of the tribe of Benjamin, Ro.11.1;—was a Pharisee of the strictest order, Ac.23.6;—educated by Gamaliel, 22.3;—a persecutor of Stephen, 8.1;—of the church in general, 9.1;—struck blind on his way to Damascus, 3; 22.6; 26.13;—his conversion, 9 (A.D. 37);—first visit to Jerusalem, 9.26; Ga.1.18;—first residence at Antioch, Ac.11.25-30;—second visit to Jerusalem, 11.30; 12.25;—*first missionary journey* (A.D. 45-47), 13.2; 14.26;—second residence at Antioch, 14.28;—third visit to Jerusalem, 15.2-30; Ga.2.1-10;—*second missionary journey* (A.D. 53?), 15.36,40; 18.22;—fourth visit to Jerusalem, 18.21,22;—third residence at Antioch, 18.22,23;—*third missionary journey* (A.D. 54-58), 18.23; 21.15;—fifth visit to Jerusalem and arrest and imprisonment at Cesarea, 21.15; 23.35;—voyage to and arrival at Rome (A.D. 60, 61), 27.1; 28.16;—where he continues two years, 31.

Paul, his character of the heathen world, Ro.1.19, &c.;—of the Jews, 2.17;—exhorts to moral duties, 12.1, &c.;—to candour, 14.1; 15.1;—his preaching not rhetorical, 1 Co.2.3;—his condescension to all persons, 9.19; 10.33;—disclaims dominion over the faith of Christians, 2 Co.1.24;—his zeal and disinterestedness, 4.1; 6.4; 7.2; 11.7; 12.13;—exhorts to a liberal contribution to the poor Christians at Jerusalem, 8.7;—complains of his opposers at Corinth, 10.2; 11.13;—his revelations, 12.1, &c.; Ga.2.2; —his sufferings, 2 Co.11.23; Phi.1.13;—threatens his opposers, 2 Co.13.2;—an apostle appointed by Christ himself, Ga.1.1, 12;—his history, 1.16, &c.;—opposes Peter, 2.11;—desires to die, Phi.1.20;—his advantages as a Jew, 3.4;—rejoices in his sufferings, Col.1.24;—at Philippi and Thessalonica, 1 Th.2.2;—proposes his example to Christians, 1 Co.11.1; Phi.3.17; 2 Th.3.7;—commends himself, 2 Co.11.5; 12.11; 1 Th.2.5;—calls himself the chief of sinners, 1 Ti.1.15;—his near view of death, 2 Ti.4.6;—leaves his cloak and parchments at Troas, 13;—sends Tychicus to Ephesus, 12;—deserted at his first hearing before Nero, 16;—his epistles commended by Peter, 2 Pe.3.15.

Pavilion, a tent, chiefly one for a king, prince, or general, 1 Ki.20.12,16; Je.43.10; —God makes darkness his, 2 Sa.22.12; Ps.18.11;—hides his people in his, 27.5; 31.20.

Paw, the foot of a horse or lion, Le.11.27; 1 Sa.17.37; Job 39.21.

Peace, God the author of temporal peace, Le.26.6; 1 Ch.22.9; Ps.147.14; Is.45.7;—God in Christ the author of spiritual peace, Ro.15.33; 16.20; Phi.4.9; 1 Th.5.23; 2 Th.3.16; Is.9.6;—Christ gives peace, Lu.24.36; Jn.14.27;20.19,21; 2 Th.3.16;—imparted through Christ's atonement, Is.53.5; Ro.5.1; Ep.2.14,15; Col.1.20;—who may look for peace, Le.26.3-6; Ps.119.165; 29.11; 55.18; Pr.16.7; Is.26.12;—promised, *to the church*, Is.54.13; 66.12;—*to saints*, Ps.72.3,7; Is.55.12;—*to the meek*, Ps.37.11;—*to the obedient*, Ps.119.165; Is.48.18; Je.6.16; Ro.2.10;—*to the repentant*, Is.57.18,19; Mat.11.28,29;—to be cultivated, Ps.34.14; 133.1; Pr.3.30; 15.17; 17.1,14,17; 20.3; 25.8; Zec.8.19; Mar.9.50; Ro.12.18; 14.19; 2 Co.13.11; 1 Th.5.13; He.12.14; 2 Ti.2.22; 1 Pe.3.11;—by what means, Pr.15.1; 25.9,15; Col.3.13; 1 Th.4.11.

Peace-makers, their blessedness, Mat.5.9; Ja.3.18.

Peace-offerings, rules concerning them, Le.3.1, &c.; 7.11;—the priest's portion of them, 28.

Peacock, a large and well-known fowl, with a fine crest of feathers, and a tail peculiarly beautiful;—imported by Solomon, 1 Ki.10.22; 2 Ch.9.21;—described, Job 39.13.

Pearl, a hard, white, shining gem, found in some shell-fishes of the oyster species, Job 28.18; Mat.7.6; 13.45;—the gates of the New Jerusalem, each of one, Re.21.21.

Peculiar Treasure and **People**, the church is to God, Ex.19.5; De.14.2; Ps.135.4; Tit.2.14.

Pedahzur, ped'ah-zur [whom the rock, *i.e.*

God, preserves], a head of the tribe of Manasseh, Nu.1.10.

Pedaiah, ped-a'yah [whom Jehovah preserves], grandfather of Jehoiakim, 1 Ki.23.36;—others so named, 1 Ch.3.19.

Pedigree, genealogy, or descent by parentage, Nu.1.18.

Peeled, stripped of the bark, clothes, or skin, Is.18.2,7; Eze.29.18.

Peep, to chirp faintly as young birds do, the sound attributed to departed spirits, and produced probably by the art of *ventriloquism*, practised by wizards, and 'them that have familiar spirits' (rendered by the LXX. 'ventriloquists'), Is.8.19; 29.4.

Pekah, pē'kah [open-eyed], the son of Remaliah, commanded the army of Pekahiah, king of Israel, and, after conspiring to slay him, succeeded him, 2 Ki.15.25;—confederate with Rezin, king of Syria, against Judah, Is.7.1;—cut off 120,000 of Judah, and took 200,000 prisoners, 2 Ch. 28.6–8;—slain, 2 Ki.15.30.

Pekahiah, pĕk-a-hī'ah [the Lord has opened his eyes], the seventeenth king of Israel, succeeds his father, Menahem, 2 Ki.15.22;—slain, 25.

Pekod, pē'kod [visitation], a name given to Babylonia, Je.50.21;—to its inhabitants, Eze.23.23.

Pelatiah, pĕl-a-tī'ah [whom Jehovah delivers], (1) Son of Benaiah, a prince who lived in the time of Zedekiah, king of Judah, Eze.11.1,13.—(2) Son of Hananiah, 1 Ch.3.21.

Peleg, pē'leg [division], the son of Eber, in whose days men were *divided* by the confusion of language, Ge.10.25; 11.16.

Pelethites, pe'leth-ites [runners, couriers], valiant soldiers, who with the Cherethites formed David's body-guard. They were probably of Cretan origin, 2 Sa.8.18.

Pelican, a large tropical bird, with long crooked beak, the fore part of the head towards the throat naked, with a bag or pouch under the bill, and which haunts the swamps of the desert, Le. 11. 18; De. 14. 17; Ps. 102. 6. The word is rendered 'cormorant' in Is.34.11 and Zep.2.14.

Peniel, pe-ni'el [the face of God], a place on the east of Jordan, near the brook Jabbok, so named by Jacob, because he here saw *the face of God*, Ge.32.24–30;—here the Gadites built a city, the tower of which Gideon cast down, Ju.8.8,9,17;—it was rebuilt by Jeroboam, 1 Ki. 12. 25. PENUEL (Ju. 8. 9) was probably the original form of the name. This is the form given in the Samaritan Pentateuch.

Peninnah, pe-nin'nah [coral], one of the wives of Elkanah, the father of Samuel, 1 Sa.1.2.

Penny, a Roman silver coin, the *denarius*, =10 ases=between 6*d.* and 7*d.*, current among the Jews in the time of Christ, Mar. 6.37; 12.15; Re. 6.6. The penny brought to Christ, Mat. 22. 15–21; Mar. 13. 15–17; Lu.20.19–25, was a *denarius* of Tiberius. The rate of wages a penny (*denarius*) a day, Mat.20.2,9,13.

Pens, used in writing by the ancients were not quills, but made of small and strong reeds, Ju. 5. 14; Ps. 45. 1; 3 Jn. 13;—those for graving in stone, &c., were of iron, Job 19.24; Je.17.1.

Pentecost, the second of the three great annual festivals of the Jews, thus named because it was kept on the fiftieth day from the morrow after the first passover Sabbath, Le. 23. 15, 16. It lasted for one day only. It was the harvest feast, and was called *the feast of weeks*, because it was kept seven weeks after the passover, Ex. 34.22;—directions how it ought to be observed, De.16.9;—the descent of the Spirit upon it, Ac.2.1, &c.

Penury, poverty, Pr.14.23; Lu.21.4.

People OF GOD, the church of Israel, Ju. 20.2; 2 Sa.14.13; Ps.47.9;—professing and genuine Christians, He.4.9; 1 Pe.2.10.

———, their duty to God's ministers, Mat.10.14; Lu.10.16; 1 Co.4.1; 9.14; Ga.6. 6; 1 Th.4.8; 5.12; 1 Ti.5.17; He.13.7,17.

Peor, pē'or [the cleft], a mountain in Moab, near to the mountains of Nebo and Pisgah; Balak brought Balaam to the top of, Nu. 23. 28;—the idolatry of the Israelites, in worshipping Baal-peor, called the *matter* and the *iniquity* of, 25. 3, 18; 31. 16; Jos. 22.17.

Peradventure, perhaps, may be, Ge.18.24, 28,29,32; 24.5,39; Ex.13.17; 32.30; Jos.9.7; Ro.5.7; 2 Ti.2.25.

Perceive, to know, or discover, De. 29. 4; 1 Jn.3.16.

Perdition, destruction, final ruin, Phi. 1. 28; 1 Ti.6.9; He.10.39;—Judas, called the son of, Jn.17.12;—and also Antichrist, 2 Th.2.3.

Peres-Uzza, pe'res-uz'za [the breach of Uzzah], a place near Jerusalem, where Uzzah, the son of Aminadab, was smitten by God because he laid his hands on the ark, 1 Sa. 6. 8;—called Nachon, 2 Sa. 6. 6;—Chidon, 1 Ch.13.9.

Perfect, God is absolutely and infinitely, Mat.5.48;—the *law*, or word, of the Lord is completely, Ps. 19.7;—his *work* is, and his *way*, De.32.4; 2 Sa.22.31;—faithful and eminent saints are now comparatively, as Noah and Job, Ge. 6. 9; Job 1. 1, 8; 2. 3;—believers in Christ shall all in due time be completely, Ep. 4. 13; Col. 1. 28; 4. 12; He. 12.23;—prayer to God to make his people, Jn.17.23; Col.4.12; 1 Th.3.10; He.13.21; 1 Pe.5.10.

Perfection, none can find out God to, Job 11.7;—in obedience and holiness, not at-

tainable by man, Job 9.20; 15.14; Pr.20.9; Ro.3.10; 1 Jn.1.8;—to be aimed at, De.18.13; 1 Ki.8.61; Mat.5.48; Lu.6.36; 2 Co.13.9,11; Ep.5.1; He.13.21;—blessings resulting from, Ps.37.37; Pr.2.21;—will be attained by saints, Jn.17.23; Ep.4.13; Col.1.28.

Perform, to fulfil or execute, Ge.26.3; Mat.5.33; Ro.4.21; 2 Co.8.11.

Perfume, what gives a sweet odour or agreeable smell, Ex.30.35; Pr.7.17; 27.9; Is.57.9.

Pergah, per'gah, a city of Pamphylia, on the Cestrus, about 40 miles north from the Mediterranean shore. Paul and Barnabas landed here on their voyage from Paphos, and here they left Mark, Ac.13.13;—on his return from the interior of Pamphylia Paul again visited it and preached the gospel, 14.25.

Pergamos, per'ga-mos [height, elevation], a city of Mysia in Asia Minor, situated about 20 miles from the sea on the river Caicus, 'in one of the most lovely and fertile valleys of the world.' Under the Romans it became the capital of a province called Asia Propria. It was famous for its immense library, collected in rivalry of that of Alexandria. From it our 'parchment' (*pergamenum*) derives its name. Christ's message to the church there, Re.2.12–17; called 'Satan's seat,' because it was the head-quarters of the opposition to Christ and his gospel in that region. The modern city, which abounds in ruins of great extent, is called *Bergama*. Its population is estimated at from 14,000 to 30,000, of whom 3000 are Greeks, 300 Armenians, and the rest Turks.

Perilous Times, in the last days, 2 Ti.3.1.

Perils, or imminent dangers, endured by Paul, 2 Co.11.26.

Perish, to lose natural life, Nu.17.12; Jonah 1.6; Mar.4.38;—to be subjected to eternal punishment, Jn.3.15; 1 Co.1.18; 2 Co.2.15; 2 Pe.2.12.

Perizzites, pĕr'iz-zites, a tribe of the ancient Canaanites, Ge.13.7; 15.20;—delivered into the hands of Judah, Ju.1.4;—Solomon made them to pay tribute, 2 Ch.8.7;—not mentioned in the catalogue of Canaanitish tribes, Ge.x.

Perjury, swearing falsely; forbidden, Ex.20.16; Le.6.3; 19.12; De.5.20; Zec.5.4; 8.17; 1 Ti.1.10;—of Zedekiah against Nebuchadnezzar, 2 Ch.36.13.

Permit, to allow or suffer, 1 Co.16.7; He.6.3; Ac.26.1; 1 Co.14.34.

Pernicious, destructive, very hurtful, 2 Pe.2.2.

Perpetual, everlasting or endless, Ps.9.6; Je.50.5;—to the end of time, Ge.9.12; Ex.31.16;—the continuance of the legal dispensation, Ex.29.9; 30.8.

Perplexed, greatly vexed or disturbed, Es.3.15; Is.22.5; Joel 1.18; Lu.9.7; 2 Co.4.8.

Persecution, or oppression and exposure to suffering and death, for Christ's sake; foretold to be the lot of the apostles and primitive Christians, Mat.10.18; Jn.15.18–21;—saints may expect persecution, Mat.10.17; 2 Ti.3.12; Ga.4.29; Ac.14.22;—ought not to fear it, Mat.10.26,28; Lu.12.4; 1 Pe.3.14; Re.2.10; Is.51.7;—how to behave under it, Mat.5.44; 10.22; Ro.12.14; 1 Co.4.12; 2 Co.12.10; 1 Pe.4.19;—the reward of it, Mat.5.10; 16.25; Mar.8.35; Lu.9.24; 1 Pe.4.14; Ja.1.2; Re.6.9; 7.13. Exemplified: *David*, Ps.31.15; 119.157,161;—*Jeremiah*, Je.18.18–20; 32.2; 38.9;—*three Hebrews*, Da.3.13–21;—*Daniel*, 6.5;—*man born blind*, Jn.9.28, 34;—*Peter*, Ac.4.3;—*church at Jerusalem*, 8.1;—*Paul*, 9.23; 16.22.

Perseverance, or steadfast continuance, *in duty* enjoined, Mat.10.22; 24.13; Lu.9.62; Ac.13.43; 1 Co.15.58; 16.13; Col.1.23; 2 Th.3.13; 1 Ti.6.14; He.3.6,14; 10.38; 2 Pe.3.17; Re.2.10,25.

——— OF THE SAINTS, or their continuance in a state of grace, till they are brought to glory, appears from the *electing purpose* of God, Ro.8.29; Ep.1.3; Je.31.3; Mat.24.22–24; Ac.13.48;—the immutability of his *love*, *wisdom*, and *faithfulness*, in the scheme of grace, Je.31.3; Ep.3.10; 1 Th.5.24;—their being *given* to Christ, as the reward of his obedience and suffering, Je.32.40; Jn.17.2,6;—and purchased by him, Jn.11.42; 17.11,15,20; Ac.20.28; Tit.2.14;—their *union* to Christ, Ep.1.23; Jn.17.21, 23;—his *intercession* for them, Jn.17.24; Ro.8.34;—the *work* of the Holy Spirit, in renewing them, and dwelling in them, Jn.3.5,6,8; Tit.3.5; Ga.4.6; Ro.8.9,11;—and from many express *declarations* and *promises*, Job 17.9; Ps.94.14; 125.1,2; Pr.4.18; Is.54.7–10; Je.32.38–40; Jn.3.14,15; 5.24; 10.27,28; Ro.8.29, 30; Phi.1.6; He.13.5.

Persia, per'shï-a (Heb. *Pharas*), an ancient kingdom of Asia. In the height of its glory it was 2800 miles long and 2000 broad, and included parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. In this extensive sense the name occurs in 2 Ch.36.20,22; Ezr.4.5,7,24; 6.14; Da.10.13,20; 11.2. From the south of the Caspian Sea to Hindostan a continued chain of deserts extends; and in the southern provinces the plains, as well as the mountains, are sterile and bare. The northern districts, on the contrary, are remarkable for their beauty and fertility. The rivers of Persia are few and small; and, instead of falling into the sea, most of them flow into lakes in the interior. The established religion is the Mohammedan; but there are still some who adhere to the ancient worship of *fire*;—Es.1.3, 14, 18;

Eze. 27. 10; 38. 5;—predictions respecting, Da. 8. 20.

Persians, the inhabitants of Persia, foretold to conquer Babylon, Is. 21. 2.

Persons of men not regarded by God, or not valued on account of their rank or wealth, De. 10. 17; 2 Ch. 19. 7; Job 34. 19; Ac. 10. 34; Ro. 2. 11; Ga. 2. 6; Ep. 6. 9; Col. 3. 25; 1 Pe. 1. 17.

————, when not to be regarded by men, Le. 19. 15; De. 1. 17; 16. 19; Pr. 24. 23; Mat. 22. 16; Ja. 2. 1; Jude 16.

Persuade, to advise or excite to the performance of something, 2 Ch. 32. 11; 1 Ki. 22. 20–22; Ac. 13. 43; 14. 19;—to believe and be assured, Ro. 4. 21; 8. 38; 14. 14; 2 Ti. 1. 12; He. 11. 13.

Perverseness, spiteful and obstinate crossness, and adherence to what is wrong, Pr. 11. 3; Is. 59. 3; Eze. 9. 9.

Pervert, to put out of order, to corrupt, De. 16. 19; 1 Sa. 8. 3; 24. 17; Ac. 13. 10; Ga. 1. 7.

Pestilence, a contagious and fatal distemper, or kind of plague, threatened for disobedience, Le. 26. 25; Nu. 14. 12; De. 28. 21; —three days of, sent on Israel for the sin of David, by which 70,000 perished, 2 Sa. 24. 13, 15;—foretold by Christ, Mat. 24. 7.

Pestilent Fellow, one who is ill-disposed, Ac. 24. 5.

Peter, pē'ter [a rock or stone], the son of Jonas, and hence called Simon Bar-jona, and brother of Andrew, Jn. 1. 40;—his name originally was *Simon*, 41;—Jesus called him *Cephas* or *Peter*, which is of the same import, 42;—a native of Bethsaida, 45; —attends Jesus, Mat. 4. 18; Lu. 5. 11; Jn. 1. 41;—rebukes him, Mat. 16. 22; Mar. 8. 32; —is sharply rebuked by Christ, Mat. 16. 23;—acknowledges him to be the Messiah, 16; Jn. 6. 69;—protests that he will not deny him, Mat. 26. 35;—draws his sword in defence of Christ, and cuts off Malchus' ear, Jn. 18. 10;—denies him, Mat. 26. 69; Mar. 14. 69; Lu. 22. 54; Jn. 18. 15, &c., 25;—sees him after his resurrection, Lu. 24. 34; 1 Co. 15. 5;—three times avows his love to Christ, Jn. 21. 15–17;—addresses the disciples about a successor of Judas, Ac. 1. 15;—his speech to the Jews on the day of Pentecost, 2. 14;—cures a lame man at the gate of the temple, 3. 1;—imprisoned together with John, 4. 3;—many cures performed by him, 5. 15;—imprisoned, and released by an angel, 18, 19;—speaks boldly before the magistrates, 29;—communicates the Holy Spirit to the Samaritans, 8. 17;—confounds Simon Magus, 20;—cures Eneas of the palsy, 9. 33;—raises Dorcas to life, 36; —converts Cornelius, 10. 24;—defends himself about preaching to the Gentiles, 11. 2; —imprisoned by Herod, and delivered by an angel, 12. 3, &c.;—opposed by Paul, Ga. 2. 11;—expects to die soon, 2 Pe. 1. 14; —his testimony to the transfiguration of Jesus, 18;—commends Paul's epistles, 3. 15. *Epistles of*, were not addressed to any particular church, and hence are called *general*. The first was written from Babylon (1 Pe. 5. 13), on the Euphrates, where many Jews resided, though the city was in ruins.

Pethahiah, pĕth-a-hī'ah [whom Jehovah sets free], a head of the division of the priesthood, 1 Ch. 24. 16.

Pethor, pē'thor [a table], a city of Mesopotamia, about the east bank of the Euphrates, and the native place of Balaam, Nu. 22. 5; De. 23. 4.

Pethuel, pĕ-thū'el [man of God], the father of Joel the prophet, Joel 1. 1.

Phalti, făl'ti [deliverance of Jehovah], the son of Laish, married Michal, after Saul had taken her from David, 1 Sa. 25. 44;—from him David afterwards took her, 2 Sa. 3. 15.

Phanuel, fa-nū'el, the father of the prophetess Anna, Lu. 2. 36.

Pharaoh, fā'ro [the king], the name of a race of kings who successively sat on the throne of Egypt:—

————, first mentioned in Scripture, takes Sarah from Abraham, Ge. 12. 15;—restores her, 20.

————, second, his prophetical dream, Ge. 41. 1, &c.;—exalts Joseph, 39–45;—his kind reception of Jacob and his sons, 47. 1–10.

————, third, oppressed and persecuted the Israelites, Ex. 1. 8–11;—commanded their male children to be drowned, 22;—his daughter saves Moses, and adopts him for her son, 2. 5–10.

————, fourth, Moses sent to him, Ex. 3. 10;—his obduracy foretold, 19;—God's message to him, 4. 22, 23;—refuses to let Israel go, 5. 1, 2;—hardens his heart, 7. 14;—drowned in the Red Sea, 14. 23.

————, fifth known to us, gave protection to Hadad, son of the King of Edom, who was contemporary with David, 1 Ki. 11. 15–22.

————, sixth, gave his daughter in marriage to Solomon, 1 Ki. 3. 1;—took Gezer, and gave it for a present to his daughter, 9. 16.

————, seventh mentioned, is he with whom Hezekiah made a league, 2 Ki. 18. 19–21.

Pharaoh-Hophra, fā'ro-hof'rah, grandson of the former, entered into alliance with Zedekiah, king of Judah, against the King of Babylon, Je. 46. 2, 16;—predictions against him, Is. 19. 1, &c.; 20. 4; Eze. 29. 1; 30. 20–26; 31. 2; 32. 2;—reigned over Egypt twenty-five years.

Pharaoh-Necho, fā'ro nē'ko, carries Jehoahaz captive to Egypt, 2 Ki. 23. 33;—

foretold not to return, Je.22.10;—his defeat foretold, Eze.17.17.

Pharisees, făr'ĭ-sees [separatists], a much celebrated religious sect among the Jews, which sprang up after the return from captivity; they represented the prevailing legal spirit of Judaism;—they laid claim to superior sanctity, Lu. 18. 9–12;—for a pretence made long prayers, Mat. 23. 14; Mar. 12. 40;—paid tithes of what was not required, Mat. 23. 23; Lu. 11. 42;—fasted often, Lu. 18. 12;—made broad their phylacteries, Mat. 23. 5;—added the traditions of the fathers to the written law, Mar.7. 3, 8,13;—but they were proud, arrogant, and avaricious; and therefore their hypocrisy was often exposed and severely censured by Christ,. Mat. 5. 20; 15.3, &c.; 16. 6, 12; 23.1,23,33; Mar.8.15; Lu.11.38,42; 12.1; 16. 14; 18.9.

Pharpar, făr'par [swift], one of the 'rivers of Damascus,' 2 Ki.5.12. Its modern name is *Awaj*. Its volume is about one-fourth of that of the Abana. Its total length is about 40 miles.

Phebe, fē'be [shining, pure], a deaconess of the church at Cenchrea, near Corinth, Ro.16.1,2.

Phenice, fe-ni'se [palm], (1) A seaport town, more properly *Phœnix*, now *Lutro*, on the south-west shore of the island of Crete, Ac. 27. 12.—(2) The accurate form of *Phenicia*, Ac.11.19; 15.3.

Phenicia, fe-nish'ĭ-a, a small country on the coast of Syria, stretching from the promontory of Carmel about 120 miles north, with an average breadth of 20 miles. The name is probably derived from the Greek *phœnix* (a palm-tree); it does not occur in the Old Testament. Those scattered by the persecution which followed the death of Stephen came to, Ac.11.19;—Paul and Barnabas passed through, 15.3;—Paul went in a ship bound for, 21.2;—Tyre and Sidon were principal cities of.

Phichol, fī'kol [all-commanding], general of the army of Abimelech, king of Gerar, Ge.21.22.

Philadelphia, fil-a-dĕl'fĭ-a [the love of the brother], a city of the province of Lydia, in Asia Minor, about 25 miles south-east of Sardis, and about 70 north-east of Smyrna;—Christ's message to the church there, Re.3.7. Its modern name is *Allah Shehr* [city of God]. The population is about 15,000, most of whom are Turks. It contains the ruins of some twenty-five churches.

Philemon, fi-lē'mon, a rich and pious citizen of Colosse, to whom Paul addressed the epistle which bears his name, Phile.1.

Philetus, fi-lē'tus [beloved, amiable], an apostate Christian, 2 Ti.2.17,18.

Philip, fil'lip [warlike, lover of horses], (1) The *apostle*, a native of Bethsaida, attends Jesus, Jn.1.43;—Greeks come to him desiring to see Jesus, 12.22;—Jesus questions him about the loaves, 6.5;—he desires to see the Father, 14.8.—(2) The *evangelist*, one of the seven deacons, Ac.6.3–5;—preaches to the Samaritans, 8.5;—to the eunuch of the Queen of Ethiopia, 26;—carried to Azotus, and goes thence to Cesarea, 40;—receives Paul and his companions, 21. 8.—(3) The son of Herod the Great, and of Mariamne his third wife, the daughter of Simon the high-priest;—his wife, Herodias, was taken from him by his brother, Mat.14.3; Mar.6.17.—(4) The son of Herod the Great and Malthace his fourth wife, and tetrarch of Batanea, Trachonitis, and Auranitis, Lu.3.1.

Philippi, fil-lip'pī [warlike men, lovers of horses], one of the chief cities of Macedonia, lying on the borders of Thrace, and on the banks of the river Gangitis (now *Angista*), a deep and rapid stream, about 70 miles north-east from Thessalonica. It was repaired and named by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great. Paul and Silas came hither from Neapolis and there abode 'certain days,' and preached by 'a river side where prayer was wont to be made,' Ac.16.12,13;—here Lydia was converted, and she and her family baptized, 14,15;—here they cast out a spirit of divination, 16–18;—here they were beaten and imprisoned, 22,23;—here the jailer was converted, and he and his family baptized, 25–34;—here a church was formed, to which (about A.D.62) Paul wrote the epistle to the Philippians, Phi.1.1. The Philippian Christians were very kind to Paul, and sent to relieve his temporal wants, 2 Co.11.9; 1 Th. 2. 2. The city is now wholly in ruins.

Philistia, fil-lis'tĭ-a [land of strangers], or the 'land of the Philistines,' embraced the coast plain on the south-west of Palestine, extending for about 40 miles from Joppa to the valley of Gerar on the south, and with a breadth of from 10 to 20 miles. The Philistines probably emigrated originally from Crete (=Caphtor) either directly or through Egypt into Palestine, Ps.60.8; 87.4; 108.9.

Philistines [strangers], the inhabitants of Philistia, conquered by Shamgar, Ju.3.31;—oppress the Israelites, 16.7; 13.1;—in the battle of Aphek they carried away the ark of God and slew 30,000 Israelites, 1 Sa.4. 1–11. They put the ark in the temple of Dagon, 5.1;—suffer in consequence of it, 3,8,10;—send it back, 6.10;—defeated after a sacrifice by Samuel, 7.9;—suffer no smith in Israel, 13.19;—defeated by Saul, 14.20, 31;—by David, 2 Sa. 5. 17, 22;—were defeated by the Amalekites, 1 Sa.xxx.; 1 Ch. 12.19;—at Gilboa they defeated the Israel-

ites, 1 Sa.xxxi.; 1 Ch. 10. 1. Under Solomon they were tributary, 1 Ki.2.39,40; 4. 21, 24;—distress Jehoram, 2 Ch. 21. 16;—their destruction foretold, Je.47.1; Eze.25. 15; Am.1.6; Zep.2.4; Zec.9.5.

Philologus, fil-lol'o-gus [a lover of learning, a lover of the word], noticed by Paul, Ro. 16.15.

Philosophy [love of wisdom], *heathen*, the folly of it, 1 Co.1.19; 2.6; Col.2.8.

Phinehas, fin'ne-as [mouth of brass], (1) *The son of Eleazar*, kills Zimri and Cozbi, Nu.25.6; Ps.106.30.—(2) *The son of Eli*, his guilt and death, 1 Sa.1.3; 2.12,22,34; 3. 13; 4.11.

Phlegon, flē'gon, one of the Christians at Rome to whom Paul sent his salutation, Ro.16.14.

Phrygia, fridj'i-a [dry, barren], an inland province of Asia Minor. Its boundaries are not clearly defined. Its principal cities were Laodicea, Hierapolis, and Colossæ. In his missionary journeys Paul twice traversed the province, where he preached the gospel and formed a church, Ac.16.6; 18.23.

Phut [afflicted], a country of Africa, peopled by the third son of Ham, Ge.10.6;—its inhabitants leagued with, if not subject to, the Egyptians, about Hezekiah's reign, Na. 3. 9. Some have identified it with Nubia, others have supposed that it was west of Lybia on the north coast of Africa; but more generally it has been identified with Lybia, Je. 40. 9; Eze. 27. 10; 30. 5; 38.5.

Phygellus, fy-jĕl'lus, and HERMOGENES, forsook Paul in his distress, 2 Ti.1.15.

Phylacteries [preservations], small square boxes made of parchment or skin, containing slips of parchment with these passages written on them: Ex.13.2–10,11–17; De.6. 4–9; 11.13–21, and which the Jews wore, bound on their foreheads or arms; from a false interpretation of Ex.13.9,16; Nu.15. 38, 39;—the Pharisees made theirs broad from ostentation, Mat.23.5. *See* FRONTLETS.

Physicians, (1) Embalmers of dead bodies, Ge. 50. 2.—(2) Doctors of medicine, 2 Ch. 16.12; Mat.9.12; Mar.5.26.—(3) Healers of sorrow and spiritual distress, Je.8.22; Job 13.4.

Pictures, for worship, and images of the Canaanites, to be destroyed, Nu.33.52.

Piece *of money*, Mat.17.27, the *stater* (*i.e.* standard coin), a Greek imperial silver coin equal to a shekel (=about 2*s.* 1*d.*);—*of silver*, Lu.15.8, the Greek *drachma*, nearly =8*d.*;—'thirty pieces of silver,' *i.e.* shekels, Mat. 26.15; 27. 3–6, 9; comp. Zec. 11. 12, 13; Ex.21.32.

Pierce, to bore through, greatly pain, Nu. 24.8; 2 Ki.18.21; Ps.22.16; Lu.2.35.

Pierced, prophecies that Christ should be, Ps.32.16; Zec.12.10.

Piety, occurs only in 1 Ti.5.4, where it means natural affection on the part of children.

Pigeons, *young*, or doves, a burnt-offering, Le.1.14;—offered by those who could not afford a lamb, for a trespass-offering, 5.6,7; —offered by women, after childbirth, who could not give a lamb, 12.8; Lu.2.24.

Pihahiroth, pī-ha-hī'roth, an Egyptian word meaning *a place where grass* or *sedges grow*, the pass through which the Hebrews marched to the west shore of the Red Sea, Ex.14.2; Nu.33.7,8.

Pilāte (PONTIUS), pī'lat, pon'shĭ-us, the sixth Roman procurator of Judea; questions Jesus, Mat.27.11; Mar.15.1; Lu.23.1; Jn. 18.33;—is warned by his wife not to condemn Christ, Mat.27.19;—attempts to release him, 23;—attests Christ's innocence, 24;—yet delivers him to be crucified, 26;—directed the inscription to be placed over his cross, and refused to change it, Jn.19. 19–22;—permitted Joseph to bury the body of Jesus, Mat.27.57–66. After holding the office of procurator for about ten years, Pilate was summoned to Rome to answer to charges brought against him, but before he arrived Tiberius died. Soon after this Pilate committed suicide.

Pile of wood for burning dead corpses in, allusions to, Is.30.33; Eze.24.9.

Pilgrimage, the journey of a pilgrim, human life compared to, Ge.47.9; Ex.6.4; Ps. 119.54.

Pilgrims, those who travel on a religious account; good men compared to, He.11. 13; 1 Pe.2.11.

Pillar, the cloud in the wilderness, which resembled one, Ex. 13. 21;—erected for a monument or memorial by Jacob at Bethel, Ge.28.18;—at the grave of Rachel, 35.20; —by Joshua, Jos. 24. 26;—by Absalom, 2 Sa.18.18;—two for support and ornament in the temple of Solomon, 1 Ki.7.15; 2 Ch. 3.17.

Pillow, a cushion to sleep on, Ge.28.11: 1 Sa.19.13; Mar.4.38; Eze.13.16.

Pilot, one who steers a ship, Eze.27.8,28.

Pine-tree, is somewhat akin to the fir, but more solid and durable, Is.41.19; 60.13. In Ne.8.15 probably means cypress.

Pinnacle of the temple. It is uncertain what is meant by this expression. Some think it denotes the roof of 'Solomon's porch,' others the roof of the temple, and others one of its wings or battlements, Mat.4.5; Lu.4.9.

Pipe, a musical instrument, a tube, 1 Sa.10. 5; 1 Ki.1.40; Zec.4.2,12; 1 Co.14.7.

Pirathon, pir'a-thon [peak], a place in Ephraim where Abdon was buried, Ju.12. 13,15;—an inhabitant of, called a Pirathonite, 1 Ch.27.14; 11.31.

Pisgah, piz'gah [the heights, an isolated peak] like Abarim, the name of the range of hills of which Nebo was one of the peaks. Moses is sometimes said to view Canaan from Nebo, and sometimes from Pisgah, De. 3. 27; 34. 1;—Balak brought Balaam to the top of, Nu.23.14.

Pisidia, pi-sid'ĭ-a [a pitch-tree], a mountainous province of Asia Minor, having Phrygia on the north and Pamphylia on the south. Paul entered it with Barnabas from Pamphylia, Ac. 13.14;—after having been 'expelled out of their coasts,' they again returned through Pisidia to Pamphylia, 14.21–24.

Pison, pī'son [overflowing], one of the four great rivers which watered the garden of Eden, Ge.2.11,12. The most ancient opinion identifies it with the Ganges, but nothing definite is known of it.

Pit, a hole in the ground, in which eastern monarchs often kept their prisoners, Is.24. 22; 51.14;—the grave, Job 17. 16; Ps. 28. 1; 30.3;—deep distress, Ps.40.2;88.6;—a place to entrap game, Eze.19. 8;—hell, Re. 9. 2; 20.1.

Pitch, with which the ark of Noah was covered, supposed to be a sort of bitumen or asphalt, Ge. 6. 14. The ark of Moses covered with, Ex. 2. 3; called 'slime,' Ge. 11.3; 14.10.

Pitcher, a vessel for carrying liquids, Ge. 24.14; Ju.7.16; Mar.14.13.

Pithom [the narrow place], one of the treasure-cities built by the Hebrews in Goshen for Pharaoh, Ex.1.11.

Pitiful, tender, La.4.10; Ja.5.11; 1 Pe.3.8.

Pity, tender feeling for pain and misery, manifested by God to his people, Ps.103. 13; Ja. 5. 11;—required of us to the poor and afflicted, Job 6.14; Ps.41.1,2; Pr.28.8.

Plague, a contagious disease, the pestilence, inflicted on Pharaoh on account of Sarah, Ge.12.17;—on the Israelites in the wilderness, Nu.14.37; 16. 46; 25. 9;—for David's numbering the people, 2 Sa. 24.15;—denotes the judgment of God, Ex.9.14;—any calamity or scourge, Mar.5.29,34; Lu.7.21.

Plagues of Egypt, cover a period of six weeks, Ex. xiv.–xvii.

Plain, smooth, flat, Ge. 11. 2; 13.10; Ps. 27. 11; Pr. 15. 19;—distinctly, Mar. 7. 35;—the 'plain,' the lower valley of the Jordan, extending southward from the Dead Sea, De.1.1,7; 2. 8; 3.17; Jos.3.16; 1 Sa.23.24;—the country between Joppa and Gaza (the *Shephelah*), Jos. 11. 16; 1 Ch. 27. 28; Je. 17. 26;—plain (more correctly *oak*) of Moreh, Ge.12.6;—Mamre, 13.18;—Zaanaim, Ju.4. 11;—'of the pillar,' 9.6;—Meonenim, 37;—Tabor, 1 Sa.10.3.

Planets [wanderers], those stars (known to the ancients before the invention of telescopes) which change their places in the heavens, and appear brighter and larger than the fixed stars. They all move round the sun; and the secondaries or moons which several of them have also move round their respective planets, 2 Ki.23.5.

Plantation, a place planted, Eze.17.7.

Plants, created, Ge. 1. 11;—children compared to, Ps.128.3; 144.12.

Platter, a large flat vessel, Mat.23.25; Lu. 11.39.

Pleasant, delightful, Ge. 2. 9; 3. 6; Ps.16.6; Is.2.16; Mal.3.4.

Pleasantness, delightfulness, Pr.3.17.

Pleasure, enjoyment, its vanity, Ec.2.1–12.

Pledges, pawns which a lender takes from a borrower to secure the return, or payment, of what is lent;—laws concerning them, De.24.6–17.

Pleiades, that cluster of little stars commonly called *the seven stars*, though their number is vastly greater, Job 9. 9; 38. 31. They appear in April, and thus are associated with spring.

Plenteous, copious, fruitful, Ge. 41. 34; Ps. 86.5; Mat.9.37.

Plenty, abundance, our duty to be thankful for it, Ex.23.16; De.16.10; Ps.103.1,5.

Plotteth, or formeth devices to hurt, the wicked, Ps.37.12.

Plowing, or tilling the ground, not to be done with an ox and ass together, De. 22. 10;—Elijah found Elisha engaged in, 1 Ki. 19.19;—the sluggard will not engage in, Pr. 20.4. In Ge.45.6 'earing' properly means plowing.

Plow-shares, promises that swords shall be beat into, or war cease, Is.2.4; Mi.4.3; Joel 3.10.

Plumb-line, the line on which the plummet, or leaden weight, of masons and carpenters hangs, for discovering the exactness of their work;—an emblem of the rejection of Israel, Am.7.7.

Plummet, a leaden weight, 2 Ki.21.13; Is. 28.17; Zec.4.10.

Plunge, to put suddenly under water, Job 9.31.

Poets, composers of poems or songs; heathen ones quoted, Tit.1.12, from Epimenides a poet of Crete; Ac. 17. 28, from Aratus of Cilicia. The book of Job, the Psalms, the Song of Solomon, the Lamentations of Jeremiah, a great part of the prophetical writings, and many passages in the historical books of the Hebrew Scriptures, are poetical compositions.

Poison, of serpents, De.32.24; Ps.58.4;—of dragons, De. 32. 33;—of asps, Job 20. 16; Ro.3.13.

Policy, art of government, prudence, Da. 8.25.

Poll, the head, Nu.1. 2, 18, 20, 22; 3. 47;—to clip short the hair of the head, Eze.44.20; Mi.1.16.

Pollute, to defile ceremonially, Ex.20.25; 2 Ki.23.16;—to defile morally, Eze.20.13,31; 23.30; 36.18.

Pollux, pol'lux, Ac.28.11. *See* CASTOR.

Polygamy, having more wives than one, disapproved, Ge.2.24; Mat.19.4; Mar.10.6; Ro.7.3; 1 Co.7.2. *See* MARRIAGE.

Polytheism, having more gods than one, expressly condemned, Ex. 20. 3; Is. 43. 10; 44.8; Ho.13.4.

Pomegranates [granate apples, *i.e.* apples with many grains], brought by the spies from Eshcol, Nu. 13. 23;—abounded in Canaan, De. 8. 8;—representations of, placed at the bottom of the high-priest's robe or ephod, Ex.28.33,34; 39.24,25.

Pommel, a round ball or knob, 2 Ch. 4. 12, rendered 'bowls,' 1 Ki.7.41.

Pomp, noisy or gaudy appearance, Is.5.14; 14.11; Eze.7.24; 30.18; Ac.25.23.

Pond, or POOL, containing standing water, Ex.7.19; 2 Sa.2.13; 4.12; Is.35.7; 41.18; Jn. 5.2; 9.7.

Ponder, to weigh in the mind, to muse or consider, Pr.4.26; 5.21; 21.2; Lu.2.19.

Pontus, pon'tus [the sea], a province of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by the Pontus Euxinus (Euxine Sea), whence it took its name, on the south by Cappadocia, on the east by Colchis, and on the west by Paphlagonia and Galatia;—Peter mentions it in his first epistle, 1 Pe.1.1. Under Nero it became a Roman province along with Cappadocia. Jews had established themselves here, Ac. 2. 9;—here Aquila lived, 18.2.

Pools, of water, Bethesda, Jn.5.2;—Siloam, 9.7;—Gibeon, 2 Sa.2.13;—Hebron, 4.12;—Samaria, 1 Ki. 22. 38;—*Upper Pool*, 2 Ki. 18.17;—*Lower*, Is.22.9;—*King's*, Ne.2.14;—*Old*, Is.22.11.

Poor, those who have little of this world's goods, through the providence of God, 1 Sa. 2.7; Ps. 75. 7;—promises to them who are, Job 5.15; 36.15; Ps. 9.18; 68.10; 69. 33; 72. 2,4,12,13; 102.17; 109.31; 113.7; 140.12; Is. 14. 30; Ja. 2. 5;—duties of the rich to them, Le. 25. 35; De. 15. 7; Ps. 41. 1; 112. 9; Pr. 3. 9,10,27; 11.24,25; 14.21,31; 19.17; 22. 9; 28.27; Is.58.6–12; Eze.18.7,9; Mar.10.21; 1 Ti. 6. 17–19; He. 13. 16;—character and danger of those who neglect and despise them, De.15.9; 24.15; Pr.11.26; 17.5; 21.13; 28.27; Mat.25.41–46; Ja.2.15,16; 1 Jn.3.17; —their advantages, Ps.37.16; Pr.28.6; Ec. 5. 12;—on a level with the rich, Pr. 22. 2; Mat.11.5; Lu.7.22; Ja.1.9; 2.5;—their condition sometimes preferable to that of the rich, Pr.15.16; 16. 8; 19.1; 28.6; Mat.19.23; Lu. 6. 20;—the inconvenience and danger of poverty, Pr. 14. 20; 18. 23; 19. 4, 7; 30. 9; Ec.9.15;—through vice and idleness, Pr.6. 11; 10. 4; 13. 4; 19. 15; 20. 13; 23. 21; 28. 19. Examples of caring for the poor, Ru.2.14; Job 29.12–16; Je. 39.10; Ac. 9. 36,39; 11.29, 30; 2 Co.8.1–5.

Poor in spirit, or the humble, their blessedness, Is.66.2; Mat.5.3.

Poplar-tree, is somewhat similar to the willow, Ge.30.37; Ho.4.13.

Populous, full of people, De.26.5; Na.3.8.

Poratha, por'a-tha, a Persian name, one of the sons of Haman, slain along with his nine brothers, Es.9.8.

Porch, the entrance hall, Eze.40.7,48;—the 'porch of the Lord,' 2 Ch. 15. 8; 29. 17, denotes the temple;—the fore court or passage leading from the court to the temple, Mat.26.71.

Porcius, por'shus, Porcius Festus, a Roman governor of Judea, Ac.24.27.

Porters, those who keep, and shut or open the gates of a city or house, 2 Sa. 18.26; 2 Ki. 7.10;—David appointed 4000 in the temple, 1 Ch.23.5;—they were divided and arranged under principal directors, 26.1–13; 2 Ch. 8. 14.

Portion, the share of goods which is allotted to one, Ge.14.24; 31.14; Lu.15.12;—God is his people's, Ps.16. 5; 119. 57; 142. 5; La. 3. 24;—the final state of man, Ps.11.6; Mat. 25. 46;—to be a 'portion for foxes' is to be slain and left unburied, Ps. 63. 10;—a 'worthy portion,' 1 Sa.1.5.

Possess, to hold or enjoy, Ge.22.17; Nu. 13.30; Lu.18.12.

Possession, having in one's power, Ge. 17. 8; Ps.2.8; Mat.19.22.

Possible, all things so with God, Ge.18.14; Job 42.2; Je.32.17; Mat.19.26; Lu.1.37; 18. 27.

Post, (1) A pillar, Ex.12.7; Ju.16.3.—(2) A swift messenger, 2 Ch.30.6; Es.3.13; 8.14; Job 9.25.

Posterity, offspring, children, descendants, Nu. 9. 10; 1 Ki. 16. 3; 21. 21; Ps.49.13; 109. 13.

Pot, *boiling*, an emblem of Jerusalem, Eze. 24. 1, &c.;—a 'seething pot,' Job 41. 31;—rendered 'basket,' Je.24.2;—'kettle,' 1 Sa. 2.14;—'caldron,' 2 Ch.35.13.

Potentate, a mighty sovereign and ruler, 1 Ti.6.15.

Potiphar, pot'ĭ-far, the chief officer of Pharaoh's body-guard, to whom Joseph was sold, Ge. 37. 36; 39.1;—advances Joseph, 4;—is deceived by his wife, and casts Joseph into prison, 20.

Potiphera, pot-i-fe'rah [sun's own], a priest of On, whose daughter Asenath became the wife of Joseph, Ge.41.45.

Potsherds, pieces of broken earthen vessels, men compared to, Is.45.9;—*figuratively*, things that are worthless, Ps.22.15; Pr.26.23; Is.45.9.

Pottage, broth, flesh cut in small pieces and boiled with rice, flour, parsley, &c., Ge.25.29; 2 Ki.4.38–40.

Potter, one who makes earthen vessels, a type of the sovereign power of God, Je. 18.2; Ro.9.21;—the breaking of his vessels an emblem of the destruction of Jerusalem, Je.19.1,11;—*potter's field*, Mat.27.7. *See* ACELDAMA.

Pourtray, to paint or draw a picture, Eze. 4.1; 8.10; 23.14.

Power, no security against evils, Job 1. 1, &c.; 12.17; 34.24; Ps.33.16; 44.6; Lu.1.51.

——— OF GOD, described as *sovereign*, Job 9. 12; Da. 4. 35; Ro. 9. 21;—*great*, Ps.66.3; 79.11; Is. 40. 26; Na.1.3;—*irresistible*, De. 32. 39; 2 Ch. 20. 6; Job 11. 10; Da. 4. 35;—*glorious*, Ex. 15. 6; Is. 63. 12;—*unsearchable*, Job 5. 9; 9. 10;—*incomprehensible*, Job 26. 14; 37. 23; Ec. 3. 11;—a motive to obedience, Ps.76.7; Is. 26. 4; Mat. 10. 28; 1 Pe.5.6.

———, *all, given to Christ*, Mat. 11. 27; 28.18; Jn.3.35; Ep.1.20; 1 Pe.3.22; Re.1.1.

Praise OF GOD, exhortation to it, &c., Ps. 22.23; 67.3; 69.34; 119.164; Is. 38. 19; Ac.2. 47; 16. 25;—ought to be offered not only with the voice, but with the understanding and heart, Ps.47.7; 111.1; 138.1; 1 Co. 14.15; Ep.5.19; Col.3. 16;—should be frequent, Ps. 34. 1; 35.28; 119.164; 145.2; He. 13.15;—should be expressed by *singing*, Ps.13.6; 18.49; 21.13; 30.4; 33. 3; 89.1; 104. 33; 147.1; Is. 12. 5; 42. 10; 44. 23; 48. 20; 49. 13; Mat.26.30; Ac.16.25; Ep.5.19; Col.3.16; Ja.5.13.

———, the subjects of, are, God's goodness, love, and mercy, Ps. 28.7; 57.9, 10; 63. 3; 89. 1; 106. 1; Is.12.2,4,5; his majesty and glory, Ps.96.1,6; 138.5; Is.24.14; Eze.3.12;—his holiness, Ex. 15.11; Is.6.3;—his wisdom, Da. 2. 20; Ro. 16. 27; Jude 25;—his justice and righteousness, Ps. 7. 17; xcviii.; 101. 1; 145. 7;—the gift of his Son Christ Jesus, Lu.1.63,69,70; 2. 10, 11, 13,14,28–32; 2 Co. 9. 15;—redemption, with all its blessings, through him, Is. 44.23; Ps.103.1–5; 1 Co.15. 57; 2 Co.2.14; Ep.1.3–6; 1 Pe.1.3,4; Re. 1. 5, 6; 5. 12, 13; 7.9, 10;—the obedience and faith of the saints, Ro. 6. 17; 2 Co. 8. 16; Ep.1.15,16; Phi. 1. 3; Col. 1.3, 4; 1 Th. 2. 13; 3. 9; 2 Th. 1. 3;—all his wonderful works, of creation, providence, and grace, Ps.9.1; 26.7; 75.1; 104.24; 111. 1,2; 139.14; 150.1,2; Re.15.1, &c. &c.

——— OF MEN, no proper principle of action, Mat.6.1; Ga.5.26; Phi.2.3.

Prancing of horses, their springing and bounding, Ju.5.22; Na.3.2.

Prating, talking excessively and carelessly, Pr.10.8; 3 Jn.10.

Prayer TO GOD, an approach of the soul to God with the request for help or blessing; the obligation and use of, 2 Ch. 7. 14; Ps.105. 4; Is. 63. 15, &c.; Mat. 7. 7; Lu.18. 1; Phi.4.6; Col.4.2; 1 Ti.2.1; 1 Pe.1.17.

———, its *posture—standing*, 1 Ki. 8. 22; Mat.6.5; Mar.11.25; Lu. 18. 11;—*kneeling*, 1 Ki.8.54; Ac.9.40; 20.36; 21.5.

Prayer, *different kinds of—mental* or *ejaculatory*, without the utterance of the voice, Ex. 14. 15; 1 Sa. 1. 13;—*secret*, or alone in the closet, Da.6. 10; Mat.6.6; 14. 23; Lu.6.12; Ac.10.9;—*family*, or with our household, Jos. 24. 15; 2 Sa. 6. 20;—*social* and *public*, Lu.1.10; Ac.1.14; 2.42; 12.12; 16.13,16; 21.5.

———, *a due preparation for it*, Job 11. 13; Ps.66.18; 145.18; Pr.15.8,29; 28.9; Is.1. 15; 29.13; 59.2; Mar.7.6; 11. 25; Jn.9. 31; 1 Ti.2.8; Ja. 1.6; 4. 3;—to be presented in faith, Mat. 21. 22; Mar. 11. 24; He. 11. 6;—with the whole heart, Je.29.13; La.3.41; Ps. 119. 58, 145; He. 10. 22;—with desire to be answered, Ps.27.7; 102.2; 108.6; 143.1;—in the name of Christ, Jn.14.13,14; 15. 16; 16. 23; Ep. 5. 20; He.13.15; 1 Pe.2. 5;—with dependence on the assistance of the Holy Spirit, Ro. 8. 15, 26;—with the spirit and understanding, Jn. 4. 22–24; 1 Co.14. 15;—with trust in God, Ps.56.9; 86.7; 1 Jn. 5.14;—with importunity, Ge.32.26; Lu.11. 8,9; 18.1–7;—with fervour, Ps. 59. 17; Lu. 6.12; 11.8; 18. 1; Ro. 12. 12; Ep. 6. 18;—frequently, Ps.55.17; 86.3; 119.164; Da. 6. 10; Lu.2.37; 18.1; 21.36; Ac.10.2; 1 Th.3.10; 5. 17; 1 Ti. 5. 5; 2 Ti. 1. 3; 1 Pe. 4. 7;—without ostentation, Mat. 6. 6; Lu. 18. 11;—without vain repetitions, Ec.5.2; Mat. 6. 7;—for all conditions of men, Ep.6.18; 1 Ti.2.1.

———, its prevalence when properly made, Ps.34.15; 145. 18; Is.30.19; Je. 29. 12; Mat. 7.7; Jn.15. 7; Ja. 1. 5; 5. 14; 1 Pe. 3. 2; 1 Jn. 3.22; 5.14.

———, *examples of answers to it:* of Abraham's servant, Ge. 24. 12;—of Jacob, 32.9; Moses, Ex.32.11,31; Nu.14.13; De.3.23;—Gideon, Ju.6.17,37;—Manoah, 13.8;—Samson, Ju. 16. 28;—Hannah for a child, 1 Sa. 1. 10;—David, 2 Sa.7.18; 1 Ch.29.10; Ps. 5. 1, &c. &c.;—Solomon at the dedication of the temple, 1 Ki. 8. 22; 2 Ch.6.12;—Hezekiah, 2 Ki.19.15; 20. 2;—Manasseh in his distress, 2 Ch. 33. 12;—Daniel, Da. 9. 3;—Jonah, Jonah 2.1, &c.;—Habakkuk, Hab. 3.1, &c.;—Asa, 2 Ch.14.11;—Jehoshaphat, 20.6;—Ezra, 9.6;—the Levites, Ne. 9. 5;—Esther, Es.4.16;—Amos, Am. 7. 2, 5;—Zacharias for a son, Lu. 1. 13;—blind man, Lu.18.38,41–43;—thief on the cross, Lu. 23.42,43;—Cornelius, Ac.10. 1;—Paul and Silas, Ac.16.25,26.

———, *examples of, for others:* of Abraham for Abimelech, Ge.20. 17;—Isaac for his wife, 25. 21;—Moses for the people, Ex.32.11; 33.12; Nu.11.2;—for Miriam, 12. 13;—Samuel for the people, 1 Sa.12.23;—the Christians for Peter, Ac. 12. 5;—Jesus for his executioners, Lu. 23. 34;—Stephen for his persecutors, Ac.7.60;—Paul for the Jews, Ro. ix.; 10. 1;—the church for him,

15. 30;—for Christians, 2 Co.1.11; Ep.1.16; 6.18; Col.4.3; 1 Th. 5. 25; 2 Th.3.1; He. 13. 18;—for enemies, Mat.5.44; Lu.23.34.

Prayer, proper to precede great undertakings:—of Elisha before he raised the dead child, 2 Ki.4.33;—of Jesus before the appointment of the twelve apostles, Lu. 6. 12;—of the apostles before the appointment of a successor to Judas Iscariot, Ac. 1.24.

———, *forms or patterns of it:* of Moses for the people, Nu. 6. 22;—on the removal of the ark, 10.35;—of the elders of a city clearing themselves of a murder, De.21.8; —on offering the first-fruits, 26.3,5,13;—by Jesus for all Christians, Mat.6.9; Lu.11.2; Jn.17.1, &c.

Preaching the gospel of Christ, a divine institution, Mat.28.19; Mar.16.15;—though accounted foolishness by many, yet is the wisdom and power of God, 1 Co. 1. 18–21; —honoured in the conversion of 3000 on the day of Pentecost, Ac. 2. 41;—other 2000 added to their number, 4. 4;—the Ethiopian eunuch, 8. 35;—Cornelius and his friends, 10. 34–44;—Lydia, 16. 14;—the jailer at Philippi, 31–34;—and by it all the Christian churches were planted and watered, 1 Co.3.6.

——— of the gospel of Christ ought to be *plain* and easily understood, 1 Co. 14. 19; —*scriptural* in sentiment and style, 2. 4, 13; Tit. 2. 1;—*full*, keeping nothing back, Ac. 20. 20, 27;—*bold* and undaunted, 9. 27, 29; 14. 3;—*solemn*, and free from all theatrical airs and levity, 2 Co.4.5; 1 Ti. 3. 8; —*earnest* and warm, 1 Co.2.4; Col.1.28;— *affectionate* and winning, 1 Th. 2. 7, 8;— and with a *desire* to bring men to Christ, 2 Co.5.20.

——— (called *prophesying*), more useful than the display of spiritual gifts, 1 Co.14. 1, &c.

Precepts, injunctions or commands, Ne.9. 14; Is. 28. 10; 29. 13;—the whole word of God, Ps.119.4,15,27,40,45, &c.

———, or rules of virtue and prudence in general, Pr.x.-xxiv.

Precious, or highly valuable, as Christ is to believers, 1 Pe. 2. 4, 7;—his blood or sacrifice, 1.19;—the promises, 2 Pe.1.4.

Predestinate, to fix or decree beforehand, as God has done all things from eternity, Ep.1.11.

Predestination, or God's pre-ordination, or fore-appointment of certain objects to a particular end: thus he is frequently mentioned as disposing of the good things of this world according to his will and pleasure, in such terms as imply his predestination of those matters, as De.8.18; 1 Ch. 29.12; 2 Ch.1.11; Job 1. 21; 9. 12; Ps. 75. 7; Da.4.17, &c.

———, the establishment of Israel in Canaan, and the destruction of several wicked states and kingdoms, predestinated, Ge. 12. 7; 13. 15; Ex. 7. 4; 9.16; De.2.30; Jos.11.20; Is.44.28; 46.9.

Predestination, particular persons have been predestinated to advance God's glory, and to serve his purposes in different manners:—Pharaoh, Ex. 9. 16;—the Canaanites, Jos.11. 20;—Cyrus, Is. 44. 28;—Jeremiah, Je.1.5;—Paul, Ac.9.15; Ga.1.15,16.

———, God frequently produces good from men's evil intentions, and this is represented as his predestination, Ge. 50.20; 45.5,7; Job 5.12; Ps.33.10; 127.1; Pr. 16.9,33; 19.21; Ac.2.23; 4.26–28.

———, the means of our redemption, and the propagation of the gospel, were predestinated, Ge.3.15; 12.3; 49. 10; Ps.40.7-10; Mat.16.18; Lu. 18. 33; Jn. 7. 30; 8.20; 13.21; Ac.16.7; Ro.9.9; Ep.5.1,11.

———, some persons have been predestinated to grace and glory, Lu. 10. 20; 12.32; Ac.13.48; Ro.8. 28, 29; 9.29; Ep. 1.4,5; 2 Ti.1.9; 1 Pe.2.9. *See* ELECTION.

———, dooms no man to eternal damnation, except as the merited punishment of his unbelief, rejection of Christ, and obstinate continuance in sin, Ps. 9. 17; Mat.25.41–43; Jn.3.36; Ro.2.6,8,9; Ga.6.7, 8; Re.21.8; 22.15.

Pre-eminence, superiority, precedence, highest in honour, power, &c., as Christ is, Col. 1. 18;—man has not, above beasts, in respect of liability to death, Ec.3.19;— Diotrephes proudly sought, 3 Jn.9.

Prefer, to regard more, Ps.137.6; Da.6.3; Jn.1.15,30.

Prejudice, prepossession, or a judgment or opinion formed before examination;— effects of it, 1 Sa.10.27; Mat.13.55; Lu.19. 14; Jn. 1. 46; 7. 48, 52; 9.16; Ac.2.13; 17.18; 21.28; 22.22.

Premeditate, to think of and study a matter beforehand, Mar.13.11.

Preparation (DAY OF), Mat. 27. 62, the first day of the feast of Passover.

Prepare, to make ready, or qualified, Ex. 15.2; Mat.11.10; Lu.3.4.

Presbytery, an ecclesiastical court of elders, or presbyters, for ordaining church officers, and governing the church, 1 Ti.4.14.

Prescience OF GOD, his perfect and eternal foreknowledge of all things, Ac.15.18; 17. 26; He.4.13.

Prescribing, ordering, or commanding, Ezr.7.22; Is.10.1.

Presence, being present, Ge.3.8; Lu.13.26; Ac.3.19; 1 Co.1.29.

Present, ready, Ps.46.1; Lu.5.17; Ro.7.18; 1 Co.3.22.

Presents, or gifts, of Abimelech to Abraham, Ge.20.14;—of Abraham's servant to Rebekah, 24.22,53;—of Jacob to Esau, 32. 13;—of Jacob and his sons to Joseph, 43.

11;—of Joseph to his brethren, 45.22;—of David's father to Saul, 1 Sa.16.20;—to the captain of the host, 17.18;—of Jonathan to David, 18.4;—of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, 1 Ki.10.10;—of the King of Syria to Elisha, 2 Ki.5.5;—of the wise men, Mat. 2.11.

Presents, advantages resulting from, Pr.17. 8; 18.16; 21.14;—danger of judges accepting of, 29.4; Ec.7.7.

Preservation, our being daily kept in life, and from hurt, is from God, Ps. 3. 5; 4. 8; 121.8; La.3.22; Mat.6.11; Ac.17.28.

Presidents, chief rulers under the king, Da.6.2,3,4,6.

Presses, vessels or cisterns into which the juice of the grapes flowed, Is.16.10; Hag. 2.16.

Presume, venture, De.18.20; Es.7.5.

Presumption, or *self-confidence* and *obstinacy* manifested, Job 15. 25, 26; Pr. 12. 15; Ho.12.8; Lu.18.11; Ro.1.32; Re.3.17;—reproved, or punished, Ps.19.13; Pr.27.1; Lu. 12.18; Ja.4.13; Re.18.7.

———, *sins of*, peculiarly heinous, Nu.15.30; De.17.12; Ps.19.13; 59.5; Mat. 18.17; Lu. 12.47; Ja. 4. 17. Exemplified, builders of Babel, Ge.11.4;—Israelites, Nu. 14.44;—Korah, &c., Nu. 16. 3, 7;—men of Bethshemesh, 1 Sa.9.19;—Jeroboam, 1 Ki. 13.4;—Benhadad, 1 Ki. 20. 10;—Uzziah, 2 Ch.26.16;—sons of Sceva, Ac.19.13,14.

Presumptuous, haughty, irreverent, Ps.19. 13; 2 Pe.2.10.

Pretorium, the head-quarters of the Roman governor, built by Herod at Jerusalem, Mar. 15. 16; — rendered 'common hall,' Mat.27.27;—'hall of judgment,' Jn.18.28, 33; 19.9. In Ac.23.35 'hall of judgment' refers to Herod's palace at Cesarea. In Phi.1.13 'palace.'

Prevail, to overcome, Ge. 7. 20; Job 18. 9; Mat.16.18.

Prevarication. *See* LYING.

Prevent, to anticipate, or to go before, Ps. 79.8; 88.13; 119.148; Mat.17.25; 1 Th.4.15.

Prevention, of evil advised, Pr.14.16; 22.3; Mat.10.23.

Prey, to plunder, Je. 30.16;—what is taken by spoil or plunder, Ge.49.9,27; Nu.14.3; 23.24; 31.12.

Price, value, Le. 25. 16; Mat. 13. 46; 1 Pe. 3.4.

Prick, to pierce, Nu.33.55; Ps.73.21; Ac.2. 37; 9.5. The 'pricks' mentioned Ac. 9. 5 were *goads*, long pointed sticks used to drive oxen by pricking them.

Pride, or *conceit*, hateful to God, Pr. 6. 16, 17; 16.5; Am.6.8;—hinders in seeking God, Ps. 10. 4; Ho. 7. 10;—reproved, Ps. 101. 5; 131.1; 138.6; Pr.3.7; 6.17; 8.13; 16.18; 17. 19; 21.4; 26.12; 29.23; Ec.7.16; Is.5.21; Je. 9.23; Lu.1.51; 18.9; Ro.12.16; 1 Co.4.7; 8.2; 2 Co.10.18; Ga.6.3; Phi.2.3; Ja.4.6.

Pride, or *ambition to exalt one's self*, Ps. 131.1; Pr.17.19; 18.2; 25.6; Je.45.5; Mar.9. 34; 10.42; Lu. 11.43; 14.9; Ro. 12.16; 1 Th. 2.6;—motives to guard against it, Ps.10.4; 12.3; 18.27; Pr. 6.17; 13.10; 15.25; 16.5; 28. 25; Is.14.13, &c.;—the marks of it, Ps.13.4; Pr. 17. 19; 30. 12; Mat. 23. 5; Lu. 11. 43; Jn. 7.18.

———, *examples of it*, punished in the case of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, Nu.16.1; —of Haman, Es.3.1, &c.;—of Nebuchadnezzar, Da.4.30;—of Simon Magus, Ac.8.9, 10;—of Herod Agrippa, 12.22.

Priests, those who offered sacrifice to God, instructed the people, and interceded for them; the first mentioned is Melchizedec, Ge.14.18;—prior to the time of Moses, no distinct class of men were appointed to this office, but every father of a family seems to have acted as priest of his household; as Abel, Ge. 4. 4;—Noah, 8. 20;—Abraham, 22.13;—Isaac, 26.25;—Jacob, 33. 20; 35.7.

———, from the giving of the law by Moses all the male posterity of Aaron were appointed to be priests, Ex.28.1, &c.;—their consecration, 29.1, &c.;—their offerings at that time, Le.6.19;—their garments, Ex.28.40; 39.27, &c.;—forbidden to drink wine during their ministration, Le.10.8;—their portion of the sacrifices, Nu.8.9; De. 18.3;—the heave-offering out of it, Nu.18. 25;—their mourning, Le.21.1;—their marriages, 13;—to be without blemish, 17;—when they must abstain from holy things, 22.1;—their genealogies, 1 Ch. 9. 10;—distributed into orders by David, 24.1, &c.; —and Levites, their cities, 6. 54;—who of them returned from Babylon with Zerubbabel, Ne.12.1;—their offices in the temple, 44;—ordinances for them in future time, Eze. 44.17;—priesthood of Christ foretold and executed, Ps.110.4; Je.33.17; Zec.6.12; He.4.14; 5.1; 7.11; 8.1, &c.

———, *High*, or chief of all the priests, was Aaron himself, and after him the eldest son of the eldest branch of his family, Ex. 28.1; Nu.20.28;—he was to be clothed with peculiar garments, Ex.28.2-14;—to wear a breastplate, with twelve precious stones, bearing the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, 15-29;—to him pertained the *Urim* and the *Thummim*, 30;—his long robe had golden bells and pomegranates fixed to its hem, 33-35;—his head was crowned with a mitre, on which was a plate of gold with this inscription, HOLINESS TO THE LORD, 36-38;—was to be consecrated by being anointed with the holy oil, and by sacrifice, 29.1-37;—not to uncover his head, or rend his clothes, Le. 21. 10;—to marry only a virgin of his own people, 13.14;—he alone entered into the holy of holies, 16.1, &c.;—was supreme judge of all controver-

sies in the Jewish church, Mat. 26. 3; Lu. 22.54.

Priest (HIGH), *Christ our great*, He.4.14;—this was foretold of him, Ps.110.4;—he was called of God, as was Aaron, He. 5.4,5;—was anointed with the Holy Ghost above measure, Ac.4.27; 10.38;—voluntarily offered himself, in soul and body, a sacrifice for men, Is.53.5,10; Mat.20.28; Jn.10.11; Ep. 5.2; Tit.2.14; He.9.26; 10.5,6;—as his sacrifice was infinitely perfect, he needed to offer it only once, He. 10. 10–14;—he has entered into the most holy place to present it to God, 9.12;—he intercedes for his people, Ro.8.34; He.7.25; 1 Jn.2.1.

Prince, the son of a king, or one possessed of high rule and authority;—Christ is the prince of peace, Is.9.6;—the prince of life, Ac.3.15;—prince of the kings of the earth, Re.1.5;—the devil is called the prince of this world, Jn. 12. 31;—the prince of the power of the air, or those evil spirits who inhabit the aërial regions, Ep. 2. 2;—the Roman emperor, Da.9.26;—the chief of a family or tribe, Nu.17.6.

Princess, the daughter of a king, or a prince's consort;—Solomon had 700 as wives, 1 Ki. 11. 3;—*figuratively*, the city of Jerusalem, La.1.1.

Principal, the chief, Ex.30.23; Nu.5.7; Is. 16.8; Ac.25.23.

Principality, royal state, or the attire of the head marking the same, Je. 13. 18;—chief rulers, Tit.3.1;—government, by good angels, Ep. 1. 21; 3. 10;—wicked spirits, 6. 12; Col.2.15.

Principle, a point of belief, He.5.12; 6.1.

Print, a deep mark, made by cutting or wounding, Le.19.28; Jn.20.25;—graven or written, Job 19.23.

Priscilla, pris-cil'la, or PRISCA, 2 Ti. 4. 19, the wife of Aquila, who, along with her husband, entertained Paul, and with whom he wrought as a tent-maker or manufacturer of awnings of haircloth, Ac. 18.2,26; Ro.16.3; 1 Co.16.19.

Prison, a place of confinement, Mat.4.12; Lu. 23. 19;—a low and afflicted condition, Ps.142.7; Ec.4.14; Is.42.7;—the grave, 53. 8;—hell, 1 Pe.3.19.

Prisoners, those confined in prison, our duty towards them, Mat.25.36; He.13.3;—of hope, all who hear the gospel, Zec.9.12.

Private, or *secret things*, will be revealed and come to judgment, Job 31. 4; 34. 21, &c.; Ps.139.11, &c.; Pr.5.21; Ec.12.14; Je. 32.19; Ro.2.16; He.4.13.

Privy, private, secret, De. 23. 1; 1 Ki. 2.44; Ac.5.2.

Prize, or reward, in a race, 1 Co. 9. 24;—eternal bliss, Phi.3.14.

Proceed, to go on, or go out, Ex. 25. 35; Jos.6.10; Job 40.5; Mat.15.19.

Process of Time, in course, or after some time, Ge.4.3; 38.12; Ex.2.23; Ju.11.4; 2 Ch. 21.19.

Prochorus, pro'ko-rus, one of the first seven deacons of the Christian church, Ac.6.5.

Proclamation, a public notice, given by authority, Ex.32.5; 1 Ki.15.22; 22.36; Da. 5.29.

Procrastination, putting off from day to day, deferring till a future time;—condemned by Christ, Lu. 9. 59–62;—its danger, Ge. 19. 16; Mat. 5. 25; Lu. 13. 25;—motives for avoiding, Ec.12.1; Pr.27.1; Is.55. 6; 2 Co.6.2;—Felix, an example, Ac.24.25. *See* DELAYS.

Procure, to obtain, Pr. 11. 17;—to bring upon one's self, Je.2.17; 4.18; 26.19.

Profane, not holy, but allowed for common use, Eze. 42. 20; 44. 23;—*person*, one who despises or abuses sacred things, Le.21.7; He.12.16;—to use holy things as if they were base or common, Le. 18. 21; 21. 12; Eze.23.39; Mat.12.5; Ac.24.6.

Profess, to declare openly and plainly, De. 26.3; Mat.7.23; Tit.1.16.

Profession, an open and avowed declaration of our belief, 1 Ti. 6. 12; He. 3. 1;—to be held fast, 4.14; 10.23.

Profit, to gain advantage, improve, Is.30.5; Ro.3.1; He.12.10.

Profitable, or beneficial, we cannot be to God, Job 22.2;—godliness is to us, 1 Ti.4. 8;—all Scripture is, 2 Ti.3.16.

Profound, deep, Ho.5.2.

Progenitors, forefathers, Ge.49.26.

Prognosticators, persons who pretended to foretell the various events of every month of the year, Is.47.13.

Prolong, to lengthen in time, or protract, De. 4. 26, 40; 32. 47; Job 6.11; Ps. 61.6; Is. 53.10.

Promise, of *an interest in God*, as the covenant God of his people, 2 Sa.23.5; Is. 55.3; Je.31.31–34;—as their God, Ge.17.7; Ps.48.14; Is.41.10; Je.30.22; 2 Co.6.16; He. 8.10;—their portion, Ps.16.5; 73.26; La. 3. 24;—his presence with them, Ex.33.14; Ps. 140.13; Is.41.10; Eze.34.30; Jn.14.23;—his love to them, De.7.13; Ps.42.8; Is.43.4; Je. 31. 3; Ho. 14. 4; Zep. 3. 17;—his mercy to them, Ps. 103. 13,17; Is. 30. 18; Ho. 11. 8;—his help to them, De. 33. 27, 29; Ps.115. 9; Pr. 30.5; Is.41.10,13,14; Ho.13.9; He.13.6; —his care for them, De.32.11,12; Ps.33.18; Is.46.3,4; 63.9; Zec.2.8; 1 Pe.5.7.

Promises of God, are the gracious declarations of his Word, in which he engages to bestow blessings on his people;—they are great and precious, 2 Pe. 1. 4;—they are made through Christ, 2 Co.1.20;—their accomplishment is certain, Nu. 23. 19; De. 7. 9; 1 Sa.15.29; Ps. 89. 3, 34; 105. 8; Lu. 1. 45; He.10.23; Ja.1.17.

———, to Noah, Ge. 8. 21; 9. 9, &c.;—to Abraham, 12. 7; 13.14; 15.1; 17.1,

&c.;—15. 18, 10; 22. 15;—to Hagar, 16. 10; 21. 17;—to Isaac, 26. 2;—to Jacob, 28. 13; 31. 3; 32. 12; 35. 11; 46. 3;—to David, 2 Sa. 7. 5,12;—to Solomon, 2 Ch. 1. 7; 7. 12.

Promises of God, *applicable to all his people;—of temporal blessings,* in general, Ps. 34. 9, 10; Mat. 6. 33; Phi. 4. 10;—particularly, of food and raiment, Ps. 37. 3; 111. 5; Mat. 6. 25, 26, 30–32;—of safety and protection, De. 33. 12; Ps. 91. 1–4; 112. 7; 121. 3; Is. 33. 16; 43. 2;—of peace, Le. 26. 6; Ps. 29. 11; 119. 165; Is. 32. 18;—of direction, Ps. 37. 23; 73. 24; Pr. 3. 6; Is. 42. 16;—of success and prosperity, Ps. 1. 3; 128. 2; Is. 65. 21–23;—a blessing on a good man's children and household, Ps. 102. 28; 112. 2; Pr. 3. 33; 13. 22; 14. 11, 26;—on all he hath, Ex. 23. 25; De. 26. 11; 28. 3–8.

————, relating to *trouble* and *affliction.* *See* AFFLICTION.

————, of *deliverance* from famine and want, Job 5. 20; Ps. 33. 18, 19; 37. 19; Is. 41. 17;—from war and enemies, De. 20. 4; Job 5. 20; Ps. 37. 40; Pr. 3. 25, 26; 16. 7; Is. 41. 11, 12; Je. 32. 17, 18;—from oppression and injustice, Ps. 12. 5; 72. 4, 14; 109. 31; Is. 54. 14;—from slander and reproach, Job 5. 21; Ps. 31. 20; 37. 6; Is. 51. 7, 8; Mat. 5. 11, 12; 1 Pe. 4. 14.

————, to the stranger, De. 10. 18; Ps. 146. 9; Eze. 11. 16;—to the poor and helpless, Ps. 9. 18; 69. 33; 72. 12, 13; 102. 17; 107. 41; 113. 7; Ja. 2. 5;—to the widow and fatherless, Ex. 22. 22, 23; De. 10. 18; Ps. 10. 14, 18; 68. 5; 146. 9; Pr. 15. 25; 23. 10, 11; Je. 49. 11; Ho. 14. 3;—to the prisoner and captive, De. 30. 4; Ps. 68. 6; 146. 7; Is. 49. 25.

————, of *spiritual blessings,* in general, Ps. 25. 10; 34. 10; 84. 11; Ro. 8. 30; Ep. 1. 3; 2 Pe. 1. 3;—particularly, of pardon of sin, Ex. 34. 7; Ps. 65. 3; 103. 12; 130. 4, 8; Is. 43. 25; 44. 22; Je. 31. 34; Mi. 7. 18, 19;—of the most heinous sins, Is. 1. 18; 1 Co. 6. 9–11; 1 Jn. 1. 7;—of all sins, Ps. 103. 3; Je. 33. 8; Eze. 33. 16; 36. 25;—justification, Nu. 23. 21; Is. 45. 25; 53. 11; Ac. 13. 39; Ro. 3. 24; 5. 1, 9; 8. 33, 34;—reconciliation, Is. 27. 5; Ro. 5. 9, 10; 2 Co. 5. 18, 19; Ep. 2. 13–17; Col. 1. 21;—adoption, Is. 63. 16; Ro. 8. 14, 15; 9. 26; 2 Co. 6. 18; Ga. 3. 26; 4. 4, 5; Ep. 1. 5; 1 Jn. 3. 1, 2;—access to God through Christ, with acceptance, Ep. 1. 6; 2. 18; 3. 12; 1 Pe. 2. 4, 5; He. 10. 19, 20;—hearing of prayer, Job 22. 27; Ps. 34. 6, 15, 17; 50. 15; 91. 15; 145. 19; Is. 30. 19; 58. 9; 65. 24; Je. 29. 12; Zec. 13. 9; Mat. 7. 7, 8, 11; 21. 22; Jn. 14. 13; 15. 7; 16. 23, 24; 1 Jn. 3. 22; 5. 14;—sanctification, Is. 1. 18; Eze. 36. 25–27; 1 Co. 6. 11; 1 Th. 5. 23; Tit. 2. 14;—knowledge and wisdom, Pr. 2. 6; Is. 2. 3; 29. 18, 24; 52. 6; Ja. 1. 5;—teaching and guidance, Ps. 25. 8, 12; 32. 8; 73. 24; Is. 49. 10; 58. 11;—support under temptation and deliverance from it, Is. 40. 29; 41. 10; Ro. 16. 20; 1 Co. 10. 13; 2 Co. 12. 9; He. 2. 18; 2 Pe. 2. 6;—fruitfulness, and increase in grace, Ps. 1. 3; 92. 12–14; Je. 31. 12; Ho. 14. 5; Mal. 4. 2; Jn. 15. 2, 5;—that God will never forsake them, Ps. 37. 28; 94. 14; Is. 42. 16; 49. 14, 15; 54. 9, 10; Je. 32. 40; La. 3. 31, 32; He. 13. 5;—that they shall be preserved to eternal life, Jn. 10. 28, 29; Ro. 8. 38, 39; 1 Co. 1. 8; Phi. 1. 9; 1 Th. 5. 23, 24.

Promises of God, of *the influences of the Holy Spirit,* Pr. 1. 23; Is. 32. 15; 59. 21; Eze. 36. 27; Lu. 11. 13; Jn. 4. 10, 14; 7. 38, 39; 14. 16, 17; Ga. 3. 14; 1 Co. 2. 12;—his teaching, Lu. 12. 12; Jn. 16. 13; 1 Co. 2. 10; 1 Jn. 2. 27;—his help in prayer, Zec. 12. 10; Ro. 8. 15, 26, 27; Ga. 4. 6;—his witnessing with the spirits of his people, Ro. 8. 16; 2 Co. 1. 22; 5. 5;—his sealing them to redemption, 2 Co. 1. 22; Ep. 1. 13; 4. 30;—his comforting them, Jn. 14. 16; 15. 26; 16. 7; Ro. 14. 17.

————, of support in death, Ps. 23. 4; 37. 37; 73. 26; Pr. 14. 32; Is. 25. 8; Ho. 13. 14; Ro. 8. 38, 39; 1 Co. 15. 55–57; 2 Ti. 1. 12;—of happiness to the soul immediately after death, Lu. 16. 25; 23. 43; Phi. 1. 21, 23; 2 Co. 5. 8; He. 12. 23; Re. 14. 13;—of a glorious resurrection, Job 19. 26, 27; Is. 26. 19; Da. 12. 2; Lu. 20. 35, 36; Jn. 5. 28, 29; 6. 39, 40, 54; 11. 25; Ro. 8. 11; 1 Co. 15. 21, 22, 42, 52–54; 2 Co. 5. 1–4; Phi. 3. 21; 1 Th. 4. 14;—of everlasting happiness in heaven, Da. 12. 3; Mat. 13. 43; 25. 34, 46; Jn. 14. 2, 3; Ro. 2. 7; 8. 17, 18, 30; 2 Co. 4. 17, 18; Col. 3. 4; 1 Th. 4. 17; 2 Pe. 1. 11; Re. 2. 10; 7. 15–17; 21. 22, 23.

Promotion, advancement or preferment, Ps. 75. 6; Pr. 3. 35;—sometimes unexpected, 1 Sa. 2. 7; Ps. 75. 6; Da. 2. 21;—of Joseph, Ge. 39. 1, &c.; 41. 39;—of Moses, Ex. 3. 1, 10;—of David, 2 Sa. 2. 4; 5. 1;—of Mephibosheth, 2 Sa. 9. 1, &c.;—of Jehu, king of Israel, 2 Ki. 9. 2.

Pronounce, to declare or speak plainly, Le. 5. 4; 13. 3; Ju. 12. 6; Ne. 6. 12; Je. 11. 17.

Proof, trial, evidence, 2 Co. 2. 9; 8. 24; 13. 3; Phi. 2. 22; 2 Ti. 4. 5.

Proper, fit, 1 Ch. 29. 3; Ac. 1. 19; 1 Co. 7. 7; He. 11. 23.

Prophecies relating to Christ: general ones declaring the coming of a Messiah, Ge. 3. 15; De. 18. 15; Ps. 89. 20; Is. 2. 2; 9. 6; 28. 16; 32. 1; 35. 4; 42. 6; 49. 1; 55. 4; Eze. 34. 24; Da. 2. 44; Mi. 4. 1; Hag. 2. 7; Zec. 3. 8;—his excellency and dignity, and the design of his mission, Ge. 12. 3; 49. 10; Nu. 24. 19; De. 18. 18; Ps. 21. 1; Is. 59. 20; Je. 33. 16;—his divinity, Ps. 2. 7, 11; 45. 7; 72. 8; 110. 1; Is. 9. 6; 25. 9; 40. 10; Je. 23. 6; Mi. 5. 2; Mal. 3. 1;—the nation, tribe, and family he was to descend from, Ge. 12. 3; 18. 18; 21. 12; 22. 18; 26. 4; 28. 14; 49. 8; Ps. 18. 50; 89. 4, 29, 36; 132. 11; Is. 11. 1; Je. 23. 5; 33. 15;—the time when he was to appear, Ge. 49. 10; Nu. 24. 17; Da. 9. 24; Hag. 2. 7; Mal. 3. 1;—the place of his birth, Nu. 24. 17, 19; Mi. 5. 2;—that a messenger should go before him, Is. 40. 3; Mal. 3. 1; 4. 5;—that he was to be born of a vir-

gin, Ge. 3.15; Is. 7.14; Je. 31.22;—that he was to be worshipped by the wise men, Ps.72.10,15; Is.60.3,6;—that there should be a massacre at Bethlehem, Je.31.15;—that he should be carried into Egypt, Ho. 11.1;—that he was to be distinguished by peculiar grace and wisdom, and by the descent of the Holy Spirit upon him, Is.11.2; 42.1; 61.1;—that he should be a prophet, De.18.15;—that he should preach the word of the Lord, Ps.2.7; Is.2.3; 61.1; Mi.4.2;—that he should work miracles, Is. 35. 5;—that he should cast the buyers and sellers out of the temple, Ps.69.9;—that he should be a priest and offer sacrifice, 110.4;—that he should be hated and persecuted, 22. 6; 35.7,12; 109.2; Is.49.7; 53.3;—that he should be rejected by the chiefs of the Jews, Ps. 118.22;—that the Jews and Gentiles should conspire to destroy him, Ps.2.1; 22.12; 41.5; —that he should ride triumphantly into Jerusalem, 8.2; Zec.9.9;—that he should be sold for thirty pieces of silver, Zec.11.12;—that he should be betrayed by one of his own familiar friends, Ps.41.9; 55.12;—that his disciples should forsake him, Zec.13.7; —that he should be accused by false witnesses, Ps. 27. 12; 35. 11; 109. 2;—that he should not plead upon his trial, 38.13; Is. 53.7;—that he should be insulted, buffeted, and spit upon, Ps.35.15,21; Is.50.6;—that he should be scourged, Is.50.6; Mi.5.1;—that he should be crucified, Ps.22.14,17;—that they should offer him gall and vinegar to drink, 15; 69.21;—that they should part his garments, and cast lots upon his vesture, 22.18;—that he should be mocked by his enemies, 16; 109.25;—that his side should be pierced, Zec. 12. 10;—also his hands and his feet, Ps. 22.16; Zec.13.6;—that he should be patient under his sufferings, Is.53.7;—that he should pray for his enemies, Ps. 109. 4;—that a bone of him should not be broken, 34. 20;—that he should die with malefactors, Is.53.9,12;—that he should be cut off in the midst of his days, Ps. 89. 45; 102. 24;—that there should be an earthquake at his death, Zec. 14.4;—and a remarkable darkness, Am.5. 20; 8.9; Zec.14.6;—that he should be buried with the rich, Is.53.9;—that he should rise again from the dead, Ps.16.10; 30.3; 41.10; 118. 17; Ho. 6. 2;—that he should ascend into heaven, and sit on the right hand of God, Ps.16.11; 24.7; 68.18; 110.1; 118.19; —that after his ascension he should send the Holy Ghost, Ps.68.18; Joel 2.28,29;—that his betrayer should die suddenly and miserably, Ps. 55. 15, 23; 109.17;—that the potter's field should be bought with the purchase money, Zec.11.13. Compare these with the article on CHRIST.

Prophecies, other prophecies accomplished: concerning Abraham's posterity in Egypt, Ge. 15. 13;—concerning Isaac, 18. 10; 21. 1;—of Joseph's advancement, 37.5; 42.6;—of the builder of Jericho, Jos. 6. 26; 1 Ki. 16. 34;—of the death of Eli's sons, 1 Sa. 2. 34; 4.11;—of the death of Saul, 28. 19; 31.2;—of the birth of Josiah, 1 Ki.13.2; 2 Ki. 23. 15;—of the death of a prophet, 1 Ki. 13. 22, 30;—of the destruction of the house of Jeroboam, 14. 10; 15. 29;—of the death of his son, 14.12,17;—of the destruction of the house of Baasha, 16. 3, 11;—of the great drought in the reign of Ahab, 17. 1; 18.41; —of the invasion of the King of Syria, 20. 22, 26;—of the revenge of the death of Naboth, 21.19; 22.38;—of the destruction of the house of Ahab, 21. 21; 2 Ki. 10. 11;—of the death of Jezebel, 1 Ki. 21. 23; 2 Ki. 9. 36;—of the production of water to supply an army, 2 Ki.3.17,20;—of plenty in a siege of Samaria, 7. 1, 18;—of the death of the lord who did not believe the prophet, 7. 2, 20;—of the reign of the sons of Jehu to the fourth generation, 10. 30; 15.12;—of the destruction of the King of Assyria, 19.7,35,37;—of the Babylonish captivity, 20.17; 24.13; Je.27.1–7; 29.11–14; —the total desolation of Nineveh, Na.1.1–10; 3.7; Zep.2.13;—and of Babylon, Je.50. 35–40; 51.24–26,37,64.

Prophecies, SPOKEN BY CHRIST, respecting his sufferings and the manner of his death, Mat.16.21; 17.22,23; 20.18,19; Mar. 8.31; 9.31; 10.32,39; Lu.9.22; 18.31–33;—the time he should remain in the grave, Mat.12. 40;—his resurrection on the third day, 16. 21; Mar.8.31; 9.31; Lu.9.22; 18.33; Jn.2.19, 21;—the place where his disciples were to prepare the passover, Mat.21.1–3; Mar.11. 2; Lu.19. 30, 31;—that Judas would betray him, Mat.26.21,23,25; Lu.22.3,4; Jn.13.21–26;—that Peter would deny him, Mat. 26. 34; Mar.14.30; Lu. 22. 34; Jn. 13. 38;—that his other disciples would forsake him, Mat. 26.31; Mar.14.27; Jn.16.32;—that he should ascend into heaven, Jn.6.62; 16.28; 20.17; —the sending of the Holy Ghost as the *Comforter* to his apostles, 14.16,26; 15.26; —that they should be endowed with the gift of tongues, Mar. 16. 17;—the persecutions to which they should be subjected, Mat.23.34–36; 24.9; Mar. 13. 9; Jn. 16. 1–4; —the sufferings and death of Peter, 21.18, 19;—the destruction of the city and temple of Jerusalem, Mat.24.1,2; Mar.13.1,2; Lu. 19. 41–44; 21. 6;—the signs by which this should be preceded, Mat.24.3–7; Mar. 13.5–8; Lu.21.8–11;—the rejection of the Jews, and the preaching of his gospel in all nations, Mat.8.11,12; 24.14; Lu.13.28, 29.

Prophecy, the foretelling of such future events as were beyond the reach of human sagacity, and which therefore none but God could reveal;—holy men of God thus

spake and wrote, as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, Nu.11.25; 24.2; 2 Sa.23.2; 2 Ch.20.14; Ne.9.30; Is.48.16; Eze.2.2; 3.12; Mi.3.8; Zec.7.12; Ac.1.16; 11.28; 21.11; 28.25; 1 Ti.4.1; 2 Pe.1.21;—not always understood by the prophets themselves, 1 Pe. 1.10–12.

Prophet, one qualified and authorized to speak for God to men; foretells future events, 1 Sa.3.20; 1 Ki.18.22; 19.16; Je.1.5; —teaches and explains divine truths, 1 Co. 12.10; 14.1,3,5,22,24,31;—one under the influence of an evil spirit, and who imitated the true prophets, 1 Sa.18.10; 1 Ki.22.22; —a heathen poet, Tit.1.12.

Prophetesses, female prophets: Miriam, Ex. 15. 20;—Deborah, Ju. 4. 4;—Huldah, 2 Ki. 22. 14;—Noadiah, Ne. 6. 14;—Anna, Lu.2.36;—the daughters of Philip, Ac.21. 9;—the wife of a prophet so called, Is.8.3.

Prophets, a succession of them from Moses till Malachi;—promised, De.18.15;—their duty, 1 Sa.12.23; Is. 58.1; 62.6; Je.1.8,17; 23.28; Eze.2.6; 3.9,11,17; 34.2;—to be respected, Je. 25. 4; 26. 4;—sometimes despised, 23. 33, 34, 35;—a blessing to the people, Is.30.20; Je.3.15; Am.8.11;—a presumptuous one to be put to death, De. 18. 20;—false ones described and complained of, Is.56.10; Je.6.13; 23.1; Eze.22.25; 34.2; Mi.3.11; Mal.1.6;—the danger of following them, De. 13. 1–3;—judgments denounced against them, 5; Je. 14. 15; 23. 21, 25; 28.15; 29.31; Eze.13.3; 14.9;—one from Judah meets Jeroboam at Bethel, 1 Ki.13. 1;—is killed by a lion, 23;—lying ones complained of, Je.14.13; 23.9;—such to be destroyed, 25.34;—reproved, Eze. 13. 1;—foretold to arise in the Christian church, Mat. 7. 15; 24. 11, 24; Ac. 20. 29; 1 Ti. 4. 1; 2 Pe. 2. 1; 3.3;—'sons of' the, 2 Ki.2.3,5; pupils of the prophets, trained by them in the knowledge of religion.

Propitiation, the action of a person who, in some appointed way, turns away the wrath of God, Ro.3.25; 1 Jn.2.2; 4.10. *See* ATONEMENT.

Proportion, an equal part, 1 Ki. 7. 36;—symmetry, or agreement of one part with another, Job 41. 12;—analogy of faith, or harmony of its different parts, Ro.12.6.

Proselyte [incomer], a convert from heathenism to the Jewish religion, Ac.2.10; 6. 5; 13. 43;—*of the gate*, was one permitted to dwell in the land of Israel; and who, without submitting to circumcision, or any other ceremony of the law, worshipped the true God, according to the moral law, and the rules imposed on the children of Noah; —*of righteousness*, was one who received circumcision, and the whole law of Moses, and enjoyed all the privileges of a native Hebrew, Ezr.6.21.

Proseuche (the original Greek), prayer, or rather an *oratory*, or place for prayer, commonly surrounded with the shade of trees; Christ continued in one all night engaged in prayer, Lu.6.12;—Paul and his attendants spent the Sabbath in one, near to Philippi, Ac.16.13.

Prospect, view, or side from which the adjacent ground was seen, Eze. 40. 44, 46; 43.4.

Prosperity, or ADVERSITY, of a worldly kind, no evidence of virtue or vice, or of the favour or displeasure of God, Job 12.6; 20. 4; 21. 7, 18; Ps.17.10; 73. 3,13; 92. 7; Ec. 8. 14; 9. 2; Je. 12. 1; Hab. 1. 16; Mal. 3. 14; Mat.5.45; Lu.13.1; 16.19; Jn. 9.2; Ac.28.4; —advantages and evils of, will be adjusted hereafter, Ps. 37. 1; Ec. 5. 8; 8. 12; Je. 5. 29; Lu.16.25; Ro.8.18.

————, a dangerous state, De. 6. 10; Pr.1.32; 30.8; Lu.6.24; 12.16; Ja.5.1–6.

————, of the wicked not to be envied, Job 12. 6; 20. 5; 21. 7, 18; Ps. 37. 1; 73. 1, 18; 92.7; Ec.8.12; Je.12.1, &c.; Lu.16.19.

————, or CALAMITY, of nations, causes thereof: of the Amorites, Ge.15.16; —of Sodom, 18.20;—of the Israelites, Le. 26. 3; De. 7. 12; 28. 15; Ju. 2. 20; 1 Ki. 8. 33; 11. 14, 23; 2 Ki. 17. 7; Ps. 78. 33; 107. 11, 34; Pr.14.34; 28. 2; Is.47.8; 50.1; Je.4.18; 7.17; 9. 13; 12. 4; 15. 1; 16. 10; 17. 19; 22. 3; 44. 3, &c.; Eze.5.5; 14.13; Ho.4.1; Am.4.6; Mat. 23.37.

Prostitute, to profane, or to give up to whoredom, Le.19.29.

Protection, a defence or cover from evil, De.32.38;—God's protection of his people described, De. 32.10–14; Ps. xci.; 121. 3–8; Is.63.9. *See* PROVIDENCE.

Protest, to give a solemn declaration of one's opinion or resolution, Ge.43.3; 1 Sa. 8.9; Zec.3.6; 1 Co.15.31.

Prove, to try or examine one's self, 2 Co. 13.5; 1 Th.5.21;—to manifest by argument or evidence, Ac.9.22; Ro.3.10;—to try by some mercy or affliction, that men may know themselves, and be known by others, Ex.16.4; De.8.2.

Provender, dry food for cattle, such as hay or corn, Ge. 24. 25, 32; 42. 27; 43. 24; Ju.19. 19,21; Is.30.24.

Proverb, a short and pithy moral sentence, maxim, comparison, or enigma, expressed in a style that is poetical and figurative, Pr.1.1, &c.;—a by-word, De. 28. 37; 1 Sa. 10.12; Ps.69.11;—a kind of parable, Jn.16. 25,29.

Provide, to procure beforehand, to prepare, or to supply, Ge. 22. 8; 30. 30; Job 38. 41; Mat.10.9; Ro.12.17; 1 Ti.5.8.

Providence, prudent foresight and care in managing affairs, Ac.24.2.

Providence of God, is his continual superintendence and care over creation; asserted, Ex.21.13; Ne.9.6; Job 1.12; 2.6; 5.6; 23.14;

Ps. 65. 9; 75. 6; 105. 14; 113. 7; 127. 1; 147. 6; Pr. 16. 9, 33; 19. 21; 20. 24; 21. 30; Ec. 9. 1, 11; Je. 10. 23; Mat. 6. 26; 10. 29; Jn. 3. 27;—it is *universal*, extending over the *natural world*, Ps. 104. 13; 135. 5–7; 147. 8–18; 148. 7, 8; Job 9. 5, 6; 21. 9–11; 37. 6–13; Ac. 14. 17;—the *brute creation*, Ps. 104. 21–29; 147. 9; Mat. 6. 26; 10. 29;—*general affairs of men*, 1 Ch. 16. 31; Ps. 47. 7; 66. 7; Pr. 21. 1; Job 12. 23; Is. 10. 12–15; Da. 2. 21; 4. 25;—the *affairs of individuals*, 1 Sa. 2. 6; Ps. 18. 30; Pr. 16. 9; Is. 45. 5; Lu. 1. 53; Ja. 4. 13–15;—the *free acts of men*, Ex. 12. 36; 1 Sa. 24. 9–15; Ps. 33. 14, 15; Pr. 16. 1; 19. 21; 20. 24; 21. 1; Je. 10. 23; Phi. 2. 13;—is exercised *over the sinful acts of men*, 2 Sa. 16. 10; 24. 1; Ps. 76. 10; Ro. 11. 32; Ac. 4. 27, 28;—is unerringly *wise*, Ps. 104. 24; Is. 28. 29;—sometimes *dark* and mysterious, Ps. 18. 11; 77. 19; Ro. 11. 33;—always *just*, De. 32. 4; Ps. 97. 2; Ho. 14. 9;—perfectly *holy*, Ps. 145. 17;—executed with almighty *power*, Job 9. 12; Da. 4. 35;—commonly connected with the use of second causes or *means*, 1 Ki. 22. 28, 34; Ac. 27. 31, 34;—cannot be *defeated*, 1 Ki. 22. 30–34; Pr. 21. 30; Is. 8. 9, 10; Je. 9. 23;—is the execution of an *eternal purpose* embracing all God's works from the beginning in one entire system, Ac. 15. 18; Ep. 1. 11; Ps. 104. 24; Is. 28. 29.

Province, a country, or part of a kingdom, 1 Ki. 20. 14, 15; Ezr. 4. 15; 6. 2; Es. 1. 1;—a country subject to the Roman empire, Ac. 23. 34; 25. 1.

Provision, or food, Ge. 42. 25; 45. 21;—that for Solomon's household for one day, 1 Ki. 4. 22, 23;—God's promise to bless Zion's, Ps. 132. 15;—not to be made for the gratification of sinful inclinations, Ro. 13. 14.

Provocation, the cause of making one angry, as sin does God, 1 Ki. 15. 30; 21. 22; 2 Ki. 23. 26; Ne. 9. 18; Ps. 95. 8.

Provoke, to enrage, or rouse to anger, Ex. 23. 21; Nu. 14. 11; De. 31. 20; 1 Co. 10. 22; Ep. 6. 4;—to stir up, or to excite, Ro. 11. 11, 14; He. 10. 24.

Prudence, wisdom applied to practice, recommended, Pr. 8. 12; 12. 16, 23; 13. 16; 14. 8; 15. 5; 19. 11; 22. 3; 27. 11, 12; Mat. 10. 16; Ep. 1. 8; Ja. 3. 13. Examples of: *Joseph*, Ge. 41. 39;—*David*, 1 Sa. 16. 18;—*counsellors*, 1 Ki. 12. 2;—*Nehemiah*, Ne. 2. 12–16; 4. 13–18;—*Gamaliel*, Ac. 5. 34–39.

Prune, to cut off superfluous branches from trees and vines, to promote their fruitfulness, Le. 25. 3, 4; Is. 5. 6.

Psalmist, one who composed psalms, 2 Sa. 23. 1.

Psalms, called the 'Psalms of David,' because he was the author of the greatest number of them, and was the founder of psalmody as an institution. This book (Lu. 20. 42) consists of five parts, (1) Ps. i.–xli.;—(2) xlii.–lxxii.;—(3) lxxiii.–lxxxix.;—(4) xc.–cvi.;—(5) cvii.–cl. Psalms exhorting to virtue, i. iv. xi. xix. xxiv. xxxii. xxxvii. xli. xlix. lxxxi. lxxxiv. xcv. cxix. cxxv.;—expressive of the character and faults of the righteous and the wicked, vii. x. xii. xiv. xv. xxxvi. lii. liii. lviii. lxxiii. lxxxii. ci. cxii. cxxv. cxxviii. cxxxi. cxxxiii.;—of prayer, in general, iv. v. xxvi. xxviii. lxxi. lxxxvi. cx. cxxiii. cxxxii. cxli. cxliv.;—of supplication in distress, xiii. xvii. xxii. xxv. xxxi. xxxv. xxxviii. xl. xliii. liv. lv. lix. lx. lxiv. lxix. lxx. lxxiv. lxxx. lxxxiii. lxxxviii. xciv. cxx. cxxiii. cxxxvii. cxl. cxlii. cxliii.;—penitential, vi. xxv. xxxii. xxxv. xxxviii. li. cxxx.;—expressing trust in God, iii. xii. xvi. xxiii. xxvii. xliv. xlvi. lvi. lvii. lxi. lxii. lxxi. lxxvii. xci. cxxi. cxxvii. cxxx. cxxxviii.;—celebrating the perfections of God, viii. xix. xxix. xxxiii. l. lxv. lxviii. lxxvi. xciii. xcvi. xcvii. xcix. civ. cvii. cxiii. cxiv. cxxxv. cxxxvi. cxxxix. cxlvii.;—of praise and thanksgiving, ix. xviii. xx. xxiii. xxx. xxxiv. xl. xlvii. xlviii. lxiii. lxvi. lxvii. lxxv. lxxvi. lxxxvii. xcii. xcviii. c. ciii. cviii. cxi. cxv.–cxviii. cxxii. cxxiv. cxxvi. cxxix. cxxxiv. cxlv. cxlvi. cxlviii.–cl.;—historical, lxxviii. lxxxix. cv. cvi. cxxxv. cxxxvi.;—prophetical of Christ, ii. xxi. xxii. xlv. lxxii. cix. cx.

Psaltery, a kind of harp or dulcimer, of Babylonish origin, much used among the Hebrews, in the praise of God, Ps. 33. 2; 57. 8; 71. 22; 81. 2; 92. 3; 108. 2; 144. 9; 150. 3.

Ptolemais, tol-e-mā'is, a seaport town of Canaan, on the shore of the Mediterranean, about 27 miles south of Tyre;—on his third missionary journey Paul visited it, and 'saluted the brethren and abode with them one day,' Ac. 21. 7;—was formerly called *Accho*, Ju. 1. 31;—is now called *Akka* or *St. Jean d'Acre*.

Public, common, known, Mat. 1. 19.

Public Worship, decency to be observed in it, 1 Co. 11. 18; 14. 40. *See* WORSHIP.

Publicans, tax-gatherers or officers who farmed the taxes and public revenues exacted by the Romans from the Jews. The Roman senate farmed the taxes to persons who undertook to pay a certain sum into the treasury (*publicum*, hence *publicani*). Such contracts were generally in the hands of the richest class among the Romans, who employed agents who were the actual gatherers of the taxes. These agents were called *portitores* by the Romans, and it is to them that the name publicans (*telonai*) is exclusively given in the New Testament. Zaccheus is supposed to have belonged to the first of these classes, and Matthew to the second. As a rule they were so oppressive in their exactions, and wicked in their practice, that they were abhorred by the Jews as the very refuse of mankind, Mat. 9. 11; 18. 17; Mar.

2. 16; Lu. 5. 30;—some good, Mat. 21. 31; Lu. 18. 13; 19. 2. 7.

Publish, to make known, De. 32. 3; Ps. 26. 7; Mar. 1. 45.

Publius, pub'lĭ-us [common], the governor of Melita, Paul cures his father, Ac. 28. 8.

Pudens, pū'dens [shamefaced], a disciple of the cross noticed by Paul, 2 Ti. 4. 21.

Puff at a person, to hiss and make mouths at him, Ps. 10. 5; 12. 5;—*up*, to fill with self-conceit, 1 Co. 4. 6, 18, 19; 5. 2; 8. 1; 13. 4; Col. 2. 18.

Pul, pull [elephant, lord], (1) King of Assyria, invades the kingdom of Israel, 2 Ki. 15. 19;—conquers the half tribe of Manasseh, 1 Ch. 5. 26.—(2) A region mentioned only in Is. 66. 19, probably some distant province in Africa.

Pulpit, an elevated place for a public speaker, Ne. 8. 4.

Pulse, coarse grain, such as pease or beans, 2 Sa. 17. 28; Da. 1. 12, 16.

Punishment of the wicked in general, Job 15. 20; 18. 5; 20. 4; 27. 13;—due to them in this life, Ps. 11. 6; Pr. 11. 19, 21; 21. 15; 22. 8; Is. 57. 21; Ro. 2. 8;—abandonment to their own lusts, Ps. 81. 12; Is. 63. 17;—subjection to terror, Ps. 53. 5; Pr. 28. 1;—exposure to shame, Ps. 53. 5; Pr. 3. 35;—the ruin of their family and name, Ps. 34. 16; 37. 28; 104. 35; Pr. 2. 22; 12. 7; 14. 11; 24. 20;—without hope, Job 8. 13; Ps. 112. 10; Pr. 10. 28; 11. 7;—often sudden and unexpected, Ps. 35. 8; 64. 7; Pr. 29. 1; Job 21. 13; 34. 20; 1 Th. 5. 3;—eternal, Is. 66. 24; Da. 12. 2; Mat. 18. 8; 25. 41, 46; Mar. 3. 29; 9. 43; Lu. 3. 17; 2 Th. 1. 9; Jude 7;—in proportion to guilt, Mat. 11. 22, &c.; 23. 14; Lu. 12. 47; Ro. 2. 6, 9; 2 Co. 5. 10;—examples, in Cain, Ge. 4. 11;—Er, the son of Judah, 38. 7;—of the family of Eli, 1 Sa. 2. 31;—of Eli and his sons, 4. 11, 18;—of Gehazi, 2 Ki. 5. 27;—of Sennacherib, 19. 35, 37;—of Judas Iscariot, Ac. 1. 18;—of Ananias and Sapphira, 5. 1;—of king Herod, 12. 23;—of Elymas, 13. 11. *See* WICKED.

Punishments, of a civil kind among the Jews,—*retaliation*, or returning stripe for stripe, eye for eye, &c., Ex. 21. 23–25; De. 19. 21;—*fining* in a sum of money, Ex. 21. 18, 19, 22, 32;—*scourging*, not above forty stripes at once, De. 25. 3; 2 Co. 11. 24;—*imprisonment*, Le. 24. 12; Nu. 15. 34;—*plucking off the hair*, Is. 50. 6; Ne. 13. 25;—*killing with the sword*, Ju. 8. 21; 1 Ki. 2. 25; Ac. 12. 2;—*hanging*, De. 21. 22, 23; Jos. 8. 29; 10. 26;—*stoning to death*, Jos. 7. 25; 1 Ki. 12. 18; 21. 13; Ac. 7. 58;—*throwing of persons* from the top of a rock, or precipice, 2 Ch. 25. 12; Lu. 4. 29;—*beheading*, Ju. 9. 5; 2 Ki. 10. 7; Mat. 14. 10;—*sawing asunder*, He. 11. 37;—*tearing to pieces alive*, 2 Sa. 12. 31;—*crucifixion*, which they borrowed from the Romans, Mat. 27. 35, 38;—*burning with fire*, Le. 20. 14; 21. 9.

Punon, pū'non [darkness], an encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness, Nu. 33. 42. It was probably here that Moses set up the brazen serpent, 21. 9, 10.

Pur, or PURIM, a festival among the Jews, in memory of the lots cast by Haman, Es. 9. 20.

Purchases, the manner of making them, by Abraham, Ge. 23. 3;—by Boaz, Ru. 4. 7;—by Jeremiah, Je. 32. 7, 44.

Purge, to clean, Ps. 51. 7; Is. 1. 25; Mat. 3. 12; He. 9. 14.

Purifications, were of various kinds among the Hebrews, some for deliverance from *ceremonial* uncleanness, Le. 8. 15; 12. 4, 6; Nu. 31. 23;—others from *moral* transgressions, Nu. 19. 9, 17.

Purity OF HEART, or perfection of character required, Ro. 6. 19: Ep. 1. 4; Phi. 2. 15; 2 Pe. 3. 14;—respecting the works of the flesh, Ga. 5. 16; Ep. 5. 3; Col. 3. 5; 1 Pe. 2. 11.

Purloin, to take what belongs to another in a secret and thievish manner, Tit. 2. 10.

Purple, a beautiful red colour tinctured with blue, dyed with the blood of a shell-fish, found in plenty on the north-west coast of Canaan;—cloth and skins of this dye were used for the curtains of the tabernacle, Ex. 25. 4; 26. 1, &c.;—Daniel was clothed with scarlet or, Da. 5. 7;—Mordecai, Es. 8. 15;—Christ, in mock majesty, Mar. 15. 17.

Purpose, intention, Ru. 2. 16; Mat. 26. 8; Ep. 3. 11; 6. 22.

Purses, a kind of girdles, Mat. 10. 9; Mar. 6. 8.

Pursue, to chase, Ex. 15. 9; De. 19. 6; Ps. 34. 14; Na. 1. 8.

Purtenance, what pertains or belongs to anything, Ex. 12. 9.

Put, 1 Ch. 1. 8; Na. 3. 9. *See* PHUT.

Puteoli, a seaport of Campania in Italy, in the bay of Naples. Here the apostle stayed a few weeks on his way to Rome, Ac. 28. 13, 14. The present city is called *Puzzoli*.

Putiel, pū'tĭ-el [afflicted of God], the father-in-law of Eleazar, Ex. 6. 25.

Putrefying, rotting, Is. 1. 6.

Pygarg, probably a species of gazelle or mountain-goat, De. 14. 5.

Q.

Quadrupeds, four-footed animals, created, Ge. 1. 24.

Quails, a species of birds of less size than the partridge, which otherwise it much resembles, sent to the Israelites, Ex. 16. 13; Ps. 78. 27; 105. 40;—in anger, Nu. 11. 31.

Quake, to shake as with terror; Mount Sinai did, Ex.19.18;—the ground on which stood the army of the Philistines did, 1 Sa.14.15;—the earth did at the death of Christ, Mat.27.51.

Quantity, measure, size, Is.22.24.

Quarrels, contests or grounds of strife, Le. 26.25; 2 Ki.5.7; Mar.6.19;—to be avoided, Pr.3.30; 17.14; 20.3; 25.8;—to be forgiven, Col.3.13;—whence they arise, Ja.4.1.

Quarries, mines out of which stones are cut or digged, Ju. 3.19,26;—but probably the word here means *graven images*.

Quarter, a part of a city or country, Ge.19. 4; Jos.18.14; Is.47.15; 56.11; Mar.1.45.

Quartus [the fourth], a disciple resident at Corinth, probably a Roman, mentioned by Paul, Ro.16.23.

Quaternion, a company of four, the usual number of a Roman night watch, Ac.12.4.

Queen, the wife or consort of a king, Ne. 2.6; Es.1.9;—a sovereign princess, or ruler of a kingdom, 1 Ki. 10. 1, 4, 10; Ac. 8.27;—the church of Christ, Ps. 45. 9;—the antichristian church, Re. 18.7;—the moon, Je. 44.17,25.

Quench, to put out fire, Nu.11.2; Ps.118.12;—to allay thirst, Ps. 104.11;—to resist and suppress the calls and influences of the Spirit, 1 Th.5.19.

Questions, to instruct by questions and answers in catechising, enforced, Ge.18.19; De.4.9; 6.6–9; 11.19; Ps.78.5; Ep.6.4.

——— are of various kinds; religious and sincere, De. 6. 20; Ac. 9.6;—blasphemous, Jn. 8.48;—curious, Lu. 13.13;—foolish and unlearned, 2 Ti.2.23; Tit.3.9;—hard or difficult, 1 Ki. 10. 1;—captious and ensnaring, Mar.12.14;—leading or pointing to the answer to be given, Nu.23.19;—hypocritical, Mat. 2. 7;—accusatory, Ne. 2. 19;—affirmative, Nu.12.2;—negative,23.8.

Quick, the living, Nu. 16. 30; Ac. 10. 42; 2 Ti.4.1; 1 Pe.4.5;—very tender and sensible, Le.13.10,24;—very ready, Is.11.3.

Quicken, to give natural life to the dead, Ro.4.17; 8.11;—to give spiritual life, Ep.2. 1,5; Col.2.13;—to enliven with fresh vigour and activity, Ps.80.18; 119.25,37,40, &c.

Quickly, speedily, Ge.18.6; Ex.32.8; Mat. 5.25; 28.7; Lu.14.21; Ac.12.7; 22.18; Re.2. 5; 3.11; 22.12,20.

Quicksands, or SYRTES, sand-banks on the coast of Africa over against Sicily, fatal to ships, Ac.27.17.

Quiet, calm, still, Ju.16.2; Ps.35.20; Ac.19. 36; 1 Th.4.11; 1 Ti.2.2; 1 Pe.3.4.

Quietness, mildness of temper, Ju. 5. 28; Job 20.20; Pr.17.1; Is. 30.15; 32.17; Ac. 24. 2; 2 Th.3.12.

Quit, free, Ex. 21. 19, 28; Jos. 2. 20;—to behave, 1 Sa.4.9.

Quite, completely, Ge.31.15; Ex.23.24; Nu. 17.10; Job 6.13

Quiver, a case for holding arrows, Ge. 27. 3; Job 39. 23; Ps. 127. 5; Is. 22. 6;—*figuratively*, 49.2; La.3.13.

Quivered, quaked or trembled, Hab.3.16.

R.

Raamah, rā'a-mah [a trembling], the fourth son of Cush, whose descendants colonized Arabia Felix and a large portion of the interior of Africa, Ge. 10. 7;—his descendants brought to Tyre precious stones, gold, and spices, Eze.27.22.

Rabbah, răb'bah [a great city], (1) The capital city of the Ammonites, stood near the source of the river Jabbok, De.3.11;—called Rabbath-beni-Ammon, De. 3. 11;—Rabbath of the Ammonites, Eze.21.20;—Joab besieged it, and took it, 2 Sa.11.1;—predictions against, Je. 49. 2, 3; Eze. 25. 5; Am. 1. 14. Its modern name is *Ammân*. Its ruins lie about 22 miles east of Jordan, and 14 north-east of Heshbon. 'The aspect of the whole place is desolate in the extreme.'—(2) A town in Judah, Jos. 15.60.

Rabbath-Moab, the capital of the Moabites, commonly called *Ar*, Nu.21.28; Is. 15.1.

Rabbi, rab'bi, a title of dignity among the Hebrews, signifying *master* or *doctor of the law;* it was much coveted by the scribes and Pharisees, Mat. 23. 7;—Christ dissuades his disciples from affecting it, 8;—the disciples frequently applied it to Christ, Jn.1.38,49; 3.2,26; 6.25.

Rabboni, rab-bō'ni [my master], the same as Rabbi, Jn.20.16.

Rab-mag [chief magician], Je.39.3,13.

Rabsaris, rab'sa-ris [chief eunuch], chief of the eunuchs of Sennacherib, 1 Ki.18.17.

Rabshakeh, răb'sha-keh [chief cup-bearer], his blasphemous message, 2 Ki.18.17–37. These two officers of the court of the Assyrian king—the Rabsaris and the Rabshakeh—stood next in rank to the Tartan, and represented their master in embassies.

Raca, rā'kah, a Syriac term of reproach and contempt, signifying *empty, vain, beggarly, foolish;* danger of thus calling a brother, Mat.5.22.

Race, a running match; not always to the swift, Ec.9.11;—the Christian course compared to, 1 Co.9.24;—to be run with patience, He.12.1.

Rachel, ra'chel [a ewe], daughter of Laban, is met by Jacob, Ge.29.9–12;—married to him, 28;—frets on account of her barrenness, 30. 1;—bears Joseph, 23;—bears Benjamin, and dies, 35.18;—represented as

mourning for her children, Je.31.15;—*Rachel's tomb* about a mile north of Bethlehem, Ge.35.16–20.

Rafters, roof timber, Ca.1.17.

Rage, violent anger or fury, 2 Ki.5.12; 2 Ch.16.10; Pr.6.34; Da.3.13.

Ragged ROCKS, uneven, consisting of parts almost disunited, Is.2.21.

Rags, worn-out clothes or tatters; slothfulness brings men to, Pr. 23. 21;—our righteousness compared to filthy, Is.64.6.

Raguel, ra-gū'el [the friend of God], (1) The father of Jethro (= Hobab), and father-in-law of Moses, Nu. 10. 29; Ex. 3. 1; 18.1.—(2) A son of Esau, Ge.36.4,10.

Rahab, rā'hab [large], (1) A harlot of Jericho, receives the spies sent by Joshua, Jos. 2. 1;—saved at the destruction of Jericho, 6.25;—the wife of Salmon, Mat.1.5;—saved by her faith, He.11.31;—by works, Ja.2.25.—(2) A name given to *Egypt*, significative of the pride and strength of that kingdom, Ps. 74. 13, 14; 87.4; 89. 10; Is. 51. 9,10.

Railer, a reviler, 1 Co.5.11.

Railing, or reproachful speech, to be avoided, 1 Co.5.11; 1 Pe.3.9; 2 Pe.2.11; Jude 9.

Raiment, clothes or dress, given as an expression of esteem, Ge.24.53; 45.22; Es.4.4;—of a neighbour not to be held as a pledge, Ex.22.26,27.

Rain, the vapour exhaled by the sun from the seas and the earth, and which falls from the clouds in drops, Le.26.4; Ec.11.3;—extraordinary, for forty days, at the deluge, Ge.7.12;—promised in due season, Le.26.4; De. 11. 14; 28.12;—usually fell in plenty twice a year: the one, called the *former rain*, in September or October, Ho. 6. 3; the other, called the *latter rain*, in March or April, just before the harvest, Pr.16.15; Je.5.24; Ho.6.3; Joel 2.23.

Rainbow, a meteor in form of a party-coloured semicircle, appearing only in a rainy sky opposite to the sun; caused by the refraction of his rays on a watery cloud, and visible only when he is not more than forty-two degrees above the horizon;—a token that there will not be another general deluge, Ge.9.13–16;—one seen round the throne, Re. 4. 3;—on the head of an angel, 10.1.

Raisins, a well-known kind of dried grapes, 1 Sa.25.18; 30.12; 2 Sa.16.1; 1 Ch.12.40.

Rakem, rā'kem [void], one of the posterity of Manasseh, 1 Ch.7.16.

Ram, (1) A male sheep; one caught in a thicket by the horns appeared to Abraham, Ge.22.13;—offered in sacrifice, Ex. 29.16,18; Le.9.2,4;—*figuratively*, an emblem of monarchy, Da.8.3,4,6,7,20.—(2) Or *battering-ram*, an engine anciently much used in besieging cities, for making a breach in their walls, Eze.4.2; 21.22.

Ramah, rā'mah [a high place], (1) A city of Benjamin, near to Gibeah, Jos. 18. 25;—in it dwelt Elkanah and Samuel, 1 Sa.1.1,19; 7.17; 8.4; 25.1;—here the Jewish prisoners were disposed of, after their capital was taken, which occasioned the mourning of Rachel's daughters, Je. 40. 1; 31.15;—rebuilt by those who returned from Babylon, Ne.7.30; 11.33. Has been identified with *Er-Ram*, a small Arab village about 5 miles north of Jerusalem.—(2) A city on the frontiers of Asher, Jos. 19. 29. Identified with *Rameh*, about 17 miles south-east of Tyre.—(3) One of the fortified places of Naphtali, Jos.19.36.—(4) In 1 Sa. 1. 19, same as Ramathaim-Zophim, 1.1.—(5) In 2 Ki.8.29; 2 Ch. 22. 6, same as Ramoth-Gilead.

Rameses, ra-mē'ses [son of the sun], one of Pharaoh's treasure-cities of Lower Egypt, in the land of Goshen, and was built by the Israelites, Ge.47.11; Ex.1.11. The site is not determined. Some suppose that it is to be sought in the ruins of *Aboo-Kesheyd*, north-east of Heliopolis.

Ramoth, rā'moth, or RAMOTH-GILEAD [heights of Gilead], a famous city of the tribe of Gad, in the mountains of Gilead, and about 18 miles north of Heshbon, De. 4.43;—it was a city of refuge, Jos. 20. 8;—was much in idolatry, Ho.6.8; 12.11;—was the scene of many sieges and battles between the Israelites and Syrians;—here king Joram was wounded in battle, 2 Ki. 8.28,29; 9.14,45. It is now called *es-Salt*.

Rampart, a bank or fence for the protection of a city, La.2.8;—the sea was as one to No, Na.3.8.

Ranges, ranks, Le.11.35; 2 Ki.11.8.

Ransom, the price paid for the pardon of an offence, or the redemption of a slave or captive, Ex. 21. 30; 30.12; Pr.6.35;—Christ the ransom of mankind, Mat. 20. 28; 1 Co. 6.19, 20; 1 Ti. 2. 6. *See* ATONEMENT and REDEMPTION.

Rape, a violent forcing of a woman; laws respecting it, De.22.25;—instances of, Ju. 19.25; 2 Sa.13.1, &c.

Rase, to destroy or overthrow completely, Ps.137.7.

Rashness, unguarded haste in speaking or acting, censured, Ps.31.22; 116.10; Pr.14.29; Ec.5.2; Is.32.4; Ac.19.36.

Rattling, making a noise, Na.3.2.

Ravening, robbing and devouring, Ge. 49. 27; Ps.22.13; Eze.22.25,27; Mat.7.15.

Ravens, birds of prey, nearly of the size of a common hen, of a black colour, with a bluish back; feed Elijah, 1 Ki. 17. 4, 6;—God feedeth them, Job 38. 41; Ps. 147. 9; Lu.12.24;—when feeding on a dead body, first devours the eyes, hence Pr.30.17.

Ravin, rapaciousness, Na.2.12.

Ravish, to violate a person's chastity by

force, Is.13.16; La.5.11; Zec.14.2;—to enamour, or cause one highly to delight in, Pr.5.19,20; Ca.4.9.

Razor, a well-known instrument used in shaving, Eze.5.1;—a deceitful and flattering tongue, Ps.52.2;—a Nazarite forbidden to use, Nu.6.5.

Reading, the book of the law publicly, practised, Ex.24.7; Jos.8.34; 2 Ki.22.8; 23.2; Ne.8.3,18; 9.3;—the apostolical epistles in the churches, commanded, Col. 4. 16; 1 Th.5.27.

——— of the Scriptures. *See* SCRIPTURES.

Ready, or prepared for the coming of the Lord, we are commanded to be, Mat. 24. 44; Lu.12.40;—to every good work, Tit. 3. 1;—to give an answer respecting the ground of our hope, 1 Pe.3.15.

Reaiah, re-a-ī'ah [whom Jehovah cares for], (1) A son of Shobal, and grandson of Judah, 1 Ch.4.2.—(2) A family of Nethinims, who returned from Babylon with Zerubbabel, Ezr.2.47; Ne.7.30.

Realm, a kingdom or empire, 2 Ch.20.30; Ezr.7.13,23; Da.1.20; 6.3.

Reap, to cut down corn in harvest, Le. 19. 9; 23.10,22; 25.11; Ru.2.3;—to receive the fruit of works, good or bad, Job 4. 8; Ps. 126.5; Pr.22.8; Ho.8.7; 10.12; Ga.6.7,8.

Reason, to be employed in religion, Is.1. 18; 5.3; Lu.12.57; 1 Co. 10. 15; 11. 13; 1 Pe. 3.15;—not a sufficient guide, De.12. 8; Pr. 3.5; 14.12; Ro.1.22, &c.; 1 Co.2.14.

Rebekah, re-bĕk'ah [cord with a noose], the daughter of Bethuel, and sister of Laban;—meets the servant of Abraham, Ge.24.15,45;—married to Isaac, 67;—bears Esau and Jacob, 25. 24;—deceives her husband, 27.1, &c.;—was buried in Abraham's tomb.

Rebellion, opposition to God, or the rejection of his authority, forbidden, Nu.14.9; Jos.22.19;—several ways in which it is exhibited, Nu. 20. 3,10; De. 9.23; 1 Sa. 8. 7, 8; Ne. 9. 26; Ps.106. 24, 25; 107.11; Is.1. 5; 59. 13; Eze. 20. 8; 17.15; Da. 9.5;—punishment for, Le.26.14–39; 1 Sa.12.15; Is.1.20. Je. 4. 16–18; Eze. 20. 8;—the act of rising up against lawful authority; *examples*, of Aaron and Miriam against Moses, Nu.12. 1;—of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, 16.1;—of Absalom against David, 2 Sa.15.1;—of the servants of Zimri against him, 1 Ki. 16.9;—of the sons of Sennacherib against him, 2 Ki.19.37.

Rebuke, to reprove or check for a fault, Le. 19. 17; Pr. 9. 8; Lu. 17. 3; 1 Ti. 5.1, 20; 2 Ti.4.2; Tit.1.13; 2.15;—to chasten or correct for sin, Ps. 6. 1; 38. 1; 39. 11; Is. 54. 9; Re.3.19;—to drive away, Mat.17.18; Mar. 1.25;—Lu.4.39.

Receipt, a reception, Mat. 9. 9; Mar. 2. 14; Lu.5.27.

Receive, to take, to embrace, Ps.6.9; Pr.2. 1; 2 Co.7.2.

——— CHRIST, to believe in him, by admitting, with the whole heart, the gospel testimony concerning him, Mat.10.40; Jn. 1.12; Col.2.6.

Rechabites, rek'a-bites [riders, horsemen], a family of Kenites or Midianites descended from Jonadab, 2 Ki.10.15; Nu.10. 29–32; Ju.1.16;—they neither built houses, nor sowed, nor planted, nor drank wine; their example recommended to the Israelites, Je.35.1–19;—for 300 years they fully observed this rule of life. They are still to be found in the mountainous country north-east of Medina. They are called *Beni Khaibr*=sons of Heber.

Reckon, to count or compute, Le. 25. 50; 27.18; Mat.18.24;—to judge or conclude, Ro.6.11; 8.18.

Recommendation, letters of, in favour of Aquila and Priscilla, Ac. 18. 27;—not wanted by Paul, 2 Co.3.1;—of Titus, 2 Co. 8. 22;—of Tychicus, Ep.6.21; Col. 4. 8;—of Aristarchus, &c., 4. 10;—of Onesimus, Phile.1, &c.

Recompense, requital of deeds, either good or evil, De.32.35; Job 15.31; Lu.14.12; Ro. 1.26; 11.9.

Reconcile, to make things agree, Le.6.30; 1 Sa.29.4; Eze.45.20.

Reconciliation, the restoring to friendship parties at variance;—of God and man by Christ, Ro.5.10; 2 Co.5.18; Ep.2.16; Col.1. 20;—results, peace with God, Ep. 2. 16,17; access to God, Ep.2.18;—with an offended brother, Mat.5.23; Ro.12.18. In He.2.17 this word is used to denote *what Christ did* for us by his death, whereas it is generally used to signify the *effect* of what he did.

Rec'ord, authentic memorial, Ezr.6.2;—the gospel, 1 Jn.5.10,11.

Record', to mark in a register, Ne.12.8,22;—to declare, Ex. 20. 24; 1 Ch.16.4; Is. 8. 2; Ac.20.26.

Recorder, an officer in the court of the king of Judah, a secretary, or one who registers events, Ne.12.22; 2 Sa.8.16; 2 Ki. 18.18; 2 Ch.34.8.

Recount, to number over, Na.2.5.

Recover, to regain health, property, &c., Ju.11.26; 1 Sa.30.8; 2 Ki.1.2; 5.3; Ps.39.13; Mar.16.18.

Reddish, tending to redness, Le.15.19,42, 49; 14.37.

Redeem, to buy back persons or things which are sold or forfeited, Ex.13.13; Le. 25. 25, 29, 48; Nu. 18. 15;—to deliver from temporal evil, Ex. 6. 6; Job 5.20; 6.23; Mi. 4.10;—to rescue from sin and hell, Ga.3.13; 4.5; Tit.2.14; Re.5.9.

Redeemer, he who ransoms and saves, the *Lord Jehovah* is to his people, Ps.19.14;

78. 35; Is. 41. 14; 43. 14; 44. 6, 24;—Jesus Christ is emphatically so called, Job 19.25; Is. 59.20.

Redemption, of mankind from sin and its consequences, effected by Christ, 1 Co. 1. 30; Ga. 3. 13; Ep. 1. 7; Col. 1. 14; He. 9. 12; 1 Pe. 1. 18; Re. 5. 9;—the price paid is called the *ransom*, Mat. 20. 28; Mar. 10. 45. In 1 Ti. 2. 6 Christ is said to be this ransom;—it includes deliverance from all iniquity, Ps. 130. 8; Tit. 2. 14;—from the *curse* of the law, Ga. 3. 13;—from *sin* in its guilt, Ep. 1. 7; Col. 1. 14;—its dominion, 1 Pe. 1. 18;—from all evil, Ep. 1. 14; 4. 30; 1 Co. 1. 30; Tit. 2. 14; —from the tyranny of *Satan*, 1 Jn. 3. 8;—the undue ascendency of the *world*, Ga. 1. 4;—from *vain conversation*, 1 Pe. 1. 8;—from the power of *death*, and the dominion of the *grave*, Ho. 13. 14; 1 Co. 15. 57;—from *hell*, 1 Th. 1. 10;—and a right to eternal *bliss* in heaven, Re. 5. 9;—characteristics of it: *precious*, Ps. 49. 8;—*plenteous*, 130. 7;—*eternal*, He. 9. 12.

Redound, to tend towards, 2 Co. 4. 15.

Red Sea, an arm of the Indian Ocean, which stretches along the west side of Arabia, and the east of Ethiopia and Egypt. Its length is about 1400 miles, and its average breadth about 150. Its western arm, the Gulf of Suez, is about 190 miles long, and its eastern, the Gulf of Akaba, about 112 miles. It is frequently simply designated 'the sea,' Ex. 14. 2, 9, 21; Jos. 24. 6, 7, &c. In Is. 11. 15 it is called 'the Egyptian Sea.' Its name in Hebrew is 'the Sea of *Sûph*,' Ex. 10. 19; 13. 18; 15. 4, 22, &c. This Hebrew name (*Sûph*) is supposed to mean 'weedy,' hence 'the weedy sea.' 'The appellation 'Red Sea' as applied distinctively to the two Gulfs of Suez and Akaba is comparatively modern. It seems to have been applied to them only as continuations of the Indian Ocean. This makes it probable that the term 'Red' was derived from the corals of the Indian Ocean.' Passage of the Israelites over the western arm, Ex. xiv. xv., referred to, De. 11. 4; Ju. 11. 16; Ne. 9. 9–11; Ps. 66. 6; Ac. 7. 36, &c. The head of the Gulf of Suez has retired for a distance of about 50 miles since the Christian era.

Reed, a hollow and slender plant, growing in fenny and watery places, Job 40. 21;—anything feeble and easily broken, 2 Ki. 18. 21; Is. 36. 6; 42. 3; Mat. 11. 7;—a Jewish measure of 6 cubits and 3 inches, Eze. 40. 3; Re. 11. 1; 21. 15, 16;—used instead of *quills*, 3 Jn. 13.

Reel, to stagger, Ps. 107. 27; Is. 24. 20.

Refine, to purify, Zec. 13. 9;—Christ a 'refiner,' Mal. 3. 3.

Reformation, or amendment, must be universal, Mat. 5. 19; Ja. 2. 10;—time of, meaning the advent of Christ, He. 9. 10.

Refrain, to withhold, Ge. 45. 1; Is. 48. 9; Ac. 5. 38; 1 Pe. 3. 10.

Refresh, to revive and strengthen, Ex. 23. 12; 31. 17; 1 Ki. 13. 7; 1 Sa. 16. 23; Ro. 15. 32; 1 Co. 16. 18.

Refuge, God is to his people, De. 33. 27; Ps. 9. 9; 14. 6; 46. 1.

———, *cities of*, appointed for those who unawares, and without design, should kill any person. These cities were Kedesh, Shechem, and Hebron, on the west of the Jordan; and Golan, Ramoth-Gilead, and Bezer on the east. They were all easy of access, the roads to them kept in good repair, and where cross ways met, posts were set up with an inscription pointing to that which led to refuge, Nu. 35. 6; De. 4. 41; 19. 1; Jos. 20. 1, &c.

Refuse, to deny or reject, Ex. 4. 24; Ac. 25. 11; He. 12. 25;—to hear the call of God, the danger of, Pr. 1. 24–31.

Regard, to observe or esteem, Ge. 45. 20; Eze. 5. 9; Lu. 18. 4;—iniquity in the heart, danger of, Ps. 66. 18.

Regeneration. This word is found only in Mat. 19. 28; Tit. 3. 5. It denotes a change of heart and life, effected by the agency of the Holy Spirit, Jn. 3. 8; Tit. 3. 5;—it is called being *born again*, Jn. 3. 3;—born of the Spirit, 5. 6;—being quickened, Ep. 2. 1; —passing from death to life, 5. 24; 1 Jn. 3. 14;—a new creature, 2 Co. 5. 17; Ga. 6. 15;—Christ formed in the heart, Col. 1. 27;—partaking of a divine nature, 2 Pe. 1. 4;—in its *nature*, it is a *supernatural* change, Jn. 3. 6; Ep. 2. 4, 5;—*internal*, invisible, and inexplicable, Jn. 3. 8;—*visible* in its effects, 1 Jn. 3. 9; 4. 7; 5. 4;—*universal*, extending to all the faculties, affections, and actions of life, 2 Co. 5. 17;—*imperfect*, in its degree of light and holiness, 1 Co. 13. 9, 12;—*permanent* and abiding, Phi. 1. 6;—*essential* to salvation, Jn. 3. 3, 5; Ga. 6. 15;—the *evidences* of this change are hatred of, and abstinence from sin, 1 Jn. 3. 9;—love to Christ and his people, 1 Pe. 1. 8; 1 Jn. 4. 7; 3. 14;—love to the Word of God, and delight in meditating on it, Ps. 1. 2; 119. 97;—love to the public ordinances of religion, 26. 8; 27. 4; 84. 1–4;—deadness to the world, and victory over it, Ga. 6. 14; 1 Jn. 5. 4;—heavenly mindedness, Ps. 73. 25; Is. 26. 8; Mat. 6. 21; —fruitfulness in holiness, Ro. 6. 22; Ga. 5. 22; Ep. 4. 24.

Region, a country or tract of land, De. 3. 4; 1 Ki. 4. 11, 24; Mat. 3. 5; 4. 16.

Register, a public record for marking genealogies and important events, Ezr. 2. 62; Ne. 7. 5, 64.

Rehabiah, re-ha-bī'ah [the breath of the Lord], son of Eliezer, and grandson of Moses, 1 Ch. 23. 17.

Rehearse, to tell over, Ex. 17. 14; Ju. 5. 11; 1 Sa. 8. 21; 17. 31; Ac. 11. 4; 14. 27.

Rehob, rē'hob [street, broad place], (1) A city on the north border of Canaan, Nu. 13.21; Jos.19.28; 21.31. It is called Beth-Rehob, 2 Sa.10.6,8.—(2) A town of Asher, near to Zidon, Jos. 19. 28.—(3) Another city of Asher, Jos. 19. 30, which was assigned to the Levites, Jos. 21. 31; 1 Ch. 6. 75.

Rehoboam, re-ho-bō'am [enlarger of the people], the son and successor of Solomon, 1 Ki.12.1; 2 Ch.10.1;—the ten tribes revolt from him, because of his tyrannical conduct, 2 Ch.10.16; 1 Ki.12.16;—forbidden to invade Israel, 2 Ch. 11. 1;—his wives and children, 18;—invaded by Shishak, 12.1;—his death, 16; 1 Ki.14.31.

Rehoboth, rē'ho-both [roomy places, streets], (1) A city near Nineveh, built soon after the flood, Ge.10.11.—(2) 'Rehoboth by the river' (Euphrates), a city where Saul, a king of Edom, was born, Ge.36.37.—(3) The well dug by Esau, Ge. 26.22, about 23 miles south-west of Beersheba.

Reign, to rule as sovereign, Ge. 37. 8; Ex. 15.18; 2 Sa.5.4, 5; Lu.1.33; 19. 14; Ro.5.17, 21; 6.12.

Reins, or kidneys; *figuratively*, the seat of the affections and dispositions, Job 16.13; 19.27; Ps.7.9; 26.2; Is.11.5.

Rejection, or abandonment by God, for impenitence, Ps. 81. 12; Pr.1.29; Mat.7.23; Mar. 16. 16; Jn. 3. 18; Ac.7.42; Ro. 1. 24; 2 Th.2.11; Re.3.16.

Rejoicing, on what accounts allowable, Le. 23.40; De. 16. 14; Ps. 105. 3; 65.12; Pr.29.2; Ac. 5. 41; Ro. 12. 15; 1 Th. 5. 16; 1 Pe. 4.13. *See* JOY.

Relapsing, or falling back into sin, dangerous, Mat.12.43; Jn. 5. 14; He.6.4; 2 Pe. 2.20.

Release (YEAR OF), every seventh year, Ex.21.2; De.15.1; 31.10; Je.34.14.

Relieve, to free others from hardships, a duty, Le.25.35; Ps.146.9; Is.1.17; La.1.11, 16; 1 Ti.5.10,16.

Religion, the ritual of the Hebrew worship, Ac. 26. 5; Ga.1.13, 14;—genuine and practical godliness, called pure and undefiled, Ja.1.27.

Rely, to put trust in, 2 Ch.16.8.

Remain, to continue, to be left, Ge. 38. 11; Jos.8.22; Lu.10.7.

Remedy, a cure or reparation, 2 Ch.36.16; Pr.6.15; 29.1.

Remember, to bear in, or call in mind, Ge. 40.23; Ex.13.3; Ps.22.27; Lu.1.72; Ga.2.10; 2 Ti.2.8.

Remission, pardon, Mat. 26. 28; Lu. 1. 77; 24.47; He.9.22. *See* FORGIVENESS.

Remit, to pardon or declare to be pardoned, Jn.20.23.

Remnant, a part which is left, Le. 2. 3; 5. 13; Mat.22.6; Ro.9.27; 11.5.

Remove, to put from its place, or exchange place, &c., Ge. 48. 17; Ps. 36. 11; La. 1. 8; Mat.21.21; Ac.7.4; Ga.1.6.

Remphan, an object of idolatrous worship among the Egyptians, supposed to be the planet Saturn, Ac.7.43;—called Chiun, Am. 5.26.

Render, to give or return, Ps. 23. 4; Is. 66. 15; Mat.21.41; Ro.13.7.

Rending OF CLOTHES, or tearing their border, an expression of grief, Ge. 27. 29; 2 Ch.34.27; Ezr.9.3; Job 1.20; 2.12.

Renewing, or making new, Ro.12.2; Ep.4. 23; Col. 3. 10; Tit. 3. 5. *See* REGENERATION.

Renounce, to give up with, 2 Co.4.2.

Renown, wide-spread fame, Ge.6.4; Nu.1. 16; 16.2; Eze.16.14; 34.29.

Repair, to amend, 2 Ki. 12. 5; 2 Ch. 24. 5; Ezr.9.9.

Repay, to recompense, De.7.10; Job 21.31; Lu.10.35; Ro.12.19.

Repentance, a change of mind, arising from conviction that we have done wrong, and leading to amendment of conduct;—commanded, Ac.17.30; Re.2.5,16; 3.3;—its necessity, 1 Ki. 8. 47; Ps. 7. 12; Eze.18.30; Lu. 13. 3; 15.7; 24.47; Ac.2.38; 3.19; 17.30; 26.20; 2 Pe.3.9;—when genuine, it includes just views of the evils of sin, Ge. 39. 9; Ps. 51. 4;—conviction of guilt and danger, 38. 4; 40. 12;—sincere contrition and sorrow, Job 42. 6; 2 Co. 7. 10;—shame and confusion, Ezr. 9. 6–15; Je. 31. 19; Eze.16.61,63; Da. 9. 7, 8;—humble confession to God, 1 Ki. 8. 47; Ps. 32. 5; 51.3;—forsaking of sin in heart and practice, 101.3; 119.104,113, 128,163;—endeavours after universal obedience, 119. 6, 15, 117; Ep. 4. 22; Ja. 3. 13;—carefulness against relapses into sin, 2 Co. 7. 10, 11. In Mat. 21.29,32; 27.3; 2 Co.7.8, 9; He. 7. 21, the word (*metameleia*) rendered repentance, means merely *regret*, or a *change of plans*, without implying any change of *disposition*, as is the case with the word *metanoia* elsewhere so rendered. Exhortations to, Le.26.40; De. 30.1; Is.1.16; Je. 3. 12; 4.4; 22.1; 26.1, &c.; Eze. 18. 30; Ho.6.2; 12.6; 14.1; Joel 1. 8; 2. 12; Am. 5. 4: Zep. 2. 3; Zec. 1. 3; Ac.3.19;—motives to, 1 Sa. 7. 3; Ne. 1. 9; Job 22. 23; Ps.32. 5; Is. 1. 16; Je.4.1; Eze.33.11; Zec.1. 3; Ro.2.4; Re.2.5;—if genuine, will obtain pardon, Le. 26. 40; De.4.29; 30.1–3; Pr. 28. 13; Is. 55. 6,7; Je.18.8; 36.3; Eze.18.21; 36. 31; Ac. 2. 38;—danger in delaying, Ps. 18. 41; 119.60; Pr.1.28; 29.1; Is.55. 6; Je. 7. 16; 11. 11; 14. 10; Eze. 8. 18; Mi.3.4; Zec. 7. 13; Mat. 25. 10; Lu.12.20; 19.44; Ac. 3. 23; Ro. 13.12; 2 Co.6.2; He.3.7,13; 12.17; Re.2.22;—preached by John the Baptist, Mat.3.2; Mar. 1. 4; Lu. 3. 3;—by Jesus, Mat. 4. 17; Mar. 1. 5;—by the apostles, Mar.6.12; Ac. 20.21;—ascribed to God, Ge. 6. 6; De.32.

36; 1 Sa.15.1; 2 Sa.24.16; Ac.11.18; 2 Ti.2.25;—Christ exalted to give, Ac. 5. 31;—through the operation of the Spirit, Zec. 12.10; Jn.16.8;—not accomplished merely by judgments, Am.4.6-13; Re.9.20,21; 16.9;—nor by miracles, Lu.16.30,31. Exemplified: *David*, 2 Sa.12.13;—*Manasseh*, 2 Ch. 33. 12, 13;—*Nineveh*, Jonah 3. 5-8;—*Peter*, Mat. 26. 75;—*Zaccheus*, Lu.19. 8;—*thief*, 23. 40,41;—false, exemplified: *Saul*, 1 Sa. 15. 24-30;—*Ahab*, 1 Ki. 21. 27-29;—*Judas*, Mat.27.3-5.

Repetitions, in prayer, or saying the same thing over and over again, merely for the sake of length, condemned, Mat.6.9.

Rephaim, re-fā'im [giants], an ancient tribe noted for their gigantic stature. They had settlements in the land of Bashan, which was called 'the land of the Rephaims,' Ge.14.5; De.3.11-13; Jos.13.12. The country of the Ammonites was also called 'the land of the giants' (Rephaims). *The valley of*, or 'valley of the giants' (Jos. 15. 8; 18. 16), lay between Jerusalem and Bethlehem, in which the Philistines opposed David, after he was anointed king, and where he twice defeated them, 2 Sa. 5. 18, 22; 23.13; 1 Ch.11.15; 14.9;—it was fruitful in corn, Is.17.5. Has been identified with the plain called *el-Bukaa*.

Rephidim, rĕf'i-dim [resting-places], an encampment of the Israelites near to Horeb, where the people murmured, Ex.17.1; 19. 2; Nu.33.14,15;—here Amalek fought with them, Ex.17.8.

Replenish, to fill with, Ge.1.28; Is.2.6; 23. 2; Je.31.25; Eze.26.2; 27.25.

Repliest, answerest, Ro.9.20.

Reports, or rumours, of an *evil kind*, not to be lightly spread or credited, Ex. 23.1; Le.19.16; Ps.15.3; 1 Co. 13.7; Tit.3.2; Ja. 4.1.

Reproach, infamy or disgrace, sin is to any people, Pr. 14. 34;—censure, or slanderous speech, how to be borne, Mat.5.11; 1 Co. 4.12; 1 Pe.4.4; He.11.24-26; 13.13.

Reprobate, *not approven*, as base metal, Je. 6. 30;—men of corrupt principles and practices, Ro.1.28; 2 Co.13.5-7;—'concerning the faith,' unsound in the true faith, 2 Ti. 3. 8;—*castaway*, 1 Co. 9. 27;—*rejected*, He.6.8.

Reproof, or rebuke, how to be given, Le. 19.17; Pr.9.8; 24.25; 27.5; 1 Th.5.14; 2 Th. 3.15; 1 Ti.5.1,20;—how to be received, Pr. 10.17; 12.1; 13.18; 15.5,10,31; 19.20; 27.5; 28.23; 29.1; Ec.7.1.

Reprove, to blame, Job 6.25; Ps. 50. 8; Jn. 16.8; Ep.5.11.

Reputation, or good character, its value, Pr.22.1; Ec.7.1;—a little folly injurious to, Ec.10.1.

Repute, to reckon or account, Job 18. 3; Da.4.35.

Request, to ask, pray for, or solicit, Ju.8. 24; Ne.2.4; Es.4.8;—an entreaty or petition, 2 Sa.14.15,22; Ezr.7.6; Es.5.3; Ps.21. 2; Phi.4.6.

Require, to ask as a favour, Ezr. 8. 22;—to demand as a debt, Ge. 31. 39; De. 10. 12; Lu. 19. 23;—to call to account for, or to avenge, Ge.9.5; De.18.19; 23.21; Lu.11.50.

Requite, to repay, or to recompense, Ge. 50.15; De. 32.6; Ps. 10.14; Je. 51.56; 1 Ti. 5.4.

Rere-ward, the last body or troop of an army, Nu.10.25; Jos.6.9,13; Is.52.12; 58.8.

Rescue, to save from danger, De. 28. 31; 1 Sa.14.45; 30.18; Da.6.27; Ho.5.14; Ac. 23.27.

Resemble, to be like to, Ju.8.18;—to liken or compare to, Lu.13.18.

Resen, rē'sen [a bridle], a 'great city' of Assyria founded by Nimrod. It stood on the banks of the Tigris between Calah (*Nimrûd*) and Nineveh, Ge.10.12.

Reserve, to keep in store, Je. 3. 5; 50. 20; 2 Pe.2.9.

Residue, the remaining part, or what is left, Ex.10.5; Ne.11.20; Is.21.17; Mar.16. 13; Ac.15.17.

Resignation, or submission without discontent to the will of God, under trials, our duty, He. 12.9; Ja.4.7;—commanded, Ps.37.7; 46.10;—motives and obligations to it are, that nothing can befall us without the knowledge and appointment of God, Da. 4.35; Mat.10.29-31;—our trials are all merited by us, La.3.39; Mi.7.9;—are less than we have deserved, Ezr.9.13; Ps.103. 10;—are intended for our good, Ro. 8.28; 2 Co.4.17; He.12.11;—shall soon all terminate, Ps. 102. 11; He. 10.37;—shall be followed by unspeakable and eternal bliss, Ro.8.18; 2 Co.4.17.

——— TO THE DIVINE WILL, examples of: in Aaron, Le.10.3;—in Eli, 1 Sa.3. 18;—in Job, Job 1.20;—in David, 2 Sa.15. 26; Ps.39.9;—in Hezekiah, 2 Ki.20.19;—in Mary, Lu.1.38;—in Jesus, Mat.26.42; Mar. 14.36; Lu.22.42; Jn. 18.11;—in Paul, Phi. 4.11.

Resist, to oppose, or to fight against, Zec. 3.1; Mat.5.59; Lu.21.15; Ac.6.10; 7.51; Ja. 4.7; 1 Pe.5.9.

Resolution, or courage in the discharge of duty, Ep.6.10; 2 Ti.2.1; He.3.6; 1 Pe.5. 9;—in the case of Job, Job 2. 10;—Shadrach and his companions, Da. 3. 16;—of Daniel, Da.6.10;—of the apostles, Ac.4.19; —of Paul, 20.24; 21.13.

Resolutions, or fixed determinations; good ones, Job 13.15; 27.6; 34.31; Ps.17.3; 119. 7,8, &c.

Resort, to have recourse, to repair to, Ne. 4.20; Ps.71.3; Mar.2.13; 10.1; Jn.10.1,41.

Respect, to regard or esteem, Le. 19. 15; Nu.16.15; De.1.17; 16.19.

Respect, attention or reverence, how and when to be shown, Pr.25.6; Lu.14.10; Ro. 12.10; Phi.2.3; 1 Pe.2.17; 3.8.

Respite, a reprieve, pause, or interval, Ex. 8.15; 1 Sa.11.3.

Rest, from labour, to be given to man and beast on the Sabbath, Ex.16.23; 20.10; 31. 15; 35.2; Le.23.3,32;—a future promised to Christians, He.4.9.

Restitution FOR INJURIES, or the restoring of anything lost or taken away, enjoined, Ex.22.5; Le.6.4; Nu.5.7; 1 Sa.12.3; Job 20. 18; Eze.33.15; Lu.19.8;—of all things, Ac. 3.21.

Restoration of the Jews foretold. *See* ISRAELITES.

Restore, to give back, Ge. 20. 7; Ex. 22. 1; Lu.19.8; Ac.1.6; Ga.6.1.

Restrain, to withhold, or to keep back, Ge.8.2; 11.6; Job 15.8; Ps.76.10; Is.63.15; Ac.14.18.

Resurrection, the rising of the body from the dead to new life, and union with the soul, Job's hope of, Job 19. 25;—David's, Ps.16.10; 49.15;—Isaiah's prediction of, Is. 26.19;—of the dry bones, representing the restoration of the Jews, Eze.37.1, &c.;—mentioned to Daniel, Da.12.2,13;—preached by Jesus, Mat.17.23; 22.31; Jn.5.21,28; —his own foretold, Mat.12.40; 16.21; Mar.9. 31; 14.28; Jn. 2.19;—Paul's account of, 1 Co.15.1,&c.; 1Th.3.13;—denied by the Sadducees, Mat.22.23; Ac.23.8;—not incredible, Mar.12.24; Ac.26.8;—not contrary to reason, Jn. 12. 24; 1 Co. 15. 35–44;—proved by Christ's resurrection, 1 Co. 15. 12–20;—accomplished by Christ's power, Jn.5.28, 29; 6.39; 40.44;—the first, 1 Co.15.23; 1 Th. 4.16; Re.20.5.

——— OF CHRIST is proved by the great number of witnesses who saw and conversed with him after he had risen, 1 Co. 15.6;—the frequency of his interviews with many of them, Mat.27.9,10; 28.16,17; Mar. 16.9; Lu.24.13–31,34,51; Jn.20.19,20,26; 21. 1–15;—their very incredulity and slowness in believing, Mar.9.10; Lu.24.1–12;—their deep conviction and assurance of its truth, manifested by their publication of it before his murderers and their persecutors, Ac. 2.22–24;—they could have no motive to attempt an imposture, 1 Co.15.19;—without deviation or exception they all continue to agree in their testimony, though exposed to suffering and death, Ac.2.32;—the miracles which they performed in the name of Christ, and in confirmation of their testimony, 2.43; 5.12;—its necessity, Lu.24.45, 46; Ro.4.25; 8.34; 1 Co.15.14,17,19;—attributed to power of God, Ac.2.24; 3.15; Ro. 8.11; Ep.1.20; Col.2.12;—also to his own power, Jn. 2. 19; 10. 18;—first-fruit of the resurrection, of believers, Ac. 26. 23; 1 Co. 15.20,23.

Retain, to hold fast, or to keep, Job 2. 9; Pr.4.4; 11.16; Jn.20.23; Ro.1.28.

Retaliation, or the act of returning like for like, laws and observations concerning, Ex. 21. 24; Le. 24. 20; De. 19. 21; Pr. 24.29; Mat.5.38; Ro.12.17; 1 Co.6.7; 1 Th.5.15; 1 Pe.3.9;—threatened to the unmerciful, Mat. 7.2; Mar.4.24; 2 Co.9.6.

Retire, to retreat, or to withdraw, Ju. 20. 39; 2 Sa.11.15; 20.22; Je.4.6.

Return, to come or go back, repay, Ge.3. 19; Ps.6.4; Mat.12.44; Ac.15.16.

Reuben, rū'ben [behold a son], the eldest son of Jacob by Leah, Ge.29.32;—brought mandrakes to his mother, 30. 14;—lost his birthright on account of a grievous sin, 35. 22; 49.3,4;—kept his brethren from killing Joseph, 37.21;—rent his clothes when he found him not in the pit, 29;—reminded his brethren of their cruelty to him, 42.22; —offered his two sons to his father for the safety of Benjamin, 37;—his father's last words to him, 49.3,4;—his sons and descendants, Nu. 26. 5–11; 1 Ch. 5.1–3;—the tribe of, was the least distinguished in nearly every respect.

Reubenites and Gadites, &c., apply for leave to settle beyond Jordan, Nu.32.1;—granted, 33; De. 3. 12; Jos. 1. 12; 13. 15;—sent thither after the conquest of Canaan, Jos.22.1;—their number and conquests, 1 Ch.5.18;—Moses invoked a prophetic blessing on Reuben, De.33.6;—the Reubenites reproved for not aiding the western tribes against Sisera, Ju.5.15,16;—their territory invaded by the Syrians under Hazael, 2 Ki.10.32;—about a century later were carried captive to Assyria, 1 Ch.5.6,26; 2 Ki. 15.29.

Reumah, rū'mah [high, elevated], concubine of Nahor, Abraham's brother, Ge. 22.24.

Reveal, to disclose, Job 20.27; Je.33.6; Da. 2.47; Mat.11.27.

Revelation of God's will to men, different modes of, Ge. 3. 9; 4. 9; 6. 13; 15. 1; 31. 24; 40.8; Ex.3.2; 28.26; 1 Sa. 28.6; Da.2.19; Joel 2.28; Mat.10.19; Lu.1.11,26,67; 2.26; Ac. 2.1; 9.4; 1 Co. 14.30;—all Scripture is given by revelation from God, 2 Ti.3.16; 1 Pe. 1.11; 2 Pe. 1.21.—*Book of,* commonly called the Apocalypse, written by John in Patmos about A.D. 95 or 96.

Revellings, luxurious feasting, and wanton behaviour, Ga.5.21; 1 Pe.4.3.

Revenge, or return of evil for an injury or affront, to be refrained from, Le.19.18; Pr. 20.22; 24.29; Mat.5.39; Ro.12.19; 1 Th.5. 15; 1 Pe. 3.9;—reproved by Christ, Lu. 9. 54,55;—Christian revenge is to well-intreat the enemy, Pr.25.21,22; Ex.23.4,5; Mat. 5. 44; Ro. 12. 20;—examples of revenge: *Simeon* and *Levi,* Ge. 34. 25;—*Samson,* Ju. 15. 7, 8;—*Joab,* 2 Sa. 3. 27;—*Jezebel,* 1

Ki.19.2;—*Ahab*, 22.26;—*Haman*, Es.3.8-15;—*Herodias*, Mar.6.19-24.

Revenue, income, or annual profits, Ezr.4.13; Pr.8.19; 15.6; 16.8; Is.23.3; Je.12.13.

Reverence, veneration, humble and submissive respect, 2 Sa.9.6; 1 Ki.1.31; Es.3.2; Ps.89.7; He.12.9,28.

Reverse, to repeal or overturn, Nu. 23.20; Es.8.5,8.

Reviling, reproaching, or speaking abusively of, forbidden, Mat.5.22; 1 Co.6.10; 1 Pe. 2.23; 3.9; 2 Pe.2.11; Jude 9;—examples of: *Joseph's brethren*, Ge. 37. 19;—*Goliath*, 1 Sa. 17. 43;—*Michal*, 2 Sa. 6. 20;—*Shimei*, 16. 7, 8;—*Sennacherib*, Is. 37. 17, 23, 24;—*malefactor*, Lu.23.39.

Revive, to return to life, Ro. 14. 9;—to quicken and render lively and active, Ge. 45.27; Ju.15.19; Ps.85.6; 138.7; Is.57.15; Hab.3.2.

Revolt, to fall away from one to another, as men do who rebel against their king, 2 Ki.8.20; 2 Ch.21.10; Is.1.5; 31.6; Je.5.23.

Rewards, *great*, promised to the righteous, De. 28. 1, &c.; Ps. 1. 1, &c.; 50. 23; 84.12; 112.1; Pr.3.33; 10.6,17; 12.2,28; Is.3.10; 48. 18;—of a temporal nature, Ps. 37. 29; Pr.2.21; 3.2,7,16; 10.3,30; 13.25; 22.4; Is. 33.15;—compared to crowns and kingdoms, Mat.25.34; Lu.12.32; 22.29; 2 Ti.2.12; 4.8; He.12.28; Ja.1.12; 1 Pe.1.4; 5.4; Re.2.10; 3.11.

Rezin, re'zin [holding together, dominion], last king of Syria, confederate with Pekah, king of Israel, against Judah, slain by Tiglath-pilezer, 2 Ki.15.37; 16.5; Is.7.1; 8. 4-7.

Rezon, rē'zon [prince], the son of Eliadah, revolts from Hadadezer, and opposes Solomon, 1Ki.11.23.

Rhegium, re'ji-um [a breach], a city on the south-west coast of Italy, opposite Messina in Sicily;—here Paul landed on his way to Rome, Ac. 28. 13. Its modern name is *Reggio*, the capital of Calabria, with a Popish population of about 10,000.

Rhesa, rē'sah, the father of Joanna in the ancestry of Christ, Lu.3.27.

Rhinoceros. *See* UNICORN.

Rhoda, rō'da [a rose], a young woman, a convert to Christianity, Ac.12.13.

Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean, about 75 miles east of Crete, and about 120 miles in circumference. The city of Rhodes was celebrated for the colossus, a brazen statue of Apollo 105 feet high which was erected over the entrance of the harbour. Paul touched at, on his return voyage from his third missionary journey (A.D. 58), Ac.21.1. The population of the island is about 20,000.

Riblah, rib'lah [fertility], a city in the country of Hamath, about 12 miles north-east of the fountain of the Orontes and on the right bank of that river. Here Pharaoh-Necho deprived Jehoahaz of his crown, and gave it to Jehoiakim, 2 Ki.23.33,34;—here Nebuchadnezzar abode while his army besieged Jerusalem, 25.6;—here king Zedekiah's sons were slain, and his own eyes put out, Je.39.5; 52.9-11.

Ribs, bones in the sides of animals, Eve formed of one, Ge.2.21,22;—figuratively, the kingdoms of Lydia, Babylon, and Egypt, Da.7.5.

Riches, their vanity and uncertainty, Job 36.19; Pr.11.4,28; 15.16; 23.5; Ec.5.12; 6.1; Je.9.23; Eze.7.19; Zep.1.18; Mat.6.19; Lu. 12. 16, &c.; Ja. 5. 1; Re.18.16;—cannot redeem or deliver man's soul, Ps.49.6-9; 1 Pe. 1. 18; Zep. 1. 18; Re. 6. 15-17;—not to trust in them, Job 31.24; Ps.62.10; Je.9.23; 1 Ti. 6. 17;—folly of thus trusting, shown, Lu.12.16-21;—the dangers to which they expose men, Pr.18.11; 28.11; 30.8; Ec.5.12; Mat.13.22; Ja.2.6; 5.5;—no mark of divine favour, Ps.73.12; Mat.5.45; Lu.1.53; Ja.5. 1;—the fate of ill-gotten ones, Job 20.15; Pr.10. 2; 16.8; 20. 21; 21. 6; 22. 16; 28. 8, 22; Je.17.11;—to be acquired by honest labour and industry, Pr. 10. 4; 12. 11; 13. 4; 22. 29; 28.19;—uses for which they should be employed, 1 Ch. 29. 3; Mat.19. 21; Lu. 16. 9; 1 Jn. 3. 17;—if well used, a blessing, Pr. 14. 20; 19. 4; 22.7; Ec.7.12; Lu.16.9; 1 Ti.6.19; —the duty of those who are possessed of them, Ps. 62. 10; 1 Ti. 6.17; Ja.1.10;—what are true riches, Mat.6.19; Lu.12.33; 1 Ti. 6.18; Re.2.9; 3.18.

Rid, to set free or clear from, Ge.37.22; Ex. 6.6; Le.26.6; Ps.82.4; 144.7,11.

Riddance, a complete removal of, Le.23.22; Zep.1.18.

Riddle, something intricated or complicated, an enigma, or dark and puzzling question;—Samson's, Ju. 14. 12-19;—Ezekiel's, Eze.17.2.

Rifle, to rob or plunder, Zec.14.2.

Righteous, those who are just and upright in heart and practice, both towards God and man;—their character described, Ps. 112.5, Pr.12.10; 13.5; 21.12; Mat.12.35; Jn. 1.47;—under several characters, 2 Ch.34.2; Ps.15.1, &c.; 37. 21; 112. 5; Pr.10.20; 12. 5, 10; 13.5; 15.28; 21.26; 28.1; 29.7; Eze.18.5, &c.; Mar. 6. 20; Lu. 1. 6; Ac. 10. 1, &c.; 11. 24; Ro.5.7.

——— and wicked compared, Ps. i. xxxvii. xlix. lviii. lxxiii.; Pr.4.16; 14.9; 28.1, &c.; Is. 3. 10;—have oft the same fate in this world, Ec.7.15; 8.14; 9.2;—their happiness and privileges, Ps.37.23; Pr.12.2; 13. 22; 14.14; 28. 5; Is. 33.15; Ro.2.10; 5.7; 10. 5,9; 2 Co.3.18; Ep.2.19; Col.1.12; 3.4; He. 12.14; 1 Jn.3.2; Re. 2.7,11,17,26,28; 3.5,12, 21; 22. 14;—salt of the earth, and light of the world, Mat.5.13,14;—sons of God, Ro. 8.14, &c.; 1 Jn.3.1,2;—one with Christ and

the Father, Jn.17.11,21;—temple of God, 1 Co. 3. 16;—free from trouble, Ps. 91. 14; Pr.1.33; 16. 7; Is.32.17; Re. 7.16; 21. 4;—to be remembered with respect, Ps.112.6; Pr. 10.7;—to be blessed in their posterity, Ex. 25. 5, 6; De. 4. 40; 12. 25; Ps. 37.26; 103.17; Pr. 11. 21; 12. 7; 14. 26; 20. 7; Lu. 1. 50;—to inherit eternal life, Da.12.2; Lu.18.30; Jn. 3.15; 4.14; Ro.2.7; 1 Ti.6.19; Tit.1.2; 1 Jn. 2.25; Jude 21.

Righteousness OF GOD, as the governor of the world, asserted, Ps. 11. 7; 36. 6; 48. 10; 71.19; 97. 2; 111.3; 119.137,142; 145.17; Je. 9.24; Da.9.7; Re.16.5;—certain characteristics of it, Ps. 48.10; 71.15,19; 97. 2; 111.3; 119.142;—things wherein it is shown, De. 4.8; Ju.5.11; 1 Sa.12.7; Ps.19.9; 96.13; 119. 7,62,123,138; 145.17;—how saints should treat it, Ps. 22.31; 35. 28; 40.10; 71.16; 145. 7; Da.9.16.

——— OF CHRIST, his perfect obedience to all the demands of the divine law, and his endurance of its penalty, in the room, and for the justification, of his people; and which is often called *the righteousness of God*, because appointed and accepted by God;—called sometimes the righteousness of faith, because apprehended by faith, Ro. 4.13; 9. 30; 10. 6;—wrought out by him, who is truly God in our nature;—and exhibiting a bright display of God's righteousness, Je.23.6; 33.16; Mal. 4. 2; Ro.1.17; 3. 22; 10. 3; 1 Co.1.30; 2 Co.5.21; Phi.3.9; 2 Pe.1.1.

——— OF THE SAINTS consists in Christ's righteousness *imputed* to them, 2 Co. 5. 21; Phi. 3. 9;—in principles of righteousness *implanted* in them, Ep.4.23,24;—and in righteousness of life *exemplified* by them, Ep.2.10; Tit.2.14.

Rigour, strictness and severity, Ex. 1. 13; Le.25.43.

Rimmon, rim'mon [a pomegranate apple], (1) An idol worshipped by the people of Damascus, 2 Ki. 5. 18.—(2) A steep rock north-east of Geba and Michmash which served as a fortress to the Benjamites, Ju. 20. 45.—(3) A city of the tribe of Simeon, Jos.15. 21,32; 1 Ch. 4. 32; Ne.11. 29.—(4) A city of Zebulun, 1 Ch.6.77.

Ringleader, the head of a mob or party, Ac.24.5.

Rings, used as ornaments for the ears, hands, fingers, &c., were very ancient, Ge. 24.22,30,47; 41. 42; Nu.31.50; Es.3.10; 8. 2; Lu.15.22; Ja.2.2.

Rinsed, washed, Le.6.28; 15.11,12.

Riot, wild and loose mirth, Ro.13.13; Tit. 1.6; 1 Pe.4.4.

Riotous, intemperate, luxurious, wanton, Pr.23.20; 28.7; Lu.15.13.

Riphath, ri'fath, a son of Gomer the son of Japheth (Ge.10.3), founder of a Cimmerian tribe, the Celts who marched across the Riphaean Mountains, *i.e.* the Carpathians, into Europe.

Rites, laws, customs, ceremonies, Nu.9.3.

River, a name sometimes given by the Hebrews to *seas*, such as the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, Ps.74.15; Hab.3.8; Is. 23.3;—*river of God*, showers, Ps. 65. 9;—one to rise from Jerusalem, and to flow into the Great and the Dead Sea, Eze.47. 2; Zec.14. 8;—*of life* in Paradise, Re. 22.1; —*of Egypt*. This expression is found eight times in the Old Testament. In Ge.15.18 the Hebrew word is *nahar*, and it means the *river* Nile. In the other instances the Hebrew is *nakhal*, which means a *winter-stream*, and the reference is to *Wady el-Arish*, which was the boundary between Egypt and Canaan, as in Nu.34.5; Jos.15. 4,47; 1 Ki.8.65.

Robbery, or theft, forbidden and threatened, Le.19.13; Ps.62.10; Pr.21.7; 28.24; Is. 61. 8; Eze. 18.10; Am. 3. 10; Ne. 3. 1;—how punished, Ex.22.1; 2 Sa.12.5; Pr.6.31.

Robes, long and ornamented garments, worn by persons of rank, 1 Ki.22.10,30; 2 Ch.18. 9,29; Eze. 26.16; Lu.20. 46;—of the redeemed, Re.6.11; 7.9,13,14.

Rocks, noted ones in a mountainous country, as Canaan was, were many, of Adullam, 1 Ch.11.15;—Bozez and Seneh, 1 Sa. 14. 4;—Engedi, 24. 1, 2;—Sela-hammahlekoth, 23. 25, 28;—Horeb, Ex. 17. 1-6;—Meribah, Nu.20.1-11;—Oreb, Ju.7.25; Is. 10.26;—were often used as places of retreat or fortresses, Ju.15.8;20.45;1 Sa.23.25;1 Ch. 11.15;—water caused miraculously to flow from, Nu. 20. 8,11; Ne.9.15; Ps.78.20; 114. 8; Is.48.21.

Rod, of Moses changed into a serpent, Ex. 4.3; 7.10;—of Aaron budded, Nu.17.1, &c.; —one to chastise, 1 Co.4.21;—figuratively for Christ, Is.11.1;—the tribes of Israel, Ps. 74.2; Je.10.16;—power and authority, Ps. 2.9; 110.2; 125.3.

Rods, prepared by Jacob, Ge.30.37.

Roe, a species of deer, the smallest known to us, 1 Ch.12.8; Pr.5.19; 6.5; Is.13.14.

Rogelim, ro-gē'lim [fuller's place], a town in Gilead, where lived Barzillai, 2 Sa. 17. 27; 19.31.

Roll, a piece of skin or parchment, written sometimes on both sides, and rolled together, instead of being bound in cut leaves, Ezr.6.2; Is.8.1; Je. 36. 2, 6,23,29;—one flying, in a vision of Zechariah, Zec. 5.1.

Roman, or *freed man*, *citizen* of Rome, Paul was, Ac.16.37; 22.25,27,29.

Rome, rōme, the capital of Italy, on the river Tiber, about 15 miles from its mouth, long the mistress of the world; was founded about 748 B.C., and increased to such an extent that it covered seven hills, whence it was called *urbs septicolis*, 'city of the

seven hills.' In Nero's reign (A.D. 64) about two-thirds of it was destroyed by fire, but it was rebuilt with great splendour. In the reigns of Vespasian and Trajan the population was about 2,000,000. Rome is not mentioned in the O. T.; but the empire of Rome is referred to by Daniel, under the name of the 'fourth kingdom,' Da. 2. 40; 7. 7, 17, 19; 11. 39, 40. The population of the Roman empire in the time of Christ is estimated at 85,000,000. Strangers from, at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost, Ac. 2. 10;—from it all Jews were commanded to depart, 18. 2;—Paul was carried to it a prisoner, 28. 16;—remained there two years preaching, 30. 31;—sent an epistle to the saints there, written from Corinth, A.D. 57, 58, Ro. 15. 15; comp. Ac. 20. 2, 3, 16;—it is called 'that great city which reigneth over the kings of the earth,' Re. 17. 18. For centuries this great city has been the capital of the 'States of the Church,' where the pope had sway as a temporal prince. In the month of Sept., 1870, the troops of Victor Emanuel entered Rome, and in a few days the 'States of the Church' ceased to exist. The pope was deprived of all his temporal power, and permitted to reside in Rome only as the spiritual overseer of the church which owns his authority.

Root, Christ is called the, Is. 11. 10; Re. 5. 5; 22. 16.

Rotten, putrid, not sound, Job 13. 28; 41. 27; Je. 38. 11, 12; Joel 1. 17.

Roughly, rudely, boisterously, Ge. 42. 30; 1 Sa. 20. 10; Pr. 18. 23.

Rouse, to stir up from rest or quiet, Ge. 49. 9.

Rovers, wandering and plundering robbers, 1 Ch. 12. 21.

Royal, kingly, Ge. 49. 20; Jos. 10. 2; Ac. 12. 21; Ja. 2. 8.

Ruby, a precious stone, second only to the diamond in hardness, of a red colour, mixed with purple, Job 28. 18; Pr. 3. 15; 8. 11; 20. 15; 31. 10.

Rudder, the helm, or part which steers a ship, Ac. 27. 40.

Ruddy, approaching to red, 1 Sa. 16. 12; Ca. 5. 10; La. 4. 7.

Rudiments, elements or first principles of science, Col. 2. 8, 20; Ga. 4. 3, 9.

Rue, a small garden plant. This word is found only in Lu. 11. 42. In the parallel passage, Mat. 23. 23, anise (= dill) is used.

Rufus, rū'fus [red], the son of Simon the Cyrenian, Mar. 15. 21;—he, or one of the same name, is saluted by Paul, Ro. 16. 13.

Ruhamah, ru-ha'mah [having obtained mercy], the name Israel would still bear, if she returned to God, Ho. 2. 1.

Ruinous, fallen to ruin, 2 Ki. 19. 25; Is. 17. 1; 37. 26.

Rulers, or civil magistrates, to be respected and obeyed, Ro. 13. 1–7; Tit. 3. 1; 1 Pe. 2. 13, 14;—the devil and his agents so called, Ep. 6. 12.

Rump, the buttock, Ex. 29. 22; Le. 3. 9; 8. 25; 9. 19.

Running the Christian race, directions for, 1 Co. 9. 24; He. 12. 1.

Rush, a well-known plant (Job 8. 11; Is. 9. 14; 19. 15) found in marshy places; translated 'hook,' Job 41. 2; 'bulrush,' Is. 58. 5. The 'bulrush' in Ex. 2. 3; Is. 35. 7; 18. 2, is a different word in Heb. denoting the Egyptian papyrus.

Rushed, entered with violence, Ju. 9. 44; 20. 37; Ac. 19. 29.

Rust, earthly riches liable to, Mat. 6. 19;—of their riches, a witness against avaricious rich men, Ja. 5. 3.

Ruth, rooth [beauty], accompanies her mother-in-law from the land of Moab to Bethlehem, more than 100 years before the time of David, Ru. 1. 16;—gleans in the fields of Boaz, 2. 1, &c.;—claims the right of relationship to him, 3, 8;—married to him, 4. 10. *Book of*, has been placed by the Jews in the Hagiographa. It was probably written by the author of the Book of Judges, and belongs to the period of about the middle of the judges.

Rye, a well-known bearded grain, Ex. 9. 32; Is. 28. 25. In Eze. 4. 9 the same word is rendered 'fitches.'

S.

Sabachthani, sa-bak-tha'ni, the Syro-Chaldaic of the Hebrew word quoted by Christ from Ps. 22. 1, and which signifies *hast thou forsaken me?* Mat. 26. 46; Mar. 15. 34.

Sabaoth, sab-ā'oth, hosts or armies, Ro. 9. 29; Ja. 5. 4.

Sabbath [rest], so called because God rested on it from his work of creation, and appointed it for rest to man and beast, Ge. 2. 2;—charge to keep it, Ex. 16. 23; 20. 8, 10; 23. 12; 31. 12; 34. 21; 35. 2; Le. 23. 3; De. 5. 12; Je. 17. 21;—a day in which specially to remember God's goodness, De. 5. 15;—to be spent in worshipping God, in reading and hearing his word, &c., Le. 19. 30; 26. 2; Is. 58. 13; Eze. 46. 3; Mar. 6. 2; Lu. 4. 16, 31; 13. 10; Ac. 13. 14, 15, 27, 42, 44; 15. 21; 17. 2, 3; 18. 4;—no manner of work to be done on it, Ex. 20. 10; Le. 23. 12; 34. 21; 35. 2, 3; De. 5. 14, 15; Je. 17. 21;—promises to them who keep it, Is. 56. 2, 4–7; 58. 13, 14;—threatenings against those who break it, Ex. 31. 14, 15; 35. 2; Je. 17. 27; Eze. 22. 8, 14, 26, 31;—offerings on it, Nu. 28. 9;—a breaker of it stoned, 15. 32;

—the violation of it corrected by Nehemiah, Ne.13.15–22;—the superstitious observance of it censured, and works of charity and mercy to be done on it, Mat. 12. 1, 11; Mar.2.23,27; Lu.13.15; Jn.7.23;—instances of its having been dishonoured, Ex.16.27; Nu.15.32; Ne.13.16; Je.17.21–23;—its profanation the cause of natural judgments, Eze. 20. 15, 16; 23. 38, 47. *Sabbath-day's journey*, Ac.1.12, a distance of 2000 cubits, measured from the wall of the city in which the traveller lived; about six-tenths of a mile.

Sabbath, *change of*, from the seventh to the first day of the week, arguments for: —Christ rose from the dead on the first day, which has ever since been kept sacred to the memory of this event, Mat. 28. 1; Mar. 16. 1;—Christ honoured this day, by often meeting with his disciples, Jn.20.19, 26;—it is called the *Lord's* day, namely, the Lord Christ's day, Re. 1. 10;—on this day the apostles received the Holy Ghost, to qualify them for their work, Ac. 2. 1, compared with Le. 23. 15;—on this day Paul preached to the disciples, who had met to eat the Lord's Supper, Ac. 20. 7;—the directions which Paul gives to the church at Corinth plainly allude to their religious assemblies on this day, 1 Co. 16. 1,2.

———, *the Christian*, ought to be sanctified as a day of *rest* from worldly labour and care, though not from works of mercy and charity, Ex. 20.10; Mat.12.12;—a day of *remembrance* of Christ's finishing his humiliation by rising from the dead, 1 Co. 15. 20;—a day of *meditation* and *prayer*, Re.1.10;—a day of *public worship*, and commemoration of the sacrifice of Christ, Jn.20.19; Ac.20.7;—a day of *holy joy*, Ps. 118.24; Is.58.13;—a day of *anticipation* of the heavenly *rest*, He.4.9.

Sabbatical Year, the septennial rest for the ground from all cultivation, &c., Ex. 23.10; Le.25.1; De.15.1.

Sabeans, sa-bē'ans, (1) A tribe of marauders who inhabited Arabia, descended from Sheba, grandson of Keturah, carried away Job's cattle, Job 1.15.—(2) The descendants of the eldest son of Cush, who inhabited Ethiopia, Is.43.3; 45.4.—(3) Descendants of a son of Joktan inhabiting Arabia Felix, Joel 3.8.

Sabtechah, săb'te-kah [dark-coloured], the name of a son of Cush, also of a tribe descended from him, and of the region they inhabited on the east of the Persian Gulf in Carmania, Ge.10.7; 1 Ch.1.9.

Sackbut, a musical wind-instrument in use among the Chaldeans, the form of which is uncertain, Da.3.5,7.

Sackcloth, coarse apparel, made commonly of black goats' hair, used for sacks, Ge.42. 25; Le.11.32;—and also worn as a sign of mourning, Ge.37.34; Job 16.15; Jonah 3.5; 2 Sa.3.31; Es.4.1,2; Ps.30.11.

Sacrifice, by shedding the blood of animals, as an acknowledgment that the life of the offerer was forfeited, and a supplication for pardon, was of very early appointment, as appears from those of Cain and Abel, Ge.4.3, &c.;—of Noah, 8.20;—of Abraham, 15.9; 22.13;—of Job, Job 1.5.

———, to be without blemish, Le.22.19; —its age, 26;—how to be eaten, 29,30;—for morning and evening, Nu.28.3;—of the meat and drink offering, 15.1, &c.;—on the Sabbath, 28.9;—on the new moons, 11;—at the passover, 16, &c.;—on the offering of the first-fruits, 26;—to be in one place, De.12.5. *See* OFFERINGS.

———, insignificant without true piety, 1 Sa.15.22; Ps.50.8; 51.16; Is.1.11; Je.6.20; Am.5.21; Mi.6.6; Ho.6.6; Mar.12.33.

———, Christ gave *himself a sacrifice* for our sins, 1 Co.15.3; Ep. 5. 2; Ga.1.4; 1 Ti. 2. 6, 14; He. 7. 27; Ro. 5. 6–8; 1 Pe. 3.18; 4.1.

Sacrilege, the crime of profaning or violating anything dedicated to divine worship, forbidden and censured, Pr.20.25; Mal.3. 8,9; Ro.2.22.

Saddle, a seat put on a horse, mule, or ass, Ge.22.3; Nu.22.21; Ju.19.10; 2 Sa.16.1; 17. 23.

Sadducees, săd'du-seez [just or righteous ones], one of the three noted sects among the Jews, in the days of our Lord, who maintained that the soul of man is *material*, like his body, that there is no other spirit besides God, that there is no resurrection of the dead, and all the rewards of virtue, and punishments of vice, reach only to this present life;—their opinions reproved by our Lord, Mat.16.1–12; 22.23–34; Mar. 12.18–27; Lu.20.27–38;—join the priests in persecuting the apostles, Ac.4.1–3; 5.17;—divided against the Pharisees who had joined them in accusing Paul, 23. 6–8. They rapidly disappear from history after the first century, and the opinions of the Pharisees predominate among the Jews.

Sadness of the countenance, or mourning under trials, makes the heart better, Ec.7.3.

Safe, those are who trust in the Lord, Pr. 29.25.

Saffron, an odoriferous herb, of the crocus family, Ca.4.14.

Sailors, mentioned among those who mourn the fate of Babylon, Re.18.17.

Saints, or holy ones, the genuine people of God, who are sanctified by his Word and Spirit, 1 Sa. 2. 9; 2 Ch. 6. 41; Ps. 16. 3; 37. 28; Ro. 1. 7; 8. 27, &c. In De. 33. 2 and Jude 14 the word probably means angels.

Salamis, săl'a-mis [shaken, beaten], a city in the island of Cyprus, on its south-east

coast;—here Paul and Barnabas preached, Ac.13.5. *See* CYPRUS.

Salathiel, sa-la'thī-el [asked of God], the son of Jeconiah, and father of Zerubbabel, 1 Ch.3.17; Mat.1.12; Lu.3.27.

Salem, sā'lem [peace], supposed to be the original name of Jerusalem, in the days of Melchizedec, Ge.14.18; He.7.1; Ps.76.2.

Salim, sā'lim [peace], an ancient city, near which Jacob pitched his tent, Ge.33.18;—it stood about six miles north-east of Jerusalem, near the river Jordan, where John is said to have baptized many, Jn.3.23;—called Shalem, Ge.33.18;—Shalim, 1 Sa. 9.4.

Salmon, sal'mŏn [shady], the name of a hill, Ps.68.15;—called Zalmon, Ju.9.48.

Salmone, sal-mō'ne, the eastern promontory of the island of Crete, Ac.27.7. *See* CRETE.

Salome, sa-lō'me [peaceable], the wife of Zebedee, and mother of James and John, Mar.15.40; 16.1, with Mat.27.56; supposed to have been the sister of the Virgin Mary.

Salt, to be used with every burnt-offering, Le.2.13;—Christians compared to it, Mat. 5. 13; Mar. 9. 49; Lu. 14. 34;—covenant of, Nu.18.19; 2 Ch.13.5.

—— (CITY OF), one of the six cities in the wilderness of Judah, Jos.15.62.

Salt Sea, the name of that lake at the south-east of the Holy Land, which separated it from the country of the Moabites, Ge.14.3; De.3.17;—it is called also the Sea of the Plain, De.4.49;—the Sea, Eze.47.8; the East Sea, Joel 2. 20;—the Asphaltic Lake. The Arabs call it the Dead Sea, and the Sea of Lot (*Bahr Lût*). It is about 46 miles long and a little more than 10 miles broad, although these dimensions vary according to the season of the year. Its greatest depth is about 1300 feet. Its surface is 1289 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. Its waters contain 26¼ per cent. of saline particles, while those of the ocean contain only 4 per cent. Its specific gravity is 1·172, so that a traveller floated in it 'easily in an upright position, with head and shoulders above the water.' The land around it is gloomy and barren, and an awful silence hangs over the whole scene.

Salt (VALLEY OF), a place where the army of David slew 18,000 Edomites, 2 Sa.8.13; 1 Ch.18.12. See also 2 Ki. 14.7; 2 Ch.25. 11. Its position is not known.

Salutations, friendly compliments, whether by words, letters, or kisses, Mat. 5.47; 10. 12; Lu.1.29,41; 1 Co.16.21; Col.4.18.

Salvation, *temporal safety, preservation*, or *deliverance*, is from God only, Ps.3.8; Is.43.11; Ho.13.4; Jn.2.9; Ac.7.25; 27.34; He.11.7; 1 Ti.4.10.

————, *deliverance from sin and hell*, and the final enjoyment of heavenly bliss, is through Christ, Mat.1.21; Lu.1.69; 2.30; Jn.3.16,17; 10.9; Ac.4.12; 5.31; 13.23; 15. 11; 16.31; Ro.10.9; Ep.1.3,7; 1 Ti.1.15; 2 Ti. 1.10; Tit. 3.5; He.2.10; 5.9; 7.25;—is offered freely to all, Is.45.22; 51.1; Mat. 11. 28; Jn. 7. 37; Re. 22. 17;—is of grace, Ep. 2. 5, 8; 2 Ti. 1. 9; Tit. 2. 11;—and not of works, Ro. 11. 6; Ep. 2. 9; 2 Ti. 1. 9; Tit. 3. 5;—is through faith in Christ, Mar. 16.16; Ac.16.31; Ro.10.9; Ep.2.8; 1 Pe.1.5. *See* SAVIOUR.

Samaria, sa-mā'rĭ-a [watch-height], in Heb. *Shomerôn*, corrupted by the Greeks into *Samaria*, (1) The capital city of the Ephraimites, situated about 42 miles north from Jerusalem, and called after the name of the original owner (Shemer) of the hill on which it was built, about B.C. 925, by Omri the sixth king of Israel, 1 Ki. 16.24;—a grievous famine there, 2 Ki.6.24; —relieved by the flight of the enemy, 7.6; —a mixture of different nations settled in it, 2 Ki.17.24; Ezr.4.9,10. For two centuries it was the capital of the kingdom of Israel till the carrying away of the ten tribes by Shalmaneser (B.C. 720), 2 Ki. 18. 3,5. The site of the city is now covered with terraced vineyards and corn-fields, amid which are groups and long ranges of columns. On one section of it stands the small village of *Sebustieh*, a corruption of the Greek *Sebaste*, comp. Mi. 1. 6; Ho. 13.16.—(2) The country of the Ephraimites, 1 Ki. 13. 32;—in the New Testament, it always means the country between Judea and Galilee, west of Jordan, which belonged to the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh, Lu. 17. 11; Jn. 4. 4;—Christians were scattered through, by persecution, Ac.8.1;—Philip preached Christ to its inhabitants, 5;—they received the Word, 14.

Samaritans, sa-măr'ĭ-tans, inhabitants of the country of Samaria. After Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, had carried away captive the ten tribes of Israel, he repeopled Samaria with a colony of Babylonians, Cuthians, and other idolaters, 2 Ki.17.24. These, after a time, quitted the worship of idols, embraced the Jewish religion, and built a temple on Mount Gerizim; and their offspring, mixed with apostate Jews, are called Samaritans;—their enmity to the Jews, Lu.9.52,53; Jn. 4. 9;—their name used by the Jews as a reproach, 8.48. At present the Samaritans are only about 200 in number, they reside in *Nâblous*, the ancient Shechem, and still with scrupulous minuteness observe the passover on a sacred spot on Mount Gerizim.

Samos, sā'mos, an island in the east of the Mediterranean, about 9 miles from the coast of Asia Minor, a few miles south of Ephesus, Ac. 20. 15. It is about 72 miles

in circumference. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants.

Samothracia, sam-o-thrā'shï-a, a small island in the north-east part of the Ægean Sea, about 30 miles distant from the coast of Thracia. It is 17 miles in circumference; —here Paul visited on his way from Troas, Ac. 16. 11. It is now called *Samothraki,* and contains only a single village.

Samson, săm'son [sun], the son of Manoah, born, Ju.13.24;—marries a Philistine, 14.1; —his riddle, 12;—kills thirty Philistines, 19;—burns their corn, 15. 3;—kills a thousand men with a jaw-bone, 14;—escapes from Gaza, 16. 1;—seduced by Delilah, 4, &c.;—taken by the Philistines, and his eyes put out, 21;—recovers his strength before his death, and destroys many of the Philistines, 22, &c.;—was for twenty years a judge of Israel.

Samuel, săm'u-el [asked of, and lent to God], the son of Elkanah, by Hannah, born, 1 Sa. 1. 20;—devoted to God, 24;—who speaks to him when very young, 3. 1, &c.;—was the first of a series of prophets that continued in unbroken succession till the close of the Old Testament, Ac.3.24;—was early known as 'the seer,' 1 Sa.9.18;—persuades the Israelites to abandon idolatry, at Mizpeh, 7.3;—his sons misbehave, 8.1;—explains the customs of kings, 10;—receives Saul, 9.11;—anoints him, 10.1; —asserts his own integrity, 12.1;—reproves Saul, 13.11; 15.12, &c.;—deserts him, 35;—anoints David, 16. 11, &c.;—dies, 25. 1;—appears to Saul after his death, 28.9, &c.

Sanballat, san-băl'lat [strength, heroic courage], a native of Horonaim beyond Jordan, Ne.2.10;—was probably governor over the Samaritans;—was grieved that the city and temple of Jerusalem were to be rebuilt, Ne.2.10;—opposes the Jews, 6. 1, &c.

Sanctification, the progressive conformity of the heart and life to the will of God, 1 Th. 5. 23;—it includes both dying to sin, and living in holiness, 1 Pe.2.24;—in its *nature* it is a *divine* work, Tit.3.5; 1 Pe. 1.2;—referred to the Father, 1 Th. 5. 23; He.13.20,21;—to the Son, Ep.5.25,26; Tit. 2.14;—to the Holy Ghost, 1 Co.6.11; 2 Th. 2.13;—a *progressive* work, Job 17.9; Pr.4. 18;—an *internal* work, Ep.4.23;—a work always *visible* in its effects, Ac.11.23; Ro. 7. 4;—a work which is *never left* till it be perfected, Phi. 1.6;—a work *necessary* to our peace, usefulness, and eternal happiness, Ro.6.20–22; Ep.5.26,27; He.12.24; —accomplished through Christ's sufferings, He.10.10; 13.12;—by instrumentality of the Word, Jn. 17. 17, 19; Ep. 5. 26;—its *evidences* are, freedom from sin, Ro.6.2,6, 18;—the love and practice of holiness, Ps. 51. 7, 10; Ro. 6. 22;—humility, Job 42. 5, 6; Ep. 3.8;—deadness to the world, Ga.6.14; —patient submission to the will of God under afflictions, Job 2.10; Ps.39.9;—growing desires after heaven, 2 Co.5.4–8; Phi. 1.23.

Sanctify, to make holy, to treat as holy, or to set apart for holy services, Ex.19.10; 22.23; 30.29; De.5.12; Is.8.13; 29.23; Ep.5. 26; 1 Th.5.23.

Sanctuary, the Holy of Holies, Le.4.6;—the temple at large, 2 Ch.20.8;—the one place of national worship for the Israelites, De.12.5;—David longs to attend it, Ps.42. 2; 63.1; lxxxiv.;—its place after the restoration of the Jews, Eze.48.8;—heaven, He. 8. 2:—a place of refuge and shelter so called, Is.8.14; Eze.11.16.

Sandals, at first, were only soles of leather or wood, fastened on the feet with strings or thongs; afterwards they were covered like shoes by the richer, but the Hebrew slaves went barefoot, Mar.6.9; Ac.12.8;—commonly rendered 'shoe,' Mat.3.11; 10. 10; Mar. 1. 7; Lu. 3. 16; 10. 4, &c. *See* WASHING.

Sanhedrim, or SENATE, san'he-drim, the supreme council of the Jewish nation, composed of seventy or seventy-two judges, and said to have taken its rise from the seventy elders appointed to assist Moses;—Christ was brought before it, Mat.27.1; Jn. 11. 47;—Stephen, Ac. 6. 12,15;—Peter and John, 4.5–7;—the apostles, 5.21,27.

Sapphire, a precious stone, second only to the diamond in lustre, hardness, and value; and of a pure blue, or deep azure colour, Ex.24.10; 28.18; Job 28.16; La.4.7; Eze.1. 26; Re.21.19.

Sarah, sā'rah [lady, or princess], the wife of Abraham, Ge. 11. 29; 12. 5;—her name changed from Sarai [my princess], 17.15; —bare Isaac when she was above ninety years, 21. 2;—died at Hebron, aged 127 years, 23.2;—buried, 19. Isaiah (51.2) is the only prophet who makes mention of her. *See* ABRAHAM.

Sardine, or SARDIUS, a gem of a deep red, or bloody colour, of the chalcedony family, Ex.28.17; Eze.28.13; Re.4.3; 21.20.

Sardis, săr'dis, capital of the ancient kingdom of Lydia in Asia Minor, situated at the foot of Mount Tmolus, in the plain watered by the river Pactolus. Here was one of the 'seven churches' to which John addressed an apocalyptic message, Re.3.1. Its modern name is *Sert-Kalessi,* consisting of only a few miserable cottages amid the ruins of former grandeur.

Sardonyx. *See* ONYX.

Sarepta, sa-rĕp'tah, Lu. 4. 26, a Gentile town on the shores of the Mediterranean between Tyre and Sidon. *See* ZAREPHATH.

Sargon, săr'gon, a King of Assyria, Is.20.1.

Satan, sā'tan [an enemy], the devil, appears

in the presence of God, Job 1. 6; 2. 1;—tempts Joshua the high-priest, Zec. 3. 1;—tempts Jesus, Mat. 4. 1; Mar. 1. 13; Lu. 4. 2;—the prince of the demons, Mat. 9. 34;—Judas so called, Jn. 6. 70;—Peter so called, Mar. 8. 33;—seen by Jesus as lightning falling from heaven, Lu. 10. 18;—his synagogue, Re. 2. 9;—bound for a thousand years, 20. 2. *See* DEVIL.

Satiate, to satisfy, to fill, or to glut, Je. 31. 14,25; 46. 10.

Satisfying, contenting, Ps. 103. 5; Pr. 13. 25; Col. 2. 23.

Satyr, a fabulous being, a hairy shaggy monster, half man, half goat, a species of demon, Is. 13. 21; 34. 14; rendered 'devils,' Le. 17. 7; 2 Chr 11. 15; 'goat,' 4. 24; 16. 8.

Saul [asked], (1) The son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, and first King of Israel; sent to find his father's asses, 1 Sa. 9. 1;—applies to Samuel, 18;—prophesies, 10. 9;—chosen king, 17;—the restriction under which he held the sovereignty, 25;—delivers the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead, 11. 11;—arms the people against the Philistines, 13. 3;—defeats them, 14. 20;—makes a rash vow, 24;—sacrifices without waiting for Samuel, 13. 8;—his success against the enemies of Israel, 14. 47;—his family, 49;—deserted by Samuel, 15. 35;—sends for David, 16. 19;—endeavours to kill him, 18. 10; 19. 10,11;—prophesies, 19. 22; —pursues David, 22. 6;—orders the execution of the priests of Nob, 11;—spared by David in the cave, 24. 1, &c.;—also at Hachilah, 26. 4;—consults a witch at Endor, 28. 7;—slain, 31. 2; 1 Ch. 10. 2;—seven of his sons put to death by the Gibeonites, 2 Sa. 21. 8;—buried by David, 12;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 8. 33; 9. 39.—(2) Of Tarsus. *See* PAUL.

Saviour, one who delivers from danger and misery, as *God* does by his providential care, Ps. 106. 21; Is. 45. 15,21; Je. 14. 8; 1 Ti. 4. 10.

———, *our Lord Jesus Christ*, Lu. 2. 11; Jn. 4. 42; Ac. 5. 31; 13. 23; Ep. 5. 23; Phi. 3. 20;—he saves from sin, Mat. 1. 21;—from the thraldom of Satan, He. 2. 14; 1 Jn. 3. 8;—from the world, Ga. 1. 4;—from the sting of death, 1 Co. 15. 55-57;—from the grave, Ho. 13. 14; 1 Co. 15. 22, 23; Phi. 3. 20, 21;—from hell, 1 Th. 1. 10;—and brings to the enjoyment of eternal bliss in heaven, Mat. 25. 34; 1 Pe. 1. 3,4; 2 Pe. 1. 11.

———, *Christ is, able* to save to the uttermost, He. 7. 25;—and he is *willing* to save all who come to him, Mat. 11. 28; Jn. 6. 37.

Savour, scent, odour, or smell, Le. 26. 31; Nu. 15. 3; 28. 13; Ec. 10. 1; Joel 2. 20; 2 Co. 2. 15; Ep. 5. 2.

Saws, for cutting wood or stones, 1 Ki. 7. 9; Is. 10. 15;—the Ammonites tortured under, 2 Sa. 12. 31; 1 Ch. 20. 3;—ancient worthies put to death by, He. 11. 37.

Scabbard, the sheath of a sword, Je. 47. 6.

Scaffold, a temporary gallery, 2 Ch. 6. 13.

Scales, the covering of fishes, Le. 11. 9,10; De. 14. 9,10;—a skin or film on the eye, Ac. 9. 18;—balances for weighing, Is. 40. 12.

Scall, a disease incident to the hairy parts of the body, as the head or beard, Le. 13. 30-36.

Scalp, the top or crown of the head, where the hair divides itself, Ps. 68. 21.

Scape-goat, a type of Christ, Le. 16. 22; Is. 53. 4; 1 Pe. 2. 24.

Scarcely, hardly, Ro. 5. 7; 1 Pe. 4. 18.

Scare, to affright or terrify, Job 7. 14.

Scarlet, a beautiful bright red, much worn by great men, 2 Sa. 1. 24; Pr. 31. 21; La. 4. 5; Da. 5. 7;—*figuratively*, sins of deep enormity, Is. 1. 18;—emblem of luxury, Re. 17. 3,4;—of honour or prosperity, Pr. 31. 21.

Scatter, to disperse or drive into different places, Ge. 11. 9; 49. 7; Le. 26. 33;—to overthrow or destroy, Ps. 68. 14; 89. 10; 92. 9.

Scent, smell, odour, Job 14. 9; Je. 48. 11; Ho. 14. 7.

Sceptre, a rod or staff of authority in the hands of kings, governors, or rulers, Ge. 49. 10; Nu. 24. 17; Es. 5. 2;—a 'right sceptre' = just government, Ps. 45. 6.

Sceva, sē'vah, a Jew who resided at Ephesus, of the priestly order, whose seven sons went about pretending to exorcise or cast out devils, Ac. 19. 14-16.

Schism, a breach, rupture, or division in the Christian church, 1 Co. 1. 10; 3. 3; 11. 18; 12. 25; 2 Co. 13. 11.

Schoolmaster, the law a, or pedagogue, or tutor, to bring to Christ, Ga. 3. 24.

Schools, or colleges of prophets, instituted by Samuel, the great reformer and organizer of the prophetical order, at Ramah, 1 Sa. 19. 19;—Bethel, 2 Ki. 2. 3;—Jericho, 5;—Gilgal, 4. 38. In these institutions young men were trained for the prophetical office. School of Tyrannus, Ac. 19. 9.

Scorpion, a venomous reptile, somewhat resembling a lobster, with eight legs, and a long slender tail, armed with a sting; and it is generally about 3 or 4 inches in length, though in very hot countries it is much larger. They are of diverse colours, De. 8. 15; 1 Ki. 12. 11; Eze. 2. 6; Lu. 10. 19; 11. 12; Re. 9. 3,5,10.

Scourging, a punishment among the Jews, who were prohibited to give above forty stripes at once, Le. 19. 20; De. 25. 2; 2 Co. 11. 24;—by the Romans, Mat. 10. 17; 27. 26; Ac. 5. 40;—no Roman citizen could be subjected to, Ac. 22. 25,26.

Scribe, an officer of state, who wrote the king's letters, and drew up his decrees, &c., 2 Ki. 12. 10; 25. 19; 2 Ch. 24. 11; Is. 33. 18;—after the exile this name was given to those who copied the law, and were skilled in its interpretation, Je. 8. 8; Ezr. 7. 6,12;—

Ezra organized a body of such men, of whom he was chief, Ne.8.1,4,9,13; 12.26;—to this order belonged Jonathan, David's uncle, 1 Ch.27.32;—Baruch, the secretary of Jeremiah, Je. 36.26;—and those who lived in the days of Christ, Mat. 5. 20; 7. 29; 16. 21; 17. 10; 20. 18; 23. 2; 13. 14; 26. 3, &c.

Scrip, a small bag or wallet; and it was used for food or for money, 1 Sa. 17. 40; Mat.10.10; Mar.6.8; Lu.22.35,36.

Scriptures [writings], applied by way of eminence to those which are contained in the Bible, and which are given by inspiration, 2 Ti. 3. 16 (*see* INSPIRATION);—ought to be read and studied by all men, Mat. 21.42; Jn.5.39; Ac. 17. 11; Ro. 15. 4; 16. 26; 1 Co. 10. 11;—should be read and studied with holy reverence, Ps. 85. 8;—with faith in their divine authority, 119. 66;—with meek and humble docility of mind, 33; Ja. 1.21;—with prayer for the teaching of the Holy Spirit, Job 34.32; Ps.25.4, 5; 119. 12, 18;—various important ends for which they are given, 2 Ti.3.16;—promote the sanctification, edification, and comfort of believers, Jn.17.17,19; Ac. 20. 32; Ro.15. 4;—producing illumination, Ps.119.130;—spiritual cleansing, Ps.119.9; Jn.15.3; Ep.5.26;—yielding joy, Ps. 19. 8; 119. 111, 162;—making wise, 19. 7;—danger of rejecting them, Mar. 16. 16; Lu. 10. 16; Jn.3.36; 12. 48; He. 2. 3; 10. 28; 12. 25;—to be frequently meditated upon, De. 6. 6; 11. 18; Ps.1.2; 119.97; Jn.5.39; 2 Pe.3.2;—a privilege of the Jews, Ro.3.2;—the advantage of the study of them, Ps.19.7; 119.9,72,98, 103; Ro.15.4; Ep.6.17; 2 Ti.3.15; Ja. 1. 25;—to be preserved entire, De.4.2; Pr.30.6; Re.22.18.

Scriptures of the Old Testament quoted or referred to in the New, Mat.1.23; 2.5,6, 15; 3. 3; 4. 14; and in above 300 other places.

Scroll, a writing rolled up, Is. 34. 4; Re.6. 14.

Scum, the wicked, Eze.24.6,11,12.

Scurvy, a disease, scabbed, Le.21.20; 22. 22.

Scythians, syth'ĭ-ans, a nomad people who dwelt near the Euxine and Caspian seas. They were probably descendants of Magog. In Col. 3. 11 the name is used as a general term for the rude, ignorant, degraded.

Sea. The Heb. word (*yâm*) rendered 'sea' is applied to the ocean, Ge.1.2,10;—lakes, Job 14.11;—great rivers, as the Nile, Na. 3.8; Is.19.5; Am. 8. 8;—the Euphrates, Je. 51.36;—the Sea of Gennesareth or Galilee, Mat. 4. 18;—the sea of Jazer, beyond Jordan, near the city of Jazer, Je.48.32;—the Dead or Salt Sea, Ge.14.3;—the *Great Sea* (called also the '*hinder*,' *i.e.* the western sea, Da.11.24; Joel 2. 20), the Mediterranean, which washes the whole western shore of Canaan, Ps. 104. 25;—the molten laver, in the temple, 1 Ki. 7. 23; 2 Ch. 4. 2;—the whole mighty ocean, which shall give up its dead, Re. 20. 13;—none in the new earth, 21.1.

Sealing, or marking with a stamp wax on letters or deeds, the antiquity and use of it, Ge. 38. 18; Ex. 28. 11; 1 Ki. 21. 8; Ne. 9. 38; Es. 3. 12; Da. 6. 17; Mat. 27. 66;—*figuratively*, the stamping of the divine image on the soul, by the Holy Spirit, 2 Co.1.22; Ep.1.13; 4.30.

Seals (SEVEN), opened, Re.6.1.

Search, to examine carefully, as we are commanded to do the Scriptures, Jn.5.39;—as God does the hearts of men, 1 Ch.28. 9; Je.17.10.

Seared, burned or cauterized, and thus rendered hard, callous, and unfeeling, 1 Ti.4.2.

Seasons, the lights of heaven appointed for, Ge. 1. 14; Ps. 104. 19;—certainty of their regular succession, Ge. 8. 22;—one given for every lawful purpose, Ec.3.1–8.

Seat, the scribes and Pharisees sat in Moses', Mat. 23. 2;—loved the uppermost, in the synagogues, Lu.11.43.

Seba, sē'bah [man], a son of Cush, Ge.10.7; whose descendants formed a nation in the distant south, Ps.72.10. In Is. 45.14 they are called Sabeans.

Sebat, sē'bat [shoot], the fifth month of the Jewish civil year, and the eleventh of their sacred, from the new moon in Feb. to the new moon in March, the month when trees begin to shoot, Zec.1.7.

Secacah, sĕk'a-kah [inclosure], a city of the wilderness of Judah, near the western shore of the Dead Sea, Jos.15.61.

Secret, what is hidden; actions will be discovered, Ec. 12. 14; Mat. 10. 26; Lu. 8. 17; 12.2; 1 Co.4.5.

Secretly, privately, Ge. 31. 27; De. 13. 6; Ps.10.9; 13.10; Jn.11.28.

Secrets, of a lawful kind, not to be revealed, Pr.17.9; 25.9; Mi.7.5;—Samson's betrayed, Ju.16.5,18.

Sect, a party distinguished by some peculiar tenets; such as the *Pharisees*, *Sadducees*, and *Herodians*, Ac.5.17; 15.5; 24.5;—rendered 'heresy' in Ac.24.24.

Security, from evil, how to be attained, Ps.15.1–5; Pr.1.33; 10.9; 2 Pe.1.10.

Sedition, rebellious tumult or insurrection against lawful government; condemned, Ac.24.5; Ga.5.20;—rendered 'insurrection,' Mar.15.7; 'dissension,' Ac.15.2.

Seducers, tempters or corrupters, not to be regarded, Pr.28.10; Mat.5.19; 23.15; 24. 4, 11; 2 Ti.3.13.

Seeds of different kinds not to be sown together, De.22.9.

Seer, a prophet, who had a foresight of the future, 1 Sa.9.9.

Seethe, to prepare food in hot or boiling water, &c., forbidden to be done on Sabbath, Ex.16.23;—a kid not to be thus prepared in its mother's milk, 23.19; 34.26; De.14.21.

Segub, sē'gub [elevated], (1) A son of Hezron, 1 Ch.2.21.—(2) A son of Hiel, 1 Ki.16.34.

Seir, sē'ir [rough, bristly], (1) The father of the ancient Horites, Ge. 36. 20.—(2) The name of the mountain district on the east of Arabah where his posterity dwelt, 14.6; De.2.12;—was afterwards the possession of Esau and his posterity, Ge.32.3; 33.14,16; 36.8,9. Hence Seir is often put for Edom or the Edomites, Eze.25.8. It extended from the Dead Sea to the Elanitic Gulf.—(3) A mountain named as one of the landmarks on the north boundary of Judah, Jos.15.10.

Sela, or SELAH, sē'lah [a rock], the capital of Idumea, situated near the base of Mount Hor in the *Wady Musa*. It was taken by Amaziah, king of Judah, and named by him Joktheel [God-subdued], 2 Ki.14.7; 2 Ch.25.11,12. This remarkable city is usually known by the name *Petra*, which is the Greek equivalent of *Sela*. It consists of dwellings cut out of the rock. It is now a lonely deserted ruin, according to the words of the prophets, Is.34.5–15; Je.49.7–10,15–18; Eze.xxxv.; Joel 3.19.

Selah, sē'lah, a term used seventy-one times in the book of Psalms, the import of which is not well known; though it is most generally believed to denote a *pause* in singing, or to excite and quicken attention, Ps. 3, 2, 4, 8; 4.2,4; 7.5; 9.16,20; 32.5, &c.; Hab.3.3,9,13.

Seleucia, se-lū'shĭ-a, a city of Syria, situated on the shores of the Mediterranean, about 5 miles north of the river Orontes, and about 16 west of Antioch;—here Paul and Barnabas embarked for Cyprus, Ac. 13.4.

Self-deception, the deceit which many practise on themselves by judging favourably of their state and character, 1 Co.3.18; Ga.6.3; Ja.1.22,26;—sinners often given up to, Ps.81.11,12; Ho.4.17; 2 Th.2.10,11.

Self-dedication. *See* DEDICATION.

Self-denial, a Christian duty, Mat. 16. 24; Mar.8.34; Lu.9.23;—must be exercised in regard to every forbidden indulgence, how pleasant soever, or presently profitable, Mat.5.29,30; 18.8,9; Tit.2.12;—sometimes in things lawful, 1 Co.8.13; 9.20; 10.23;—in respect of our own righteousness, Is.64.6; Phi.3.7–9;—our own wisdom, 1 Co.3.18–20;—our own strength, 2 Co.12.10;—our own will, Mat.6.10; 26.39;—and our own life, 16.24,25; Mar.8.34,35; Lu. 9.23,24;—a test of devotedness to Christ, Mat.10.37,38; Lu. 14.27,33;—becomes pilgrims and strangers, He.11.13–15; 1 Pe.2.11.

Self-Denial, *motives* to excite us to the practice of: the express command of Christ, Mat.16.24;—his eminent example, 2 Co.8.9; Phi.2.5–8;—the encouragement he gives, Mat. 16. 25; 19. 29;—the example of the saints, particularly Abraham, Moses, and Paul, He.11.8,17,24–26; 2 Co.11.23–27; Re. 12.11.

Self-examination. *See* EXAMINATION.

Self-interest, or SELFISHNESS, how it discovers itself, Mi.3.11; Mal.1.10; Mat.20.21; Ro.15.1; 1 Co.10.33; Phi.2.21; 2 Ti.3.2; 1 Jn. 3. 17;—characteristic of the natural man, Phi. 2. 21;—not to make us disregard the interests of others, 1 Co.10.24; Phi.2.21; 2 Ti.4.10;—of Nabal, 1 Sa.25.10.

Selling, frauds to be avoided in, Le.19.13, 36; 25.14; Pr.11.1; 16.11; 20.10,23.

Selvedge, the edge of a web of cloth, Ex. 26.4; 36.11.

Senate, the chief court of the Jews, consisting of the 'elders of Israel,' Ac. 4.8; 5. 21. *See* SANHEDRIM.

Senators, members of the Sanhedrim, Ps. 105.22.

Seneh, sen'eh [thorn-rock], the name of a rock, the scene of Jonathan's remarkable adventure against the Philistines, 1 Sa. 14.8.

Sennacherib, sen-năk'e-rib [appearing like a lion], king of Assyria, invades Judah, 2 Ki.18.13; 2 Ch.32.1; Is.36.1;—in one night his vast army was destroyed by 'the angel of the Lord,' 2 Ki.19.35; 2 Ch.32.21; Is.37.36;—himself slain, Is.37.37; 2 Ki.19.37.

Sense, (1) The meaning or signification of Scripture, Ne. 8. 8.—(2) Any one of our bodily organs of perception; namely, seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling, He.5.14.

Sensual, carnal, as opposed to spiritual, Ja. 3.15; Jude 19.

Sensuality, or devotedness to bodily pleasures, censured, Am.6.4; Lu.16.19, &c.; 1 Co.15.32; Ja.5.5.

Sentence, the decision of a judge, acquitting or condemning, De. 17.9, 10; Ps.17.2; Lu.23.24;—God's, pronounced against sin, not speedily executed, Ec. 8. 11;—that which shall finally be passed on the righteous, Mat.25.34;—on the wicked, 41.

Separate, to divide, or put asunder, Ge.13.9; Je.27.12; Lu.6.22; Ro.8.35,39;—from the wicked, our duty, 2 Co.6.17.

Sepharvaim, sef-ar-vā'im [the two Sipparas], a city of Mesopotamia whence colonists were brought to Samaria. It stood on the Euphrates, above Babylon, on both sides of the river, 2 Ki.17.24; 18.34; 19.13; Is.36.19; 37.13.

Septuagint, an ancient Greek version of the Old Testament; an old but question-

able tradition states that it was thus named because translated by seventy, or rather seventy-two Jews in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about the year 285 before Christ; and from which both our Lord and his apostles frequently quote texts, rather than from the Hebrew, De.8. 3, in Mat.4.4; De.6.16, in Mat.6.7; Ho.6.6, in Mat.9.13; Le.19.18, in Mat.19.19; Ps. 8. 2, in Mat.21.16; Ps. 118. 22, 23, in Mat. 21. 42; Ex.3.6, in Mat.22.32; Ps.110.1, in Mat. 22.44; Zec.13.7, in Mat.26.31, &c. &c.

Sepulchres, or places for burying the dead, were usually hollow rooms dug into rocks, with an upright door to enter into them, to which a large stone was put, Ge.23.6; Ju. 8. 32; 1 Sa. 10. 2; 2 Sa. 2. 32; Is.22.16; Mat. 27.60. *See* GRAVE.

Serah, sē'rah [abundance], a daughter of Asher, the only female mentioned among those that went down into Egypt, Ge. 46. 17.

Seraiah, ser-ī'ah [warrior of Jehovah], (1) A high-priest of the Jews, was taken captive, and, along with seventy others, put to death at Riblah, Je. 52. 24-27.—(2) The scribe or secretary of David, 2 Sa. 8. 17. There were several others of the same name.

Seraphim, ser'ra-fim [brilliant ones], the plural of seraph, seen by Isaiah, Is.6.1-4.

Sergius Paulus, ser'gï-us paul'us, the deputy-governor of Cyprus, converted by Paul, Ac.13.12.

Serjeants, officers of the Romans called *lictors*, who carried a bundle of rods before the magistrates, for whipping malefactors, Ac.16.35,38.

Serpent, deceives Eve, Ge.3.1;—fiery ones destroy many of the Israelites, Nu. 21. 4, &c.;—a brazen one made by Moses, 8;—abused to superstition, 2 Ki. 18. 4;—the erection of it declared to be typical of the crucifixion of Christ, Jn. 3.14;—the devil called 'the serpent,' Re. 12. 9, 14, 15;—an emblem of wickedness, Mat. 23. 33;—of cruelty, Ps.58.4;—of treachery, Ge.49.17.

Serug, sē'rug [shoot, tendril], the father of Nahor, and the grandfather of Abraham, Ge.11.22-26; Lu.3.35.

Servants, properly *slaves*, Ge.9.25; 27.37; Jn. 8. 34; Ro. 6.19;—among the Hebrews there were two kinds: the first were foreigners taken captive in war, or purchased; and these their masters kept, exchanged, or sold according to their pleasure, Le. 25. 44-46;—the second were Hebrews, who from poverty had sold themselves, or were delivered up by their parents, in a time of dire necessity, to satisfy the demands of an unfeeling creditor; and this class might either be redeemed at any time, or otherwise were bound to continue in servitude only till the seventh year, or the year of jubilee, when they were free if they chose, Ex.21.2-6; Le.25. 47-55;—law respecting daughters sold to be, Ex. 21. 7-11;—fugitive, not to be delivered up, De.23.15;—not to be oppressed, 24.14.

Servants, their duty to be diligent and obedient, Ep.6.5-7; Col.3.22; 1 Ti.6.1; Tit. 2.9; 1 Pe.2.18;—to be faithful, Lu.16.10-12; 1 Co.4.2; Tit.2.10;—not to purloin, Tit.2.10; —not to be slothful or wasteful, Pr. 18.9; Jn. 6. 12;—should be content with their situation, 1 Co.7.20,21;—compassionate to their fellows, Mat. 18. 33. Examples of good servants: *Eliezer*, Ge.xxiv.;—*Jacob*, 31. 36-40;—*Joseph*, 39. 3; Ac. 7. 10;—*David's servants*, 2 Sa. 12. 18;—*servants of Naaman*, 2 Ki.5.2-4,13;—*others*, Mat. 8.9; Ac.10.7.

Servitor, an old word, meaning a *servant*, 2 Ki.4.43.

Seth, or SHETH [compensation, appointed], the third son of Adam, Ge.4.25; 5.3;—the father of Enos, 6;—his age and death, 8.

Settle, fix, 1 Ch.17.14; Eze.36.11; Lu.21.14; 1 Pe.5.10.

Seven, regarded by the Jews as a number of perfection, because God rested on the seventh day, Ge. 2. 2;—their land rested from tillage every seventh year, Le.25.4,5; —used as a round number for many, 1 Sa. 2.5; Job 5.19; Ps. 12.6; 119.164; Pr.26.16, 25; Is.4.1; Je.15.9; Mat.12.45; 18.21.

Seventy ELDERS, appointed to relieve Moses, Ex.18.25; Nu. 11.16;—called up to the mount, Ex.24.1.

——— DISCIPLES sent out by Jesus, Lu. 10.1;—their return, 17.

——— WEEKS, Daniel's prophecy so called, Da.9.24.

Several, one by itself, 2 Ch.11.12; 26.21.

Severity of God, his *discarding* one from a family in righteous judgment, Ro.11.22; —manifested to Sodom, Ge.19.24;—to the sons of Aaron, Le.10.1, &c.;—to Miriam, Nu.12.10;—to the man who gathered sticks on the Sabbath-day, 15. 32;—to Korah, &c., 16.31;—to Uzzah, 2 Sa. 6. 6;—to Ananias and Sapphira, Ac. 5. 1;—to Herod, 12.23.

Sewed, joined, Ge.3.7; Job 16.15.

Sexes, male and female, to be distinguished by their dress, De.22.5.

Shaalabbin, sha-al-ăb'bin [city of foxes], a city of Dan, Jos. 19. 42; Ju. 1. 35;—called Shaalbim, Ju.1.35.

Shaashgaz, sha-ăsh'gaz [servant of the beautiful], a Persian eunuch in the court of Ahasuerus, Es.2.14.

Shadow, the law was, of gospel blessings, He.10.1;—our days on earth compared to, Job 14.2; 17.7;—*of death*, means the gloomy darkness with which it is often attended, 3.5; 10.21· 12.22; 16.16; 24.17; 34.22; Ps.

23.4; 44.19; 107.10,14; Is.9.2; Mat.4.16; Lu.1.79.

Shadrach, shā'drak [a royal one], the Chaldee name of Hananiah, who, with his companions *Meshach* and *Abednego*, were accused to Nebuchadnezzar, Da. 3. 12;—brought before him, and charged to serve his idol, 13–15;—their bold and firm resolution, 16–18;—were cast into the fiery furnace, 19–23;—were miraculously preserved and called forth by the king, 24–26.

Shaft, a spire, an arrow, Ex.25.31; Is.49.2.

Shaharaim, shā-har-ā'im [morning and evening dawn], a descendant of Benjamin, who resided in Moab, whose numerous posterity, by his two wives, is mentioned, 1 Ch.8.8–28.

Shahazimath, sha-hăz'ī-math, a city in the tribe of Issachar, Jos.19.22.

Shallum, shăl'lum [retribution], (1) A son of Naphtali, and father of the Shillemites, Ge. 46.24; Nu. 26.49; 1 Ch. 7.13.—(2) The fifteenth king of Israel, the son of Jabesh, who murdered and succeeded Zechariah, 2 Ki. 15.10;—after one month slain, 14.—(3) King of Judah, son of Josiah, Je.22.11.

Shalmaneser, shăl-ma-nē'zer, king of Assyria, subdued the kingdom of Israel, and obliged their king to pay tribute, 2 Ki.17. 3;—imprisoned their king for conspiracy, 4;—after three years' siege, took Samaria, ravaged the fenced cities of Israel, massacred the inhabitants, and carried the remainder captive (B.C. 721), 5,6; 18.9–12.

Shambles, the flesh-market, 1 Co.10.25.

Shame, the offspring of sin, Ge.3.7;—just cause of it, Ps. 25. 3; Is. 1.29; 42.17;—unreasonable, Mat.10.32; Mar.8.38; Lu.9.26; Ro. 1. 16; 2 Ti.1.8;—from guilt, Ge. 38. 26; Ezr.9.6; Pr.13.5; Je.2.26; 3.25; Jn.3.20;—from disgrace, 2 Sa.10.5; Lu.13.17; 16.3;—from bashfulness, 2 Ki.2.17.

Shamefacedness, modesty, 1 Ti.2.9.

Shamgar, shăm'gar, the third judge of Israel, delivers the Israelites from the Philistines, Ju.3.31.

Shammah, shăm'mah [astonishment], (1) The third of David's mighty men, who, along with Eleazar, routed the Philistines, 2 Sa.23.11,12;—one of the three who broke through the host of the Philistines and brought water to David, 13–17.—(2) A brother of David, 1 Sa.16.9;—called Shimeah, 2 Sa. 13. 3, and Shimma, 1 Ch.2.13.—(3) Another of David's thirty champions, 2 Sa. 23. 33.—(4) A third champion of the same name, called also Shammoth and Shamhuth, 1 Ch.11.27; 27.8.

Shaphan, shā'fan [sly, or prudent one], secretary of the temple in the time of Josiah, 2 Ki.22.8,9;—informed that king that the book of the law was found, 10,11; 2 Ch. 34.14–18.

Shaphat, shā'fat [judge], (1) One of those sent to spy the Land of Promise, Nu.13.5.—(2) The father of Elisha, 1 Ki. 19.16.—(3) Several others so named, 1 Ch. 3.22; 5. 12; 27.29.

Sharon, shā'ron [a plain], or SARON, Ac.9. 35, (1) The fertile plain extending from Joppa to Cesarea, rich in pasture, 1 Ch.27. 29; 33. 9;—and celebrated for its roses, Ca. 2.1.—(2) A place in Gad on the other side of Jordan, 1 Ch.5.16.

Shashak, shā'shak [assaulter, runner], one of Simeon's posterity, 1 Ch.8.14.

Shaveh, sha'veh [a plain], a valley where dwelt the Emims, called also 'The King's Dale,' Ge.14.5; 2 Sa.18.18.

Shaving, a rite of purification, Le.14.8;—by the Nazarites, Nu.6.9;—by Paul, Ac. 18.18; 21.24;—a token of humiliation, Job 1.20;—forbidden with respect to the corners of the beard, Le. 19. 27; 21. 5;—of David's ambassadors by Hanun, 2 Sa.10. 4;—the head, a disgrace to a woman, 1 Co. 11.6;—customary with the Egyptians, Ge. 41.14.

Sheaf, of the first-fruits to be presented to the Lord, Le.23.10,11;—bringing home of, on Sabbath, reproved, Ne.13.15.

Shealtiel, she-ăl'tī-el [asked of God], father of Zerubbabel, Ezr.3.2,8; Ne.12.1.

Shearers, those who clip the fleece from sheep with shears, Ge.38.12; 1 Sa.25.7,11; 2 Sa.13.23; Is.53.7.

Shear-Jashub, shē'ar-ja'shub [the remnant shall return], a son of the prophet Isaiah, Is.7.3. It is conjectured that it is a symbolical name like that of his brother Maher-shalal-hash-baz.

Sheath, scabbard of a sword, 1 Sa. 17. 51; 1 Ch.21.27; Jn.18.11.

Sheba, shē'bah [covenant], or SEBA, the name of several persons, (1) A son and also a grandson of Cush, Ge.10.7; 1 Ch.1.9.—(2) A son of Joktan, Ge.10.28; 1 Ch.1.22. His descendants inhabited south of Arabia.—(3) A son of Jokshan, and grandson of Abraham, Ge.25. 3; 1 Ch.1. 32.—(4) From the Sheba peopled by descendants of Joktan the queen came who visited Solomon, 1 Ki. 10. 1; 2 Ch. 9. 1;—incense from, and merchants of, mentioned, Je.6.20; Eze.27. 22; 38. 13; Mat. 12. 42. The kingdom of, comprehended the greater part of Arabia Felix—the *Saba* of profane history.—(5) A man who excited rebels against David, 2 Sa.20.1;—slain, 22.

Shebnah, shĕb'nah [youth], a treasurer and secretary to Hezekiah, 2 Ki. 18. 18;—his death foretold, Is.22.15–19.

Shechem, shē'kem [shoulder, ridge], (1) A son of Hamor and prince of Shechem, debauches the daughter of Jacob, Ge. 34. 2;—made honourable proposals to marry her, 4. 12;—murdered by Simeon and Levi, 25.—(2) A town of the Canaanites,

called also Sichem, Ge. 12. 6; and Sychem, Ac. 7. 16. It was situated in the valley between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, about 34 miles north of Jerusalem, and 7 south of Samaria. It was called *Neapolis* by the Romans, a name which is still preserved in its Arabic name *Nablûs;*—near it Jacob bought a piece of ground, in which Joseph was buried, Ge. 33. 19; 50. 13;—here Joshua assembled the Israelites before his death, Jos. 24. 1, &c.;—it became the capital of Samaria, and was called *Sychar*, Jn. 4. 5;—it has about 8000 inhabitants, but only some 15 or 20 Samaritan families.

Sheep, a well-known animal, of which some of the ancients had vast flocks, Job 1. 3; 42. 12;—appointed to be offered in sacrifice, Le. 1. 10; 22. 19, &c.;—*figuratively*, the people of God, Ps. 79. 13; 95. 7; 100. 3; Jn. 10. 2–4, &c.

Shehariah, she-ha-rī'ah [Jehovah is the shining one], one of the posterity of Benjamin, 1 Ch. 8. 26.

Shekel, (1) A weight among the Hebrews, = ½ oz. avoirdupois, Ge. 24. 22; Ex. 30. 23; 2 Sa. 14. 26; Eze. 4. 10.—(2) A piece of money of the above weight, valued in *gold* about £1, 5*s.*, Nu. 7. 14, 20, 26, 32, &c.; Ju. 8. 26; 1 Ki. 10. 16;—in *silver* about 2*s.* 1*d.*, Ge. 23. 15; Ex. 30. 13, 15; De. 22. 19, 29; 2 Ki. 15. 20.

Shelemiah, shĕl-e-mī'ah [Jehovah is recompenser], a porter of the temple, 1 Ch. 26. 14.

Sheleph, shē'lef [drawing out], the second son of Joktan, Ge. 10. 26; 1 Ch. 1. 20.

Shelomith, shel'o-mith, [peacefulness], a daughter of Zerubbabel, 1 Ch. 3. 19;—the name also of several men, 1 Ch. 23. 18; 26. 25; Ezr. 8. 10.

Shelumiel, she-lū'mī-el [peace of God], a prince of the tribe of Simeon, Nu. 1. 6.

Shem [name], the eldest son of Noah, Ge. 5. 32;—he, with Japheth, modestly covered their father's nakedness, 9. 23;—his age, 11. 10;—his descendants, 10. 21 (the word 'elder' in this verse refers to Shem, and not to Japheth); 1 Ch. 1. 17.

Shema, shē'ma [rumour], a city in the south of Judah, Jos. 15. 26.

Shemaiah, shĕm-ī'ah [whom Jehovah hears], (1) The prophet applies to Rehoboam, 2 Ch. 11. 3; 12. 5.—(2) Many others of this name, Ezr. 8. 13; Ne. 3. 29; Je. 36. 12, &c.

Shemida, she-mi'da [fame of the wise one], a son of Gilead, Nu. 26. 32.

Sheminith, shem'ï-nith [the eight], probably denotes a musical instrument with eight cords, 1 Ch. 15. 21; Ps. vi. xii. title.

Shenir, shē'ner [coat of mail], a name of Mount Hermon, De. 3. 9.

Shepham, shĕf'am [a bare region], a place mentioned in the description Moses gives of the eastern boundary of Canaan, Nu. 34. 10, 11.

Shephatiah, shĕf-a-tī'ah [the Lord judgeth], (1) A son of David, 2 Sa. 3. 4.—(2) A son of king Jehoshaphat, 2 Ch. 21. 22.—(3) Others so named, 1 Ch. 9. 8; 27. 16; Je. 38. 1.

Shepherd, Christ is, to his flock; he purchased them with his blood, Jn. 10. 11;—seeks them out and gathers them into his fold, Eze. 34. 11–13;—feeds them in his green pastures, Is. 40. 11; Eze. 34. 14, 15;—leads and guides them, Jn. 10. 4;—heals their diseases, Eze. 34. 16; Lu. 4. 18;—protects them from enemies, Jn. 10. 12, 13, 27, 28;—brings them at last to his heavenly fold, Re. 7. 16, 17.

Shepherds, representing prophets, reproved for their negligence, Eze. 34. 1, &c.; Zec. 11. 3, 15; 13. 7.

Sheriffs, officers in the Chaldean empire, whose particular powers and functions we know not, Da. 3. 2, 3.

Sheshack, shē'shak [thy flax, thy joy], a name given to Babylon, Je. 25. 26; 51. 41.

Sheshbazzar, shĕsh-baz'zar [joy of the vintage, or joy in adversity], a prince of Judah, generally believed to be Zerubbabel, to whose care Cyrus committed the sacred vessels sent back to Jerusalem, Ezr. 1. 8, 11; 5. 14, 16, compared with Zec. 4. 9.

Shether-Boznai, shē'ther-boz'nī [shining star], one of the Persian governors of Syria, who came to Jerusalem along with Tatnai, Ezr. 5. 3; 6. 6.

Shew, or SHOW, an appearance, a public sight, 1 Co. 11. 26; Col. 2. 15; Ga. 6. 12.

Shew-bread [bread of face, or of the presence], twelve loaves which the priests placed anew every Sabbath on the golden table, before the Lord, Ex. 25. 30; Le. 24. 5–8;—to be eaten afterwards by the priests only, 9.

Shibboleth, shib'bo-leth [a stream], the Ephraimites were not able to pronounce this word, but called it SIBBOLETH, in consequence of which they were detected, and 42,000 of them slain, Ju. 12. 1–6.

Shield, a piece of defensive armour, made of wood, and covered with leather, brass, or gold, 1 Ki. 10. 17; 14. 27; 2 Ch. 14. 8;—God is, to his people, Ge. 15. 1; De. 33. 29; Ps. 33. 20; 84. 11;—faith so called, Ep. 6. 16.

Shiggaion, shig-ga'yon [a song or hymn], according to some a dithyrambic song, according to others a plaintive song or elegy, Ps. vii. title. In Hab. 3. 1 the plur. form SHIGIONOTH is used.

Shihon, shī'hon [a ruin], a city of the tribe of Issachar, Jos. 19. 19.

Shiloah, shi-lō'ah [a sending], waters of, said to be the same as Gihon, Is. 8. 6. *See* GIHON and SILOAM.

Shiloh, shī'lo [peace], (1) A name of the

Messiah, Ge. 49. 10; comp. Mi. 5. 2, 5, with Mat. 2. 6.—(2) A city of the tribe of Ephraim, among the hills half-way between Bethel and Shechem: here Joshua divided that portion of Canaan westward of Jordan to the nine and a half tribes, Jos. 18. 1, 8, 10;—here he fixed the tabernacle of God, and here it continued from the days of Joshua to the death of Eli, 18. 1; 19. 51; Ju. 18. 31; 21. 19; 1 Sa. 1. 3, 24; 1 Ki. 2. 27; 14. 2, 4. *See* TABERNACLE. The modern name of Shiloh is *Seilûn*.

Shimeah, shim'e-ah [fame, rumour], a brother of king David, 2 Sa. 13. 3; called Shimma, 1 Ch. 2. 13; Shammah, 16. 9; Shammuah, 2 Sa. 5. 14.

Shimei, shim'e-ī [renowned, hearer], a Benjamite and a kinsman of Saul, curses David, 2 Sa. 16. 5;—pardoned, 19. 18;—put to death by Solomon for breach of engagement, 1 Ki. 2. 36–46.

Shimshai, shim'shī [Jehovah is splendour], a scribe in the time of Ezra, Ezr. 4. 17, 23.

Shinar, shī'nar [perhaps, country of the two rivers], the extensive and fertile plain through which the Euphrates and Tigris flow, Ge. 10. 10; 11. 23; 14. 1, 9; Is. 11. 11;—to it Nebuchadnezzar carried the sacred vessels of the temple, Da. 1. 2.

Shiphrah, shif'rah [beauty], one of the Egyptian midwives who saved the Hebrew children, Ex. 1. 15.

Shipmaster, the captain or owner of a ship, Jn. 1. 6; Re. 18. 17.

Ships, probably originated from Noah's ark, and were early employed in trade by the tribes of Zebulun and Dan, Ge. 49. 13; Ju. 5. 17;—Solomon built a navy of, 1 Ki. 9. 26;—Jehoshaphat, 22. 48; 2 Ch. 20. 36, 37.

Shipwreck, the destruction of a ship by rocks, shallows, &c., 2 Co. 11. 25;—renouncement of a religious profession, and exposure to ruin, 1 Ti. 1. 19.

Shishak, shī'shak, king of Egypt, plunders Jerusalem, 1 Ki. 14. 25; 2 Ch. 12. 2–9. Probably the Sesostris of profane history.

Shitrai, shit'rī [Jehovah is a decider], one set over David's cattle, 1 Ch. 27. 29.

Shittim, shit'tim [acacias], (1) A place in the plains of Moab opposite Jericho, where the Israelites encamped for the last time before crossing the Jordan, Nu. 25. 1. From thence Joshua sent the spies, Jos. 2. 1.—(2) A valley west of Jordan and near Jerusalem, Joel 3. 18.

Shittim-wood, used in making the tabernacle and its furniture, was durable, incorruptible in water, and became black, Ex. 25. 5, 10, 13, 23; 26. 15, 26, 32; 27. 1.

Shivers, small broken pieces, Re. 2. 27.

Shobach, shō'bak [expansion], a general of the king of Syria whom David slew, and routed his mighty army of 700 chariots and 40,000 cavalry, 2 Sa. 10. 16–18.

Shock of corn, sheaves set up in the field for winnowing, Ju. 15. 5; Job 5. 26.

Shocoh, shō'ko [branches, hedge], (1) A city in the low country of Judah, 2 Ch. 28. 18;—called Socoh, Jos. 15. 35;—Shoco, 2 Ch. 11. 7;—Shochoh, 1 Sa. 17. 1. It was about 13½ miles south-west of Jerusalem; near it David killed Goliath, 1 Sa. 17. 1.—(2) A town in the mountains of Judah about 10 miles south-west of Hebron, Jos. 15. 48.

Shoe. The Hebrews used sandals (*see* SANDALS) or shoes which covered their feet and legs when abroad; and women of quality wore shoes or gaiters of costly texture;—to put off, a mark of reverence, Ex. 3. 5; Jos. 5. 15;—taken off and given to another, a token of a surrender of one's rights, De. 25. 9; Ru. 4. 7;—removed, a token of subjection, 2 Sa. 15. 30; Is. 20. 2–4; Eze. 24. 17;—hence 'cast over' a country, a sign of its subjection, Ps. 60. 8; 108. 9;—to bear or unloose, the meanest office, Mat. 3. 11; Mar. 1. 7.

Shophan, shō'fan [extension], a city of Gad, Nu. 32. 35. *See* ZAPHON.

Shoshannim, shosh'a-nim [lilies], the title of Ps. xlv. lxix. and lxxx. Probably refers to a musical instrument.

Shoulder, a burden on, means servitude and oppression, Ge. 49. 15; Is. 10. 27;—to pull away, to rebel, Ne. 9. 29; Zec. 7. 11;—to be carried on, honour, Is. 49. 22.

Shovels, instruments for digging, Ex. 27. 3; Nu. 4. 14.

Shred, to cut in pieces, 2 Ki. 4. 39.

Shrines, small models of the temple and image of Diana, Ac. 19. 24.

Shroud, a shelter, Eze. 31. 3.

Shubael, shū'ba-el [captive of God], one of the posterity of Levi, 1 Ch. 24. 20; called Shebuel, 23. 16; 26. 24.

Shulamite, shū'lam-ite, the feminine form of the Hebrew word rendered Solomon, a name given to the spouse, Ca. 6. 13.

Shunamite, shū'nam-ite, (1) A native of Shunem, Abishag so called, 1 Ki. 1. 2.—(2) The hostess of Elisha, 2 Ki. 4. 12;—her son raised to life by Elisha, 32;—brought to the king, 8. 1.

Shunem, shū'nem [the two resting-places], a city of the tribe of Issachar, about 3 miles north of Jezreel, where the Philistines encamped before Saul's last battle, Jos. 19. 18; 1 Sa. 28. 4;—visited by Elisha, 2 Ki. 4. 8;—Abishag, David's last wife, belonged to, 1 Ki. 1. 3.

Shur, shūr [a wall], a city on the confines of Egypt, somewhere near the modern Suez, and which gave name to the adjacent part of the desert, Ge. 16. 7; Ex. 15. 22; 1 Sa. 15. 7; 27. 8.

Shushan, shū'shan [a lily], called Susa by

the Greeks, a city in the province of Elam, a fortress of the ancient Susiana or Cissia. It stood on the banks of the Choaspes. It is now a mass of ruins called *Sus*, lying between the *Shapur* and the *Dizful*, Ne.1.1; Es.2.8; 3.15; 8.15; Da.8.2.

Shuthelah, shū'the-lah [noise of breaking], a son of Ephraim, 1 Ch.7.20.

Shuttle, shortness of life compared to the swiftness of its flight, Job 7.6.

Sibbecai, sib'be-kī [thicket of Jehovah], one of David's mighty men, 1 Ch.27.11.

Sibmah, sib'mah [coolness], a town occupied by the Reubenites on the east of the Dead Sea, Nu. 32. 38; Jos. 13. 19;—famous for its vines, Is.16.8;—it was destroyed by the Assyrians and Chaldeans, Is.16.8; Je. 48. 32;—called Shebam, Nu. 32. 3;—Shibmah, 38.

Sick, to be visited, 2 Ki.8.29; Job 2.11; Mat. 25.36;—to be prayed for and anointed with oil, as the token of miraculous recovery, Ja.5.14,15.

Sickle, an instrument for cutting down corn, De. 16. 9; 23. 25; Je. 50. 16; Joel 3.13; Mar. 4.29.

Sickness, why permitted, De.28.22; Job 2. 7, &c.; 5. 17; Ps. 94.12; Jn. 9. 3; 11.4; 1 Co. 11. 30;—threatened in punishment of sin, Le. 26. 14–16; 2 Ch. 21. 12–15;—how to behave under it, Ge.50.24; 2 Ki.20.1; Ja.5.14.

Siddim, sid'dim [open fields, plains], the broad plain in which Sodom and Gomorrah lay. It was 'full of slime pits,' Ge.14. 10.

Sidon, sī'don, the Greek form of Zidon [a fishery], a renowned city, the capital of Phœnicia, situated on the shore of the Mediterranean, about 20 miles north of Tyre, and about 20 south of Beirût; it was founded by Sidon, the eldest son of Canaan, Ge. 10. 15, 19;—judgments against, predicted, Eze. 28. 10;—frequently mentioned in the gospel history, Mat.11.21,22; 15.21; Mar. 3.8; 7.24,31; Lu.4.26; 6.17; 10. 13, 14;—Paul, in his voyage to Rome; touched at, and found Christians there, Ac. 27.3. It is now called *Saida*, a poor town, having a population of about 7000 Moslems and 500 Jews.

Sign, a mark, token, or proof, Ex.3.12; 31. 13; Ro. 4. 11;—a miracle, Ex. 4. 8, 9, 17, 28; Jn.2.18; 20.30.

Signet, a seal, often set on a ring, Ge.38. 18; Ex.28.11,21,36; Da.6.17; Hag.2.23.

Signification, a meaning, 1 Co.14.10.

Signify, to mean, or declare, Ac.21.26; 23. 15; 1 Pe.1.11.

Signs, requested and given, Ge.9.13; 15.8; 24.14; Ex.4.1; Jos.2.12; Ju.6.36; 1 Sa.10.2; 14.8; 1 Ki.13.3; 2 Ki.20.8; Is.7.14; Mat.12. 38; 16.1; Mar. 8.11; Lu. 11. 16; Jn. 2. 18; 6. 30.

Sihon, sī'hon [sweeping away], the king of the Amorites, conquered, Nu.21.21, &c.; De.2.26.

Sihor, sī'hor [black], a name for the river Nile, so called from the black deposit of mud it leaves after the inundation, Is.23.3; Je.2.18; Jos.13.3; 1 Ch.13.5.

Silas, sī'las (contracted for Silvanus, 2 Co. 1.19), one of the most active primitive preachers, exhorts the Christians at Antioch, Ac. 15. 23;—accompanies Paul in his progress, 40;—imprisoned with him at Philippi, 16.19.

Silence, or refraining from speaking, sometimes commendable, Ps.39.2; Pr.11.12; 17. 28; 26.4; Mi.7.5; 1 Ti.2.11; Ja.1.19;—*figuratively*, utter destruction, Is.15.1;—death and the grave, Ps.94.17; 115.17.

Silk is not mentioned in the Bible except in Eze. 16. 10, 13;—it probably means *finest linen*, for silk was not then known.

Silly, weak, harmless, Job 5. 2; Ho. 7.11; 2 Ti.3.6.

Siloam, si-lō'am [sent, sending], (1) A fountain of water rising in the southern part of the Tyropoean valley between the upper and the lower city of Jerusalem, whence it flowed past Zion and Moriah, called a 'pool,' Ne. 3. 15 (SILOAH); Jn. 9. 7–11;—spoken of as running 'waters,' Is. 8. 6. There were probably two pools, the *upper*, Is.7.3 (called also the *king's pool*, Ne.2.14), and the *lower pool*, Is.22.9.—(2) A tower or high wall near the 'pool,' Lu.8.4.

Silvanus, sil-vā'nus, a faithful preacher with Paul, 2 Co. 1.19; 1 Th. 1.1; 2 Th.1.1; 1 Pe.5.12. *See* SILAS.

Silver, not mentioned before the flood, but used in traffic in the time of Abraham, Ge. 23.15,16;—so abundant in the days of Solomon, that it was little valued, 1 Ki.10.21;—thirty pieces of, promised to Judas, Mat. 26.15; 27. 3–6, 9;—were probably *shekels*, comp. Ex.21.32.

Silverlings, pieces of silver, shekels, Is. 7.23.

Silversmith, one who works in silver, Ac. 19.24.

Simeon, sim'e-on [hearing], (1) The second son of Jacob, Ge.29.33;—he and Levi murder the Shechemites, Ge. 34.25;—detained in Egypt, 42.24;—his inheritance, Jos.19.1;—his descendants, 1 Ch. 4. 24;—his tribe conquers Gedor and the Amalekites, 39;—on the journey through the wilderness the tribe of, marched and encamped under the standard of Reuben, Nu.2.12; 10.18.—(2) A pious old man at Jerusalem who earnestly waited for the coming of Messiah, Lu.2.25;—it was revealed to him that he should see Christ, 26;—took Christ in his arms and blessed God, 28;—foretold Mary how she should be tried by witnessing the death of Jesus, 34, 35.—(3) An eminent teacher of the church, called *Niger*, or the

Black, from his swarthy complexion, Ac. 13.1.

Similitude, a likeness or resemblance, 2 Ch.4.3;—none of God seen, and none to be made, De.4.12,15,16;—a comparison or simile in speech, Ho.12.10.

Simon, sī'mon [that hears], (1) The son of Mary and Cleophas, and the brother or cousin-german of Jesus, Mat.13.55; Mar. 6.4.—(2) *The Canaanite*, Mat.10.4. This name is not to be interpreted as denoting his nationality, but is an Aramaic word meaning *zeal*, and therefore is of the same signification as *Zelotes*, Mar.3.18; Lu.6.15; Ac.1.13.—(3) *Surnamed Peter*, the apostle, Mat.10.2. *See* PETER.—(4) *The Pharisee*, Lu. 7. 36, &c.—(5) *The leper*, entertains Jesus at Bethany, Mat.26.7; Mar.14.3.—(6) *The father of Judas Iscariot*, Jn.6.71; 12.4.—(7) *The Cyrenian*, carries the cross of Jesus, Mat.27.32; Mar.15.21; Lu.23.26. (8) *The tanner*, with whom Peter lodged at Joppa, Ac.9.43; 10.6,17,32.—(9) *Magus*, at Samaria professes to believe the gospel, Ac. 8.9,13;—desires to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit, 18.

Simony, the crime of buying or selling church preferment; or of presenting any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money, gift, or reward; so called from its resemblance to the sin of Simon Magus, Ac. 8.18.

Simplicity, signifying meekness and innocence, Ps. 19.7; 116.6; Pr.9.4;—ignorance and inexperience, Pr.1.22; 7.7; Ro.16.18; —folly and wickedness, Pr.1.32.

Sin, moral offence against God, wherein it consists, Jn.15.22; Ro.3.20; 4.15; 1 Co.15. 56; Ja.1.15; 1 Jn.3.4; 5.17;—incident to all men, 1 Ki.8.46; Job 15.14; 25.4; Ps.130.3; Pr.20.9; 24.16; Ec.7.20; Ja.3.2; 1 Jn.1.8;—comes from the heart, Mat.15.19; Ja.1.14; —how it should be dealt with: *confessed*, Le.5.5; Ju.10.10; Job 33.27; Pr.28.13; Ps. 51.4;—*hated*, Ps. 97.10; 119.163; Pr. 8.13; Am. 5.15; Ro. 12.9;—*mourned*, Ps. 38.18; Je. 3.21; 2 Co. 7.9, 10;—*guarded against*, Ps.4.4; 39.1; 1 Co.10.12; He. 12.1;—*mortified*, Ro.8.13; Col.3.5.

—, *presumptuous*, the danger of, Nu.15. 30; Ps.19.13; 59.5; Lu. 12.47;Ro.1.32; He. 10.26.

— *against the Holy Ghost*, or the malicious ascription of Christ's miracles, by those who saw them, to Satanic agency, unpardonable, Mat. 12.31; Mar. 3. 28; Lu. 12.10.

—, meaning *sin-offering*, Ho.4.8; 2 Co.5. 21; He.9.26,28; 13.11.

Sin [mire, clay], called 'the strength of Egypt,' (1) A city in the land of Egypt, the Pelusium [marsh town] of the Greeks, now called Damietta, Eze.30.15.—(2) *The wilderness of*, into which the Hebrews entered as soon as they passed the Red Sea. Here the manna was first gathered, Ex. 16. 1; 17. 1. It is now called *el-Kaa*.

Sinai, sin'ī [bush of the Lord], a mountain in the desert of Arabia, situated in the peninsula formed by the two gulfs of the Red Sea. The area of the peninsula of Sinai is about 11,500 square miles. It lies between the Gulf of Suez on the west and the Gulf of Akabah (*Sinus Aelaniticus*) on the east. 'It is one of the most mountainous and intricate regions on the face of the earth. It is a desert of rocks, gravel, and boulders; of gaunt mountain gorges and arid valleys and plateaus.' The Israelites come thither, Ex. 19. 1;—the ten commandments delivered from it, 20. 1, &c.; De.5.4, &c.;—represents the law, Ga.4.24; —the terrors of it not affecting Christians, He. 12. 18, &c. Horeb was probably the name of the mountain group of which Sinai formed a peak. There is much difference of opinion as to which of these peaks was Sinai; the peak of Sufsâfeh, which rises abruptly from the plain of Râhah, answers most fully to the descriptions of Moses, and is in all probability the true 'Mount of the Law.' In the library of the famous 'convent of Mount Sinai,' Tischendorf found (4th Feb. 1859) the *Codex Sinaiticus*, which is the oldest and the only complete uncial MS. of the New Testament hitherto discovered. According to him it was written in the fourth century by four different but contemporary scribes.

Sincere, pure and unmixed with error, 1 Pe.2.2;—single, candid, and upright, Phi. 1.10.

Sincerity, singleness of heart, opposed to dissimulation or hypocrisy, required; Jos. 24.14; 1 Sa.12.24; 16.7; 1 Ch.28.9; 29.17; Ps.32.2; 73.1; Mat.5.8; Ro.12.9; Phi.1.10; Col.3.22.

Sinews, tendons, muscles, or nerves, Ge. 32.32; Job 10.11; 30.17; Eze.37.6.

Singers appointed by David, 1 Ch.25.1.

Singing in divine worship, 1 Ch.6.32; 13.8; Ne. 12.28; Mat. 26. 30; Ac. 16.25;—recommended, Ps.95.1; 96.1; xcviii.; 100.1; 1 Co. 14.15, &c.; Ep.5.19; Col.3.16; Ja.5.13. *See* PRAISE.

Sinim, sī'nim, Is. 49. 12, a distant eastern land, probably China.

Sin-offering, rules relating to, Le. 5.1, &c.; 6.24;—for wilful offences, 6.1, &c.

Sion, sī'on [lofty], one of the names of Mount Hermon, De. 4. 48;—it was called *Sirion* by the Sidonians, and *Shenir* by the Amorites, 3.9. *See* ZION.

Siphmoth, sif'moth [fruitful place], a city of Judah to which David sent his costly spoils, 1 Sa.30.28.

Sirion, sir'yon [breast-plate], the Sidonian name of Mount Hermon, De.3.9; Ps.29.6.
Sisera, sis'e-ra [battle array], the general of the army of Jabin, king of Hazor, Ju. 4.2;—killed by Jael, 18, &c.
Sister, a term used by the Hebrews to all near female relations, Ge. 12. 13; 20. 12; Mat.12.50; 13.56.
Sith, an obsolete word, meaning since or because, Je.15.7; 23.38; Eze.35.6.
Situation, a position, a place, 2 Ki. 2. 19; Ps.48.2.
Sivan, si'van, the third month of the Jewish sacred year, and the ninth of their civil, from the new moon in June to the new moon in July, Es.8.9.
Skilful, knowing, 1 Ch.5.18; 15.22; Da.1.4; Am.5.16.
Skipped, passed with a leap, Ps.114.4; Je. 48.27.
Skirt, a part of the garment below the waist, De.22.30; Ru.3.9.
Slack, or inactive, God is not, concerning his promise, 2 Pe.3.9.
Slander, false or invective reproach; censured, Ex. 23.1; De. 22. 13; Ps.15. 3; 50.19, 20; 64.3; 101.5; Pr.10.18; Ro.1.30; 2 Co.12. 20; Tit. 3. 2; Ja. 4. 11;—includes bearing false witness, Ex.20.16; De.5.20; Lu.3.14; —tale-bearing, Le. 19. 16;—judging uncharitably, Ja.4.11,12;—a characteristic of the devil, Re.12.10.
Slaughter, in battle of great numbers, Jos. 8.25; Ju.1.4; 11.29, &c.; 12.6; 20.21,25,35,44; 1 Sa. 4. 10; 2 Sa.8.5; 10.18; 1 Ki.20.29,30; 2 Ki.14. 7; 1 Ch.18.12; 2 Ch.13.17; 25.11; 28. 6; Es.9.16.
Slave, a female captive; how to be treated, De.21.10;—a runaway not to be delivered, 23.15. *See* SERVANTS.
Sleep, sweet to a labouring man, but oft withheld from the rich, Ec.5.12;—not to be indulged in too much, Pr.6.4,9; 20.13; 23. 21; 24.33;—spiritual indolence and security, Ep.5.14;—death, or the rest of the body, 1 Th.4.14.
Slime, or BITUMEN, a kind of clayey pitch, used in building Babel, Ge.11.3;—the vale of Siddim abounded with, 14. 10;—the ark in which Moses was put was daubed with, Ex.2.3.
Sling, an instrument formed of cords for throwing stones with the hand to a great distance, and with great force, Ju.20.16; 1 Sa.17.40,50; 2 Ki.3.25; 2 Ch.26.14.
Slippery, unstable, ready to fall, Ps. 35. 6; 73.18; Je.23.12.
Slothfulness, laziness or indolence, censured, Pr. 12. 24, 27; 15. 19; 18. 9; 19. 15, 24; 21. 25; 22. 13; 24. 30; Ec. 10. 18; Ro. 12. 11; He.6.12.
Sluggard, a lazy and idle person, reproved and instructed, Pr.6.6,9,10; 10.26; 13.4; 20. 4; 26.16.
Sluices, dams for catching fish, Is.19.10.
Slumber, light and imperfect sleep, Ps.121. 3, 4; 132. 4; Pr. 6. 4;—spiritual negligence and insensibility, Ro.11.8.
Smart, to suffer pain and loss, Pr.11.15.
Smith, a worker in metal, iron, copper, silver, gold, &c.; 1 Sa. 13. 19; 2 Ki. 24.14; Is. 44.12; 54.16; Ac.19.24; 2 Ti.4.14.
Smoke, of Sodom, Ge. 19. 28;—on Mount Sinai, Ex. 19. 18;—anger of God, or his judgments compared to, Ps.18.8; Is.14.31; Joel 2.30.
Smyrna, smir'nah [myrrh], a city of Ionia in Asia Minor, on the east shore of the Archipelago, or Egean Sea, and about 50 miles north of Ephesus;—Christ's message to the church there, Re. 2. 8. It is now called *Ismir* by the Turks. Its population is estimated at about 130,000.
Snare, TRAP, or GIN, a device for catching fowls, beasts, &c., Ps.91.3; 124.7; Pr.7.23; Am. 3. 5;—whatever catches or entangles one to his hurt, Ex.23.33; 34.12; Lu.21.35; 1 Co.7.35; 1 Ti.3.7; 6.9.
Snatch, to seize hastily, Is.9.20.
Snorting, blowing through the nose, as a high-mettled horse, Je.8.16.
Snow, vapours frozen in the air, 2 Sa.23.20; Job 9. 30; 37. 6; Ps. 147. 16; 148. 8;—things compared to the whiteness of, Ex.4.6; Nu. 12. 10; Ps. 51. 7; Is. 1. 18; La. 4. 7; Da. 7. 9; Mat.28.3; Mar.9.3; Re.1.14.
Snuffers, an instrument for snuffing lamps, Ex.37.23; 2 Ki.12.13.
So, a king of Egypt, of Ethiopian descent, reigned about 728 B.C.;—joins Hoshea against the Assyrians, 2 Ki.17.4.
Soap, used for washing, Je.2.22; Mal.3.2.
Sobriety, or a decent Christian conduct, commended, 1 Th.5.6,8; Tit. 2. 2,4,6; 1 Pe. 1.13; 4.7; 5.8.
Socho, sō'ko [branches], one of the posterity of Judah, 1 Ch.4.18;—also a city of Judah, Jos.15.48. *See* SHOCOH.
Socket, a kind of base or foot with a cavity in it, in which the end of a pillar rested, Ex.26.19,25,37; 27.10,12, &c.
Sodden, seethed, or prepared for food in warm or boiling water, Ge.25.29; Ex.12.9; Le.6.28; 1 Sa.2.15; La.4.10.
Soder, or SOLDER, to cement or join pieces of metal, Is.41.7.
Sodom, sod'om [burning], a city in the 'plain of Jordan,' near by, or on the ground now covered with, the Dead or Salt Sea; on account of the extreme wickedness of its inhabitants it was consumed with fire from heaven, and swallowed up by an earthquake, Ge.13.10,13; 14. 11, 12, 17; 18. 20–25; 19. 1–29; De.29.23; Is.1.9; Je.23.14; Mat. 10. 15; Lu.17. 29; 2 Pe. 2. 6; Jude 7;—used *metaphorically*, Re. 11. 8. *Sodoma*, the Greek form, Ro.9.29.
Sodomites, persons who practised the sin

of Sodom in the time of Rehoboam, 1 Ki. 14.24;—banished by Jehoshaphat, 22.46.

Sodomy, the sin of Sodom, forbidden, and laws to punish it, Le.18.22; 20.13; De.23. 17; Ro.1.27; 1 Co.6.9; 1 Ti.1.10.

Sojourn, to dwell in a foreign country without any fixed abode or possession, Ge. 12. 10; 19. 9; 26. 3; Ex. 12. 48; Le.17. 8, &c.

Solace, to comfort or delight, Pr.7.18.

Soldiers, warriors engaged to preserve the peace of a country, and to fight with its enemies, 2 Ch. 25. 13; Ezr.8.22; Is.15.4;—truly pious ones, Lu. 7. 1–9; Ac. 10. 1, 2;—their duty, Lu. 3. 14;—Christian ministers so called, 2 Ti.3.3,4.

Solemn, awful, Nu.10.10; Ps.92.3; Is.1.13; La.2.22.

Solitary, remote from company, retired, gloomy, and desolate, Job 3.7; 30.3; Ps.68. 6; 107.4; Is.35.1; Mar.1.35.

Solitude, or retirement, used for devotion, Mat. 6. 6; 14. 23; Mar. 1. 35; Lu. 5. 16; 9. 28.

Solomon, sol'o-mon [peaceable], the tenth son of David; his mother was Bathsheba, who had been the wife of Uriah, 2 Sa.5.14; 12. 24;—made king, 1 Ki.1.38; 1 Ch. 23.1; 29. 29;—sacrifices at Gibeon, 2 Ch. 1. 3; 1 Ki.3.4;—chooses wisdom in preference to riches, &c., 1 Ki.3.5; 2 Ch.1. 7;—his application to wisdom, Ec. 1. 13;—judges between two harlots, 1 Ki. 3. 16;—his power and wealth, 2 Ch. 1. 13;—his gold, 9. 13; 1 Ki. 10. 23;—his targets, 2 Ch. 9. 15;—his throne of ivory, 17; 1 Ki. 10. 18;—his magnificence in several respects, 23; 2 Ch. 9. 20, &c.;—his science, 1 Ki. 4. 29;—congratulated by Hiram, king of Tyre, 5.1;—his preparations for the building of the temple, 13;—applies to Hiram for assistance, 2 Ch. 2. 3;—builds the temple, 1 Ki. 6.1, &c.; 2 Ch.2.1; 3.1, &c.;—the offerings of the heads of the tribes towards it, 1 Ch. 29. 6;—his prayer at the dedication of it, 2 Ch. 6. 12; 1 Ki. 8. 22;—the sacrifices on that occasion, 2 Ch.7.4;—the glory of God fills it, 5.13;—God appears to him, and gives him a solemn warning, 7. 12; 1 Ki.6. 11;—his covenant with him, 9.1;—his other buildings, 2 Ch.8.1;—his own house, 1 Ki. 7. 1;—builds the house of Lebanon for Pharaoh's daughter, 8;—appoints the courses of the priests, 2 Ch. 8. 14;—sends ships to Ophir, 17; 9.21, &c.; 1 Ki.9.26;—receives the queen of Sheba, 2 Ch. 9. 1; 1 Ki. 10. 1;—gives some cities to Hiram, 9. 11;—his wives and concubines, 11.1;—his idolatry, 4;—threatened for it, 9;—opposed by Hadad the Edomite, 14;—by Rezon the Syrian, 23;—and by Jeroboam, 26;—his acts and death, 41; 2 Ch. 9. 29;—a prayer for him, Ps.lxxii.;—a song for him cxxvii. *Song of Solomon*, sets forth the union between Christ and his church under the symbol of the nuptial relation.

Solomon's Porch, Jn. 10. 23; Ac. 3. 11; the range of cloisters on the east side of the outer court of the temple.

Son, a disobedient one to be stoned, De. 21. 18;—not to be punished for the sin of his father, Eze.18.2, &c. *See* CHILDREN.

Son of God, a title given to Adam, Lu. 3. 38;—in the *plural*, to angels, Job 38. 7;—to professing believers, Ge.6.2,4;—to genuine saints, Ho. 1. 10; Jn.1. 12; Ro.8.14,19; Phi.2.15; 1 Jn.3.1,2. *See* ADOPTION.

———, *Christ* emphatically so called, Mar. 1. 1; 3. 11; Lu. 4. 41; Jn.1.34; 3. 18; 5. 25;—in relation to his mission, 10. 36;—his incarnation, Lu. 1. 35;—his resurrection as the first-born from the dead, Ac. 13. 32, 33;—his possession, as heir of all things, He. 1.2,5;—his claim to divine honour equally with the Father, Mat.28.19; He.1.6. Only on a few occasions did Christ take to himself this title, Mat. 11. 27; Jn. 5. 25; 9. 35; 11.4.

Son of Man, a title which Daniel gives to Messiah, Da. 7. 13;—used of Christ in the N. T. about eighty times, in sixty-one of which Christ applies it to himself, expressive of his being the *promised seed*, the Messiah, and *truly* a partaker of our nature, Mat. 8. 20; 9. 6; 10. 23; 11. 19; 12. 8, &c.;—but though Christ takes this name to himself thus often in the gospel history, it is worthy of notice that none of his apostles give it to him, except John, in *two instances*, Re.1.13; 14.14;—and *Stephen* the deacon *once*, Ac. 7. 56;—they speak of him by names more directly expressive of his divine dignity; such as *the Son of God, Jesus, Christ, Lord, Saviour, Redeemer*, &c.

———, a name of the prophet Ezekiel, used about ninety times in his book of prophecies.

Songs sung in time of feasting and rejoicing, Ge.31.27; Pr.25.20; Eze.26.13.

———, *spiritual*, recommended, Ep. 5. 19; Col. 3. 16; Ja. 5. 13;—of Moses, Ex. 15. 1, &c.; De. 32.1, &c.;—of the Israelites on finding water, Nu.21.17;—of Deborah, Ju. 5. 1, &c.;—of Hannah, 1 Sa. 2. 1, &c.;—of David, 22.1, &c.;—of Mary, Lu. 1. 46;—of Zacharias, 1.68.

Soothsayer, one who pretended to foretell future events by the motions of the clouds, the positions of the planets, the flight of birds, or magical arts, Is. 2. 6; Da. 2. 27; 5. 7,11; Mi.5.12; Ac.16.16.

Sop, a piece of bread put into sauce or liquor, Jn.13.26,27,30.

Sorcerer, a magician, or enchanter, who pretended to perform wonders by charms, Ex.7.11; Is.57.3; Je.27.9; Da.2.2; Mal.3.5; Re.21.8; 22.15.

Sorek, sō'rek [choice vine], a valley in which Delilah lived, not far from Zorah, Samson's native place, Ju.16.4;—its choice vines, or *yellowish grapes*, Ge.49.11; Is.5.12; Je.2.21.

Sorrow, just causes of, Ps. 119. 136, 158; Phi. 2. 27;—good effects of, Ps.51.17; 126. 6; Ec. 7. 3; 2 Co.7.10;—bad effects of, Pr. 12.25; 15.13,15; 17.22;—not to be indulged in for the death of pious friends, 1 Th. 4. 13;—none in heaven, Is.33.24; Re.7.17.

———, *godly*, springs from views of the dishonour done to God by sin, Ps. 51. 4; 2 Co.7.10. *See* REPENTANCE.

Sosipater, so-sĭp'a-ter, a native of Berea, Paul's kinsman, to whom he sent his salutations, Ro.16.21;—thought to be the same person called *Sopater*, who accompanied Paul into Asia Minor from Greece, Ac. 20.4.

Sosthenes, sŏs'then-es, the chief ruler of the Jewish synagogue at Corinth, when Paul was in that city on his second journey into Greece, and one of the earliest converts in that city, Ac.18.17;—he appears to have left that city and accompanied Paul, 1 Co.1.1.

Sottish, dull, stupid, and addicted to liquor, Je.4.22.

Soul, the spiritual, reasonable, and immortal part of man, which distinguishes him from beasts, and fits him for moral and religious duties, Ge. 2. 7; 35. 18; Le. 17. 11; De.11.13; 13. 3; 1 Ki. 8. 48; 17. 21; 1 Ch.22. 19; 2 Ch.15.12; Ps.19. 7; 49. 8; 57.1; 62.1, 5; 63.1; Is.55.3; 61.10; Je.31.12; La.3.25; Mi. 6. 7; Mat.10.28; 16. 26; Mar.12. 33; 1 Th. 5. 23; He.6.19; 10.39; 1 Pe.2.11;—exists after death in a state of happiness or misery, Ec.3.21; 12.7; Mat.10.28; 22. 32; Lu.16.22; 23.43; 2 Co.5.6,8; Phi.1.23; Re.6.9; 20.4;—used for the whole *person*, soul and body, Ge.12.5; 46.15,18,25,27; Ex.12. 4; Le. 4. 2; 18. 29; 22.11; 23. 30; Nu.9.13; 19.15; Pr.11. 25; 27. 7; Ho. 9. 4; Ac. 2.41,43; 3.23; 27. 37; Ro. 2. 9; 13.1; Re.16. 3;—human life, 1 Sa. 25. 29; Job 33. 22; Ps. 33. 19; 40. 14; 78. 50; 107.26; Pr.14.25; 22.23; Je.51.6; La.1.11; Eze. 13. 18; 1 Th. 2. 8;—affection, desire, appetite, Ge. 34. 3; 1 Sa. 18. 1; 2 Sa. 13. 39; Job 33.20; Pr.13.4; 27. 7; Is.29.8; 66.3; Re. 18.14.

Sound, wholesome doctrine, 1 Ti.1.10.

Sovereignty of God, his supreme right to dispose of his creatures and favours, according to his pleasure, Ps.103.19; Pr.19. 21; 21.30; Is.46.10;—is manifested in *creation*, Re. 4. 11; —in *providence*, Da. 4. 34, 35;—and in dispensing the *blessings of his grace*, Ex. 33.19; Ro. 8.28–30; Ep. 1. 5, 9; 3. 11; 2 Ti. 1.9;—is essentially different from his *justice*, though often ignorantly or designedly confounded with it;—*justice*, and not sovereignty, gives what is *merited*, as is the future punishment of the wicked, Ro. 2. 6–11; Ga. 6. 7, 8; 2 Th. 1. 8, 9;—but *sovereignty*, and not justice, gives or withholds what is *undeserved* and wholly of *grace*, Mat.11.25,26; Ep.1.3–7.

Sow, to scatter seed in the earth for growth, Ge. 47. 23; Ex. 23.10; Le.19.19; Is.28.24;—*figuratively*, to perform actions good or bad, Job 4.8; Pr.11.18; 22.8; Ho.10.12; Ga. 6.7,8.

Sower, one who sows, the parable of the, Mat.13.3.

Spain, a large country in the south-west of Europe, which anciently included Portugal, and is surrounded by the sea except on part of the north, where it is joined to France. It is 700 miles long and 500 miles broad. In the time of the apostles it belonged to Rome. Paul intended to visit it, but it is uncertain whether his purpose was ever carried into effect, Ro.15.24,28.

Span, usually reckoned 9 inches, Ex. 28. 16; 39.9;—God meteth out heaven with his, Is.40.12; 48.13.

Sparingly, scantily, 2 Co.9.6.

Sparrow, a well-known bird, which seems to have been sold for common food among the Jews, Ps.84.3; Mat.10.29,31; Lu.12.6, 7. In Ps.102.7 the word 'sparrow' denotes probably a species of thrush which is often seen 'alone on the house-tops warbling its sweet and plaintive strains.'

Spear, a long weapon armed with a sharp point of metal, anciently much used in war, and still the ordinary weapon of the wandering Arabs, Jos. 8. 18; 1 Sa.17.7; 26. 7; 2 Ch.11.12; Jn.19.34.

Special, particular, De.7.6; Ac.19.11.

Speckled, spotted with various colours, Ge. 30.32; 31.8; Je.12.9; Zec.1.8.

Spectacle, a public show, or gazing-stock, 1 Co.4.9.

Speech, the proper government of, Ps.34. 11; Pr. 4. 24; 15. 4; 17. 20; 18. 6, 7, 21; Ec. 10.12,13; Mat.12. 36; Ja. 1. 26; 3. 2; 1 Pe. 3. 10;—not to be profane, Ep.4.29; 5.3; Col. 3. 8;—not hasty or passionate, Pr. 18. 13; Mat. 5. 22; Tit.3.2;—not trifling, Pr.10.10, 19; 18. 2;—should be edifying, Ep. 4. 29; Col.4.6; 1Th.5.11;—the benefit of, when seasonable, Pr.12.25; 15.23; 16.24; 25.11,15.

Speedily, with haste, 1 Sa. 21. 1; Ps. 31. 2; 79.8; Ec.8.11; Lu.18.8.

Spices, vegetables or drugs fragrant to the smell, and hot or pungent to the taste; Ishmaelites traded in, Ge. 37. 25;—Jacob sent a present of, 43.11;—the ancients perfumed their women, beds, and clothes with, Es. 2. 12; Pr. 7. 17; Ps. 45. 8;—embalmed their dead with, 2 Ch.16.14; Mar.16.1; Lu. 23.56; Jn.19.40.

Spider, a venomous, cruel, and crafty insect, Job 8.14; Is.59.5; Pr.30.28;—in warm countries it is very large; one kind often

measuring above 3 inches from the head to the extremity of the abdomen.

Spies, sent to view the land of Canaan, Nu. 13.2; De.1.22;—those of them who brought an evil report punished, Nu. 14. 36;—sent by Joshua, Jos.2.1, &c.

Spikenard, a plant of a very fragrant smell and strong taste, Ca.1.12; 4.14; Mar.14.5; Jn.12.3.

Spindle, an instrument turned with the hand, in spinning with the distaff, Pr. 31. 19.

Spirit (HOLY), the third person of the Trinity, Ro. 8. 26, 27; Ep. 4. 30; 1 Co.2. 10. *See* GHOST.

—— IN MAN, his immortal soul, Pr. 20. 27; Lu. 23. 46; 1 Co. 5. 5; 6. 20; 7. 34; Ac.7. 59;—the temper of his mind, Pr.14.29; 16. 18; Ec.10.4; Je.51.11; Hag.1.14; Lu.9.55.

Spirits, signifying *pretenders to spiritual gifts*, to be tried, Mat.7.15; 1 Jn.4.1; Re. 2.2.

——, *familiar*, evil spirits or devils, with which some persons pretended to be familiar; and by whose assistance they professed to reveal secrets, and foretell future events;—such persons were to be put to death, Le. 20. 27;—threatenings against those who consult them, 19.31; 20.6; De. 18. 9–12;—put away by Saul, 1 Sa. 28. 3, 9; —by Josiah, 2 Ki. 23. 24;—were consulted by Saul, 1 Sa.28.7,8; 1 Ch.10.13;—by Manasseh, 2 Ki.21.6; 2 Ch.33.6;—by the Egyptians, Is.19.3.

Spiritual Body, the body purified, refined, divested of all sensual and animal appetite, and brought into perfect harmony with the sanctified spirit, 1 Co.15.44.

Spiritual Gifts, or extraordinary and miraculous endowments bestowed on many during the first age of Christianity, are carefully to be distinguished from the saving operations and fruits of the Spirit; —the *former* consisted in gifts of tongues, working of miracles, &c., 1 Co.12.7–10; but the *latter* are love, joy, peace, &c., Ga.5. 22, 23;—the *former* were sometimes bestowed on unbelievers, 1 Co. 13. 1, 2; but the *latter* are produced in genuine believers only, Ro. 8. 15, 16; Ga. 4. 6;—the *former* were intended to continue in the church only for a time, and then to cease, 1 Co. 13. 8; but the *latter* shall be given to the children of God in every age till the end of time, Is.59.20,21; He.8.10,11.

Spiritual-mindedness, consists in a mind habitually impressed with the reality and importance of spiritual things, 2 Co. 4. 18; —in having the heart and affections set on them, Col. 3. 1, 2;—in making them the theme of frequent meditation, Ro. 8. 5;— and in delighting in those exercises which are calculated to promote spiritual improvement, Ps.84.1,2; 119.97.

Spitefully, maliciously, with rancour and hatred, Mat.22.6; Lu.18.32.

Spitting upon one, an expression of the highest contempt, Nu.12.14; De.25.9; Job 30.10; Is.50.6; Mat.26.67; 27.30.

Spoil, plunder or booty; how much taken from the Moabites, Nu. 31. 32;—from the Hagarites, 1 Ch. 5. 21;—from the Ammonites, &c., 2 Ch.20.25.

——, how to be divided, Nu.31.27.

Spokesman, one who speaks for another, Ex.4.16.

Sport, diversion, Ju.16.25,27; Pr.10.23; 26. 19.

Spouse, a husband or wife, Ca. 4. 8, 9; 5. 1; Ho.4.13,14.

Spouts. *See* WATER-SPOUTS.

Sprinkling, of blood, blood and water, oil, &c., much used in ceremonial purifications, Le.14.7,16; 16.14; Nu. 8. 7; 19.18,19; —the purifying operations of the blood and Spirit of Christ, Is.52.15; He.9.13,14; 12. 24; 1 Pe.1.2.

Spue, to vomit or cast out, Le.18.28; Je.25. 27; Re.3.16.

Spunge, a submarine substance, produced by insects which inhabit it; and it is soft and porous, remarkable for sucking up water, Mat.27.48; Mar.15.36; Jn.19.29.

Stability recommended, Ps.17.4; Pr.24.21; Mat.7.21; Mar.13.13; 1 Co.15.58; Ep.4.14; 1 Th.5.21; He.10.23; 13.9; Ja.1.6.

Stachys, sta'kēs, a disciple at Rome mentioned by Paul, Ro.16.9.

Stacte, a valuable and fragrant gum, one of the ingredients of the sacred incense, Ex.30.33. The word in the original means a *drop* (comp. Job 36. 7); and this gum is so called, from its flowing out freely from the tree without the necessity of perforating the bark, as in the case of the common myrrh.

Stadium, a space of 600 feet, one-eighth part of a Roman mile. It is rendered *furlong*, Lu.24.13; Jn.6.19; 11.18; Re. 14. 20; 21.16.

Stagger, to reel like one drunk, Job 12. 25; Ps.107.27; Is.19.14; 29.9;—to hesitate in doubt, Ro.4.20.

Stalls for horses or oxen, Solomon had 40,000, 1 Ki. 4. 26; 2 Ch. 9. 25;—Hezekiah had them for all kinds of beasts, 32. 28;— Habakkuk's song though no flock be in, Hab.3.17.

Stammering, speaking with hesitation and stuttering, Is.28.11; 32.4; 33.19.

Stanched, stopped from running, Lu.8.44.

Standard, an ensign or flag, Nu.1.52; 2.3, 10,18,25; Is.49.22; 59.19.

Stare, to gaze upon one as a spectacle, Ps. 22.17.

Stars, properly the fixed luminaries of heaven, distinct from the planets; though the Hebrews styled all the heavenly bodies

stars, except the sun and moon (*see* SUN and PLANETS); Ge. 1. 16; Ps. 8. 3; 136. 9; 148. 3; Je. 31. 35;—a remarkable one directs the wise men, Mat. 2. 2, 7, 9, 10;—*figuratively*, rulers or conquerors, Nu. 24. 17; Da. 8. 10;—ministers of the gospel, Re. 1. 20;—wicked apostates, Jude 13;—Rome papal, Re. 8. 10, 11;—Christ the 'morning star,' 22. 16.

Stately, pompous, Eze. 23. 41.

Stature, height or measure, Nu. 13. 32; 1 Sa. 16. 7; 2 Sa. 21. 20; Mat. 6. 27; Ep. 4. 13.

Statute, a law, Ex. 15. 25; 29. 9; Le. 3. 17.

Statutes, used not only for laws and ordinances, but also for the whole word of God, Ps. 19. 8; 119. 12, 16, 23, 48, 54, &c.

Staves, plural of *Staff*, a word seldom now used, Ex. 25. 13; Nu. 4. 6; Mat. 10. 10; 26. 47, 55.

Steadfast, fixed or constant, Job 11. 15; Ps. 78. 8; Da. 6. 26; 1 Co. 15. 58; He. 6. 19; 1 Pe. 5. 9.

Stealing, taking away unjustly what belongs to others, forbidden, Ex. 20. 15; Le. 19. 11; Ps. 50. 18; Zec. 5. 4; Mat. 15. 19; 1 Co. 6. 10; Ep. 4. 28; 1 Pe. 4. 15.

Steel, iron combined with carbon. It is doubtful, however, if the Hebrews were acquainted with the process of making steel. The word so rendered properly means *copper*. The Chalybes, near the Euxine, far north of Palestine, mixed copper with brass, and thus formed a hard metal like our steel; alluded to, Je. 15. 12; —bows made of, 2 Sa. 22. 35; Job 20. 24; Ps. 18. 34.

Stem OF JESSE, the royal family of David his son, Is. 11. 1.

Stephanas, stĕf'a-nas [crowned], one of the first converts at Corinth, who, along with his family, was baptized by Paul, 1 Co. 1. 16;—he and others visited Paul at Ephesus, 16. 17.

Stephen, stēf'en [a crown], one of the first seven *deacons*, Ac. 6. 5;—is accused, 11;—defends himself, 7. 1, &c.;—is stoned, and commits his soul to Christ, 59;—prays for his murderers, 60. Was the 'first martyr.'

Stern, the hindmost part of a ship, Ac. 27. 29.

Steward, one who manages the affairs of a superior's family, particularly with respect to money, Ge. 15. 2; 43. 19; Lu. 8. 3;—ministers of Christ so called, 1 Co. 4. 1, 2; Tit. 1. 7; 1 Pe. 4. 10.

Stiff-necked, obstinate, stubborn, Ex. 32. 9; 33. 3; De. 10. 16; Ac. 7. 51.

Stocks, an instrument of punishment, a bar of wood to which prisoners were chained by the feet, Ac. 16. 24.

Stoics, a sect of heathen philosophers, who received their name from the *Stoa*, or porch at Athens, where they were taught by Zeno (born B.C. 360). They were 'severe and lofty Pantheists, whose principle was that the universe was under the law of an iron necessity, the spirit of which was what is called the deity; and that a passionless conformity of the human will to this law, unmoved by all external circumstances and changes, is the perfection of virtue,' Ac. 17. 18.

Stomacher, a piece of dress, worn either as an upper garment, or a kind of girdle, Is. 3. 24.

Stone, Christ called the *tried*, &c., Is. 28. 16;—cut out without hands, Da. 2. 34;—*a living*, 1 Pe. 2. 4;—*a heart* of, meaning one which is unfeeling and obdurate, Eze. 11. 19; Zec. 7. 12;—*a white one*, given as the symbol of pardon or acquittal, Re. 2. 17.

Stones taken out of the river Jordan, as a memorial of the Israelites having passed through it, Jos. 4. 1, &c.;—the law written on stone, 8. 32;—heaps of, raised as a witness or memorial, Jos. 7. 26; 8. 29; 2 Sa. 18. 17;—used as knives, Ex. 4. 25; Jos. 5. 2.

———, *precious*, in the ephod, Ex. 28. 17, &c.;—in the foundation of the new Jerusalem, Re. 21. 19;—in the possession of the Tyrians, Eze. 28. 13.

Stoning to death, a common punishment among the Jews, Le. 20. 2, 27; 24. 14, 16, 23; Nu. 15. 35; De. 13. 10; 22. 21, 24; 1 Ki. 21. 13; Ac. 7. 58.

Stoop, to bow down, Ge. 49. 9; 1 Sa. 24. 8; 28. 14; Jn. 8. 6.

Store-cities, built by Solomon, in which food, clothing, armour, and other necessary things were laid up, 1 Ki. 9. 19; 2 Ch. 8. 4, 6.

Stork, a bird of passage, Je. 8. 7, about the size of a crane; both white and black are found in Palestine. Its legs raise it to the height of from 3 to 4 feet, Le. 11. 19; De. 14. 18;—builds its nest in trees, Ps. 104. 17.

Storms, tempests of wind or rain, or of both mixed, Ac. 27. 18, 20;—remarkable and judicial ones in the destruction of Sodom, Ge. 19. 24;—in the plagues of Egypt, Ex. 9. 23;—in the battle against the five kings, Jos. 10. 11. *See* WIND.

Story, a history or account of events, 2 Ch. 13. 22; 24. 27;—the floor of a building, where one room is above another, Ge. 6. 16; Eze. 41. 16; 42. 3; Am. 9. 6.

Straight, even, plain, right forward, Jos. 6. 5; 1 Sa. 6. 12; Ps. 5. 8; Is. 40. 3; Mat. 3. 3.

Strait, narrow, difficult, 2 Ki. 6. 1; Is. 49. 20; Mat. 7. 13, 14; Lu. 13. 24.

Strangers, persons in a foreign country, Ge. 23. 4;—foreigners resident among the Jews, Ex. 20. 10; Is. 14. 1;—laws for the protection and comfort of, Ex. 22. 21; 23. 9; Le. 19. 34;—promises to, De. 10. 18; Ps. 146. 9.

Strangled Animals, or those choked or killed without the blood being discharged, not to be eaten, Ac. 15. 20.

Stratagems, or imposing artifices, practised at the taking of Ai, Jos. 8. 3, &c.; — of the Gibeonites, 9.2, &c.;—by Gideon, Ju. 7. 16;—practised against Gibeah, 20. 29; —of Michal to save David, 1 Sa.19.13;—of David among the Philistines, 21.12;—by Jehu to decoy the priests of Baal, 2 Ki. 10.18.

Straw, to scatter or spread abroad, Ex.32. 20; 2 Ch.34.4; Mat.21.8; 25.24;—the stalk on which corn grows, Ge.24.25; Ex.5.7,11; Is.11.7.

Stream, a running water, or brook, Nu.21. 15; Job 6.15; Lu. 6. 48;—of Egypt, Is. 27. 12.

Streets, the broad ways in cities and towns between the rows of houses, Ge.19.2; De. 13.16; 2 Sa.1.20; Mat.6.2,5.

Strength and stature, remarkable instances of: in Samson, Ju. xiv., &c.;—Saul, 1 Sa.9. 2;—Ishbi-benob, 2 Sa.21.16;—a brother of Goliath, 19;—David's mighty men, 1 Ch. 11.10, &c.

——— continued to old age, in Moses, De.34.7;—in Caleb, Jos.14.11.

———, or ability for duty, and support under trials, promised, Job 17.9; Ps.27.14; 29.11; 41.3; Is.40.29,31; 41.10; 2 Co.12.9.

Stretcheth, extendeth, Job 15. 25; Pr. 31. 20; Is.40.22; 44.13.

Strife, contention or quarrelling, Ge. 13. 7; De.1.12; Lu.22.24; 1 Co.3.3; Ga.5.20;—to be avoided, Pr.17.1,14; 20.3; 26.17; Ro.13. 13; Ja.3.16;—whence it proceeds, Pr.10.12; 22.10; 26.20; 23.29,30; 26.21; 28.25; 1 Ti.6. 4; 2 Ti.2.23; Ja.4.1;—what it may lead to, Le.24.10,11; Ex.21.18,22; Hab.1.3,4; Ga. 5.15; Ja. 3.16. Examples mentioned, Ge. 13.7; 26.20; 31.36; Ex.2.13; Ju.12.2; 2 Sa. 19.41-43; Ac.15.2; 1 Co.1.11; 6.6.

Strike, to give a heavy and violent blow, De.21.4; Job 20.24; Mar.14.65;—to touch gently, 2 Ki.5.11.

Striker, or one easily excited to come to blows; a minister of Christ must not be, 1 Ti.3.3; Tit.1.7.

Striking, laws against it, Ex.21.18.

Stripes, inflicted with a scourge, not to exceed forty, De.25.1-3;—the Jews, lest they should transgress this law, inflicted only thirty-nine, 2 Co.11.24.

Stripling, a tall slender youth, a young man, 1 Sa.17.56.

Striving, or exerting with vigorous effort, required in the business of salvation, Lu. 13.24; Ro.15.30; Phi.1.27; Col.1.29; He. 12.4.

Struggling, earnestly exerting, Ge.25.22.

Stubble, the short part of the straw, attached to the root, which is left on the field after the corn is reaped, Ex.5.12;—wicked men compared to, Job 21.18; Ps. 83.13; Is.40.24; Mal.4.1;—false doctrine, 1 Co.3.12.

Stubborn, obstinate and incorrigible, De. 21.18; Ju.2.19; Ps.78.8; Pr.7.11.

Study, diligent application to books and learning, Ec. 12. 12; — earnestly to endeavour, Pr.15.28; 1 Th.4.11; 2 Ti.2.15.

Stuff, household furniture or property, Ge. 31.37; 45.20; Lu.17.31;—material for work, Ex.36.7;—corn or provision, 1 Sa.10.22.

Stumbling-block, anything which may cause another to stumble or fall, Is. 57.14; Eze.7.19; Ro.11.9; 14.13; 1 Co.1.23; 8.9; Re.2.14;—not to be put in the way of the blind, Le.19.14.

Stumbling-stone, Christ was to the Jews, the humbleness of his appearance being so different from their false expectations, Is. 8.14; Ro.9.32,33; 1 Pe.2.8.

Stump, the part of any solid body which remains after the rest is taken away, 1 Sa. 5.4; Da.4.15,23,26.

Subdue, to conquer or bring into subjection, Ge. 1.28; 1 Ch. 17.10; Ps. 47.3; Phi. 3.21.

Subject to, to be under, Lu.2.51; 10.17,20; Ro.8.7; 13.1,5; Ep.5.24; Tit.3.1; 1 Pe.2.18; 3.22; 5.5.

Submission TO THE WILL OF GOD, or the yielding up of ourselves wholly to his disposal; our duty, Ja. 3.18; Job 1.21; 2.10; Ps.39.9; Mat.26.42; Mar.14.36; Lu.22.42; Ac. 21.14;—it includes acquiescence in his sovereign right to give or withhold his favours, Job 1.21;—an acknowledgment of his unerring wisdom, Ro. 11.33;—persuasion of his love and care, Ps.103.13; 1 Jn.4. 10;—diligent endeavour to know his will, Ro.12.2; Ep.5.10;—guarding against impatience and despondency, He. 10. 36;—fully surrendering ourselves to his disposal, 2 Sa.15.26;—for *motives* to this duty, *see* RESIGNATION.

——— to spiritual guides, 1 Co. 16. 16; He.13.7,17;—to rulers, Ro.13.1, &c.; Tit. 3.1; 1 Pe.2.13, &c.

———, in some measure, to all men, Ro.12.10; Ep.5.21; Phi.2.3; 1 Pe.5.5.

Submit, to yield to the will and authority of another, Ge.16.9; 2 Sa.22.45; Ps.66.3; 68.30; Ep.5.22.

Suborning, procuring by secret fraud or hire, Ac.6.11.

Subscribe, to write the name under, for confirmation, Is.44.5; Je.32.10,12,44.

Substance, that of which a person or thing consists, Ps.139.15,16;—a person's wealth, Ge.12.5; 13.6; De.11.6.

Subtilty, craftiness or cunning; of the serpent, Ge.3.1;—of Rebekah, 27.6;—of Laban, 29.23;—of Rachel, 31.34;—of Joseph, 42.7;—of Elymas, Ac.13.10.

Suburbs, among the Jews, included both the buildings without the walls of a city, belonging to it, and the pasture grounds, Le.25.34; Nu.35.3,7; Jos.14.4.

Subvert, to overturn, or to turn away from truth, La.3.36; Ac.15.24; 2 Ti.2.14; Tit.1. 11; 3.11.

Succeed, to come into the place of another after he is dead or removed, De. 2.12,21; 12.29; 25.6.

Success, or worldly prosperity, Jos.1.8.

Succoth, suk'koth [booths], (1) A place in Egypt, where the Hebrews first encamped after their emancipation, Ex. 12. 37.—(2) The name of a city or valley on the east of Jordan, and south of the Sea of Galilee, where Jacob pitched his tents, Ge. 33. 17; Ps. 60.6;—it belonged to the tribe of Gad, Jos.13.27. Opposite the mouth of *Wady Yâbes*, on the west bank of the Jordan, are ruins called *Sakût*, which probably mark the site of Succoth.

Succoth-Benoth, suk'koth-bē'noth [the tabernacles of daughters], an obscene deity which the Babylonians set up in Samaria, 2 Ki.17.30.

Succour, to relieve in distress, 2 Sa.8.5; 18. 3; 21.17; 2 Co.6.2; He.2.18.

Succourer, a helper, Ro.16.2.

Suckling, an infant who sucks his mother's breasts, De.32.25; 1 Sa.15.3; 22.19; Je.44. 7;—praise to be perfected from, Ps.8.2; Mat.21.16.

Sudden, hasty and unexpected; the final ruin of the wicked shall be, 1 Th.5.3.

Sue, to prosecute by law, Mat.5.40.

Sufferings, or afflictions, how to be borne, 2 Co. 1.4; 4.8,16; Ja. 1.12; 1 Pe.2.19; 3.14; 4.12, &c. *See* AFFLICTION.

——— OF CHRIST, for our redemption, included the persecutions of his infancy, Mat.2.13–15;—the poverty of his life, 8.20; —the reproach of his character, 11.19;— the pains of his body, 26.67; 27.27–35;— the desertion of his friends, 26.56;—the assaults of devils, Jn.14.30; Col.2.15;—the weight of his people's sins, Is.53.6; 1 Pe.2. 24;—his agony of soul, and the hidings of his Father's face, Lu.22.44; Mat.27.46. *See* DEATH OF CHRIST.

Suffice, to be enough or sufficient, Nu.11. 22; De. 3.26; 1 Ki.20.10; Ru. 2.14,18; 1 Pe. 4.3.

Sufficiency, or competency, what is deemed such, Ge.28.20; Pr.30.8; 1 Ti.6.8.

Suit, a set of clothes, Ju.17.10; Is.3.22;—a petition, Job 11. 19;—a controversy to be decided, 2 Sa.15.4.

Sukkiims, suk'ki-ims [dwellers in tents], one of the three great nations of which the army of Shishak was composed, 2 Ch. 12.3.

Summer, that season of the year in which the days are longest and warmest; and during which, in Canaan, the days are intensely hot, and even the nights so warm that the inhabitants often slept on the house-tops in the open air, Ge.8.22; Ps.32. 4; 74.17; Pr.6.8; 10.5;— *-fruits*, a prophetical emblem, Am.8.1.

Sumptuously, expensively and with delicacy and splendour, Lu.16.9.

Sun, the great source of light and heat. Its diameter is about 883,000 miles. Its distance from our earth is 92 millions of miles; so that light, which flies at the swiftness of 2000 miles in a second, requires 8 minutes to reach our earth. Spots often appear in the sun, sometimes so large as to be visible to the naked eye; and their motions prove that it revolves on its own axis, in the course of about twenty-five days;—it and the moon created, Ge.1.14;—described, Ps. 19.5;—not to be worshipped, De.4.19; 17.3; Job 31.26; Eze. 8.16,18;—stood still, Jos. 10.12;—went back, 2 Ki. 20.9;—darkened, Lu.23.44;—outshone by a greater brightness, Ac.26.13;—*figuratively*, the civil and ecclesiastical state of the Jews, Joel 2.31. *See* PLANETS and STARS.

Sundry, several, various, He.1.1.

Superfluity of Naughtiness, overflowing of malignant passions, Ja.1.21.

Superfluous, unnecessary, or more than enough, Le.21.18; 22.23; 2 Co.9.1.

Superscription, a writing placed above, or on the outside; as the motto above the head on a coin, Mat.22.20; Mar.12.16; Lu. 20.24;—or the crime for which anyone was crucified, which was written on a label, and placed above his head, on the cross, Mar.15.26; Lu.23.38.

Superstition, usually means the practice of religious rites not required, or abstaining from what is not forbidden; censured, Ec.7.16; 11.4; Je.10.2; Mar.7.3; Ga.4.10;— but in the New Testament it has a milder sense, and denotes simply *religion*, Ac. 25.19;—and *superstitious* means *religious*, 17.22.

Superstitious, or weak-minded and partially informed persons, to be treated gently, Ro.14.1; 15.1; 1 Co.9.20–22.

Supper, the last meal of the day, and commonly the principal one among the Jews as well as the Romans, Mar.6.21; Lu.14.12, 16; Jn.12.2;—the *Lord's Supper*, so called because instituted immediately after Christ and his apostles had eaten the paschal supper, Jn.13.2; 1 Co.11.20;—*of the great God*, the destruction of the enemies of the church, Re.19.17;—*marriage supper of the Lamb*, the happiness of the church during the millennium, 9.

Supplant, to trip up the heels of another, or to get into his place by stratagem, Ge. 27.36; Je.9.4.

Suppliants, humble petitioners, Zep.3.10.

Supplication, a petition or prayer humbly presented, 1 Sa.13.12; 1 Ki.8.28,30,33, &c.; Ac. 1.14; Ep. 6.18; Phi. 4.6; 1 Ti.2.1; 5.5; He.5.7.

Supply, to furnish what is wanting, 1 Co. 16.17; 2 Co.11.9; Phi.2.30; 4.19.

Support, to uphold or assist, Ac. 20. 35; 1 Th.5.14.

Suppose, to imagine or take for granted, without examination or proof, 2 Sa. 13. 32; Lu.12.51; 13.2; Ac.2.15.

Supreme, the chief or highest, 1 Pe.2.13.

Sur [a turning, yielding], the name of one of the gates of Solomon's temple, 2 Ki. 11. 6;—called 'gate of the foundation,' 2 Ch. 23.5.

Surety, one who is bail or security for another, Ge. 43. 9; 44.32; Ps.119.122;—Jesus was, of the new covenant, He.7.22.

Suretyship, the office of a surety; the danger of it, Pr.6.1; 11. 15; 17. 18; 20. 16; 27.13.

Surfeiting, eating to excess, Lu.21.34.

Surmisings, suspicions of something bad, 1 Ti.6.4.

Surname, the after name, or name which a person commonly takes from his family, Mat.10.3; Mar.3.16; Lu.22.3; Ac.1. 23; 12. 12.

Surprise, to take unawares, Is.33.14; Je. 48.41; 51.41.

Susannah, su-săn'nah, a pious woman who ministered to Christ, Lu.8.3.

Susi, sū'si [a horseman], the father of Gaddi, one of the twelve spies, Nu.13.11.

Sustain, to uphold, or to supply with provision, Ge.27.37; 1 Ki.17.9; Ne.9.21; Ps.55. 22; Pr.18.14.

Sustenance, support or provision, Ju.6.4; 2 Sa.19.32; Ac.7.11.

Swaddle, to put on the dress of new-born infants, La.2.22; Eze.16.4; Lu.2.7.

Swallow, a well known bird of passage; knows its time of migration, Je. 8. 7;—its twittering alluded to, Is.38.14.

Swan, a large water-bird, frequents lakes and rivers; was unclean according to the law, Le.11.18; De.14.16.

Swarm, a great number of flies, one of the plagues of Egypt, Ex.8.21;—of bees in the carcass of a lion, Ju.14.8.

Swearing Rashly and Unlawfully, censured and forbidden, Le.19.12; Mat.5.34; Ja. 5. 12;—hateful to God, Zec. 8. 17;—saints abstain from, Jos. 9. 20; Ps. 15. 4;—punishment for, Ps.59.12,13; 109.17,18.

Swearing Lawfully, before a court of justice, ought always to be with solemn awe of the name of God, by which we swear, De.6.13;—in truth, judgment, and righteousness, Je.4.2;—and that some important end may be served, He.6.16. *See* OATHS.

Sweat, man to earn his subsistence by, Ge. 3.9;—Christ's, as of blood, Lu.22.44.

Sweep with the besom of destruction, with hail, &c., completely to ruin, Pr. 28. 3; Is. 14.23; 28.17.

Swerve, to wander, to deviate, 1 Ti.1.6.

Swine, a well known animal, the use of which was forbidden to the Hebrews, Le. 11.7; De.14.8;—devils permitted by Christ to possess a herd of them, and to destroy them, Mat. 8. 30; Mar. 5. 11; Lu.8. 32;—to 'cast pearls before swine,' Mat.7.6.

Swoon, to faint, La.2.11.

Sword, a well known instrument of war, Ge.34.25; Ju.8.10;—the symbol of war and judgment, Le. 26. 25, 33; Je. 42. 16;—the word of God, Ep.6.17; He.4.12.

Sycamine, a tree common in Syria and Egypt, the black mulberry, Lu.17.6.

Sycamore, the *fig mulberry*, Ps.78.47; Is. 9.10. Its fruit resembled the fig, but was woody and indigestible. It is lofty and shady, Lu. 19. 4;—its wood of little value, 1 Ki.10.27; 2 Ch.1.15;—to be distinguished from the English sycamore, which is a species of maple.

Sychar, sī'kar [falsehood], Jn. 4. 5. The Shechem of the O. T.

Syene, sī-ē'ne [opening or key], an ancient city in the southern frontiers of Egypt, on the east of the Nile, and about 500 miles south of Alexandria, Eze.29.10. The modern city of *Aswan* stands near its ruins.

Sympathy, or fellow-feeling and compassion, recommended, Ec.7.2,4; Ro.12.15; 1 Co.12.26; Ga.6.2; He.13.3; 1 Pe.3.8.

Synagogues, places in which the Jews assembled for religious worship; namely, for prayer, reading the Scriptures, and for teaching and exhortation. They were built in every place where a sufficient number of persons could be found to form a congregation; and, to preserve order in them, every one of them had its stated governors and presidents, Ps.74.8; Mat.4. 23; 6.2,5; 10.17; 12.9; 13.54; 23.6, &c.

Syntyche, sin'tī-ke, a woman of note mentioned by Paul, Phi.4.2.

Syracuse, sir'a-kuse, a noted city on the south-east coast of the island of Sicily; here Paul tarried three days, Ac. 28. 12. In the modern town, which is a place of some importance, are to be found some ruins of the ancient city.

Syria, sir'ī-a, an ancient kingdom, situated on the north frontiers of Canaan; and of which Damascus, for a long time, and afterwards Antioch, was the capital. It was known to the Hebrews under the name of *Aram;*—conquered by David, 2 Sa.8.3,6; 10.6,16;—its king distresses Ahaz, 2 Ch.28.5;—Christ's fame spread through, Mat.4.24;—letters sent to the brethren in, Ac.15.23;—Paul went through, 41; 18.18; 21. 3; Ga. 1. 21;—prophecies regarding it which have been fulfilled, Is.7.8–16; 8.4–7; 17.1–3; Je. 49. 23–27; Am.1.3–5; Zec.9.1. The Euphrates, Orontes, Barrady, &c., rendered it a delightful country.

Syro-Phenician, sī-ro-fī-nish'ĭ-an. The Phœnicians of Syria are distinguished from those of Africa, the Carthaginians. The woman commended for her faith is called in Mar.7.26 a Syro-Phenician, and in Mat. 15.22 a Canaanitish woman.

T.

Taanach, tā-a'nak [sandy soil], a royal city of the Canaanites, Jos. 17. 11; 21. 25;—Barak's victory gained near, Ju.5.19;—it was situated on the south-west border of the plain of Jezreel (=Esdraelon), 4 miles south of Megiddo, Ju.1.27; 5.19.

Taanath-Shiloh, tā-a'nath-shī'loh [approach to Shiloh], a place mentioned in Jos.16.6; probably identical with Shiloh.

Tabeal, ta-bē'al [God is good], a person mentioned by Isaiah, Is.7.6.

Taberah, ta-bē'rah [a burning], an encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness, where judgment by 'the fire of the Lord' was inflicted on the Israelites for their murmuring, Nu.11.3; De.9.22.

Tabering, beating the breast, as one does a drum, Na.2.7.

Tabernacle, a movable tent or lodging, formed of poles covered with cloth or skins, Nu.24.5; Job 11.14; 12.6; Mat.17.4;—*figuratively*, the *body* in which the soul lodges, as in a tabernacle, 2 Co.5.1,4; 2 Pe.1.13,14.

———, that beautiful and costly tent erected for the worship of God, while Israel were in the wilderness; ordered to be built, Ex.25.2;—its curtains, 26.1;—its boards, 15; 36.20;—its vail, 26.31; 36.35;—its door, 26.36; 36.37;—its courts, 27.9; 38.9;—free gifts for, 35.5, &c.;—the sum offered by the heads of the tribes for, 38.21;—set up, 40.1;—the ark of the covenant put in it, 3;—anointed, 9;—a cloud covers, 34;—the offerings at its dedication, Nu. 7.1, &c.;—of *testimony*, Ex. 38.21;—of *witness*, Nu. 17.7, 8, *i.e.* the law which was laid up in the tabernacle, and testified to God's holiness, &c. The tabernacle continued at Shiloh all the period of the judges; became again movable after it had lost the ark of God; under Saul was settled at Nob, 1 Sa. 21. 1-6;—found its way to Gibeon, 1 Ch.16.39;—after erection of a new tabernacle at Jerusalem, in which was the ark, 2 Sa.6.17; 1 Ch.21.9, the old tabernacle still remained at Gibeon, where Zadok the high-priest officiated, 1 Ch. 16. 39. The two tabernacles continued all the days of David, and till the temple was built, when they were either taken down, or left to natural decay.

Tabernacles (FEAST OF), Le.23.33; De.16. 13;—lasted for seven days, but was followed by a day of holy convocation; during this feast the Jews dwelt in booths formed of the boughs of trees, &c.—offerings on, Nu. 29.12, &c.;—kept after the captivity, Ne.8.16;—to be observed by all nations in future time, Zec. 14. 16;—called the 'feast of ingathering,' Ex.23.16; 34.22.

Tabitha, tab'ĭ-tha [gazelle], the Aramean name of a female disciple at Joppa;—called Dorcas in Greek, Ac.9.36,42.

Tables, for meals, the posture of the ancients at, was not that of sitting, as with us, but of *reclining*, by resting on the left elbow on a couch, Lu. 7. 36, 38; Jn. 13. 12, 13.

——— **of Show-bread,** a part of the furniture of the tabernacle, on which the show-bread was placed, Ex.25.23. *See* SHOW-BREAD.

——— **of Stone,** containing the ten commandments, Ex. 31. 18; De. 10.1;—broken, Ex.32.19;—renewed, 34.1.

Tablets, valuable ornaments, or boxes for perfume, or tippets, Ex. 35. 22; Nu. 31. 50; Is.3.20.

Tabor, tā'bor [mound, quarry], (1) A celebrated mountain in Palestine, on the confines of Zebulun and Issachar, and 6 miles east of Nazareth. It rises on the northern side of the plain of Esdraelon, and has a graceful rounded summit. Its height above the sea is 1865 feet. Here Barak assembled his army, and defeated Jabin, Ju.4.6,14,15;—supposed, but probably on insufficient grounds, to be that on which Christ was transfigured, and which is called by Peter (2 Pe.1.18) *the holy mount*, Mat. 17.1; Mar. 9.2; Lu.9.28.—(2) A city of the Levites in Zebulun, at the foot of the mountain, 1 Ch. 6. 77;—probably identical with Chisloth-Tabor.—(3) An oak or grove of oaks in Benjamin, 1 Sa.10.3.

Tabret, a kind of small drum usually beat on as an accompaniment to the pipe, &c., Ge.31.27; 1 Sa.10.5; 18.6; Job 17.6; Is.5.12; 24.8; 30.32.

Tabrimon, tab'rĭ-mon [pleasing to Rimmon], the father of Benhadad, king of Syria, 1 Ki.15.18.

Taches, hooks, clasps, or loops and buttons, Ex.26.6,11,33; 36.13; 39.33.

Tachmonite, tach'mo-nite, chief among the captains, 2 Sa. 23. 8;—called 'Jashobeam the Hachmonite,' 1 Ch.11.11.

Tackling, the ropes of a ship, Is.33.23; Ac. 27.19.

Tadmor, tăd'mor [palm-tree], a city once in great renown, built by Solomon, in the midst of a desert, about half-way between Damascus and the Euphrates, at the foot of a range of chalky hills, 1 Ki.9.18; 2 Ch. 8.4. It retained this name till the con-

quest of Alexander the Great, when it was changed to *Palmyra*. Its ruins, which have been visited by several travellers, exhibit innumerable and most magnificent specimens of architecture, covering several miles. The natives give to the place the name of *Tadmor*.

Tahapanes, ta-hăp'a-nēs, an ancient city of Lower Egypt, to which the rebellious Jews under Johanan, retired; and which Nebuchadnezzar soon after took, Je.2.16;—called Tehaphnehes, Eze.30.18;—Tahpanhes, Je.43.7; 44.1; 46.14;—and Hanes, Is.30.4.

Tale-bearing, or officious or malignant carrying of stories from house to house, censured, Le.19.16; Pr.11.13; 17.9; 18.8; 20.19; 26.20,22; 1 Ti.5.13; 1 Pe.4.15.

Talent, a weight among the Jews equal to 3000 shekels, 93 lbs. 12 oz. avoirdupois; and consequently the value of a talent of silver, at 2*s*. 1*d*. a shekel, will be £312, 10*s*. sterling; and one of gold twelve times as much, or £3750, Ex.25.39; 38.24,27; 2 Sa.12.30; 1 Ki.16.24; 20.39; Mat.18.24; 25.15.

Talitha Cumi, tal'i-thah kū'mi, two words in the Syriac or Aramaic language then spoken in Palestine, meaning 'Damsel, arise,' Mar.5.4.

Talkers, praters, Eze.36.3; Tit.1.10.

Talmai, tăl'mī [full of furrows], (1) Son of Anak, of the race of giants, destroyed by the Israelites, Nu.13.22; Jos.15.14.—(2) King of Geshur, was the father of Maacah, whom David married, and by whom he had Absalom and Tamar, 2 Sa.3.3.

Tamar, tā'mar [a palm-tree], (1) The daughter-in-law of Judah, by whom she had Pharez and Zarah, Ge.38.6–30.—(2) *The daughter of David*, ravished by Amnon, 2 Sa.13.1, &c.—(3) *The daughter of Absalom*, of great beauty, 2 Sa.14.27.—(4) A city of Judea, about the southern point of the Dead Sea, Eze.47.19; 48.28;—thought to be the same with *Engedi*.

Tammuz, tam'muz, (1) A Syrian idol, the same with the Phœnician Adonis;—mourning for him, Eze.8.14.—(2) The fourth month of the Jewish sacred year, and the tenth of their civil, beginning with the new moon in July.

Tanhumeth, tăn-hū'meth [comfort], father of Seraiah, 2 Ki.25.23.

Tanner, one who prepares hides for use, Ac.9.43; 10.6,32.

Tapestry, cloth beautifully figured in the loom, or with the needle, used to cover beds, to hang rooms, &c., Pr.7.16; 31.22.

Taphath, ta'fath [ornament], the daughter of Solomon, 1 Ki.4.11.

Tappuah, tap'pu-ah [an apple], (1) A city on the frontiers of the tribe of Manasseh, though it belonged to that of Ephraim, Jos.17.8.—(2) A town in the tribe of Judah, not far from Hebron, now called *Teffûh*, Jos.15.34.

Taralah, tăr'a-lah [reeling], a city of Benjamin, Jos.18.27.

Tares, a kind of pulse or darnel, hurtful to corn;—the parable of, Mat,13.24–30.

Target, a kind of buckler, less than a shield, worn in war for defence on the left arm, 1 Sa.17.6; 1 Ki.10.16; 2 Ch.14.8.

Tarpelites, tăr'pel-ites, a people of Assyria sent to colonize Samaria, Ezr.4.9.

Tarry, to abide, or stay behind, Ge.19.2; 45.9;—God and his salvation do not, Ps.40.17; 70.5; Is.46.13; He.10.37.

Tarshish, tăr'shish [hard], (1) The second son of Javan, and supposed to have founded Tarshish, or Tarsus, Ge.10.4; 1 Ch.1.7.—(2) 'An old celebrated, opulent, cultivated, commercial city, which carried on trade in the Mediterranean, and with the seaports of Syria.' This was probably the city of Tartessus in Spain, a Phœnician colony, Ps.72.10; Jonah 1.3; 4.2;—Solomon sent fleets to, 1 Ki.10.22; 2 Ch.9.21; 20.36,37.

Tarsus, tăr'sus, the capital of Cilicia in Asia Minor, on the banks of the river Cydnus, the native place of Paul, Ac.21.39. As a seat of Greek philosophy and literature it ranked with Athens and Alexandria.

Tartak, tăr'tak [hero of darkness], an idol of the Avites, introduced by them into Samaria, 2 Ki.17.31.

Tartan, tăr'tan [commander-in-chief], an Assyrian general who stood in rank next to the king, and commanded the army in his absence, comp. Is.20.1; 2 Ki.18.17.

Task-masters, overseers who appoint to others their *task*, or the work required of them, Ex.1.11; 3.7; 5.6–14.

Tatlers, idle and foolish talkers, reproved, 1 Ti.5.15.

Tatnai, tat'nī [gift], a governor of Samaria; obstructs the rebuilding of the temple, Ezr.5.3;—writes to Darius against the Jews, 6.

Taunt, a common byword, scoff, or reproach, Je.24.9; Eze.5.15; Hab.2.6.

Taverns (THE THREE), a place on the Appian Way about 33 Roman miles south of Rome;—some of the 'brethren' came thither from Rome to meet Paul, Ac.28.13–15.

Tax, money or goods exacted from subjects by their governors, 2 Ki.23.35; Da.11.20;—the *telos*, a tax on merchandise and travellers, Mat.17.25;—*phoros*, the annual tax on property, Lu.20.22; 23.2;—*kēnson*, the poll-tax, Mat.17.25; 22.17; Mar.12.14;—and the temple-tax, the *didrachma*=½ shekel paid by every male of twenty years old and upward, Mat.17.24–27, comp. Ex.30.13,14.

Teach, how God does his people. *See* INSTRUCT.

Teacher, a tutor, master, or instructor, 1

Ch.25.8;—a minister of the gospel, Ep.4. 11; 1 Ti.2.7; 2 Ti.1.11.

Teachers, *false,* foretold, Mat. 24. 11, 24; Ac. 20. 29; 1 Ti. 4. 1; 2 Pe. 2. 1; 1 Jn. 2. 18; Jude 17;—their character described, and Christians warned against them, Mat.7.15; 24.4; Ro.16.17; 2 Co.11.13; Ga.1.7; Col.2.8, 18; 1 Ti.1.7; 4.2; 6.3; 2 Ti.3.2-5,13; Phi.3. 2; He.13.9; 2 Pe.2.1, &c.

Teaching OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, may be distinguished from all merely human instruction;—it humbles the heart, 2 Sa. 7. 18-21; Job 40.4,5; Is.6.5;—transforms the soul into the divine image, 2 Co. 3. 18;—powerfully and abidingly influences the practice, Ja. 1. 22-25;—produces a desire after a greater acquaintance with divine things, Ps. 119. 18-20;—awakens concern for the spiritual instruction of others, 34.8; Jn.4.29.

Tear in pieces, or utterly destroy, Ps.7.2; 50.22; Ho.5.14.

Tears, the couch watered with, Ps. 6. 6;—put into God's bottle, 56.8;—they who sow in, shall reap in joy, 126.5;—none in heaven, Re.7.17; 21.4.

Teats, breasts or paps, Eze.23.3,21;—*figuratively,* prosperity, Is.32.12.

Tebaliah, tĕb-a-lī'ah [Jehovah is protector], one of the porters of the temple, 1 Ch.26.11.

Tebeth, tē'beth [winter, the cold month], the tenth month of the Jewish sacred year, and the fourth of their civil, commencing with the full moon in December, Es.2.16.

Tedious, wearisome, Ac.24.4.

Teil-tree, the same as the lime or *linden.* Its leaves resemble the laurel, and it has flowers like the olive, Is. 6. 13;—rendered 'elm,' Ho.4.13; 'oak,' Ge.35.21.

Tekoa, or TEKOAH, te-kō'ah [a pitching of tents], a city of the tribe of Judah about 6 miles south of Bethlehem;—a widow from, persuaded David to recall Absalom, 2 Sa. 14.2;—repaired and fortified by Rehoboam, 2 Ch.11.6;—near it Jehoshaphat's enemies massacred one another, 20.20;—Amos the prophet was a herdsman of, Am. 1. 1;—its ruins bear the name of *Teku'a.*

Tel-abib, tel-a'bib [a heap of grain], a city of Chaldea on the river Chebar, where the Jews were kept prisoners, Eze.3.15.

Telassar, te-lăs'sar [the hill of Asshur], a city of Asia, conquered by the Assyrians, 2 Ki.19.12; Is.37.12.

Tel-harsa, tel-hăr'sah [forest-hill], a city of Chaldea, Ezr.2.59; Ne.7.61.

Tema, tē'mah [south], (1) A son of Ishmael, Ge.25.15; 1 Ch.1.30.—(2) The place where his descendants lived, called after his name, Job 6.19; Is.21.14; Je.25.23.

Teman, tē'man [on the right, the south], (1) The grandson of Esau, by his son Eliphaz, and parent of the Temanites, Ge.36. 11,15; 1 Ch.1.53.—(2) The land of Edom thus called, Je. 49. 20; Eze. 25. 13; Am. 1. 12.

Temanite, an inhabitant of Teman, as was Eliphaz, Job's friend, Job 4.1; 15.1; 42.9.

Temper, to mix properly, Ex. 29. 2; 30. 35; 1 Co.12.24; Eze.46.14.

Temperance, moderation in eating and drinking, and the restraint of our affections and passions, recommended, Pr.23.1; 1 Co.9.25; Ga.5.23; Ep. 5.18; Tit.1.8; 2.2; 2 Pe.1.6;—it is conducive to health of body, Pr.3.2,8;—advantageous to the powers of the mind, 1 Pe. 2. 11;—profitable to the worldly estate, Ps. 112. 3; Pr. 3.16;—a defence against many temptations and evils, Pr.23.29-35.

Tempest, violent wind, either with or without rain, hail, or snow, Jonah 1.4; Mat.8.24; Ac. 27. 18, 20;—*figuratively,* heavy affliction, Job 9. 17; Is. 54. 11;—terrible judgments on the wicked, Ps. 11.6; 83.15; Is. 30.30.

Tempestuous, boisterous, Ps. 50. 3; Jonah 1.11; Ac.27.14.

Temple, that magnificent house for the worship of God, built in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah, 2 Ch. 3. 1; Ps. 132. 13, 14. The preparations for it were immense. David and his princes contributed 108,000 talents of gold and 1,017,000 talents of silver. About 184,600 men were employed seven years in building it. Proposed to be built by David, 1 Ch.17.1;—his preparations for it, 22.3;—built by Solomon, 1 Ki.6.1, &c.;—the dedication of it, 8.1;—at what time from leaving Egypt, 6.1;—repaired by Joash, 2 Ki. 12. 4;—burned by the Chaldeans B.C. 588, after it had stood for 424 years, 25.9; 2 Ch.36.19;—the foundation of a new, laid after the captivity, Ezr.3.8;—finished B.C. 515, Ezr.6.15;—the dedication and feast on the occasion, 16;—the treasure in it weighed, 8. 33;—the chambers in it cleansed, Ne. 13. 9;—the people reproved for neglecting to build it, Hag.1.2, &c.;—encouraged in building it by Zechariah, Zec. 8. 9;—its glory to exceed that of the former, Hag.2.9;—a future one described in vision to Ezekiel, Eze.xl.;—in the vision of John, Re.11.1;—the tabernacle so called, 1 Sa.1.9; Ps.27.4; 29.9. The second temple, after it had stood for about 500 years, was repaired by Herod the Great. The whole work of the repair occupied forty-six years, Jn. 2. 20. Was destroyed by the Romans A.D. 70-71, Je.26.18; Mat.24.2. Its site is occupied by a Turkish mosque.

———, *figuratively,* Christ's body, Jn.2. 19,21;—the church, Ep.2.21;—heaven, Ps. 11.4; Re.7.15.

Temporal, not eternal, 2 Co.4.18.

Tempt, to try for their *improvement,* as God does his people, Ge.22.1;—to try for their *hurt,* as Satan does mankind, 1 Ch.

21.1; 1 Th.3.5;—to try the patience of God, as men do by sinning boldly, Ex.17.2; Nu. 14.22; De.6.16; Ps.78.18; 95.9; 106.14; Is. 7.12; Mat.4.7; 1 Co.10.9.

Temptation, or TRIAL, the remarkable one of Jesus, Mat.4.1; Mar.1.13; Lu.4.1.

Temptations, whence they arise, Ja.1.13, 14; Pr.28.20; 1 Ti.6.9;—Satan the author of, 1 Ch.21.1; Mat.4.1; 1 Th.3.5;—presented by poverty or prosperity, Pr. 30. 9;—saints enabled to bear, 1 Co.10.13;—to be guarded against, Mat.6.13; 26.41; Ep.6.10, &c.; 1 Pe.5.9.

Tempter, one of the names of Satan, Mat. 4.3; 1 Th.3.5.

Tender-hearted, easily affected, 2 Ch.13.7; Ep.4.32.

Tenons, the ends of pieces of timber cut to be fitted into others, Ex.26.17,19; 36.22,24.

Tenor, or TENOUR, sense or purport of a speech, Ge.43.7; Ex.34.27.

Tent. *See* TABERNACLE.

Tenth-deal, a tenth part of an ephah, the same as an omer, Le.23.17.

Terah, tē'rah [turning or wandering], the father of Haran, Nahor, and Abraham, Ge. 11. 24, 26, 27;—though originally an idolater, yet, when God called his son Abraham, he accompanied him to Haran in Mesopotamia, where he died (B.C. 1921), aged 205 years, Ge.11.31,32.

Teraphim, tĕr'a-fim [maintainers, nourishers], a kind of tutelary deities, *penates*, or household gods, objects of idolatrous worship: of Laban, Ge.31.34;—of Micah, Ju. 17.5; 18.14;—used to favour the escape of David, 1 Sa.19.13.

Terraces, flat roofs, or raised ascents, balustrades, 2 Ch.9.11. *See* HOUSES.

Terrestrial, belonging to the earth, 1 Co. 15.40.

Terrible, dreadful, frightful, Ex.34.10; De. 1.19; 7.21; Job 37.22; Hab.1.7; He.12.21.

Terrify, to make afraid, Job 3. 5; 9.34; 31. 34; Lu.24.37; 2 Co.10.9.

Terror, great fear, or dread, Ge. 35. 5; Ps. 91.5; Ro.13.3; 2 Co.5.11.

Tertius, ter'shĭ-us [the third], the name of the person who wrote, from Paul's dictation, the epistle to the Romans, thought to be the same as Silas, Ro.16.22.

Tertullus, ter-tul'lus, a Roman lawyer or 'orator,' employed by the Jews to conduct the prosecution of Paul before Felix, Ac. 24.1,2.

Testament, the deed or *will* of a person, by which he determines how his property shall be disposed after his death. The original word, thus rendered several times in the New Testament, occurs very frequently, and is commonly translated *covenant*, Mat. 26. 28; Mar. 14. 24; Lu.22.20; 1 Co. 11. 25; 2 Co. 3. 6–14; He. 7. 22; 9.15–20; Re.11.19. It ought to have been always thus translated (understanding by the word arrangement, economy, or order of things). Thus translated the appropriate name of the Bible is, the *Old and the New Covenants;* namely, the Mosaic and the Christian, Mat. 26. 28; Mar. 14. 24; Lu. 22. 20; 1 Co.11.25; He.7.22; 9.15–20; Re.11.19.

Testator, one who leaves a *will;* but the original term, thus rendered, ought to have been translated *victim*, or *appointed sacrifice*, He.9.16,17. *See* TESTAMENT.

Testify, to witness or certify, Nu. 35. 50; Lu.16.28; Ep.4.17; Re.22.16.

Testimony, evidence or proof, Ac. 14. 3;—the ten commandments, and the book of the law, which testify of God's will and man's duty, Ex.25.16,21; 2 Ki.11.12;—the ark in which the law was deposited, Ex. 16.34; 30.6;—the whole Scriptures, Ps. 19. 7; 119.2,14,22,24,36,46,59,78,88;—the gospel of Christ, 1 Co.1.6; 2.1; 2 Ti.1.8; Re.1. 2,9.

Tetrarch, a person who has the fourth part of a province or state committed to his government, without wearing the diadem or assuming the title of king. There are three to whom this title is applied in the N. T., Herod Antipas, Mat. 14. 1; Lu. 3.1,19;4.7; Ac.13.1;—Philip and Lysanias, Lu.3.1.

Thaddeus, thad'eus, a surname of the apostle Jude, also called Lebbeus, Mat. 10.3; Mar. 3.18; Lu.6.16.

Thankfulness, a state of being thankful, Ac.24.3.

Thank-offerings. *See* OFFERINGS.

Thanksgiving to God for his mercies to us and others, a duty, De. 8. 10; Ps. 51. 14; 69. 30; 92.1; 139.14; 147.1; Is.25.1, &c.; Col.3. 17; 1 Th.5.18; 1 Ti.4.4; He.13.15; 1 Pe.2.9, &c.

Theatre, the only mention of, is in connection with the popular outbreak at Ephesus, Ac.19.29,31;—a place of amusement where public assemblies were held.

Thebez, the'bez [brightness], or THEBES, a city of the tribe of Ephraim, situated near to Shechem and 13 miles south-west of Bethshan;—at the siege of which Abimelech was killed by a woman, Ju. 9. 50–54. It is represented by the modern village of *Tubâs*.

Theft, or the act of stealing, forbidden, Ex. 20.15; De.5.19; Ep.4.28;—laws relating to, Ex.22.1; Nu.5.5.

Theophilus, the-off'ĭ-lus [lover of God], an eminent Christian to whom Luke addresses his Gospel history and the Acts of the Apostles, Lu. 1. 3; Ac. 1. 1;—styled 'most excellent,' probably as denoting official dignity, Ac.23.26; 24.3.

Thessalonica, thes-a-lo-nī'ka, the capital city of Macedonia, situated on the Thermaic Gulf (Gulf of Saloniki). It was an-

ciently called *Therma*. Here Paul, Silas, and Timothy planted a church, Ac.17.1–5; —to the Christians here Paul sent two epistles, 1 Th. 1.1; 2 Th. 1.1. Its modern name is *Saloniki*, with a population of about 70,000.

Theudas, theu'das, an impostor, who, along with 400 followers, were put to death, Ac. 5.36.

Thimnathah, thim'na-tha [a thing allotted, a possession], a city in the tribe of Dan, Jos.19.43.

Thirst, to feel want of drink, Jn.4.13;—ardently to desire, Ps. 42. 2; 63.1; Is. 55. 1; Mat.5.6; Jn.7.37.

Thistles, well-known weeds, a part of the curse, Ge.3.18;—parable of one, 2 Ki.14.9; 2 Ch. 25. 18;—an emblem of wicked men, Mat.7.16; Lu.6.43.

Thomas, tom'as [a twin], called *Didymus*, one of the twelve, Mat.10.3;—his observation on the sickness of Lazarus, Jn. 11. 16; —asks the way to the Father, 14. 5;—his disbelief of the resurrection of Jesus, 20. 24,25;—his subsequent confession and adoration, 28;—sees Jesus at the Sea of Galilee, 21.2.

Thorns, a general name for many kinds of prickly shrubs, Ge.3.18;—in Ps.58.9 it denotes the *Rhamnus* or buckthorn;—used to inflict punishment, Ju. 8. 7, 16;—*figuratively*, great difficulties and impediments, Ho.2.6;—the 'thorn in the flesh,' 2 Co. 12. 7–9, was some corporeal infliction sent to keep the apostle from spiritual pride.

Thoughts, of men, known to Christ, Mat. 9. 4; 12. 25; Lu. 5. 22; 6. 8; 9. 47; 11. 17;—govern the actions, and therefore to be attended to, Pr.4.23; 23.7; Mat.5.28, &c.; 15.18; Ac. 26. 9; Ro.2.15; 2 Co.10.5; 1 Ti.1. 13.

Thousands, TEN THOUSANDS, &c., are sometimes put for great numbers in general, Le.26.8; De.32.30; Ps.68.17; Is. 30. 17; 60.22; 2 Pe.3.8.

Threatenings OF MEN, or denouncements of evil against persons, Ac. 4. 17,29; 9.1;—to be forborne, Ep.6.9; 1 Pe.2.23.

———— OF GOD, though averted when men turn from sin, yet certainly executed against the impenitent, Is.46.11; Je. 1. 12; 39. 16; 51. 29; La. 2. 17; Eze. 12.25; 2 Pe.3.4–10.

Three-Taverns, a place on the Appian Way, about 33 miles south of Rome, where some brethren from the city met Paul, Ac. 28.15.

Thresh, to beat out corn from the ear or pod, Is.41.15;—to punish, Je.51.33.

Threshold, an entrance or gate, Ju.19.27; 1 Sa.5.4; Eze.9.3; Zep.1.9.

Throne, that chair of state, richly adorned, and covered with a canopy, on which sovereign princes usually sit to receive the homage of their subjects, to give audience to ambassadors, and to dispense justice, 1 Ki.2.19; 10.18,20;—heaven is God's, Ps. 11.4; Is.66.1; Ac.7.49;—Christ is set down in, Re.3.21.

Throng, a crowd, Mar.3.9; Lu.8.45.

Throughly, exactly, fully, Ex. 21. 19; Job 6.2; Mat.3.12; 2 Co.11.6.

Thrust, to push, drive, Ex. 11. 1; Ju. 3. 21; Is.13.15; He.12.20.

Thummim. *See* URIM.

Thunder, the noise occasioned by the discharge of electricity from a cloud *positively* charged, or which has more than its natural share of it, into one which is *negatively* charged, or has less than its natural share; the flash is called *lightning*, and the report *thunder*. Remarkable, in the plagues of Egypt, Ex. 9. 23; Ps. 78.48;—at Mount Sinai, Ex.19.16; 20.18;—at the defeat of the Philistines, 1 Sa. 7. 10;—*seven*, in the vision of John, Re.10.3;—called the voice of the Lord, 2 Sa.22.14; Job 37.5; Ps. 18.13; 104.7;—its awful majesty, and powerful effects, Ps.29.3–9.

Thyatira, thi-a-tī'rah, a city of Lydia, in Asia Minor, about 27 miles north of Sardis, and 56 north-east of Smyrna;—Lydia was from, Ac.16.14;—Christ's message to the church there, Re. 2. 18. Its modern name is *Ak-Hissar* [white castle], with a population about 15,000, between 300 and 400 of whom are nominal Christians.

Thyine-wood, the wood of an evergreen resembling the cypress, the *citrus* or citron-wood of the Romans; is aromatic, and very hard, Re.18.12.

Tiberias, tī-bē'rï-as, (1) A city on the western shore of the Lake of Gennesareth. It was built by Herod Antipas, the murderer of John the Baptist, in honour of the emperor Tiberius, and during the Roman supremacy was the metropolis of Galilee. It was noted for several centuries after the destruction of Jerusalem for its rabbinical academy. Here the Jewish Mishna was completed. The modern city is called *Tubarieh*. In 1837 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 600 of the inhabitants perishing in the ruins. It contains about 2000 inhabitants, of whom a few are Christians, 800 Jews, and the rest Mahommedans. It is one of the four *holy cities* of the Jews (the others being Jerusalem, Hebron, and Safed), in which prayers are offered for the world twice every day.—(2) The lake, called the 'Sea of Tiberias,' Jn. 6.1,23.

Tiberius, tī-bē'rï-us, CÆSAR, the third Roman emperor, stepson and successor of Augustus, Lu. 2. 1;—John the Baptist preaches in his reign, 3.1.

Tibhath, tib'hath [extension, level], a city of Syria, 1 Ch.18.8. *See* BETAH.

Tibni, tib'ni [an intelligent one], son of Ginath, proposed for king in a time of civil war, 1 Ki.16.21,22.

Tidal, tī'dal [splendour, renown], one of the allied kings whom Abraham conquered, Ge.14.1.

Tidings, news or reports, Ex. 33. 4; 1 Sa. 4. 19; 11.4;—*glad*, the gospel, Lu.1.19; 2. 10; 8.1; Ro.10.15.

Tiglath-Pileser, tig'lath-pi-lē'zer [mighty prince of the Tigris], king of Assyria, invades Israel, 2 Ki. 15. 29;—called Tilgath-Pilneser, 2 Ch.28.20.

Tiles, used to cover houses, were broad stones or bricks, Eze.4.1; Lu.5.19.

Till, to turn over or plough the ground, Ge.2.5; 3.23; 2 Sa.9.10.

Tillage, the act of ploughing and manuring land, 1 Ch.27.26; Ne.10.37; Pr.13.33.

Timbrel, a musical instrument resembling the modern tambourine, Ex.15.20.

Time, to us is short, Job 14.1; Ps.89.47; 102. 3, 11;—uncertain, Pr. 27.1; Ja. 4.14;—to be improved, Ec. 12. 1; Mat. 5. 25; Lu. 19. 42; Jn.9.4; 12.35; Ro.13.11; 2 Co. 6. 2; Ga. 6. 9; Ep. 5. 16; Col. 4. 5;—for several purposes, Ec.3.1.

Times, *and seasons*, respecting the Messiah's kingdom, not to be curiously inquired into, Ac. 1. 7;—*of the restitution* (regulation or consummation) *of all things*, at the end of the world, 3.21.

Timnath, tim'nath [portion assigned], a city of the tribe of Judah, called also Timnah, Jos. 15. 10, 57. In the time of King Ahaz it was occupied by the Philistines, 2 Ch.28.18. It is represented by the modern village of *Tibneh*, about 2 miles west of Bethshemesh.—The residence of Samson's wife, Jos.14.1.

Timnath-Serah, tim'nath-sē'rah [a portion of abundance]; called also Timnath-Heres [portion of the sun], a city of the Ephraimites, where Joshua was buried, Jos.19.50; 24.30; Ju.2.9.

Timon, tī'mon [honourable], one of the first seven deacons of the church, Ac.6.5.

Timothy, tim'oth-y [honoured of God], a noted evangelist, whose father was a Greek and his mother (Eunice) a Jewess, born at Derbe or Lystra, Ac. 16. 1;—circumcised, 3;—sent by Paul to Philippi, Phi.2.19;—exhorted to diligence, 1 Ti.4.13; 6.11; 2 Ti. 1.6;—advised to drink wine for his health, 1 Ti. 5. 23;—his mother and grandmother (Lois) commended, 2 Ti.1.5;—two epistles addressed to him by Paul, 1 Ti.1.2; 2 Ti. 1.2.

Tin, a white metal, harder than lead, lighter than almost any other metal;—an article of Tyrian commerce, Eze.27.12;—first mentioned, Nu.31.22. In Zec.4.10 the same Heb. word denotes an instrument for measuring, a *plummet*.

Tingling, feeling in the ear, a sharp pain, 1 Sa.3.11; 2 Ki.21.12; Is.3.16; 1 Co.13.1.

Tiphsah, tif'sah [a passing over], (1) A city of the tribe of Ephraim, which shut its gates against Menahem; but was taken and put to the sword, 2 Ki.15.16.—(2) A large and opulent city on the west bank of the river Euphrates. It is identical with the Thapsacus of the Greeks and Romans, which is probably marked by the modern *Suriyeh*, 165 miles above *Deïr*. It was the frontier of Solomon's kingdom, 1 Ki. 4.24.

Tire, a dress for the head, 2 Ki.9.30; Is.3. 18; Eze.24.17,23.

Tirhakah, tir-ha'kah, a king of Cush or Ethiopia, came to assist Hezekiah, but was defeated by Sennacherib, 2 Ki.19.9.

Tirshatha, tir'sha-tha [august], an officer of state, a Persian title borne by Nehemiah and Zerubbabel, Ezr.2.63; Ne.7.65,70; 8.9. In Ne.5.14,18; 12.26 the title 'governor' is a translation of the Heb. *pecha*, a word also of Persian origin represented by the modern *pasha*.

Tirzah, tir'zah [delight], (1) An ancient royal city of the Canaanites, Jos.12.24;—the principal residence of Jeroboam, 1 Ki. 14.17;—its site was noted for its beauty, Ca.6.4. Has been identified with *Tell-uzah*, a town 6 miles north-east of *Nablûs*. —(2) A daughter of Zelophehad, Nu.27.1.

Tishbite, tish'bite, an inhabitant of Tishbe, a city of Naphtali, which is supposed to have been the birth-place of Elijah, 1 Ki.17.1.

Tisri, or Tizri, the first month of the Jewish civil year, and the seventh of their sacred, answering to our September-October. In 1 Ki.8.2 it is called Ethanim, *i.e.* the month of streaming rivers.

Tithes, or *tenth parts* from the produce of their fields, gardens, vineyards, and herds, to be given to religious purposes;—given by Abraham to Melchizedec, Ge.14.20;—vowed to God by Jacob, 28. 22;—the Mosaic laws concerning them, Le. 27. 32; Nu.18.26; De.12.6.

——— *of the third year*, De.14.28;—to be eaten at the place of public concourse, 22; —dedication to be made at the presentation of it, 26.12.

———, were to be conscientiously paid when due, De.14.22; Ne.10.37; 13.10; Mal. 3.8; Mat.23.23; Lu.11.42;—no law respecting them in the Christian church, 1 Co. 9.14.

Title, a name, character, or inscription, 2 Ki.23.17; Job 32.21,22; Jn.19.19,20.

Tittle, the least part or point, Mat. 5. 18; Lu.16.17.

Titus, tī'tus, an eminent evangelist, a Gentile by birth, and Paul's assistant, 2 Co.8. 23;—left in Crete, Tit. 1. 5;—not circum-

cised, Ga. 2. 3;—exhorted to be diligent, Tit. 2. 1;—his affection for the Corinthian Christians, 2 Co. 7. 13; 8. 16;—equally disinterested with Paul, 12. 18;—Paul sent an epistle to him, Tit. 1. 4.

Tob [good], a small district in the south-east of Syria, to which Jephthah withdrew when expelled from Gilead, Ju. 11. 3, 5;—called Ish-Tob, 2 Sa. 10. 6, 8.

Tobiah, to-bī'ah [the Lord is good], a Samaritan, strenuously opposed the Jews in their attempts to rebuild the temple, Ne. 2. 10; 4. 7; 6. 1, 12, 19.

Tochen, tō'ken [a measure], a place in the tribe of Simeon, 1 Ch. 4. 32.

Togarmah, to-gär'mah, the third son of Gomer, and grandson of Japheth, Ge. 10. 3; 1 Ch. 1. 6;—his descendants traded with Tyre, Eze. 27. 14.

Tohu, tō'hū [humility, modesty], an ancestor of the prophet Samuel, 1 Sa. 1. 1.

Toi, tō'ī [error, erroneous way], the king of Hamath in Syria, sent his son with presents to David, 2 Sa. 8. 9–11.

Toil, labour or fatigue, Ge. 5. 29; 41. 41.

Token, a sign or mark, or memorial, Ge. 9. 12; 17. 11; Ex. 3. 12; 12. 13; Ps. 86. 17; Mar. 14. 44; 2 Th. 3. 17.

Tola, tō'lah [worm], (1) The eldest son of Issachar, Ge. 46. 13; 1 Ch. 7. 1.—(2) The tenth judge of Israel, Ju. 10. 1.

Tolerable, what may be borne or endured, Mat. 10. 15; 11. 22; Mar. 6. 11; Lu. 10. 12, 14.

Toll, a tax paid for passage, or liberty to sell goods in a market or fair, Ezr. 4. 13, 20; 7. 24.

Tomb, a grave, or place for depositing the dead, Job 21. 32; Mat. 8. 28; 23. 29; 27. 60; Mar. 5. 2, 3; 6. 29.

Tongue, the importance of governing it, Ps. 39. 1; Ja. 3. 2, &c.;—*double*, censured, 1 Ti. 3. 8.

Tongues, confusion of, at Babel, Ge. 11. 1, &c.;—gift of, foretold, Ps. 28. 11; Mar. 16. 17;—conferred, Ac. 2. 4; 10. 46; 19. 6;—not to be exercised in public worship, 1 Co. 14. 2.

Tooth *for tooth*, the law of retaliation, Ex. 21. 24;—'cleanness of teeth,' famine, Am. 4. 6;—children's 'teeth set on edge,' children suffering for the sins of their father, Eze. 18. 2.

Topaz, a precious and transparent jewel, third in value to the diamond, Ex. 28. 17; 39. 10; Job 28. 19; Eze. 28. 13; Re. 21. 20;—the cairngorm is a species of.

Tophel, tō'fel [plaster, mortar], a place supposed to be in the country of Moab, De. 1. 1.

Tophet, tō'fet, or more correctly TOPHETH, 2 Ki. 23. 10;—a place on the south-east of Jerusalem, in the 'valley of the son of Hinnom' by 'the entry of the east gate,' Je. 7. 31, 32; 19. 2. It became in later times the scene of sacrifices to Baal. It received its name from *toph*, a *drum*, which was beaten to drown the cries of the victims.

Torch, a kind of flambeau, Zec. 12. 6; Na. 2. 3, 4; Jn. 18. 3.

Torment, lasting pain or anguish, Mat. 4. 24; Lu. 16. 23, 28; 1 Jn. 4. 18; Re. 9. 5; 14. 11; 18. 7, 10.

Tormentors, agents of the Jewish court of justice, whose duty it was to administer sentences, Mat. 18. 34.

Tortoise, the sea one is not mentioned in Scripture, but that which lives on land, and which is called by some the *land crocodile*, and by others the *green frog*, a species of lizard, Le. 11. 29.

Toss, to agitate violently, Is. 22. 18; Je. 5. 22.

Tossed, deeply afflicted, Ps. 109. 23; Is. 54. 11;—unsettled, Ep. 4. 14; Ja. 1. 6.

Tottering, shaking, feeble, Ps. 62. 3.

Tow, more correctly WICK, Is. 43. 17.

Towel, a cloth to wipe hands, &c., Jn. 13. 4, 5.

Tower, a high and strong building, or a fortress, Ge. 11. 4, 5; 2 Sa. 22. 51; Ps. 61. 3; Pr. 18. 10;—of Siloam, Lu. 13. 4;—Edar, Ge. 35. 21;—Penuel, Ju. 8. 17;—Shechem, 9. 46;—Thebez, 50, 51;—David, Ca. 4. 4;—Lebanon, 7. 4;—Jezreel, 2 Ki. 9. 17;—Hananeel, Je. 31. 38;—Syene, Eze. 29. 10.

To wit, an old expression, 'that is to say,' Ge. 24. 21; Ex. 2. 4; 2 Co. 5. 19;—'we do you to wit,' means, we give you to understand, 2 Co. 8. 1.

Trachonitis, trăk-o-nī'tis [rugged region], a small rocky district east of Jordan, of which Philip was tetrarch, Lu. 3. 1. Identified with the modern *Lejah*, south of Damascus, and in the centre of the kingdom of Bashan. Its Hebrew name was *Argob*.

Trade, or lawful business, the duty of those concerned in it, Le. 25. 14; Pr. 20. 14; Eze. 28. 16; Ho. 12. 7;—of Tyre, Eze. 27. 1, &c.

Traditions, doctrines or ceremonies handed down from age to age, as the Jews pretended, from the time of Moses, to whom they were *spoken* by God, without being committed to writing, and which they called their *oral law;* the Pharisees set them before the written law, Mat. 15. 3; Mar. 7. 9;—not to be much regarded, Mat. 15. 2, &c.; Mar. 7. 5, &c.; Col. 2. 8; Tit. 1. 14; 1 Pe. 1. 18.

Traffic, merchandise, 1 Ki. 10. 15; Eze. 17. 4; 28. 5, 18.

Train, a company of attendants, 1 Ki. 10. 2; Is. 6. 1;—to educate, Pr. 22. 6.

Traitor, one who betrays his king, master, or friend, Lu. 6. 16; 2 Ti. 3. 4.

Trance, or ecstacy, a state of mind in which a person is wrapped into visions of future or distant things, while the body seems insensible, Ac. 10. 10; 11. 5; 22. 17. The word

occurs also in Nu. 24. 4,16, but only as supplied by the translators.

Tranquillity, quietness, Da.4.27.

Transfer, to apply to one what relates to another, 1 Co.4.6.

Transfigure, to change the figure and appearance, as Christ did on the mount, Mat. 17.2; Mar.9.2; Lu.9.28; 2 Pe.1.18.

Transform, to change the form, as Satan and his ministers do, by putting on a pious appearance, 2 Co.11.13-15;—applied to the saving change of the mind into the divine image, Ro.12.2.

Transgress, to go over the limits which the law prescribes, Nu. 14.41; Ne.1.8; 13.27; Mat.15.3; Ro.2.27; 1 Jn.3.4;—to *disobey* is to refuse to do what the law enjoins, He. 2.2.

Transgressors, foretold that Christ should be numbered with, Is. 53. 12;—this accomplished in his crucifixion with two thieves, Mar.15.27,28; Lu.23.32,33.

Translate, to remove from one place or post to another, 2 Sa.3.10; Col.1.13; He.11.5.

Translation, or removal from earth to heaven, of Enoch, Ge. 5.24;—of Elijah, 2 Ki.2.1, &c.

Transparent, what may be seen through, clear as glass, Re.21.21.

Travail, labour, labour in childbirth, Ge.38. 27; Ps.48.6; Jn.16.21; Ga.4.19; 1 Th.5.3.

Travel, a journey, labour, or toil, Ex.18.8; Nu.20.14; Ac.19.29; 2 Co.8.19; 1 Th.2.9.

Traverse, to go hither and thither, Je.2.23.

Treacherous, perfidious, false, Is.21.2; Je. 3.7-11; Zep.3.4.

Treachery, perfidy, or breach of faith, to be guarded against, Mal.2.16; Je.9.4; 12.6; 2 Ti.3.3.

——— of Simeon and Levi to the Shechemites, Ge. 34. 13;—of Ziba, 2 Sa. 16. 1, &c.;—of Ishmael to Gedaliah, Je. 40. 13; 41.5.

Treason, disloyalty, the act of betraying a sovereign; of Absalom, 2 Sa. 15. 1; 18. 9;—Sheba, 20.1,22;—Adonijah, 1 Ki.1.5; 2.13, 23;—Baasha, 1 Ki.15.27; 16.1;—at Tirzah, 16. 9, 18;—Athaliah, 2 Ki. 11. 1, 14;—Shallum, 15.10,14.

Treasure, a store or collection of goods, Je. 41.8;—a store of gold, silver, &c., Ge. 43. 23; Eze.22.25;—in the temple, 2 Ch.5.1;—in what ours should consist, Mat.6.19; Lu. 12.33; Col.3.1.

Treasury, that in which treasures are laid up, Jos. 6. 19; Je. 38. 11; Mat. 27. 6; Mar. 12.41.

Treaties, or covenants, of Jacob and Laban, Ge.31.44;—of the Gibeonites with the Israelites, Jos.9.15,19.

Treatise, a written tract or book, Ac.1.1.

Tree, *of life* in Eden, Ge. 2. 9; 3. 22;—of knowledge, 2.17; 3.3;—*of life* in heaven, Re. 2. 7; 22. 2, 14;—known by its fruit, or men by their actions, Mat. 12. 33; Lu. 6. 44.

Trees, *in Canaan*, when fit for use after the conquest of the country, Le. 19. 23;—*fruit*, not to be cut down in war, De.20. 19;—that are to grow near the river that is to flow from the sanctuary, Eze.47.7.

Trench, a ditch about a camp or city, 1 Sa. 17.20; 26.5; 1 Ki.18.32; in Lu.19.43, means a palisade or rampart.

Trespass, an offence or sin, a departure from duty, Ge.31.36; 50.17; Mat.6.14; Ep. 2.1; Col.2.13.

Trespass-offering, rules concerning it, Le. 7.1.

Trial, a test of virtue by suffering, 2 Co.8.2; He.11.36; 1 Pe.1.7; 4.12.

Tribe, a class of people sprung from one origin, as the descendants of each of the twelve sons of Jacob, Ex.28.21; 39.14.

Tribes, blessed by Jacob, Ge. 49. 1, &c.;—by Moses, De.33.1, &c.;—their boundaries, Jos. 13. 15; 15. 1, &c.;—the numbers and orders of them, Nu.1.1; 26.1, &c.;—twelve princes of them under David, 1 Ch.27.16.

Tribulation, sore vexation or distress, De. 4.30; Ju.10.14; 1 Sa.26.24;—the lot of all saints, Jn.16.33; Ac.14.22;—awful, threatened to sinners, Ro.2.9.

Tribute, a tax or impost, exacted from the Canaanites by Solomon, 1 Ki.9.21,22; 2 Ch. 8.8,9;—that imposed by the Romans on the Jews was a *civil* tax, the poll-tax payable by every one whose name was in the 'census,' Mat. 17. 25; Mar. 12. 14; — the 'tribute-money,' Mat. 17. 24; Lu. 20. 22, was an *ecclesiastical* tax, 'the double drachma,' equal to two Attic drachmas, and corresponding to the Jewish 'half-shekel,' payable for the maintenance of the temple services by every male Jew from 20 years old and upwards, Ex.30.13,14; 2 Ch.24.6,9.

Trickle, to run down in drops, La.3.49.

Trim, to fit out, to adjust, or to adorn, 2 Sa. 19.24; Je.2.33; Mat.25.7.

Trinity, or *three in unity*, a term, though not found in Scripture, yet properly enough used to signify the three persons in the one Godhead, or divine Essence, Mat. 3. 16,17; 28.19; 2 Co.13.14; 1 Jn.5.7;—besides these plain texts, numerous intimations of this doctrine are given in other parts of Scripture, Ge. 1.26; 3.22; 11. 7; Is. 48. 16; 34.16; Zec.13.7; Mat.3.16; Lu.1.35; Jn. 14. 16,17,26; 15.26; Ga.4.6; 1 Pe. 1. 2; Jude 20, 21, &c.;—and in addition to the evidence from these passages, we have the most convincing proofs of the supreme Deity both of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. *See* CHRIST and HOLY GHOST. Salvation the work of, 2 Th.2.13,14; Tit.3.4-6; 1 Pe. 1. 2. God himself, who alone comprehends his own mode of existence, has revealed this doctrine to us; and what he

says we are bound to believe. In its nature it must be incomprehensible to us, for everything respecting *an eternal and infinite God* is so; and either to reject it on this account, or to attempt to comprehend or explain it, is alike impious and absurd, Job 11.7–9.

Triumph, to shout with joy on account of victory over an enemy, Ex.15.1; 2 Sa.1.20; Ps.25.2; 47.1; 2 Co.2.14; Col.2.15.

Troas, trō'as, a maritime city of Phrygia or Mysia, on the shores of the Archipelago, a little to the south-west of the Hellespont, and about 25 miles north of Assos;—here Paul several times visited, Ac.16.8; 20.5; 2 Co.2.12; 2 Ti.4.13. Near it stood ancient *Troy*. It is represented by the modern *Eski-Stamboul*.

Trogyllium, tro-jil'le-um, a town (and promontory), at the foot of Mount Mycale, on the west coast of Asia Minor, where Paul tarried one night on his way from Troas to Miletus, Ac.20.15.

Troop, a band of men, especially warriors or robbers, Ge.49.19; 1 Sa.30.8; 2 Sa.2.25; 3.22; Ho.7.1.

Trophimus, trof'ĭ-mus, a native of Ephesus, who was converted by Paul, and became his companion, Ac.20.4; 21.28,29; 2 Ti.4.20.

Trouble. *See* AFFLICTION.

Trow, to imagine or think, Lu.17.9.

Truce-breakers, violators of engagements, 2 Ti.3.3.

Trump, or TRUMPET, an instrument used in martial music or to convene assemblies, Nu. 10. 1–10;—sound of, at the giving of the law on Sinai, Ex.19.16; 20.18;—at the resurrection, 1 Co.15.52; 1 Th.4.16.

Trumpets (FEAST OF), Le.23.23;—offerings on it, Nu.29.1.

———, *seven*, in the vision of John, Re.8.6.

Trust, reliance on the care of another, laws concerning it, Ex.22.7; Le.6.1.

——— *in God*, or reliance on him, a duty, Job 38.41; Ps. 22.4; 31.19; 37.3; 56.3; 91.2; 104.27; 115. 9; 118. 8; 125. 1; 147. 9; Pr. 16. 20; 28. 25; 29. 25; 30.5; Je. 17. 5, 7; 39. 18;—ought to be, not presumptuous, but the fruit of faith in Christ, Ep.1.12,13;—exercised through Christ, 2 Co.3.4;—with the whole heart, Pr. 3. 5, 6;—without any reserve, 1 Pe.5.7;—continual, Is. 26. 4;—*motives* to it are, his ability to help in every case, Is. 50. 10; Je. 32. 17,27;—his fatherly compassion, Ps. 103. 13;—his promise, 34. 22; 125.1,2; Pr.28.25; 29. 25; Na. 1. 7;—his everlasting strength, Is.26.4;—his loving-kindness, Ps. 36. 7;—the richness of his bounty, 1 Ti.6. 17;—the experience of his people, Ps. 13. 5, 6; 22. 4; 28. 7;—blessings resulting from, mercy, Ps. 32. 10;—peace, Is.26.3;—safety from enemies, Ps.37.40;—prosperity, Pr. 28. 25;—rejoicing in God, Ps.5.11; 33.21;—happiness, Pr.16.20.

Trust, *declarations of it*, by Hezekiah, 2 Ki. 18. 5;—by Asa, 2 Ch. 14. 11;—by Job, Job 13.15;—by David, Ps. 3. 6; 27.3; 57.1; 61. 4;—by Isaiah, Is.12.2;—by Paul, 2 Ti. 1.12; 4.18.

———, *in anything besides God*, censured, Job 31.24; Ps.33.16; 44.6; 49.6; 52.7; 62.10; 118.8; 146.3; Is.30. 1; 31. 1; Je.17.5; 1 Ti.6. 17.

Truth, or *sincerity of speech*, Ps.15.2; 51. 6; Pr.3.3; 8.7; 12.17,19; 1 Co.5.8; Ep.4.25.

———, *purity of intention*, Jos.24.14; 1 Sa. 12.24; Ps.15.2.

———, *Christian faith*, Jn. 1. 17; Ga.3.1; Ja. 5. 19; 1 Jn. 2. 21; 2 Jn. 2;—how to be treated, believed, 2 Th.2.12,13; 1 Ti.4.3;—acknowledged, 2 Ti. 2. 25;—obeyed, Ro.2. 8; Ga.3.1;—loved, 2 Th.2.10.

Try, to examine or prove, Ju.7.4; 2 Ch. 32. 31; Job 7.18; 12.11; Ps.11.4; 26.2; La.3.40; 1 Pe.4.12; 1 Jn.4.1.

Tryphena, trī-fē'nah, and TRYPHOSA, trī-fō'sah, two distinguished Christian women at Rome, who laboured in the cause of the gospel, Ro.16.12.

Tubal, tū'bal [a flowing forth], the fifth son of Japheth, Ge.10.2; Is.66.19; Eze.27.13; 32.26. His descendants probably peopled the country lying between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

Tubal-Cain, tū'bal-kāne, the son of Lamech, and the inventor of the art of forging iron, Ge.4.22.

Tumult, a riot, or a confused and noisy rabble, 1 Sa.4.14; 2 Sa.18.29; Ps.65.7; 83.2; Mat.27.24; Ac.21.34.

Turtle-dove, famed for its kind disposition and chastity, to be offered in sacrifice, Ge. 15.9; Le.1.14; 5.7; Lu. 2. 24;—is a bird of passage, Je.8.7; hence Ca.2.12.

Tutor, one who takes charge of a child, and his estate, while he is under age, Ga. 4.2.

Twain, two, 1 Sa. 18. 21; 2 Ki. 4. 33; Is.6.2; Mat.5.41; 19.5; 21.31; 27.31,51; Ep.2.15.

Twilight, a dim light after sunset, or before the sunrise, 1 Sa.30.17; 2 Ki.7.5,7; Pr.7.9; Eze.12.6,7,12.

Twinkling, a moment, 1 Co.15.52.

Twins, two brought forth at a birth, Ge. 25.24; 38.27; Ca.4.2,5; 6.6.

Tychicus, tik'ĭ-kus [fortunate], one of the primitive disciples, accompanied Paul, Ac. 20.4;—sent by Paul to Ephesus, Ep.6.21; 2 Ti.4.12;—sent by Paul to Colosse, Col.4. 7;—to Titus, Tit.3.12.

Type, a figure or symbol of something future and distant, or an example designed to prefigure that distant thing;—the Mosaic institutions were *a shadow of things to come*, Col.2.17; He.10.1;—things which happened to the fathers were examples or

types, 1 Co. 10. 11;—the lifting up of the serpent in the wilderness was a type of Christ's crucifixion, Nu.21. 9; Jn. 3. 14, 15;—those things which were transacted in the tabernacle prefigured spiritual and heavenly things, He.9.11,12,23,24.

Tyrannus, ty-răn'nus [reigning, prince], a teacher at Ephesus, in whose school Paul preached for two years, Ac.19.9.

Tyranny, or severe and cruel government, in Pharaoh, Ex.5.6;—in Rehoboam, 1 Ki. 12.14.

Tyre, tīre, or TYRUS, tī'rus [rock], an ancient and flourishing city of Phœnicia, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. There were two cities of the same name:—one, the most ancient, was situated on the mainland, and was destroyed by Alexander the Great; the other stood upon a small island, about 200 yards from the coast. It is called the daughter of Zidon, Is. 23. 12;—a very splendid city, 7, 8; Zec.9.3,4;—Solomon brought Hiram from, 1 Ki.7.13,14;—its destruction foretold, Is. 23.1, &c.;—favour to be shown to it after seventy years, 17;—and in the latter days, 18;—threatened for insulting Jerusalem, Eze.26.1;—to be conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, 7;—its great commerce, 27.1, &c.;—its ruin, 26;—God's judgments against its princes, 28. 1;—threatened, Am. 1. 9; Zec.9.3;—the 'coasts of Tyre' once visited by Christ, Mat.15.21-29; see also Mat.11. 21,22; Mar.3.8; Lu.6.17;—the gospel was received there, Ac.21.3-6;—the predictions against, have been so fully verified that it is now a miserable ruin, unoccupied except by a few fishermen as 'a place to spread nets upon,' Eze.26.14. Its modern name is *Sûr*.

U.

Ucal, eu'kal [one that has pined away, sorrowful], a person to whom Agur addressed his words, Pr.30.1.

Ulai, eu'lī [pure water], a river of Susiana (identical with the Eulaeus of the Greeks and Romans), on the banks of which Daniel had a vision, Da.8.2,16.

Ulam, eu'lam [solitary], (1) One of the posterity of Manasseh, 1 Ch.7.16.—(2) Of Saul, 1 Ch.8.39.

Ulla, ul'la [a burden], one of the posterity of Asher, 1 Ch.7.39.

Unaccustomed, not used to, Je.31.18.

Unadvisedly, rashly, without deliberation or advice, Ps.106.33.

Unawares, secretly, Ge. 31. 20; Jude 4;—suddenly, not expected, Ps.35.8; Lu.21.34; He.13.2;—without design, Nu.35.11; De. 4.42.

Unbelief, the calling in question or discrediting of the Divine veracity; or the treating of God as if he were a liar, in what he has testified, promised, or threatened, 1 Jn.5.10;—causes of, Jn.5.44; 2 Co. 4. 4; Ep. 2. 2; 2 Th. 2. 12; He. 3. 12;—consequences of, Mat.24.11,12; 2 Ti.3.2-5; 2 Pe. 2.12;—danger of, Mar.16.16; Lu.12.46; Jn. 8.24; Ro.1.28; 2 Ti.2.12.

Unbelievers, infidels, or those who discredit the gospel, Christians should not marry with them, 2 Co.6.14,15,19;—to be shunned, Mat. 7. 15; Ro. 16. 17; 1 Ti. 6. 5; Phi. 3. 2; 2 Th. 3. 6, 14;—how to be distinguished in order to be avoided, 1 Th.5.21; 1 Jn.4.1-3;—threatenings of God against, Pr.3.34; 19.29; Je.14.15; 23.32;—obstinate, their fate, Mar.16.16; Lu.12.46; He. 3.19; 4.1; Re.19.20; 20.10; 21.8.

Unblamable, without blame or fault, Col. 1.22; 1 Th.3.13.

Uncertain, doubtful, 1 Co.14. 8;—changeable, 1 Ti.6.17.

Unchangeable, that cannot be changed, He.7.24.

Unchangeableness, an attribute of God only, Nu.23.19; 1 Sa.15.29; Mal.3.6; He.1. 12; Ja.1.17.

Uncircumcised, not circumcised, Ge.17.14; 34.14; Ex.12.48;—not fit for the service of God, Ex.6.12; Je.6.10; Eze. 44. 7; Ac.7.51.

Unclean PERSONS, *ceremonially*, to be removed from the camp, Nu.5.1;—*federally*, as the heathen and their children were, who were not God's covenant people and church, 1 Co. 7. 14;—*morally*, Ep. 5. 5;—meats that were so, Le.11.1, &c.; De.14.3, &c.;—what is so under the gospel, Mat. 23.27; Ro.6.19; 2 Co.12.21; Ep.4.19; 5.3,5; Col.3.5; 1 Th.4.7; 2 Pe.2.10.

Uncleanness, want of cleanness, Le. 5. 3; 14.19; Mat. 23.27; Ro.1.24; 6.19; Ep. 4. 19; 5.3; Col.3.5; 1 Ti.2.3; 2 Pe.2.10.

Unclothed, the soul is, when the body is put off, 2 Co.5.4.

Uncomely, not graceful, 1 Co.7.36; 12.23.

Uncondemned, not proved guilty, Ac.16. 37; 22.25.

Uncorruptness, freedom from error, Tit. 2.7.

Uncover, to expose to view, or to defile, Le. 18. 6-19;—the head of a woman uncovered with a veil in an assembly of men, according to eastern manners, shameful, 1 Co.11.5,13.

Unction, anointing, the grace of God bestowed on believers, 1 Jn.2.20.

Undefiled, perfectly pure, and free from stain, He. 7. 26; 1 Pe.1. 4;—holy in a high degree, Ps.119.1; Ca.5.2; 6.9.

Undergirding, encircling the ship with ropes, Ac.27.17.

Undersetters, supporters, or feet, 1 Ki. 7.30.

Understanding, *natural*, not sufficient to determine in matters of religion, 1 Co.1.19; 3.19;—but requires assistance, De. 4.6; 1 Ki.3.9; 1 Ch.22.12; Pr.2.6; 2 Ti.3.15.

Understood, knew, Ge.42.23; Job 42.3; Ps. 81.5; Mat.13.51.

Undertake, to engage, Is.38.14.

Unequal, not equal, Eze.18.25,29.

Unfaithful, treacherous, Pr. 25. 19; Ps. 78.57.

Unfeigned, true, sincere, and without dissimulation, 2 Co. 6. 6; 1 Ti. 1. 5; 2 Ti. 1. 5; 1 Pe.1.22.

Unfruitful, barren, Mat.13.22; 1 Co.14.14; Ep.5.11; Tit.3.14; 2 Pe.1.8.

Ungirding, loosing of the girdle, Ge.24.32.

Ungodly, contrary to God's will and image, 2 Sa. 22. 5; 2 Ch. 19. 2; Ps. 1. 1, 4, 6; Ro. 4. 5; 5.6.

Unholy, common, wicked, Le.10.10; 1 Ti. 1.9; 2 Ti.3.2; He.10.29.

Unicorn, an animal with one horn, as the name signifies; noted for its strength, Nu. 23.22; 24.8;—ferocity, Is.34.7;—agility, Ps. 29.6;—wildness, Job 39.9;—supposed to be the rhinoceros, more probably the wild buffalo.

Union to Christ, the connection between him and his people; described, by Christ being in his people, Ep. 3.17; Col.1.27;—his people being in him, 2 Co.12.2; 1 Jn.5. 20;—it is compared to the union of the body with the head, Ep.4.15,16;—a building with its foundation, 1 Pe.2.4,5;—a vine and its branches, Jn.15.4,5;—the conjugal union, Ep.5.23;—the head and members of the body, 4.15,16;—the union between the Father and Son, Jn. 17. 11, 21;—identity of body, 1Co.12.12,27;—identity of spirit, 6. 17;—in its *nature* it is *hidden* and invisible, Ep. 5. 32;—*honourable*, 1 Jn. 3. 1, 2;—*profitable*, 1 Co. 3. 21-23;—*spiritual*, the Holy Spirit being its actuating source and bond, 6.17; 12.13; 1 Jn.3.24;—*vital*, in that our spiritual life is sustained and actuated by the life of Christ through the indwelling of his Spirit, Jn.14.19; Ga.2.20;—*indissoluble*, Jn. 10. 28; Ro. 8. 35-37; 1 Th. 4. 14, 17. Its *evidences* are—*love* to Christ, Jn.14.21; —*attachment* to his people, 1 Jn.5.1;—*delight* in his word and ordinances, Ps.27.4; 84.1;—*imitation* of his example, 1 Jn.2.6; —and *fruitfulness* in holiness, Tit.2.14.

Unite, to join, Ps.86.11.

Unity, the being in concord, Ps.133.1; Ep. 4.3,15;—the *oneness* of the Godhead. *See* GOD.

——— *of the church*, Jn.10.16; Ro. 12. 5; 1 Co.10.17; 12.13; Ga.3.28; Ep.1.10; 2.19; 4. 13; 5.23,30; Col.1.18,24;—among Christians, recommended, Ro.12.16; 15.5; 1 Co.1.10; 2 Co.13.11; Ep.4.3; Phi.1.27; 2.2; 1 Pe.3.8.

Unity *of the faith*, agreement in belief, Ep. 4.13;—*of the Spirit*, a union of judgment and affection among the members of the spiritual body, or church of Christ, 3;—is the gift of God, Je.27.39;—is to be sought after, 2 Co.13.11.

Unjust, partial, not just, Ps. 43. 1; Mat.5. 45; Lu.16.8,10; Ac.24.15.

Unlawful, contrary to law, unjust, Ac.10. 28; 2 Pe.2.8.

Unlearned, ignorant, Ac. 4. 13; 1 Co. 14.16; 2 Ti.2.23; 2 Pe.3.16.

Unleavened. *See* LEAVEN.

Unmerciful, or unkind and cruel, threatenings against, Ps. 109.12,16; Ho. 4. 1; Mat. 23.23; Ja.2.13.

Unmindful, negligent, De.32.18.

Unmovable, fixed, Ac.27.41; 1 Co.15.58.

Unni, un'ni [depressed], a singer in the temple, 1 Ch.15.18.

Unoccupied, not possessed, Ju.5.6.

Unperfect, imperfect, Ps.139.16.

Unprepared, not ready, 2 Co.9.4.

Unprofitable, useless, tending to hurt, Job 15. 3; Mat. 25.30; Ro. 3. 12; Phile.11; He. 13.17.

Unpunished, not punished; the wicked shall not be, Pr.11.21; 16.5; 17.5; 19.5.

Unquenchable, fire that cannot be put out, Mat.3.12; Lu.3.17.

Unreasonable, without reason or common sense, Ac.25.27; 2 Th.3.2.

Unrebukable, not blamable, or not liable to censure, 1 Ti.6.14.

Unrighteous, unjust or wicked persons, Ex. 23. 1; Ps. 71. 4; Is. 55. 7;—threatenings against such, De.26.16; Ro.1.18; 2.8; 1 Co. 6.9; 2 Th.2.10,12.

Unruly, not governed, 1 Th. 5. 14; Tit. 1. 6, 10; Ja.3.8.

Unsatiable, that cannot be satisfied, Eze. 16.28.

Unsavoury, tasteless, Job 6.6.

Unsearchable, that cannot be sought out, Job 5.9; Ps.145.3; Ro.11.33; Ep.3.8.

Unseemly, indecent, Ro.1.27; 1 Co.13.5.

Unskilful, wanting knowledge, He.5.13.

Unspeakable, what cannot be uttered, 2 Co.9.15; 12.4; 1 Pe.1.8.

Unspotted, free from spot or blemish, Ja. 1.27.

Unstable, inconstant, not fixed, Ge. 49. 4; Ja.1.8; 2 Pe.2.14; 3.16.

Unstopped, opened, Is.35.5.

Untempered, not properly mixed and wrought together, Eze.13.10,11,14,15; 22. 28.

Unthankful, not disposed to acknowledge favours, Lu.6.35; 2 Ti.3.2.

Untimely, happened before proper time, Job 3.16; Ps.58.8; Re.6.13.

Untoward, perverse or rebellious, Ac.2.40.

Unwalled, without walls for defence, De. 3.5; Es.9.19.

Unwittingly, without knowing or intending, Le.22.14; Jos.20.3.

Unworthy, not meet for, not deserving of, Ac.13.46; 1 Co.6.2.

Upbraid, to reprove sharply, Mat. 11. 20; Mar. 16. 14;—to scoff and scold, Ju. 8. 15; Ja.1.5.

Uphaz, eu'faz, a place from which fine gold was brought, supposed to be identical with *Ophir*, Je.10.9; Da.10.5.

Upper, higher in place, Ex.12.7; Le.13.45; Mar.14.15; Ac.1.13; 19.1.

Uppermost, the highest in place or power, Ge.40.17; Is. 17.6; Mat. 23.6; Mar. 12.39; Lu.11.43.

Upright, straight up, honest, righteous, Ge.37.7; 1 Sa.29.6; Job 1.1; Ps.11.7.

Uproar, a tumult, 1 Ki.1.41; Mat.26.5; Ac. 17.5.

Ur [fire, light], an ancient city of Chaldea, the native place of Terah and Abraham, Ge.11.28; 15.7; Ne.9.7; 1 Ch.11.35. It has been identified with *Mugheir*, desolate mounds about 6 miles west of the Euphrates, and midway between the ruins of Babylon and the Persian Gulf.

Urbane, ur-ba'nè, a disciple at Rome mentioned by Paul, Ro.16.9.

Urge, to entreat earnestly, Ge. 33. 11; Ju. 16.16; 19.7;—to provoke, Lu.11.53.

Uriah, eu-rī'ah [fire of the Lord], a Hittite, the husband of Bathsheba, 2 Sa.11.3;—resists David's attempts to impose on him, 6–13;—is treacherously slain, by David's orders, 14–25;—called *Urias*, Mat.1.6.

Urijah, eu-rī'jah [fire of the Lord], (1) The idolatrous high-priest, who, at Ahaz's request, formed an altar for idol-worship like one at Damascus, 2 Ki.16.10–16.—(2) The prophet, son of Shemaiah, of Kirjath-jearim, his case mentioned, Je.26.20,21.

Urim and Thummim [light, *i.e.* revelation, and truth or perfection], probably something attached to the breastplate of the high-priest, by means of which he learned the divine will on occasions of national importance, or even of private concern. Some suppose that this was done by rays of light from the Shekinah falling on the stones of the breastplate, or on some letters inscribed on it. Others that the Urim and Thummim only qualified the high-priest for presenting himself to receive answers from the mercy-seat, which were given in audible voice, Ex. 28. 30; Le.8.8; Nu.27.21; De.33.8; Ezr. 2. 63; Ne. 7.65.

Usurp, haughtily to claim power without right, 1 Ti.2.12.

Usury (the Heb. word so rendered means *biting*), the gain taken for the loan of money, corn, &c.;—the Jews, who were not a commercial people, and who borrowed only in cases of necessity, were forbidden to exact it from their brethren, Ex.22.25; Le.25.36; De. 23. 19;—censured, Pr. 28. 8; Eze. 18. 8,13,17; 22. 12;—may be taken of strangers, De.23.20.

Utterance, the act of uttering words, pronunciation, Ac.2.4; 2 Co.8.7; Ep.6.19; Col. 4.3.

Uttermost, extreme, most remote, 2 Ki. 7. 5; Mat.5.26; He.7.25.

Uz [sandy, soft soil], (1) Son of Shem, Ge. 10. 23.—(2) A country in Arabia, where Job resided, situation uncertain, but probably adjoining Bashan on the east, Job 1. 1;—first mentioned, Ge. 10. 23;—colonized by the descendants of the son of Aram, 1 Ch.1.17.

Uzal, ū'zal [a wanderer], a son of Joktan, Ge. 10. 27; 1 Ch. 1. 21, whose descendants settled in the district of Arabia called Yemen, the capital of which was called Uzal. It is now called *Sanaa*, with a population of about 15,000 Jews.

Uzzah, uz'zah [strength], and Aiiio, the sons of Abinadab, smitten for touching the ark, 1 Ch.13.9; 2 Sa.6.3.

Uzzen-Sherah, uz'zen-shē'rah [ear of Shem], a small city of Ephraim, near Beth-horon, 1 Ch.7.24.

Uzziah, uz-zī'ah [strength of the Lord], reigned over Judah for fifty-two years. During his reign a great earthquake; referred to, Am. 1. 1; Zec. 14. 5. *See* Azariah.

Uzziel, uz'zi-el [might of God], (1) The fourth son of Kohath, Ex.6.18; Nu.3.19; 1 Ch. 6. 2, 18.—(2) One of the sons of Ishi, 1 Sa.14.48; 15.7; 2 Sa.18.12.

V.

Vagabond, one who wanders about without a settled habitation, Ge. 4. 12,14; Ps. 109.10; Ac.19.13.

Vail, a covering which the Jewish women wore over their heads and faces, in token of modesty, and reverent subjection to their husbands, Ge. 24. 65; 1 Co. 11. 3, 6, 7, 10;—in Ru.3.15 means a *mantle* or *cloak*;—the curtain which divided the holy place from the holy of holies, Ex. 26.31; Le.16. 2; Mat.27.51; He.6.19;—a darkness on the mind, 2 Co.3.14–16.

Vain, unprofitable or worthless, De.32.47; Ps. 33. 17; 60. 11;—proud and foolish, Job 11. 11, 12; Ps.39.6; Pr.12.11;—wicked, Ju. 9.4; 2 Sa.6.20; Ps.26.4.

Vainly, without effect, foolishly, Col.2.18.

Vajezatha, va-jĕs'a-tha [pure, white], the youngest son of Haman, Es.9.9.

Vale. *See* Valley.

Valiant, brave, courageous, intrepid, 1 Sa. 14.52; 16.18; 2 Sa.2.7; 23.20; He.11.34.

Valley, low ground lying between hills;—as of Siddim, where stood Sodom and Gomorrah, Ge.14.3;—of Shaveh, or the King's dale, 17;—Eshcol, Nu.32.9;—Jezreel, Ho. 1. 5;—Bochim, Ju. 2. 5;—Gad, 2 Sa. 24. 5 (margin);—Jericho, De. 34. 3;—Lebanon, Jos. 11. 17;—the Passengers, or Hamongog, Eze. 39. 11;—Achor, Jos. 7. 24; Is. 65. 10; Ho.2. 15;—Ajalon, Jos. 10. 12;—Sorek, Ju. 16. 4;—Elah, 1 Sa. 21. 9;—Rephaim, or giants, Jos. 15. 8; 18.16; 2 Sa.5.18; Is.17.5;—Berachah, 2 Ch.20. 26;—Hinnom or Tophet, Jos. 18. 16; 2 Ki. 23. 10; Je. 7. 32;—Megiddo, 2 Ch.35. 22; Zec. 12. 11;—Salt, 2 Sa.8.13;—Succoth, Ps.60.6; 108.7;—Baca, Ps. 84. 6;—Gibeon, Is. 28. 21;—Jehoshaphat, or Decision, Joel 3. 2, 14;—Shittim, 18;—Moab, De. 34. 6;—Zephathah, 2 Ch. 14.10;—Zeboim, 1 Sa.13.18;—Gerar, Ge.26. 17;—Hebron, 37.14.

Valour, personal bravery, prowess, Ju.3. 29; 6.12; 11.1; 2 Ki.5.1; 2 Ch.17.17.

Value, the worth of a thing, Job 13.4;Mat. 10.31.

Vanish, to cease to be seen, to disappear, Job 6.17; 7.9; Is.51.6; He.8.13; Ja.4.14.

Vanities, heathen idols, De.32.21; 1 Ki.16. 13,26; Je.14.22; Ac.14.15.

Vanity, what is unsatisfactory and perishing, Ec.1.1, &c.;—subjects of, named, Ps. 39. 6, 11; 60. 11; 62.9; 94.11; Pr. 10. 2; 21.6; Ec.2.1,3,4–11; 4.4; 6.12; Is.57.12; Je.23.32;—or conceit and boasting, censured, De. 8. 17; 9.4; Ps.62.10; Pr. 25. 27; 26. 12; 27.2; 30.8; 1 Co.8.2; 2 Co.10.17; Re.3. 17;—very common, Pr.20.6; Jn.7.18.

Vapour, moisture, like a cloud, exhaled by heat, Job 36. 27, 33; Ps.135.7; 148. 8; Ac.2. 19;—life compared to, Ja.4.14.

Variableness, inconstancy and liability to change, none with God, Ja.1.17.

Variance, discord or dissension, Mat.10. 35; Ga.5.20.

Vashni, văsh'ni [Jehovah is strong], the son of Samuel, 1 Ch. 6. 28;—called Joel, 1 Sa.8.2.

Vashti, vash'tī [beauty], the queen of Ahasuerus, refused to appear at his command, Es. 1. 12;—on this account degraded from her royalty, 19.

Vaunt, to boast, Ju.7.2; 1 Co.13.4.

Vehement, violent, eager, ardent, Ca. 8.6; Jonah 4.8; 2 Co.7.11.

Vein, the stratum or course of metal in a mine, Job 28.1.

Vengeance, punishment, or penal retribution, Ge.4.15; De. 32. 35, 41, 43; Is.34.8; 2 Th.1.8.

Venison, the flesh of deer, or of beasts of chase, Ge.25.28; 27.3,19,25,33.

Venom, poison, De.32.33.

Venomous, poisonous, Ac.28.4.

Vent, passage, outlet, Job 32.19.

Venture, a hazard or chance, 1 Ki. 22. 34; 2 Ch.18.33.

Verified, proved to be true, Ge.42.20; 1 Ki. 8.26; 2 Ch.6.17.

Verily, truly, Ge.42.21; Ex.31.13; Mat.5. 18; 6.2,5;—when doubled, as it often is by Christ, it approaches to the solemnity of an oath, Jn.1.51; 3.3,5,11; 5.19,24,25; 6.26, 32,47,53, &c.

Verity, truth, Ps.111.7; 1 Ti.2.7.

Vermilion, a lively red colour, Je. 22. 14; Eze.23.14.

Vessels *of the temple*, foretold to be carried to Babylon, Je.27.19;—used in Belshazzar's feast, Da.5.2;—restored, Ezr.1.7.

——— *of wrath*, the wicked so called, who fit themselves for destruction, Ro. 9. 22;—*of mercy*, the righteous, prepared by God for glory, 23.

Vestments, robes for the idolatrous priests, 2 Ki.10.22. *See* CLOTHES.

Vestry, the place where the robes of the priests lay, 2 Ki.10.22.

Vesture, a dress, chiefly an upper robe, Ge.41.42; De.22.12; Ps.22.18; 102.26; Mat. 27.35; He.1.12; Re.19.13,16.

Vex, to distress by provocation, frowns, wickedness, &c., Ex.22.21; Le.18.18; Nu. 25.17,18; Is.63.10; 2 Pe.2.7,8.

Vexation, the cause of trouble and uneasiness, De.28.20; Ec.1.14,17; Is.9.1; 28.19; 65.14.

Vial, a kind of vessel, in the form of a bottle or censer, 1 Sa.10.1;—*seven of them*, representing the last plagues, Re.15.1;—poured out, 16.1, &c.

Vices, or faults and sins, many enumerated, Mat. 15. 19, &c.; Mar. 7. 21; Ro.1.19, &c.; 1 Co.6.9; Ga. 5.19, &c.; 2 Ti.3.2; Tit.3.3; 1 Pe.2.1; 4.3,15; Re.21.8.

Victory, or conquest of enemies, from God, 1 Sa.17.47; Ps.33.16; 46.9; 60.12; 76.6; 108. 13; 144.10; Ec.9.11;—over death and the grave, 1 Co.15.55,57.

Victuals, meat, food, sustenance, Ge.14.11; Ex.12.39; Le.25.37; De.23.19; Mat.14.15.

Vigilant, watchful, attentive to duty, 1 Ti. 3.2; 1 Pe.5.8.

Vile, worthless, base, or wicked, De.25.3; Ju.19.24; 1 Sa. 3. 13; Job 40. 4; Ps.15.4; Is. 32.5,6.

Village, a small town without walls, Nu. 32.42; De.3.14; Jos.13.30; Ju. 10. 4; 1 Ki.4. 13. In the N. T. the word is used of Bethphage, Mat. 21. 2;—Bethany, Lu. 10. 38;—Emmaus, 24. 13;—Bethlehem, Jn. 7. 42. The word 'villages,' in Hab. 3. 14, should be 'captains.' In Le. 25. 31 'villages' is more correctly rendered (as in 34) 'suburbs.' In Eze.8.11 it means properly 'open country.'

Villany, wickedness, baseness, Is.32.6; Je. 29.23.

Vine, a plant which bears clusters of grapes, out of which wine is pressed; and which so abounded in Palestine that almost every family had a vineyard, Ge.40.9,10; Le.25.5; 1 Ki.4.25; 2 Ki.18.31;—Israel compared to, Ps.80.8; Is.5.1,2; Eze.15.1, &c.;—Christ compares himself to, Jn.15.1.

Vinegar, weak red wine, Nu.6.3;—provided for the Roman soldiers, Jn.19.29;—'mingled with gall' was offered to our Saviour on the cross. This mixture of gall, or rather myrrh—a soporific usually administered to deaden the sense of the tortures endured—was refused by our Lord, Mar.15.23; Mat. 27. 34;—at a later period in his sufferings a sponge filled with a mixture of this acid wine and water was put to his mouth by one of the by-standers, who held it up on a stalk of hyssop; this was done in kindness to refresh him amid his agony, Mat. 27. 48;—poured on nitre or soda, Pr.25.20.

Vintage, (1) Season for making wine, or the produce of wine for the year, begins in Syria in the middle of September, and lasts two months, Le.26.5; Is.16.10; 24.13; Mi. 7. 1.—(2) An emblem of judgments, Re.14.18.

Viol, a stringed instrument of music, probably the same as the psaltery, Is.5.12; 14.11; Am.5.23; 6.5.

Violate, to break or transgress, Eze.22.26.

Violence, application of strength to do hurt, Ge.6.11; Le.6.2; 2 Sa.22.3; Ps.11.5; Lu.3.14;—earnest endeavour, Mat.11.12.

Viper, a kind of serpent which brings forth its young alive. Its bite is very poisonous, Job 20. 16; Is. 30. 6; 59. 5; Ac. 28. 3;—the Pharisees compared to, Mat.3.7; 12.34; 23.33; Lu.3.7.

Virgin, a woman who has had no carnal commerce with man, Ge.24.16; Is.7.14;—*figuratively*, the church, or people of Israel, 2 Ki. 19. 21; Is. 23. 12; 37. 22; Je. 14. 17; 18.13; 31.4,21.

Virginity, purity, Le.21.13; De.22.15; Lu. 2.36.

Virgins, parable of the ten, Mat.25.1, &c.;—four daughters of Philip, who were prophetesses, Ac. 21. 9;—persons of either sex not married, 1 Co.7.25; Re.14.4.

Virtue, moral probity of manners, Phi.4.8;—Christian courage or fortitude, 2 Pe.1.4;—power or efficacy, Mar.5.30; Lu.6.19; 8.46.

Virtuous woman, one who is chaste, pious, and industrious, Ru.3.11; Pr.12.4;—her character described, 31.10–31.

Visage, the countenance, face, or look, Is. 52.14; La.4.8; Da.3.19.

Vision, a supernatural appearance, exhibited to the eye of the body or mind while the person is awake, Nu.24.4; 1 Sa. 3.1,15; 2 Sa.7.17; Mat.17.9; Lu.1.22; 24.23; Ac.10.17;—*Valley of*, Is.22.1.

Visions, or appearances of God to man, in various ways;—to Adam, probably in a human form, and by an articulate voice, Ge.2.16; 3.8; 4.9; 6.13;—to Abraham, 12.1; 13.14;—in a vision, 15.1; 17.1; 20.3;—as an angel to Hagar, 16.7; 21.17;—to Abraham as a traveller, 18.1, &c.;—probably in a vision, 22.1;—by an angel, 11;—to Jacob in a vision, 28.12;—Laban in a dream, 31.24;—Jacob in a human form, 32.1,24;—perhaps in a vision, 35.1,9;—in a vision by night, 46.2;—to Moses in a burning bush, Ex.3.2;—Balaam by an angel, Nu.22.31;—Joshua by an angel, Jos.5.13;—Samuel, 1 Sa.3.2–15;—Gideon by an angel, Ju.6.12;—Daniel in a vision, Da.8.1;—Isaiah, Is. 6.1–8;—Ezekiel, Eze. 1.4–14; 8.2–14; 37.1–10; xl.–xlviii.;—Amos, Am.7.1–9; 8.1–6;—Zechariah, Zec. 1.8; 3.1; 4.2; 5.2; 6.1;—Joseph by an angel, Mat. 1. 20; 2. 19;—Paul, Ac. 9. 3, 6,12; 16. 9, 10; 18. 9; 22. 18; 2 Co.12.1–4;—Ananias, Ac. 9. 10–12;—Peter, 10.9–17;—John, Re.1.12.

Visit, to go to see and meet with another, Ju.15.1; Ac.7.23;—God visits men, by bestowing on them mercies, Ge.50.24; Ps.80.14; 106.4; Lu.1.68; Ac.15.14;—by inflicting chastisement or punishment, Ex.32.34; Ps. 89.32; Je.5.9; 14.10.

Visitation, a judicial visit, a judgment, Nu.16.29; Job 10.12; Is.10.3; Je.8.12; 10.15; Lu.19.44; 1 Pe.2.12.

Visiting *others* not to be frequent, Pr. 25.17; 1 Ti.5.13; Tit.2.5.

——— *the sick*, &c., recommended, Mat. 25.35; 2 Ti.1.16; Ja.1.27.

Vocation, calling by the Spirit and grace of God, Ep. 4.1. *See* CALL (EFFECTUAL).

Voice, *of God*, thunder, Ps.18.13; 29.3,4,7–9;—his word and commandment, De.30.8; Jos.5.6; 1 Sa.28.18; Ps.106.25.

——— *from heaven*, at the baptism of Jesus, Mat. 3. 17; Mar.1.10; Lu. 3. 22;—at the transfiguration, Mat. 17. 5; Mar. 9. 7; Lu.9.35; 2 Pe.1.18;—in the temple, Jn.12. 28;—addressed Saul, Ac.9.4.

Void, empty, or without, Ge.1.2; De.32.28; Ps.89.39; Ac.24.16; Ro.3.31.

Volume, something *rolled up*, as was the ancient form of books, Ps.40.7; He.10.7. *See* BOOKS.

Voluntary, willing, done from free inclination, Le.1.3; 7.16; Eze.46.12; Col.2.18.

Vomit, to discharge or throw up, Job 20. 15; Pr.23.8; 25.16; Jonah 2.10.

Vows, solemn engagements to God, to perform some duty, or to abstain from something sinful; not to be broken, and rules concerning them, Nu. 30.1, &c.; Le.27.1; De. 23. 21; Ps. 50. 14; 56. 12; 66. 13; 76. 11; 116.18; Ec.5.4; Je.35.6.

———, of a person, Le.27.2;—of a beast, 9;—of a house, 24;—of a field, 16;—of Jacob, Ge.28.20;—of Jephthah, Ju. 11. 30, 35;—of

the Israelites against the Benjamites, 21. 1, &c.;—of the Rechabites, Je. 35. 6;—of the Israelites, for the destruction of the Canaanites, Nu. 21. 2;—of Hannah, concerning Samuel, 1 Sa. 1. 11;—of David, Ps. 132. 2. *See* OATHS.

Voyage, travel by sea, Ac. 27. 10.

Vulture, a large bird of prey, of the eagle kind, with a long neck almost bare of feathers, and with the legs covered with feathers to the feet, and which feeds on carrion. The Heb. word so rendered denotes a *clamorous* bird of prey. It was probably the species of falcon called by the Arabs *yûyu*, *i.e.* the *Falco æsalon*, the English *merlin*, De. 14. 13; Job 28. 7; Is. 34. 15;—rendered 'kite' in Le. 11. 14. The word 'vulture' in the same verse is a different word in the original, denoting a ravenous bird of *rapid* flight.

W.

Wafer, a thin cake of fine flour, anointed, or baken with oil, and used in the consecration offerings of the priests, Ex. 29. 2, 23; —in the meat-offerings, Le. 2. 4;—in thank-offerings, 7. 12;—in the offerings of Nazarites, Nu. 6. 15.

Wages, money or goods given for service, Ge. 29. 15; 30. 28; 31. 7, 8; Ex. 2. 9;—not to be kept from a hired servant for even one night, Le. 19. 13.

Wagging OF THE HEAD, imported insult and mocking, Je. 18. 16; La. 2. 15; Zep. 2. 15; Mat. 27. 39; Mar. 15. 29.

Waggons, sent by Joseph for his father, Ge. 45. 19, 27;—offered by the princes for the service of the tabernacle, Nu. 7. 2–8.

Wailing, mourning aloud, accompanied with wringing the hands, beating the breast, &c., Es. 4. 3; Je. 9. 10, 18; Eze. 27. 31; Mar. 5. 38.

Waiting ON GOD, attending on his worship, Is. 40. 31; Pr. 8. 34;—trusting in his promise, and patiently expecting its fulfilment, Ps. xxv.; 3. 5; 27. 14; 33. 20; 37. 7, 9; 40. 1; 62. 1; 69. 3, 6; 130. 5, 6;—blessings to be waited for: pardon, Ps. 39. 7, 8;—mercy, 123. 2;—guidance and teaching, 125. 5;—protection, 33. 20; 59. 9, 10;—salvation, Ge. 49. 18; Ps. 62. 1, 2.

Walk WITH GOD, to live as in his sight, and in obedience to his will, as did Enoch and Noah, Ge. 5. 22; 6. 9;—*after the Spirit*, to follow the teaching of the Holy Ghost in his Word, and to depend on his assistance, Ro. 8. 1, 4; Ga. 5. 16, 25;—*in Christ*, to adhere to his truth, and to tread in his steps, Col. 2. 6;—*by faith*, to be habitually impressed with the realities of the eternal world, 2 Co. 5. 7.

Wallow, to roll in the mire, or to turn from side to side, 2 Sa. 20. 12; Je. 6. 26; 48. 26; Eze. 27. 30; Mar. 9. 20; 2 Pe. 2. 22.

Wander, to rove, or go without knowing whither, Ge. 20. 13; Nu. 14. 33; De. 27. 18; He. 11. 37, 38.

Want, poverty or indigence, De. 28. 48, 57; Job 30. 3; Lu. 15. 14;—to be borne with patience, Job 1. 21; Phi. 4. 12.

Wantonness, or lasciviousness, censured, Ro. 13. 13; Ja. 5. 5; 2 Pe. 2. 18.

War, the laws of it, De. 20. 1, &c.;—wickedness not to be practised in it, 23. 9;—who are to be excused from fighting, 24. 5;—the original cause of it, Ja. 4. 1.

——, often a divine judgment, Le. 26. 25; Ju. 3. 8, 12; 4. 2; 6. 1; 10. 7; 2 Ch. 16. 9; Is. 5. 25; Je. 5. 15; Eze. 14. 17.

Ward, a prison, Ge. 40. 3; 41. 10; 42. 17; Le. 24. 12;—a watch or guard, Ne. 12. 25; Is. 21. 8; Ac. 12. 10;—a class of persons who serve together, Ne. 12. 24; 13. 30.

Wardrobe, a place where clothes are kept, 2 Ki. 22. 14; 2 Ch. 34. 22.

Ware, something exposed to be sold, Ne. 10. 31; 13. 16, 20; Je. 10. 17; Eze. 27. 16, 18, 33.

——, to be *aware*, Ac. 14. 6; 2 Ti. 4. 15.

Warfare, a state of war, 1 Sa. 28. 1;—the Christian life is a warfare with spiritual enemies, 1 Co. 9. 7; 2 Co. 10. 4; 1 Ti. 1. 18;—the flesh, Ro. 7. 23; 1 Co. 9. 25–27; Col. 3. 5; —the world, Jn. 16. 33; 1 Jn. 5. 4, 5;—the devil, 2 Co. 2. 11; Ep. 6. 11;—powers of darkness, Ep. 6. 12;—the armour described, 13–17; Ro. 13. 12; 2 Co. 6. 7; 1 Th. 5. 8;—how to be conducted, He. 2. 10; 1 Ti. 1. 18, 19; 1 Pe. 5. 8; 1 Th. 5. 6; 2 Ti. 2. 4; Jude 3.

Warning, to be given to sinners, Eze. 3. 17, 18; Col. 1. 28; 1 Th. 5. 11.

Warrior, a man for war, 1 Ki. 12. 21; Is. 9. 5.

Wars of the Lord (BOOK OF THE), a document quoted, Nu. 21. 14.

Washing, the feet of strangers, customary in eastern countries, where they journeyed barefoot, or only with sandals, Ge. 18. 4; 19. 2; 24. 32; 43. 24;—the hands, the superstition of the Jews with respect to it, Mar. 7. 3; Lu. 11. 38;—*figuratively*, the purification of the soul both from the guilt and the defilement of sin, Is. 4. 4; Ep. 5. 26; Tit. 3. 5; Re. 1. 5.

Wash-pot, the vessel in which the feet were washed;—applied to Moab, to point out its abject and degraded state, Ps. 60. 8.

Waste, a desolate place, De. 32. 10; Job 30. 3; Is. 24. 1;—loss, not to be made, Pr. 18. 9; Jn. 6. 12.

Waster, one who spends lavishly, Pr. 13. 9; —anything which destroys, as a desolating army, &c., Is. 54. 16.

Watches, the Jews in ancient times divided the night into *three:* the *evening*, the

middle, and the *morning*, each including four hours, Ex.14.24; Ju.7.19; 1 Sa.11.11;—after the captivity they adopted the Roman custom, and divided the night into *four* watches, Mat.14.25; Mar.6.48;—to a person sleeping soundly the time between the watches seems but a moment, Ps.90.4.

Watchfulness, vigilance, or care to avoid surrounding enemies and dangers; a duty, Mat.24.42; 25.13; Mar.13.37; Lu.12.35; 21.36; 1 Co.10.12; 16.3; Ep.5.15; 1 Th.5.6; 1 Pe.5.8; Re.3.2; 16.15.

Water, turned into blood, Ex.7.19;—made to appear as blood, 2 Ki.3.22;—bitter made sweet, Ex.15.23;—turned into wine, Jn.2.3;—brought out of a rock, Ex.17.6; Nu.20.7;—miraculously brought to supply an army, 2 Ki. 3. 20;—divided and made to stand on an heap, Ex.14.21; Jos.3.13; 2 Ki. 2. 8, 14;—supports iron, 2 Ki. 6. 6;—Jesus walks on it, Mat.14.25; Mar.6.48; Jn.6.12;—of jealousy, Nu.5.17, &c.;—of purification, 19.1, &c.;—of life, Re.22.1.

———, *figuratively*, trouble, Ps. 69. 1;—a multitude of people, Is.8.7;—the doctrines and ordinances of the gospel, 55.1;—the refreshing influences of the Spirit, 12.3; 35.6, 7; 44.3; Jn.7.37,38.

Water-spout, a large mass of water collected into a sort of column, one end of which is on the sea or land, and the other in the clouds; and by which water, in the former case, is sometimes raised into the clouds, and sometimes, in both cases, descends from them in torrents;—a phenomenon frequently seen on the coasts of Syria, Ps.42.7.

Waters, a vision of, Eze.47.1, &c.;—living, Zec.14.8; Jn.7.38; Re.7.17; 21.6; 22.1,17;—of *jealousy*, Nu. 5. 11–31;—of separation, 19.9.

Wave-offerings, so called from the particular motion used in presenting them;—a sheaf, and also portions of sacrifices, to be waved in various directions by the priests, Ex.29.24; Le.8.27.

Wavering, unstable or unsettled, He. 10. 23; Ja.1.6.

Waves, billows, or swellings above the level of water, Ps.107.25; Mat.8.24;—afflictions, Ps. 42. 7; 88. 7;—overwhelming enemies, Je.51.55; Eze.26.3.

Wax, (1) The substance of which bees form their cells, Ps.22.14; 68.2; 97.5; Mi.1.4.—(2) To grow or increase, Ge.26.13; Ex.1.7.—(3) To become, Nu.11.23; Jos.23.1; 1 Sa. 2.5.

Way, is put for a journey, Ge.24.42; 42.25;—custom, or manner, 6. 12; Je. 10. 2;—human conduct, Is.59.8; Ps.1.6; Pr.2.8.

Wayfaring, travelling, Ju.19.17; 2 Sa.12.4; Is.35.8; Je.9.2; 14.8.

Ways OF THE LORD, his laws and commandments, 2 Sa.22.22; Ps.18.21; 138.5;—his providential allotments, 145. 17;—are always right, Ho.14.9; Ac.13.10.

Weak IN FAITH, how to be treated, Ro. 14.1; 15.1; 1 Co.8.7; 9.22; 1 Th.5.14.

Weakness, a defect, feebleness, 1 Co.1.25; 2 Co.12.9; He.7.18.

Wealth. *See* RICHES.

Wean, to deprive a child of the breast, Ge. 21.8; 1 Sa.1.22; Ps.131.2; Is.11.8.

Weapons, or arms of the Christian warfare, not carnal, 2 Co.10.4.

Weariness, fatigue, or lassitude; much study is, Ec.12.12;—wicked men account the service of God, Mal.1.13.

Wearisome, tedious, tiresome, Job 7.3.

Weasel, a small well-known animal, but in Le.11.29 supposed to be the mole.

Weather, the state of the air, Job 37. 22; Pr.25.20; Mat.16.2,3.

Weaver, one who works webs of cloth, Ex. 35.35; 1 Sa.17.7; Job 7.6; Is.38.12.

Wedding, the marriage ceremony, Lu.12. 36; 14.8;—*garment*, furnished by the host, Mat.22.3,8,11.

Wedlock, the marriage state, Eze.16.38.

Week, *natural*, the space of seven days, Ge. 29. 27, 28. The Jews gave no special name to the days of the week, simply designating them as *first*, *second*, &c.;—*prophetical*, Da. 9. 24;—*feast of weeks*= feast of Pentecost.

Weeping, accompanying contrition, Ps.6.6; 69.10; Joel 2.12,17; Mat.26.75.

——— of Hagar, Ge.21.16;—of Esau, 27. 38;—of Esau and Jacob, 33.4;—of Jacob, 29.11;—for the loss of Joseph, 37.35;—of Joseph on seeing his brethren, 42.24; 43. 30; 45.2,14;—on meeting his father, 46.29;—over him when dead, 50.1;—of the daughter-in-law of Naomi, Ru.1.9,14;—of Elisha before Hazael, 2 Ki. 8. 11;—of Hezekiah, 20.3;—of the old Jews, Eze. 3.13;—of the disciples of Jesus, Mar.16.10;—of Jesus at the grave of Lazarus, Jn.11.35;—over Jerusalem, Lu. 19. 41;—of Peter, Mat.26. 75; Mar. 14. 72; Lu. 22. 62;—of the elders of Ephesus, Ac.20.37;—of Paul, Phi.3.18.

Weigh, to find the heaviness of anything by balance, or scales, 1 Ch.20.2; Ezr.8.29;—to determine the worth of a character, or an action, 1 Sa.2.3; Is.26.7; Da.5.27.

Weights, required to be just, Le. 19. 35; Pr.11.1; 16.11; 20.10,23; Eze. 45. 10; Mi.6. 10;—diverse kinds of, prohibited, De. 25. 13.

Welfare, happiness, success, Ge.43.27; Ex. 18.7; Ps.69.22; Je.38.4.

Well, of Jacob, Jn. 4. 6, 12 (it is dug in the rock, and is about 75 feet deep and 9 feet in diameter);—Beer-lahai-roi, Ge. 16. 14;—Bethlehem, 2 Sa.23.15; 1 Ch.11.17;—Beersheba, Ge. 21. 30, 31;—Elim, Ex. 15. 27;—Hagar, Ge.21.19;—Haran, 29.3,4;—Marah, Ex.15.23;—Rehoboth, Ge.26.22.

Wells, *of water*, of great value in eastern countries, where the people are much exposed to heat, Ge.21.30; 26.15,18; Ex.15. 27; Nu. 20. 17; Jn. 4. 6;—*of salvation*, or the word and ordinances of Christ, Is. 12. 3;—wisdom a *well-spring of life*, Pr. 16. 22.

Wen, a fleshy excrescence, or hard knob, Le.22.22.

Wench, a young girl, 2 Sa.17.17.

Whale, the largest of fishes, sometimes measuring above 100 feet in length, Ge.1. 21;—the Hebrew word thus translated signifies any monster of the deep, Job 7. 12; Ps.74.13; 148.7; Is.27.1; Eze.29.3; 32.2; Mat.12.40, compared with Jonah 1.17.

Whatsoever, that, Ge.31.16; Nu.22.17; Ps. 8.8; Mat.5.37; 7.12.

Wheat, a well-known grain, of which bread is usually made, Ex.9.32; Ju.6.11;—parable of it, mixed with tares, Mat.13.25.

Wheels, for chariots, &c., to roll upon, Ex. 14. 25; Ju. 5. 28;—a species of punishment inflicted by, Pr. 20. 26;—employed by potters, Je.18.3;—seen in vision, Eze.1.15, 16; 10.10.

Whet, to make sharp, De. 32.41; Ps.7.12; 64.3; Ec.10.10.

Whirlwind, a strong wind which moves rapidly about in a circular manner; and which sometimes raises heavy bodies from the ground, carries them to a distance, and produces great devastation, 2 Ki. 2. 1, 11; Job 37. 9; 38. 1; 40. 6; Ps. 58. 9; Pr. 1. 27;—*figuratively*, destruction by foreign armies, &c., Je.25.32; Eze.1.4; Da.11.40.

Whisperer, one who secretly bears tales, an odious character, Pr.16.28; Ro.1.29; 2 Co.12.20.

Whit, the least point, jot, or tittle, 1 Sa.3. 18; Jn.7.23; 13.10; 2 Co.11.5.

White, *stone*, the token of acquittal from a charge of guilt, Re. 2. 17;—*raiment*, the emblem of complete victory, immaculate purity, and festive joy, 3.4; 4.4; 7.9,13; 15. 6; 19.8,14.

Whithersoever, to whatsoever place, Pr. 17.8; Mat.8.19; Re.14.4.

Wholesome, contributing to health, Pr.15. 4; 1 Ti.6.3.

Whore, described, Pr.2.16; 5.3; 7.5; 9.13.

———, *the great mystical one*, judged, Re.17.1; 19.2.

Whoredom, every species of illicit commerce between the sexes, forbidden (*see* ADULTERY, FORNICATION, and INCEST); this sin disgraces and destroys the body, Job 31. 12; Pr. 5. 11; 1 Co. 6. 18;—stupifies the conscience, and hardens the heart, Ec. 7.26; Ho.4.11;—blots the reputation, Pr. 6. 32, 33;—wastes the estate, 5. 10; 6. 26;—leads to all manner of impiety and villainy, 5.8–14;—involves whole families in shame and misery, Ge. 34. 1–7;—brings many to an untimely end, Pr.6.26; 7.26;—exposes to the wrath of God, and to everlasting perdition, He. 13. 4; Re. 21. 8; 22. 15;—to guard against this sin, we ought to be deeply impressed with its evil nature and consequences, Ge.39.9;—to watch against indulging it in thought, Pr. 4. 23; Mat. 15. 19;—to avoid seeing or hearing what might prove an incentive to it, Job 31.1; Mat.5. 28;—to shun idleness and intemperance, Pr.23.31,33; 1 Co.9.27;—to cherish the belief of the presence and all-seeing eye of God, Pr. 5. 20, 21;—to meditate often on death, the grave, and the final judgment, Job 30. 23; Ro. 14. 10;—to be frequent in prayer for the help of the Spirit, Ps.19.13; —and when circumstances render it proper, to marry, 1 Co. 7. 9;—often signifies the idolatrous practices of the professing people of God, Je. 3. 9; 13. 27; Eze.16. 33; 23.8,17; 43.7,9, &c.

Whoremongers, they who converse with fornicators, 1 Ti. 1. 10; He. 13. 4; Re. 21. 8; 22.15.

Whosoever, any without restriction, Mat. 11.6; 13.12; Ro.2.1; Re.22.17.

Wicked, or ungodly persons, characterized, 2 Ki. 19. 26; Job 24. 2; Ps.10.3; 22. 12; 36.1; 37. 21; 50. 17; 58. 3; Pr. 2.12; 4.16; 6.12; 16. 27; 21.10; 24.2; Is.59.3; Eze.18.10; 22.6–12; Ro. 1. 29; 3.11, &c.;—compared to despicable things, Ps.1.4; 58. 4; 59. 6; Is. 57. 20; Je. 6. 30; Eze. 2. 6; Ho.13. 3; Mat.7.6,26;—not to be envied, Ps.37.1; 73. 2; Pr.23.17; 24.1,19; Je.12.1;—no peace to them, Is.57. 21;—their punishment, 27. 13–23. *See* PUNISHMENT.

Wide, the gate and way to destruction, Mat.7.13.

Widow, a woman whose husband is dead, Ge.38.11; Ro.7.3;—of Zarephath, her meal and oil multiplied, and her son raised to life, 1 Ki. 17. 8, &c.;—of Nain, her son raised to life, Lu. 7. 12;—one that gave her mite commended by Jesus, Mar. 12. 42.

Widows, destitute, but under the care of Providence, De.10.18; Ps. 68. 5; 146.9; Pr. 15.25; Je.49.11;—proper objects of charity, Ex. 22. 22; De.24.17; 27.19; Job 22. 9; Is.1. 17, 23; Je. 7. 6; 1 Ti. 5. 3; Ja. 1. 27;—their qualifications for offices in the Christian church, 1 Ti.5.4, &c.

Wife. *See* MARRIAGE, and WIVES.

Wilderness, the Heb. word *midbar*, usually translated 'wilderness,' is derived from a root which signifies 'to lead to pasture;' and means a pastoral country or district as distinguished from an agricultural. The *midbar* of Syria and Arabia was inhabited for the most part by nomads, who lived in tents. Mention is made of the wilderness of Arabia, Shur, Paran, Jericho, Judah, Engedi, Ziph,

Maon, Beersheba, &c., Ex. 14. 3; 15. 22; Nu. 10. 12; 13. 3; 14. 2, 29; De. 1. 19; 32.10; Lu.8. 29;—the Hebrews thus named the common ground near cities and villages, which remained uncultivated, and was destined for feeding their cattle, 1 Ki.19. 15; Is. 40. 3; Mat. 3. 1; 15. 33; Lu. 15. 4;—*figuratively*, the world, Ca.8.5.

Wiles, crafty tricks, Nu. 25. 18;—enticing temptations, Ep.6.11.

Wilily, artfully, Jos.9.4.

Will OF GOD, his sovereign pleasure, Da. 4.35; Ac.21.14; Ep.1. 5;—his purpose and decree, Ep.1. 11;—his written word and law, Mat.7.21; Ep.5.17; 6.6; 1Th.4.3; 5.18.

—— OF MAN, that faculty of the soul by which he freely chooses or rejects, Le.1.3; 19. 5;—as he sees not the excellency and importance of divine things, till his mind be enlightened by the Spirit of God; so, till this be the case, he cannot choose them, Ps.110.3; 1 Co.2.14; Ro.8.5–8.

Willow, a well-known plant, which grows in moist places, and by the brinks of rivers, Le. 23. 40; Job 40. 22; Is. 15. 7; 44. 4;—the 'weeping willow,' called the 'Babylonian willow,' with reference to Ps.137.2.

Will-worship, religious rites and services not commanded, Col.2.23.

Wimples, hoods or plaids, Is.3.22.

Wind, a sensible motion of the air, Ge.8.1; Ex. 15. 10;—*figuratively*, destruction, Je. 49.36; 51.1; Da.7.2.

———, a most destructive, called the *simoom* or *samiel*, which appears like a purple haze, advances with great rapidity, and, though it rarely lasts more than seven or eight minutes, is so poisonous in its effects, that it instantly dries up and withers everything over which it passes, and suffocates all who inhale it. Camels and other animals instinctively perceive its approach, and bury their mouths and nostrils in the ground; and travellers throw themselves on the sand, with their faces wrapped in their clothes, till it be past. Though not mentioned in Scripture by either of the above names, yet it is plainly referred to by its awful effects, 2 Ki.19.7,35; Ps.103. 15,16; Je.4.11.

Windows, passages for admitting light into houses, were made of lattice-work before the invention of glass (*see* LATTICE), and opened not upon the street, but upon the court within, Ge. 6. 16; 8.6; 26.8; Jos.2.15, 21; Ju.5.28;—*of heaven*, the clouds, Ge.7. 11; 8. 2;—abundant effusion of blessings, Mal.3.10.

Wine, the juice of the grape, prepared by fermentation, forbidden to the priests while officiating in the tabernacle, Le.10.9;—intoxicates Noah, Ge.9.21;—the proper use of it, Ju.9.13; Ps. 104. 15; Pr.31.6; Ec. 10. 19; 1 Ti. 5. 23;—a type of God's anger, to be drunk by all nations, Je. 25. 15;—by mystical Babylon, Re. 16. 19. The Jews had a great variety of wines, all of which were fermented. They also made certain syrups or molasses from the vine, but these were never called wine.

Wine-press, *to tread*, or press the juice out of the grapes, Ne. 13. 15; Job 24.11;—*figuratively*, to execute judgment with great slaughter, Is.63.1–6; La.1.15; Re.14. 19,20; 19.15.

Wings, are figuratively used to signify the spreading and warming beams of the sun, Mal. 4. 2;—protection, Ps.17.8; 36.7; 57.1; 61.4; 63.7;—a vast army, Is.8.8;—the swift motions of the wind, Ps.18.10; 104.3.

Winking with the eye, is expressive of mockery, or of giving a token to hurt others, Pr.6.13; 10.10; Ps.35.19;—*of God* at the times of ignorance, his patient bearing with the heathen world, Ac.17.30.

Winnow, to clean corn from chaff by wind; the grain being taken up in a shovel, and thrown in the wind, Ru.3.2; Is.30.24.

Winter, in the Holy Land, extends from the beginning of December to the end of January, when the weather is variable, and often remarkable for its heavy rains, falls of snow and hail, and excessive cold and frost in the mountainous parts, though in the lower ground it is comparatively mild, Ge.8.22; Ps.74.17; Ca.2.11; Mat.24. 20; 2 Ti.4.21.

Wisdom, prudence and discretion to perceive what is proper, Ec.2.13,14;—knowledge of sciences and arts, Ac.7.22;—quickness of invention, and dexterity in the execution of curious works, Ex.31.2,3;—craft and cunning, 2 Sa.13.3; Job 5.13;—genuine piety, Ps.90.12; Job 28. 28;—this described, De.4.6; Job 28.28; Ps. 111. 10; Pr. 9.10; 28. 7; Je.9. 24; Mat. 7. 24; Ja.3.13,17; —the advantage of gaining it, Job 28. 12, &c.; Pr.3.13; 8.11; 16.16,24; 3.14; Ec.7.11; 12.11;—better than folly, 2. 13; 7. 19; 9.13; —the way to obtain it, 1 Ki. 3. 9; Ps. 119. 98; Pr.2.1, &c.; Ec.2.26; Da.2.21, &c.; Ja. 1.5;—*personified*, her complaint, Pr. 1. 20; —her invitation, 8. 9;—her promises, 2. 3; —a spurious and deceitful kind, Je.8.9; 9. 23; 1 Co. 1. 19; 2 Co. 1. 12; Ja. 3. 15;—the marks of, in the works of God, Ps.104.1, 24; 136.5; Pr.3.19; Je.10. 12;—*of God*, the gospel so called, 1 Co.1.24; 2.7;—creatures accounted wise, Pr.6.6; 30.24.

————, men celebrated for it in different respects, Bezaleel and Aholiab, Ex. 31. 2, &c.;—Ahithophel, 2 Sa.16.20, &c.;—Solomon, 1 Ki.4.30;—Ethan, Heman, Chalcol, and Darda, 31;—Hiram from Tyre, 7. 13; —Daniel, Eze.28.3.

Wise Men, or MAGI, come from the east to Jerusalem, to see Christ, Mat. 2. 1, 2;—were sent for by Herod, who attempted to

deceive them, 7. 8;—were guided by a supernatural star or *meteor*, 9, 10;—worshipped the Saviour, and presented to him gifts, 11;—were warned of God not to return to Herod, 12.

Wishes, *good* and commendable, 2 Co. 13. 9; 3 Jn. 2;—*evil*, to be suppressed, Job 31. 1,30; Ps. 40. 14.

Wist, thought, knew, or understood, Ex. 16. 15; 34. 29; Le. 5. 17; Jos. 2. 4; 8. 14; Ju. 16. 20; Mar. 9. 6; 14. 40; Lu. 2. 49; Jn. 5. 13; Ac. 12. 9; 23. 5.

Wit, *we do you to wit*, we inform you, 2 Co. 8. 1.

Witchcraft, sorcery, or wicked arts and cheats, Ga. 5. 20; Re. 18. 23;—strictly forbidden, Le. 19. 26, 31; 20. 6; De. 18. 10; Mal. 3. 5; Re. 21. 8; 22. 15;—instances of it, and of similar acts, 1 Sa. 28. 7; 2 Ki. 9. 22; 17. 17; 21. 6; 2 Ch. 33. 6; Ac. 8. 9; 16. 16; 19. 19.

Witches are women, and WIZARDS are men, who practised secret arts, and pretended to do so by the assistance of some evil spirit, who was ever ready at their call, 2 Ki. 9. 22; Is. 8. 19; 29. 4; 47. 9, 12; Mi. 5. 12;—associated with idolatry, De. 18. 9–14; 2 Ch. 33. 5, 6;—of Endor, 1 Sa. 28. 7;—'a woman who had a familiar spirit,' literally, 'a mistress of the *Ob*,' to be cut off, Ex. 22. 18.

Withal, likewise, or at the same time, 1 Ki. 19. 1; Ps. 141. 10; Ac. 25. 27;—with, or by means of, Ex. 25. 29; 30. 4.

Withdraw, to remove or take away, 1 Sa. 14. 19; Job 9. 13; 13. 21; Pr. 25. 17; 2 Th. 3. 6; 1 Ti. 6. 5.

Withered, sapless, dried up, Ge. 41. 23; Ps. 102. 4; Mat. 12. 10; Jn. 5. 3.

Withhold, to refrain, hold back, or keep from, Ge. 23. 6; 2 Sa. 13. 13; Ps. 40. 11; 84. 11; Pr. 3. 27.

Withs, willow twigs, or twisted boughs, Ju. 16. 7–9.

Withstand, to oppose or resist, Nu. 22. 32; 2 Ch. 13. 7, 8; Ac. 11. 17; Ep. 6. 13.

Witness, a person who gives his evidence or testimony, Jn. 1. 7; Ac. 1. 22; 2. 32; 7. 58; 10. 43;—a *martyr* for the truth, or one who suffers death for his testimony, Re. 1. 5; 3. 14;—a testimony, evidence, or proof, Ex. 22. 13; De. 31. 19; Mar. 14. 55;—*false*, laws against it, Ex. 23. 1; De. 19. 16, &c.;—strictly forbidden, Ex. 20. 16; Pr. 6. 16, 19; 19. 5, 9, 28; 21. 28; 25. 18;—Christ the 'faithful and true witness,' Re. 1. 5; 3. 14.

Witnesses, not to be fewer than two, Nu. 35. 30; De. 17. 6; 19. 15; Mat. 18. 16; 2 Co. 13. 1; 1 Ti. 5. 19;—*two*, that prophesy, Re. 11. 3, &c.

Wittingly, knowingly, by design, Ge. 48. 14.

Witty, ingenious, skilful, Pr. 8. 12.

Wives, not to be slandered, De. 22. 13;—when not to cohabit with, Le. 12. 1–5; 20. 18;—their duty, Ge. 3. 16; Ep. 5. 22; Col. 3. 18; Tit. 2. 5; 1 Pe. 3. 1;—good ones are of the Lord, Pr. 18. 22; 19. 14;—a blessing to their husbands, Pr. 12. 4; 31. 10–12, 23;—good ones mentioned, Ju. 13. 10; 1 Sa. 25. 3; Es. 2. 15–17; Lu. 1. 6; Ac. 18. 2, 26; 1 Pe. 3. 6;—bad ones mentioned, Ju. 14. 15–17; 2 Sa. 6. 16; 1 Ki. 21. 25; Job 2. 9; Mar. 6. 17.

Wizards. *See* WITCHES.

Woe, pronounced upon the covetous oppressors, &c., Is. 5. 8–22; Hab. 2. 9;—by Jesus on Chorazin, &c., Mat. 11. 21, &c.;—on the scribes, Pharisees, and hypocrites, 23. 13–29;—on the rich, full, &c., Lu. 6. 24–26;—*three* upon all the earth, Re. 8. 13;—the first of them past, 9. 12;—the second past, 11. 14.

Wolf, a fierce and cruel beast of prey, of the dog kind, is of a quick smell, can long bear hunger, and which inhabits the forests of Palestine, and of every country of Europe except the British Isles, from which it has been exterminated, Ge. 49. 27; Is. 11. 6; Je. 5. 6; Jn. 10. 12;—wicked rulers, judges, persecutors, and false teachers, compared to *wolves*, Eze. 22. 27; Zep. 3. 3; Mat. 7. 15; 10. 16; Lu. 10. 3; Ac. 20. 29;—the rapacity of Benjamin compared to that of wolf, Ge. 49. 27.

Woman formed, Ge. 2. 21;—a virtuous one described, Pr. 31. 10, &c.;—the mischief arising from a wicked one, Ec. 7. 26;—one clothed with the sun, or the *church*, Re. 12. 1;—one clothed in purple and scarlet, sitting upon a beast, 17. 3.

Women, *immodest*, punished, De. 25. 11;—how they should behave in assemblies for public worship, 1 Co. 11. 5, &c.;—*power* (*exousia*) on the head of, *i.e.* the kerchief or head covering, the sign of her dependent or subordinate position, 11. 10;—not to speak in public, 14. 34; 1 Ti. 2. 11;—*aged*, their duty, Tit. 2. 3;—*young*, theirs, 2. 4; 1 Ti. 5. 14;—how to adorn themselves, 2. 9; 1 Pe. 3. 3;—*wise and prudent ones*, Deborah, Ju. 4. 4, &c.;—Abigail, 1 Sa. 25. 3, 14, &c.;—the woman that interceded for Absalom, 2 Sa. 14. 2, &c.;—one that advised the surrender of Sheba to Joab, 20. 16;—the queen of Babylon, Da. 5. 10;—*pious ones*, Elizabeth, the wife of Zacharias, Lu. 1. 6;—Mary, the mother of Jesus, 27;—Mary Magdalene, and others that attended Jesus, Mar. 15. 40; Lu. 8. 2;—Martha and Mary, the sisters of Lazarus, Jn. 11. 5;—Dorcas, Ac. 9. 36;—Lydia, 16. 14;—Priscilla, 18. 26;—*artful ones*, Rebekah, Ge. 27. 6;—Michal, 1 Sa. 19. 13;—*wicked ones*, Jezebel, 1 Ki. 21. 7, &c., 25;—Athaliah, 2 Ki. 11. 1.

Wonderful, surprising or astonishing;—God's testimonies are, Ps. 119. 129;—things that are so, Pr. 30. 18;—Christ so called, Is. 9. 6.

Wonders, signifying *miracles*, Ex. 3. 20; 4. 21; Ac. 2. 22, 43; 4. 30;—*signs* or tokens, Is. 8. 18.

Wont, accustomed or used, Ex.21.19; Nu. 22.30; 2 Sa.20.18; Mat.27.15.

Wood, the timber of trees, Ge. 22. 6, 7;—a forest, Jos.17.18; 1 Sa.23.16; 2 Sa.18.8.

Woof, the threads that cross the warp in cloth, the weft, Le.13.48,51, &c.

Wool, the fleece of sheep, Ju.6.37; 2 Ki.3.4; Pr.31.13; Is.1.18.

Word of God (the *Logos*), one of the titles given to the Lord Jesus Christ, expressive of his being the teacher and interpreter of the divine mind and will, Jn.1.1,14; 1 Jn. 5.7; Re.19.13;—the Holy Scriptures, Lu. 4. 4; Ep. 6. 17; 1 Pe. 1. 23;—the gospel of Christ, Lu.5.1; Ac.4.31; 6.7; 8.14; 13.7;—a revelation of some particular message from God, 1 Ki.12.22; 1 Ch.17.3.

Words OF MEN, shall be judged by God, Mat.12.36,37.

Workmanship, manufacture, skill, 1 Ch. 22.15; Is.44.11; Ac.19.25.

Works OF GOD, in creation and providence, great and unsearchable, Job 5.9; 37.5; Ps. 89.5, &c.; 104.1; Ec. 8.17; Je.10.12;—lead to their Author, Ps.19.1; 75.1; 145.10; Ac. 14.17; Ro.1.19;—in redemption, Ac.2.11;—great and marvellous, Ps. 139. 14; Re. 15.3.

——— OF MEN, they are to be judged by them, Job 34.11; Ps.62.12; Pr.24.12; Is.3. 10; Je.17.10; 32.19; Eze.7.8,27; 24.14; Mat. 16.27; Ro.2.6; 2 Co.5.10; 1 Pe.1.17; Re.2. 23; 20.12; 22.12.

———, *good*, must be such as are required of God, De.6.24;—must spring from love to him, 11.1;—be performed from the heart, 10.12;—and must be done to his glory, 1 Co.10.31; Phi.1.11;—are wrought by God, Is.26.12; Phi.2.13;—only spring from abiding in Christ, Jn.15.4,5;—are *evidences* of the goodness of men's principles, Mat. 7. 17; 12.33;—absolutely required, 5.16; 2 Co. 9.8; Ep.2.10; Col.1.10; 1 Ti.2.10; 2 Ti.2.21; 3.17; Tit.2.14; 3.8,14; He.13.16,21; Ja.2.17. *See* OBEDIENCE.

——— OF THE LAW, will not justify, Ro.3. 20; 4.2; 11.6; Ga.2.16; Ep.2.8,9;—men said to be justified by, Ja.2.24. *See* JUSTIFICATION.

World, the whole material universe, Jn. 1.10;—this globe which we inhabit, 1 Sa. 2. 8; Ps. 24. 1; 90. 2;—the Roman empire, Lu. 2.1; Re. 13. 3;—Gentiles, Ro.11.12,25; —earthly and sensual possessions and enjoyments, 1 Jn. 2. 15;—the corruptions which prevail on earth, Ga.1.4; Ep.2.2; Ja. 1.27;—ungodly men, Jn. 7. 7; 14. 17, 19, 22, 27; 15.18,19;—to it the followers of Christ are not to be conformed, Ro. 12. 2; Ga. 6. 14; Ja.1.27; 4.4; 1 Jn.2.15; 5.4.

Worldly, human, bent upon the world, Tit. 2.12; He.9.1.

Worms, Job's flesh was covered with, Job 7.5;—Herod was eaten of, Ac.12.23;—one which dieth not, or an accusing conscience, Mar.9.44,46,48.

Wormwood, an herb of the genus *Artemisia*, distinguished for its extreme bitterness of taste; destructive to worms;—anything bitter and painful compared to, De. 29. 18; Pr. 5. 4; Je. 9. 15; 23. 15; La.3.15,19; Am.5.7; Re.8.11.

Worship, *civil*, the honour and reverence given to a superior, Mat.18.26; Lu.14.10;—*religious*, to be paid to God only, Ex.30. 14; Mat.4.10; Lu.4.8; Ac.10.25; 14.13; &c.; Re.19.10; 22.8;—not to be given to angels, Col. 2. 18;—refused and reproved when offered to them, Re.19.10; 22.8,9.

———, *family*, in which all the members of a household meet to read the Holy Scriptures, and to join in prayer and praise; exemplified by Joshua, Jos. 24. 15;—by David, 2 Sa.6.20;—by Daniel, Da.6.10;—by Christ and his disciples, who were his household, Lu. 9. 18;—its obligation is plainly acknowledged, in the judgment threatened for its neglect, Je. 10. 25;—*public*, required, De. 26. 10, 11; 2 Ki.17.36; Ps. 22. 22, 25; 35. 18; 95. 6; 107. 32; 116. 14; 122.1,4; Mat.18.20; Ac.1.14; 10.33; He.10. 25;—ought to be *solemn*, not light and trifling, Le. 10. 3; Ps. 89. 11; Ec. 5. 1;—*sincere*, and not hypocritical, Eze.33.31,32;—with *holy cheerfulness*, and not with forbidding gloom, Ps. 33. 1; 100. 1, 2; 147.1;—and with *simplicity* and *purity*, Mat.15.9; He.10.22.

———, *public*, advantages of: by it our knowledge of divine things is increased, Pr. 8. 33, 34; Mal. 2. 7;—our attention is called away from worldly objects and pursuits, and directed to the concerns of eternity, Ps.85.8; Ac.10.33;—our devotion is enlivened, and our zeal excited, Pr.27. 17; Is. 40.31;—worldly distinctions are in some measure forgotten, and the poor meet on the same level with the rich, Pr. 22.2; Ja.2.1–5;—brotherly love is promoted, Ps.122.1, &c.;—we place ourselves within the reach of many encouraging promises, Ex.20.24; Ps.36.8; 92.13; 132.13–16; Is.40. 31; 56.3–7; Mat. 18.20;—sinners are thus converted, Ac. 16. 13, 14;—saints are refreshed and strengthened, Ps.63.1–5; 84.1, &c.; Is. 40. 31;—the honour of Christ's ordinances is maintained, Ps.72.17–19; Is. 56.4–7.

Worthy, deserving of, Ge.32.10; De. 25. 2; 2 Sa. 22. 4;—valuable, 1 Sa. 1. 5;—suitable, or answerable to, Lu.3.8; Ep.4.1; Col.1.10; —good or pious, Mat.10.11,13; Lu.7.4.

Wot, to know, or be aware of, Ge. 21. 26; 39.8; 44.15; Ex.32.1; Nu.22.6; Jos.2.5; Ac. 3.17; Ro.11.2; Phi.1.22.

Wrap, to roll up in a covering, Ge.38.14; 1 Ki. 19. 13; Mat. 27. 59; Lu. 2. 7;—to roll together, 2 Ki.2.8; Jn.20.7.

Wrath of Man, extreme anger, prompting to revenge, Ge. 49. 7; Es. 2. 1; 3. 5; 7. 10;—just punishment, Ro. 2. 5; 13. 4, 5.

—— **of God**, his holy indignation at sin, and righteous punishment of it, De. 9. 7; Jos. 22. 20; 2 Ch. 19. 2; 24. 18;—denounced on impenitent sinners, Ex. 22. 24; Ezr. 8. 22; Lu. 21. 23; Jn. 3. 36; Ro. 1. 18; 2. 5, 8; Ep. 5. 6.

Wreaths, a kind of net-work in the form of garlands or chaplets, with artificial sprigs, leaves, flowers, and fruit, Ex. 28. 14, &c.; 1 Ki. 7. 17; 2 Ch. 4. 12, 13.

Wrinkle, a furrow of the skin or face, caused by age or emaciation from disease, Job 16. 8;—any roughness or deformity, Ep. 5. 27.

Writing, was originally practised on hard substances, such as stones and metals;—the decalogue was written on two *tables*, or smooth flat pieces of stone, Ex. 34. 1; De. 10. 4. The book of Job is supposed by some to be the most ancient *written* document in existence; others believe that the documents embodied in the first part of the book of Genesis are the earliest extant. *See* BOOKS.

Wrong, an injury, Ge. 16. 5; Je. 22. 3, 13; La. 3. 59; Mat. 20. 13;—what is improper or unjust, De. 19. 16; Hab. 1. 4.

Wroth, angry or irritated, Ge. 4. 5; 31. 36; 40. 2; Ex. 16. 20; Is. 54. 9; 64. 5; Mat. 18. 34; 22. 7.

Y.

Yarn, *linen*, brought from Egypt by Solomon, 1 Ki. 10. 28; 2 Ch. 1. 14.

Yea, YEA, and NAY, NAY, our speech required to be; or our *affirmations* and *denials* to be simple, and free from oaths, Mat. 5. 37; Ja. 5. 12.

Year. Among the Hebrews the year consisted ordinarily of twelve, and occasionally of thirteen synodical months, alternately of twenty-nine and thirty days each, so that two months included two moons, and the one of these years 354 days, and the other no less than 383 days. As the former of these falls eleven days short of the *true* or solar year, they were compelled, in order to keep their festivals at the proper season, to add a whole month to the year as often as it was needful, commonly once in three, and sometimes once in two years. This intercalary month was added at the end of the year, after the month *Adar*, and was therefore called *Veadar*, or a second *Adar*. The year was also distinguished into the *civil*, and the *sacred* or *ecclesiastical* year. The *civil* year commenced on the fifteenth of our September, because it was an old tradition that the world was created at that season; and by it they computed their jubilees, and dated all contracts, the birth of children, and the reign of kings. The months of this year, consisting alternately of twenty-nine and thirty days, are exhibited in the following table, with the corresponding months of our year:—

1.	Tisri,	to part of Sept. and October.
2.	Marchesvan or Bul,	October and Nov.
3.	Chisleu or Kisleu,	Nov. and Dec.
4.	Thebet,	Dec. and January.
5.	Sebat,	January and Feb.
6.	Adar,	Feb. and March.
7.	Nisan or Abib,	March and April.
8.	Jyar or Zif,	April and May.
9.	Sivan,	May and June.
10.	Thammuz,	June and July.
11.	Ab,	July and August.
12.	Elul,	August and Sept.

Year, the *sacred* or *ecclesiastical*, began in March, or the first day of the month Nisan, because at that time they departed out of Egypt, Ex. 12. 1; Re. 23. 5;—by this year they computed their festivals, and the prophets also occasionally dated their oracles and visions, Zec. 7. 1. The months of this, with the corresponding months of our year, are here presented:—

1.	Nisan or Abib,	March and April.
2.	Jyar or Zif,	April and May.
3.	Sivan,	May and June.
4.	Thammuz,	June and July.
5.	Ab,	July and August.
6.	Elul,	August and Sept.
7.	Tisri,	Sept. and October.
8.	Marchesvan or Bul,	October and Nov.
9.	Chisleu or Kisleu,	Nov. and Dec.
10.	Thebet,	Dec. and January.
11.	Sebat,	January and Feb.
12.	Adar,	Feb. and March.

——, *sabbatical*, or every seventh, Ex. 23. 10; Le. 25. 1; De. 15. 1;—*of jubilee*, Le. 25. 8. *See* JUBILEE.

Yearning OF THE BOWELS, imports the movings of tender affection and compassion, Ge. 43. 30; 1 Ki. 3. 26.

Yesterday, a thousand years are as, with God, Ps. 90. 4;—*to-day, and for ever*, Christ is the same during, expressive both of his eternity and immutability, He. 13. 8.

Yoke, a curved piece of wood laid on the neck of cattle, and bound to it by thongs, for drawing waggons, &c., Nu. 19. 2; De. 21. 3;—*figuratively*, bondage or servitude, Ge. 27. 40; Le. 26. 13; Ac. 15. 10; Ga. 5. 1; 1 Tj. 6. 1;—calamity, La. 1. 14; 3. 27;—a prophetical emblem, Je. 27. 2;—of Christ, easy, Mat. 11. 30; Ro. 12. 1; 1 Jn. 5. 3.

Young Persons, their duty, Le. 19. 32; Pr. 1. 8; Ec. 12. 1; La. 3. 27; Tit. 2. 6; 1 Pe. 5. 5;—examples of good ones: Obadiah, 1 Ki. 18.

12;—Josiah, 2 Ch. 34. 3;—David, Ps. 71. 5, 17;—Jesus, Lu.2.52;—Timothy, 2 Ti.3.15; —bad ones: Er, the son of Judah, Ge. 38. 7;—the sons of Eli, 1 Sa.2.12; 3.13,22;—Absalom, 2 Sa. 15. 2, &c.;—those that mocked Elisha, 2 Ki.2.23. *See* CHILDREN.

Youth, early life, imagination of men evil from, Ge.8.21;—sins of, bewailed, Job 13. 26; Ps.25.7;—wife of, Pr.5.18; Is.54.6; Mal. 2.14,15;—husband of, Joel 1.8.

Z.

Zaanaim, zā-a-nā'im [removals], a 'plain' (or more correctly 'terebinth'), where Heber, the Kenite, pitched his tent, on the border of Naphtali, not far from Kadesh; called also Zaanannim, Jos.19.33; Ju.4.11.

Zabad, zā'bad [God-given], one of David's mighty men, 1 Ch.11.41.

Zabdi, zăb'dī [gift of Jehovah], the father of Carmi, Jos.7.1.

Zabulon, zab'u-lon, Mat.4.13,15, the Greek form of Zebulun.

Zaccheus, zak-kē'us [just], a chief publican resident in Jericho, seeks to see Christ, Lu. 19. 2–4;—is called by him, 5;—entertains Jesus, and avows concern for the poor, &c., 8;—is encouraged by him, 9.10.

Zachariah, zăk-a-rī'ah, or ZECHARIAH [remembered of Jehovah], (1) The fourteenth king of Israel, succeeds his father Jeroboam the second, 2 Ki. 14. 29;—after a wicked reign of six months, was slain, 15.9,10.—(2) Son of Jehoiada, high-priest of the Jews, is supposed to be the same with Azariah, 1 Ch. 6. 10, 11;—was put to death in the temple by order of Joash, 2 Ch. 24.20, 21; Mat. 23.35.—(3) The son of Jeberechiah, who understood the visions of God, 2 Ch.26.5;—attested Isaiah's writing, Is.8.2.—(4) One of the minor prophets, was born in Babylon, returned with the first band of exiles under Zerubbabel; and, while yet young, began to prophesy soon after Haggai, Ezr.5.1;—greatly encouraged the Jews in building the second temple, Zec.1.12, &c.; 8.1, &c.

Zacharias, an ordinary priest of the family of Abia, and the father of John the Baptist, his character, Lu.1.6;—his vision, 11;—his prophecy, 67.

Zadok, za'dok [just], (1) Son of Ahitub, a priest in the time of David, whom he accompanied in his flight from Absalom, 2 Sa. 15. 24;—put in the place of Abiathar as high-priest, 1 Ki. 2. 35;—anoints Solomon, 1. 39;—his descendants to be high-priests in future time, Eze. 44. 15.—(2) Also a priest, the ancestor of Ezra, Ezr.7.2.

Zair, zā'ir [little], a city or place in the land of Edom, where Joram defeated the Edomites, 2 Ki.8.21.

Zalmon, zal'mon [shady], a lofty hill near Shechem, which is often covered with snow, Ju.9.48;—called Salmon, Ps.68.14.

Zalmunna, zal-mun'nah [shelter is denied him], and ZEBA, kings of Midian, after whom Gideon pursued, Ju. 8. 5, 6;—conquered and slain by him, 10–21; Ps.83.11.

Zamzummims, zam-zum'mims [noisy people], a race of giants, De. 2. 20;—called Zuzims, Ge.14.5.

Zanoah, zan-ō'ah [marsh], two towns thus named in Judah, Jos.15.34,56; Ne.3.13.

Zaphon, zā'fon [the north], a city of Gad, a few miles east of the Sea of Galilee, Jos. 13.27;—called Shophan, Nu.32.35.

Zared, zā'red [exuberant growth], Nu. 21. 12;—called also Zered, De.2.13,14;—a valley separating Moab from Edom.

Zarephath, zăr'e-fath [smelting-house], called also Sarepta (Lu.4.26), a city of the Phœnicians on the coast of the Mediterranean, between Tyre and Zidon, where Elijah lodged some time with a widow, 1 Ki.17.9,10; Lu.4.26. It is represented by the modern village of *Surafend*.

Zaretan, zăr'e-tan [cooling], the place where the waters of Jordan rose up in an heap, and its channel for a long time made dry, Jos. 3. 16;—called also Zartanah, 1 Ki. 4. 12;—Zarthan, 7.46;—Zereda, 11.26;—Zererath, Ju.7.22.

Zareth-Shahar, za'reth-shā'har [splendour of the dawn], a city of Reuben, a few miles south of Heshbon, Jos.13.19.

Zeal, ardour of mind for or against a person or cause, 2 Sa.21.2; 2 Ki.10.16;—that which is good, commended, Nu. 25. 11; 2 Ch. 31. 21; Ec. 9. 10; Mat. 5. 6; 1 Co. 16. 13; Ga. 4. 18; Tit. 2. 14; Jude 3; Re. 3. 19;—*Christian*, includes scriptural knowledge of that for which we are zealous, Ro.14.5; —unfeigned concern for the glory of God, 1 Co.10.31;—fervent desire to promote the spiritual interests both of ourselves and others, Ro. 10. 1;—active exertions in the use of appointed means, 11.14; 1 Co.9.20–22;—exertions proportioned to the importance of our object, Mat.23.34;—the *motives* to it, are: the divine command, Ga. 4. 17; Re. 3. 19;—God abhors and threatens the want of it, Am. 6. 1; Re. 3. 15, 16;—the example of Christ, Ps.69.9; Jn.2.17;—the importance of religion, Lu. 10. 42; Phi.3.7–9; —the difficulties which attend our salvation, Ep.6.12;—the advantage of it to ourselves and others, 2 Co.9.2,6; Ja.5.20;—the glory which it brings to God, Jn.15.8; Ga. 1. 24; 2 Th. 1. 11, 12;—*commendable*, examples of: in Moses, Ex.32.20;—Phinehas, Nu. 25. 11–13;—Caleb, 13. 30; 14. 6–9;—David, Ps. 119. 139;—Paul, Ac. 20. 24;—Epaphras, Col. 4. 12, 18;—the Corinthians,

1 Co. 14. 12; 7. 11; 9. 2;—*excessive*, its bad effects, Mat. 10. 35; Lu. 21. 16; Jn. 16. 2;—*improper*, reproved, Lu. 9. 55; Ro. 10. 2, 3;—*erroneous*, examples: of Saul in slaying the Gibeonites, 2 Sa. 21. 1, 2;—of the Jews against Stephen, Ac. 7. 55;—of the heathens of Ephesus, 19. 28;—of the Jews at Jerusalem against Paul, 21. 28; 22. 22;—his own zeal for the law before his conversion, 9. 1, &c.; 22. 3; 26. 5; Phi. 3. 6;—*hypocritical*, in Jehu, 2 Ki. 10. 16;—*of God*, his fixed and earnest concern for his own glory, and the good of his people, 2 Ki. 19. 31; Is. 9. 7; 59. 17; 63. 15; Eze. 5. 13.

Zebah, zē'bah [sacrifice], a Midianitish prince, Ju. 8. 5. *See* ZALMUNNA.

Zebedee, zeb'e-dee, the father of James and John, Mat. 4. 21; 10. 2; Mar. 1. 19, 20.

Zeboim, ze-bō'im, (1) *The valley of* [valley of hyenas], one of the wild ravines which run down the eastern slope of Benjamin into the Jordan plain, 1 Sa. 13. 18.—(2) *The city of* [city of roes], one of the five cities of the plain, and grouped with Sodom and Gomorrah, Ge. 10. 19; De. 29. 23; Ho. 11. 8. The names of the valley and of the city respectively are in the Hebrew radically different words.

Zebul, zē'bul [habitation], governor of the city of Shechem, Ju. 9. 28;—calls Abimelech to fight against Gaal, 30–41.

Zebulun, zeb'u-lun [dwelling], the sixth son of Jacob by Leah, Ge. 30. 20; 35. 23;—his sons, 46. 14; Nu. 1. 30;—prophetic benediction of his father respecting his offspring, Ge. 49. 13;—the borders of the territory of the tribe of, described, Jos. 19. 10–16.

Zechariah. *See* ZACHARIAH.

Zedad, zē'dad [mountain side], a city of Syria, on the north-east border of Palestine, Nu. 34. 8; Eze. 47. 1, 15.

Zedekiah, zĕd-e-kī'ah [the justice of the Lord], (1) The son of Josiah, and last king of Judah, succeeds Jehoiachin, 2 Ki. 24. 17; 2 Ch. 36. 10;—rebels against Nebuchadnezzar, 13; Je. 52. 1;—his captivity foretold, 34. 1; 37. 17; Eze. 12. 8; 21. 25;—sends for Jeremiah, Je. 21. 1;—taken, and his eyes put out, 2 Ki. 25. 4, &c.; Je. 39. 4; 52. 8.—(2) The false prophet, reproved, 1 Ki. 22. 11, 24.—(3) Another false prophet, awfully denounced by Jeremiah, Je. 29. 21, 22.

Zeeb, zē'eb [wolf], and OREB, two princes of Midian taken and slain, Ju. 7. 25.

Zelah, zē'lah [a rib, a side], a city of the tribe of Benjamin, probably the native place of king Saul, not far from Jerusalem;—here Saul was buried in 'the sepulchre of Kish his father,' 2 Sa. 21. 14.

Zelophehad, ze-lō'fe-had [first-born], the son of Hephar, died without sons, but left five daughters; their inheritance, Nu. 27. 1;—to whom married, 36. 10.

Zelotes, ze-lō'tes [zealous], the surname of Simon the Canaanite, one of the apostles, Lu. 6. 15. *See* SIMON.

Zemaraim, zem-a-rā'im [double-mount forest], a city of the Benjamites, near Bethel, Jos. 18. 22;—near to it was a mount of the same name, at the foot of which 500,000 of Jeroboam's army were killed, 2 Ch. 13. 4, 17.

Zenas, zē'nas, a distinguished Christian mentioned in Scripture, Tit. 3. 13. Called a 'lawyer,' as being skilled in the Jewish law.

Zephaniah, zef-a-nī'ah [defended of the Lord], (1) One of the minor prophets, who lived in the time of Josiah, king of Judah, Zep. 1. 1, &c.—(2) The deputy high-priest, under Seraiah, 2 Ki. 25. 18; Je. 52. 24;—by him Zedekiah consulted the prophet Jeremiah, 21. 1; 29. 29; 37. 3.

Zerah, zē'rah [rising], (1) The son of Simeon, and father of the Zarhites, called also Zohar, Ge. 46. 10; Nu. 26. 13.—(2) King of Ethiopia or Cush, invaded Judah with 1,000,000 of infantry, and 300 chariots, but was defeated by Asa, 2 Ch. 14. 9–15.

Zered. *See* ZARED.

Zereda, zer-ē'da [cooling], a town in Ephraim, 1 Ki. 11. 26; 2 Ch. 4. 17;—probably the same as Zaretan, Jos. 3. 16;—Zererath, Ju. 7. 22;—Zartanah, 1 Ki. 4. 12;—and Zarthan, 7. 46.

Zerubbabel, ze-rub'ba-bel [born in Babylon], or ZOROBABEL, the son of Shealtiel, and of the royal race of David, Ezr. 3. 2; Mat. 1. 12;—the same with *Sheshbazzar*, his Chaldean name, Ezr. 1. 8, 11; 5. 14, 16;—to his care Cyrus committed the sacred vessels sent back to Jerusalem which had been carried to Babylon, to the number of 5400, 1. 1–11;—with him went up from Babylon to Jerusalem 42,360 Jews, together with 7337 servants, 2. 64, 65;—was zealous in rebuilding the temple, Ezr. 5. 2; Hag. 1. 12;—was encouraged by the prophets Haggai and Zechariah, Hag. 1. 1, &c.; Zec. 4. 6–10.

Zeruiah, zĕr-u-ī'ah [wounded], one of David's two sisters, and mother of Joab, Abishai, and Asahel, 2 Sa. 2. 18; 3. 39; 8. 16; 16. 10; 1 Ch. 2. 16.

Ziba, zē'bah [statue], servant of king Saul, his treachery, 2 Sa. 16. 1; 19. 24.

Zidkijah, zid-kī'jah [the justice of the Lord], one who sealed the covenant with Nehemiah, Ne. 10. 1.

Zidon. *See* SIDON.

Ziklag, zik'lag [pressed], a city in the south of Judah, allotted to Simeon, Jos. 15. 31; 19. 5;—was given by Achish, king of Gath, to David for an asylum from the rage of Saul, 1 Sa. 27. 6;—was burned by the Amalekites, 30. 1;—David repaired and dwelt in it, 2 Sa. 1. 1.

Zillah, zil'lah [a shadow], one of the wives of Lamech, and mother of Tubal-Cain, Ge. 4.19.

Zilpah, zil'pah [a dropping], the handmaid of Leah, and concubine of Jacob, Ge. 29. 24; 30.9,10; 35.36.

Zimran, zim'ran [celebrated in song], son of Abraham by Keturah, Ge.25.2.

Zimri, zim'ri [celebrated in song], (1) A general in the army of Elah, king of Israel, murders and succeeds him, 1 Ki.16.10;—burns himself, 18.—(2) The son of Salu, a prince of a chief house of the Simeonites, slain by Phinehas for criminal connection with Cozbi, the daughter of Zur, a prince of Midian, Nu.25.14,15.

Zin [a low palm-tree], a wilderness to the south-west of the Dead Sea;—the Israelites come thither, Nu. 20.1;—rebelled in, 27.14; De.32.51.

Zion, zī'on [dry, sunny mount], called SION in the New Testament, the highest point in Jerusalem, being 2539 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. This height was the Salem of Melchizedec, and was afterwards occupied by the Jebusites till it was taken by David, 2 Sa.5.9; 1 Ch.11.7;—sometimes denotes the whole city, Ps. 149. 2; 88. 2; Is. 33. 14; Joel 2. 2;—after the captivity the name given to the eminence on which the temple was built. Symbolically given to the habitation of the redeemed, He.12.22; Re.14.1;—daughter of Jerusalem, Is.1.8.

Ziph, zif [a flowing], the name of a city of the tribe of Judah a few miles from Hebron on the borders of the wilderness of Ziph, where David concealed himself from Saul, 1 Sa.23.14,15,19; Ps.54. *title.*

Zipporah, zip-pō'rah [little bird], one of the seven daughters of Jethro, and the wife of Moses, Ex.2.21;—bare to him two sons, 22; 4.20;—circumcised them, 25;—she with her sons were brought by her father to Moses in the wilderness, 18.1–6.

Ziz [a flower], a hill in the south of Judah, near which the Moabites and Ammonites were destroyed by God, for the help of Jehoshaphat, 2 Ch.20.16–25.

Zoan, zō'an [low], a very ancient city of Egypt (built seven years after Hebron), not far from the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Tanitic branch of the Nile, and long of great note, Nu.13.22; Ps. 78. 12, 43; Is. 19. 11; 30. 4; Eze. 30. 14;—was called TANIS by the Greeks; now *Sân*, an insignificant village.

Zoar, zō'ar [smallness], originally called Bela, one of the five cities which rebelled against Chedorlaomer, Ge. 14. 2;—for its safety Lot interceded, and to it he fled, 19.20–23;—it seems to have stood near the base of the mountain range at the S. E. corner of the Dead Sea, De.34. 3; Is. 15.5.

Zobah, zō'bah [station], a portion of Syria constituting one of the kingdoms of Aram, lying between Hamath and the Euphrates;—against the kings of which Saul fought, 1 Sa. 14. 47;—David smote the king of, 2 Sa.8.3; 1 Ki.11.24.

Zophar, zō'far [sparrow], one of Job's three friends who came to visit him, called the *Naamathite*, probably because he came from *Naama*, probably some place in Idumea, Job 2.11;—answers Job, 11.1, &c.;—his second speech, 20.1, &c.

Zophim, zō'fim [watchers], a place on the 'top of Pisgah' to which Balak brought Balaam, Nu.23.14.

Zorah, zō'rah [hornet's town], a city of the tribe of Dan, near the border of Judah, not far from Eshtaol, Jos. 19. 41;—here Samson was born, and buried, Ju.13.2–25; 16.31;—men sent from, to spy the land, 18. 2;—rebuilt and fortified by Rehoboam, 2 Ch. 11. 10;—called Zareah, Ne. 11. 29;—Zoreah, Jos.15.33.

Zuph, zūf [honey-comb], (1) A Levite, the great-grandfather of Elkanah, the father of Samuel, 1 Sa.1.1; 1 Ch.6.34,35.—(2) The place where his posterity dwelt was thus named, 1 Sa.9.5.

Zur [stone], a prince of Midian, whose daughter was killed by Phinehas for criminal connection with Zimri, Nu.25.15;—was himself slain, 31.8.

Zurishaddai, zū'ri-shad'ī [the Almighty my rock], the father of Shalumiel, chief of the tribe of Simeon at the departure of the Hebrews from Egypt, Nu.1.6; 7.36.

Zuzims, zū'zims [the prominent ones], a race of giants who dwelt beyond Jordan, and who were conquered by Chedorlaomer and his allies, Ge.14.5;—supposed by some to be the same with the ZAMZUMMIMS, De.2.20,21;—were allied to the Rephaim and other gigantic races who originally inhabited Palestine.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

TO

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES;

POINTING OUT THE TIME OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS, AND THE PLACES OF HOLY WRIT WHEREIN THEY ARE RECORDED; SERVING AT ONCE AS AN INDEX OF DATES, AND A CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE WHOLE BIBLE, BY WHICH THE SCRIPTURES MAY BE READ IN ONE CONNECTED NARRATIVE.

[FROM TOWNSEND'S HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.]

PERIOD I.—FROM THE CREATION TO THE DELUGE.

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
1	4004	5411	THE CREATION, ...	Gen. 1; 2. 4, *to end.*
...	...	...	INSTITUTION OF THE SABBATH, AND FALL OF MAN, ...	Gen. 2. 1-3; 3.
1	4003	5311	HISTORY OF ADAM AND HIS DESCENDANTS, TILL THE DELUGE, ...	Gen. 4. 1-16, 24, 17-25, 26.
...	...	...	GENEALOGY OF THE PATRIARCHS, . . .	Gen. 5.
1535	2469	3275	STATE OF THE WORLD IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE DELUGE, ...	Gen. 6; 7. 1-4.
1656	2348	3155	THE DELUGE, ...	Gen. 7. 5, *to end;* 8. 1-12.
1657	2347	3154	THE COVENANT WITH NOAH, ...	Gen. 8. 13, *to end;* 9. 1-17.
1657	2341	3148	NOAH PROPHESIES THE FATE OF HIS SONS, .	Gen. 9. 18, *to end.*

PERIOD II.—FROM THE DISPERSION TO THE EXODUS.

			THE CONFUSION OF TONGUES, AND DISPERSION OF MANKIND.	
1770	2234	2551	The Building of Babel, ...	Gen. 11. 1-9.
...	...	...	The Genealogy of Noah, ...	Gen. 10.
...	...	...	The Genealogy of Shem to Abram, . . .	Gen. 11. 10-26.
			THE LIFE OF JOB.*	
1874	2130	2337	The Character of Job, ...	Job 1. 1-5.
...	...	...	First Trial of Job, ...	Job 1. 6, *to end.*

* The life of Job is placed before the life of Abraham, on the authority of Dr. Hales. Job himself, or one of his contemporaries, is generally supposed to have been the author of this book, which Moses obtained when in Midian, and, with some alterations, addressed to the Israelites.—[For Dr. Hales' arguments, see his "Analysis."]

But my chief reason for assigning to the life of Job its present date is derived from a consideration of the manner in which God has condescended to deal with mankind.

Idolatry, as we read in the preceding part of this period, had occasioned the dispersion from Babel. It was gradually encroaching still further on every family which had not yet lost the knowledge of the true God. Whoever has studied the conduct of Providence, will have observed that God has never left himself without witnesses in the world to the truth of his religion. To the old world Noah was a preacher and a witness; to the latter times of patriarchism, Abraham and his descendants; to the ages of the Levitical Law, Moses, David, and the prophets; and to the first ages of Christianity, the apostles and the martyrs were severally witnesses of the truth of God. But we have no account whatever, unless Job be the man, that any faithful confessor of the one true God arose between the dispersion from Babel and the call of Abraham. If it be said that the family of Shem was the visible church of that age, it may be answered, that it is doubtful whether even this family were not idolaters; for Joshua tells the Israelites (Jos. xxiv 2) that the ancestors of Abraham were worshippers of images.—TOWNSEND.

PERIOD II.—(*Continued,*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
1874	2130	2337	Second Trial of Job,	Job 2. 1–10.
...	...	...	The Friends of Job visit him, and hear his Complainings,	Job 2. 11, *to end;* 3.
...	...	...	First Controversy between Job and his Friends, begun by Eliphaz, who asserts that the Sufferings of Job were the Punishment of his iniquity,	Job 4. 5.
...	...	...	Reply of Job to Eliphaz,	Job 6. 7.
...	...	...	The Argument taken up by Bildad,	Job 8.
...	...	...	Reply of Job to Bildad, in which he asserts that Affliction is no Proof of Wickedness,	Job 9; 10.
...	...	...	Zophar takes up the Argument of Eliphaz with great asperity, and urges the Necessity of Repentance,	Job 11.
...	...	...	Reply of Job to the whole Argument,	Job 12; 13; 14.
...	...	...	The Second Controversy between Job and his Friends,	Job 15.
...	...	...	Job declares his Innocence,	Job 16; 17.
...	...	...	Bildad Replies to Job,	Job 18.
...	...	...	Job complains of the Cruelty of his Friends,	Job 19.
...	...	..	Zophar Replies to Job,	Job 20.
...	...	...	Reply of Job to Zophar,	Job 21.
...	...	...	The Third Controversy between Job and his Friends—begun by Eliphaz,	Job 22.
...	...	...	Reply of Job,	Job 23; 24.
...	...	...	Bildad again takes up the Argument,	Job 25.
...	...	...	Job again asserts his Integrity, and contrasts his former Prosperity with his present Adversity,	Job 26 *to* 31.
...	...	...	Elihu, who had hitherto been silent, takes up the Argument, and shows that Affliction is sent by God, for wise though inscrutable Purposes, and that the Duty of Man is Submission,	Job 32 *to* 37.
...	...	...	God appeareth to Job and his Friends,	Job 38; 39; 40. 1, 2.
...	...	...	Self-abasement of Job,	Job 40. 3–5.
...	...	...	Address of God to Job, concluded,	Job 40. 6, *to end;* 41.
...	...	...	Entire Submission of Job,	Job 42. 1–6.
...	...	...	Restoration of Job's Prosperity,	Job 42. 7, *to end.*
			THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM.	
2008	1996	2153	From the Birth of Abram till his Return from Egypt,	Gen. 11. 27, *to end;* 12; 13. 1.
2086	1918	2077	Abraham at Gerar,	Gen. 20; 13. 2–4.
...	...	...	Separation of Abraham and Lot,	Gen. 13. 5–13.
2091	1913	...	Renewal of the Promise,	Gen. 13. 14, *to end.*
2092	1912	2096	War with the Five Kings—The Blessing of Melchizedek,	Gen. 14.
2093	1911	2067	Covenant of God with Abram,	Gen. 15.
2094	1910	2067	Birth of Ishmael,	Gen. 16.
2107	1897	2054	Renewal of the Covenant—Institution of Circumcision—Promise of a Son,	Gen. 17.
...	...	...	Second Promise of a Son.	Gen. 18. 1–15.
...	...	...	Condemnation and Destruction of Sodom,	Gen. 18. 16, *to end;* 19. 1–29.
...	...	...	Lot and his two Daughters,	Gen. 19. 30, *to end.*
...	...	2053	The Birth of Isaac,	Gen. 21. 1–8.
2112	1892	...	Casting out of Hagar and Ishmael,	Gen. 21. 9–21.
2113	1891	...	Abraham's Covenant with Abimelech,	Gen. 21. 22, *to end.*
2132	1872	2028	The Temptation of Abraham,	Gen. 22. 1–19.
2144	1860	2016	Death and Burial of Sarah,	Gen. 23.
...	...	...	Family of Rebekah,	Gen. 22. 20, *to end.*
2147	1857	2013	Marriage of Isaac and Rebekah,	Gen. 24.
2151	1853	2012	Marriage of Abraham with Keturah,	Gen. 25. 1–6.
2231	1857	1993	Birth of Esau and Jacob,	Gen. 25. 19–28.
2182	1822	1978	Death of Abraham,	Gen. 25. 7–10.

PERIOD II.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
			FROM THE DEATH OF ABRAHAM TO THE SELLING OF JOSEPH BY HIS BRETHREN.	
2200	1804	1978	Esau Sells his Birthright,	Gen. 25. 11; 26. *part of* 1; 25. 29, *to end.*
...	...	...	Covenant of Isaac with Abimelech at Gerar,	Gen. 26. *latter part of* 1, *to end.*
2231	1773	1930	Death of Ishmael:—His Family,	Gen. 25. 12–18.
2244	1760	1916	Jacob, by Stratagem, obtains his Father's Blessing,	Gen. 27. 1–45.
...	...	...	Journey of Jacob to Padan-aram,	Gen. 27. 46; 28; 29. 1–14.
2251	1753	...	Residence of Jacob with Laban—Jacob's Family,	Gen. 29. 15, *to end*; 30.
2265	1739	1902	Jacob leaves Laban—their Covenant,	Gen. 31.
...	...	...	Journey of Jacob to Succoth, after his Covenant with Laban,	Gen. 32; 33. 1–17.
2268	1736	...	Transactions at Shalem, or Shechem,	Gen. 33. 18, *to end*; 38. 1–5; 34.
2275	1729	...	Events between the Flight of Jacob from Shechem till his Return to his Father,	Gen. 35. 1–27.
2208	1796	...	The Family of Esau,	Gen. 36.
			HISTORY OF JOSEPH AND HIS FAMILY IN EGYPT.	
2276	1728	1885	Joseph Sold into Egypt,	Gen. 37; 39. 1–6.
2286	1718	...	The Family of Judah,	Gen. 38. 6, *to end.*
...	...	...	Imprisonment of Joseph—he interprets the Dreams of his Fellow-prisoners,	Gen. 39. 7, *to end*; 40.
2288	1716	1899	The Death of Isaac,	Gen. 35. 28, 29.
2289	1715	1872	Elevation of Joseph,	Gen. 41. 1–45.
2289	1715	...	The Famine in Egypt, and first Journey of the Brothers of Joseph to buy Corn,	Gen. 41. 46, *to end*; 42.
2298	1706	1863	Second Descent of the Brethren of Joseph into Egypt—he maketh himself known to them,	Gen. 43; 44; 45.
...	...	...	Journey of Jacob into Egypt with his Family,	Gen. 46. 1–7; 37. *beginning of verse* 2; 46. 8, *to end, and* 47. 1–12.
2300	1704	1872	Government of Egypt by Joseph,	Gen. 47. 13–26.
			FROM THE DEATH OF JACOB TO THE DEATH OF JOSEPH.	
2315	1689	1846	Death of Jacob, and his Blessing on his Sons.	Gen. 47. 27, *to end*; 48. 49.
...	...	1792	Funeral of Jacob—Death of Joseph,	Gen. 50. 2, *to end.*
2547	1457	1728	Oppression of the Israelites, after the Death of Joseph,	Exod. 1.

PERIOD III.—FROM THE BIRTH TO THE DEATH OF MOSES.

2433	1571	1722	THE BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE OF MOSES,	Exod. 2; Psalm 88.
2513	1491	1648	LEGATION OF MOSES,	Exod. 3; 4. 1–28.
			FROM THE MISSION OF MOSES TO THE INFLICTION OF THE PLAGUES OF EGYPT.	
...	...	...	Moses is acknowledged as their leader by the Israelites, but is rejected by Pharaoh,	Exod. 4. 29, *to end*; 5; 6. 1–13.
...	...	...	The Genealogy of Reuben, Simeon, and Levi, to Moses,	Exod. 6. 14–27.
2513	1491	1648	Moses demands of Pharaoh the Deliverance of the Israelites, which is refused,	Exod. 6. 28, *to end*; 7. 1–13.
			INFLICTION OF THE FIRST EIGHT PLAGUES.	
...	...	...	The First Plague—Water turned into Blood,	Exod. 7. 14, *to end.*
...	...	...	The Second Plague—Frogs,	Exod. 8. 1–15.
...	...	...	The Third Plague—Lice,	Exod. 8. 16–19.
...	...	...	The Fourth Plague—Flies,	Exod. 8. 20, *to end.*

PERIOD III.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
2513	1491	1648	The Fifth Plague—Murrain of Cattle,	Exod. 9. 1-7.
...	...	...	The Sixth Plague—The Boils,	Exod. 9. 8–12.
...	...	...	The Seventh Plague—Hail,	Exod. 9. 13, *to end.*
...	...	...	The Eighth Plague—Locusts,	Exod. 10. 1–20.
...	...	...	INSTITUTION OF THE PASSOVER,	Exod. 12. 1–20.
			CONCLUSION OF THE TEN PLAGUES.	
...	...	...	The Ninth Plague—Three Days' Darkness.	Exod. 10. 21–27.
...	...	...	The Passover eaten. The Tenth Plague—The Firstborn slain,	Exod. 10. 28, 29; 11. 1–10. 12. 21–30.
...	...	...	THE EXODUS,	Exod. 12. 31–36, *and* 40–42.
			THE WANDERING IN THE WILDERNESS.	
...	...	...	The First Journey—from Rameses to Succoth,	Num. 33. 1–5; Exod. 12. 37–39.
...	...	...	The Command for Observing the Passover is repeated,	Exod. 12. 43, *to end;* 13. 1–19.
...	...	...	The Second Journey—from Succoth to Etham,	Exod 13. 20, *to end;* Num. 33. 6.
...	...	...	The Third Journey—from Etham to Pi-hahiroth. Pharaoh's Army approaches,	Num. 33. 7; Exod. 14. 1–18.
...	...	...	The Fourth Journey—from Pi-hahiroth, through the Red Sea and the Wilderness of Etham, or Shur, to Marah. Moses's Song,	Num. 33. 8; Exod. 14. 19, *to end;* 15. 1–21.
...	...	...	The Israelites murmur at Marah,	Exod. 15. 22–26.
...	...	...	The Fifth Journey—from Marah to Elim. The Sixth Journey—from Elim to the Red Sea,	Num. 33. 9, 10; Exod. 15 27.
...	...	...	The Seventh Journey—to the Wilderness of Sin. The People murmur for Bread,	Exod. 16; Num. 33. 11.
...	...	...	The Eighth Journey—from Sin to Dophkah. The Ninth Journey—from Dophkah to Alush,	Num. 33. 12, 13.
...	...	...	The Tenth Journey—from Alush to Rephidim. The People murmur for Water—War with Amalek,	Exod. 17; Num. 33. 14.
...	...	1647	The Eleventh Journey—from Rephidim to Sinai. Giving of the Law,	Num. 33. 15; Exod. 19.
...	...	...	The Moral Law,	Exod. 20.
...	...	...	The Judicial Law,	Exod. 21. 22; 23.
...	...	...	The Israelites covenant to observe the Law. Moses goes up into the Mountain,	Exod. 24.
...	...	...	The Ceremonial Law. Structure of the Tabernacle,	Exod. 25; 26; 27.
...	...	...	Aaron and his Sons set apart for the Priesthood. The Ceremonies to be observed in their Consecration,	Exod. 28; 29.
...	...	...	Structure of the Altar of Incense, Laver, &c.	Exod. 30; 31.
...	...	...	Aaron makes the Golden Calf. The First Tables of the Law broken. Transactions in consequence,	Exod. 32; 33.
...	...	...	The Tables of the Law renewed,	Exod. 34.
2514	1490	...	Offerings of the People for the Making of the Tabernacle. Furniture and completion of the Tabernacle, and its erection,	Exod. 35. *to* 40.
...	...	...	Laws concerning Sacrifices,	Lev. 1. *to* 7.
...	...	...	The Consecration of Aaron and his Sons, and the Acceptance of their offering,	Lev. 8; 9.
...	...	...	Destruction of Nadab and Abihu for offering strange Fire,	Lev. 10. 1–7.
...	...	...	The Priests are forbidden Wine. The Law of eating Holy Things. Aaron's Transgression,	Lev. 10. 8, *to end.*
...	...	...	The Second Passover—may be kept by the Unclean,	Num. 9. 1–14.
...	...	...	Laws concerning what Animals may be eaten,	Lev. 11.
...	...	...	Purification of Women after Childbirth. The Offerings,	Lev. 12.
...	...	...	The Laws and Tokens whereby the Priest is to be guided in discerning the Leprosy,	Lev. 13.

PERIOD III.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
2514	1490	1647	The Rites and Sacrifices in Cleansing a Leper,	Lev. 14. 1–32.
...	...	...	The Signs of Leprosy in a House—Laws for the Cleansing,	Lev. 14. 33, *to end.*
...	...	...	Of the Uncleanness of Men and Women—Laws for their Cleansing,	Lev. 15.
...	...	...	Law of the Sacrifices for Atonement,	Lev. 16.
...	...	...	Blood to be offered to the Lord—its eating forbidden,	Lev. 17.
...	...	...	Unlawful Marriages—Unlawful Lusts,	Lev. 18.
...	...	...	A Repetition of sundry Laws,	Lev. 19.
...	...	...	Miscellaneous and Moral Laws,	Lev. 20.
...	...	...	Laws concerning the Priests,	Lev. 21; 22.
...	...	...	Laws concerning Festivals,	Lev. 23.
...	...	...	Shelomith's Son is stoned for Blasphemy. Various Laws,	Lev. 24.
...	...	...	Of the Sabbaths of Years—the Jubilee,	Lev. 25.
...	...	...	Prophetic Threatenings and Curses,	Lev. 26.
...	...	...	Of Vows, Things devoted, and Tithes,	Lev. 27.
...	...	...	The Numbering of the Tribes, and their Order,	Num. 1; 2.
...	...	...	The Numbering and Appointment of the Levites,	Num. 3; 4.
...	...	...	Various Legal Ceremonies,	Num. 5; 6.
...	...	...	The Dedication of the Tabernacle and the Altar. The Offerings,	Num. 7.
...	...	...	Order of the Lamps. Consecration of the Levites—their Age and Time of Service,	Num. 8.
...	...	...	The Making and Use of the Silver Trumpets,	Num. 10. 1–10.
...	...	...	Arrival of Jethro with Moses's Wife and Sons. Institution of the Sanhedrin,	Exod. 18. 1–26.
...	...	...	Manner in which the Cloud guided the People. The Twelfth Journey—from Sinai to Kibroth-hattaavah. Order of the March. Moses's Blessing,	Num. 9. 15, *to end;* 10. 11–28, 33, *to end; and* 33. 16.
...	...	...	Jethro returns to Midian,	Num. 10. 29–32; Exod 18. 27.
...	...	...	The Burning at Taberah. The People murmur for Flesh,	Num. 11. 1–34.
...	...	...	The Thirteenth Journey—from Kibroth-hattaavah to Hazeroth. Leprosy of Miriam,	Num. 11. 35; 12. 1–15, *and* 33. 17.
2515	1489	...	The Fourteenth Journey — from Hazeroth to Rithmah. The Spies sent out,	Num. 12. 16; 13; 14; *and* 33. 18; Psalm 90.
...	...	...	Laws of the Meat Offering, &c. Sins of Ignorance,	Num. 15.
2533	1471	...	Rebellion of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. The Israelites murmur. Events in consequence,	Num. 16; 17.
...	...	...	Laws relating to the Priests and Levites,	Num. 18.
...	...	...	The Water of Separation—the Law for the Use of it in Purification of the Unclean,	Num. 19.
2515 *to* 2553	1489 *to* 1451	...	Seventeen Journeys—the Fifteenth to the Thirty-first,	Num. 33. 19–35.
...	...	1609	The Thirty-second Journey—from Ezion-gaber to the Wilderness of Zin, or Kadesh-Barnea, the second time, after thirty-eight years' wandering. Death of Miriam. The People murmur for Water,	Num. 20. 1–13; 33. 36.
...	...	...	The King of Edom refuses to permit the People to pass through his Territory. Defeat of Arad the Canaanite,	Num. 20. 14–21; 21. 1–3. 33. 40.
...	...	...	The Thirty-third Journey—from Kadesh-barnea to Mount Hor. Death of Aaron,	Num. 20. 22–29; 33. 37–39.
...	...	...	The thirty-fourth Journey—from Mount Hor to Zalmonah. Fiery Serpents sent,	Num. 21. 4–9; 33. 41.
...	...	...	The Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh Journey,	Num. 33. 42–44; 21. 10, 11.
...	...	...	The Thirty-eighth Journey—from Ije-abarim, or Iim, to Dibon-gad. Defeat of Sihon King of the Amorites, and of Og King of Bashan,	Num. 33. 45; 21. 12, *to part of* 18, *and* 21, *to end*

PERIOD III.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
2553	1451	1609	The Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Journey,	Num. 33. 46, 47; 21. *last part of* 18, 19, 20.
...	...	...	The Forty-first Journey—from Abarim to the Plains of Moab by Jordan. Balaam and Balak,	Num. 22; 23; 24; 33. 48.
..	...	..	The Forty-second Journey. The Plains of Moab—Encampment by Beth-jesimoth and Abel-shittim. Idolatry of Baal-Peor,	Num. 33. 49; 25.
...	...	...	The Third Numbering of the People,	Num. 26.
...	...	...	The Daughters of Zelophehad sue for an Inheritance. The Law of Inheritance,	Num. 27. 1–11; 36. 1–12.
...	...	...	The Law of Offerings, &c.	Num. 28; 29.
...	...	...	The Law of Vows,	Num. 30.
...	...	...	The Spoiling of Midian,	Num. 31.
...	...	...	The Tribes of Reuben and Gad are assigned their Territories,	Num. 32.
...	...	...	Laws for the Conduct of the Israelites after they have taken possession of Canaan,	Num. 33. 50, *to end;* 34.
...	...	...	The Cities for the Levites. The Cities of Refuge. Law of Murder,	Num. 35.
...	...	...	Moses's Speech, rehearsing the History of the Israelites, from their Departure from Egypt to the Fortieth Year of their Wandering in the Wilderness, and his Exhortation.	Deut. 1; 2. 1; 10. 6–9; 2. 2, *to end;* 3; *and* 4. 1–40.
...	...	...	Moses appoints three Cities of Refuge,	Deut. 4. 41, *to end.*
...	...	...	Moses's Speech continued—Repetition of the Moral Law—His Exhortation to Obedience,	Deut. 5. *and* 6.
...	...	...	Moses's Speech continued—Alliances with foreign Nations forbidden—His Exhortation,	Deut. 7. *and* 8.
...	...	...	Moses's Speech continued. Repetition of the Israelites' Rebellions. His Exhortation to Obedience,	Deut. 9; 10. 1–5, 10, *to end*; *and* 11.
...	...	...	Moses's Speech continued—Repetition of Laws relating to Idolatry, Ceremonies, the Levites, what Animals may be eaten, Tithes, the Poor, Servants, the Firstling of Cattle, Feasts, and Judges,	Deut. 12 *to* 16; *and* 17. 1.
...	...	...	Moses's Speech continued—Repetition of the Judicial and Miscellaneous Laws,	Deut. 17. 2, *to end; and* 18 *to* 26.
...	...	...	Moses's Speech concluded—Confirmation and Sanctions of the Law,	Deut. 27; 28.
...	...	...	Concluding Appeal of Moses to the People,	Deut. 29; 30; Num. 36. 13.
...	...	...	Moses's Death announced—Joshua appointed his Successor. Moses's last Charge to the People and to Joshua,	Num. 27. 12, *to end; and* Deut. 31. 1–8.
...	...	1608	Moses completes the writing of the Law, and delivers it to the Priests and Levites. His second Charge to Joshua. His Song,	Deut. 31. 9, *to end; and* 32. 1–47.
...	...	...	Moses blesses the People. He ascends Mount Nebo to die. His Death, and the Lamentation of the People,	Deut. 32. 48, *to end;* 33 *and* 34.

PERIOD IV.—FROM THE ENTRANCE OF THE ISRAELITES INTO CANAAN TO THE DEATH OF DAVID.

THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN.

2553	1451	1608	The Mission of Joshua,	Joshua 1. 1–9.
...	...	...	The Spies sent out,	Joshua 2.
...	...	...	Passage of the River Jordan,	Joshua 1. 10, *to end;* 3; 4.
...	...	...	The Covenant renewed,	Joshua 5. 1–12.
...	...	1607	The Conquest of Jericho,	Joshua 6. 1; 5. 13. *to end* 6. 2, *to end.*
...	...	...	The Capture of Ai,	Joshua 7; 8. 1–29.

PERIOD IV.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
2553	1451	1607	History of the Gibeonites. Conquest of the Five Kings,	Joshua 9; 10.
2559	1445	1582	Conquest of Canaan completed,	Joshua 11; 8. 30, *to end.*
2560	1444	...	The Tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh return Home,	Joshua 22.
			GENERAL DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY.	
2552	1452	1608		
to	*to*	*to*	Recapitulation of Conquests,	Joshua 12; 13. 1-14.
2560	1444	1582		
2560	1444	1582	Division of the Country among the Tribes,	Joshua 14. 1-5; 13. 15, *to end*; 14. 6, *to end*; 15. 13-19, 1-12, 20, *to end*; 16. *to* 19.
...	...	...	The Appointment of Cities of Refuge, and Levitical Cities,	Joshua 20; 21. 1-42.
2561	1443	...	LAST EXHORTATIONS AND DEATH OF JOSHUA,	Joshua 21. 43, *to end*; 23; 24.
			EVENTS AFTER THE DEATH OF JOSHUA.	
2579	1425	1565	State of Israel after the Death of Joshua,	Judges 1; 2. 1-5.
2591	1413	...	Introduction of Idolatry among the Israelites,	Judges 2. 6-13; 17; 18.
...	...	1561	History of the Levite of Ephraim. War with Benjamin and the rest of the Tribes,	Judges 19; 20; 21.
			GOVERNMENT OF THE JUDGES.	
2591	1413	1572	Servitude of the Eastern Israelites in consequence	
to	*to*	*to*	of their Idolatry under Chushan-rishathaim.	Judges 2. 14, *to end*; 3. 1-11.
2599	1405	1564	Othniel, judge,	
2661	1343	1524	Servitude of the Eastern Israelites under the Moabites. Ehud, judge,	Judges 3. 12-30.
2679	1325	1506	Shamgar, judge,	Judges 3. 31.
2699	1305	1426	Servitude of the Northern Israelites under the	
		1406	Canaanites. Deborah the prophetess, judge,	Judges 4; 5.
2752	1252	1366	Eastern and Northern Israelites enslaved by Midian. Gideon, judge,	Judges 6. 1-6.
2759	1245	...	The History of Ruth,	The Book of Ruth.
...	...	1359	Gideon, judge—He delivereth Israel—His death,	Judges 6. 7, *to end*; 7; 8.
2769	1235	1319	Usurpation of Abimelech—His death,	Judges 9.
2772	1232	1316	Tola and Jair, judges,	Judges 10. 1-5.
2798	1206	1271	The Philistines and Ammonites oppress Israel.	Judges 10. 6, *to end*; 11.
2822	1182	1253	Jephthah, judge,	12. 1-7.
2847	1157	1222	Ibzan, Elon, and Abdon, judges,	Judges 12. 8, *to end.*
2848	1156	...	The Philistine's oppress Israel. The Birth of Samson,	Judges 13.
...	...	1152	The Birth and Call of Samuel. Government of Eli,	1 Sam. 1; 2. 1-21; 3.
2868	1136	...	Marriage of Samson, and his Exploits against the Philistines,	Judges 14; 15. 1-19.
2887	1117	...	A Prophet sent to Eli,	1 Sam. 2. 22, *to end.*
...	...	1202	Samson is betrayed by Delilah—His death,	Judges 16; 15. 20.
2888	1116	1142	The Israelites are defeated by the Philistines. The Ark is taken, and the two Sons of Eli are slain. Death of Eli,	1 Sam. 4.
...	...	...	History of the Ark after its Capture,	1 Sam. 5; 6; 7. 1.
2978	1026	1122	Government of Samuel. The Israelites repent,	1 Sam. 7. 2, *to end*; 8.
			THE REIGN OF SAUL.	
2909	1095	1110	Saul made King over Israel,	1 Sam. 9; 10.
...	...	...	Saul defeats the Ammonites. Samuel's Exhortation,	1 Sam. 11; 12.
2911	1093	1106	Saul and Jonathan defeat the Philistines at Gibeah. Saul's Family,	1 Sam. 13; 14.
...	...	1100	Saul defeats the Amalekites,	1 Sam. 15.
2941	1063	1085	Samuel anoints David secretly as the future King over Israel,	1 Sam. 16. 1-13.
...	...	1080	David overcomes Goliath,	1 Sam. 17. 1-40, 55, 56 41-54, 57, 58; 18. 1-4; Psalm 9.

PERIOD IV.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
2942	1062	1074	History of David, till he flies from the Court of Saul,	1 Sam. 18. 5–9; 16. 14, *to end;* 18. 10, *to end;* 19 1–3; Psalm 11; 1 Sam. 19. 4–17; Psalm 59.
2943	1061	1074	David flies to Ramah;—Covenant between him and Jonathan,	1 Sam. 19. 18, *to end;* 20.
2944	1060	...	David flies to Ahimelech at Nob, from whom he obtains the hallowed bread, thence to Achish king of Gath, where he feigns Madness;—His Psalms;—He escapes to the Cave of Adullam;—His Prayer;—He is joined by the Chief Men,	1 Sam. 21; Psalm 56; 34; 1 Sam. 22. *part of* 1; Psalm 142; 1 Sam. 22. 1, 2; 1 Chron. 12. 8–18; 2 Sam. 23. 13–17; 1 Ch. 11. 15–19.
...	...	...	David retreats to Mizpeh, and thence to the Forest of Hareth;—The Slaughter of the Priests by Doeg at the command of Saul,	1 Sam. 22. 3–19; Psalm 52; 109; 17; 140; 35; 64.
...	...	...	David defeats the Philistines at Keilah;—Saul pursues him, and he flies to Ziph and Maon,	1 Sam. 23. 1; 22. 20, *to end;* 23. 6, 2–5, 7–12; Psalm 31; 1 Sam. 23. 13–23; Psalm 54; 1 Sam. 23. 24–28.
2946	1058	...	David in En-gedi;—Saul pursues him,	1 Sam. 23. 29; 24; Psalm 57; 58; 63.
2947	1057	...	Death of Samuel;—David in the Wilderness of Paran;—Death of Nabal;—David marries Abigail and Ahinoam,	1 Sam. 25.
...	...	...	David in the Wilderness of Ziph,	1 Sam. 26.
2948	1056	1071	David goes to Achish, king of Gath, who assigns him Ziklag for a residence,	1 Sam. 27. 1; Psalm 141; 1 Sam. 27. 2–7; 1 Chron. 12. 1–7; 1 Sam. 27. 8, *to end.*
2949	1055	1070	The Philistines prepare to war with Israel;—Saul consults the Witch of Endor,	1 Sam. 28; 29; 1 Chron. 12. 19–22.
...	...	...	Ziklag is burned;—David defeats the Amalekites,	1 Sam. 30.
...	...	...	Battle of Mount Gilboa;—Death of Saul and his Sons.—David's Lamentation over them,	1 Sam. 31; 1 Chron. 10. 13, 14; 2 Sam. 1; 1 Chron. 10. 1–12.
			THE REIGN OF DAVID.	
2951	1053	...	David made king at Hebron.—Civil War in Israel.—The Deaths of Abner and Ish-bosheth,	2 Sam. 2; 3; 4.
2956	1048	1063	David made King over all Israel. List of David's chief men. Zion taken,	2 Sam. 5. 1–3; 1 Chron. 13. 1–4; Psalm 139; 1 Chron. 12, 23, *to end;* 2 Sam. 23. 8–12; 1 Chron. 11. 20, *to end;* 2 Sam. 5. 4–10; 1 Chron. 11. 1–14; 2 Sam. 23. 18, *to end.*
2957	1047	1061	Hiram congratulates David. Invasion of the Philistines—they are defeated,	2 Sam. 5. 11, *to end;* 1 Chron. 14. 17, *and* 1–16.
2959	1045	1060	The Ark brought from Kirjath-jearim to the House of Obed-edom. Uzzah is smitten,	2 Sam. 6. 1–11; Psalm 68; 1 Chron. 13. 5, *to end.*
2960	1044	...	Second Removal of the Ark from the House of Obed-edom to Mount Zion. David's Psalms on the occasion,	1 Chron. 15. 1–14; Psalm 132; 1 Chron. 15. 15, *to end;* 16; Psalm 105; 96; 106; 2 Sam. 6. 20, *to end,* 12–19.
...	...	1055	David commanded not to build the Temple. Nathan's Prophecy of the Messiah,	2 Sam. 7; Psalm 2; 1 Chron. 17.
...	...	...	David's Prophetic Psalms,	Psalm 45; 22; 16; 118; 110.
2964	1040	1052	War with the surrounding Nations,	2 Sam. 8. 1–12; 1 Chron. 18. 12; 2 Sam. 8. 14, *to end;* 13; 1 Kings 11. 15–20; Psalm 60; 108; 1 Chron. 18. 1–11, 13, *to end.*

PERIOD IV.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
2966	1038	1052	Kindness of David to the House of Saul. War with the Ammonites and Syrians, who are defeated,	2 Sam. 4. 4; 9; 10; Psalm 20; 21; 1 Chron. 19.
2969	1035	...	David's Adultery with Bath-sheba. War with the Ammonites. Nathan reproves David—his repentance. Rabbah is taken, . .	2 Sam. 11; 12. 1-15; Psalm 51; 32; 38; 107; 2 Sam. 12. 15-23; 1 Chron. 20. 1; 2 Sam. 12. 26, *to end;* 1 Chron. 20. 1-3.
2972 to 2977	1032 to 1027	1036	Amnon's Incest with Tamar. Birth of Solomon. Absalom slays Amnon. David, at Joab's instance, forgives Absalom, . . .	2 Sam. 13. 1-20; 12. 24, *part of* 25; 13. 21, *to end;* 14. 1-7, 15-17, 8-14, *and* 18, *to end.*
2980	1024	...	Revolt of Absalom, ...	2 Sam. 15. 1-29; Psalm 3; 2 Sam. 15. 30, *to end;* 16 1-14; Psalm 7; 2 Sam 16. 15, *to end;* 17.
2981	1023	...	Psalms composed by David during Absalom's Rebellion, ...	Psalm 42; 43; 55; 4; 5, 62; 143; 144; 70; 71.
...	...	...	Absalom is defeated and killed by Joab. David returns to Jerusalem, ...	2 Sam. 18; 19; 20. 3.
2982	1022	...	Revolt of Sheba—He is slain, ...	2 Sam. 20. 1, 2, 4, *to end.*
2983	1021	1035	The Three Years of Famine stayed by the Death of seven of Saul's Sons. David burieth Saul and Jonathan, ...	2 Sam. 21. 1-14.
2985	1019	1033	Last War with the Philistines. David's Psalms of Thanksgiving for God's Blessings, .	2 Sam. 21. 15, *to end;* 22; Psalm 18; 1 Chron. 20. 4, *to end.*
2987	1017	1032	David numbers the People—He is punished by a Pestilence, ...	2 Sam. 24. 1-9; 1 Chron. 21. 6, 7; 27. 23, 24; 2 Sam. 24. 10-15; 1 Chron. 21. 15, 16; 2 Sam. 24. 17; 1 Chron. 21. *part of* 17, *to end;* Psalm 30; 1 Chron. 21. 1-5, 8-14; 2 Sam. 24. 16; 1 Chron. 21, *part of* 17; 2 Sam. 24 18, *to end.*
2989	1015	...	David prepares to build the Temple, . .	1 Chron. 22.
...	...	1030	Adonijah's Rebellion. Solomon is anointed King,	1 Kings 1.
...	...	...	First Assembly of the People. David's Charge to Solomon, ...	1 Chron. 23. 1; 28. 1-10; Psalm 91; 145.
...	...	...	Preparations for the Service of the Temple,	1 Chron. 23. 2, *to end;* 24; 25; 26; 27. 1-22, 25, *to end;* 28. 11, *to end.*
...	...	...	Psalms composed by David, of which the Dates and the Occasions are unknown, . .	Psalm 40; 41; 61; 65; 69; 78.
...	...	...	Psalms composed by David after his Accession, of which the Dates and the Occasions are uncertain, ...	Psalm 6; 8; 12; 19; 23; 24; 28; 29; 38; 39; 86; 95; 101; 104; 120; 121; 122; 124; 131; 133.
...	...	...	Second Assembly of the People. David's Charge,	1 Chron. 29. 1-19; Psalm 72; 1 Chron. 29. 20-25.
...	...	...	David's Charge to Solomon—His last Words and Death, ...	1 Kings 2. 1-9; 2 Sam. 23. 1-7; 1 Chron. 29. 26, *to end;* 1 Kings 2. 10, 11.

PERIOD V.—THE REIGN OF SOLOMON.

			REIGN OF SOLOMON BEFORE THE DEDICATION OF THE TEMPLE.	
2989	1015	1027	The Offering at Gibeon. Judgment of Solomon. Deaths of Adonijah and Joab. Return of Hadad,	1 Kings 2. 12; 2 Chron. 1. 1; 1 Kings 3. 3; 2 Chron. 1. 2-6; 1 Kings 3. 5, *to end;* 2 Chron. 1. 13; 1 Kings 2. 13-38; 11. 21, 22; 3. 4; 2 Chr. 1. 7-12.

PERIOD V.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
2990	1014	1027	Preparations for Building the Temple. Death of Shimei. Solomon's Marriage, . .	1 Kings 4. 1-25; 2 Chron. 2. 1, 2; 1 Kings 5. 1-9; 2 Chron. 2. 3-16; 1 Kings 5. 10, *to end;* 2 Chron. 2. 17, 18; 1 Kings 2. 39, *to end;* 3. 1, 2.
2993 *to* 2999	1011 *to* 1005	1027 *to* 1020	THE BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE, . .	2 Chron. 3. 1; 1 Kings 6. 1; 2 Chron. 3. 2-9; 1 Kings 6. 4-8, *and* 15-28; 2 Chron. 3, *part of* 13, 14; 1 Kings 6. 29-36; 7. 13-22; 2 Chron. 4. 1; 1 Kings 7. 23-50; 2 Chron. 4. 8-10; 1 Kings 6. 9-14; 7. 51; 6. 37, 38, *and* 2. 3; 2 Chron. 3. 10-12, *part of* 13, 15, *to end;* 4. 2-7, 11, *to end.*
3000	1004	...	THE DEDICATION OF THE TEMPLE—PSALMS ON THE OCCASION, ...	2 Chron. 5. 1-10; Psalm 47; 97; 98; 99; *and* 100; 2 Chron. 5. 11-14; Psalm 135; 136; 2 Chron. 7. 4-7; 6. 1-39; 1 Kings 8 *part of* 50 *to* 61; 2 Chron. 6. 40, *to end;* 7. 1-3, 8-10; 1 Kings 8. 1, *to middle of* 50, 62, *to end.*
			OTHER BUILDINGS AND MAGNIFICENCE OF SOLOMON.	
3003	1001	...	Building of the House of Lebanon. God appears to Solomon, ...	1 Kings 7. 1-12; 2 Chron. 7. 11, *to end;* 1 Kings 9. 1-9.
...	...	1006	Conquests, &c., of Solomon . . .	1 Kings 9. 10-14; 2 Chron. 8. 1-11; 1 Kings 9. 24.
...	...	...	Song of Solomon, ...	Book of Canticles.
3012	992	...	GREATNESS OF SOLOMON. VISIT OF THE QUEEN OF SHEBA, ...	1 Kings 9. 15-23; 2 Chron. 8. 12-16; 1 Kings 9. 26, *to end;* 2 Chron. 8. 17; 1 Kings 10. 14, *to end;* 4. 26-28, 34; 10. 1-13; 2 Chron. 8. 18; 9. 13-28 1. 14, *to end;* 9. 1-12.
3020	984	...	THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON, . . .	1 Kings 4. 29-31, 33, 32; Book of Proverbs.
3024 *to* 3029	980 *to* 975	...	OFFENCE OF SOLOMON, ...	1 Kings 11. 1-14, 23-40; Book of Ecclesiastes.
3029	975	991	DEATH OF SOLOMON, ...	1 Kings 11. 41-43; 2 Chron. 9. 29-31.

PERIOD VI.—FROM THE ELEVATION OF REHOBOAM TO THE BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY.

			THE REIGN OF REHOBOAM, FIRST KING OF JUDAH, WITH THE CONTEMPORARY EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.	
3029 *to* 3046	975 *to* 958	991 *to* 974	PORTION I.—Reign of Rehoboam. Revolt of the Ten Tribes. Invasion of Shishak. Death of Rehoboam, ...	1 Kings 14. *part of* 21; 12. 1-24; 2 Chron. 11. 5, *to end;* 12. 1; 1 Kings 14. 22-24; 2 Chron. 12. 2, *to end;* 1 Kings 14. *part of* 21, 25, *to end;* 2 Chron. 10; 11. 1-4.

PERIOD VI.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
			PORTION II. — EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF REHOBOAM, KING OF JUDAH.	
3030	974	990	Idolatry of the Golden Calves. History of the Prophet of Beth-el, ...	1 Kings 12. 25, *to end*; 13.
3046 *to* 3049	958 *to* 955	973 *to* 970	REIGN OF ABIJAH, KING OF JUDAH, .	2 Chron. 13. 1-21; 1 Kings 15. 3-8; 2 Chron. 13. 22. 14. *part of* 1; 1 Ki. 15. 1, 2.
3049 *to* 3090	955 *to* 914	970 *to* 929	PORTION I.—REIGN OF ASA, THIRD KING OF JUDAH, ...	1 Kings 15. 9-11; 2 Chron. 14. 3; 1 Kings 15. 12-15; 2 Chron. 14. 4-6, *part of* 1, 7, *to end*; 15. 1-15, 18, 19; 1 Kings 15. 16-22; 2 Chron. 16. 7, *to end*; 1 Kings 15. 23, 24; 2 Chron. 14. 2; 15. 16, 17; 16. 1-6.
			PORTION II — EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF ASA, KING OF JUDAH.	
3049	955	968	Death of Jeroboam and his Son, . . .	1 Kings 14. 1-20.
...	...	...	The Reign of Nadab, ...	1 Kings 15. 25-31.
3061	953	966	The Reign of Baasha, ...	1 Kings 15. 32, *to end*; 16. 1-7.
3074	930	943	The Reign of Elah, ...	1 Kings 16. 8-14.
3075	929	942	The Reign of Zimri, ...	1 Kings 16. 15-22.
3080	924	938	The Reign of Omri, ...	1 Kings 16. 23-28.
3085	919	931	Commencement of the Reign of Ahab, . .	1 Kings 16. 29, *to end.*
3090 *to* 3115	914 *to* 889	929 *to* 904	PORTION I.—REIGN OF JEHOSHAPHAT, .	1 Kings 22. 41-44, 46, 47; 2 Chron. 17. 2, *to end*; 18. 1, 2; 19. 1-7; Psalm 82; 2 Chron. 19. 8, *to end*; 20. 1-26; Psalm 115; 46; 2 Chron. 20. 27-30, 35, *to end*; 1 Kings 22. 49; 2 Kings 8. 16; 2 Chron. 20. 32-34; 1 Kings 22. *end of* 45, 50, *beginning of* 45, 48; 2 Chron. 17. 1; 20. 31.
			PORTION II. — EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF JEHOSHAPHAT.	
3096	908	...	Reign of Ahab continued. Elijah predicts a Drought, and raises the Widow's Son, .	1 Kings 17.
3098	906	...	Elijah proves the Truth of his Mission, and flies from Jezebel The Calling of Elisha, .	1 Kings 18; 19. 1-21.
3103	901	897	Ben-hadad besieges Samaria—He is defeated—He is conquered at Aphek, . . .	1 Kings 20.
3105	899	...	Seizure of Naboth's Vineyard by Ahab, . .	1 Kings 21.
3107	897	...	Death of Ahab, ...	1 Kings 22. 1-40; 2 Chron. 18. 3, *to end.*
...	...	...	Reign and Death of Ahaziah, ...	1 Kings 22. 51, *to end*; 2 Kings 1.
3108	896	...	Reign of Jehoram. Rebellion of Mesha King of Moab, ...	2 Kings 3. 1-5.
...	...	...	The Translation of Elijah, ...	2 Kings 2.
3109	895	891	Elisha obtaineth Water and Promise of Victory. The Moabites are overcome, . . .	2 Kings 3. 6, *to end.*
3112	892	...	The Miracles of Elisha, ...	2 Kings 4; 5; 6. 1-23.
3115 *to* 3119	889 *to* 885	904	PORTION I.—REIGN OF JEHORAM, KING OF JUDAH, ...	2 Chron. 21. 1, 5-7, 2-4, 11-15, 8-10, 16, *to end*; 2 Kings 8. 23, 24, *and* 17-22.

PERIOD VI.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
			PORTION II.—EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF JEHORAM, KING OF JUDAH.	
3117	887	891	Continuation of the Reign of Jehoram, King of Israel. Siege of Samaria. The Famine, and sudden Deliverance, . . .	2 Kings 6. 24, *to end*; 7. 8. 1-6.
3119	885	895	PORTION I.—THE REIGN OF AHAZIAH, KING OF JUDAH, ...	2 Chron. 22. 1; 2 Kings 8. 25; 2 Chron. 22. 2-7; 2 Kings 9. *part of* 27; 2 Chron. 22. 8, *part of* 9; 2 Kings 9. *part of* 27, 28; 2 Chron. 22. *part of* 9; 2 Kings 9. 29; 8. 26, *to end*; 2 Chron. 22. *middle of* 9.
			PORTION II.—EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF AHAZIAH, KING OF JUDAH.	
...	...	...	Murder of Ben-hadad by Hazael, . . .	2 Kings 8. 7-15.
3120	884	...	Conspiracy of Jehu. Death of Jehoram, .	2 Kings 9. 1-26.
...	...	...	Reign of Jehu. Death of Jezebel, of Ahab's Sons, of Ahaziah's Kindred, and of Baal's Priests,	2 Kings 9. 30, *to end*; 10. 1-28.
3120 *to* 3126	884 *to* 878	895 *to* 889	PORTION I.—THE REIGN OF ATHALIAH, QUEEN OF JUDAH, ...	2 Chron. 22. 10, *to end*; 24. 7-11; 23. 1-15; 2 Kings 11. 1-16.
...	...	...	PORTION II.—REIGN OF JEHU continued, .	2 Kings 10. 29.
			PORTION I.—THE REIGN OF JOASH, KING OF JUDAH.	
3126 *to* 3166	878 *to* 838	889 *to* 819	Early Reign of Joash. He Repairs the Temple —His Apostacy—His Death, . . .	2 Kings 12. *part of* 1; 11. 21, 12. *end of* 1, 2, 3; 2 Chron. 23. 16, *to end*; 24. 3-5; 2 Kings 12. 4-6; 2 Chron. 24. 6; 2 Kings 12. 7-14; 2 Chron. 24. 12-14; 2 Kings 12. 15-18; 2 Chron. 24. 15-27; 2 Kings 12. 19; 11. 17-20; 12. 20, 21; 2 Chron. 24. 1, 2.
			PORTION II.—EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF JOASH, KING OF JUDAH.	
3165	839	867	Death of Jehu, ...	2 Kings 10. 30, *to end*.
...	...	...	Reign of Jehoahaz, ...	2 Kings 13. 1-9.
...	...	850	Reign of Jehoash. Death of Elisha, . .	2 Kings 13. 10, 14-21.
			PORTION I.—THE REIGN OF AMAZIAH.	
3166 *to* 3195	838 *to* 809	849	Amaziah punishes the Murderers of his Father. War with Edom. War with Israel. His Death, ...	1 Kings 14. 1-6; 2 Chron. 25. 5-11; 2 Kings 14. *part of* 7; 2 Chron. 25 12-16; 2 Kings 14. 8-14. 2 Chron. 25. 27, 28, 25, 26; 2 Kings 14. *part of* 7, 17-20; 2 Chron. 25 1-4, *and* 17-24.
			PORTION II.—EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF AMAZIAH, KING OF JUDAH.	
3165	839	834	Reign of Jehoash, concluded. He is oppressed by Hazael, who dies, ...	2 Kings 13. 22, *to end*, *and* 11-13; 14. 15, 16.
3179	825	...	Reign of Jeroboam the Second, . . .	2 Kings 14. 23, 24.

PERIOD VI.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
			PORTION I.—THE REIGN OF UZZIAH.	
3194	810	809	Early Reign and Prosperity of Uzziah.	2 Chron. 26. 1; 2 Kings 15 1; 2 Chron. 26. 2-15.
3217	787	...	On the Increase of his Army by Uzziah. Joel predicts the Overthrow of the Kingdom of Judah by a foreign Army,	The Book of Joel
3219	785	...	Uzziah is stricken with Leprosy,	2 Chron. 26. 16-21.
3246	758	...	Designation of Isaiah to the Prophetic Office—His first Prophecy,	Isaiah 1. 1; 6; 2; 3; 4; 5.
3253	751	757	The Death of Uzziah,	2 Chron. 26. 22, 23; 2 Kings 14. 21, 22; 15. 2-7.
			PORTION II.—EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH UZZIAH, KING OF JUDAH.	
3195	809	793	Reign of Jeroboam the Second, concluded,	2 Kings 14. 25-27.
...	...	...	Hosea's First Appeal to the Ten Tribes,	Hosea 1; 2; 3.
3211	793	...	Amos denounces Judgment against the neighbouring Nations, and against Israel and Judah,	Amos 1. *to* 7. 1-9.
3217	787	...	History of Jonah,	The Book of Jonah.
3220	784	793	Amos prophesies. Death of Jeroboam the Second,	2 Kings 14. 28; Amos 7. 10. *to end of the Book;* 2 Kings 14. 29.
3228	776	...	Hosea prophesies against the Israelites during the Interregnum after the Death of Jeroboam the Second,	Hosea 4.
3231	773	771	The Reign of Zachariah,	2 Kings 15. 8-12.
3232	772	770	The Reign of Shallum,	2 Kings 15. 13-15.
...	...	...	The Reign of Menahem,	2 Kings 15. 16-22.
3236	768	760	The Reign of Pekahiah,	2 Kings 15. 23-26.
3246	758	757	PORTION I.—THE REIGN OF JOTHAM, MICAH PROPHESIES,	2 Kings 15. 32; 2 Chron. 27. 1, 2; 2 Kings 15, *part of* 35; Micah 1; 2; 2 Chron. 27. 3, *to end;* 2 Kings 15. 37, 33, 34, *part of* 35, 36, 38.
			PORTION II.—EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF JOTHAM, KING OF JUDAH.	
...	...	758	The Reign of Pekah,	2 Kings 15. 27-29.
			PORTION I.—THE REIGN OF AHAZ.	
3262 *to* 3278	742 *to* 726	741 *to* 727	Character of Ahaz. Invasion of Rezin and Pekah. The Prophecies of Isaiah.	2 Kings 16. 1-4; Isaiah 7; 8; 9; 10. 1-4; 2 Kings 16. 5.
3262	742	...	Isaiah's Prophecy of the Ruin of Damascus, and the Ten Tribes,	Isaiah 17.
3263	741	...	The Devastation of Judah by Pekah,	2 Chron. 28. 4-19.
3264	740	...	Obadiah and Isaiah prophesy,	Obadiah; Isaiah 1. 2, *to end.*
...	...	...	Alliance of Ahaz with Tiglath-pileser, King of Assyria. Ahaz commits Idolatry. Isaiah and Hosea prophesy,	2 Kings 16. 6-9; Isaiah 28; 2 Chron. 28. 20-23; 2 Kings 16. 10-18; 2 Chron. 28. 24-25; Hosea 5; 6.
3278	726	725	Death of Ahaz, and Prediction of the Power of Hezekiah,	2 Chron. 28. 26, 27; Isaiah 14. 28, *to end;* 2 Kings 16. 19, 20; 2 Chron. 28. 1-3.
			PORTION II.—EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF AHAZ, KING OF JUDAH.	
3265 *to* 3274	739 *to* 730	728	The Reigns of Pekah and Hoshea,	2 Kings 15. 30, 31; 17. 1, 2.

PERIOD VI.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
			PORTION I.—THE REIGN OF HEZEKIAH.	
3278 to 3307	726 to 697	725 to 696	Character of Hezekiah—He abolishes Idolatry, and restores the true Worship, . .	2 Kings 18. 1-6; 2 Chron 29. 3, *to end*; 30; 31.
3278	726	...	Isaiah prophesies the Destruction of Moab, .	Isaiah 15; 16.
3282	722	...	The Reformation by Hezekiah supported by the Prophecies of Micah, ...	Micah 3. *to the end of the Book*; 2 Kings 18. 7, 8.
3283	721	...	Isaiah prophesies the Restoration of the Ten Tribes, the Punishment of Egypt, and the Conversion of Egypt and Assyria, . .	Isaiah 18; 19.
3284	720	...	The Prophecy of Nahum against Nineveh, .	The Book of Nahum.
3289	715	...	Isaiah's Prophecy of the Destruction of Tyre,	Isaiah 23.
...	...	...	On the Invasion of Palestine by the Assyrian Army, Isaiah delivers a Prophecy of the Messiah, and predicts the Destruction of Babylon,	Isaiah 10. 5, *to end*; 11. *to* 14. 1-27.
3290	714	...	General Prophecy of the Desolation and Recovery of Judea.	Isaiah 24 *to* 27.
3291	713	...	Isaiah's Prophecy of the Invasion of Judea, and the Destruction of Babylon, . .	Isaiah 22. 1-14; 21.
...	...	711	First Invasion of Sennacherib. Hezekiah fortifieth himself, and pacifieth him by paying Tribute. Capture of Ashdod. Isaiah's Prophecy of the Captivity of Egypt and Ethiopia,	2 Chron. 32. 1-8; 2 Kings 18. 13-16; Isaiah 20.
...	...	...	Isaiah's Prophetic Appeal to Jerusalem, while Sennacherib's Army was in the Country,	Isaiah 29; 30; 31.
...	...	710	The Sickness of Hezekiah—His miraculous Restoration. Isaiah's Prophecy of the Reign of the Messiah. The King of Babylon congratulates Hezekiah on his Recovery. Isaiah prophesies the Babylonish Captivity, . .	2 Kings 20. 1-11; Isaiah 32 *to* 35, *and* 38. 9-20; 2 Chron. 32. 25, 26; 2 Kings 20. 12-19; 2 Chron. 32. 24; Isaiah 38. 1-8, 21, 22; *and* 39.
3294	710	...	The Second Invasion of Sennacherib—His Defeat. Psalms on this occasion, . .	Isaiah 36. 1; 2 Kings 18. 17, *to end*; 19. 1-7; Psalm 44; 2 Kings 19. 8-19; Psalm 73; 2 Kings 19. 20-35; 2 Chron. 32. 22, 23; Psalms 75; 76; 2 Kings 19. 36, 37; 2 Ch. 32. 9-21; Isaiah 36. 2, *to end*; *and* 37.
3294 to 3305	710 to 699	...	Isaiah prophesies Comfort to the People of God, and the final Restoration of the Jews, .	Isaiah 40; 41.
...	...	...	Prophecy of the Advent of Christ, and the Restoration of the Jews, ...	Isaiah 42; 43.
..	...	...	Isaiah shows the Folly of Idolatry, and prophesies the Conversion of the Gentiles,	Isaiah 44; 45.
...	...	...	Isaiah's Prophecy of the Babylonish Captivity, and the Destruction of Babylon, . .	Isaiah 46; 47.
...	...	...	Isaiah reproves the Israelites for their Idolatry,	Isaiah 48.
...	...	...	The Messiah, through Isaiah, addresses his People,	Isaiah 49.
...	...	...	Isaiah's Prophecy of the Rejection of Christ, and the eventual Exaltation of his Church, .	Isaiah 50; 51; 52. 1-12.
...	...	...	Isaiah predicts the Humiliation, Sufferings, and Exaltation of Christ, ...	Isaiah 52. 13, *to end*; 53.
...	...	...	Isaiah's Prophecy of the Enlargement and Triumph of the Church, ...	Isaiah 54.
...	...	...	Isaiah prophesies the Fulness and Excellence of the Blessings of the Gospel, . . .	Isaiah 55; 56. 1-8.
...	...	...	Isaiah predicts the Calamities which should befall Judea for its Idolatry and Hypocrisy,	Isaiah 56. 9, *to end*; 57; 58; 59. 1-15.
...	...	...	Isaiah prophesies the future Glory and Triumph of the Church, ...	Isaiah 59. 16, *to end of the Book.*

PERIOD VI.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
3306	698	696	The Death of Hezekiah, ...	2 Chron. 32. 27-31, *part of* 32; 2 Kings 20. *part of* 20; 2 Chron. 32. *part of* 32, 33; 2 Kings 20, *end of* 20, 21.
			PORTION II.—EVENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, CONTEMPORARY WITH THE REIGN OF HEZEKIAH, KING OF JUDAH.	
3279	725	721	Reign of Hoshea, King of Israel, continued. Shalmaneser invades the Dominions of Hoshea,	2 Kings 17. 3, 4.
...	...	...	Hosea predicts the Captivity of the Ten Tribes, and exhorts the People to Repentance, .	Hosea 7. *to the end of the Book.*
3281 *to* 3283	723 *to* 721	719	Reign of Hoshea, continued. Captivity of the Ten Tribes. End of the Kingdom of Israel,	2 Kings 18. 9-12; 2 Kings 17. 7-23, 5, 6.
			THE REIGN OF MANASSEH, KING OF JUDAH.	
3306 *to* 3361	698 *to* 643	696 *to* 641	PORTION I.—Idolatry of Manasseh. Isaiah's Prophecy of the Captivity of Shebna. Captivity and Death of Manasseh, . .	2 Kings 21. 1-16; Isa. 22. 15, *to end;* 2 Chron. 33. 11-19; 2 Kings 21. 17, 18; 2 Chron. 33. 1-10, 20.
3326	678	...	PORTION II.—STATE OF THE PROVINCES FORMERLY POSSESSED BY THE TEN TRIBES, DURING THE REIGN OF MANASSEH, KING OF JUDAH, ...	2 Kings 17. 24, *to end.*
3361 *to* 3363	643 *to* 641	641 *to* 639	THE REIGN OF AMON, KING OF JUDAH,	2 Kings 21. 19, *to end;* 2 Chron. 33. 21, *to end.*
			THE REIGN OF JOSIAH, KING OF JUDAH.	
3363 *to* 3394	641 *to* 610	639	Josiah removes Idolatry, ...	2 Kings 22. 1, 2; 2 Chron. 34. 3-7, 1, 2.
3375	628	628	Designation of Jeremiah to the prophetic office—He prophesies against Judah, . .	Jer. 1; 2; 3. 1-5.
3380	624	...	Josiah repairs the Temple. The Book of the Law is found by Hilkiah, ...	2 Chron. 34. 8-32; 2 Kings 22. 3, *to end;* 23. 1-3.
...	...	...	Zephaniah exhorts the People to Repentance, about the time of Josiah's Reformation,	The Book of Zephaniah.
...	...	...	Reformation of Religion by Josiah; and Celebration of the Passover, ...	2 Kings 23. 4-20; 2 Chron. 34. 33; 35. 1-19; 2 Kings 23. 21-24.
3392	612	...	Jeremiah reproaches the People for their Backsliding, after the Reformation by Josiah,	Jer. 3. 6. *to end.*
...	...	...	Jeremiah describes, in prophetic anticipation, the Sorrows of the approaching Captivity,	Jer. 4; 5; 6.
...	...	...	Habakkuk predicts the Punishment of the People for their Backsliding, ...	The Book of Habakkuk.
...	...	...	Jeremiah exhorts the People to Repentance, and laments the Miseries of the People on the near approach of the Captivity, . . .	Jer. 7. *to* 10.
3394	610	...	Jeremiah reminds the People of the Covenant of Josiah, ...	Jer. 11; 12.
...	...	608	The Death of Josiah, ...	2 Chron. 35. 20-24; 2 Kings 23. 25-27; 2 Chron. 35. 25, *to end;* 2 Kings 23. 28, 29, *part of* 30.
...	...	...	THE REIGN OF JEHOAHAZ, . . .	2 Kings 23. *part of* 30, 31-35; 2 Chron. 36. 1-4.
			REIGN OF JEHOIAKIM.	
3394 *to* 3405	610 *to* 599	...	Accession of Jehoiakim, ...	2 Kings 23. 36, 37.

PERIOD VI.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
3395	609	...	Various Predictions and Appeals to the Jews, by the prophet Jeremiah, declaring the Certainty of their Captivity and the Destruction of Jerusalem. Pashur smites Jeremiah therefor. Jeremiah prophesies his Fate, . . .	Jer. 13. *to* 20.
...	...	...	Jeremiah's Prediction of the Fate of Shallum and Jehoiakim, ...	Jer. 22. 1-23.
3396	608	...	Jeremiah threatens the Jews with the Destruction of their Temple and City unless they Repent. His Apprehension and Arraignment,	Jer. 26.
3398	606	...	Jeremiah's Prophecy against the Army of Pharaoh-necho, ...	Jer. 46. 1-12.
...	...	...	The Rechabites take Refuge in Jerusalem from the Army of the Chaldeans, . . .	Jer. 35.
...	...	...	Jeremiah's Prediction of the Seventy Years' Captivity, ...	Jer. 25.
...	...	...	First Reading of the Roll by Baruch—His consolation thereon, ...	Jer. 36. 1-8; 45.
...	...	...	Commencement of the Captivity, . .	Dan. 1. 1-7; 2 Kings 24. 3, 4; 2 Chron. 36. 6, 7.

PERIOD VII.—THE BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY.

			EVENTS AT JERUSALEM BETWEEN THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CAPTIVITY AND THE BURNING OF THE TEMPLE.	
3399	605	...	Reign of Jehoiakim continued. Second Reading of the Roll, ...	Jer. 36. 9, *to end.*
3401	603	...	Rebellion and Death of Jehoiakim, . .	2 Kings 24. *part of* 1, 2; 2 Chron. 36. 8; 2 Kings 24. 5; 2 Chron. 36. 5.
3405	599	605	Reign of Jehoiachin. Jeremiah prophesies the Coming of the Messiah. The Jews are carried into Captivity, ...	2 Kings 24. 6-9; Jer. 22. 24, *to end*; 23; 2 Kings 24. 10-16; 2 Chron. 36. 9, 10.
...	...	...	Accession of Zedekiah — He rebelleth. Jeremiah predicts the Restoration of the Jews, and the Desolation of Zedekiah, . . .	Jer. 52. 1-3; 24.
3407	597	...	Jeremiah predicts the Duration of the Captivity,	Jer. 29. 1-14, 16-20, 15, 21, *to end.*
...	...	...	Jeremiah's Prophecy of the Restoration of the Jews,	Jer. 30; 31.
3409	595	...	Jeremiah prefigures the Fate of the surrounding Nations. Hananiah the false prophet is punished with Death, ...	Jer. 27; 28.
...	...	...	Jeremiah's Prophecy of the Fate of the surrounding Nations, ...	Jer. 48; 49.
...	...	...	Jeremiah prophesies the Destruction of Babylon, and the Return of the Jews, . . .	Jer. 50; 51.
...	...	...	General Introduction to the Narrative of the Destruction of the Temple and of Jerusalem,	2 Chron. 36. 11-21.
3414	590	...	Approach of the Chaldean Army. Capture of Zedekiah and the City foretold by Jeremiah. The Hebrew Slaves released, . .	Jer. 39. 1; 2 Kings 25. *end of* 1, 2; Jer. 37. 1-4; 34. 1-10; 2 Kings 25. *beginning of* 1.
3415	589	...	Imprisonment of Jeremiah—He foretells the Restoration of the Jews, ...	Jer. 32; 33.
...	...	...	The Chaldeans raise the Siege of Jerusalem, and march against Pharaoh Hophra, King of Egypt,	Jer. 37. 5.
...	...	...	Jeremiah foretells the Destruction of the Philistines and the Egyptians, . . .	Jer. 47; 37. 6-10.
...	...	...	On the Departure of the Chaldeans the Hebrew Slaves are recalled, for which Jeremiah predicts the Babylonish Captivity, . .	Jer. 34. 11, *to end.*
3416	588	...	Jeremiah, attempting to make his Escape from Jerusalem, is again imprisoned, . .	Jer. 37. 11, *to end.*

PERIOD VII.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
3416	588	605	Jeremiah, applied to by the King, repeats his former Predictions,	Jer. 21.
...	..	...	Jeremiah is committed to the Dungeon of Malchiah,	Jer. 38; 39. 15, *to end.*
...	...	586	The Capture of Jerusalem and of Zedekiah. The Deliverance of Jeremiah. The Burning of the Temple. The People are carried Captive to Babylon,	Jer. 52. 5, 6; 39. 3; 52. 7 11; 39. 11-14; 52. 24-27, 12-14, 17-23, 15, 16; 39. 10; 2 Kings 24. 17, *to end;* 25. 3-21; Jer. 39. 2, 4-9; 52. 4.
...	...	...	Psalms composed by the Jews during their Captivity at Babylon,	Psalms 79; 74; 83; 94.
...	...	...	Jeremiah laments the Desolation of his Country,	The Lamentations of Jeremiah.
			EVENTS AT BABYLON BETWEEN THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CAPTIVITY AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE.	
3398	606	...	Condition of Daniel and his Companions at Babylon,	Dan. 1. 8, *to end.*
3409	595	590	The Commission of Ezekiel,	Ezek. 1; 2; 3. 1-21.
...	...	...	Ezekiel prophesies the Miseries and Destruction of Jerusalem,	Ezek. 3. 22, *to end;* 4. *to* 7.
3410	594	...	Ezekiel's Vision of the Idolatries which occasioned the Babylonish Captivity,	Ezek. 8. *to* 11. 1-21.
...	...	...	Ezekiel's Prophecies against Zedekiah, the false Prophets, Jerusalem, and the Jewish Nation,	Ezek. 11. 22, *to end;* 12. *to* 19.
3411	593	...	Prophecies addressed to the Elders of the Jews by Ezekiel,	Ezek. 20. *to* 23.
3413	591	...	Prophecy of the Destruction of Jerusalem, delivered by Ezekiel at the Commencement of the Siege,	Ezek. 24.
3415	589	...	Ezekiel prophecies the Judgment of Pharaoh for his treachery to Israel and the Desolation of Egypt,	Ezek. 29. 1-16.
3416	588	...	Ezekiel prophecies the Destruction of Assyria and Egypt,	Ezek. 30. 20, *to end;* 31.
			HISTORY OF THAT PORTION OF THE JEWISH NATION WHO WERE NOT CARRIED CAPTIVE TO BABYLON, AFTER THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE.	
...	...	...	Gedaliah appointed Governor of Judea by Nebuchadnezzar after the Destruction of the Temple. Jeremiah and the remainder of the People attach themselves to Gedaliah, who is assassinated by Ishmael,	2 Kings 25. 22; Jer. 40 41. 1-10; 2 Kings 25. 23 26.
3417	587	...	Johanan rescues the Captives from Ishmael, and, contrary to the Commands of God given by Jeremiah, takes refuge at Tahpanhes, in Egypt,	Jer. 41. 11, *to end;* 42; 43 1-7.
...	...	...	Prophecy of Jeremiah against Egypt,	Jer. 43. 8, *to end;* 46. 13 *to end.*
...	...	...	Final Predictions of Jeremiah against the idolatrous Jews, and against Egypt,	Jer. 44.
...	...	...	Brief Recapitulation of the Captivities of the Jews by Nebuchadnezzar,	Jer. 52. 28-30.
			EVENTS AT BABYLON BETWEEN THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM AND THE RETURN FROM THE CAPTIVITY.	
..	...	...	Ezekiel, being informed of the Destruction of Jerusalem, predicts the utter Desolation of Judea, and the Judgments of God against the Ammonites, Moab and Seir, Edom, and the Philistines, enemies to the Jews,	Ezek. 33. 21, *to end;* 25
...	...	...	Ezekiel prophecies the Destruction of Tyre,	Ezek. 26. *to* 28.

PERIOD VII.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Townsend.		Hales.		
A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
3417	587	590	Ezekiel's Prophecy against Egypt,	Ezek. 32. 1-16.
...	...	...	Ezekiel prophecies the final Judgment of Egypt,	Ezek. 32. 17, *to end.*
...	...	...	Ezekiel's Appeal to the Captives in Babylon,	Ezek. 33. 1-20.
...	...	...	Ezekiel proceeds to denounce the Anger of God on the Governors of the Jews, who had deceived the People to their Ruin. He then predicts the Restoration of the Jews to Jerusalem, and the ultimate Happiness of Christ's Kingdom,	Ezek. 34. *to* 37.
...	...	...	Ezekiel's Prophecy of the future great Contest between the Church and its Enemies, Gog and Magog. God's Judgment against them—and the Conversion of the Jews in the latter days,	Ezek. 38; 39.
3430	574	...	Ezekiel's Vision of the Second Temple,	Ezek. 40. *to the end of the Book.*
3432	572	...	Ezekiel's last Prediction against Egypt,	Ezek. 29. 17, *to end;* 30. 1-19.
3434	570	...	Daniel relates to Nebuchadnezzar the Dream the King had forgotten,	Dan. 2.
...	...	569	Nebuchadnezzar, on the Completion of his Conquests, sets up the Golden Image,	Dan. 3.
3435	569	...	Nebuchadnezzar's Second Dream—His Madness and Recovery,	Dan. 4.
3443	561	561	Accession of Evil Merodach, and Release of Jehoiachin from Prison,	Jer. 52. 31, *to end;* 2 Kings 25. 27, *to end.*
3463	541	...	Daniel's First Vision of the four living Creatures,	Dan. 7.
...	...	...	Psalms written during the Distresses and Afflictions of the Church, chiefly in the Babylonish Captivity,	Psalms 137; 130; 80; 77; 37; 67; 49; 53; 50; 10; 13; 14; 15; 25; 26; 27; 36; 89; 92; 93; 123.
3465	539	553	Belshazzar's Feast,	Dan. 5.
...	...	...	Daniel's Vision of the Ram and the He Goat,	Dan. 8.
3466	538	...	Prayer of Daniel for the Restoration of Jerusalem, and Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks,	Dan. 9; Psalms 102.
3667	537	...	Daniel is cast into the Den of Lions,	Dan. 6.
3668	536	536	Decree of Cyrus for the Return of the Jews. Psalms on the occasion,	Ezra 1. 1-4; Psalms 126; 85; 2 Chron. 36. 22, 23.

PERIOD VIII.—FROM THE TERMINATION OF THE BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY TO THE REFORMATION OF WORSHIP BY NEHEMIAH, AND THE COMPLETION OF THE CANON OF THE OLD TESTAMENT BY SIMON THE JUST.

			FROM THE DECREE OF CYRUS TO THE DEDICATION OF THE SECOND TEMPLE.	
3468	536	536	Return of the Jews from their Captivity. Psalms composed on the occasion,	Ezra 1. 5, *to end;* 2; 3. 1-7; Psalms 107; 87; 111; 112; 113; 114; 116; 117; 125; 127; 128; 134.
3469	535	...	The Foundation of the Temple laid. Psalms thereon,	Ezra 3. 8, *to end;* Psalms 84; 66.
3470	534	529	The Building of the Temple interrupted. Last Vision of Daniel,	Ezra 4. 1-5, *part of* 24; Ps. 129; Dan. 10; 11; 12.
3484	520	529	The Building of the Temple resumed. Haggai and Zechariah prophecy,	Ezra 4. *part of* 24; 5. 1; Hag. 1. 1-11; Ezra 5. 2; Hag. 1. 12, *to end;* 2. 1-9; Zech. 1. 1-6; Hag. 2. 10, *to end;* Zech. 1. 7, *to end;* 2. *to* 6.
3485	519	463	The Building of the Temple again interrupted, and again resumed. Zechariah prophesies,	Ezra 5. 3, *to end;* 6. 1-13; Psalms 138; Zec. 7; 8.
3489	515	516	The Finishing of the Temple. The Feasts of the Dedication and the Passover are kept. Psalms on the occasion,	Ezra 6. 14, *to end;* Psalms 48; 81; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150.

PERIOD VIII.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.			CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
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A.M.	B.C.	B.C.		
			FROM THE DEDICATION OF THE SECOND TEMPLE TO THE DEATH OF HAMAN.	
3518	486	...	Opposition to the Jews in the Reign of Xerxes,	Ezra 4. 6.
3540	464	...	Opposition to the Jews in the Reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus,	Ezra 4. 7-23.
3542	462	463	Artaxerxes divorces his Queen,	Est. 1; 2. 1, *to part of* 15.
3546	458	457	Commission of Ezra,	Ezra 7; 8.
3547	457	460	Esther made Queen of Persia,	Est. 2. *part of ver.* 15-20.
...	...	...	The Reformation by Ezra,	Ezra 9; 10.
...	...	...	Concluding Prophecies of Zechariah,	Zech. 9. *to end of Book.*
...	...	...	Mordecai discovers the Conspiracy against Artaxerxes,	Est. 2. 21, *to end.*
3547	457	460	Plot of Haman for the Destruction of the Jews, and its Defeat,	Esther 3. *to the end of the Book.*
			FROM THE REFORMATION BY NEHEMIAH TO THE CLOSING OF THE CANON OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.	
3559	445	444	First Commission of Nehemiah,	Neh. 1; 2. 1-11.
...	...	...	The Walls of Jerusalem rebuilt,	Neh. 2. 12, *to end*; 3. *to* 6.
...	...	...	Dedication of the Wall of Jerusalem,	Neh. 12. 27-43.
...	...	...	Nehemiah returns to Persia,	Neh. 7. 1-4.
3560 *to* 3571	444 *to* 433	...	Second Commission of Nehemiah, and Reformation effected by him,	Neh. 7. 5, *to end*; 8. *to* 11; 12. 1-9, *and* 44, *to end*; 13. 1-3; Psalms 1; 119.
3561 *to* 3576	433 *to* 428	...	Malachi prophesies against the Corruptions which had been introduced during the second absence of Nehemiah,	Mal. 1; 2; 3. 1-15.
3595	409	...	Further Reformation by Nehemiah,	Neh. 13. 4, *to end.*
3604	400	...	Final Prophecy of the Old Testament. Malachi foretells the Advent of John the Baptist, the Forerunner of the Saviour,	Mal. 3. 16, *to end*; 4.
...	...	...	Detached Genealogies, Successions, and Events, inserted probably at the Completion of the Canon,	1 Chron. 1. *to* 9; Neh. 10-26.

NEW TESTAMENT.

THIS INDEX FORMS NOT ONLY A CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY BUT ALSO A COMPLETE HARMONY OF THE FOUR GOSPELS.

PERIOD IX.—FROM THE BIRTH OF CHRIST TO THE TEMPTATION.

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURES.
Ju. Per.	B.C.		
		General Preface,	Mark 1. 1; Luke 1. 1-4.
		The Divinity, Humanity, and Office of Christ,	John 1. 1-18.
4708	6	Birth of John the Baptist,	Luke 1. 5-25.
4709	5	The Annunciation,	Luke 1. 26-38.
...	...	Interview between Mary and Elizabeth,	Luke 1. 39-56.
...	...	Birth and Naming of John the Baptist,	Luke 1. 57, *to end.*
...	...	An Angel appears to Joseph,	Matt. 1. 18-25.
...	...	Birth of Christ at Bethlehem,	Luke 2. 1-7.

PERIOD IX.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURES.
Ju. Per.	B.C.		
4709	5	The Genealogies of Christ, ...	Matt. 1. 1-17; Luke 3. 23, *to end.*
...	...	The Angels appear to the Shepherds, . . .	Luke 2. 8-20.
...	...	The Circumcision, ...	Luke 2. 21.
...	...	The Purification. Presentation of Christ in the Temple, where he is acknowledged by Simeon and Anna, ...	Luke 2. 22-39.
...	...	The Offering of the Magi, ...	Matt. 2. 1-13.
...	...	The Flight into Egypt, ...	Matt. 2. 13-15.
...	...	Slaughter of the Children at Bethlehem, . . .	Matt. 2. 16-18.
	A. D.		
4711	3	Joseph returns from Egypt, ...	Matt. 2. 19, *to end;* Luke 2. 40.
4720	7	History of Christ at the age of 12 years, . . .	Luke 2. 41, *to end.*
4739	26	Commencement of the Ministry of John the Baptist,	Matt. 3. 1-12; Mark 1. 2-8; Luke 3. 1-18.
...	...	The Baptism of Christ, ...	Matt. 3. 13, *to end*; Mark 1. 9-11; Luke 3. 21, 22, *and part of* 23.
...	...	The Temptation of Christ, ...	Matt. 4. 1-11; Mark 1. 12, 13; Luke 4. 1-13.

PERIOD X.—FROM THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF HIS MORE PUBLIC MINISTRY AFTER THE IMPRISONMENT OF JOHN.

4739	26	Further Testimony of John the Baptist, . . .	John 1. 19-34.
...	...	Christ obtains his first Disciples from John, . .	John 1. 35, *to end.*
4740	27	Marriage at Cana, in Galilee, ...	John 2. 1-11.
...	...	Christ goes down to Capernaum, and continues there some short time, ...	John 2. 12.
...	...	The Buyers and Sellers driven from the Temple, .	John 2. 13, *to end.*
...	...	Conversation of Christ with Nicodemus, . . .	John 3. 1-21.
...	...	John's last Testimony to Christ, ...	John 3. 22, *to end.*
...	...	Imprisonment of John the Baptist, . . .	Matt. 14. 3-5; Mark 6. 17-20; Luke 3. 19, 20.

PERIOD XI.—FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE MORE PUBLIC MINISTRY OF CHRIST TO THE MISSION OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

4740	27	General Introduction to the History of Christ's more public ministry, ...	Matt. 4. 12-17; Mark 1. 14, 15; Luke 4. 14, 15.
...	...	Christ's Conversation with the Woman of Samaria, .	John 4. 1-42.
...	...	Second Miracle at Cana in Galilee, ...	John 4. 43, *to end.*
...	...	First public Preaching of Christ in the Synagogue at Nazareth, and his Danger there, . .	Luke 4. 16-30.
...	...	Christ sojourns at Capernaum, ...	Luke 4. 31, 32.
...	...	The miraculous Draught of Fishes, and the Calling of Andrew and Peter, James and John, . .	Matt. 4. 18-22; Mark 1. 16-20; Luke 5. 1-11.
...	...	The Demoniac healed at Capernaum, . .	Mark 1. 21-28; Luke 4. 33-37.
4740	27	Peter's Mother-in-Law cured of a Fever, . .	Matt. 8. 14. 15; Mark 1. 29-31; Luke 4. 38, 39.
...	...	Christ teaches, and performs Miracles and Cures throughout Galilee, ...	Matt. 4. 23-25; 8. 16, 17; Mark 1. 32-39; Luke 4. 40, *to end.*
...	...	Christ Cures a Leper, ...	Matt. 8. 2-4; Mark 1. 40, *to end*; Luke 5. 12-16.
...	...	The Paralytic cured; and the Power of Christ to forgive Sins asserted	Matt. 9. 2-8; Mark 2. 1-12; Luke 5. 17-26.

PERIOD XI.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per.	A.D.		
4740	27	The Calling of Matthew,	Matt. 9. 9; Mark 2. 13, 14; Luke 5. 27-28.
...	...	The infirm Man healed at the Pool of Bethesda,	John 5. 1-15.
...	...	Christ vindicates the Miracle, and asserts the Dignity of his Office,	John 5. 16, *to end.*
...	...	Christ defends his Disciples for plucking the Ears of Corn on the Sabbath day,	Matt. 12. 1-8; Mark 2. 23, *to end;* Luke 6. 1-5.
...	...	Christ heals the withered Hand,	Matt. 12. 9-14; Mark 3. 1-6; Luke 6. 6-11.
...	...	Christ is followed by great Multitudes, whose Diseases he heals,	Matt. 12. 15-21; Mark 3. 7-12.
...	...	Preparation for the Sermon on the Mount—Election of the Twelve Apostles,	Mark 3. 13-19; Luke 6. 12-19.
...	...	The Sermon on the Mount,	Matt. 5; 6; 7; *and* 8. 1; Luke 6. 20, *to end.*
...	...	The Centurion's Servant healed,	Matt. 8. 5-13; Luke 7. 1-10.
...	...	The Widow's Son at Nain is raised to Life,	Luke 7. 11-18.
...	...	Message from John, who was still in Prison, to Christ,	Matt. 11. 2-6; Lu. 7. 19-23.
...	...	Christ's Testimony concerning John,	Matt. 11. 7-15; Lu. 7. 24-30.
...	...	Christ reproaches the Jews for their Impenitence and Insensibility,	Matt. 11. 16-24; Luke 7. 31-35.
...	...	Christ invites all to come to him,	Matt. 11. 25, *to end.*
...	...	Christ forgives the Sins of a female Penitent, at the House of a Pharisee,	Luke 7. 36, *to end.*
...	...	Christ preaches again throughout Galilee,	Luke 8. 1-3.
...	...	Christ Cures a Demoniac—Conduct of the Scribes and Pharisees,	Matt. 12. 22-45; Mark 3. 19-30; Luke 11. 14-28.
...	...	Christ declares his faithful Disciples to be his real Kindred,	Matt. 12. 46, *to end;* Mark 3. 31, *to end;* Luke 8. 19-21.
...	...	Parable of the Sower,	Matt. 13. 1-9; Mark 4. 1-9; Luke 8. 4-8.
...	...	Reasons for teaching by Parables,	Matt. 13. 10-17; Mark 4. 10-12; Luke 8. 9, 10.
...	...	Explanation of the Parable of the Sower,	Matt. 13. 18-23; Mark 4. 13-23; Luke 8. *part of verse* 9, *and* 11-17.
...	...	Christ directs his Hearers to practise what they hear,	Mark 4. 24, 25; Luke 8. 18.
...	...	Various Parables descriptive of Christ's kingdom,	Matt. 13. 24-53; Mark 4. 26-34.
...	...	Christ crosses the Sea of Galilee, and calms the Tempest,	Matt. 8. 18-27; Mark 4 35, *to end;* Luke 8. 22-25.
...	...	Christ heals the Gadarene Demoniac,	Matt. 8. 28, *to end;* Mark 5. 1-20; Luke 8. 26-40.
...	...	Christ dines with Matthew,	Matt. 9. 10-17; Mark 2. 15-22; Luke 5. 29, *to end.*
...	...	Jairus' Daughter is healed, and the infirm Woman,	Matt. 9. 1, 18-26; Mark 5. 21, *to end;* Luke 8. 40, *to end.*
...	...	Christ restores two blind Men to Sight,	Matt. 9. 27-31.
...	...	Christ casts out a dumb Spirit,	Matt. 9. 32-34.
Probably early in 4741		Christ returns to Nazareth, and is again ill-treated there,	Matt. 13. 54, *to end;* Mark 6 1-6.
	28	Christ preaches again throughout Galilee,	Matt. 9. 35, *to end.*

PERIOD XII.—FROM THE MISSION OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES TO THE MISSION OF THE SEVENTY.

4741	28	Christ's Mission of the Twelve Apostles,	Matt. 10. *and* 11. 1; Mar. 6. 7-13; Luke 9. 1-6.
...	...	Death of John the Baptist—Herod desires to see Christ,	Matt. 14. 1-12; Mark 6. 14-29; Luke 9. 7-9.
...	...	The Twelve return, and Jesus retires with them to the Desert of Bethsaida,	Matt. 14. 13, 14; Mark 6. 30-34; Luke 9, 10, John 6. 1, 2.

PERIOD XII—(*Continued.*)

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURES.
Ju. Per.	A.D.		
4741	28	Five thousand are fed miraculously,	Matt. 14. 15-21; Mark 6 35-44; Luke 9. 12-17; John 6. 3-14.
...	...	Christ sends the Multitude away, and prays alone,	Matt. 14. 22, 23; Mark 6. 45, 46; John 6. 15.
...	...	Christ walks on the Sea to his Disciples, who are overtaken with a Storm,	Matt. 14. 24-33; Mark 6. 47-52; John 6. 16-21.
...	...	Christ heals many People,	Matt. 14. 34-36; Mark 6. 53, *to end.*
...	...	Christ teaches in the Synagogue of Capernaum—His Conversation there,	John 6. 22, *to end; and* 7. 1.
...	...	Christ converses with the Scribes and Pharisees on the subject of Jewish Traditions,	Matt. 15. 1-20; Mark 7. 1-23.
...	...	Christ heals the Daughter of the Canaanite, or Syro-Phœnician Woman,	Matt. 15. 21-28; Mark 7. 24-30.
...	...	Christ goes through Decapolis, healing and teaching,	Matt. 15. 29-31; Mark 7. 31, *to end.*
...	...	Four thousand Men are fed miraculously	Matt. 15. 32, *to end;* Mark 8. 1-10.
...	...	The Pharisees require other Signs—Christ charges them with hypocrisy,	Matt. 16. 1-12; Mark 8. 11-21.
...	...	Christ heals a blind Man at Bethsaida,	Mark 8. 22-26.
...	...	Peter confesses Christ to be the Messiah,	Matt. 16. 13-20; Mark 8. 27-30; Luke 9. 18-21.
...	...	Christ astonishes the Disciples by declaring the Necessity of his Death and Resurrection,	Matt. 16. 21, *to end;* Mark 8. 31. *to end, and* 9. 1; Luke 9. 22-27.
...	...	The Transfiguration of Christ,	Matt. 17. 1-13; Mark 9. 2-13; Luke 9. 28-36.
...	...	The Deaf and Dumb Spirit cast out,	Matt. 17. 14-21; Mark 9. 14-29; Luke 9. 37-42, *and part of* 43.
...	...	Christ again foretells his Death and Resurrection,	Matt. 17. 22, 23; Mark 9. 30-32, *and part of* 33; Luke 9. 43-46.
...	...	Christ works a Miracle to pay the Half-shekel for the Temple Service,	Matt. 17. 24, *to end.*
...	...	The Disciples contend for superiority,	Matt. 18. 1, *to end;* Mark 9, *part of* 33, *to end;* Luke 9. 47-50.

PERIOD XIII.—FROM THE MISSION OF THE SEVENTY DISCIPLES TO THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF CHRIST INTO JERUSALEM, SIX DAYS BEFORE THE CRUCIFIXION.

4741	28	The Mission of the Seventy Disciples,	Luke 10. 1-16.
...	...	Christ goes up to the Feast of Tabernacles,	Matt. 19. 1; Mark 10. 1 John 7. 2-10.
...	...	Agitation of the Public Mind at Jerusalem concerning Christ,	John 7. 11-52.
...	...	Conduct of Christ to the Adulteress and her Accusers,	John 7. 53; 8. 1-11.
...	...	Christ declares himself to be the Son of God,	John 8. 12-20.
...	...	Christ declares the Manner of his Death,	John 8. 21, *to end.*
...	...	The Seventy return with Joy,	Luke 10. 17-24.
...	...	Christ directs the Lawyer how he may attain Eternal Life,	Luke 10. 25-28.
...	...	The Parable of the good Samaritan,	Luke 10. 29-37.
...	...	Christ in the House of Martha,	Luke 10. 38, *to end.*
...	...	Christ teaches his Disciples to pray,	Luke 11. 1-13.
...	...	Christ reproaches the Pharisees and Lawyers,	Luke 11. 37, *to end.*
...	...	Christ cautions his Disciples against Hypocrisy,	Luke 12. 1-12.
...	...	Christ refuses to act as Judge,	Luke 12. 13, 14.
...	...	Christ cautions the Multitude against Worldly-mindedness,	Luke 12. 15-34.
...	...	Christ exhorts to Watchfulness, Fidelity, and Repentance,	Luke 12. 35, *to end;* 13 1-9.

PERIOD XIII.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURES.
Ju. Per.	A.D.		
4741	28	Christ cures an infirm Woman in the Synagogue,	Luke 13. 10-17.
...	...	Christ begins his Journey towards Jerusalem, to be present at the Feast of the Dedication,	Luke 13. 22, 18-21.
...	...	Christ restores to Sight a blind Man, who is summoned before the Sanhedrim,	John 9. 1-3 .
...	...	Christ declares that he is the True Shepherd,	John 9. 35, *to end*; 10. 1-21.
...	...	Christ publicly asserts his Divinity,	John 10. 22-38.
...	...	In consequence of the Opposition of the Jews, Christ retires beyond Jordan,	John 10. 39, *to end.*
...	...	Christ, leaving the City, laments over Jerusalem,	Luke 13. 23, *to end.*
...	...	Christ dines with a Pharisee—Parable of the great Supper,	Luke 14. 1-24.
...	...	Christ's Disciples must forsake the World,	Luke 14. 25, *to end.*
...	...	Parables of the Lost Sheep, and of the Lost Piece of Silver,	Luke 15. 1-10.
...	...	Parable of the Prodigal Son,	Luke 15. 11, *to end.*
...	...	Parable of the Unjust Steward,	Luke 16. 1-13.
...	...	Christ reproves the Pharisees,	Luke 16. 14-17.
...	...	Christ answers the Question concerning Divorce and Marriage,	Matt. 19. 3-12; Mark 10. 2-12; Luke 16. 18.
...	...	Christ receives and blesses little Children,	Matt. 19. 13-15; Mark 10. 13-17; Luke 18. 15-17.
...	...	Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus,	Luke 16. 19, *to end.*
...	...	On Forgiveness of Injuries,	Luke 17. 1-10.
...	...	Christ journeys towards Jerusalem,	Luke 9. 51, *to end*; 17. 11.
...	...	Christ heals ten Lepers,	Luke 17. 12-19.
...	...	Christ declares the Lowliness of his Kingdom, and the sudden Destruction of Jerusalem,	Luke 17. 20, *to end.*
...	...	Christ teacheth the true Nature of Prayer,	Luke 18. 1-8.
...	...	Parable of the Publican and Pharisee;	Luke 18. 9-14.
...	...	From the Conduct of the young Ruler, Christ cautions his Disciples on the Dangers of Wealth,	Matt. 19. 16-29; Mark 10. 17-30; Luke 18. 18-30.
...	...	Parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard,	Matt. 19. 30; 20. 1-16; Mark 10. 31.
...	...	Christ is informed of the Sickness of Lazarus,	John 11. 1-16.
4742	29	Christ again predicts his Sufferings and Death,	Matt. 20. 17-19; Mark 10. 32-34; Luke 18. 31-34.
...	...	Ambition of the Sons of Zebedee,	Matt. 20. 20-28; Mark 10. 35-45.
...	...	Two blind Men healed at Jericho,	Matt. 20. 29, *to end*; Mark 10. 46, *to end*; Luke 18. 35, *to end.*
...	...	Conversion of Zaccheus, and the Parable of the Pounds,	Luke 19. 1-28.
...	...	The Resurrection of Lazarus,	John 11. 17-46.
...	...	The Sanhedrim assemble to deliberate concerning the Resurrection of Lazarus,	John 11. 47-48.
4742	29	Caiaphas prophesies,	John 11. 49-52.
...	...	The Sanhedrim resolve to put Christ to death,	John 11. 53.
...	...	Christ retires to Ephraim, or Ephrata,	John 11. 54.
...	...	State of the Public Mind at Jerusalem, immediately preceding the last Passover, at which Christ attended,	John 11. 55, *to end.*
...	...	Christ comes to Bethany, where he is anointed by Mary,	Matt. 26. 6-13; Mark 14. 3-9; John 12. 1-11.
...	...	Christ prepares to enter Jerusalem,	Matt. 21. 1-7; Mark 11. 1-7; Luke 19. 29-35; John 12. 12-18.

PERIOD XIV.—FROM CHRIST'S TRIUMPHANT ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM, TO HIS APPREHENSION—SUNDAY, THE FIFTH DAY BEFORE THE LAST PASSOVER.

4742	29	The People meet Christ with Hosannas. Christ approaches Jerusalem,	Matt. 21. 8-9; Mark 11. 8-10; Luke 19. 36-40; John 12. 19.
...	...	Christ's Lamentation over Jerusalem, and the Prophecy of its Destruction,	Luke 19. 41-44.

PERIOD XIV—(*Continued.*)

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURES.
Ju. Per.	A.D.		
4742	29	Christ, on entering the City, casts the Buyers and Sellers out of the Temple,	Matt. 21. 10–13; Mark 11. *part of ver.* 11; Luke 19. 45, 46.
...	...	Christ heals the Sick in the Temple, and reproves the Chief Priests,	Matt. 21. 14–16.
...	...	Some Greeks at Jerusalem desire to see Christ. The Bath Col is heard,	John 12. 20–43.
...	...	Christ declares the Object of his Mission,	John 12. 44, *to end.*
...	...	Christ leaves Jerusalem in the Evening, and goes to Bethany,	Matt. 21. 17; Mark 11. *part of ver.* 11.
...	...	Monday—Fourth Day before the Passover. Christ, entering Jerusalem, again curses the barren Fig Tree,	Matt. 21. 18, 19; Mark 11. 12–14.
...	...	Christ again casts the Buyers and Sellers out of the Temple,	Mark 11. 15–17.
...	...	The Scribes and Chief Priests seek to destroy Jesus,	Mark 11. 18; Luke 19. 47, 48.
...	...	Christ retires in the Evening from the City,	Mark 11. 19.
...	...	Tuesday—Third Day before the Passover. The Fig Tree is now withered,	Matt. 21. 20–22; Mark 11. 20–26.
...	...	Christ answers the Chief Priests, who inquire concerning the Authority by which he acted. Parables of the Vineyard and Marriage Feast,	Matt. 21. 23, *to end;* 22. 1–14; Mark 11. 27, *to end;* 12. 1–12; Luke 19. 1–19.
...	...	Christ replies to the Herodians,	Matt. 22. 15–22; Mark 12. 13–17; Luke 20. 20–26.
...	...	Christ replies to the Sadducees,	Matt. 22. 23–33; Mark 12. 18–27; Luke 20. 27–40.
...	...	Christ replies to the Pharisees,	Matt. 22. 34–40; Mark 12. 28–35.
...	...	Christ inquires of the Pharisees concerning the Messiah,	Matt. 22. 41, *to end;* Mark 12. 35–37; Luke 20. 41–44.
...	...	Christ severely reproves the Pharisees,	Matt. 23. 1, *to end;* Mark 12. 38–40; Luke 20. 45, *to end.*
...	...	Christ applauds the Liberality of the poor Widow,	Mark 12. 41, *to end;* Luke 21. 1–4.
...	...	Christ foretells the Destruction of Jerusalem, the End of the Jewish Dispensation, and of the World,	Matt. 24. 1–35; Mark 13. 1–31; Luke 21. 5–33.
...	...	Christ compares the Suddenness of his Second Advent to the Coming of the Deluge.	Matt. 24. 36, *to end;* Mark 13. 32, *to end;* Luke 21. 34–36.
...	...	The Parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins,	Matt. 25. 1–13.
...	...	The Parable of the Servants and the Talents,	Matt. 25. 14–30.
...	...	Christ declares the Proceedings at the Day of Judgment,	Matt. 25. 31, *to end.*
...	...	Christ retires from the City to the Mount of Olives,	Luke 21. 37, 38.
...	...	Wednesday—Second Day before the Crucifixion. Christ foretells his approaching Death,	Matt. 26. 1, 2; Mark 14. *part of ver.* 1.
...	...	The Rulers consult how they may take Christ,	Matt. 26. 3–5; Mark 14. *part of ver.* 1, *ver.* 2; Luke 22. 1, 2.
...	...	Judas agrees with the Chief Priests to betray Christ,	Matt. 26. 14–16; Mark 14. 10, 11; Luke 22. 3–6.
...	...	Thursday—The day before the Crucifixion. Christ directs two of his Disciples to prepare the Passover,	Matt. 26. 17–19; Mark 14. 12–16; Luke 22. 7–13.
...	...	Christ partakes of the last Passover,	Matt. 26. 20; Mark 14. 17; Luke 22. 14–18; John 13. 1.
...	...	Christ again reproves the Ambition of his Disciples,	Luke 22. 24–27; John 13. 2–16.
...	...	Christ, sitting at the Passover, and continuing the Conversation, speaks of his Betrayer,	Matt. 26. 21–25; Mark 14. 18–21; Luke 22. 21–23; John 13. 17–30.
...	...	Judas goes out to betray Christ, who predicts Peter's Denial of him, and the Danger of the rest of the Apostles,	Luke 22. 28–38; John 13. 31, *to end.*
...	...	Christ institutes the Eucharist,	Matt. 26. 26–29; Mark 14. 22–25; Luke 22. 19, 20

PERIOD XIV.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per. 4742	A.D. 29	Christ exhorts the Apostles, and consoles them on his approaching Death,	John 14.
...	...	Christ goes with his Disciples to the Mount of Olives,	Matt. 26. 30; Mark 14. 26; Luke 22. 39.
...	...	Christ declares himself to be the True Vine,	John 15. 1–8.
...	...	Christ exhorts his Apostles to mutual Love, and to prepare for Persecution,	John 15. 9, *to end*; 16. 1–4.
...	...	Christ promises the Gifts of the Holy Spirit,	John 16. 5, *to end.*
...	...	Christ intercedes for all his Followers,	John 17.
...	...	Christ again predicts Peter's denial of him,	Matt. 26. 31–35; Mark 14. 27–31.
...	...	Christ goes into the Garden of Gethsemane—His agony there,	Matt. 26. 36–46; Mark 14. 32–42; Luke 22. 40–46, John 18. 1, 2.
...	...	Christ is betrayed and apprehended. The Resistance of Peter,	Matt. 26. 47–56; Mark 14. 43–50; Luke 22. 47–53; John 18. 3–11.

PERIOD XV.—FROM THE APPREHENSION OF CHRIST TO THE CRUCIFIXION.

4742	29	Christ is taken to Annas, and to the Palace of Caiaphas,	Matt. 26. 57; Mark 14. 51–53; Luke 22. 54; John 18. 12–14.
...	...	Peter and John follow their Master,	Matt. 26. 58; Mark 14. 54; Luke 22. 55; John 18. 15, 16.
...	...	Christ is first examined and condemned in the House of the High Priest,	Matt. 26. 59–66; Mark 14. 55–64; John 18. 19–24.
...	...	Twelve at Night. Christ is struck, and insulted by the Soldiers,	Matt. 26. 67, 68; Mark 14. 65; Luke 22. 63–65.
...	...	Peter's first Denial of Christ, at the fire, in the Hall of the High Priest's Palace,	Matt. 26. 69, 70; Mark 14. 66–68; Luke 22. 56, 57; John 18. 17, 18, 25–27.
...	...	After midnight. Peter's second Denial of Christ, at the Porch of the Palace of the High Priest,	Matt. 26. 71, 72; Mark 14. 69, *part of* 70; Luke 22. 58.
...	...	Friday, the Day of the Crucifixion—Time, about three in the Morning. Peter's third Denial of Christ, in the Room where Christ was waiting among the Soldiers till the Dawn of Day,	Matt. 26. 73, *to end;* Mark 14, *part of* 70, *to end;* Luke 22. 59–61.
...	...	Christ is taken before the Sanhedrim, and condemned,	Matt. 27. 1; Mark 15. *part of* 1; Luke 22. 66, *to end.*
...	...	Judas declares the Innocence of Christ,	Matt. 27. 3–10.
...	...	Christ is accused before Pilate, and is by him also declared to be innocent,	Matt. 27. 2, *and* 11–14; Mark 15. 1–5; Luke 23. 1–4; John 18. 28–38.
...	...	Christ is sent by Pilate to Herod,	Luke 23. 5–12.
...	...	Christ is brought back again to Pilate, who again declares him innocent, and endeavours to persuade the people to ask for his release,	Matt. 27. 15–20; Mark 15. 6–11; Luke 23. 13–19; John 18. 39.
...	...	Pilate three times endeavours again to release Christ,	Matt. 27. 21–23; Mark 15. 12–14; Luke 23. 20–23; John 18. 40.
...	...	The Jews imprecate the punishment of Christ's Death upon themselves,	Matt. 27. 24, 25.
...	...	Pilate releases Barabbas, and delivers Christ to be Crucified,	Matt. 27. 26–30; Mark 15. 15–19; Luke 23. 24, 25. John 19. 1–16.
...	...	Christ is led away from the Judgment-hall of Pilate to Mount Calvary,	Matt. 27. 31, 32; Mark 15. 20, 21; Luke 23. 26–32; John 19. *part of* 16, *and* 17.
...	...	Christ arrives at Mount Calvary, and is Crucified,	Matt. 27. 33, 34, 37, 38; Mark 15. 22, 23, 26. 27, 28; Luke 23. 33–38; John 19. 18–22.

PERIOD XV.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per.	A D.		
4742	29	Christ prays for his Murderers, ...	Luke 23. *part of* 34.
...	...	The Soldiers divide and cast Lots for the Raiment of Christ, ...	Matt. 27. 35, 36; Mark 15. 24, 25; Luke 23. *part of* 34; John 19. 23, 24.
...	...	Christ is reviled, when on the Cross, by the Chief Priests, the Rulers, the Soldiers, the Passengers, and the Malefactors, ...	Matt. 27. 39–44; Mark 15. 29–32; Luke 23. 35–37.
...	...	Christ, when Dying as a Man, asserts his Divinity, in his Answer to the Penitent Thief, . . .	Luke 23. 39-43.
...	...	Christ commends his Mother to the Care of John,	John 19. 25–27.
...	...	The Death of Christ and its attendant circumstances,	Matt. 27. 45–51, 54–56; Mark 15. 33–41; Luke 23. 44–49; John 19. 28–37.

PERIOD XVI.—FROM THE DEATH OF CHRIST TILL HIS ASCENSION INTO HEAVEN.

4742	29	Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus bury the Body of Christ, ...	Matt. 27. 57–60; Mark 15. 42–46; Luke 23. 50–54; John 19. 38, *to end.*
...	...	Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, and the Women from Galilee, observe where the Body of Christ was laid, ...	Mark 15. 47; Luke 23. 55.
...	...	The Women from Galilee hasten to return Home before the Sabbath began, to prepare Spices, .	Luke 23. 56.
...	...	Mary Magdalene and the other Mary continue to sit opposite the Sepulchre till it is too late to prepare their Spices, ...	Matt. 27. 61.
...	...	The Sabbath being ended, the Chief Priests prepare a Guard of Soldiers to watch the Sepulchre, . .	Matt. 27. 62, *to end.*
...	...	The Sabbath being over, Mary Magdalene, the other Mary, and Salomé, purchase their Spices to anoint the Body of Christ, ...	Mark 16. 1.
...	...	The Morning of Easter-day. Mary Magdalene, the other Mary, and Salome, leave their Homes very early to go to the Sepulchre, ...	Matt. 28. 1; Mark 16. *part of* 2; John 20. *part of* 1.
...	...	After they had left their Homes, and before their arrival at the Sepulchre, Christ rises from the Dead,	Matt. 28. 2–4.
...	...	The Bodies of many come out of their Graves, and go to Jerusalem, ...	Matt. 27. *part of* 52, *and* 53.
...	...	Mary Magdalene, the other Mary, and Salomé, arrive at the Sepulchre, and find the Stone rolled away,	Mark 16. *part of* 2, *and* 3, 4; John 20, *part of* 1.
...	...	Mary Magdalene leaves the other Mary and Salomé to tell Peter, ...	John 20. 2.
...	...	Salomé and the other Mary, during the absence of Mary Magdalene, enter the porch of the Sepulchre, and see one Angel, who commands them to inform the Disciples that Jesus was risen, . .	Matt. 28. 5–7; Mark 16. 5–7.
...	...	Salomé and the other Mary leave the Sepulchre, .	Matt. 28. 8; Mark 16. 8.
...	...	Peter and John, as soon as they hear the Report of Mary Magdalene, hasten to the Sepulchre, which they inspect, and immediately depart, . .	John 20. 3–10.
...	...	Mary Magdalene, having followed Peter and John, remains at the Sepulchre after their departure,	John 20. *part of* 11.
...	...	Mary Magdalene looks into the Tomb, and sees two Angels, ...	John 20. *part of* 11, 12, 13 *and part of* 14.
...	...	Christ first appears to Mary Magdalene, and commands her to inform the Disciples that he has risen,	Mark 16. 9; John 20. *part of* 14, *and* 15–17.
...	...	Mary Magdalene, when going to inform the Disciples that Christ had risen, meets again with Salomé and the other Mary. Christ appears to the three Women,	Matt. 28. 9, 10; John 20 18.
...	...	The Soldiers, who had fled from the Sepulchre, report to the High Priests the Resurrection of Christ,	Matt. 28. 11–15.

PERIOD XVI.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per. 4742	A.D. 29	The second Party of Women, from Galilee, who had bought their Spices on the Evening previous to the Sabbath, having had a longer Way to come to the Sepulchre, arrive after the Departure of the others, and find the Stone rolled away, . . .	Luke 24. 1–3.
...	...	Two Angels appear also to the Second Party of Women, from Galilee, assuring them that Christ was risen, and reminding them of his foretelling this Fact,	Luke 24. 4–9.
...	...	Mary Magdalene unites her Testimony to that of the Galilean Women, ...	Mark 16. 10; Luke 24. 10.
...	...	The Apostles are still incredulous, ...	Mark 16. 11; Luke 24. 11.
...	...	Peter goes again to the Sepulchre, ...	Luke 24. *part of* 12.
...	...	Peter, who had probably seen Christ, departs from the Sepulchre, ...	Luke 24, *part of* 12.
...	...	Christ appears to Cleopas and another Disciple, going to Emmaus, ...	Mark 16. 12; Luke 24. 13–32.
...	...	Cleopas and his Companion return to Jerusalem, and assure the Apostles that Christ had certainly risen,	Mark 16. 13; Luke 24. 33–35.
...	...	Christ appears to the assembled Apostles, Thomas only being absent, convinces them of the Identity of his resurrection Body, and Blesses them, .	Luke 24. 36–43; John 20. 19–23.
...	...	Thomas is still incredulous, ...	John 20. 24, 25.
...	...	Christ appears to the Eleven, Thomas being present,	Mark 16. 14; John 20. 26–29.
...	...	Christ appears to a large number of his Disciples on a Mountain in Galilee, ...	Matt. 28. 16, 17, *and part of* 18.
...	...	Christ appears again at the Sea of Tiberias—His Conversation with St. Peter, ...	John 21. 1–24.
...	...	Christ appears to his Apostles at Jerusalem, and commissions them to convert the World, .	Luke 24. 44–49; Acts 1. 4, 5.
...	...	Christ leads out his Apostles to Bethany, within Sight of Jerusalem, gives them their final commission, blesses them, and ascends visibly into Heaven; from whence he will come to judge the Living and the Dead, ...	Matt. 28. *part of* 18–20; Mark 16. 15, *to end*; Luke 24. 50, *to end*; Acts 1. 6–12.
...	...	St. John's Conclusion to the Gospel History of Jesus Christ, ...	John 20. 30, 31, *and* 21: 25.

PERIOD XVII.—FROM THE ASCENSION OF CHRIST TO THE TERMINATION OF THE PERIOD IN WHICH THE GOSPEL WAS PREACHED TO PROSELYTES OF RIGHTEOUSNESS, AND TO THE JEWS ONLY.

4742	29	After the Ascension of Christ, the Apostles return to Jerusalem, ...	Acts 1. 1–3, *and* 12–14.
...	...	Matthias by lot appointed to the Apostleship in the place of Judas, ...	Acts 1. 15, *to end.*
...	...	Descent of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost,	Acts 2. 1–13.
...	...	Address of St. Peter to the Multitude, . .	Acts 2. 14–36.
...	...	Effects of St. Peter's Address, ...	Acts 2. 37–42.
...	...	Union of the first Converts in the primitive Church,	Acts 2. 43, *to end.*
4743	30	A Cripple is miraculously and publicly healed by St. Peter and St. John, ...	Acts 3. 1–10.
...	...	St. Peter again Addresses the People, . .	Acts 3. 11, *to end.*
...	...	St. Peter and St. John are imprisoned by Order of the Sanhedrim, ...	Acts 4. 1–7.
...	...	St. Peter's Address to the assembled Sanhedrim, .	Acts 4. 8–22.
...	...	The Prayer of the Church on the liberation of St. Peter and St. John, ...	Acts 4. 23–31.
...	...	The Union and Munificence of the primitive Church,	Acts 4. 32, *to end.*
4744	31	Deaths of Ananias and Sapphira, . . .	Acts 5. 1–10.
...	...	State of the Church at this time, . .	Acts 5. 11–16.
4745	32	An Angel delivers the Apostles from Prison, .	Acts 5.17–20, *part of* 21.
...	...	The Sanhedrim again assemble. St. Peter asserts before them the Messiahship of Christ, . .	Acts 5. *part of* 21, 22–33.

PERIOD XVII—(*Continued.*)

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Jul. Per.	A.D.		
4745	32	By the Advice of Gamaliel the Apostles are dismissed,	Acts 5. 34, *to end.*
...	...	The Appointment of the seven Deacons, . . .	Acts 6. 1–6.
4746	33	The Church continues to increase in number, . .	Acts 6. 7.
4746 *or* 4747	33 *or* 34	St. Stephen, having boldly asserted the Messiahship of Christ, is accused of Blasphemy before the Sanhedrim, ...	Acts 6. 8–14.
...	...	St. Stephen defends himself before the Sanhedrim, .	Acts 6. 15; 7. 1–50.
...	...	Stephen, being interrupted in his Defence, reproaches the Sanhedrim as the Murderers of their Messiah,	Acts 7. 51–53.
...	...	Stephen, praying for his Murderers, is stoned to Death,	Acts 7. 54, *to end;* 8. *part of* 1, *and* 2.
4747	34	General Persecution of the Christians, in which Saul (afterwards St. Paul) particularly distinguishes himself, ...	Acts 8. *part of* 1, *and* 3
...	...	Philip the Deacon, having left Jerusalem on account of the Persecution, goes to Samaria, and preaches there, and works Miracles, ...	Acts 8. 5–13.
...	...	St. Peter and St. John come down from Jerusalem to Samaria, to confer the Gifts of the Holy Ghost on the new Converts, ...	Acts 8. 14–17.
...	...	St. Peter reproves Simon Magus, ...	Acts 8. 18–24.
...	...	St. Peter and St. John preach in many Villages of the Samaritans, ...	Acts 8. 25.
...	...	The Treasurer of Queen Candace, a Proselyte of Righteousness, is converted and Baptized by Philip, who now preaches through the Cities of Judea, .	Acts 8. 26, *to end.*
...	...	Many of the Converts, who had fled from Jerusalem in consequence of the Persecution there, preach the Gospel to the Jews in the Provinces, .	Acts 8. 4.
4748	35	Saul, on his way to Damascus, is converted to the Religion he was opposing, on hearing the Bath Col, and seeing the Shechinah, ...	Acts 9. 1–9.
...	...	Saul is baptized, ...	Acts 9. 10–19.
...	...	Saul preaches in the Synagogues to the Jews, .	Acts 9. 19-30.
4751 *to* 4753	38 *to* 40	St. Peter, having preached through Judea, comes to Lydda, where he cures Æneas, and raises Dorcas from the Dead, ...	Acts 9. 32, *to end.*
...	...	The Churches are at rest from Persecution, in consequence of the Conversion of Saul, and the Conduct of Caligula, ...	Acts 9. 31.

PERIOD XVIII.—THE GOSPEL HAVING NOW BEEN PREACHED TO THE JEWS IN JERUSALEM, JUDEA, SAMARIA, AND THE PROVINCES, THE TIME ARRIVES FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE DEVOUT GENTILES, OR PROSELYTES OF THE GATE.

4753	40	St. Peter sees a Vision, in which he is commanded to visit a Gentile who had been miraculously instructed to send for him, ...	Acts 10. 1-16.
...	...	St. Peter visits Cornelius, a Roman centurion, .	Acts 10. 17-33.
...	...	St. Peter first declares Christ to be the Saviour of all, even of the Gentiles who believe in him. .	Acts 10. 34-43.
...	...	Cornelius and his Friends receive the Holy Ghost, and are baptized, ...	Acts 10. 44, *to end*
...	...	St. Peter defends his conduct in visiting and baptizing Cornelius, ...	Acts 11. 1-18.
4754	41	The Converts who had been dispersed by the Persecution, after the Death of Stephen, having heard of the Vision of St. Peter, preach to the devout Gentiles also, ...	Acts 11. 19-21.
...	...	The Church at Jerusalem Commissions Barnabas to make Inquiries into this matter, . . .	Acts 11. 22-24.
4755	42	Barnabas goes to Tarsus for Saul, whom he takes with him to Antioch, where the Converts were preaching to the devout Gentiles, . .	Acts 11. 25, 26.

PERIOD XVIII—(*Continued*).

DATES. Ju Per.	DATES. A.D.	CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
4756	43	Herod Agrippa condemns James, the Brother of John, to death, and imprisons Peter, who is miraculously released, and presents himself to the other James, who had been made Bishop of Jerusalem,	Acts 12. 1-18, *and part of* 19
4757	44	The Converts at Antioch, being forewarned by Agabus, send relief to their Brethren at Jerusalem, by the hands of Barnabas and Saul, . . .	Acts 11. 27, *to end.*
...	...	The Death of Herod Agrippa, ...	Acts 12. *part of* 19, *and* 20-23.
...	...	The Churches continue to increase, ...	Acts 12. 24.
4758	45	Saul having seen a Vision in the Temple, in which he is commanded to leave Jerusalem, and to preach to the Gentiles, returns with Barnabas to Antioch,	Acts 12. 25.

PERIOD XIX.—PERIOD FOR PREACHING THE GOSPEL TO THE IDOLATROUS GENTILES, AND ST. PAUL'S FIRST APOSTOLICAL JOURNEY.

4758	45	The Apostles having been absent from Jerusalem when Saul saw his Vision in the Temple, he and Barnabas are separated to the Apostolic Office by the Heads of the Church at Antioch, . .	Acts 13. 1-3.
...	...	Saul, in company with Barnabas, commences his first Apostolical Journey, by going from Antioch to Seleucia, ...	Acts 13. *part of* 4.
...	...	From Seleucia Saul and Barnabas proceed to Salamis, and Paphos, in Cyprus, where Sergius Paulus is converted; being the first known or recorded Convert of the idolatrous Gentiles, . . .	Acts 13. *part of* 4-12.
...	...	From Cyprus to Perga, in Pamphylia, ...	Acts 13. 13.
4759	46	From Perga to Antioch in Pisidia. St. Paul, according to his custom, first preaches to the Jews. They are driven out of Antioch, ...	Acts 13. 14-50.
...	...	From Antioch in Pisidia, to Iconium in Lycaonia. The people about to stone them, ...	Acts 13. 51, 52, *and* 14. 1-5, *and part of* 6.
...	...	From Iconium to Lystra. The people attempt to offer them Sacrifice, and afterwards stone them,	Acts 14. 8-19, *and part of* 20.
4760	47	From Lystra to Derbe, ...	Acts 14. *last part of* 20, *part of* 6, *and* 7.
...	...	St. Paul and Barnabas return to Lystra, Iconium, and Antioch in Pisidia, ordaining in all the Churches,	Acts 14. 21-23.
4761	48	They proceed through Pisidia, Perga, and Attalia in Pamphylia, ...	Acts 14. 24, 25.
...	...	They return to Antioch, and submit an Account of their Proceedings to the Church in that place,	Acts 14. 26, *to end.*
4762	49	Dissensions at Antioch concerning Circumcision, before the commencement of St. Paul's second Apostolical Journey, ...	Acts 15. 1, 2.
...	...	St. Paul and Barnabas go up to Jerusalem to consult the Apostles and Elders on the Dispute concerning Circumcision. Decree of James and of the Church therein, ...	Acts 15. 3-29.
...	...	St. Paul and Barnabas return to the Church at Antioch, with the Decree of the Church at Jerusalem on the Subject of the Necessity of Circumcision,	Acts 15. 30-35.

PERIOD XX.—ST. PAUL'S SECOND APOSTOLICAL JOURNEY.

4763	50	After remaining some time at Antioch, St. Paul proposes to Barnabas to commence another Visitation of the Churches, ...	Acts 15. 36.
...	...	St. Paul, separating from Barnabas, proceeds from Antioch to Syria and Cilicia, . . .	Acts 15. 37, *to end*; 16. 4. 5.
...	...	St. Paul proceeds to Derbe and Lystra in Iconium—Timothy his attendant, ...	Acts 16. 1-3.

PERIOD XX.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per.	A.D.		
4763	51	They proceed from Iconium to Phrygia and Galatia,	Acts 16. 6.
...	...	From Galatia to Mysia and Troas, ...	Acts 16. 7-10.
...	...	From Troas to Samothracia, ...	Acts 16. *part of* 11.
...	...	From Samothracia to Neapolis, ...	Acts 16. *part of* 11.
...	...	From Neapolis to Philippi, where the Pythoness is dispossessed, and the Jailor converted, .	Acts 16. 12, *to end.*
4764	51	From Philippi, through Amphipolis and Appollonia, to Thessalonica, where they are opposed by the Jews, ...	Acts 17. 1-9.
...	...	St. Paul writes his Epistle to the Galatians, to prove, in opposition to the Judaizing Teachers, that Faith in Christ, and not their imperfect Obedience to the Ceremonial Law, was the Cause of their Salvation,	EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS.
...	...	From Thessalonica to Berea. The Causes for which the Bereans are favourably disposed to receive the Gospel, ...	Acts 17. 10-14.
...	...	From Berea, having left there Silas and Timothy, St. Paul proceeds to Athens, where he preaches to the Philosophers and Students, ...	Acts 17. 15, *to end.*
...	...	From Athens St. Paul proceeds to Corinth, where he is reduced to labour for his support. Silas and Timothy join him there, ...	Acts 18. 1-5.
...	...	St. Paul writes his First Epistle to the Thessalonians, to establish them in the Faith (when they were exposed to the Attacks of the unconverted Jews), by enforcing the Evidences of Christianity, .	FIRST EPISTLE TO THE THESSALONIANS.
4765	52	St. Paul, being rejected by the Jews, continues at Corinth, preaching to the Gentiles, . .	Acts 18. 6-11.
...	...	St. Paul writes his Second Epistle to the Thessalonians, to refute an Error into which they had fallen concerning the sudden coming of the Day of Judgment. He prophesies the Rise, Prosperity, and Overthrow of a great Apostacy in the Christian Church, ...	SECOND EPISTLE TO THE THESSALONIANS.
...	...	St. Paul, still at Corinth, is brought before the Judgment-seat of Gallio, the Proconsul, the Brother of Seneca, ...	Acts 18. 12-17, *part of* 18.
4766	53	St. Paul, having left Corinth for Crete, is compelled, on his return, to winter at Nicopolis, from whence he writes his Epistle to Titus, whom he had left in Crete, with Power to ordain Teachers, and to Govern the Church in that Island, . . .	EPISTLE TO TITUS.
4767	54	St. Paul proceeds to Cenchrea, ...	Acts 18. *part of* 18.
...	...	From Cenchea to Ephesus, where he disputes with the Jews, ...	Acts 18. 19.
...	...	From Ephesus St. Paul proceeds to Cæsarea, and, having saluted the Church at Jerusalem, completes his Second Apostolical Journey, by returning to Antioch in Syria, ...	Acts 18. 20-22.

PERIOD XXI.—THE THIRD APOSTOLICAL JOURNEY OF ST. PAUL.

4768	55	St. Paul again leaves Antioch, to visit the Churches of Galatia and Phrygia, ...	Acts 18. 23.
...	...	History of Apollos, who was now preaching to the Church at Ephesus, planted by St. Paul, .	Acts 18. 24, *to end.*
...	...	St. Paul proceeds from Phrygia to Ephesus, and disputes there with the Jews, . . .	Acts 19. 1-10.
4769	56	St. Paul continues two Years at Ephesus. The people burn their Magical Books, ...	Acts 19. 11-20.
...	...	St. Paul sends Timothy and Erastus to Macedonia and Achaia, ...	Acts 19. 21, *part of* 22.
4769 or more probably 4770	56 57	St. Paul writes his First Epistle to the Corinthians, to assert his apostolic authority, to reprove the Irregularities and Disorders of the Church, and to answer the Questions of the Converts on various points of Doctrine and Discipline, . .	FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS.

PERIOD XXI.—(*Continued.*)

DATES.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju.Per.	A.D.		
4770	57	St. Paul continues at Ephesus—a Mob is occasioned at that Place by Demetrius, . . .	Acts 19. *part of* 22, *to end*
...	...	St. Paul leaves Ephesus and goes to Macedonia, .	Acts 20. 1.
4770 *or* 4771	57 *or* 58	St. Paul writes his First Epistle to Timothy, to direct him how to proceed in the Suppression of those false Doctrines and Corruptions which the Jewish Zealots were endeavouring to establish in the Church of Ephesus, over which he was appointed to preside,	FIRST EPISTLE TO TIMOTHY.
...	...	St. Paul proceeds from Macedonia to Greece, or Achaia, and continues there three Months. .	Acts 20. 2, *part of* 3.
4771	58	St. Paul, having been informed of the reception his First Epistle had met with from the Corinthians, writes his Second Epistle from Philippi, to justify his apostolic Conduct, and vindicate his Authority, both of which had been impugned by a false Teacher, ...	SECOND EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS.
...	...	St. Paul returns from Achaia and Corinth to Macedonia, sending his Companions forward to Troas,	Acts 20. *part of* 3, *and* 4, 5
...	...	St. Paul, in his way from Achaia to Macedonia, writes from Corinth his Epistle to the Gentiles and Jews of Rome—to the Gentiles, to prove to them that neither their boasted Philosophy, nor their moral Virtue, nor the Light of human Reason—and to the Jews, that neither their Knowledge of, nor Obedience to, the Law of Moses, could justify them before God; but that Faith in Christ alone was, and ever had been, the only way of Salvation to all Mankind, ...	EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS.
...	...	From Macedonia St. Paul proceeds to Troas, where he raises Eutychus to life, ...	Acts 20. 6–12.
...	...	From Troas to Assos and Mitylene, ...	Acts 20. 13, 14.
...	...	From Mitylene to Chios, ...	Acts 20. *part of* 15.
...	...	From Chios to Samos, and Trogyllium, . . .	Acts 20. *part of* 15.
...	...	From Trogyllium to Miletus, where St. Paul meets, and takes his Farewell of, the Elders of the Church at Ephesus, ...	Acts 20. *part of* 15, *to end.*
...	...	From Miletus to Coos, and Rhodes, and Patara; whence St. Paul, together with St. Luke, the writer of the Book of the Acts of the Apostles, sails in a Phenician vessel to Syria, and lands in Tyre, ...	Acts 21. 1–3.
...	...	St. Paul and St. Luke continue at Tyre seven Days,	Acts 21. 4–6.
...	...	They proceed from Tyre to Ptolemais, . . .	Acts 21. 7.
...	...	From Ptolemais to Cæsarea, to the House of Philip the Evangelist. Agabus prophesies the near Imprisonment of St. Paul, ...	Acts 21. 8–14.
...	...	St. Paul and St. Luke arrive at Jerusalem, and present themselves to St. James and the Church,	Acts 21. 15–26.
...	...	St. Paul is apprehended by the chief Captain of the Temple, in consequence of a Mob, occasioned by some of the Asiatic Jews, who met St. Paul in the Temple, ...	Acts 21. 27–36.
...	...	St. Paul makes his Defence before the Populace, .	Acts 21. 37, *to end*; 22. 1–21.
...	...	On declaring his Mission to preach to the Gentiles, the Jews clamour for his Death, . . .	Acts 22. 22.
...	...	St. Paul claims the Privilege of a Roman Citizen, .	Acts 22. 23–29.
...	...	St. Paul is brought before the Sanhedrim, who are summoned by the Captain of the Temple, .	Acts 22. 30; 23. 1–10.
...	...	St. Paul is encouraged by a Vision to persevere, .	Acts 23. 11.
...	...	In consequence of the Discovery of a Conspiracy to kill St. Paul, he is removed by Night from Jerusalem, through Antipatris to Cæsarea, . . .	Acts 23. 12, *to end.*
...	...	St. Paul is accused of Sedition before Felix, the Governor of Judea—His Defence, ...	Acts 24. 1–21.
...	...	After many Conferences with Felix, St. Paul is continued in Prison till the arrival of Porcius Festus,	Acts 24. 22, *to end.*

PERIOD XXI.—(*Continued.*)

DATES. Ju. Per.	DATES. A.D.	CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
4773	60	Trial of St. Paul before Festus—He appeals to the Emperor,	Acts 25. 1–12.
...	...	Curious Account given to Agrippa by Festus, of the Accusation against St. Paul,	Acts 25. 13–22.
...	...	St. Paul defends his Cause before Festus and Agrippa —Their Conduct on that Occasion,	Acts 25. 23, *to end*; 26.
...	...	St. Paul, being surrendered as a Prisoner to the Centurion, is prevented from completing this Journey, by returning to Antioch, as he had usually done,	Acts 27. 1.

PERIOD XXII.—THE FOURTH JOURNEY OF ST. PAUL.

4773	60	St. Paul commences his Voyage to Rome as a Prisoner,	Acts 27. 2.
...	...	The Ship arrives at Sidon, from whence it proceeds to Cyprus,	Acts 27. 3, 4.
...	...	After changing their Ship at Tyre, they proceed to Cnidus, Salmone in Crete, and the City of Lasea,	Acts 27. 5–8.
...	...	St. Paul warns the Master of the Ship of the Danger they were in. They attempt to reach Phenice in Crete,	Acts 27. 9–13.
...	...	The Ship is wrecked, but the Lives of all on board are saved, as St. Paul had foretold,	Acts 27. 14, *to end*.
...	...	They land on the Island of Melita,	Acts 28. 1–10.
...	...	After three Months they sail to Rome,	Acts 28. 11, *to part of* 14.
...	...	St. Paul arrives at Rome, and is kindly received by the Brethren,	Acts 28. *part of* 14 *to* 16.
...	...	St. Paul summons the Jews at Rome, to explain to them the Causes of his Imprisonment,	Acts 28. 17–29.
4774	61	St. Paul writes his Epistle to the Ephesians, to establish them in the Christian Faith, by describing, in the most animated language, the Mercy of God displayed in the Calling of the Gentiles through Faith in Christ, without being subjected to the Law of Moses, and to enforce upon them that Holiness and Consistency of Conduct which is required of all who have received the Knowledge of Salvation,	THE EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS.
4775	62	St. Paul writes his Epistle to the Philippians, to comfort them under the Concern they had expressed on the Subject of his Imprisonment—to exhort them to continue in union and mutual love, and to caution them against the Seductions of false Teachers, who had begun to introduce themselves among them,	THE EPISTLE TO THE PHILIPPIANS.
...	...	St. Paul writes his Epistle to the Colossians, in reply to the Message of Epaphras, to prove that the Hope of Man's Salvation is founded on the Atonement of Christ alone; and, by the Establishment of opposite Truths, to eradicate the Errors of the Judaizers, who not only preached the Mosaic Law, but also the Opinions of the Heathen, Oriental, or Essenian Philosophers, concerning the Worship of Angels, on account of their supposed Agency in human Affairs and the necessity of Abstaining from animal Food.	THE EPISTLE TO THE COLOSSIANS.
...	...	St. Paul writes his Epistle to his Friend Philemon, to intercede with him in favour of his Slave, Onesimus, who had fled from the Service of his Master to Rome; in which City he had been converted to Christianity by means of the Apostle's Ministry,	THE EPISTLE TO PHILEMON.
..	...	St. James writes his Epistle to the Jewish Christians in general, to caution them against the prevalent Evils of the Day—to rectify the Errors into which many had fallen, by misinterpreting St. Paul's Doctrine of Justification, and to enforce various Duties,	THE GENERAL EPISTLE OF ST. JAMES.
...	...	St. Paul remains at Rome for two years, during which time the Jews do not dare to prosecute him before the Emperor,	Acts 28. 30, 31.

PERIOD XXIII.—FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIFTH AND LAST JOURNEY OF ST. PAUL TO THE COMPLETION OF THE CANON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

DATE.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju. Per.	A.D.		
4775 *or* 4776	62 *or* 63	St. Paul, while waiting in Italy for Timothy, writes the Key to the Old Testament—the Epistle to the Hebrews—to prove to the Jews, from their own Scriptures, the Humanity, Divinity, Atonement, and Intercession of Christ—the Superiority of the Gospel to the Law—and the real Object and Design of the Mosaic Institution, . . .	THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS.
4776-7	63-4	After his Liberation, St. Paul Visits Italy, Spain, Britain, and the West.	
...	...	He then proceeds to Jerusalem.	
4778	65	From Jerusalem to Antioch in Syria.	
...	...	From Antioch to Colossé.	
...	...	From Colossé to Philippi.	
...	...	From Philippi to Corinth.	
...	...	From Corinth to Troas.	
...	...	From Troas to Miletum.	
...	...	From Miletum to Rome.	
...	...	St. Paul is imprisoned at Rome in the general Persecution by Nero.	
4778 *or* 4779	65 *or* 66	St. Paul, in the Anticipation of the near approach of Death, writes his Second Epistle to Timothy, exhorting him, as his last request, to the faithful Discharge of his Duty, in all times of Apostacy, Persecution, and Dissension, ...	THE SECOND EPISTLE TO TIMOTHY.
...	...	St. Peter writes his First Epistle to the Jews, who, in the time of Persecution, had taken Refuge in the heathen Countries mentioned in the Inscription, and also to the Gentile Converts, to encourage them to suffer cheerfully for their Religion; and to enforce upon them the Necessity of leading a holy and blameless Life, that they may put to shame the Calumnies of their Adversaries, . .	THE FIRST EPISTLE GENERAL OF ST. PETER.
4779	66	St. Peter, under the Impression of approaching Martyrdom, writes to the Jewish and Gentile Christians, dispersed in the Countries of Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, &c., to confirm the Doctrines and Instructions of his former Letter, to Caution them against the Errors of the false Teachers, by reminding them of the Judgments of God on Apostates, and to encourage them under Persecution, by the Consideration of the happy Deliverance of those who trusted in him, and the final Dissolution both of this World and of the Jewish Dispensation, .	THE SECOND EPISTLE GENERAL OF ST. PETER.
...	...	Jude writes his Epistle to caution the Christian Church against the dangerous Tenets of the false Teachers, who had now appeared, subverting the Doctrine of Grace to the Encouragement of Licentiousness; and to exhort them to a stedfast Adherence to the Faith and Holiness, . .	THE GENERAL EPISTLE OF JUDE.
...	...	Martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul.	
4783	70	Destruction of Jerusalem.	
4809	96	St. John writes the Apocalypse to supply the place of a continued Succession of Prophets in the Christian Church, till the second coming of Christ to Judge the World.	THE BOOK OF REVELATION.

PERIOD XXIII—(*Continued*).

DATE.		CONTENTS.	SCRIPTURE.
Ju.Per. 4809	A.D. 96	St. John writes his First Epistle to confute the Errors of the false Teachers, and their different Sects—against the Docetæ, who denied the Humanity of Christ, asserting that his Body and Sufferings were not real, but imaginary—against the Cerinthians and Ebionites, who contended that he was a mere Man, and that his Divinity was only adventitious, and therefore separated from him at his Passion—and against the Nicolaitanes or Gnostics, who taught that the Knowledge of God and Christ was sufficient for Salvation; that being justified by Faith, and freed from the Restraints of the Law, they might indulge in Sin with impunity;—He cautions Christians from being seduced by these Doctrines and Practices, by condemning them in the strongest Terms—he contrasts them with the Truths and Doctrines of the Gospel, in which they had been instructed, and in which they are exhorted to continue, ...	THE FIRST EPISTLE OF ST. JOHN.
...	...	St. John writes his Second Epistle to caution a Christian Mother and her Children against the Seductions and pernicious Errors of the false Teachers, supposed to be a sect of the Gnostics, . .	THE SECOND EPISTLE OF ST. JOHN.
...	...	St. John writes his Third Epistle to Gaius, to praise him for his stedfast faith and kindness to some Christian Brethren and strangers, and to recommend them again to his protection and benevolence—to rebuke and to caution him against the presumptuous arrogance of Diotrephes, who had denied his authority, and disobeyed his injunctions, and to recommend Demetrius to his attention, and the imitation of the church, ...	THE THIRD EPISTLE OF ST. JOHN.
...	...	St. John sanctions the Books of the New Testament, and completes the Canon of Scripture, by writing his Gospel, at the request of the Church of Ephesus.	

TABLE OF THE PSALMS AND PROPHECIES;

SHOWING AFTER WHAT SCRIPTURE ANY PSALM OR PROPHECY SHOULD BE READ IN THE CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER; ALSO, THE PROBABLE OCCASION ON WHICH IT WAS COMPOSED.

Table is also from Townsend's Chronological Arrangement. Where no date is given in the Table, the Occasion and Period are unknown.

PSALMS.

Date.	Psalm.	Probable Occasion on which each Psalm was composed.	After what Scripture.
B.C.			
444	1	Written by Ezra, as a Preface to the Book of Psalms, . .	Nehemiah 13. 3.
1044	2	On the Delivery of the Promise by Nathan to David — a Prophecy of Christ's kingdom, ...	2 Samuel 7. 29.
1024	3	On David's Flight from Absalom, ...	2 Samuel 15. 29.
1023	4, 5	During the Flight from Absalom, ...	2 Samuel 17. 29.
	6	Inserted towards the end of David's life, ...	1 Chron. 28. 21.
1024	7	On the reproaches of Shimei, ...	2 Samuel 16. 14
	8	Inserted towards the end of David's life, ...	1 Chron. 28. 21.
1063	9	On the victory over Goliath, ...	1 Samuel 18. 4.
539	10	During the Babylonish captivity, ...	Daniel 7. 28.
1062	11	When David was advised to flee to the mountains, . .	1 Samuel 19. 3.
	12	Inserted towards the end of David's life, ...	1 Chron. 28 1.
539	13, 14, 15	During the Babylonish Captivity, ...	Daniel 7. 28.
1044	16	On the Delivery of the Promise by Nathan to David, .	2 Samuel 7. 29.
1060	17	On the Murder of the Priests by Doeg, ...	1 Samuel 22. 19.
1019	18	On the conclusion of David's Wars, ...	2 Samuel 22. 51.
	19	Inserted towards the end of David's Life, ...	1 Chron. 28. 21.
1038	20, 21	On the War with the Ammonites and Syrians, . . .	2 Samuel 10. 19
1044	22	On the Delivery of the Promise by Nathan to David, .	2 Samuel 7. 29.
	23, 24	Inserted towards the end of David's Life, ...	1 Chron. 28. 21.
539	25, 26, 27	During the Babylonish Captivity, ...	Daniel 7. 28.
	28, 29	Inserted towards the end of David's Life, ...	1 Chron. 28. 21.
1017	30	On the Dedication of the Threshingfloor of Aruanah, .	1 Chron. 21. 30.
1060	31	On David's Persecution by Saul, ...	1 Samuel 23. 12.
1035	32, 33	On the Pardon of David's Adultery, ...	2 Samuel 12. 15.
1060	34	On David's leaving the City of Gath, ...	1 Samuel 21. 15.
1060	35	On David's Persecution by Doeg, ...	1 Samuel 22. 19.
539	36, 37	During the Babylonish Captivity, ...	Daniel 7. 28.
	38, 39, 40, 41	Inserted towards the end of David's life, ...	1 Chron. 28. 21.
1023	42, 43	On David's resting by the River Jordan in his Flight from Absalom, ...	2 Samuel 17. 29.
710	44	On the Blasphemous Message of Rab-shakeh, . . .	2 Kings 19. 7.
1044	45	On the Delivery of the Promise by Nathan to David, .	2 Samuel 7. 29.

PSALMS—(*Continued*).

Date.	Psalm.	Probable Occasion on which each Psalm was Composed.	After what Scripture
B.C.			
896	46	On the Victory of Jehoshaphat,	2 Chron. 20. 26.
1004	47	On the Removal of the Ark into the Temple,	2 Chron. 5. 10.
515	48	On the Dedication of the Second Temple,	Ezra 6. 22.
539	49, 50	During the Babylonish Captivity,	Daniel 7. 28.
1034	51	Confession of David after his Adultery,	2 Samuel 12. 15.
1060	52	On David's Persecution by Doeg,	1 Samuel 22. 19.
539	53	During the Babylonish Captivity,	Daniel 7. 28.
1060	54	On the Treachery of the Ziphites to David,	1 Samuel 23. 23.
1023	55	During the Flight from Absalom,	2 Samuel 17. 29.
1060	56	When David was with the Philistines in Gath,	1 Samuel 21. 15.
1058	57	On David's Refusal to Kill Saul in the Cave,	1 Samuel 24. 22.
1058	58	Continuation of Psalm 57,	1 Samuel 24. 22.
1061	59	On the Soldiers of Saul surrounding the House of David,	1 Samuel 19. 17.
1040	60	On the Conquest of Edom by Joab,	1 Kings 11. 20.
	61	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Chron. 28. 21.
1023	62	On David's Persecution by Absalom,	2 Samuel 17. 29.
1058	63	Prayer of David in the Wilderness of Engedi,	1 Samuel 24. 22.
1060	64	On David's Persecution by Saul,	1 Samuel 22. 19.
	65	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Chron. 28. 21.
535	66	On laying the Foundation of the Second Temple,	Ezra 3. 13.
539	67	During the Babylonish Captivity,	Daniel 7. 28.
1045	68	On the First Removal of the Ark,	2 Samuel 6. 11.
	69	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Chron. 28. 21.
1023	70, 71	During Absalom's Rebellion,	2 Samuel 17. 29.
1015	72	On Solomon being made King by his Father,	1 Chron. 29. 19.
710	73	On the Destruction of Sennacherib,	2 Kings 19. 19.
588	74	On the Destruction of the City and Temple,	Jeremiah 39. 10.
710	75, 76	On the Destruction of Sennacherib,	2 Chron. 32. 23.
539	77	During the Babylonish Captivity,	Daniel 7. 28.
	78	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Chron. 28. 21.
588	79	On the Destruction of the City and Temple,	Jeremiah 39. 10.
539	80	During the Babylonish Captivity,	Daniel 7. 28.
515	81	On the Dedication of the Second Temple,	Ezra 6. 22.
897	82	On the Appointment of Judges by Jehoshaphat,	2 Chron. 19. 7.
588	83	On the Desolation caused by the Assyrians,	Jeremiah 39. 10.
535	84	On laying the Foundation of the Second Temple,	Ezra 3. 13.
536	85	On the Decree of Cyrus for the Restoration of the Jews,	Ezra 1. 4.
	86	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Chron. 28. 21.
536	87	On the Return from the Babylonish Captivity,	Ezra 3. 7.
1571	88	During the Affliction in Egypt,	Exodus 2. 23.
539	89	During the Babylonish Captivity,	Daniel 7. 28.
1489	90	On the Shortening of Man's Life, &c.	Numbers 14. 45
1015	91	After the Advice of David to Solomon,	1 Chron. 28. 10.
539	92, 93	During the Babylonish Captivity,	Daniel 7. 28.
588	94	On the Destruction of the City and Temple,	Jeremiah 39. 10.
	95	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Chron. 28. 21.
1044	96	On the Removal of the Ark from the House of Obed-edom,	1 Chron. 16. 43.
1004	97, 98, 99, 100	On the Removal of the Ark into the Temple,	2 Chron. 5. 10.
	101	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Chron. 28. 21.
538	102	On the near Termination of the Babylonish Captivity,	Daniel 9. 27.
1035	103	On the Pardon of David's Adultery,	2 Samuel 12. 15.
	104	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Chron. 28. 21.
1044	105, 106	On the Removal of the Ark from the House of Obed-edom,	1 Chron. 16. 43.
536	107	On the Return from the Babylonish Captivity,	Ezra 3. 7.
1040	108	On the Conquest of Edom by Joab,	1 Kings 11. 20.
1060	109	On David's Persecution by Doeg,	2 Samuel 22. 19.
1044	110	On the Promise by Nathan to David,	2 Samuel 7. 29.

PSALMS—(*Continued*).

Date.	Psalm.	Probable Occasion on which each Psalm was Composed.	After what Scripture
B.C.			
536	111, 112, 113, 114	On the Return from the Babylonish Captivity,	Ezra 3. 7.
896	115	On the Victory of Jehoshaphat,	2 Chron. 20. 26.
536	116, 117	On the Return from the Babylonish Captivity,	Ezra 3. 7.
1044	118	On the Promise by Nathan to David,	2 Samuel 7. 29.
444	119	Manual of Devotion by Ezra,	Nehemiah 13. 3.
	120, 121, 122	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Chron. 28. 21.
539	123	During the Babylonish Captivity,	Daniel 7. 28.
	124	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Chron. 28. 21.
536	125	On the Return from the Babylonish Captivity,	Ezra 3. 7.
536	126	On the Decree of Cyrus for the Restoration of the Jews,	Ezra 1. 4.
536	127, 128	On the Return from the Babylonish Captivity,	Ezra 3. 7.
535	129	On the Opposition of the Samaritans to the Rebuilding of the Temple,	Ezra 4. 24.
539	130	During the Babylonish Captivity,	Daniel 7. 28.
	131	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Chron. 28. 21.
1051	132	Before the Second Removal of the Ark,	1 Chron. 15. 14.
	133	Inserted towards the end of David's Life,	1 Chron. 28. 21.
536	134	On the Return from the Babylonish Captivity,	Ezra 3. 7.
1004	135, 136	On the Dedication of the Temple,	2 Chron. 5. 14.
539	137	During the Babylonish Captivity,	Daniel 7. 28.
519	138	On the Rebuilding of the Temple,	Ezra 6. 13.
1048	139	Prayer of David when made King over all Israel,	1 Chron. 13. 4.
1060	140	On David's Persecution by Doeg,	1 Samuel 22. 19.
1055	141	Prayer of David when driven from Judea,	1 Samuel 27. 1.
1060	142	Prayer of David in the Cave of Adullam,	1 Samuel 22. 1.
1023	143, 144	During the War with Absalom,	2 Samuel 17. 29.
1015	145	David, when old, reviews his past Life,	2 Chron. 28. 10.
515	146, 147, 148, 149, 150	On the Dedication of the Second Temple,	Ezra 6. 22.

PROPHECIES.

Date.	Prophecy.	Probable Occasion or Period in which the Prophecy was Written.	After what Scripture
B.C.	ISAIAH.		
758	1. 1.	General Preface to the Prophecies of Isaiah,	2 Chron. 26. 21.
740	2, *to end.*	On the desolate state of Judea on Pekah's invasion,	2 Chron. 28. 19. Obadiah 21.
758	2; 3; 4; 5; 6.	Designation of Isaiah to the Prophetic Office,	2 Chron. 26. 21.
742	7; 8; 9; 10. 1-4.	On the invasion of Judea by Rezin and Pekah,	2 Kings 16. 4.
715	5, *to end.* 11; 12; 13; 14. 1-27.	On the first invasion of Palestine by the Army of Sennacherib,	Isaiah 23. 18.
726	28, *to end.*	On the death of Ahaz, and the accession of Hezekiah,	2 Chron. 28. 27.
726	15; 16	On the approaching invasion of Moab by Shalmaneser,	2 Chron. 31. 21.
742	17.	Against Damascus on the invasion of Rezin,	Isaiah 10. 4.
721	18; 19.	On the approaching Captivity of the Ten Tribes, and against Egypt,	2 Kings 18. 8.
713	20.	On the Capture of Ashdod,	2 Kings 18. 16.

PROPHECIES—(*Continued*).

Date.	Prophecy.	Probable Occasion or Period in which the Prophecy was Written.	After what Scripture
B.C.	ISAIAH.		
713	21.	On the appearance of the Medes and Persians in Sennacherib's Army,	Isaiah 22. 14.
713	22. 1-14.	On the expected appearance of Sennacherib's Army,	Isaiah 27. 13.
698	15, *to end.*	On the Luxury and Pride of Shebna,	2 Kings 21. 16.
715	23.	On the Exultation of the Tyrians after the Retreat of Shalmaneser,	Nahum 3. 19.
715	24; 25; 26; 27.	On the Desolation by Sennacherib's Army,	Isaiah 14. 27.
740	28.	To the Ten Tribes, after the Destruction of Damascus,	2 Kings 16. 9.
713	29; 30; 31.	On Hezekiah's Alliance with Egypt,	Isaiah 20. 6.
713	32; 33; 34; 35.	On Hezekiah's Recovery,	2 Kings 20. 11.
713	36; 37.	History of Sennacherib's Invasion,	
713	38. 1-8.	History of Hezekiah's Sickness,	
713	9-20.	Hezekiah's Thanksgiving on his Recovery,	Isaiah 35. 10.
713	21, 22.	Recovery of Hezekiah,	
713	39.	Visit of Merodach Baladan,	
710 to 699	40; 41; *to end of the Book.*	Written in the latter years of the Reign of Hezekiah, while the Kingdom enjoyed Peace after the Destruction of Sennacherib's Army,	2 Kings 19. 37.
	JEREMIAH.		
628	1; 2. 3. 1-5.	On the Designation of Jeremiah to the Prophetic Office,	2 Chron. 34. 7.
612	6, *to end.*	On the Backsliding after the Reformation by Josiah,	2 Chron. 35. 19
612	4; 5; 6.	On the Sorrows of the approaching Captivity,	Jeremiah 3. 25.
612	7; 8; 9; 10.	On the near approach of the Captivity,	Habakkuk 3. 19.
610	11; 12.	To remind the People of Josiah's Covenant,	Jeremiah 10. 25.
609	13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20.	Appeals to the People before the Captivity,	2 Kings 23. 37.
588	21.	On Jeremiah's Imprisonment by Pashur,	Jeremiah 19. 15
609	22. 1-23.	Jeremiah repeats his Predictions to Zedekiah,	Jeremiah 37. 21.
599	24, *to end.*	On the approaching Fate of Shallum and Jehoiakim,	Jeremiah 20. 18.
599	23.	On the approaching Captivity of Jehoiachin,	2 Kings 24. 9.
599	24.	On the Overthrow of the Temporal Kingdom of the Jews,	Jeremiah 22. 30.
606	25.	On Jehoiachin being carried to Babylon,	Jeremiah 52. 3.
608	26.	On the immediate Approach of Nebuchadnezzar's Army,	Jeremiah 35. 19.
595	27; 28.	Apprehension of Jeremiah,	Jeremiah 22. 23.
597	29.	On the approaching Ruin of Zedekiah and of the surrounding Nations,	Jeremiah 31. 40.
597	30; 31.	Letter from Jeremiah to the Captives at Babylon,	Jeremiah 24. 10.
589	32; 33.	Prediction of the Restoration of the Jews,	Jeremiah 29. 32.
590	34. 1-10.	Imprisonment of Jeremiah, and Purchase of the Field of Hananeel,	Jeremiah 34. 10.
589	11, *to end.*	On the Commencement of the Siege of Jerusalem,	Jeremiah 37. 4.
606	35.	On the Recall of the Hebrew Slaves to their former Servitude,	Jeremiah 37. 10.
606	36. 1-8.	On the Rechabites taking Refuge in Jerusalem,	Jeremiah 46. 12
605	9, *to end.*	First Reading of the Roll by Baruch,	Jeremiah 25. 38.
590	37. 1-4.	Second Reading of the Roll by Baruch,	2 Kings 24. 4.
589	5.	Zedekiah sends for Jeremiah,	2 Kings 37. 4.
589	6-10.	Part of the Narrative of the Siege of Jerusalem,	Jeremiah 33. 26
588	11, *to end.*	Prediction of the Return of Pharaoh's Army,	Jeremiah 47. 7.
588	38.	Jeremiah attempts to Escape from Jerusalem,	Jeremiah 34. 22
590	39. 1.	Jeremiah is committed to the Dungeon of Malchiah,	Jeremiah 21. 14.
588	2.	Commencement of the Siege of Jerusalem,	2 Chron. 36. 21.
588	3.	Capture of Jerusalem,	
588	4-9.	Part of the History of the Capture of Jerusalem,	Jeremiah 52. 6.
588	10.	Flight of Zedekiah,	
588	11-14.	Account of those who were left in Judea by Nebuzaradan,	Jeremiah 52. 16.
588	15, *to end.*	Jeremiah committed to the care of Nebuzaradan,	Jeremiah 52. 11
588	40. 41. 1-10.	The Promise to Ebed-melech,	Jeremiah 38. 28
581	11, *to end.*	Conduct of Jeremiah after his Capture by Nebuzaradan—Conspiracy of Ishmael against Gedaliah,	2 Kings 25. 22.
587	42. 43. 1-7.	Johanan rescues the Captives from Ishmael,	Jeremiah 41. 10
		Jeremiah reproves Johanan,	Jeremiah 41. 10

PROPHECIES—(*Continued*).

Date.	Prophesy.	Probable Occasion or Period in which the Prophecy was Written.	After what Scripture.
B.C.	JEREMIAH.		
587	8, *to end.*	On the Arrival of Jeremiah in Egypt,	Jeremiah 43. 7.
587	44.	Predictions of Jeremiah at Tahpanhes,	Jeremiah 46. 28
606	45.	Address to Baruch on Reading the Roll,	Jeremiah 38. 8.
606	46. 1-12.	On the Defeat of Pharaoh-nechoh at Carchemish,	Jeremiah 26. 24
587	13. *to end.*	On the Arrival of Jeremiah in Egypt,	Jeremiah 43. 13
589	47.	Before the Conquest of Gaza by Pharaoh,	Jeremiah 37. 5.
595	48; 49.	On the Ruin of the surrounding Nations by Nebuchadnezzar,	Jeremiah 28. 17
595	50; 51.	On Seraiah's going to Babylon,	Jeremiah 49. 30.
599	52. 1-3.	Part of the Life of Zedekiah,	2 Chron. 36. 10.
588	4.	Nebuchadnezzar commences the Siege of Jerusalem,	
588	5-11.	Part of the History of the Siege of Jerusalem,	
588	12-14.	Burning of the Temple of Jerusalem,	Jeremiah 52. 27.
588	15, 16.	Account of those who were left in Judea by Nebuchadnezzar,	Jeremiah 52. 23.
588	17-23.	Account of the Jewish Spoils,	Jeremiah 52. 14.
588	24-27.	Murder of the Chief Priest after the Capture of Jerusalem,	Jeremiah 39. 14.
587	28-30.	Recapitulation of the Captivities,	Jeremiah 44. 30.
561	31, *to end.*	Release of Jehoiachin,	Daniel 4. 37.
588	LAMENTATIONS.	Jeremiah laments the Desolation of Judea,	2 Kings. 25. 21.
	EZEKIEL.		
595	1; 2. 3. 1-21.	Commission of Ezekiel,	Daniel 1. 22.
595	22, *to end.* 4; 5; 6; 7;	Prediction of the Destruction of Jerusalem,	Ezekiel 3. 21.
594	8; 9; 10; 11. 1-21.	On the Idolatries which occasioned the Babylonish Captivity,	Ezekiel 7. 27.
594	22, *to end.* 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19;	On the approaching Ruin of Zedekiah, the False Prophets, and the Jewish Nation,	Ezekiel 11. 21.
593	20; 21; 22; 23.	On Ezekiel's being consulted by the Jewish Elders,	Ezekiel 19. 14.
591	24.	On the Commencement of the Siege of Jerusalem,	Ezekiel 23. 49.
587	25.	On hearing of the Capture of the City,	Ezekiel 33. 33.
587	26; 27; 28.	Prophecy of the Destruction of Tyre,	Ezekiel 25. 17.
589	29. 1-16.	On Pharaoh's Retreat before Nebuchadnezzar,	Ezekiel 24. 27.
572	17, *to end.* 30. 1-19.	After the Siege of Tyre—Final Prediction against Egypt,	Ezekiel 48. 35.
588	20, *to end.* 31.	On Pharaoh's Retreat before Nebuchadnezzar,	Ezekiel 29. 16.
587	32. 1-16. 17, *to end.*	On hearing of the Fall of Jerusalem—Against Egypt,	Ezekiel 28. 26.
587	33. 1-20.	To the Captives in Babylon,	Ezekiel 32. 32.
587	21, *to end.*	On hearing of the Fall of Jerusalem,	Jeremiah 52. 30
587	34; 35; 36; 37;	Appeal to the Heads of the Jewish Nation after the Fall of Jerusalem,	Jeremiah 33. 20
587	38; 39;	Prophecy of Gog and Magog,	Ezekiel 37. 28.
574	40. *to end of the Book.*	Vision of the future Spiritual Temple,	Ezekiel 39. 29.
	DANIEL.		
606	1. 1-7.	Capture of Daniel by Nebuchadnezzar,	Jeremiah 45. 5.
606	8, *to end.*	Condition of Daniel at Babylon,	Lamen. 5. 22.
570	2.	Nebuchadnezzar's First Dream,	Ezekiel 30. 19.
570	3.	The Golden Image set up.	Daniel 2. 49.
569	4.	Nebuchadnezzar's Second Dream,	Daniel 3. 30.
539	5.	Belshazzar's Feast,	Psalm 123.
537	6.	Daniel is cast into the Den of Lions,	Psalm 102.
541	7.	Daniel's Vision of the Four Living Creatures,	Jeremiah 52. 34
539	8.	Daniel's Vision of the Ram and the He Goat,	Daniel 5. 31.
538	9.	Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks,	Daniel 8. 27.
534	10; 11; 12.	On the Interruption to the Building of the Second Temple,	Psalm 129.
	HOSEA.		
809	1; 2; 3.	In the Distress of Israel in the Reign of Jeroboam the Second,	2 Kings 14. 27.

PROPHECIES—(*Continued*).

Date.	Prophecy.	Probable Occasion or Period on which the Prophecy was Written.	After what Scripture
B.C.	HOSEA.		
776	4.	On the State of the Country during the Interregnum after the Death of Jeroboam the Second, . .	2 Kings 14. 29.
739	5; 6.	On Ahaz's Alliance with Tiglath-pileser, . .	2 Chron. 28. 25.
725	7. *to end of the Book.*	On the Revolt of Hosea from Assyria, . . .	2 Kings 17. 4.
	JOEL.		
787	1; 2; 3.	On Uzziah's increasing his Army, . . .	2 Chron. 26. 15
	AMOS.		
793	1. *to* 7. 1-9.	In the Reign of Jeroboam the Second, . . .	Hosea 3. 5.
784	10. *to end of the Book.*	On being accused of a Conspiracy against Jeroboam the Second, ...	2 Kings 14. 28.
740	OBADIAH.	Against Edom, on their assisting Pekah, . .	2 Chron. 28. 19
	JONAH.		
787	1; 2; 3; 4.	Soon after the Accomplishment of Jonah's First Prophecy, 2 Kings 14. 25, ...	Amos 7. 9.
	MICAH.		
753	1; 2.	On the Continuance of Idolatry in the Reign of Jotham, ...	2 Kings 15. 35.
722	3. *to end of the Book.*	Written to support the Reformation by Hezekiah,	Isaiah 16. 14.
	NAHUM.		
720	1; 2; 3.	Against Nineveh, immediately after the Captivity of the Ten Tribes, ...	Isaiah 19. 25.
	HABAKKUK.		
612	1; 2; 3.	On the Backsliding after the Reformation by Josiah,	Jer. 6. 30.
	ZEPHANIAH.		
624	1; 2; 3.	To assist the Reformation by Josiah, . . .	1 Chron. 34. 32
	HAGGAI.		
520	1. 1-11.	On Resuming the Building of the Second Temple,	Ezra 5. 1.
520	12, *to end.*	To encourage the Builders of the Second Temple,	Ezra 5. 2.
520	2. 1-9.	Address to the Builders of the Second Temple, .	Zechariah 1. 6.
	10, *to end.*		
	ZECHARIAH.		
520	1. 1-6.	Exhortation to Repentance, ...	Haggai 2. 9.
520	7, *to end.*	Address to the Builders of the Second Temple, .	Haggai 2. 23.
519	2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8.	To the Messengers from Babylon, . . .	Psalm 138.
457	9. *to end of the Book.*	Probably about the Time of Ezra's Reformation,	Ezra 10. 44.
	MALACHI.		
443	1; 2. 3. 1-16.	On the Corruptions introduced after the Reformation by Nehemiah, ...	Psalm 119.
400	16, *to end.* 4.	After the Completion of the Reformation by Nehemiah, ...	Nehemiah 13. 31

CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES

OF THE

HIGH PRIESTS OF THE HEBREWS,

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT TO THE SUBVERSION OF THEIR STATE AND GOVERNMENT.

1. Succession, taken from several places of the Holy Scriptures.	2. Succession, taken from 1 Ch. 6. 3-15.	3. Succession, taken from Josephus, Ant. Jud. lib. x. c. 8.; lib. xx. c. 10.	4. Succession, taken from the Jewish Chronicle, entitled Seder Olam.
1. Aaron, the brother of Moses, created High Priest, A.M. 2514, died 2552.	1. Aaron.	1. Aaron.	1. Aaron.
2. Eleazar, created in 2552, died about 2571.	2. Eleazar.	2. Eleazar.	2. Eleazar.
3. Phinehas, 2571, died 2590.	3. Phinehas.	3. Phinehas.	3. Phinehas.
4. Abiezer, or Abishua. } These were under the Judges.	4. Abishua.	4. Abiezer.	4. Eli.
5. Bukki.	5. Bukki.	5. Bukki.	5. Ahitub.
6. Uzzi.	6. Uzzi.	6. Uzzi.	6. Abiathar.
7. Eli, of the race of Ithamar, created in 2848, died in 2888.	7. Zerahiah.	7. Eli.	7. Zadok.
8. Ahitub I.	8. Meraioth.	8. Ahitub.	8. Ahimaaz, under Rehoboam.
9. Ahiah. He lived in 2911, or 2912.	9. Amariah.	9. Ahimelech.	9. Azariah, under Abiah.
10. Ahimelech, or Abiathar. He was murdered by Saul, 2944.	10. Ahitub I.	10. Abiathar.	10. Jehoachash, under Jehoshaphat.
11. Abiathar, Ahimelech, or Abimelech, under David, from 2944 to 2989.	11. Zadok I.	11. Zadok.	11. Jehoiarib, under Jehoram.
12. Zadok I., under Saul, David, and Solomon, from 2944 to about 3000.	12. Ahimaaz.	12. Ahimaaz.	12. Jehoshaphat, under Ahaziah.
13. Ahimaaz, under Rehoboam, about 3030.	13. Azariah.	13. Azariah.	13. Jehoiadah, under Joash.
14. Azariah, under Jehoshaphat; perhaps the same as Amariah (2 Chronicles 19. 11).	14. Johanan (1 Ch. 6. 9, 10).	14. Joram.	14. Phadaiah, under Joash.
15. Johanan, perhaps Jehoiada, in the reign of Joash (2 Ch. 24. 15), in 3126. He died at the age of 130.	15. Azariah.	15. Issus.	15. Zedekiah, under Amaziah.
16. Azariah, perhaps the same with Zechariah, son of Jehoiada, who was killed in 3164.	16. Amariah.	16. Axiora.	16. Joel, under Uzziah.
17. Amariah, perhaps Azariah, under Uzziah, in 3221.	17. Ahitub II.	17. Phideus.	17. Jotham, under Joatham.
18. Ahitub II. } Under Jotham,	18. Zadok II.	18. Sudeas.	18. Uriah, under Ahaz.
19. Zadok II. } king of Judah.	19. Shallum.	19. Julus.	19. Neriah, under Hezekiah.
20. Uriah, under Ahaz, 3265.	20. Hilkiah.	20. Jotham.	20. Hosaiah, under Manasseh.
21. Shallum, the father of Azariah, and grandfather to Hilkiah,	21. Azariah.	21. Uriah.	21. Shallum, under Amon.
22. Azariah, who lived in the time of Hezekiah (2 Ch. 31. 10), 3278,	22. Seraiah.	22. Neriah.	22. Hilkiah, under Josiah.

HIGH PRIESTS—(*Continued*).

1. Succession, taken from several places of the Holy Scriptures.	2. Succession, taken from 1 Ch. 6. 3-15.	3. Succession, taken from Josephus, Ant. Jud. lib. x. c. 8.; lib. xx. c. 10.	4. Succession, taken from the Jewish Chronicle, entitled Seder Olam.
23. Hilkiah, under Hezekiah.	23. Jehozadak.	23. Odeas.	23. Azariah, under Jehoiakim and Zedekiah.
24. Eliakim, or Joakim, under Manasseh, and at the time of the siege of Bethulia, in 3348. He continued to live under Josiah to 3380, and longer. He is also called Hilkiah. (Baruch i. 7.)	24. Joshua.	24. Saldam.	24. Jehozadak, after the taking of Jerusalem.
25. Azariah, perhaps Neriah, the father of Seraiah and of Baruch.		25. Hilkah.	25. Jesus, son of Jozadak, after the captivity.
26. Seraiah, the last High Priest before the captivity, put to death in 3414.		26. Seraiah.	
27. Jozadak, during the captivity of Babylon, from 3414 to 3469.		27. Jozadak.	
28. Joshua, or Jesus, the son of Jozadak. He returned from Babylon in 3468.		28. Jesus, or Joshua.	

THE FOLLOWING SUCCESSION IS COLLECTED FROM EZRA, NEHEMIAH, AND JOSEPHUS.

29. Joachim, under the reign of Xerxes, Jos. Ant. l. ii. c. 5.
30. Eliasib, Joasib, or Chasib, under Nehemiah, A M. 3550.
31. Joiada, or Juda, Neh. 12. 10.
32. Jonathan, or John.
33. Jaddua, or Jaddus, who received Alexander the Great at Jerusalem, in 3673, and died in 3682.
34. Onias I., made High Priest in 3681, governed twenty-one years, and died in 3702.
35. Simon I., called the Just, made High Priest in 3702 or 3703, and died in 3711.
36. Eleazar, made High Priest in 3712. Under this pontiff the translation of the Septuagint is said to have been made, about the year 3727. He died in 3744.
37. Manasseh, made High Priest in 3745, died in 3771.
38. Onias II., made High Priest in 3771, died in 3785.
39. Simon II., made High Priest in 3785, died in 3805.
40. Onias III., made High Priest in 3805, deposed 3829, died in 3834.
41. Jesus, or Jason, made High Priest in 3830, deposed in 3831.
42. Onias IV., otherwise called Menelaus, made High Priest in 3832, died in 3843.
43. Lysimachus, vicegerent of Menelaus, killed in 3834.
44. Alcimus, or Jacimus, or Joachim, made High Priest in 3842, died in 3844.
45. Onias V. He did not exercise his pontificate at Jerusalem, but retired into Egypt, where he built the temple Onion, in 3854.
46. Judas Maccabæus, restored the altar and the sacrifices in 3840, died in 3843.
47. Jonathan, the Asmonæan, brother to Judas Maccabæus, created High Priest in 3843, died in 3860.
48. Simon Maccabæus, made High Priest in 3860, died in 3869.
49. John Hyrcanus, made High Priest in 3869, died in 3898.
50. Aristobulus, king and pontiff of the Jews, died in 3899.
51. Alexander Jannæus, also king and pontiff during twenty-seven years, from 3899 to 3926.
52. Hyrcanus was High Priest for the space of thirty-two years in the whole, from 3926 to 3958.
53. Aristobulus, brother to Hyrcanus, usurped the High Priesthood, and held it three years and three months, from 3935 to 3940.
54. Antigonus, his son, also usurped the High Priesthood, in prejudice to the rights of Hyrcanus, and possessed it for three years and seven months, from 3964 to 3967, when he was taken by Sosius.
55. Ananeel of Babylon, made High Priest by Herod, in 3968 till 3970.
56. Aristobulus, the last of the Asmonæans. He did not enjoy the pontificate a whole year. He died in 3970. Ananeel was made High Priest a second time, in 3971.
57. Jesus, the son of Phabis, deposed in 3981.

HIGH PRIESTS—(*Continued*).

SUCCESSION OF THE HIGH PRIESTS AFTER THE CAPTIVITY.

58. Simon, son of Boehus, made High Priest in 3981, deposed in 3999.
59. Matthias, son of Theophilus, made High Priest in 3999. Ellem was substituted in his place for a day, because of an accident that happened to Matthias, which hindered him from performing his office that day.
60. Joazar, son of Simon, son of Boethus, made High Priest in 4000, the year of the birth of Jesus Christ, four years before the commencement of the vulgar era.
61. Eleazar, brother to Joazar, made High Priest in 4004, of Christ 4, of the vulgar era 1.
62. Jesus, son of Siah, made High Priest in the year of the vulgar era 6. Joazar was made a second time in 7, and deposed in 13.
63. Ananus, son of Seth, for eleven years, from 4016 to 4027, of the vulgar era 24.
64. Ishmael, son of Phabi, in 24.
65. Eleazar, son of Ananus, made High Priest in 24.
66. Simon, son of Camithus, made High Priest in 25.
67. Joseph, surnamed Caiaphas, made High Priest in 26, and continued till 35.
68. Jonathan, son of Ananus, made High Priest in 35, and continued till 37.
69. Theophilus, son of Jonathan, made High Priest in 37, and continued till 41.
70. Simon, surnamed Cantharus, and son of Simon Boethus, made High Priest in 41.
71. Matthias, son of Ananus, made High Priest in 42.
72. Elioneus, made High Priest in 44, and continued till 45. Simon, son of Cantharus, was a second time made High Priest, A.D. 45, and deposed the same year.
73. Joseph, son of Caneus, made High Priest in A.D. 45, till 57.
74. Ananias, the son of Nebodeus, made High Priest in the year of the vulgar era 47, and enjoyed the Priesthood till 63.
75. Ismail, ordained High Priest A.D. 63.
76. Joseph, surnamed Cabei, in 63.
77. Ananus, the son of Ananus, in 63.
78. Jesus, the son of Ananas, in 64.
79. Jesus, the son of Gamaliel, in 64.
80. Matthias, the son of Theophilus, made High Priest in the year of the vulgar Christian era 70.
81. Phannias, the son of Samuel, made High Priest in the year 70, in which year Jerusalem and the Temple were destroyed by the Romans, and a final period was put to the Jewish Priesthood.

DIVISION OF PALESTINE AMONG THE TWELVE TRIBES,

WITH THAT ADOPTED BY THE ROMANS DURING THE FIRST THREE CENTURIES OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA, AND WITH THAT ADOPTED BY THE TURKS AT THE PRESENT DAY.

Canaanitish Division.	Israelitish Division.	Roman Division.	Turkish Division.
Sidonians, . . .	Tribe of Ashur (in Libanus)	Upper Galilee, .	*Tzaffad* (ancient Galilee). *Belad Shekyf* (ancient Trachonitis, with Belad-Haran, Auranitis, &c.)
Unknown, . . .	Naphtali (N.W. of the lake of Gennesareth),		
Perizzites, . . .	Zebulun (N.W. of the lake of Gennesareth),	Lower Galilee,	*Areta.*
The same, . . .	Issachar (Valley of Esdraelon, Mount Tabor),		
Hivites, ...	Half-tribe of Manasseh (Dora and Cesarea),	Samaria, . .	Nablous.
The same, . . .	Ephraim (Shechem, Samaria), ...		
Jebusites, . . .	Benjamin (Jericho, Jerusalem), . . .	Judea, . . .	*El-Kuds* (Jerusalem, Jericho, &c.)
Amorites, Hittites,	Judah (Hebron, Judea Proper), ...		*El-Kahlil* (Hebron and the S. of Judea.)
Philistines, . .	Simeon (S.W. of Judah), Dan (Joppa), . . .		*Gaza* or *Palestine* (the sea-coast.)
Moabites, . . .	Reuben (Perea, Heshbon),	Perea, . . .	*El-Ghaur* (ancient Perea). *El-Sharrat* (S. and S.E. of the Dead Sea; with *El-Djibal*, the ancient Gebalene.
Ammonites, Gilead,	Gad (Decapolis, Ammonites)		
Kingdom of Bashan,	Half-tribe of Manasseh (Gaulonitis, Batanea),		

We cannot, of course, pretend to mark these divisions with anything like precision, much less to mark their geographical agreement with each other; but what we have done will answer all the purposes of historical comparison.

A HARMONY OF THE MOSAIC LAW.

[FROM JENKS' SUPPLEMENT TO THE COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY.]

1st Class.—The Moral Law, Written on the Two Tables, containing the Ten Commandments.

	Exodus.	Leviticus.	Numbers.	Deut.
The First Table, which includes—	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter
The First Commandment,	20. 13.	.....	.....	5. 6.
The Second Commandment,	20. 23. 34.	19. 26. 18.	.....	4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 11. 12. 13. 5. 6. 10.
The Third Commandment,	20. 23.	.....	.....	5.
The Fourth Commandment,	20. 23. 31. 34. 35.	19. 23. 26.		
The Second Table, which includes—				
The Fifth Commandment,	20. 22.	19.	.....	5.
The Sixth Commandment,	20.	19.	.....	5.
The Seventh Commandment,	20.	18. 19.	.....	5. 23.
The Eighth Commandment,	20. 22.	19.	.....	5.
The Ninth Commandment,	20. 23.	19.	.....	5.
The Tenth Commandment,	20.	.....	.....	5.
The sum of both Tables,	.....	19.	.....	6.

2d Class.—The Ceremonial Law.

Of the Holy Place,	20.	17.	.....	12.
Of the structure of the Tabernacle,	25. 26. 27. 35.			
Of the instruments of the same, viz.:—				
Of the laver of brass,	30.			
The altar of burnt-offerings,	27.			
The altar of incense,	30.			
The candlestick of pure gold,	25.			
The table of shew-bread,	25. 26.			
The ark,	25. 26.			
Of the Priests and their vestments,	28.			
Of the choosing of the Levites,	.....	.....	18. 3. 8.	
Of the Priests' office in general,	.....	.....	3. 18.	
Of their office in teaching,	.....	19. 10.	.....	18. 12. 17. 31
——— blessing,	.....	.....	6.	
——— offering, viz.:—				
What the sacrifices ought to be,	.....	22.	.....	15. 17.
Of the continual fire,	.....	6.		
Of the manner of the burnt-offerings,	.....	6. 7.		
——— peace-offerings,	.....	3. 7.		

2D CLASS.—THE CEREMONIAL LAW—(*Continued.*)

	EXODUS.	LEVITICUS.	NUMBERS.	DEUT.
Manner and kinds of sacrifices, viz.:—	Chapter.	Chapter.	Chapter.	Chapter.
For sin in ignorance of the law,	.....	4.	5.	
——— fact,	.....	5. 7.		
For witting sin, yet not impious,	.....	6.	5.	
The special law of sacrifice for sin,	.....	6. 7.		
Things belonging to the sacrifices,	.....	2. 6. 7.	15.	
Of the shew-bread,	.....	24.		
Of the lamps,	27.	24.	8.	
Of the sweet incense,	30.			
Of the use of ordinary oblations, viz.:—				
Of the consecration of Priests,	29. 30.	6. 8.		
——— and office of Levites,	.....	.....	8.	
Of the dwellings of the Levites,	.....	.....	35.	
Of the anointing of the altar, &c.	29. 30.			
Of the continual daily sacrifice,	29.	.....	28.	
——— Sabbath-day's sacrifice,	.....	.....	28.	
Solemn Sacrifices for Feast-days, viz.:—				
Of trumpets,	.....	.....	10.	
Of beginnings of months,	.....	.....	28.	
The three most solemn feasts in general,	23. 34.	23.	.....	16.
Of the Feast of Passover,	12. 13. 23. 34.	23.	9. 28.	16.
——— Pentecost,	23. 24.	23.	28.	16.
——— Tabernacles,	23. 34.	23.	29.	16.
——— Blowing the Trumpets,	.....	23.	29.	
——— Expiation,	30.	16. 13.	29.	
Of first-fruits,	22. 23. 34.	2.	15.	26.
Of tithes,	.....	21.	18.	12. 14. 26
Of fruits growing, and not eaten of,	.....	19.		
Of the first-born,	13. 22. 24.	.....	.....	15.
Of the Sabbatical year,	23.	25.		
Of the year of jubilee,	.....	25.		
Of vows in general,	.....	27.	30.	13.
What persons not to make vows,	.....	.....	30.	
What things cannot be vowed,	.....	27.	.....	23.
Of redemption of vows,	.....	27.		
Of the vows of the Nazarites,	.....	.....	6.	
Laws proper for the Priests, viz.:—				
Of pollutions,	.....	23.		
Of the High Priest's mourning,	.....	21.		
Of his marriage,	.....	21.		
Mourning of the ordinary Priests,	.....	21.		
Of their marriage,	.....	21.		
Forbidden the use of wine, &c.	.....	10.		
Of sanctified meats,	.....	6. 17. 19. 22.	5. 18.	12. 15. 18.
Of the office of the Levites:—				
In teaching,	.....	.....	.....	17. 27. 31.
In offering,	.....	.....	3. 4. 18.	10.
Other promiscuous Ceremonial Laws:—				
Of uncleanness in general,	.....	15. 19.	5.	
Of uncleanness in meats, viz.:—				
Of blood, Ge. 9.	23.	7. 17. 10.	.....	12.
Of fat,	.....	3. 7.		
Of dead carcasses,	22.	17.	.....	14.
Other meats, and divers creatures,	.....	11. 20.	.....	14.
Of personal uncleanness,	.....	15. 12.	.....	23.
In the dead bodies of men,	.....	.....	19.	
In the leprosy,	.....	13. 14.	5.	24.
Of circumcision, Ge. 17.	.....	12.		
Of the water of expiation,	.....	.....	19.	

2D CLASS.—THE CEREMONIAL LAW—(*Continued.*)

	EXODUS.	LEVITICUS.	NUMBERS.	DEUT.
	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter
Of the mourning of the Israelites,	.....	19.	.....	14.
Of mixtures, ...	.....	19.	.....	22.
Garments; and writing the Law,	.....	.....	5.	6. 11. 22.
Of not taking young birds with the dam, ...	.....	.....	.....	22.
Of their paddle-staves, . .	.....	.....	.....	23.

3D CLASS.—THE POLITICAL LAW.

The Magistrate is the keeper of the precepts of both Tables, and to have respect to human society; therefore the POLITICAL LAWS of the Israelites are referred to both the Tables, and are to be reduced to the several precepts of the MORAL LAW, viz.:—

LAWS REFERRED TO THE FIRST TABLE.

I.—*To the First and Second Commandments.*

	EXODUS.	LEVITICUS.	NUMBERS.	DEUT.
	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter	Chapter
Of Idolaters and Apostates, . . .	22.	20.	.....	13. 17.
Of abolishing idolatry, ...	23. 24.	.....	33.	7. 12.
Of Diviners and False Prophets, . .	22.	19. 20.	.....	18.
Of covenants with other gods, . .	23. 34.	.....	.....	7.

II.—*To the Third Commandment.*

Of blasphemies, ...	.....	24.	15.	

III.—*To the Fourth Commandment.*

Of breaking the Sabbath, . .	31. 35.	.....	15.	

POLITICAL LAWS REFERRED TO THE SECOND TABLE.

I.—*To the Fifth Commandment.*

Of Magistrates, and their authority, .	18. 30.	.....	11.	1. 16. 17. 25
Of the power of Fathers, . . .	21.	20.	.....	21.

II.—*To the Sixth Commandment.*

Of Capital Punishments in general, .	.....	.....	.....	21. 24.
Of wilful murder, ...	21.	24.	35.	19.
Of manslaughter and refuge, . .	21.	.....	35.	19. 21. 22
Of heinous injury, ...	21.	24.	.....	25.
Of Punishments, not capital, . .	.....	.....	.....	25.
Of the law of war, ...	.....	.....	.....	20. 23.

3D CLASS.—THE POLITICAL LAW—(*Continued.*)

III.—*To the Seventh Commandment.*

	EXODUS.	LEVITICUS.	NUMBERS.	DEUT.
	Chapter.	Chapter.	Chapter.	Chapter.
Of unlawful marriages,	.....	18. 20.	.....	7. 22.
Of fornication,	.....	19.	.....	23.
Of whoredom,	22.	21.	.....	22.
Of adultery and jealousy,	.....	19. 20.	5.	22.
Of copulation against nature,	22.	18. 20.		
Of divorcements,	.....	.....	.....	24.
Other matrimonial laws,	21.	18. 20.	.....	21. 22. 24. 25.

IV.—*To the Eighth Commandment.*

Of the punishment of thefts,	22.	.....	5.	
Of sacrilege, Jos. 7,				
Of not injuring strangers,	22. 23.	19.	.....	10.
Of not defrauding hirelings,	.....	19.	.....	26. 25.
Of just weights,	.....	19.	.....	25.
Of removing the landmark,	.....	.....	.....	19.
Of lost goods,	22.			
Of stray cattle,	22. 23.	.....	.....	22.
Of corrupted judgments,	23.	19.	.....	16. 24.
Of fire breaking out by chance,	22.			
Of man-stealing,	.....	.....	.....	24.
Of the fugitive servant,	.....	.....	.....	23.
Of gathering fruits,	.....	19. 23.	.....	23. 24.
Of contracts, viz.:—				
Of borrowing,	.....	.....	.....	15.
Of the pledge,	22.	.....	.....	24.
Of usury,	22.	25.	.....	23.
Of selling,	21.	25.	.....	15.
Of a thing lent,	22.			
Of a thing committed to be kept,	22.			
Of heirs,	.....	.....	26. 27. 33. 36.	21.

V.—*To the Ninth Commandment.*

Of witnesses,	.....	5.	.....	17. 19.
Establishing of the political law,	.....	.....	.....	4.
The establishing of the Divine law in general,	.....	.....	.....	6. 11. 29. 30. 31.
From the dignity of the lawgiver,	.....	19. 20. 22.	15.	4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 10. 26. 27.
From the excellency of the laws,	.....	.....	.....	4. 26.
From the promises,	15. 19. 23. 24.	18. 26.	.....	4. 5. 6. 7. 10. 11. 12. 28.
From the threatenings,	23.	26.	.....	4. 7. 11. 27. 28. 29. 30.

TABLE OF THE PSALMS,

CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR SEVERAL SUBJECTS, AND ADAPTED TO THE PURPOSES OF PRIVATE DEVOTION.

I. Prayers.

1. Prayers for pardon of sin, Ps. 6; 25; 38; 51; 130. Psalms styled penitential, 6; 22; 38; 51; 102; 130; 143.

2. Prayers composed when the Psalmist was deprived of an opportunity of the public exercise of religion, Ps. 42; 43; 63; 84.

3. Prayers in which the Psalmist seems extremely dejected, though not totally deprived of consolation under his afflictions, Ps. 13; 22; 69; 77; 88; 143.

4. Prayers in which the Psalmist asks help of God, in consideration of his own integrity, and the uprightness of his cause, Ps. 7; 17; 26; 35.

5. Prayers expressing the firmest trust and confidence in God under afflictions, Ps. 3; 16; 27; 31; 54; 56; 57; 61; 62; 71; 86.

6. Prayers composed when the people of God were under affliction or persecution, Ps. 44; 60; 74; 79; 80; 83; 89; 94; 102; 123; 137.

7. The following are likewise prayers in time of trouble and affliction, Ps. 4; 5; 11; 28; 41; 55; 59; 64; 70; 109; 120; 140; 141; 143.

8. Prayers of intercession, Ps. 20; 67; 122; 132; 144.

II. Psalms of Thanksgiving.

1. Thanksgivings for mercies vouchsafed to particular persons, Ps. 9; 18; 22; 30; 34; 40 75; 103; 108; 116; 118; 138; 144.

2. Thanksgivings for mercies vouchsafed to the Israelites in general, Ps. 46; 48; 65; 66; 68; 76; 81; 85; 98; 105; 124; 126; 129; 135; 136; 149.

III. Psalms of Praise and Adoration, displaying the Attributes of God.

1. General acknowledgments of God's goodness and mercy, and particularly his care and protection of good men, Ps. 23; 34; 36; 91; 100; 103; 107; 117; 121; 145; 146.

2. Psalms displaying the power, majesty, glory, and other attributes of the Divine Being, Ps. 8; 19; 24; 29; 33; 47; 50; 65; 66; 76; 77; 93; 95; 96; 97; 99; 104; 111; 113; 114; 115; 134; 139; 147; 148; 150.

IV. Instructive Psalms.

1. The different characters of good and bad men—the happiness of the one, and the misery of the other—are represented in the following Psalms:—1; 5; 7; 9; 10; 11; 12; 14; 15; 17; 24; 25; 32; 34; 36; 37; 50; 52; 53; 58; 72; 75; 84; 91; 92; 94; 112; 119; 121; 125; 127; 128; 133.

2. The excellence of God's laws, Ps. 19; 119.

3. The vanity of human life, Ps. 39; 49; 90.

4. Advice to magistrates, Ps. 82; 101.

5. The virtue of humility, Ps. 131.

V. Psalms more eminently and directly Prophetical.

Ps. 2; 16; 22; 40; 45; 68; 72; 87; 110; 118.

VI. Historical Psalms.

Ps. 78; 105; 106.

TABLE

OF

PLACES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT CITED IN THE NEW.

In this Table, V *stands for the* Old Testament; H *for* Hebrew; G *for the* Greek *Version or* Septuagint; *and* N *for* neither, or doubtful.

MATTHEW.

1.23, from Is. 7.14....V
2.6, „ Mi. 5.2.....N
.15, „ Ho. 11.1...H
.18, „ Je. 31.15...H
.33, „ Ju. 13.5....N
3.3, „ Is. 40.3.....G
4.4, „ De. 8.3.....G
.6, „ Ps. 91.11, 12.....N
.7, „ De. 6.16....G
.10, „ De. 6.13... N
.15,16, from Is. 9.1, 2....N
5.21, from Ex. 20.13. Le. 24.21..N
.31, „ De. 24.1....V
.33, „ Nu. 30.2. .N
.38, „ Ex. 21.24...V
.43, „ Le. 19.18...N
8.17, „ Is. 53.4. ...H
9.13, „ Ho. 6.6....H
11.10, „ Mal. 3.1..H and N
.14, „ Mal. 4.5... H
12.4, „ 1 Sa. 21.6..V
.5, „ Nu. 28.9...V
.18, &c. from Is. 42. 1....G and N
13.15, from Is. 1.6 9,20.G
.35, „ Ps. 78.2..G and N
15.4, „ Ex. 20.12; 21.17....V
.8,9, „ Is. 29.13...G
19.4, „ Ge. 1.27....V
.5, „ Ge. 2.24....V
.7, „ De. 24.1....V
21.5, „ Zec. 9.9....N
.9, „ Ps. 118.25, 26.....V
.13, „ Is. 56.7, partim } N
„ Je. 7.11, partim }
.16, „ Ps. 8.2.....V
.42, „ Ps. 118.22, 23.....V
22.24, „ De. 25.5....V
.32, „ Ex. 3.6.....V
.37, „ De. 6.5.....N
.39, „ Le. 19.18.. V
.44, „ Ps. 110.1...V
24.15, „ Da. 12.11..G
.29, „ Is. 13.10...N
27.9,10, „ Zec. 11.13. V. and N

MATTHEW.

27.35, from Ps. 22.18...V
.46, „ Ps. 22.1....V

MARK.

1.2, from Mal. 3.1....V
.3, „ Is. 40.3.....V
2.26, „ 1 Sa. 22.6..N
4.12, „ Is. 6.9.....V
7.6, „ Is. 29.13...V
10.8, „ Ge. 2.24....V
11.9,10, „ Ps. 118.22, 23.....V
17, „ Is. 56.7, and Je. 7.11...V
12.10,11, from Ps. 118. 22,23.....V
.19, from De. 25.5....V
.26, „ Ex. 3.6.....V
.29,30, from De. 6.4, 5.....V
.31, from Le. 19.18...V
.36, „ Ps. 110.1...V
13.14, „ Da. 12.11...V
14.27, „ Zec. 13.7...H and N
15.28, „ Is. 53.12...V
.34, „ Ps. 22.1.... V

LUKE.

2.23, from Ex. 13.2; Nu. 8.17...N
.24, „ Le. 12.8....V
.34, „ Is. 8.14.... N
4.4, „ De. 8.3..... V
.8, „ De. 6.13....V
.10,11, from Ps. 91. 11,12.....V
.12, from De. 6.6.....V
.18,19, from Is. 61.1, 2.....G and N
6.4, from 1 Sa. 22.6..V
7.27, „ Mal. 3.1....V
10.27, „ De. 6.5, and Le. 19.18...V
19.46, „ Is. 56.7, and Je. 7.11...V
20.17, „ Ps. 118.22.V
.37, „ Ex. 3.6.....V
.42,43, from Ps. 110. 1.....V
22.37, from Is. 53.12...V

JOHN.

1.23, from Is. 40.3.....V
2.17, „ Ps. 69.10...V
7.42, partim from Mi. 5.2, partim...V
„ 1 Sa. 16.1, partim...V

JOHN.

8.5, from Le. 20.10.. V
.17, „ De. 17.6....V
10.34, „ Ps. 82.6....V
12.15, „ Zec. 9.9.... V
.38, „ Ps. 53.1....V
.40, „ Ps. 6.10....N
13.18, „ Ps. 41.10.. N
19.24, „ Ps. 22.18...V
.28,29, from Ps. 60.22.V
.36, from Ex. 12.46..N
.37, „ Zec. 12.10.H

ACTS.

1.20, partim from Ps. 69.26, partim...N Ps. 109. 8, partim.....N
2.17, &c. from Jon. 2. 28, &c.....G
.25, &c. from Ps. 16. 8. &c.....G
.34,35, from Ps. 110. 1.....V
3.23, from De. 18.15, 18,19...N
.25, „ Ge. 22.18.. N
4.25,26, from Ps. 2.1, 2.....V
7.42,43, „ Am. 5.25, 26,27...N
.49,50, „ Is. 66.1, 2.....V
8.32,33, „ Is. 53.7, 8.....G
13.33, from Ps. 2 7.....V
.34, „ Is. 55.3.....V
.35, „ Ps. 16.10...V
.41, „ Hab. 1.5...G
.47, „ Is. 49.6.....V
15.16,17, from Am. 9. 11,12...G
23.5, from Ex. 2.28... V
28.26,27, from Is. 6.9, 10...V

ROMANS.

1.17, from Hab. 2.4...V
3.4, „ Ps. 51.4.... G
.10,11,12, from Ps.14. 1,2,3...N
.13, from Ps.5. 10; Ps. 140.4,
.14, from Ps. 10.7,
.15, „ Pr.1. 16,
.16,17, from Is. 59.7,8,
.18, from Ps. 36.12, } from Ps. 14. 1, 2, 3, juxta 70, } G
4.3, „ Ge. 15.6... V

ROMANS.

4.17, from Ge. 17.5... V
.18, „ Ge. 15.5... V
8.36, „ Ps. 44.23...V
9.9, „ Ge. 18.10.. V
.12, „ Ge. 25.23.. V
.13, „ Mal. 1.2... V
.15, „ Ex. 33.9... V
.17, „ Ex. 9.16...H
.25, „ Ho. 2.23...V
.26, „ Ho. 1.10...V
.27,28, from Is. 10. 22,23...V
.29, „ Is. 1.9.....V
.33, „ Is. 8.14, and 28.16.....H
10.5, „ Le. 18.5....V
.6, „ De. 30.12...V
.8, „ De. 30.14...V
.11, „ Is. 28.16...G
.13, „ Jon. 2.32...V
.15, „ Is. 52.7.... H
.16, „ Is. 53.1.... V
.18, „ Ps. 19.5....V
.19, „ De. 32.21...V
.20,21, from Is. 65.1, 2.....N
11.3, from 1 Ki. 19.10.V
.4, „ 1 Ki. 19.18.H
.8, „ Is. 29.9, and 6.9.....N
.9,10, „ Ps. 69. 23, 24.....G
.26, „ Is. 59.20...N
11.27, „ Is. 27.9.... N
.34, „ Is. 40.13...V
.35, „ Job 41.2, or 10.....H
12.19, „ De. 32.35..H
.20, „ Pr. 25. 21, 22.....V
14.11, „ Is. 45.23...N
15.3, „ Ps. 69.10...V
.9, „ Ps. 18.50...V
.10, „ De. 32.43...V
.11, „ Ps. 117.1...V
.12, „ Is. 11.10....V
.21, „ Is. 52.15...V

1 CORINTHIANS.

1.19, from Is. 29.14. G and N
.31, „ Je. 9.24.... V
2.9, „ Is. 64.4.... N
.16, „ Is. 40.13...V
3.19, „ Job. 5.13...H
.20, „ Ps. 94.11...N
6.16, „ Ge. 2.24... V

1 CORINTHIANS.
9.9, from De. 25.4...V
10.7, „ Ex. 32.6....V
.26, „ Ps. 24.1....V
14.24, „ Is. 28.11, 12.....N
15.45, „ Ge. 2.7.....V
.54, „ Is. 25.8....II

2 CORINTHIANS.
4.13, from Ps. 116.10.V
6.2, „ Is. 49.8.....V
.16, „ Le. 26.11,12, and Eze. 37.27...V
.17, from Is. 52.11...V
.18, „ Je. 31.1,9..V
8.15, „ Ex. 16.18..V
9.9, „ Ps. 112.9...V
3.1, „ De. 17.6...V

GALATIANS.
3.8, from Ge. 12. 3, and 18.18...V
.10, „ De. 27.26..V
.11, „ Hab. 2.4...V
.12, „ Le. 18.5....V
.13, „ De. 21.23...V
.16, „ Ge. 17.7....V
4.22, „ Ge. 16.15, and 21...V
.27, „ Is. 54.1.....V
.30, „ Ge. 21.10..V

EPHESIANS.
4.8, from Ps. 68.19...N
5.31, „ Ge. 2.24....V
6.2,3, „ Ex. 20.12. De. 5.16...G

1 TIMOTHY.
5.18, from De. 25.4...V

HEBREWS.
1.5, from Ps. 2.7. 2 Sa. 7.14...V
1.6, from Ps. 97.7....G
.7, „ Ps. 104.4...V
.8,9, „ Ps. 14.6.7..V
.10,11,12, from Ps. 102.25,26,27...V
.13, from Ps. 110.1...V
2.6,7,8, from Ps. 8.4, 5,6...V
.12, from Ps. 22.22..V
.13, „ 2 Sa. 22.3, and Is. 8.18....V
3.7,8,9,10,11, from Ps. 95.7,8,9,10,11...V
4.4, from Ge. 2.2.....V
5.5, „ Ps. 2.7.....V
.6, „ Ps. 110.4...V
6.14, „ Ge. 22.17..V
7.1, „ Ge. 14.18..V
.17, „ Ps. 110.4...V
8.5, „ Ex. 25.40..V
.8,9,10,11,12, from Je. 31.31,32,33,34.N
9.20, from Ex. 24.8...V
10.5,6,7, from Ps. 40.6, 7,8.....G
.16,17, from Je. 31. 32,34...V
.30, from De. 32.35, 36.....V
.37,38, from Hab. 2.3, 4...G and N.
11.5, from Ge. 5.24...G
.18, „ Ge. 21.12..V
.22, „ Ge. 47.31..G
12.5,6, „ Pr. 3.11,12.V
.16, „ Ge. 25.33...V
.18, „ Ex. 19.16..V
.20, „ Ex. 19.19..V
.26, „ Hag. 2.6...V
.29, „ De. 4.24...V
13.5, from De. 31.6,8, and Jos. 1.5...V
.6, from Ps. 118.6..V

JAMES.
1.12, from Job 5.17...N
2.8, „ Le. 19.18...V
23, partim from Ge. 15.16, partim...V from 2 Ch. 20.7. partim...V
4.5, from Ge. 6.3,5..N
.6, „ Pr. 3.34....G

1 PETER.
1.16, from Le. 11.44..V
.25, „ Is. 40.6,7...G
2.6, „ Is. 28.16...V
.7, „ Ps. 118.22, and Is. 8.14...V
.22, from Is. 53.9...V
.24, 25, from Is. 53. 5,6...V
3.6, from Ge. 18.12...V
3.10,11,12, from Ps. 34.12,13,14,15,16...V
4.18, from Pr. 11.31..N
5.5, „ Pr. 3.34....V

2 PETER.
2.22, from Pr. 26. 11.V
3 8, „ Ps. 90.4....V
.9, „ Eze. 33.11..V

JUDE.
.9, from Zec. 3.2.....H

APOCALYPSE.
1.7, from Zec. 12.10.H
2.23, „ Ps. 7.10....V
.27, „ Ps. 2.10....V
3.7, „ Is. 22.22...V
.19, „ Pr. 3.12....V
4.8, „ Is. 6.3.....V
5.5, „ Ge. 49.9....V
5.11, from Da. 7.10....V
6.14, „ Is. 34.4.....V
.16, „ Is. 2.19, and Ho. 10.8...V
7.3, „ Eze. 9.4....V
.17, „ Is. 25.8.....V
10.5, „ Da. 12.7...V
.9, „ Eze. 3.3....V
11.4, „ Zec. 4.3....V
12.5, „ Ps. 2.9.....V
13.10, „ Ge. 9.6.....V
14.5, „ Ps. 32.2....V
.8, „ Is. 21.9....V
.10, „ Ps. 75.8....V
15.4, „ Je. 10.7....V
.8, „ Ex. 40.34..V
18.2, „ Is. 13.21, 22.....V
.4, „ Is. 48.20, and Je. 50.8...V
.6, from Ps. 137.8..V
.7, „ Is. 47.7,8...V
.11, „ Eze. 27. 35, 36.....V
.17, &c., from Eze. 29. 29, &c...V
.21, from Je. 51.64...V
.23, „ Je. 25.10...V
19.15, „ Is. 63.2,3...V
20.8, „ Eze. 38.2. 39.1.....V
21.1, „ Is. 65.17...V
.4, „ Is. 25.8.....V
.15, „ Eze. 40.3...V
.23, „ Is. 60.19...V
.25, „ Is. 60.20...V
.27, „ Is. 35.8.....V
22.5, „ Is. 60.19, 20.....V

18 H; 27 G; 47 N; plerumque V; *i.e.* 200, aut eo circiter.

TABLE

OF

PASSAGES COLLECTED FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT AS A TESTIMONY TO THE NEW.

PART I.

GENESIS.
1.1, comp. He. 11. 3. 2 Pe. 3.5.
.27, „ 1 Ti. 2.13.
2.22, „ 1 Co. 11.8.
3.4, „ 2 Co. 11.3.
.6, „ 1 Ti. 2.14.
4.4, „ He. 11.4.
.8, „ Mat. 23.35. 1 Jn. 3.12. Jude 12.
5.24, „ He. 11.5.
6.12, „ 1 Pe. 3.20.
.13, „ He. 11.7.
6.22, comp. 2 Pe. 2.5.
7.4, „ Mat. 24.32.
9.6, „ Mat. 26.52. Re. 13.10.
12.4, „ He. 11.8.
14.18, „ He. 7.1.
16.15, „ Ga. 4.22.
17.11, „ Ac. 7.8. Ro. 4.8.
18.10, „ He. 11.11.
.12, „ 1 Pe. 3.6.
19.25, „ 2 Pe. 2.6. Jude 7.
19.26, comp. Lu. 17. 32. Lu. 17.27.
21.1, „ Ga. 4.23.
22.1, „ He. 11.17.
.9, „ Ja. 2.21.
.16, „ Lu. 1.55.
25.22, „ Ro. 9.10.
.31, „ He. 12.16.
27.28, „ He. 11.20.
48.15, „ He. 11.21.
49.10, „ Jn. 1.45.
50.24, „ He. 11.22.

EXODUS.
2.2, comp. He. 11.23.
.11, „ He. 11.24. Ac. 7.24.
3.2, „ Ac. 7.30.
12.11, „ He. 11.28.
14.22, „ 1 Co. 10.2. He. 11.29.
16.15, „ Jn. 6.49. Jn. 6.31. 1 Co. 10.3.
17.6, „ 1 Co. 10.4.
19.6, „ 1 Pe. 2.9.
.13, „ He. 12.20.

EXODUS.
19.16, comp. He. 12.18.
24.8, „ He. 9.19.
26.1, „ He. 9.2.
32.6, „ 1 Co. 10.7.
40.4. „ He. 9.2.

LEVITICUS.
12.3, comp. Jn. 7.22.
„ Lu. 2.21.
.4, „ Lu. 2.22.
.6, „ Lu. 2.24.
14.4, „ Mat. 8.4. Mk. 1.44.
16.14, „ He. 9.13.
.17, „ Lu. 1.10.
19.15, „ Ja. 2.1.
.17, „ Mat. 18.15. Lu. 17.3.
20.10, „ Jn. 8.5.

NUMBERS.
8.16, „ Lu. 2.23.
9.18, „ 1 Co. 10.1.
11.7, „ Jn. 6.31.
12.7, „ He. 3.2.
14.37, „ He. 3.17.
16.1, „ Ju. 11.
19.3, „ He. 13.12.

NUMBERS.
20.10, comp. 1 Co. 10.4.
21.5, „ 1 Co. 10.9.
.9, „ Jn. 3.14.
22.23, „ 2 Pe. 2.16.
.39, „ 2 Pe. 2.15. Ju. 11.
24.14, „ Re. 2.14.
25.6, „ 1 Co. 10.8.
26.64, „ 1 Co. 10.5.
28.8, „ Mat. 12.5.

DEUTERONOMY.
1.16,17, comp. Ja. 2.1,9.
10.17, comp. Ro. 2.11. Ac. 10.34. Col. 3.5. Ep. 6.9.
17.6, comp. He. 10.28.
18.1, „ 1 Co. 9.13.
24.1, „ Mat. 5.31. 19.7. Mk. 10.4.

JOSHUA.
2.1, comp. Ja. 2.25.
6.20, „ He. 11.30.
„ He. 11.31.

1 SAMUEL.
21.6, comp. Mat. 12.3.

1 SAMUEL.
21.6, comp. Mk. 2.25.
„ Lu. 6.4.

1 KINGS.
2.10, comp. Ac. 2.29. 13.36.
10.1, „ Mat. 12.42. Lu. 11.31.
17.1, „ Lu. 4.25.
„ Ja. 5.17.

2 KINGS.
4.29, comp. Lu. 10.4.
5.13, „ Lu. 4.27.

1 CHRONICLES.
23.13, comp. He. 5.4.

JOB.
1.21, comp. 1 Ti. 6.7.
5.17, „ Ja. 1.12.
34.19, „ Ac. 10.34.

PSALMS.
41.10, comp. Mat. 26.24. Mk. 14.21. Lu. 22.22.
132.5, comp. Ac. 7.46.

PROVERBS.
11.31, comp. 1 Pe. 4.18.
17.27, „ Ja. 1.19.
20.9, „ 1 Jn. 1.8.

PROVERBS.
24.13, comp. Ja. 2.1.
25.6, „ Lu. 14.8.

ISAIAH.
7.14, comp. Lu. 2 34.
13.10, „ Mat. 24 29. Mk. 8.24.
41.8, „ Lu. 1.54.
54.1, „ Lu. 23.29.
58.7, „ Mat. 25 35.
63.2, „ Re. 19.13.

JEREMIAH.
2.21, comp. Mat. 21.33. Mk. 12.1. Lu. 20.9.
18.6, comp. Ro. 9.20.

EZEKIEL.
12.21, comp. 2 Pe. 3.4.
18.7, „ Mat. 25.35.
39.2, „ Re. 20.7.

DANIEL.
7.10, comp. Re. 5.11.
12.7, „ Re. 10.5.

JOEL.
3.15, comp. Mat. 24.29 Mk. 13 24.

MICAH.
2.10, comp. He. 13.14.
4.7, „ Lu. 1.33.

PART II.

GENESIS.
1.27, comp. Mat. 19.4.
2.2, „ He. 4.4.
.7, „ 1 Co. 15.47.
.24, „ Mat. 19.5. Mk. 10.7. 1 Co. 6.16. Ep 5,31.
12.1,5,6, comp. Ac. 7.3.
„ Ac. 3.25.
15.5, comp. Ro. 4. 18.
.6, „ Ro. 14. 18. Ja. 2.23. Ga. 3.6.
.13,16, comp. Ac. 7.6.
17.4, comp. Ro. 4.17.
18.10, „ Ro. 9.9.
21.10, „ Ga. 4.30.
„ Ro. 9.7.
22.17, „ He. 6.14.
.18, „ Ga. 3.8. Ac. 3.25.
25.23, „ Ro. 9.12.

EXODUS.
3.6, comp. Mat. 22.32. Mk. 12.26. Lu. 20.37. Ac. 7.32.
9.16, comp. Ro. 9.17.
12.46, „ Jn. 19.36.
13.2, „ Lu. 2 23.
16.18, „ 2 Co. 8.15.
20,12, „ Mat. 15.4. Ep. 6.2.
.13, „ Mat. 5.21.
.14, „ Mat. 5.27.
.15, „ Ro. 13.9.
.17, „ Ro. 7.7.
23.17, „ Mat. 15. 4. Mk. 7.10.
.24, „ Mat. 5.38.
.28, „ Ac. 23.5.
24.8, „ He. 9. 20. 13.20. 1 Pe. 1.2.

EXODUS.
25.40, comp. He. 8.5. Ac. 7.44.
32.1, „ Ac. 7.40.
33.19, „ Ro. 9.15.
34.33, „ 2 Co. 3.13.

LEVITICUS.
11.44, „ 1 Th. 4.7. 1 Pe. 1.15,16.
18.5, comp. Lu. 10. 28. Ro. 10.5.
19.12, „ Mat. 5.33. Ja. 5.12.
.18, „ Mat. 5.43. 22.39. Ga. 5.14. Ja. 2.8.
20.9, comp. Mat. 15·4.
24.20, „ Mat. 5.38.
26.11, „ 2. Co. 6.16.

NUMBERS.
9.12, comp. Jn. 19.36.

DEUTERONOMY.
4.24, comp. He. 12.29.
5.16, „ Mat. 15·4. Mk. 7.10. Ep. 6.2.
.17 „ Mat. 5.21.
.18, „ Lu. 18.20.
.19, „ Lu. 18.20. Ro. 13.19.
.20, „ Lu. 18.2. Ro. 13.9.
.21, „ Ro. 7.7.
6·4, „ Mk. 12.29.
·5, „ Mat. 22.37. Mk. 12.30. Lu. 10.27.
.13, „ Mat. 4.10. Lu. 4.8.
.16, „ Mat. 4.7.

DEUTERONOMY.
6.16, comp. Lu. 4.12.
8.3, „ Mat. 4.4. Lu. 44.
10.17, „ Ac. 10·34. Ro. 2.11. Ga. 2.6. Ep. 6.9. 1 Pe. 1.17.
18.15, comp. Jn. 1.45. Ac. 3.22. 7.37.
19.15, comp. Mat. 18.10. Jn. 8.17. 2 Co. 13.1. 1 Ti. 5.19. He. 10.28.
.21, comp. Mat. 5.38.
21.23, „ Ga. 3.13.
25.4, „ 1. Co. 9.9. 1 Ti. 5.18.
.5, „ Mat. 22.24. Mk. 12.19. Lu. 20.28.
27.26, „ Ga. 3.10.
30.12, „ Ro. 10.6. &c
.14, „ Ro. 10.6. &c.
32·21, „ Ro. 10.19.
.35, „ Ro. 12.19 He. 10.30.

JOSHUA.
1.5, comp. He. 13.5.

2 SAMUEL.
7.14, comp. He. 1.5.

1 KINGS.
19.10, comp. Ro. 11.3.
.18, „ Ro. 11.4.

JOB.
5.13, comp. 1 Co. 3.19·

PSALMS.
2.1, „ Ac. 4.25.
.7, „ Ac. 13.33.

PSALMS.
2.7, comp. He. 1.5; 5.5.
.9, „ Re. 2. 27; 12.5; 19.15.
4.4, „ Ep. 4.26.
5.9, „ Lu. 11.44. Ro. 3.13.
6.8, „ Mat. 7.23; 25.45; Lu. 13.27.
8.2, „ Mat. 11.25; 21.16. 1 Co. 1.27.
.4, „ He. 2.6.
.6, „ 1 Co. 15.27. He. 2.8.
10.7, „ Ro. 3.14.
14.3, „ Ro. 3.10.
16.8, „ Ac. 2.25.
.10, „ Ac. 2. 31; 13.35.
18.2, „ He. 2.13.
.49, „ Ro. 15.9.
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22.1, „ Mat. 27.46; Mk. 15.34.
.18, „ Lu. 23 34. Jn. 19.23,24.
.22, „ He. 2.12.
24.1, „ 1 Co. 10.26,28.
31.5, „ Lu. 23 46. Ac. 7.59.
34.12, „ 1 Pe. 3.10.
35 19, „ Jn. 15.25.
40.6, „ Mat. 12.7. He. 10 5.
41.9, „ Jn. 13.18.
44.22, „ Ro. 8.36.
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55.22, „ 1 Pe. 5.7.

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62.12, comp. Mat. 16.27.
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68.18, „ Ep. 4.8.
69.9, „ Jn. 2.39. Ro. 15.3.
.22, „ Ro. 11.9,10.
.25, „ Ac. 1.20.
78.2, „ Mat. 13.35.
.24, „ Jn. 6. 31. 1 Co. 10.3.
82.6, „ Jn. 10. 34.
89.20, „ Ac. 13.22.
91.11, „ Mat. 4. 6. Lu. 4.10.
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.11, „ He. 4.3.
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.4, „ He. 5.6; 7. 17,21.
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.11, „ Ro. 3.4.
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3.7, comp. Ro. 12.16.
.11, „ He. 12.5.
.12, „ Re. 3.19.
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1.9, „ Ro. 9.29.
5.1, „ Mat. 21.33. Mk. 12.1. Lu. 20.9.
6.3, comp. Re. 4.8.
.9 „ Mat. 13.14. Mk. 4.12. Lu. 8.10.
6.9, comp. Jn. 12. 40. Ac. 28.26. Ro. 11.8.
7.14, comp. Mat. 1.23. Lu. 1.31.
8.18, „ He. 2.13.
9.1, „ Mat. 4.16.
10.22, „ Ro. 9.27.
11.4, „ 2 Th. 2.8. Re. 1.16.
21.9, „ Re. 14.8. 18.2.
22.13, „ 1 Co. 15.32.
.22, „ Re. 3.7.
25.8, „ Re. 7.17.
28.11, „ 1 Co. 14.21.
.16, „ Mat. 21.42. Ac. 4.11. Ro. 9.33. Ep. 2.20. 1 Pe. 2.6.–8.
29.13, comp. Mat. 15.8,9. Mk. 7.6.
.14, „ 1 Co. 1.19.
33.18, „ 1 Co. 1.20.
40.3, „ Mat. 3.3. Mk. 1.3. Lu. 3.4. Jn. 1.23.
.6, comp. Ja. 1.10. 1 Pe. 1.24.
.13, „ Ro. 11.34. 1 Co. 2.16.
41.4, „ Re. 1.17.
42.1, „ Mat. 12.18.
43.19, „ 2 Co. 5.17. Re. 21.5.
44.6, „ Re. 22.13.
45.9, „ Ro. 9.20.
.23, „ Ro. 14.11. Phil. 2.10.
49.6, „ Lu. 2.32. Ac. 13.47; 26.8.
.8, comp. 2 Co. 6.2.
.10, „ Re. 7.16.
50.6, „ Mat. 26.67. 27.26.
52.5, „ Ro. 2.24.
.7, „ Ro. 10,15.
.11, „ 2 Co. 6.17. Re. 18.4.
.15, „ Ro. 15.21.
53.1, „ Jn. 12.38. Ro. 10.16.
.4, „ Mat. 8.17.
.5, „ Ro. 4.25. 1 Co. 15.3. 1 Pe. 2.24.
.7, comp. Ac. 8.32.
.9, „ 1 Pe. 2.22.

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.13, „ Jn. 6.45. 1 Co. 2.10.
55.1, „ Jn. 4.14, 7.37. Re. 21.6. 22.17.
.3, comp. Ac. 13.34.
56.7, „ Mat. 21.13. Mk. 11.17. Lu. 19.46.
59.7, „ Ro. 3.15.
.17, „ Ep. 6.14,7. 1 Th. 5.8.
.20, „ Ro. 11.26.
60.11, „ Re. 21.25.
.19, „ Re. 21.23. 22.5.
61.1, „ Lu. 4.18.
62.11, „ Mat. 21.5. Jn. 12.15.
64.4, „ 1 Co. 2.9.
65.1, „ Ro. 9. 24–26; 10.20 Ep. 2.13.
.2, comp. Ro. 10.21.
.17, „ 2 Pe. 3.13. Re. 21.1.
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9.24, „ 1 Co. 1.31. 2 Co. 10.17.
10.7, „ Re. 15.4.
17.10, „ Ro. 8. 27. Re. 2.23.
31.9, „ 2 Co. 6.18. Re. 21.7.
.15, „ Mat. 2. 17,18.
.31, „ He. 8. 8; 10.10.
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2.23, „ Ro. 9.26. 1 Pe. 2.10.
6.6, „ Mat. 9.13. 12.7.
10.8, „ Lu. 23.30. Re. 6.16. 9.6.
11.1, „ Mat. 2.15.
13.14, „ 1 Co. 15. 54.55.

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.32, „ Ro. 10.13.

AMOS.

5.25, comp. Ac. 7.42.
6.1, „ Lu. 6.24.
9.11, „ Ac. 15. 16,17.

JONAH.

2.17, comp. Mat. 12.40. 16.4. Lu. 11.30.
3.4–9, comp. Mat. 12.41. Lu. 11.32.

MICAH.

5.2, comp. Mat. 2.6. Jn. 7.42.
7.6. „ Mat. 10.21, 35,36. Lu. 12.53. 21.16.

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1.15, comp. Ro. 10.15.

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1.5, comp. Ac. 13.41.
2.4, „ Jn. 13.36. Ro. 1.17. Ga. 3.11. He. 10.38.

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9.9. „ Mat, 21.5. Jn. 12.15.
11.11,12 „ Mat. 26.15. 27.9,10.
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3.1, „ Mat. 11.10. Mk. 1.2. Lu. 1.76. 7.27.
4.5, comp. Mat. 11.14. 17,11. Mk. 9.11. Lu. 1.17.
.6, comp. Lu. 1.17.

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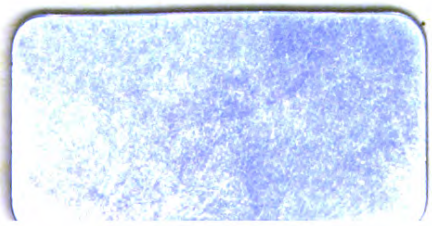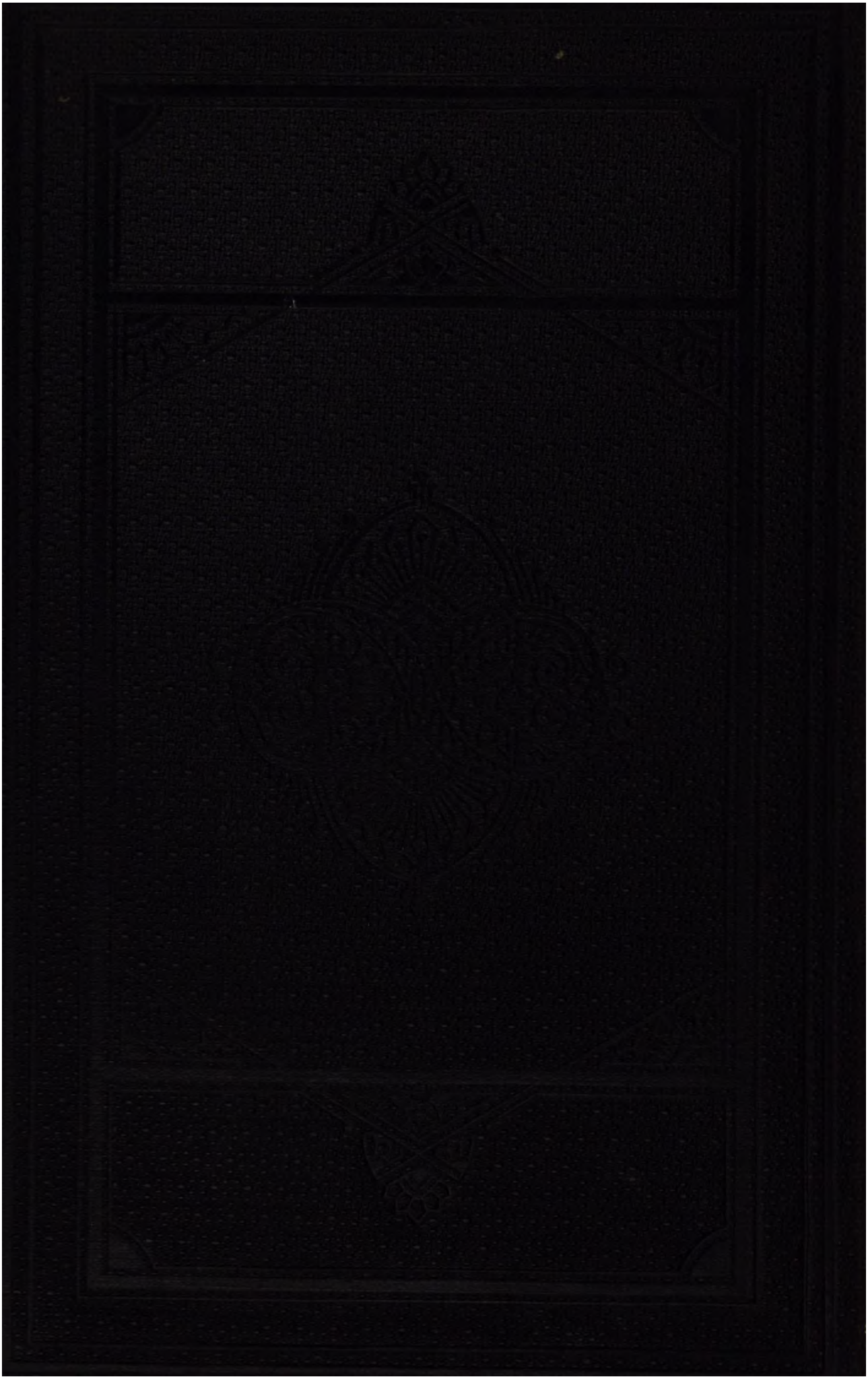
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