



Coded with
Strong's Concordance
Numbers

F. BROWN, S. DRIVER,
AND C. BRIGGS

THE BROWN-DRIVER-BRIGGS HEBREW AND ENGLISH LEXICON

With an appendix containing the Biblical Aramaic

Coded with the numbering system from Strong's Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible

Based on the lexicon of William Gesenius, as translated by Edward Robinson, and edited with constant reference to the thesaurus of Gesenius as completed by E. Rödiger, and with authorized use of the German editions of Gesenius' Handwörterbuch über das Alte Testament

Francis Brown, D.D., D. Litt.

with the cooperation of S. R. Driver, D.D., Litt.D. and Charles A. Briggs, D.D., D.Litt.



THE BROWN-DRIVER-BRIGGS HEBREW AND ENGLISH LEXICON WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE BIBLICAL ARAMAIC

by Francis Brown, with the cooperation of S. R. Driver and Charles A. Briggs

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION

A TRIO of eminent Old Testament scholars—Francis Brown, R. Driver, and Charles Briggs—spent over twenty years researching, writing, and preparing *The Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon*. Their work first appeared in the early part of the twentieth century and from its introduction, BDB was considered the finest and most comprehensive Hebrew lexicon available to the English-speaking student. It is to this day the standard against which all subsequent biblical Hebrew to English and biblical Aramaic to English lexicons have been judged and it remains the most widely owned and used. BDB is based upon the classic work of Wilhelm Gesenius, the "father of modern Hebrew lexicography." The lexicon provides not only dictionary definitions for each word, but it relates each word to how it is used in the Old Testament, and it categorizes the nuances of meaning for each word. BDB's exhaustive coverage of Old Testament Hebrew and Aramaic words, as well as its extensive use of cognate languages and the wealth of background sources consulted and quoted, render BDB an invaluable resource for all students of the Bible.

In order to make evident the etymology of each word, BDB organizes the Hebrew and Aramaic words according to their Semitic language roots, rather than in strict alphabetical order. The verbs, in turn, are organized by stem. This organization allows the student learning Hebrew vocabulary to see clearly the relationships among different words related to the same root. (Using the same method, BDB groups Aramaic words together in a separate section toward the back of the volume for easy reference.) This method of arrangement is also profitable for the student who wishes to study all the words derived from a given root. However, a weakness of arrangement by root is that some words can be difficult to locate. For more on this and the advantages of the *Strong's* numbering system as well as the newly added Index of Hebrew Verbal Roots Found in BDB and Index of Aramaic Verbal Roots Found in BDB, see below. Another section at the back of the Hendrickson Publisher's BDB contains *Addenda et Corrigenda* to the original edition.

The present volume is a reprinting of the 1906 American edition, with the addition of a table of contents, the numbering system from *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance* conveniently found in the margins of the lexicon, the section containing corrections of the numerous errors and misprintings found in the original text, the Index of Strong's Numbers in BDB, and the two newly added indexes of verbal roots. This latest edition, which provides the *Strong's* number for each Hebrew and Aramaic word, opens the invaluable store of word-study material found in BDB

to the novice Hebrew student and even to those with no training in Hebrew or Aramaic at all.

For those who are not familiar with Hebrew or Aramaic, a study on the different uses of the word "spirit" in the Old Testament, for instance, would begin in Strong's Exhaustive Concordance. Strong's assigns each biblical Hebrew or Aramaic word a number. In Strong's one finds a listing of all of the Old Testament occurrences of the word "spirit." To the right of each citation are the *Strong's* numbers corresponding to the four different Hebrew or Aramaic words translated into English as "spirit," namely 7307, 7308, 178, and 5397. With these numbers in hand, the search continues in the BDB Index of Strong's Numbers in BDB (p. 1129). The index is arranged in order of the Strong's numbers. Number 7307, the index indicates, is found on page 924, column b. In the margin at the right hand side of page 924 in BDB is the Strong's number 7307. This entry for the word רוֹת rûah lists the common English meanings for the Hebrew word ('breath,' 'wind,' 'spirit'), and then discusses the various nuances of meanings as found in different passages, pointing to material from other sources and scholars where relevant. The Semitic root הוה (listed without a Strong's number) is found immediately preceding this entry, and entries discussing other related words found in the Old Testament follow this entry. According to the index, Strong's number 7307 is also found on page 1112, column b, as is number 7308. On page 1112, in the Aramaic section, 7307 is next to the root, and the Aramaic occurrences of the word for "spirit" are listed immediately below next to 7308. The rest of this search on "spirit," using Strong's numbers 178 and 5397, would proceed in a similar fashion. It is important to check all the page references listed in the index, as well as all of the cross references found within the entries, for complete information on a given word. Because of BDB's arrangement according to Hebrew and Aramaic roots, it is the Index of Strong's Numbers in BDB that allows the user to exhaustively search BDB for a given English word. Additionally, hard-to-trace words are listed a second time in their alphabetical place with a cross reference to ease any inconvenience for the beginning student of Hebrew or Aramaic. At the end of such a word search, the user will have seen all of the possible shades of meaning of the Hebrew or Aramaic words translated into English in the KJV as "spirit," as well as the particular nuance emphasized in the biblical passages where the word occurs. This kind of study sheds invaluable light upon the biblical meaning and would not otherwise be possible without years of language study.

Even for those more familiar with Hebrew and Aramaic, the listing of Hebrew and Aramaic verbal roots within BDB can occasion some difficulty. Dr. Yael Avrahami of the University of Haifa has prepared two indexes of verbal roots, both Hebrew and Aramaic. These indexes, added to the 2010 printing of the BDB, identify and locate verbal roots, and provide cross references between related or commonly confused roots. These indexes of Hebrew and Aramaic verbal roots found in BDB are located on p. 1177 and p. 1201 respectively.

PREFACE

HE need of a new Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament has been ■ so long felt that no elaborate explanation of the appearance of the present work seems called for. Wilhelm Gesenius, the father of modern Hebrew Lexicography, died in 1842. His Lexicon Manuale Hebraicum et Chaldaicum in V. T. Libros, representing a much riper stage of his lexicographical work than his earlier Hebrew dictionaries, was published in 1833, and the corresponding issue of his Hebräisches und Chaldäisches Handwörterbuch über das Alte Testument, upon which the later German editions more or less directly depend, appeared in 1834. The *Thesaurus* philologicus Criticus Linguæ Hebrææ et Chaldææ Veteris Testamenti, begun by Gesenius some years earlier, and not completed at his death, was substantially finished by Roediger in 1853, although the concluding part, containing Indices, Additions and Corrections, was not published until 1858. The results of Gesenius' most advanced work were promptly put before English-speaking students. In 1824 appeared Gibbs' translation of the Neues Hebräisch-deutsches Handwörterbuch, issued by Gesenius in 1815, and in 1836 Edward Robinson published his translation of the Latin work of 1833. This broad-minded, sound and faithful scholar added to the successive editions of the book in its English form the newest materials and conclusions in the field of Hebrew word-study, receiving large and valuable contributions in manuscript from Gesenius himself, and, after the latter's death, carefully incorporating into his translation the substance of the *Thesaurus*, as its fasciculi appeared.

But the last revision of Robinson's Gesenius was made in 1854, and Robinson died in 1863. The last English edition of Gesenius, prepared by Tregelles, and likewise including additions from the Thesaurus, dates as far back as 1859. In the meantime Semitic studies have been pursued on all hands with energy and success. The language and text of the Old Testament have been subjected to a minute and searching inquiry before unknown. The languages cognate with Hebrew have claimed the attention of specialists in nearly all civilized countries. Wide fields of research have been opened, the very existence of which was a surprise, and have invited explorers. Arabic, ancient and modern, Ethiopic, with its allied dialects, Aramaic, in its various literatures and localities, have all yielded new treasures; while the discovery and decipherment of inscriptions from Babylonia and Assyria, Phænicia, Northern Africa, Southern Arabia, and other old abodes of Semitic peoples, have contributed to a far more comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the Hebrew vocabulary in its sources and its usage than was possible forty or fifty years ago. In Germany an attempt has been made to keep pace with advancing knowledge by frequent editions of the Hand wörterbuch, as well as by the brilliant and suggestive, though unequal, Wörterbuch

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of Siegfried and Stade (in 1892-93), but in England and America there has not been heretofore even so much as a serious attempt.

The present Editors consider themselves fortunate in thus having the opportunity afforded by an evident demand. Arrangements have been made whereby the rights connected with 'Robinson's Gesenius' are carried over to the present work, and exclusive authority to use the most recent German editions has been secured. They have felt, however, that the task which they had undertaken could not be rightly discharged by merely adding new knowledge to the old, or by substituting more recent opinions for others grown obsolete, or by any other form of superficial revision. At an early stage of the work they reached the conviction that their first and perhaps chief duty was to make a fresh and, as far as possible, exhaustive study of the Old Testament materials, determine the actual uses of words by detailed examination of every passage, comparing, at the same time, their employment in the related languages, and thus fix their proper meanings in Hebrew.

In the matter of etymologies they have endeavoured to carry out the method of sound philology, making it their aim to exclude arbitrary and fanciful conjectures, and in cases of uncertainty to afford the student the means of judging of the materials on which a decision depends. They could not have been satisfied to pursue the course chosen by Professors Siegfried and Stade, in excluding the etymological feature almost entirely from their lexicon. This method deprives the student of all knowledge as to the extra-Biblical history and relationship of his words, and of the stimulus to study the cognate languages, and lessens his opportunity of growing familiar with the modes of word-formation. It greatly simplifies, of course, the task of the lexicographer. The Editors acknowledge, at once, that their labours would have ended much sooner if they had not included the etymology of words, and they are sensible of the exposure to criticism at a thousand points which results from their undertaking to do so. They have cheerfully assumed this burden, and are ready to accept this criticism, from which they hope to learn much. Here, if anywhere, it is certain that results must, in many cases, long remain provisional. They have preferred to make what contribution they could to the final settlement of these difficult questions. For like reasons they have been unwilling to follow Buhl in excluding the explanation of the meaning of proper names, hazardous as such explanations often are.

That the Editors have made use of the *Thesaurus* of Gesenius on every page, with increasing admiration for the tireless diligence, philological insight and strong good

¹ The eleventh German edition appeared in 1890, the year before the First Part of the present Lexicon was issued, under the editorship of Professors Mühlau and Volck, of Dorpat, who had prepared the eighth, ninth and tenth, also. The twelfth edition, in 1895, marked an era in the history of this useful dictionary, for with it began the careful editorship of Professor Frants Buhl, of Copenhagen, then at Leipzig, who issued the thirteenth edition, also, in 1899, and, after a very thorough revision, the fourteenth, in 1905. None of these editions had the exact scope of the present work, and none of them absolved the Editors in any degree from personal investigation of the entire material. The Editors have, however, derived much benefit from the German work, and especially from the contributions to it of Professor Buhl and his co-laborers, Professors Socin and Zimmern. Unfortunately the present Lexicon, with the exception of the Appendix, was almost entirely in type when the fourteenth edition appeared, and adequate use of its new material, especially its extensive references to current philological literature, must be reserved for a later opportunity.

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sense of this great Lexicographer, and recognition of Robinson's wisdom in allowing him to speak directly to English students by the admirable translation and editorship of the Lexicon Manuale, need not be further emphasized. They have also made free reference to Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar in the successive editions prepared by Professor Kautzsch, follower of Gesenius at Halle, and, since 1898, to the excellent English translation of this book made by Messrs. Collins and Cowley, which appeared in that year. The Grammars of Ewald, Olshausen, Böttcher, Stade, August Müller and König, the Syntax of A. B. Davidson, and other grammatical works have been cited as occasion required. Nöldeke's contributions to Hebrew lexicography and grammar have been constantly used, with the works of Lagarde and Barth on the formation of nouns, of Gerber on denominative verbs, and many which cannot be catalogued here. All the critical commentaries and a great number and variety of textual, topographical and geographical works, with monographs and articles bearing on every possible aspect of Old Testament language, have been examined.

The published materials for the study of the languages cognate with Hebrew have reached such proportions as to tax even the most industrious in any extended comparison of kindred words. For the Arabic, constant use has been made of the Dictionaries of Lane, Freytag, Dozy, Wahrmund, the Beirût Fathers, and others besides. The Editors have found themselves sharing with peculiar keenness in the unavailing regret of scholars that Mr. Lane's magnificent plan of complete Arabic lexicography was not destined to be realized. Fränkel's Aramäische Fremdwörter im Arabischen has been constantly used. For the vast and increasing storehouse of Assyrian, — as yet most imperfectly explored, — the dictionaries of Delitzsch and — as far as the times of its appearance allowed — Muss-Arnolt have been employed, as well as Meissner's Supplement, and many special vocabularies. Paul Haupt, Bezold, Guyard, Strassmaier, Zimmern, Jensen, Winckler, Scheil, Sayce, King, Johns, R. F. Harper, and many writers in the Zeitschrift für Assyriologie, the Beiträge zur Assyriologie und Semitischen Sprachwissenschaft, and other publications, have been laid under contribution. A place of honour must here be given to Eberhard Schrader, the founder of Assyriology in Germany, whose fruitful work has been prematurely cut short by impaired health, and the Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek, begun by him, is mentioned here many times. Winckler is of course recognized as the chief editor of the inscriptions from Tel el-Amarna. For Syriac, the Thesaurus of R. Payne Smith and the Lexicon of Brockelmann have been always at hand, with Castell accessible in case of need. Constant reference has been made to Nöldeke's Syrische Grammatik (now, fortunately, translated), as well as his older works, the Neusyrische Grammatik, and the priceless Mandäische Grammatik. Duval and Nestle, also, have been laid under contribution. The Aramaic of the Targums and other Jewish-Aramaic documents, as well as the post-Biblical Hebrew, have been examined in the dictionaries of Buxtorf, J. Levy, Jastrow and Dalman, the collections of Bacher, the grammars of Strack, Marti and Dalman, the editions of Lagarde, Berliner and Merx, as well as the older publications. The Christian Aramaic of Palestine has been studied in the treatment of Schwally and Schulthess. In the Aramaic Appendix frequent references have been made not only to

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the grammars of Kautzsch and Dalman, but also to Krauss' Griechische u. Lateinische Lehnwörter im Talmud, and especially to the independent and valuable pamphlets of Scheftelowitz, Arisches im Alten Testament I and II. The Hebrew text of Ecclesiasticus has been used in the primary editions of Schechter, of Neubauer and Cowley, of Schechter and Taylor, of E. N. Adler, G. Margoliouth, I. Lévi and Gaster, as well as in the more compact editions of Strack and Lévi, and the admirable facsimile issued by the Clarendon Press. Dillmann has been the main authority for Ethiopic, with resort, from time to time, to Prätorius and Charles. North Semitic inscriptions have yielded their material through the Corpus Inscription Semiticarum, the Répertoire d'Épigraphie Sémitique, the collections of de Vogüé, Euting and others, and especially, in recent years, by the aid of the Handbooks of Lidzbarski and G. A. Cooke, and the Glossary of S. A. Cook. The important Aramaic texts from Egypt, of the fifth century B. C., which have been first published by Cowley and Sayce, have also been utilized for the Aramaic Lexicon. The lexical matter of Southern Arabia has been gathered from the Corpus, from the inscriptions published by Osiander, M. Levy, Halévy, Mordtmann, D. H. Müller (including the discoveries of Langer), Glaser and others. Egyptian parallels have been adduced mainly from Wiedemann, Bondi, Erman, Steindorff and Spiegelberg, with occasional reference to Lepsius, Brugsch and Ebers. In all these departments, where active work is going on, fugitive materials have of course been found in many places, often scattered and sometimes remote.

It has been the purpose to recognize good textual emendations, but not to swell the list by conjectures which appeared to lack a sound basis. There is still much to do in textual criticism, and much which has been done since the printing of this Lexicon began would receive recognition if extensive revision were now possible. Among the critical discussions of the Hebrew text which have been frequently used are those of Geiger, Graetz, Wellhausen (Samuel, Minor Prophets), Perles, Oort, Cornell, (Ezekiel, Jeremiah), Beer (Job), Driver (Samuel), Burney (Kings), the several Parts of the Polychrome Bible, the Notes by translators in Kautzsch's Altes Testament, as well as those found in the Commentaries (especially the two recently completed series published under the editorship of Nowack and Marti, respectively, and the Old Testament volumes of the International Critical Commentary edited by Professors Briggs and Driver), and in many periodicals.

As to the arrangement of the work, the Editors decided at an early stage of their preparations to follow the *Thesaurus*, and the principal dictionaries of other Semitic languages, in classifying words according to their stems, and not to adopt the purely alphabetical order which has been common in Hebrew dictionaries. The relation of Semitic derivatives to the stems is such as to make this method of grouping them an obvious demand from the scientific point of view. It is true that practical objections to it may be offered, but these do not appear convincing. One is that it compels the editor to seem to decide, by placing each word under a given stem, some questions of etymology which in his own mind are still open. The number of such cases, however, is comparatively small, and the uncertainty can always be expressed by a word

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of caution. And even if the objection were much more important it would be better to assume the burden of it, in order to give students of Hebrew, from the outset, the immense advantage of familiarity with the structure and formative laws of the Hebrew vocabulary in their daily work. Another objection incidental to this arrangement is thought to be the increased difficulty of reference. This difficulty will diminish rapidly as students advance in knowledge, and by the practice of setting words formed by prefix or affix, — or otherwise hard for the beginner to trace, — a second time in their alphabetic place, with cross-references, it is hoped to do away with the difficulty almost entirely.

The Aramaic of the Bible has been separated from the Hebrew, and placed by itself at the end of the book, as a separate and subordinate element of the language of the Old Testament. This is a change from the older practice, which, since it was adopted here, has been made also by Siegfried and Stade, and by Buhl, and which the Editors believe will commend itself on grounds of evident propriety.

The question of adding an English-Hebrew Index has been carefully considered. With reluctance, it has been decided, for practical reasons, not to do so. The original limits proposed for the Lexicon have already been far exceeded, and the additional time, space and cost which an Index would require have presented a barrier which the Editors could not see their way to remove.

The work of preparing the Lexicon has been divided as follows:—the articles written by Professor Driver include all pronouns, prepositions, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections, and other particles, together with some nouns whose principal use (with or without a preposition) is adverbial; also some entire stems of which only one derivative is used adverbially; e. g., I. דר , ברל, וואס (חסל הליל (חסל הל

In addition to articles for which he is exclusively responsible, he has read all the proofs, and made many suggestions.

The following articles have been prepared by Professor Briggs; they are in the main terms important to Old Testament Religion, Theology and Psychology, and words related to these:—

אדן אָקרּדּוֹן אדן , וול , אור , אור , אור , אור , אור , אור , אדן , אָברַדּוֹן , אדן , אָברַדּוֹן , אדן , אָברַדּוֹן , אדן , אָברַדּוֹן , אדן , אַבר , אדן , דון , דו

¹ Except where words are pointed, or special restrictions made, it is generally to be understood that Professor Briggs is responsible for all words belonging to the stem whose letters are given. Proper names, and much of the etymological material, especially in the last two thirds of the book, form a standing exception, nor is Professor Briggs responsible for any part of the Biblical Aramaic.

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Professor Brown is responsible for all articles and parts of articles not included in the above statements, as well as for the arrangement of the book and the general editorial oversight.

The work has consumed a much longer time than was anticipated at the outset. Twenty-three years have passed since it was undertaken, and nearly fifteen since the issue of the First Part, in June, 1891. Several causes have prevented an earlier completion of it. Not only have the Editors been engaged in the active duties of their professorships, to which they were obliged to subordinate even so important a work as this, but they have more than once encountered serious interruptions from unforeseen circumstances of a personal nature. But, above all, the task itself has proved a greater one than they supposed it to be. The field has been large, the questions have been many, and often difficult, the consideration of usage, involved, as it is, with that of textual change and of fresh proposals in exegesis, has required an enormous amount of time. The study of etymologies is involved with masses of new material, rapidly increasing and as yet imperfectly published and digested; the critical discussion of the many related topics is of great extent and scattered through many books and periodicals. Even tentative conclusions can be reached often only through a weighing of careful facts yielded by prolonged investigation. And so the process has gone on year after year. The Editors are quite aware that the patience of purchasers has been put to a severe test. They would be glad to think that they may find in the result a partial compensation.

They know, indeed, that this result is far from perfect. Their most earnest care has not been able to exclude errors, the First Part, in particular, was printed under unfavourable conditions, and the years since the earlier Parts were issued have brought new knowledge at many points. It was not possible, nor would it have been just to owners of these Parts, to make considerable changes in the plates. Such changes have been limited, almost wholly, to obvious misprints, and occasional errors in citation. A selected and restricted list of some of the more important 'Addenda et Corrigenda' is appended to the volume. The Editors venture to hope that in the future they may be able to utilize the additional material which is now in their hands.

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A list of abbreviations was issued with Part I. This has been now revised and enlarged, and it is hoped that by its aid the abbreviations made necessary by the fulness of reference, on the one hand, and the requirements of space, on the other, will be quite intelligible.

Thanks are due to many scholars who have shown an interest in the work, and have contributed to its value by their suggestions. Prominent among these are Professor Hermann L. Strack, D. D., of Berlin, Professor George F. Moore, D. D., of Harvard University, and, for the Biblical Aramaic, Stanley A. Cook, Esq., of Cambridge, who has kindly read the proofs of the Aramaic Appendix, and made various additions and improvements. Dr. Eberhard Nestle, of Maulbronn, Professor Theodor Nöldeke, of Strassburg, Henry Preserved Smith, D. D., of Amherst, Mass., Thomas Kelly Cheyne, D. D., of Oxford, Richard J. H. Gottheil, Ph. D., of Columbia University, New York, A. F. Kirkpatrick, D. D., and William Emery Barnes, D. D., of Cambridge, T. W. Davies, of the University College of North Wales, and Max Margolfs, of the University of California, as well as Mr. H. W. Sheppard, of Bromley, Kent, and others, have laid the Editors under obligation by sending important comments or lists of corrections. Any further communications which may advance the cause of Hebrew scholarship, and promote a more thorough comprehension of the Old Testament Scriptures by supplying material for a possible future edition of the Lexicon, will be cordially welcomed.

It is impossible to bring this Preface to a close without especial reference to the relations between the Editors and their Publishers, in America and in England. The new Hebrew lexicon owes its origin to Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Company, of Boston, Mass., holders of the copyright of 'Robinson's Gesenius,' and long its publishers. The present Editors were authorized by them to undertake the work as a revision of that book. The late Mr. Henry O. Houghton, senior member of the firm, gave the project his especial attention, devoting much time to personal conference with the American editors, and making a visit to Oxford for a discussion of the matter with Professor Driver, and with the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, whose coöperation he received. It is a matter of deep regret that his life was not spared to see the completion of an enterprise in which he took so sympathetic an interest. We desire to record our appreciation of that interest, and of the considerate patience with which he, and the other members of this publishing-house, both before and since his death, have met the delays in finishing the work.

We are under similar obligations to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press. Since assuming a share in this enterprise they have shown unfailing regard for it as a serious contribution to Hebrew learning. The Editors have many courtesies to acknowledge from successive Secretaries of the Clarendon Press, the late Master of Pembroke, Professor Bartholomew Price, D. D., P. Lyttleton Gell, Esq., and C. Cannan, Esq.

We desire to express our thanks to the printers, to whose painstaking care in the composition, — made complicated and difficult by the great variety of type, including half a dozen fonts of foreign characters, — in the correcting and in the press-work,

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the excellent appearance of the page is due, to Horace Hart, M. A., under whose direction they have worked, and not least to J. C. Pembrey, M. A., chief Oriental proof-reader, whose sharp eye little escapes, and whose personal enthusiasm is always concentrated upon the book in hand.

The merits of the work — if it have them — are dependent to a large degree on the hearty cooperation of all these, whose service we gratefully acknowledge.

In thus sending out into the world a book to which have gone many years of life and much persistent effort, our most earnest wish is that it shall be of real use to students, as a key with which they may unlock for themselves the rich treasure-house of the Old Testament.

THE EDITORS.

March, 1906.

ABBREVIATIONS

A = Alexandrine MS. of Septua-	B = Vatican MS. of Septuagint.	Bi =G. Bickell.
gint.	Ba = J. Barth. Ba $Erkl.d.$ Jes. = $Id.$,	Bl = F, $Bleek$,
ABA = Abhandlungen d. Berliner	Erklärung des Jesaias;	Bla = J. S. Black.
Alademie d. Wissen-	$Ba^{ES} = Id$., Etymologische	Bloch(Gl.) = A. Bloch, Phönizisches
schaften.	Studien; $Ba^{NB} = Id.$, No-	Glossar.
abs. = absolute.	_ minalbildung.	Bmg = A. J. Baumgartner.
abstr. = abstract.	$B\ddot{a} = K. C. B\ddot{a}hr.$	Bo = S. Bochart. Bollieroz. = $Id.$,
Abulf = Abulfeda.	Bab. = Babylonian.	Hierozoicon.
Ac = Academy (London).	Bacher = W. Bacher. Bacher Terminol.	Bö = F. Böttcher. Bö, or Bö, ii
acc. = accusative (direct obj.	= Id., Älteste Terminolo-	=Id., Lehrbuch d. Hebr.
etc.).	gie der jüdischen Schrift-	Sprache; $B\ddot{o}^{\ddot{A}}$, or $N\ddot{A} = Id$.,
acc. cogn. = acc. of cognate meaning	auslegung.	Ährenlese, or NeueÄhren-
with verb.	Bachm = J. Bachmann.	lese; $B\ddot{o}^{Inf.} = Id.$, De In-
acc. pers. = acc. of person.	$B\ddot{a}d = K$. $B\ddot{a}deker$. $B\ddot{a}d^{Eg} = B\ddot{a}$ -	feris; $B\ddot{o}^{Prob.} = Id.$, Pro-
acc. rei = acc. of thing.	deker's Egypt; Bäd ^{Pal.} =	ben alttest. Schrifterklä-
acc. to = according to.	Bädeker's Palestine.	rung.
act. = active.	Bae = F. Baethgen. Bae ^{Rel.} , or	Bondi = J. H. Bondi, Hebr. Lehn-
adj. = adjective.	Bae ^{Sem. Rel.} = Beiträge zur	wörter in Hieroglyphi-
adv. = adverb.	Semitischen Religionsge-	schen Texten.
AE = Aben Ezra.	schichte.	BOR = Babylonian & Oriental Re-
AGG = Abhandlungen d. Göttinger	Baen = B. Baentsch.	cord.
	Bähr = K. C. Bähr. Bähr ^{Symb.} =	Br = C. A. Briggs. Br ^{Gen. Intr.} =
schaften.	Bähr, Symbolik des Mosai-	Id., General Introduction
AGI = Assyrian & English Glos-	schen Cultus.	to the Study of Holy
sary, Johns Hopkins Uni-	BAL = C. Bezold, Babylonisch-As-	Scripture; $Br^{Hex.} = Id.$,
versity.	syrische Literatur.	Higher Criticism of the
AJPh = American Journal of Philo-	B.Aram. = Biblical Aramaic.	Hexateuch; $Br^{MP} = Id.$,
logy.	BarHeb(r) = Bar Hebraeus.	Messianic Prophecy.
AJSL=American Journal of Se-	BAS = Beiträge zur Assyriologie	Braunde Vest. Sacerd. = J. Braunius,
mitic Languages.	u. Semit. Sprachwissen-	Vestitus Sacerdotum He-
Ak. = Akkadian.	schaft, edd. Dl. & Hpt.	braeorum.
	$Bau(d) = W$. von Baudissin. Bau^{Rel}	Brd = C. Bredenkamp.
also et alii, and others.	= Id., Studien zur Se-	Brock = C. Brockelmann, esp. Id.,
Albr = K. Albrecht.	mitischen Religionsge-	Lexicon Syriacum.
alttest(am) = alttestamentliche(r,s).	schichte; Bau ^{Priest.} = $Id.$,	Bu = K. Budde. BuRS = $Id.$,
alw. = always.	Geschichte des Alttes-	Richter u. Samuel; Bu
Am = Amos.	tamentlichen Priester-	$U_{rg.} = Id.$, Die biblische
Am.J.Sem.Lang. = AJSL, q.v.	thums.	Urgeschichte.
AmRV = American RV.	$Bd. = B\ddot{a}d, q.v.$	Buhl = Frants Buhl, esp. as editor
Andr = Andreas. Andr ^M = Id ., in	BD = Baer & Delitzsch, Heb. Text.	of eds. 12-14 of Gesenius's
Marti's Aram.Grammatik.	Be $=$ E. Bertheau.	Handwörterbuch über das
Aq = Aquila.	beg. = beginning.	A. T.; Buhl ^{G(eogr.)} = Id .,
AR = Andover Review.	Behrm = G. Behrmann.	Geographie des Alten
	Belsh. = Belshazzar.	Palästina; Buhl ^{Edom.} =
Ar. = Arabic.		
Aram. = Aramaic, Aramaism.	Benn = W. H. Bennett.	Id., Geschichte der Edo-
Arch. = Archaeology.	Benz = J. Benzinger. BenzArch. =	miter.
ARSK = A. R. S. Kennedy.	Id., Hebräische Archae-	Bur = C. F. Burney.
As. $=$ Assyrian.	ologie.	Burckh = J . L. Burckhardt, esp. Id .,
Asrb. = Assurbanipal.	Berggren = J. Berggren, Guide Fran-	Travels in Syria, etc.
Asrn. = Assurnasirpal.	çais-Arabe Vulgaire.	Bux $=$ J. Buxtorf.
A.T. = Altes Testament.	Berliner T.Onk. = A. Berliner, Targum	Bz = C. Bezold.
Ath. = Athenaeum (London).	of Onkelos.	
	Berthol = A. Bertholet.	c. = circa, about; also cum, with.
Av. = Avesta, Avestan.		
AV = Authorized Version.	BeRy=Bertheau's Comm., ed. by	Ca = C. P. Caspari.
AW = Abu'l Walid.	Ryssel.	Calv = John Calvin.
A&W = Abel & Winckler, Keil-	Bev = A. A. Bevan.	Cappad. = Cappadocia.
schrifttexte, Glossary.	Bez = C. Bezold.	Castell = Edward Castell.
$\ddot{A}Z = \ddot{A}gyptische Zeitschrift.$	BH = Biblical Hebrew.	Castle = Castell.

J. Hastings.

= Dictionary of the Bible, ed.

=Franz Delitzsch. DeCompl.

DeHL und Koheleth

und Koheleth.

delent).
Derenb=(usu.) H. Derenbourg; sts. J. Derenbourg; De-

men.

= dele, strike out (also delet,

Var. = Id., Complutensische Varianten zum alt-

testamentlichen Texte;

Comm. über das Hohelied

renb^{Études} = Id., Études

sur l'Épigraphie du Yé-

des Hof-

Dan. = Daniel.

DB

De

xvi caus. = causative. CelsHierob. = O. Celsius, Hierobotanicon. = confer, compare. I Ch, 2 Ch = 1 & 2 Chronicles. Champoll = J. F. Champollion. Che = T. K. Cheyne. CheFounders =Id., Founders of Old Testament Criticism; Che $^{\text{(Heb.) Hpt}} = Id.$, Isaiah, in Hpt.'s Sacred Books of the O. T. ('Polychrome Bible'), Eng. Trans., and Heb. Text; Che^{Intr. Is.} = Id., Introduction to Isaiah; $Che^{OP} = Id.$, Origin and Religious Contents of the Psalter. ChGn=G. Smith's Chald. Genesis, Germ. ed. Chron = Chronicles; also Chronicon (e. g., Euseb^{Chron.}).

Chr-Pal. = Christian - Palestinian Aramaic. ChWB = J. Levy, Chaldäisches Wörterbuch. Cilic. = Cilician (Aramaic). CIS = Corpus Inscript. Semiticarum. ClGann = Clermont-Ganneau. Co = C. H. Cornill. coll. = collective. Comm. = Commentary, Commentaries, Commentators. comp. = compare, compares, comparative. concr. = concrete. conj. = conjecture(s); also conjunction. consec. = consecutive. constr. = construction. contr. = contract, contracted. Cook = Stanley A. Cook. Cooke = G. A. Cooke. COT = The Cuneiform Inscr. & the Old Test. (Eng. Trans. of KAT2, by O. H. White-

house).

Cowley = A. E. Cowley. cp. = compare. cpd. = compound, compounded.

CR = Comptes Rendus. cstr. = construct.

Français.

author or redactor.

Grammatik des Jüdisch-

Aramäischen (2nd ed.,

Aramäisches - Neuhebräi-

1905). = A. B. Davidson. Da^{Synt.}=

Id., Hebrew Syntax.

Dalm = G. Dalman. Dalm $^{WB} = Id$.,

sches Wörterbuch.

Ct

Da

DeW = W, M. L. De Wette. DHM = D. H. Müller. DHMBS = Id., Burgen u. Schlösser Süd - Arabiens; DHM Epigr. Denkm. (Ar., or aus Abess.) = Id., Epigraphische Denkmäler, or Epigr. Denkm. aus Arabien, or Epigr. Denkm. aus Abessinien; DHMHofmus. = Id., Inschriften museums; DHM Sendsch. = Id., Inschriften von Sendschirli; DHMStud. = Id., Südarabische Studien; $DHM^{SMB} = Id., Sab.$ Alterthümer in d. Kön. Museen zu Berlin. = A. Dillmann. Dict.Bib. = Smith, Dictionary of the Bible. Dietr = F. E. C. Dietrich, esp. Id., Abhandlungen für semit. Wortforschung. Diod = Diodorus Siculus. Dioscor = Dioscorides; Dioscor Dioscor Mater. Med. = Id., De Materia Medica. div. = divinum, divinitatis. DI =Friedrich Delitzsch. Dl6= Id., Assyrian Grammar; $Dl^{H} = Id.$, Hebrew & Assyrian; $Dl^{HWB} = Id.$, Assyrisches Handwörterbuch; $Dl^{K} = Id$., Sprache d. Kossäer; $Dl^L = Id.$, Assyrische Lesestücke; =Canticles=Song of Solomon. Cuche = Id., Dictionnaire Arabe- $Dl^{Pa(r)} = Id.$, Wo lag das Paradies? DlPr(ol) = Id., Prolegomena; Dl⁸ = Id., Assyrische Studien; Dl^W = Id., Assyrisches Wör-= Deuteronomist in Dt., in other books Deuteronomic terbuch. D (in BAram. Appendix) = G. Dalman, usu. *Id.*, Aramäisches-Neuhebräisches DLZ = Deutsche Literatur - Zeitung. Dn = Daniel.Wörterbuch; $D^{\S} = Id.$,

Door = A. van Doorninck.

DPV =

Doughty Arab. Des. = C. M. Doughty,

Dozy = R. Dozy, (usu.) Suppl. aux

Dict. Arabes.

Travels in Arabia De-

Deutscher Palästina-Ve-

f., f. = feminine.

f, or ff = and following.

=S. R. Driver. $Dr^{\S} = Id$., Hebrew Tenses; DrIntr. = Id., Introduction to Literature of O.T.; DrPsalt. = Id., Psalter; DrSm, or Sam = Id., Text of Samuel. Dr-Wh = Driver and White, Leviticus (Hpt.). Dt = Deuteronomy, $\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}$ = B. Duhm. dub. = dubious, doubtful. Dvd = David. DWAk = Denkschriften der Wiener Akademie d. Wiss. Dу =J. Dyserinck. \mathbf{E} = Elohist. = G. Ebers. $Eb^{AgM} = Id.$, Aegypten u. d. Bücher Mosis; $Eb^{GS} = Id$., Durch Gosen zum Sinai. EB(i) = Encyclopaedia Biblica, edd. Black and Cheyne. = Ecclesiastes. Ecclus = Ecclesiasticus; Ecclus, Oxford ed., = Heb. Fragments of Ecclesiasticus, edd. Neubauer Cowley. Eg. = Egyptian. elsewh. = elsewhere. EMey = Eduard Meyer, EMey

Entstehung = Id., Entste hung des Judenthums, =Id., Entstehung J., etc. Enc.Brit. = Encyclopaedia tanica, 9th ed.
Ency(cl).Bib. = EB(i), q. v.
Eng.Tr(ans). = English Translation. Ephr. = Ephraimitic source. Ephr(em) = Ephrem Syrus.Esar. = Ésarhaddon. Esdr. = Esdras.esp. = especially.
Est = Esther.
E.T. = Eng. Trans. Eth. = Ethiopic. Eut = J. Euting. Eut = Id., Sammlung Karthag. Inschriften; Eut^{Nab} = Id., Nabatäische Inschriften; Eut Sin. = Id., Sinaitische Inschriften. E.V. = English Version(s). Ew = H. Ewald. Ew= Id., Heb. Gram.; EwG(esch.) = Id., Granh.; Ew = Id., Geschichte d. Volkes Israel; $Ew^H = Id$., History of Isr. (Eng. Trans. of $Ew^{Gesch.}$); Ew^{JBW} , or $Ew^{Jahrb.} = Id$., Jahrb. d. bibl. Wissenschaft; Ew BTh = Id., Biblische Theologie; $Ew^{Ant} = Id.$, Antiquities. $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ = Exodus. exc. = except.exil. = exile. $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{z}$ = Ezekiel. Ezr = Ezra.

Familiengesetze; Hpt^L= Id., Beiträge z. Ass. Lautlehre; Hpt^N = Id.,

Nimrodepos; HptProl. As.

Gr. = Id., Prolegomena to

an Assyrian Grammar; $Hpt^{S} = Id$., Sintfluthbericht; $Hpt^{T} = Id$., ASKT,

Akkad. & Sum. Keil-

schrifttexte; Hpt, or Hpt

(CheHpt, &c.) usu. = Sacred Books of the O.T, ed. Hpt (Polychrome Bible).

u. Römische Metrologie.

Hultsch = F. Hultsch, Griechische

HSch = H. Schultz.

F.B. = F. Brown. fem. = feminine, feminae. FFP = Flora and Fauna of Palestine (Survey). =Frederick Field, esp. Id., Fi Origenis Hexaplorum quae supersunt. = figurative. = finite, finitivum. fin. FJB = F. J. Bliss.=H. L. Fleischer. FlKl. Schr. Id., Kleine Schriften. Flora = Post, Flora of Syria. =S. Frensdorff. Fr^{MM}=Id., Massora Magna. Frä = S. Fränkel, and (usu.) Id., Aramäische Fremdwörter im Arabischen. Frankenb(erg) = W. Frankenberg. Frankenb $^{Spr} = Id$., Comm. Sprüche (ed. Nowack). Frey = G. W. Freytag, Lex. Arab.; FreyProv. Ar., or Prov. = Id., Arabum Proverbia. = feminine singular. Fü =J. Fürst. =Greek Version of the LXX. $\mathfrak{G}L = LXX$ of Lucian (Lag). GACooke = (usu.)G.A.Cooke, North Semitic Inscriptions; = GACookeInscr. Gal. = Galilee. Gann = Clermont-Ganneau. GASm = George Adam Smith. GA
Sm^{G(eogr.)} = Id., Historical Geography of the Holy Land. Gei = A. Geiger. $Gei^{Urschr.} = Id.$,

Urschrift u. Übersetzungen der Bibel; Gei Nachgel. Schr. = Id., Nachgelassene Schriften. gent. = gentis, of a people, gentilicium. geogr.=geography. Gerber (Verb. Denom.)=W. T. Gerber, Verba Denominativa. Ges = W. Gesenius. $Ges^{6} = Id.$, Heb. Gram. ed. by Kautzsch; $Ges^{Lbg} = Id.$, Lehrgebäude d. Heb. Sprache. Gesch. = Geschichte. Gf = K. H. Graf. GFM = G. F. Moore.GGA = Göttingsche Gelehrte Anzeigen. GGAbh. = Gött.Gel. Abhandlungen. GGN = Gött. Nachrichten. Gie = F. Giesebrecht. Gi(nsb) = C. D. Ginsburg. Gl(as) = E. Glaser; $Gl^{MSI} = Id$., Mittheilungen über Sab. Inschriften; GlSkizze = Id., Skizze der Geschichte u. Geographie Arabiens. Gloss., gl. = glossary, rarely = a gloss. =Genesis. =H. Grätz. Gr

Gray = G.B. Gray. Gray Prop. N = Id., Hebrew Proper Names. = H. Guthe, rarely Stan. Guyard. Gu§ = Guyard, Notes de lexicogr. assyrienne. Guérin = V. Guérin, Description géographique de la Palestine. Guidi = Ignazio Guidi; Guidi Della $S^{\text{Edde}} = Id$., Della Sede Primitiva dei Popoli Semitici. Gunk = H. Gunkel. Gunk^{Schöpf.} = Id., Schöpfung u. Chaos. Guy = Stan. Guyard. = Hebrew (Consonantal Text). =Code of Holiness. Haev = Haevernick. Hal = J. Halévy. $Hal^{M} = Id.,$ Mélanges; $Hal^{DR} = Id.$, Documents Religieux; HalMA = Id., Mission Archéol. dans le Yémen; Halés, or Et. Sab. = Id., Études Sabéennes. Hamm = Hammurabi, esp.Code of Laws. HartmPlurilit.-bildungen = M. Pluriliteralbildmann, ungen in den semitischen Sprachen. Hast = James Hastings, Hast(ings)

DB, or Dict. Bib. = Dictionary of the Bible, ed. James Hastings. Hb= Habakkuk. Hbr = Hebraica. HDerenb = H. Derenbourg. Heb. = Hebrew.He(ngst) = E, Hengstenberg. $\mathbf{Herod}(\mathbf{ot.}) = \mathbf{Herodotus.}$ Hex = Hexateuch. Hg Hi =Haggai. =F. Hitzig. Hilg = A. Hilgenfeld. Hilpr = H. V. Hilprecht. Hirz = L. Hirzel.Ho = Hosea. Hoffm=G. Hoffmann. Hollenb = W. A. Hollenberg. Holz = H. Holzinger.

Hup-Now = Id., Psalmen, edd. Riehm, No-Idiot. = Idioticon. Impf. = Imperfect.Imv. = Imperative. ind. = indirect. indef. = indefinite. Inf. = Infinitive. infr., infr. = infra, below. Inschr. = Inschrift, Inschriften. inser. = inscription(s); Inser. of Carpentr.=Inscription of Carpentras. intr(ans). = intransitive. i.q. =id quod, i. e. the same with. = Isaiah. =Jehovist. $_{
m JA}$ = Journ. of the Royal Asiatic Society. Jacob = G. Jacob. Jacob Ar(ab.) Dichter =Id., Studien in Arab. Dichtern; Id. Bed. Leben = Id., Leben der vorislamischen Beduinen. J. Aram. = Jewish-Aramaic (Jüdisch-Aramäisch). JAs = Journal Asiatique. Jastr = Marcus Jastrow, Dict. of Targumim, Talmud, etc.; also Morris Jastrow, Jr.; Jastr^{Rel. Bab.} = M.Jastrow, Jr., Religion of Babylonia and Assyria. Hom = F. Hommel. HomAA, or Aufsätze = Id., JAT. im Licht d. AO = A. Jeremias, Das Alte Testament im Licht Aufsätze u. Abhandlungen; Hom^{Chr}, or ^{Chrest(om.)}, des Alten Orients. =Job. or Südar. Chrest. = Id., Süd-JBL = Journal of Biblical Literaarabische Chrestomathie; ture. HomNs = Id., Namen JBTh = Jahrbücherdeutsche der Säugethiere. Theologie. Houb = C. F. Houbigant. JDMich = J. D. Michaelis. HP = Holmes & Parsons, Septua-Jе =Jeremiah. HPS = H. P. Smith. Jen = P. Jensen. $Jen^{Cosmol.} = Id.$, Cosmologie der Baby-Hpt = Paul Haupt. Hpt $^{\circ} = Id.$, lonier. Akkadische Sprache; Jer = Jerome; also Jerusalem. Hpt^D=Id., Über einen Dialekt der Sumerischen Jerem = A. Jeremias. Jerus, = Jerusalem. Sprache [GGN. 1880, Jes = Jesaias. Nr. 17]; $Hpt^{E} = Id., E.$ JHC = Johns Hopkins Univ. Circuvowel; $Hpt^F = Id$., Sumer. lars.

Lihy. = Lihyanian (language).

xviii JHMich = J. H. Michaelis. JLZ = Jenaer Lit.-Zeitung. Jo = Joel. Jon = Jonah. Jos = Joshua. Jos^{Ant} , $Jos^{BJ} = Fl$. Josephus, Antiquities, or Bell. Jud. Joseph = Fl. Josephus (sts.). JosKi = Joseph Kimchi. JPh(il). = Journal of Philology (Engl.). JPTh = Jahrbücher für Prot. Theol. JQ = Jewish Quarterly. =A. Jeremias, Leben nach dem Tode. JThS = Journal of Theological Studies. Ju = Judges. Jud. = Judæa, Judæan. Jüd. Zeitschr. = Monatsschrift für Gesch. u. Wiss. des Judenthums. juss. = jussive. \mathbf{K} =E. Kautzsch (in B. Aram. Appendix). $K^{\S} = Id.$, Gramm. d. bibl. Aram.; $\mathbf{K}^{\S} = Id.,$ $K^{Aram.} = Id.$, Aramaismen im A.T. 1K, 2K = 1 & 2 Kings.Kam. = al-Kamus (Arab. Dict.), by al-Fīrūzābādi. $_{
m La}$ KAT²=E. Schrader, Keilinschr. u. d. Alte Testament. KAT³ = Id., 3rd ed. by H. Winckler and H. Zim-Kau = E. Kautzsch; Kau 6 = Id., Gram. d. bibl. Aram.; $Kau^{Aram(aismen)(im AT)} = K$ Aram.; KauAT = Die Heiligen Schriften d. Alten Testaments, ed. Kau.; $Kau^{MN} = Id.$, Mittheilungen u. Nachrichten d. DPV, 1904; Kau (SoKau, etc.) = Kau^{AT}. Kay = W. Kay. KB = E. Schrader, Keilinschriftl. Bibliothek. = C. F. Keil. Ke Kenn = B. Kennicott. Kennedy = (usu.) A. R. S. Kennedy.KG = E. Schrader, Die Keilinschr. und die Geschichtsforschung. = king. Kgs. = Kings. Ki = David Kimchi (Qamchi). Kiep(ert) = H. Kiepert.Kirkp = A. F. Kirkpatrick. = R. Kittel. Kit^{Di} = Di, Jesaia, ed. Kit; Kit Gesch. (or Hist.) = Kit, Geschichte der Hebräer (or Eng. Trans.). Kit-Di = KitDi = Dillmann's Comm. (Isaiah), ed. by Kit. Klo = A. Klostermann. Kl8 = Die Bücher Sam. u. d. Könige.

Kmp = A. Kamphausen.

Kn = A. Knobel.

KnudtzonAss. Gebete = J.A. Knudtzon, Lindberg Vergl. Sem. Gram. = Lindberg, Assyrische Gebete an den Vergleichende semitische Sonnengott. Grammatik. = E. König. Köi, ii, iii = Id., Κö Linn = C. Linnaeus (Carl von Heb. Gram.; $K\ddot{o}^{\text{Synt.}} = K\ddot{o}^{\text{iii}}$; $K\ddot{o}^{\delta} = Id$., Heb. Gram.; $K\ddot{o}^{\text{Elnl.}} = Id$., Ein-Linné). Littm = Enno Littmann. $_{
m Lo}$ =R. Lowth. leitung in d. A.T. loc. = local, locality. Köh = A. Köhler. Loft = W. K. Loftus, esp. Loft^{CS} = Kohut-Memorial = Studies in Me-Id., Chaldaea and Susiana. mory of A. Kohut; Kohut-LOPh=Literaturblatt für Orienta-Studies = id. lische Philologie. Kosters Herstel = W. H. Kosters, Het Löw = J. Löw, Aramäische Pflan-Herstel van Israël in het zennamen. Perzische Tijdvak. = Martin Luther. Kp = A. F. Kirkpatrick. Luz(z) = S. D. Luzzatto.Krae = R. Kraetzschmar. = Leviticus. Krauss = S. Krauss, esp. Id., Griechische und Lateinische Lyon = D. G. Lyon. Lzb = M. Lidzbarski (v. Ldzb.). $Lzb^{Eph(em)} = Id$., Ephe-Lehnwörter im Talmud, meris für semitische Epi-Kremer = A. Kremer. Kremer^{Beitr}. graphik. =Id., Beiträge. Krochm = A. Krochmal. $M, M^{6} = (in BAram. Appendix)$ KSGW = Königl, Sächs, Ak, d. K. Marti, Gram. d. bibl. Wiss. Aram. Kt = Kethibh. m., m. = masculine.Kue = A. Kuenen. Kue^{Ges. Abh.} = M-A = W. Muss-Arnolt. $M-A^{CD} =$ Id., Gesammelte Abhand-Id., Compendious Assyr. lungen. Mal = Malachi. = Lamentations. Mand. = Mandean.= P. de Lagarde. LagAgathang. Marquart = J. Marquart. Marquart Id., Fundamente = Id., Fun-Lag = Id., Agathangelus; Lag^{Arm. Stud.}, or AS = Id., damente israelitischer u. Armenische Studien; Lag jüdischer Geschichte. Marti = K. Marti. BN = Id., Bildung d. Nomina; Lag^M, or Mitth. = Id., Mas(s) = Masora.Mittheilungen; Lag Novi MBAk = Monatsbericht d. Berliner Psalt. spec. = Id., Novi Psalterii Specim.; Lag^{Onom.} = Akad. d. Wissenschaften. MDPV = Mittheilungen d. Deut-Id., Onomastica Sacra; $Lag^{Or} = Id.$, Orientalia; $Lag^{Pers. Stud.} = Id.$, Perschen Palästina-Vereins. = A. Merx.MeierWurzelWB = E. Meier, Hebräisische Studien; Lag^{8e} = *Id.*, Semitica; Lag^{8y}, or sches Wurzelwörterbuch. Meinh = J. Meinhold. Sym(m.) = Id., Symmicta. Meissn = B. Meissner. Meissn^{Suppl}. Landberg = C. Landberg. Landberg Prov. = Id., Proverbes = Id., Supplement zum
Assyr. Wörterb.
Mem.=Survey of W. Palestine, et Dictons. Lane = E.W. Lane; usu. Id., Arabic Memoirs. Lane (Mod.) Dictionary. metaph. = metaphor, metaphorically. Mey = E. Meyer. Meye. Jud., or Entstehung, or Enst. J., or Entstehung d. Jud., or Judenth(um) Egypt. = Id., Modern Egyptians. Lay = A. H. Layard. = Id., Die Entstehung des Judenthums. 1.c. = in loco citato. LCB = Litterarisches Centralblatt. Ldzb = M. Lidzbarski; usu. Id., MGWJ = Monatsschr., q.v.Nordsemitische Inschrif-MI = Mesha-Inscription. = Micah. Len = F. Lenormant. Len Beginnings Mich = J. D. Michaelis. Min. = Minaean. = Id., Beginnings of His-Mish(n) = Mishna.tory (Eng. Trans. of Origines de l'Histoire, I). mng. = meaning. $Len^{Or(ig.)} = Id.$, Les Ori-Mo = F. E. Movers.gines de l'Histoire. Monatsschr. = Monatsschrift für Ge-(v.)Leng = C. von Lengerke. schichte u. Wissen. d. Levy = Jacob Levy.
Lewy(Sem.) Fremdw(orter) = H. Lewy, Judenthums. Mordt(m) = J. H. Mordtmann. Mordtm^{Him. Inschr.} = Id., Semitische Fremdwörter im Griechischen. Himjarische Inschriften.

mpl. = masculine plural.

ms. = masculine singular.
MT = Massoretic Text. =J. Olshausen. $Ol^{5} = Id.,$ Heb. Gram. $M\ddot{u}ll = A$, $M\ddot{u}ller$, OLZ = Orientalische Literaturzeit-Muss-Arn = W. Muss-Arnolt. ung. $MV^{11(10,9,8)} = Gesenius, Handwör-$ Onk = Targum of Onkelos. terbuch über das A.T., edd. F. Mühlau & W. Oort = H. Oort. op. cit. = in opere citato. \mathbf{Qr} Volck. OP(ers.) = Old Persian. OP also MVAG, or MVG = Mittheilungen d. (in Che^{OP}) = Origin of Psalter. Vorderasiatischen Gesellopp. = opposite, as opposed to, or contrasted with. Opp(ert) = Jules Oppert. \mathbf{R} Or(elli) = C. von Orelli. = nomen, noun. E. Osiander. = Nahum. Os ` Nab. = Nabataean. OT =Old Testament. Näg = C. W. E. Nägelsbach. Nasar = Lexid. cod. Nasaraei, ed. Öŧ =S. Öttli. M. Norberg. = Priests' Code or Narrative. RA \mathbf{Ra} NBab. = New Babylonian.Pal(est).=Palestine,Palestinian,etc. Nbr = A. Neubauer. Pal(m) = Palmyrene.rd. Ne = Nehemiah (rarely = E.PAOS=Proceedings of the American Oriental Society. Nestle). Neb = Nebuchadnezzar. Pap. = Papyrus. Nes = E. Nestle. Nes = Id., Syriac Gram.; Nes = Eigennapart. = particle. pass. = passive. men; Nes^{Marg.} = Id., Mar-=Proceedings of Soc. of Bib. PВ ginalien u. Materialien. Archaeol. NH = New (Late) Hebrew. =J. J. S. Perowne. NHWB=Levy, Neuhebr. Wörterb. NKZ=Neue kirchliche Zeitschrift. PEF = Pal. Explor. Fund, usu. Id., Quart. Statem'nt. PEF $N\ddot{o} = T$. Nöldeke. $N\ddot{o} = Id$., Syrische Grammatik; No^{Bettriage}, or ^{BBW} = Id., Beiträge z. semitischen Sprachwissenschaft; Nö^M = Id., Pei = F. E. Peiser. Perles = F. Perles. Perles(Anal.) = Id., Analekten. pers. = person, personae. Mandäische Grammatik; Pers. = Persian. Nö^{NS} = Id., Neu-Syrische Grammatik; Nö^{Untersuch}. PESoc = American Palestine Explor. Society. = Id., Untersuchungen zur Kritik des A.T.; Nö zur Gram. d. class. Ar. = Id., Pf. = Perfect. Ph. = Phenician. Phi = F. Philippi.
Pietschm = R. Pietschmann (also
Pietschm^{Phon(tz.)}, or Gesch. Zur Grammatik des classischen Arab. (in Denk-schriften der Wiener Ph.) = (usu.) Id., schriften der Akademie, 1896). schichte Phoniziens. = number. Pinsk = S. Pinsker. nom. = nomen, noun. = plural. Plin^{HN} = Pliny, Hist. Nat. nom. coll = nom. collectivum, collective noun. POS - Proceedings Am. Orient. nom. unit = nom. unitatis, noun of Soc. Post = G. E. Post. PostFlora = Id., singular or individual Flora of Syria. meaning. Nor = E. Norris, Assyrian DicpostB = post-Biblical. tionary. postex = post-exilic. Norberg $^{Lexid.} = \overline{N}$ asar, q.v. post-pos. = post-positive. Norzi = J. S. ben Abraham Norzi. = Proverbs. Now = W. Nowack. NowArch. = Prä(t) = F. Prätorius. PräAmh. Spr. Id., Amharische Sprache; Id., Hebräische Archäo- $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{y}$ Pra(t) Neue Beitrage = Id., logie. Neue Beiträge zur Ern.pr. = nomen proprium, proper name. klärung der Himjarischen n.pr.loc. = n. pr. loci, proper nameInschriften. PRE = Herzog's Prot. Real-Encycl. of place. Nu = Numbers.Presb.Rev. = Presbyterian Review (New York). Prol = Prolegomena. =Obadiah. Ob = object. PS=R. Payne Smith, Thesaurus OBaktr. = Old Baktrian. Syriacus. Oehl = Oehler. =Psalms, Psalmen. oft., = often. OH = Old Hebrew (Inscriptions). Ps.-J = Targum of Pseudo-Jonathan.

= Psalm.

OIran. = Old Iranian.

pt(cp) = participle.Ptol = Ptolemy (usu. Claudius Ptolemy). punct. = punctuation. Qor = Qoran. =Qerê. qu. = question. q.v. = quod vide. =query. = Redactor (e.g. in Hexateuch). R^D = Deuteronomic redactor. 1 R, 2 R, 3 R, 4 R, 5 R = Cuneiform Inscr. of Western Asia (H. Rawlinson). = Revue Archéologique. =Rashi. = read. rdg. = reading. Rd'A = Revue d'Assyriologie. = E. Renan. Reckend = S. Reckendorf. refl. = reflexive. RÉJ = Revue des Études Juives. Rel = H. Reland. RÉS = Répertoire d'Épigraphie Sémitique. Rev. Bib. = Revue Biblique. Ri = E. Riehm. Ri^{HWB} = Handwörterb. d. bibl. Alterth. = E. Rödiger. Rob = E. Robinson. RobBR = Id., Biblical Researches. Rob-Ges. = Gesenius, Hebrew and English Lexicon, translated by E. Robinson. Roo = T. Roorda. Rosenm = E. F. C. Rosenmüller. Rothst = W. Rothstein. RP2(1) = Records of Past, 2nd (1st) Series. =W. Robertson Smith. RS OTJC = Id., Old Testament in Jewish Church; RS Proph. = Id., Prophets of Israel; $RS^{K} = Id$., Kinship & Marriage in Early Arabia; $RS^{Sem} = Id.$, Religion of Semites. RTr = Recueil de Travaux. Ru = Ruth. RV = Revised Version. RVm = Revised Version margin. RWB=Bibl. Realwörterbuch, ed. Winer. = V. Ryssel. =Syriac Version. SJerus = Chr-Pal. Evang. (Lagarde). 1 S, 2 S = 1 & 2 Samuel. Saad = Arabic Version of Saadya. Sab. = Sabean. SabDenkm = Sabäische Denkmäler. edd. Mordtmann & Müller. SAC = Stanley A. Cook; esp. Id., Aramaic Glossary. Sam. = Samaria, Samaritan (rarely = Samuel). Sargi - Sargon.

St

= H. Steiner.

 $\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}$ SahoSpr. = Saho Sprache. SASm = S. A. Smith.Say = A. H. Sayce. SayMonuments = Id., Higher Criticism and the Monuments; Say Rel. Bab. = Id., Religion of Babylonia. =SBAk. SBAk = Sitzungsbericht d. Berl. Akademie der Wissenschaften. S-C^{Pap.} = A. H. Sayce and A. E. Cowley, Aram. Papyri. Sch = F. W. Schultz. Scheft = Scheftelowitz, usu. = Scheft, Arisches im A.T.; Scheft MGWJ = Id., Monatsschrift für Gesch. u. Wiss. d. Jud. (1903); also pub. separately (Scheft¹¹). Schenkel^{BL} = D. Schenkel, Bibel-Lexicon. Schl(ottm) = C. Schlottmann. Schr = E. Schrader. Schröd, Schroed = P. Schröder, esp. Id., Phönizische Sprache. Schu = A. Schultens. Schü = E. Schürer, Gesch. des jüdischen Volkes im Zeitalter Jesu Christi. Schulth = F. Schulthess. Schulth $_{\text{Hom. Wurz}} = Id., \text{ Homony-}$ $_{\text{mische Wurzeln im Syri-}}$ schen; Schulth^{Lex.} = Id., Lexicon d. Chr. Pal. Aramäischen. $Schw = F. Schwally. Schw(ally)^{Idiot.}$ = Id., Idioticon d. Chr. Pal. Seetzen Reise = Seetzen, Reisen durch Syrien. seld. = seldom, rare. Sen = Sennacherib. Sendsch. = Sendschirli (Zinjirli). = suffix, or with suffix. = singular. Shlm = Shalmaneser II. SI = Siloam Inscription. si vera $l. = si \ vera \ lectio.$ Siegf = C. Siegfried. sim. = simile. SK =Studien u. Kritiken. To Skr. = Sanskrit. = R. Smend (rarely = Samuel). Sm^{Rel. Gesch.} = Smend, Alt-SmTrtestamentliche Religionsgeschichte; Sm^{Listen} = Id., Listen der Bücher Esra u. Nehemia. So(c) = A. Socin. Spi = W. Spitta. Spi = Gram. d. arab. Vulg. Dial.

Spieg = F. Spiegel; Spieg^{APK} = Id.,
Altpersische Keilinschriften. Spiegelb = W. Spiegelberg. = Sprache, or Sprüche. = followed by. Spr = C. Siegfried u. B. Stade, Hebräisches Wörterbuch. = status, state, stative. st.

=B. Stade; $Sta^{\S} = Id$., Heb. Gram.; $Sta^{G(esch.)} = Id$., Sta Geschichte des Volkes Israel. Steind = G. Steindorff. Steuern = C. Steuernagel. Str = H. L. Strack. Str 5 = Id., Gram. d. bibl. Aram. Strassm = foll. $Strm = J.Strassmaier. Strm^{AV} = Id.$ Alphabet. Verzeichniss. = sometimes. Stu = G. Studer. Stud. Bib. = Studia Biblica. subst. = substantive.Sum(er). = Sumerian. supr., supr. = supra, above. Surenh = W. Surenhusius, Mishna. Survey, Survey Survey Survey Western Palestine (PEF); Survey^{EP} = Id. of Eastern Palestine. Symm = Symmachus. Syr. = Syriac. = Targum. t. (following a number) = times.

TA = Tel el-Amarna; also Tajal-'Arūs (Arab. Dict.). Talm = Talmud.Tariff = Palmyrene Tariff Inscription. TB, TBA = Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archae-TelAm. = TA, q.v. Tg = Targum $Tg^{Jer} = Targum$ of Jerusalem, etc. Th(e) = 0. Thenius. Theod = Theodotion. The ophr = The ophrastus; The ophr Hist. Plant. = Id., Historia de Plantis. Thes = W. Gesenius, Thesaurus Linguae Hebraeae. Thes^{Add.} = Id., Additions by E. Rödiger. ThT = Theologisch Tijdschrift.
ThLB = Theol. Literaturblatt. ThLZ = Theol. Literaturzeitung. Tiele = C. P. Tiele. Tiph. - Tiphel (rare conjugation). =Tobler. TP = Tiglath-Pileser. Tpg. = Topography. = Transactions. = translate (translated, translation); rarely = transitive. trans(it) = transitive.Tristr = H. B. Tristram. TristrNHB = Id., Natural History of the Bible; Tristr^{FFP} = Id., Fauna and Flora of Palestine (Survey, Memoirs). TSBA = TB, q.v. TSWt = Theol. Studien aus Württemberg. TTijdschr = ThT, q. v. Tu = F. Tuch. txt. = text. txt.err. = textual error.

Univ.Pa.Exp. = Bab. Exped. of the Univ. of Pennsylvania. usu. = usual, usually. =Vulgate. v = verse; v. = vide, see. van d. H. = E. van der Hooght, Heb. text of O.T. =variant reading. var. $\mathbf{v}\mathbf{B}$ =Variorum Bible. vb. = verb.vdVelde=C. W. M. van de Velde, esp. Id., Reis door Syrie en Palestina; E. T., Narrative of a Journey through Syria and Palestine; vdVeldeMem(oir) = Id., Memoir to accompany Map of Holy Land constructed by C.W.M. van de Velde. vid. = vide, see.
vir. = viri, of a man.
Vog = C. J. M. de Vogüé, Syrie
Centrale. Vog^{Palm.} = Id.
Vogelst^{Landwirthsch.} = H. Vogelstein, Landwirthschaft in Pa-lästina zur Zeit der Mišnâh. VOJ = Vienna Oriental Journal (=Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes). Vrss = Old Versions. Vulg.Ar. = Vulgar Arabic. Vullers = J. A. Vullers, Lexicon Persico-Latinum. = W. Wright. $W^{AG} = Id.$, Arabic Gram.; W^{8G} , or $^{CG} =$ Id., Comp. Semit. Gram. Wahrm=A. Wahrmund, esp. Id., Arab. Handwörterbuch. WAW = W. Aldis Wright. wd. = word, also would. We =J. Wellhausen. WeBl. Einl. = Id., Bleek's Einleitung in d. A.T.; We^{Comp.} = Id., Composition des Hexateuchs; Wede gent. = Id., De gentibus et familiis Iudaeis; $We^{Held.}$ (or, Arab. Heldenthum) = Id., Reste Arabischen Heidenthums (= We^{8kizzen lv, 2nd ed.}); We Hist. = Id., History of Israel (trans. by Black); We^{Prol.}
= Id., Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels; We Skizzen = Id., Skizzen und ${f V}$ orarbeiten. Weissb = F. H. Weissbach. Wetzst = J. G. Wetzstein. wi. = with, construed with. Wied = A. Wiedemann. Wied^{Samml} Id., Sammlung ägyptische Wörter. Wild(eb) = G. Wildeboer. Wilkinson^(Anc.) Egypt. = J. G. Wilkin-

son, Ancient Egyptians.

WisdLt = Wisdom Literature.

Wkl = H. Winckler.

WMM = W. Max Müller. WMM As. u. Eur(op.), or Asien = Id., Asien u. Europa.

Wr = C. H. H. Wright. Wü = A. Wünsche. WZKM = VOJ, q. v.

Xen(oph) = Xenophon.

 $egin{array}{ll} Z &= Z \mbox{eitschrift.} \ ZA &= Z \mbox{eitschr. für Assyriologie.} \ ZAW = Z. \mbox{ f. alttest. Wissenschaft.} \ Zc &= Z \mbox{echariah.} \ \end{array}$

Zehnpf=R. Zehnpfund. ZEthnol. = Zeitschrift für Ethnologie.

Zim = H. Zimmern. $Zim^{BP} = Id.$, Babylonische Busspsalmen.

Zinj. = Inscriptions of Zinjirli (N. Syria).

ZK = Z. für Keilschriftforschung.
ZKM = Z. f. Kunde d. Morgenlandes.

ZKW, or ZKWL = Z. f. kirchl. Wiss. und kirchl. Leben.

ZLuth.Th. = Z. für Lutherische Theologie.

ZMG = Z. d. deutsch. Morgenländ. Gesellschaft.

Zö = 0. Zöckler. Zp = Zephaniah. ZPV = Z. d. deutsch, Pal.-Vereins. ZVölkerpsych. = Z. für Völkerpsychologie.

ZWTh., or ZWiss.Th. = Z. für Wissenschaftliche Theologie.

< over a letter, indicates the accented (tone-)syllable.

+ prefixed, or added, or both, indicates 'All passages cited.'

> indicates that the preceding is to be preferred to the following.

< indicates that the following is to be preferred to the preceding.

|| parallel, of words (synonymous or contrasted); also of passages; sometimes = 'see parallel,' or 'so also in parallel.'

= equivalent, equals.

+ plus, denotes often that other passages, etc., might be cited. So also where the forms of verbs, nouns, and adjectives are illustrated by citations, near the beginning of articles; while 'etc.' in such connexions commonly indicates that other forms of the word occur, which it has not been thought worth while to cite.

[] indicates that the form, etc., enclosed, is not actually found, or that the Hebrew offers no positive proof; e.g. n. [m.] denotes that the noun is presumably masculine, though the gender is not clearly exhibited in Hebrew.

 $\sqrt{=\text{root } or \text{ stem.}}$

'= sign of abbreviation (in Hebrew words).

אל often = אלהים, Elohim.

וֹנֵים = et caetera (in Hebrew quotations).

' = Yahweh.

heneath a Hebrew word represents any accent that occasions vowel change.

Note. Scripture citations in small superior letters and figures, following n.m. or n.f., refer to some passage where the gender is exhibited. Small inferior figures following Hebrew words, names of conjugations, etc., denote the (approximate) number of occurrences of such words, conjugations, etc.

N, Åleph, first letter; in post B Heb.=numeral 1 (and so in marg. of printed MT); R = 1000; no evidence of this usage in OT times.

ע. II. אבה p. 3 γ. II. אבר

1

3

24

26

בולי, (fresh, bright, As. abâbu Dl^w, AGl.)

†[מול] n. [m.] freshness, fresh green
(Lag^{BN 207} Inf. ibb; thence concr., cf. Ar. יוֹּדָּ,
above stem & mng. better than √ אנב (spring) cf.

above stem & mng. better than עונג (spring) cf. As. inbu, fruit, Aram. אָבָּה (q. v.) Dl^{HA 55, Pr III}) אִנְבָּה עִּרְבָּּר בְּאַבּוּ while yet in its freshness (i.e. אָדּר הַבַּחַל b 8¹²; concr., pl. green shoots בַּאָבֵי הַבַּחַל

Ct 611 (||: הְבַּלְים הְרָפּלְים הְרָפּלְים הַתְּרָפְּלְים.

לְבִיבּי n.m. אַבִּיבּי foll. (Lag^{BN 207} Inf.) 1. fresh, young ears of barley Ex 9^{31} ; indef. Lv מַנְחַת בַּבּוֹרִים לִיהוֹה אֹ סְלִּוֹי בָּאָשׁ 1. בַּיִּחָת בַּבּוֹרִים לִיהוֹה אֹ סְלִּוֹי בָּאָשׁ 2. מִנְחַת בַּבּוֹרִים לִיהוֹה אֹ סְלִּוֹי בָּאָשׁיִ 2. מִנְחַת בַּבּוֹרִים לִיהוֹה אֹ סְלִּוֹי בָּאָשׁיִ 2. מִנְחַת בַּבּוֹרִים לִיהוֹה אֹ סִלְּיִי בָּאַמִּי month of Exodus & passover, Ex 13^4 23^{15} $34^{18.18}$ (JE), Dt $16^{1.1}$ (1st month =c. April = הַּרֹי, הָרִאשׁׁן (q.v.) in P; v. Di Ex 12^2 ; = postexilic יָּסָי q.v.)

אבניל v. אבה sub II. אבניל p. 4

לְבְּנְתָא **n. pr. m.** (Pers. cf. בְּנָתָא) eunuch of Ahasuerus Est 1¹⁰.

לבן אָבָר (MI אָבּר (MI אַבּר (MI אַבר (MI אַ

(עות (v28), (also Dt 265? cf. infr.) Jon 16.14 Jb 3119 cf. 2913 Pr 316 Est 414.16.16 Mi 49 Je 4015 cf. Is 571 Pr 1110 2828 Ec 715 \$\psi\$ 11992; emphasis on mortality Jb 420 \psi 1464 Ec 96; Saul & Jonath., under fig. of weapons 2 S 127; lion Jb 4¹¹; caravan Jb 6¹⁸ (cf. Di); cf. מִן־הָאָרֶץ א' חָסִיד Mi א' חַסִיד Zc of; perish, be exterminated (judgment for sin), of Israel Lv 26³⁸ Dt 8^{19,19,20} 28^{20,22} 30^{18,18} Je 27^{10,15} cf. 6²¹, Ob ¹² cf. ψ 80¹⁷ Is 27¹³; other nations Dt 7^{20} Je 10^{15} 51¹⁸ ψ 2¹² 10¹⁶ 83¹⁸ cf. 9⁴ Am 1⁸ Is 41¹¹ 60¹² cf. Jon 3⁹ v. also Ex 10⁷ Nu 21^{29,30} (JE) Je. 4846; house of Ahab 2 K 98; wicked in general Ju 531 Jb 49 cf. v7, \psi 3720 4911 683 (|| sim. of melting wax), 7327 9210; also Pr וס א' א' אין Jb 207; cf. לָנֶצַח א' א' Jb 207 ע ויי (of annihilation of Isr.) Dt 426.26 1 117 Jos 2313.16 (D); sq. מָתּוֹרָ הַקָּהָל (of Korah's company) Nu 1633 (JE); perish, be ruined, destroyed, of inanimate things, e.g. land Je 9¹¹ ((נְצָּתָה בַּמִּדְבָּר) cf. 48⁸; harvest Jo 1¹¹; Jonah's gourd Jon 4¹⁰; riches Je 48³⁶ Ec 5^{13} ; vessel $\psi 31^{13}$; houses Am 3^{15} (so oft. As. Dlw); city Ez 2617 (but del. & Co); cf. bamôth Ez 63 & Co; heavens & earth \$\psi\$ 10227. 2. fig. perish, vanish, subj. memory Jb 18¹⁷ ↓ 9^7 ; name ψ 416 (i.e. be forgotten); vigour Jb 30²; wisdom Is 29¹⁴; cf. אֹבַר עצות Dt 32²8; אָמוּנָה Je קיוֹן; (נכְרְתָה Ez 12²²; יוֹם 'Jb 3³ (i.e. be blotted out); Is Je 49 (i.e. courage fail); 中 g¹⁹ Pr 10²⁸ 11⁷ Ez 19⁵ 37¹¹ Jb 8^{13} ; so 112^{10} (i.e. comes to naught); תּוֹחֶלֵת Pr בו⁷, sq. אָיִ + agent La אָיָה + אָצָה + הּוֹחֶלֵת הוֹיָרה + אַצָּה sq. 10 + persons negligent Je 1818 Ez 726, cf. Je 49⁷; esp. מְנוֹם מִן (i.e. they could not escape) Am. 2^{14} Je 25^{35} Jb 11^{20} $\psi 142^5$. 3. be lost, strayed, asses I S 93.20; sheep Je 506 Ez 344.16 ψ119176 (fig. of erring men); perh. Dt 265. **Pi.** caus. of Qal.—Pf. ¬₽k 2 K 21³ + 2 t.;

sf. אַבּוְתִּי Co Ez 2816 cf. infr.; אָבַּוְתִּי Je 157; יַאָבֵּרֹתִּי Ez 6³ (۞ Co יָאָבָרוֹ) etc.; Impf. יַאַבֵּר וֹאַבַרֹתִּי Ec 918; ויאבּר Ec 77 Zp 213; ז s. sf. אַבָּדָד Ez 2816 (for 'AMA Ew 572c Ol 579a Kö I388 Ges 568 fin; but Co 3 ms.; v. also Co 3814); תַּאַבְּרהן Dt 122 etc.; Inf. abs. אבר Dt 122+3t.; cstr. id. Ez 22²⁷ + etc.; Pt. מאברים Je 23¹. 1. cause to perish, destroy, kill, obj. pers. (mostly late) 2 K 111 Est 39 47 85 924; || הרג || 96.12; || הרג || + השמיד 3^{18} 7^4 8^{11} ; || המם 9^{24} ; cf. ψ 119 95 ; obj. נְבָּשׁוֹת Ez 22²⁷ (del. & Co); in judgment, subj. ′ 4 5⁷; cf. Pr 1³²; sq. 判算 Ez 28¹⁶; obj. a people 2 K 13⁷ 2 K 19¹⁸=Is 37¹⁹; Jb 12¹³; in judgment Dt 11⁴ Je 12¹⁷ 15⁷ Zp 2¹³ ψ 9⁶ cf. 2111; obj. inanimate things esp. idols, bamôth etc., Nu. 33^{52.52} (J) Dt 12^{2.2} 2 K 21³ Ez 6³ (but cf. & Co supr.); bars of Zion La 29 (שֶבַר "). 2. fig. cause to vanish, blot out, do away with names of idols Dt 123; voice of Babylon Je 5155; memory of dead Is 2614; substance Pr 29³; understanding Ec 7⁷; good (מוֹנָה q.v.) Ec 918. 3. cause to stray, lose; obj. Isr. under fig. of flock Je 23¹ ("תַּבְּיץ); abs. Ec 3⁶ ("בַּקַשׁ).

Hiph. Pf. וָהָאֵבִיר Nu 24¹9; הָאָבַרָה Jb 14¹9 etc.; Impf. אֹבִירָה Je 468 (Ges § 68,2 B.1). Inf. cstr. מַאַבִיד 2 K 1019 + etc.; Pt. מַאַבִיד Dt 820. 1. destroy, put to death, in judgment, (subj. ') obj. pers. Lv 23³⁰ (sq. מָּהֶרֶב עַפָּה; ן יִמְהֶּרֶב עַפָּה; ע²⁹); Je 49³⁸ (sq. מַאֵּרוֹם); Ob⁸ (sq. מַאֵּרוֹם); obj. nation, $egin{align*} & {
m Ammon~Ez~25^7(sq.~v^{16};} & {
m (gr-hhrz)}, & {
m cf.~v^{16};} \\ {
m Canaanites~Dt~8^{20}~(sq.~cf.~v^{16};)} & {
m Canaan} & {
m (cf.~v^{16};)} \\ \end{array}$ Philistines Zp 2⁵ ((בֶּרַת); esp. Isr. Dt 28^{51.63} (הְשְׁמִיד ||), cf. Js 77; also abs. Je ו לְנָתוֹשׁ ||) וֹלְנְתּוֹץ:= 110 (+ וְלַבְּרֵעִ +) = 3 בינו (+ וְלַבְּרִוֹם); animals Ez 3213 (sq. מֵעַל מֵיִם רָבִּים); cf. Dt 7¹0; ע 143¹² (הְצְמִית); (human subj.), obj. servants of Baal 2 K 1019, obj. nation Dt 93, cf. Nu 2419 (E; sq. מֵעִיר); 2 K 242; cf. Je 468; obj. inanimate, chariots Mi 59; idols Ez 3013 (del. BCo). fig.,obj. name of kings Dt 724 (sq. מָתַחַת הַשָּׁמֵים); hope Jb 14¹⁹; voice of mirth etc. Je 25¹⁰ (cf. 51⁵⁵ **Pi.** supr.)

אברד **n.[m.**] destruction, עריא' Nu 24^{20.24} (JE; on form with abstract sense v. Ba^{NB 149}).

מבדה n.f. a lost thing—abs. exc. Dt 223 cstr. מַצָּא Ex 22⁸; with מָצָא Lv 5^{22.23}; with אַבַּר Pr 27²⁰ Kt cf. אברה) - Dt 22³; אברה infr.) אַכַּדּוֹ

10 יהברון .fr אברון infr.

12, 13 לְבְּבֵּן &, אֵבְבַּוֹן (cstr.) n.[m.] destruction (Syr. "וֹבּ-ֶוֹ") Est 9⁵ (מַבַּת־חֵרֶב וְהֵרָג וָא'), 8⁶; (on form v. BeRy; Ol^{§ 215 b.1} Ba^{NB} 49, 487).

n.f.^{? Pr 27,20} abstr.nearly=n.pr.(place 11

of) Destruction, Ruin, 'Abaddon (cf. احبُرُلُم)' آه Jb 2822 etc.)—אַברה Jb 266(+ 4 t.); abbrev. אברה Kt אַבַרּוֹ Qr +Pr 2720.—Place of ruin in She'ôl for lost or ruined dead, as development of earlier distinction of condition in She'ôl (v. שאול || ; Jb Only in WisdLt; Jb 31¹²; שׁאוֹל Jb 266 Pr 15¹¹ 27²⁰; מות Jb 28²²; || קבר ψ 88¹².

†I. 728 vb. be willing, consent (cf. As. abîtu, command, Dl W, Eth. Ans: refuse, Ar. أَبَى id., Nejd be willing So De Jes S, p. 26; LCB 1880, 817)_ Qal (c. 85, 58 exc. Is 119 Jb 399; in Hex. rare & only JED, incl. Lv 26²¹); Pf. אָבָה Ex 10²⁷+ לְבוּא Ju 19²⁵+7t.; אָבוּא Is 28¹² (Sta^{§ 31 B.2}; Kö^{I, 414}); Impf. אבה Dt 2919 + 2 t.; 2 ms. juss. אבה Pr 110 (Sta 5148 e 1 fin; Kö 1,576 f) etc.; Pt. אֹבִים Ez 37;—be willing, sq. Inf. with 5 Ex 1027 + 29t.; without 5 Dt 230 + 8 t.; subj. 'Dt 1010 236 2919 Jos 2410 2 K 819 1323 244 2 Ch 217; human subj. Gn 245.8 Ju 19¹⁰ 2 S 2²¹ 13²⁵ 14^{29,29} 23^{16,17}= 1 Ch 11^{18,19} 1 Ch 1919; in bad sense Ex 1027 Dt 230 257 Ju. 19²⁵ 20¹⁸ 2 S 13^{14.16}; esp. of perverse Isr. Lv 26²¹ Dt 1²⁶ 1 S 15⁹ Is 28¹² 30⁹ 42²⁴ Ez 3^{7.7} 20⁸; subj. animal, רֵים Jb 39°; abs. (no Inf.) 2 S 12¹⁷ 1 K 208 2250; cf. Pr 635, of jealous man; bad sense Ju 11¹⁷ Is 30¹⁵; good sense 1 S 22¹⁷ 26^{23} 31⁴=1 Ch 10⁴ 2 S 6^{10} Pr 1^{10} ; +vb. fin. Is נאם האבו ושׁמַעְהַם); consent, yield to, sq. לֹּ Dt 139 (good sense); sq. לֵצְצָּחָל Pr בַּעַצָּחָל (good sense) ו³⁰; sq. acc. אוֹכַחָתִּי v²⁵ (all in bad sense).

Tוויםא adj. in want, needy, poor,—so, alw. abs., Dt 154+40t.; אֶבְיֹנְדּ Ex 236 Dt 1511; אָביוֹנִים Am 4¹+ 14 t.; אָביוֹנִי (אָבִינֵי) Ex 23¹¹ Is 29¹⁹; אָבְיוֹנֵיהָ 132¹⁵—(Hex. only JED; mostly poet., 23 t. ψ) needy, chiefly poor (in material things); as adj. Dt $15^{7.7.9}$; $24^{14} \psi 109^{16}$ (both (עָנִי ; elsewhere subst.; עָנִי (נְעָשִיר); Dt ; subj. to oppression & abuse Am 26 512 (both || צַּדִּיק) 41 86 (all || דַל) Is 327; Am 84 Ez 1649 1812 2229 ψ 3714 Jb 244.14 Pr 3014—cf. ψ 109 (יֶתוֹם supr.—(all | עָנִי Je 5²⁸ (|| ניָתוֹם) 2³⁴; cared for by good Jb 2916 3025 (קישה היום) 3119 \$\psi 1129 Est 9²²; Pr 14³¹ ([לַלַי] 31²⁰ Je 22¹⁶ ("עָנָי"); care of them enjoined, negatively Ex 236;—cf. Dt 24¹⁴ supr.—positively Ex 23¹¹ Dt 15¹¹ Pr 31⁹ (both | "Y)—cf. Dt 15^{7.7.9} supr.— ψ 82⁴ (| ¬Z); cared for by God Je 2013 \$\psi 107^{41} 132^{15} \text{Jb 5}^{15}; 1 S 28=ψ 113⁷ Is 14³⁰ (all || τ 35¹⁰ 140¹³ (both | עָנִי), cf. Davidic king עְ זְצִי) איי) = v4 בֵּנִי אֵבְ (|| id.), v13.13 (|| בַּנִי אֵבְ); needing help, deliverance from trouble, esp. as delivered by God $\psi 9^{19}$ 126 40¹⁸ = 706, 74²¹ 861 109²² Is 29¹⁹ 41¹⁷ (all || עָנִי || Is 25⁴ (|| דַּל || עַנִי || לַנִי || 4 אַני || 4 אַני || 4 אַני || 4 אַני || 4 אַני

חביונהל n.f. caper-berry (as stimulating

3

desire) Ec 125 (v. GFM JBL 1891, 55 ff.; so & D, Mish. אביונות, cf. NHWB; v. also €; i.e. capparis spinosa, cf. Ri^{HWB}; so Thes, Ew De, etc.; but Wetzst in De (Germ. ed. 1875) proposes אביונה (as fem. of אביון) the poor soul in sense ישׁמָתוֹ הָאָבִיוֹנָה cf. Symm S, where double translation).

לבה n.[m.] reed, papyrus (etymology uncertain;= Ar. أَمَاءٌ, As. abu Dlw, AGl) אָנִיוֹת אבה Jb 926 (craft made of reeds, light & swift, Heliod. ^{Aethiop. X, 460}) = אָלֵי־גֹמֶא Is 18².

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II. 728 (perh. at least formally justified as stem of אָב' (cstr. אָב'), so Thes (cf. infr.), but existence & mng. wholly dub.; as real \checkmark Ba $z_{MG 1887, 609 \text{ ff. }Ol^{\S 123}c}$; acc. to $Dl^{Wp. 22}$ אבה As. $ab\hat{u}$ decide, ⊃≥ = he who decides; Thes (so RobGes Nö^{zMg x1,737} & cf. Sta^{§ 186} al.) makes ३३ nom. prim. bilit., imitating infant's speech cf. πάππας, pap $pa, papa(cf. Ew^{\frac{5}{106}a}); also As. bab Jen^{ZA_{1886,404}}$

اتْ. As. abu, Ar. الله علي المايا **n.m.** father (Ph. هد المايا) Sab. אב CIS^{iv, 1.37 1.2} al., Eth. **አብ:** Aram. אַבָּא, Gn 17^{4.5} Gn 44¹⁹ + 47 t.; cstr. الأحُط Gn 44¹⁹ (cf. in אַבְרָהָם ib. & elsewh. in n.pr. On Hal's prop. אַבִּר (אברהם v. אַבִּר (cf. Ge 55 90, 36, 96) Gn 420 +; sf. אָבִי Gn 19³⁴ + (MI אָבִי Gn 12¹+; אָבִיוּ Gn 2²⁴+ ; אָבִיהוּ Ju 14¹⁰+ 6t.; pl. אָבִיוּ Ex 123+; cstr. אַבוֹתי Ex 625+7t.; sf. אָבוֹתִי) וַאָבוֹתְיָּהֶם 1 Ch 4³⁸ + 32 t. אַבוֹתִיהָם 1 Ch 4³⁸ + 32 t. (late); אַבוֹתָם Ex 4⁵+ 106 t. etc. ;—**1.** father of individual Gn 224 (+ DX) 1128.29.29 1931.32.33, + oft. (mostly JED); of father as commanding Gn 50¹⁶ (J) Je 35⁶ Pr 6²⁰ (cf. Gn 18¹⁹ J 28^{1.6} P 1 S 17²⁰ 1 K 2¹); instructing מוסר Pr 1⁸ 4¹ (cf. Dt 85); specif. as begetter, genitor Pr 2322 Zc 13^{3.3} (+ المُحْتَّ) Is 45¹⁰; cf. Gn 49⁴ (J) Lv 187.8.11 (P); rebuking Gn 3710; loving Gn 374 44²⁰ (JE; cf. 22² 25²⁸ 37³ 2 S 14¹); pitying ψ 103¹³ (in sim. cf. 2 S 18⁵); blessing Gn 27⁴¹ (JE cf. 27⁴ also 28¹ P+); as glad Pr 10¹ 15²⁰ cf. 293; grieving Gn 3735 (JE; cf. 2S1222 191.21) etc. Also as obj. of honour, obedience, love Ex 20^{12} (E)=Dt 5^{16} ; Ex $21^{15,17}$ (E) Dt $21^{18,19}$ Gn 28^7 (P) 1 K 19^{20} (all + DN), $50^{1.5}$ (J) Mal 16 etc. Hence metaph. of intimate connection Jb 17.4 to corruption I cry, My father art thou (אַפִּי וַאַחֹתִי לֵרְפָּהן]). 2. of God as father of his people (v. RS^{Sem 42}), who constituted, controls, guides and lovingly watches over it: Dt 326 Je 34.19 319 Is 6316.16 647 Mal 16 210 (cf. Ex 422 194 (JE) Dt 3211 Ho 111); cf. Je 227 (of idolatr. Isr.) אַמְרִים לָעֵץ אָבִי אַתָּה וַלְאָבֵן אַתּּ ילרתני: esp. God as father of Davidic line 2 S 714 \psi 89^{27} ; f. of needy (late) ψ 686 (cf. 103¹³) (in n.pr., f. of individ., cf. infr.) 3. head of household,

family or clan; בית אבי as abode Gn אבי as abode Gn בית אבי 22¹³ +;=family Gn 24⁴⁰ (מְשָׁפַּחְתִּי) 41⁵¹ 46³¹ + cf. Nu 181.2 Jos 212.18 625; esp. techn. of divisions of Isr. בִּית אָב לְמִיּשִׁפְּחוֹת Nu 3^{30,35} = a father's house, i.e. a family or clan; more oft. pl. (אבותיו אבותם) בית אבות (אבותיו הבותם) fathers' houses = families, clans (cf. Di on Ex 6¹⁴) Ex 6¹⁴ 12³ Nu 12.18 ff (oft. in Nu) Jos 141 1951 211.1 2214.14 (always P in Hex.); also I Ch 5^{13,15}+oft. in $\mathrm{Ch} \; ; \; \mathrm{cf.} \;$ ר' בית א'=) רָאשׁיַי אבות הלוים (ב' בית א') $\mathrm{Ex} \; 6^{25}$ cf. 1 K 8¹ 1 Ch 6⁴ 7¹¹ + oft. Ch Ezr Ne. 4. ancestor (a) of individual; grandfather (instead of precise term) Gn 2813 3210 (J; where used by Jacob of Abr. & then of Isaac); greatgr. 1 K 15¹³; great-greatgr. 1 K 15¹¹ etc.; oft. pl. (= fathers, forefathers) Gn 1515 4634 (JE) I K 194 213.4 2 K 1912 2017+; particu-joined with 'יקבר עם אב' ו K 14 31 15 24 22 51 2 K 8 24 15 38 cf. v^7 , 16 20 + (all of kings of Judah); intens., אַבֹתִידּ וַאָבוֹת אַבֹתִידּ Ex 106 cf. Dn 11^{24} ; (b) of people Gn 10^{21} (J) $17^{4.5}$ (P) $19^{37.38}$ (J) $36^{9.43}$ (P) Dt 26^5 Is 51^2 43^{27} (where אביך הראשון thy first father, v. Che) cf. also Ez 16^{3,45} + oft.; pl. Ex 3^{13,15,16} (E) Dt 1⁸ Jos 1⁶ Ju 2¹ ו S 126+; ו S 12¹5 ad fin rd. וּבְמֵלְנָכֶם 够We Dr. **5.** originator or patron of a class, profession, or art Gn 4^{20,21}. **6.** fig. of *pro*ducer, generator Jb 3828 בִּוֹר || הַוֹשׁ לַפֵּטָר אָב (וויך ווישׁ לַפֵּטָר אָב והוליד אַגַלִי־טַל:. 7. fig. of benevolence & protection Jb 29¹⁶ אָב אָנִבִי לָאֶבִיוֹנִים, cf. 31¹⁸; of Eliakim Is 22²¹; perh. also of gracious Mess. king אַבי עַר Is 9⁵ everlasting father (Ge Ew De Che Brd Di)—others divider of spoil (Abarb Hi Kn Kue Br^{MP}). 8. term of respect & honour (Abbas, Pater, Papa, Pope); appl. to master 2 K 5¹³; priest Ju 17¹⁰ 18¹⁹; prophet 2 K 2^{12,12} 621 1314.14 cf. 89; counsellor Gn 458(E; cf. δευτέρου πατρός (add. Est 313; τῷ πατρί 1 Mac 1 132); king 1 S 24¹²; artificer 2 Ch 2¹² 4¹⁶. 9. specif., ruler, chief (late) I Ch 224.42.42 etc. (cf. Ew§ 273b).

לבי־עַלְבוֹן† **n.pr.m.** a hero of David 2 S 23³¹ rd. אַביאָל so @ ו Ch וו³², cf. Drs (Wes אבי־בעל (v. sub אבירבעל); otherwise Klos.

 † אביאל **n.pr.m.** ($ar{E}lis\left(my
ight)$ father, cf. אביהו & Ph. אבבעל (fem.), also אביבעל our father etc.; Abi-ba'al KAT^{2 355}; v. RS Sem 45. Nö^{ZMG 1888, 480} makes אבי here, & in אביהו etc., cstr. but this seems unlikely; cf. also אליאב etc.; views differ much as to these n.pr. and uniform interpr. is impossible. Cf. in gen. Ol § 277 f). **1.** Saul's grandfather $1 \times 9^1 \times 14^{51}$. **2.** = foregoing, 1 Ch 11^{32} .

23 אביאָסְקּלּוּ **n.pr.m.** (my father has gathered) son (descendant) of Korah Ex 6²⁴, Sam. אָבִיסְף אַנְיסָף אַנְיסָף 1 Ch 6^{8,22} 9¹⁹ (cf. Nes^{Eg 185}).

תבול ח.pr.f. (my father is joy (?) orig. ? (אַבול ?) cf. MT infr. & Nö^{ZMG 1883, 537}Anm²).

1. wife of Nabal, then of David I S 25^{14,23,39}.

1. אַבוּנִיל 27³ 30⁵ 2 S 2² I Ch 3¹; = אַבּנּיֵל 1 S 25^{3,36}.

2. sister of David I Ch 2¹6.17 = אַבִּינַל 2 S 17²5.

לבְּרֶדֶּנְ n.pr.m. (my father is judge) a prince of Benj. Nu 111 2²² 7^{60.65} 10²⁴.

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לבידע **n.pr.m.** (my father took know-ledge) a son of Midian Gn 25⁴ I Ch I³³. Cf. Sab. אבידע, Hal^{MA 192, 202}, also ידעאב, DHM^{ZMG '83, 899}.

אבירהא **n.pr.m.** (he is father) a son of Aaron Ex 6²³ 24^{1.9} 28¹ Ly 10¹ + 7t.

לביהור (my father is majesty, cf. מְבִיהוּר, הוֹר, son of Bela, a Benjamite i Ch 8°.

אַבּריהֵיל n.pr.m. & f. (my father is might, Sab. אַבּריהֵיל — prob. = אַבּריהֵיל 2 Ch 11¹⁸, וואָבּיהָיל 1 Ch 2²⁹ — 1. a Levite Nu 3²⁵. 2. a Gadite 1 Ch 5¹⁴. 3. father of Esther Est 2¹⁵ 9²⁹. 4. wife of Abishur 1 Ch 2²⁹. 5. wife of Rehoboam 2 Ch 11¹⁸.

136 אַבְּישׁוּבּד **n.pr.m.** (my father is goodness) son of Shaharaim, a Benjamite 1 Ch 8¹¹.

a wife of David 2 S 34 I Ch 33.

לבימאל **n.pr.m.** (a father is El; South-Arab. name) son of Joktan Gn 10²⁸ I Ch 1²². Cf. Sab. אבמעהתר, Abmi 'Attar a father is 'Attar ([עשׁהוֹרֶת, V שׁהוֹרֶת) Hal^{M 86}, DHM ZMG1888,18.

אַבּיבֶּיקְי, n.pr.m. (Melek (= Malik, Molech) is father)—אַבְיבֶּיקְ Gn 2018+—1. king of Gerar Gn 2023.4+, 2122.25.25+, 261.8+ (24 t. Gn). +2. king of Gath \(\psi 34^1\) err. for אַבְּיבִיי, a better known Philist. name substituted for a less known (Hup³).> Others

(Thes Ol De MV) think a *title* of Philist. kings, cf. Pharaoh. 3. son of Gideon Ju 8³¹ 9^{1.3.4} +, 10¹ (40 t. Ju), 2 S 11²¹. +4. priest, son of Abiathar 1 Ch 18¹⁶ err. for אַרִּישָׁיִי q.v. (Sab. also n.pr.f. Osiander MG 1805, 209).

1. a man of Gibeah in whose house the ark tarried 1 S 7¹ 2 S 6^{8,3,4} 1 Ch 13⁷. 2. a son of Jesse 1 S 16⁸ 17¹³; 1 K 4¹¹ (? perh. otherwise unknown; Klo prop. בְּּבִינֵר אָנֵר S at 31² 1 Ch 8³⁸ 9³⁹ 10².

לבינעם **n.pr.m.** (my father is delight) 42 father of Barak Ju 4^{6,12} 5^{1,12}.

תרבור מוא n.pr.m. (my father is Nêr, or is a lamp cf. 2 S 2 I¹⁷; acc. to Lag^{BN75}= בוּבָּאַ (בוּבּּאַ) + בוּבּּאָ = son of Ner; cf. (b) 'Aβενηρ) — so only I S I4⁵⁰, elsewh. אַרְנֵּע — cousin of Saul, and captain of his host I S I4^{50.51} I 7^{55.55.55} + 52 t. I & 2 S + I K 2^{5.32} I Ch 26²⁸ 27²¹.

לְּבֶּיְעֶּיֶרְ n.pr.m. (my father is help)— 44

= אַרִיעָּיֶרְ Nu 26³٥ — 1. a Manassite, called 'son' 37

of Gilead Nu 26³٥ (cf. Di) Jos 17² Ju 6³⁴ 8²; and son of Gil.'s sister 1 Ch 7¹². 2. a Benjamite, a warrior of David 2 S 23²⊓ 1 Ch 11²²² 27¹².

#בי הְעֶּוֹרִי adj.gent. Abiezrite Ju 6^{11,24} 33 8³²= אִיעוֹרִי Nu 26³⁰. 373

father (v. Bae^{Rel 156}) cf. As. Aburamu(?) KAT^{2 479} cf. Dl^{12, p. 91, 1, 225}). **1.** a Reubenite, son of Eliab Nu 16^{1,12,24,25,27,27} 26⁹ Dt 11⁶ ψ 106¹⁷. **2.** son of Hiel the Bethelite 1 K 16³⁴. Cf. also following.

אַבְּרֶכָּם n.pr.m. (id., Thes al. exalted father) Abram Gn I 126.27 + 57 t. Gn (to 175) + I Ch 127 Ne 97; $= \overline{\Box}$ Abraham Gn I 75.9.15 + I 72 t. OT. (מברהם) Abraham Gn 175.9.15 + I 72 t. OT. (במרהם) Really $= \overline{\Box}$ which however is not found in Heb. —cf. Di > Hal RÉJ 1887, 177 t who prop. אַבְּרָהָם בּּוֹלָה cf. Gn 49²⁴ with Is 41²¹; so that $\overline{\Box}$ אַבְּרָ לָּחָם chief of multitude is the new name of Gn 175 ($\overline{\Box}$).

לבישגל n.pr.f. (my father is a wanderer 4 (שנג)) a handmaid of David 1 K 13.15 2^{17,21,22}.

ארישור n.pr.m. (my father is a wall, Sab. Hal^{MA 148}. cf. As. Abudûru Dl^{Pr 202}) son of Shammai r Ch 2^{28,29}.

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n.pr.m. (my father is Jesse; Lagen 75 thinks fr.] (= [3]) + ψ cf. (3 'Aβεσσα[1] I S 266) — ארשׁי ב S ב 66.6 + 17 t. 1 & 2 S = אַרָשׁי ב S 1010 + 5t. 1 Ch.—grandson of Jesse; son of Zeruiah & brother of Joab 1 S 266.6.7.8.9 2 S 218.24 + 206 (where rd. יואב & Th We Dr) + 12t. 2 S + 207 (where insert אבישי ש' We Dr) + 5 t. ו Ch.

חבישלום n.pr.m. (my father is peace; acc. to Lag^{BN 75} = $| \exists \aleph (| \exists) + \forall \varphi, \text{cf.} \Theta \land \beta \epsilon \sigma \sigma \alpha \lambda \omega \mu)$ — א+ 1 K ו ב^{2.10} = אַבְשָׁלוֹם 2 S 3³ + , 2 Ch ו ו^{20.21}, 2 S 13¹⁴+ — 1. Rehob.'s father-in-law +1 K 152.10 2 Ch 1120.21. 2. 3rd son of Dvd 2 S 33 13¹+90 t. 2 S (insert 2 S 13²⁷ & Th We cf. Dr; del. v^{38} Dr cf. We), + +1 K 1^6 $2^{7.28}$ 1 Ch 3^2 ψ 3^1 .

תר n.pr.m. (the Great One is father (?) so Bä^{Rel. 156}, cf. Sab. ותר) a priest, son of Ahimelech ו S 22^{20,21,22} 23^{6.9} 30^{7.7} 2 S 8¹⁷ (rd. אב' בן־אחמלך so & We Dr) + 22 t. 2 S 1 K 1 Ch.

אברגיל Kt 2 S 2518 v. אַבִּינֵיל sub II. אבה. 26 † "IDN interj. exclam. of pain, Oh! Pr 2329 17 (|| in woe!). Prob. akin to Syr. List? alas ...! PS 53 (AW Ges less prob. as a subst. need from אָבָה, cf. אֶבָה).

TIN (DIBD Ez. x, Pr 75 comp. As. [abahu], torment, but dub.)

תֶּבֶת חָרֶב **n.f.** cstr. אָבְחַת חֶרֶב Ez 2 ו²⁰; Dl, as 19 above, slaughter; but prob. error for מבחת (v. חבט) Ges Co; 🕲 σφάγια ρομφαίας, cf. Σ.

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אביסף v. אביסף aub II. אביסף p. 4 43

†[] > vb. turn (1) (cf. As. abûku Dlw 55 = הַּפַּרָּ; Thes MV al. compare בוך Hithp. Is 917, roll, roll up, as volume of smoke (of Isr. under fig. of thickets of forest) v. De & cf. התהפוף Ju 7°.

+I. 728 so wb. mourn (As. [abâlu] v. Dlw) 56 —Qal Pf. אָבַל Is 247 + 2 t. etc. Impf. 3 fs. אָבַל Ho 43+3 t.—mourn, lament (poet. & higher style); abs., human subj. Jo 19 Am 88 95 Is 198 (אנה (אנה) cf. Jb 14²² (subj. נַפַשׁוּ); sq. על Ho 10⁵; more oft. fig., inanim. subj., gates Is 326; land 244 339 Ho 48 Jo 110 Je 428 (sq. על 121 ב 2310 cf. 1211 (sq. על), יהוּרָה (על: pastures Am 12. **Hithp**. $_Pf$. הְתְאַבֵּל זS ב $S^{35};\;Impf$. בְּלָאָבָּל Ez $7^{12,27};$ יַתְאַבֶּל Gn אַ אַ + 3t. etc. ; *Imv*. fs. יָתְאַבָּל 2 S 14²; Pt. מָחָאָבֵּל ז S 16¹ + 2 t. etc. ;—mourn (mostly prose) esp. for dead, sq. על Gn 3734 2 S 1337 142 19² (|| בכה 2 Ch 35²⁴, cf. also Is 66¹⁰ (over Jerusalem); abs. 1 Ch 7²²; cf. 2 S 14² play the mourner (where indic. by dress); over unworthy Saul sq. אל ואיז יו או או און אור איז או או און און איז און און איז און און איז איז און איז איז איז איז Ezr 106 cf. (abs.) Ne 89; judgment of 'Ex 334 abs. (indic. by dress), Nu 14³⁹ Ez 7²⁷ (del. B Co); sq. '\(\frac{1}{2}\) i S 6\(^{19}\); calamity Ne 1' Ez 7\(^{12}\) cf. Dn 10\(^2\). Hiph. Pf. הַאָּבַלְתִּי Ez אַ ז¹⁵; Impf. וּיַאַבֶּל דּי La 2⁸; -cause to mourn; Ez 3115 abs. MT, but ABCo obj. על sq. על, caused the deep to mourn over; La 28 obj. wall etc.; (both these fig., cf. Qal).

1728 n.m. ^{Gn 50,11} mourning—abs. Gn 50¹⁰ + 17 t.; cstr. 27⁴¹ + 3 t.; אֶּבְלֶם Is 60²⁰; אֶּבְלֶם Je 31¹³—for dead, cstr. Gn 27⁴¹ Dt 34⁸ (اقتا) so יְחִיר sim. for grievous mourning Am 810, id. metaph. Je 626 (תְּמְרוּרִים); Gn 50^{11.11} Je 16⁷ cf. 2 S 19⁸ עשה א' Ez 24¹⁷ (v. Co) sq. פֿח 50¹º (v. also 11. אָבֵל ad fin.); for calamity, Est 43 922 (| יום טוב; contr. קול || Jb 3031 (| לום בנים) Is 60²⁰61³ (where appar. = mourning garb, sq. מַעַמֵה תִהְלָּה, v.also Bi Che on txt.; | מַעַמָה תָהְלָּה; contr. (שְׁשׁוֹן ; Je 3 1 ¹3 (שׁשׁוֹן), La 5 ¹5 (מֶחוֹל), Am אַ כִּבְנוֹת יַעֲנָה (מִסְפֵּר); cf. אֹ כִּבְנוֹת יַעֲנָה Mi 18;=time, period of mourning 2 S 117; בית אי Ec 72 ("ב' ב' ב' "ב' ב' א קישה (ב' שִׁמְחָה |); קישה garments of mourning 2 S 142.

אבל מצרים v. אבל מי sub II. אבל מצרים

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†1. א'—adj. mourning—'א Gn 3785 Est 6¹²; cstr. אָבֶּלִים Jb 29²⁵ Is 61² etc.; —for dead Gn 37³⁵, calamity Est 6¹², cf. fig. La 14 (pred., inanim. subj.), elsewhere as subst. mourner; sg. \$\psi 35^{14} (cstr.) for dead (| קדר); pl. Jb 29²⁵ abs.; for calamity Is 57¹⁸ 61^{2.3} (where mourners for Zion, or of Zion, v. Di).

تَدُ grow green, cf. اَبَلَ grow green, cf. grass; Lag^{BN 45} prop. آبَلَ withstand, hence as withstanding scorching sun (protected by trees, springs, etc.), hence also (Lag), ابدا camel).

†11. 728 n.f. 1. meadow(?) 1 S 618 MT but rd. 12% cf. v14.15 (5) & We Dr. 2. n.pr.loc. city in N. Isr. 2 S 2018, near Beth Maacah v14=

62 אָבֶל בֵּית מֵעְכָהּ 63 אַבל בִּית מֵעַכָּה v¹5 (so also v¹⁴ Ew Th We Klo Dr), 64 אַבל בִית מַעַכָּה v 15²°; = מֵיִם אַרָל בִּית מַעַכָּה 65 אַבל הַשְּׁמִים אַ 2 Ch 16⁴ (= Abil el Kamh, wheat-meadow NW. of Dan & S. of Mutulleh Rob^{BRIII,572}). 3. הייבור מַענים אַ n.pr.loc.(= acacia-meadow) in lowlands of Moab Nu 33⁴°; 64 אַבל בְּיָרִים אַ Nu 25¹ Mi 6⁵ (= Tel Kefrein (१) Tristr 65 אַבל בְּיָרִים אַ Merrill PEBoc. 4th Statement, 50). 4. אַבל בְּיָרִים אַבּר מַבְּיִרִים אַבּר אַבָּיִרִים אַבּר אַבָּיִרִים אַבּר אַבָּיִרִים אַבּר אַבָּירִים אַבּר אַבָּירָים אַבּר אַבָּירָים אַבּר אַבּר אַבָּירָם אַבּר אַבּר אַבּר אַבּר אַבּר אָבָירָם אַבּר אַבר אַבּר אַב אַבּר אַב אַבּר אַבּי אַבּי אַבּר אַבּי אַבּר אַבּר אַבּר אַבּי אַבּי אַבּי אַבּי אַבּי אַבּ אַבּי אַבּי אַבּי אַבּי אַבּי אַב אַבּי אַב אַבּי אַבּ

1 1³³ (v. Euseb. 'Αβελαμπελων). 5. אָבֵל מְחוֹלָה **n.pr.loc.** (= dance-meadow) Ju 7²² 1 K 4¹²; Elisha's birthplace 19¹⁶ (v. Euseb. 'Αβελμαελαι).

6. אָבֶל מִצְרֵיִם n.pr.loc. (=meadow of Egypt, i.e. fertile as Egypt?) E. of Jordan Gn הַסִיּוֹ (where interpr. as if מֹל אָב, so & שָּ; v. Di).

adv. 1. in older Heb. with an asseverative force, verily, of a truth Gn 42²¹ 2 S 14⁵ 1 K 1⁴³ 2 K 4¹⁴, with a slight advers. force, nay, but Gn 17¹⁹(P). 2. in late Heb. as a decided adversative, howbeit, but Dn 10^{7.21} Ezr 10¹³ 2 Ch 1⁴ 19³ 33¹⁷ (cf. Ar. 3) of a truth, sometimes, from the context, nay rather Qor 2^{82.94.110.129.149.165.261} 3¹⁴³ 4⁶² etc.)

III. أَيِّلُ (cf. Ar. أَيْلُ able to manage camels, fr. إيلُ coll., Sab. אבל camel DHM^{ZMG} (ابلُّ 1883, 529).

179 לוֹבִילֹץ n.pr.m. (? camel-driver), overseer of David's camels 1 Ch 2730.

יבל v. אובל אבל p. 385

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] , abnu, 1817,40?) stone (As. abnu, = the sharp, projecting ? v. Dl^{w, Pr 107}; Ph. אבן; Aram. אכנ[ם] Eth. እብን: Sab. [منل , אֶבֶן DHM אכנ ZMG 1883, 341) — 'N abs. Gn 28²²+; | 3 11³+; cstr. 49²⁴+; sf. אַבְנִים 2 K 3²⁵; אַבָנִים Gn 31⁴⁶+, etc.; -a stone (large or small). 1. in natural state, used as pillow Gn 2811.18 (E); seat Ex 1712 (E); cover of well Gn 29^{2.3.3.8.10} (J); causing one to stumble Is 814; marring good ground 2 K 319.25; hand-missile Ex 2118 (JE) Nu 3517.23 (P) 2 S 166.13, esp. in judicial stoning, with vb. בַּבַם Lv 20^{2.27} 24²³ Nu 14¹⁰ 15^{35.36} Jos 7²⁵ (all P), so also Dt 21^{21} 2 Ch 24^{21} Ez 16^{40} 23^{47} ; cf. 1 K 12^{18} = 2 Ch 10¹⁸; with vb. סַכַּל Dt 13¹¹ 17⁵ 22^{21.24} 1 K 21¹³; also Jos 7^{25 b} (JE or D); sling-stones Ju 2016 1 S 1740.49.49.50 2 Ch 2614; hurled by engines 2 Ch 26¹⁵; set up for inscribing law Dt 27^{2.4.8} Jos 8³² (all D); as memorial Jos 4^{3.5.6.7,8.9.20.21} (JED) ו S א¹²; as sacred pillar (מַאָבָה) Gn 28¹⁸ 35¹⁴ (anointed with oil),28²² (= רֹעֶה) א'.) ישׂרָאֵל Gn 49²⁴ (v. Di); as witness 31⁴⁵ cf. Jos 24^{26,27} (all JE); pl. gathered into heap (לַב) over dead, Jos 7²⁶ (v. Di) 8²⁹ cf. 10^{18,27} (JE) 2 S 1817; 12 on which meal was eaten, in a compact Gn 3146.46 (JE); built into altar Ex 2025 Dt 275.6 (JED) Jos 8³¹ 1 K 18^{31,32,38}; cf. 2 K 23¹⁵ & Klo (for א' מַשְׂבִּית (forbidden); of figured stone Lv 26¹ (H); א' גרולה where ark rested ז S 614.15 also v18 (MT אבל q.v.); (v. for other noteworthy stones 9. infr.) 2. stone, as material, of tablets Ex 24¹² 31¹⁸ 34¹ (pl.) v 4.4 (JE) Dt 4¹³ 5¹⁹ 9^{9,10,11} 10^{1.3}; of vessels, hence prob. Ex 7¹⁹ (P; 'א=vessels of stone || עצים v. Di; idols (|| עץ || Dt 4²⁸ 28^{36.64} 29¹⁶ 2 K 19¹⁸=Is 37¹⁹; also Je 3⁹ Ez 20³²; pavement 2 K 16¹⁷; edifice 1 K 6⁷ cf. Gn 11³; also 2 S 5¹¹ 2 K 12¹³ 1 Ch 22¹⁵; oft. pl. of (worked) stones Lv 14^{40,42,42,43,45} (P; in wall of house) 2 K 226+, cf. of citywall Ne 385; of (ruined) city 1 K 1522 Ne 384; tomb Is נַבְים יָקרוֹת (costly buildingstones) ו K 5⁸¹ 7^{9.10.i1} (v. also sub 3); שֵׁיִשׁ = marble (v. 🕲) ו Ch בּסָיִ נָוִית = hewn stones I K 531 I Ch 222 Ez 4042 (for altartables),—cf. א' מַחִצֶב ; בַּוִית 2 K 12¹³ 22⁶ 2 Ch 3411; foundation-stone, corner-stone Is 2816 Je 5126 Jb 386 \(\psi \) 11822; cap-stone, completing the building, הָראשׁנָה Zc 47 (but v. ראשׁ פַּנָה Zc 47 (but v. ראשׁ ψ 118²² as above), Zc 3⁹ upon one stone seven eyes, prob. refers to this cap- or head-stone; the eyes are symbol of God's watchfulness; perhaps explaining cup-stones found in Orient, v. Guthe ^{ZPV 1890, 129}; stone-cutters 'קֿרָשֵׁי א' 2 S 5¹¹ 1 Ch 2 2¹⁵; י הא' 2 K 12¹³ cf. 1 Ch 22². 3. precious stone, gen. with modifying word יָקְרָה coll. 2 S 12³⁰ 1 K 10² + oft. (v. 2); בּשׁהַם 'א Gn 2¹² (J) cf. Ex 25⁷ 28⁹ 35^{9,27} 39⁶ (P) ו Ch 29²; א' מָלֶאִים Ex 25⁷ 35^{9,27} cf. ו Ch 29²; א' סַפִּיר Ez 1²⁶ 10¹; אַבָנִי אָקְרַח Is 5412; אַ חָפָּץ 'ib.; אַבְנִי אָקרַח ו Ch 29²; אַרְ אֵי Pr 17³; on אַרְנֵי אֵשׁ (stones of fire) Ez $28^{14.16}$ as precious stones = As. aban išāti (?) v. DlPa 118 & W40; but Sm al. thunderbolts; also without distinctive modifier Ex 257 359; 'אַ טִיל אַ אַ engraver in stone Ex 28¹¹ cf. 31⁵ 35³³ (P). +4. stones containing metal, = ore, Dt 8⁹ (v. Di) Jb 28^2 cf. v^3 . +5. a weight, as orig. stone (v. Pr 27° cf. Eng. weight stone = 14 fb) אַבנִיכִים Pr 16¹¹ (cf. As. Dl^{W38}); הְּמֶּלֶהְ 2 S 14²⁶ (i.e. acc. to royal standard; cf. COT Gn 23,16); 'N' 'N Dt 25¹³ Pr 20^{10,23} (i.e. different weights, for dishonest use); פִים אַבְנֵי מִרְמָה Mi 611; just weights אַ שׁלֵמָה Lv 1936; אַ שׁלֵמָה Pr 111; hence also heavy mass of metal (lead) Zc 58. †6. plummet Is 3411 (stones of devastation, or emptiness, cf. on sense 2 K 2113 Am 77.8); also made of metal הא׳ הַבָּדִיל Zc 4¹º (conversely plummet fr. plumbum). +7. objects like stones; partic. hail, explicitly, אַבְגֵי הַבָּרָד Jos 1011 cf. Is אַ אֶלְנָּבִישׁ; but also אֲלְנָּבִישׁ Ez ואַ 13^{11.18} 38²²; but also 71. אבנה Kt 2 K 5¹² v. אַמָנָה.

73 עבנט v. בנם p. 126

74 אָבָה sub II. אָבָה p. 4

75 †[מּבְּטֵּי vb. feed, fatten (Mish. id.; ? As. [abâsu] Dl^{w46}) Qal Pt. pass. fattened, אַבוּסִי of ox Pr 15¹⁷; מְבִּיבִיסִי of fowl 1 K 5³.

18 לבוֹכוֹ **n.m.** Pr14,4 crib (= feeding-trough, on form v. Ges ⁵⁸⁴ a 12.R.) of ass Is 13 (cstr.); oxen Pr 14⁴ (abs.); אָבוֹיָלִין עַל־אַבוֹּכֵּלְן אָבוֹיַלִין b 39⁸ (of wild-ox).

3965 †[מַאֲבֵרָם] n.[m.] granary (=place of fodder; ? As. bit abûsâti Dl^{W46}) pl. sf. מַאֲבָטֶיהָ בּסִיּהָ.

76 בוע v. בוע p. 101 אבץ (meaning unknown).

77 דְּׁבֶּבֶץׁ **n.pr.loc.** city in Issachar, אָבֶּץְ Jos 19²⁰.

78 לְבְּצֵן n.pr.m. judge of Isr. Ju 12^{8,10} (Lag ^{GN 1891, 19} إِذِا كِرْ (צֵׁ), ၍ ʾΑβεσσαν, ၏ رُجَى ').

[احس away (cf. Lag ^{BN 51})).

80 לְּבְלֶּי, **n.m.** Ez26,10 dust—'א Dt 28²⁴ + 3 t.; cstr. אֲבָּאָ Nar³; sf. בְּבָלָאָ Ez 26¹⁰—dust (? fleeing,

flying; syn. אָפָּר oft. dust lying on or composing ground) Ex 9° Ez 26¹¹ Dt 28²⁴ (אַפָּר) Is 5²⁴ (אַפָּר); fig. of clouds under Yahweh's feet Na 1³.

לְבָקְה or אֲבָקָה n.f. prob. coll., cstr. אֲבָקָה Ct 3° powders of merchant=scent-powders. (On formation cf. Lag^{BN 81}.)

לְבְּקִן wb. denom. Niph. wrestle (=get dusty, cf. κόνις, κονίω, v. also Str^{Pirke} Aboth, 1,4 מְחָאַבָּק בּיִלְּהָׁ בּּיִלְּהָר בִּיְלֵבִּיהָם = sit at their feet; others, e.g. Di, comp. בְּחָבָּק עָם Gn 32²⁵; Inf. sf. בְּהַאָּבָק עָם v²⁶.

קבר (cf. As. abaru, be firm, strong Dl^w).

† אָבֶר הוּ.[m.] pinions (fr. strength, poet. & 83 fig., pl. in sense) as of dove \$\psi_55^7\$; eagle Is \$40^{81}\$;

אָבֶר הְּלָּבְּיָם f king of Babyl. under fig. of eagle Ez 17³ (|| בְּּבְּבַּיִּם f broad, overshadowing wings).

קבְרָהוֹ **n.f.** pinion (nom. unit., poet.) of ostrich Jb 39¹³; אֶבְרָתוֹ of eagle, sim. for 'Dt 32¹¹; metaph. of ' ψ 91*; ψ of dove ψ 68¹⁴; (all | قدام).

†[אָבַר] **vb. denom. Hiph.** fly (= move 82 pinions); of hawk אַבֶּרבֵיץ 1b 39²⁹.

לְבִיר] adj. strong; alw. = subst. the Strong, old name for God (poet.); only cstr. in אֲבִיר יֵעְלָבּ Gn 49²⁴ & thence \(\psi 132^{2.5} \) Is 49²⁶ 60¹⁶; אֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל (cf. Che crit. n.)—Ba^{NB 51} assigns this cstr. to אַבִּיר.

לבירים adj. mighty, valiant—'א אַבּירים אַ 34²º + Is 10¹s Kt(Qr אָבִּירֹים); cstr. id. 1S 21˚s; pl. אַבִּירִים אַבּירִים אַבּירִים (alw.=subst. & poet. ecc. 1 S 21˚s). 1. men Ju 5²² Jb 24²²(=violent) 34²º Je 46¹⁵ 1 S 21˚s (rd. אַבִּירִי מַר Gr Dr. cf. 22¹¹; but Lag Probebbe אַבִּירִי לַב אָבִירִי לַב אָבִירִי לַב stout of heart Is 46¹² (=obstinate) עָרָּבָּיִר בּ stout of heart Is 46¹² (=obstinate) עָרָּבָּיִר בְּ בַּ מַּבְּבָּיִר וֹם אַבּיִר לַב אַבָּיִר לַב (cf. 103²º). 3. animals; bull, sim. of king of Assyr. Is 10¹s (rd. אַבָּיַרִי בַּיַשָּׁן elsewh. pl.; metaph. for enemies אַבָּיִר בָּיַשְׁן; elsewh. pl.; metaph. for enemies אַבָּירִי בַּיַשְׁן; elsewh. Is 34¹; hence even as sacrif. עַרַּוֹרִים (עַרְּבִּיִרִים (בּרִים (עַרְּבִּיִרִים (בַּרִים (בַּרִּים (בַּרִּים (בַּרִים (בַּרִּים (בַּרִים (בַּרִים (בַּרִים (בַּרִים (בַּרִים (בַּרִים (בַּרִים (בַּרִים (בַּרִים (בַּרִּים (בַּרִּים (בַּרִּים (בַּרִּים (בַּרִים (בַּרִים (בַּרִים (בַּרִים (בַּרִים (בּרִים (בַּרִים (בַּרִים (

אַבָּרָהָם v. אַבָּרָהָם sub II. אבה p. 4

(mng. dub.; many Egypt. deriv. proposed; e.g. a-bor-k, Copt. = prostrate thyself! Benfey Verh. d. ag. Bpr. z. Benn. 3021; āprek, = head bowed! Chabas RAI, —but ā=y, v. also Wiedemann Altag. Worter 1883, 8; aprex-u, head of the wise, Harkavy Berl. ag. Zeltschr. 1869;

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ab-rek, rejoice thou! Cook Speaker's Comm. Gn. ad loc. and P. 482; Lepage Renouf PBBA Nov. 1888, 5f ab(u)-rek, thy command is our desire, i.e. we are at thy service; Say Rel. Bab. 183 As. abrikku = Ak. abrik, vizier (unpub. tabl.), v. already Dl W; L 184 c., 1. 11. 12 who cp. As. abarakku = title, perh. grand vizier; against Dl, v. COT & Nö 2MG 1886, 734).

52,87 אָבָרֶם v. אַבְרֶם sub II. אַבְרֶם sub II. אָבָרְם אַבְּישׁי אָבִּרִּם אַבְּישׁי אָבּרָם אַבְּשׁׁילום. אַבּה sub II. אָבָּישׁלום אָבּרִשְׁלום אָבּרִשְׁלוֹם אַבְּשָׁלוֹם אָבּרָשָׁלוֹם אָבּרָשָׁלוֹם (cf. Ar. אָבָּהֹ, flee Frey).

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† NAN n.pr.m. (fugitive?) father of a hero of David 2 S 23¹¹ (ins. also 1 Ch 11¹³ Dr^{8m}).

90 أَكِيكُ, (كَيُكُ Nu 24⁷) n.pr.m. (violent? As. agâgu Dl^w) king of Amalek 1 S 15^{8.9.20.32.32.33}, also Nu 24⁷ (E), as symbol of might; (Is 'N then title? v. Di).

91 مُحْرِدُا adj.gent. of Haman (=Amalekite? so Jew. trad. & cf. Jos. Ant. xl. 6.5) Est 31.10 88.5 924.

אנד (bind, so Talm. אָנַר, Aram. אָנַר, Aram. אָנַר).

1. pl. estr. אַנְדְּוֹת מוֹמָה bands, thongs (fastening ox-bow) metaph. of fetters of slavery Is 58°.

2. אַנְדָּתוֹ מוֹמָה bunch of hyssop Ex 12²².

3. אַנְדָּתוֹ Bis. band of men (cf. אָבֶּרָ Eng. band) 2 S 2²⁵.

4. אַנְדָּתוֹ vault of the heavens (as fitted together, constructed, cf. Ar. בוֹבְּוֹן) Am 9°.

אַרְיָאָ n.[m.] nuts (coll.) (NH id., אַיְיִּאַאַ, Ar. אָרִיּאָ, Eth. מייּרּאָ: Aram. אַרָּאָּ; cf. Pers.; ,, whence prob. אָניִאָּ as loan-word) Ct 611.

اجل (Hoffm^{Hiob.88} comp. Ar. اجل restrict, Eth. **ሕንሴ**: a certain one (name withheld), etc.)

שׁלֶּלִי־טֶל n.[m.] usually trans. drop, אֶּלְלִי־טָל dew-drops Jb 38²⁸ (מְּטָר) so Vrss De Di; Hoffm 'Rückstände,' 'Ansammlungen,' i. e. collections, stores, reserve-supply.

אָבְבִּיִם n.pr.loc. town in Moab Is 15⁸; (meaning?); ? cf. Αλγαλειμ (Euseb.) 9 m. S. of Areopolis; v. Lag^{Onom. 222, 98; ed. 2, p. 244}.

לענם (troubled, sad, As. agamu Dlw cf. Ar. אוֹנְינוֹם (loathe; also אַנְינוֹם (marshy jungle; v. מוֹנוֹם (תוֹנוֹם n.[m.] troubled pool (Aram. id., אַנְינוֹים (', As. agammu Dlw')—'א abs. Is 357; cstr. אוֹנְינוֹים (Ex 8¹ + 2t.; אַנְינוֹים (Ex 7¹²—1. troubled or muddy (gloomy) pools or marshes, pl. מוֹנוֹי אַ Is 14²³. 2. any pool, pond,

sg. בְּיֵב אׁ Is 41¹⁸ ψ 107³⁵ 114⁸; pl. without בְּיֵב בֹּא ז¹⁹ 8¹ (P) Is 42¹⁵. 3. swamp-reed, rush (= מַּאַנְבוֹיִן) Je 51³².

†[מָלֵב"] adj. sad (cf. Mish.) אַנְמִי־נֶפָּשׁ Is 19¹º. 99

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ball أَجْنَةُ (prob. circular, round, cf. Ar. أَجْنَةُ ball of cheek & v. Talm. الله curved rim of a vessel).

אג (As. stem of agappu, wing, cf. Dlw).

לְּבֵּרְיּ] **n.[m.]** band, army (loan-word, orig. wing of army; As. agappu, Aram. אגף, wing. Others, fr. אָבָּרְ אָבִיּיּ (or du.?) אַבָּרְ Ez 38° 39⁴; יַבְּיִּבְּי 12¹⁴ + 3 t.; אַבּרְ אַבּיּ (all c. בּבִּי בּבּי בּבּי בּבּי – bands, armies of king of Judah Ez 12¹⁴ 17²¹; hordes (RV) of Gog 38°.22 39⁴; specif. of בּבִּי בּבְּי וֹבִי וֹבִי וֹבִי ib.

†I. [אַבֶּר] vb. gather (food)—only Qal-Pf. אָנְרָה, of ant Pr 6⁸ (obj. בְּאַנִים); Impf. 2 ms. קאָנִר of Isr. Dt 28³⁹ (obj.=grapes, not expr.); Pt. יְבַּבַּיִין, subst. one who gathers (abs.) Pr. 10⁵.

II. مجال (pay, hire, Ar. أَجَرَ, Aram. إِلَيْكَ , As. agâru Dl^w, Palm. الجَر Reck zmg 1888, 396).

אגורא n.pr.m. (perh. hireling, Ar. אַנִירָא, Aram. אַנִּירָא v. PS, As. agîru, cf. Hpt BABL124; others gatherer, fr. ו. אַנִירָא) son of אַנָּר, an author of proverbs Pr 301.

†[אַגוֹרַת בֶּסֶף n.f. payment, אַנוֹרַת בֶּסֶף ז S 23%. 95

לְּבֶּׁרֶת n.f. letter, letter-missive (late, prob. loan-word, As. egirtu Dlw)—abs. Ne 28+2t.; cstr. Est 9²⁹; pl. אִנְּרוֹת abs. 2 Ch 30¹ + 3t.; cstr. Ne 2⁹; אַנְרְתִיהֶם Ne 6¹⁷—letter, esp. royal letter 2 Ch 30^{1.6} Ne 2^{7.8.9}; but also others Ne 6^{5.17.19} Es 9^{26.29} (|| בִּישִׁהְנוֹן, תִבְּהָב cyco.30; other syn.

ערטל v. אָבּרְשְל p. ורטל p. 173 אַבּרְשְל

קֿאָרֶר' v. קר. p. 175 אַרְר'ק

אוד.v אדות, אודות, אד v. אור.

109 לְאַרִיב **wb.** grieve; **Hiph.** Inf. בְּאַרִיב (= בּאַרִיב Ges^{§53,3,8,7}) to cause to grieve I S 2³³. (But Dr prop. רוב קריב q.v.)

110 אַרְבָּאֵלי n.pr.m. 3rd son of Ishmael (cf. Ar. גָּבֹוֹ invite, discipline?) Gn 25¹³ 1 Ch 11²⁹ (As. Idiba'il etc., name of north. Ar. tribe DI^{Pa 801}; cf. Minæan אַרבל DHM in MV).

strength). ארך (l cf. Ar. וֹב strength).

112 Tirk n.pr.m. a chief Israelite Ezr 817.17.

111 אַרָּד n.pr.m. v. הדד p. 212

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118 אַרַלְיּיִי n.pr.m. 5th son of Haman Est 9⁸ (Pers.?).

I. DIN (cf. As. [adâmu] make, produce (?)

ברה ה.m. ^{Gn 1,27} man, mankind (Ph. אדם, Sab. id., CIS iv. 1, 1.4 al.; cf. As. admu, young (of bird) Dlw, but Nözmg 1886,722 identif. with Ar. Ji coll. creatures)—Sg. abs. exc. cstr. Pr 612 cf. Thes; (הָּ)אֹי) oft. = pl. of א Gn 115 + 39t., cf. בנות הא' $Gn(6^{2.4})$ —**1.** a man (=Ger. Mensch)= Luman being Gn 25.7.7.8.15.16,18+, 1612 (27t. J) $\text{Lv}_{5^4}(\|\ddot{y}\|^{2.9})$ $_{13^{2.9}}(_{19}\text{t. P})$ Ne $_{2^{10}}$ Is $_{13^{12}}(\|\ddot{y}\|);$ אָי הַנָּרוֹל Jos 14¹⁵ (E); אָ בְּלִיצֵל Pr 6¹² (| אָ Pr 6¹² אישׁ אָנֶן cf. I S 25²⁵ & v. בליעל);=any one Lv I² Nu 9^{6.7} Jb 20²⁹ 27¹³ Pr 15²⁰ 21^{16,20} 24³⁰ Ec 7²⁰ + oft. WisdLt, Je 26 425 Ne 212, cf. 'پوتا ۱۶ Nu 1911.13+; seld. man opp. woman Gn 222.22,23,25 38,12,17,20,21 2. coll. man, mankind Gn 126 95.6.6.6+ (P28t.) 61.5.6.7 (JE 24t.) Dt 432 (D6t.) (on 2 S 7^{19} cf. 1 Ch 17¹⁷ v. Drsm); distinctly = men + women Gn 12⁷ 5¹ Nu 5⁶; given as name Gn 5²; but=warriors Is בנב א' פרשים ||) רֶכֶב א' פו beasts (41t.) בּהַקְּמָה Gn 6^7 7^{23} (J?) Ex $8^{13.14}$ $9^{9.10}$ (P) 9^{19} . $2^{22.25}$ 12^{12} $13^{2.13.15}$ (all J)+; late proph. Je 21^6 31^{27} 50^3 51^{62} Ez $14^{13.17.19.21}$ 25^{13} $29^{8.11}$ 32^{13} (del. Co) 36¹¹ Jon 3⁸ Zp 1³ Hg 1¹¹ Zc 2⁸ 8¹⁰; 비구크 Ez 4¹⁵; עאן און אין פֿל־הַבָּהַמָּה און Nu אַ 1²⁸; || id. + מָבָּל־הַבָּהַמָּה v³º cf. Jon 37; || חַיָּה Gn 95 (P) cf. Ez 15.8.10.26, & descript. of בְּרוּבִים Ez 108.14.21 cf. 4119; || trees Dt 20¹⁹ (rd. הֶאָנָם v. Di); opp. God 1 S 15²⁹ 16^{7.7} Is 313 Ez 282.9 1 Ch 2113 291 2 Ch 618 Mal 38 cf. Ex 33²⁰ Dt 5²¹; so בורא Nu 23¹⁹ (איש Ez 21.3.6.8 (87 t. Ez, alw. addressed to proph.); בָּנֵי י הא' ז S 2619; made in God's image Gn 126.27 96 cf. Ec 7²⁹; as feeble, earthly, mortal Nu 16^{29,29} Ps 827 1448.4 Jb 57 141.10 cf. 256 ("> 73) Ec 125; as sinful 1 K 846 2 Ch 686 Je 1014 cf. Nu 56 Jb 31³³ Ho 6⁷; of men in general, other men (opp. r.loc.city in Jordan valley (as built?) Jos 3¹⁶.
אָרָכִיר n.f. ground, land (as tilled, Ger. 127

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bebaut? DlPr 105, but Fleisch. (MerxArchiv I, 236f) comp. Ar. اَدَمَة, skin, as smoothly covering & close-fitting; ما دام cf. Ar. دُمْ smear (spread over surface); cf. also Nö^{ZMG 1886,737}) —'N Gn 1²⁵+; cstr. אַרְמַת Gn 47²º+; sf. אַרְמָתי Jb 31³8+2 t. etc.; pl. חֹמִיל 440¹²—1. ground (as tilled, yielding sustenance) Gn 2^{5.9} 3^{17.23} 4^{2.3.12} 5²⁹ 8²¹ 19²⁵ 47²³ Ex 3426 (all J); Ex 2319 (E) Dt 713 1117 262,10,15 284.11.18.33.42.51 309 2 S 910 Is 17 2824 3023.23.24 Je 720 144 2533 Hg 111 Mal 311 4 8311 10535 Pr 1211 28¹⁹ ו Ch 27²⁶ Ne 10^{36.38} cf. fig. Jb 5⁶ (|| עפר || ; personif. 31³⁸ Jo 1¹⁰; also איש הָא Gn 9²⁰ (J) tiller, husbandman; meton. אֹהֶב א 2 Ch 2616 i.e. lover of husbandry (or do these point to earlier meaning tillage ? cf. DlPr 105) איש עבר א׳ Zc 135. †2. piece of ground, landed property Gn $47^{18.19.19.19.20.22.22.23.26}$ (all J) $\psi 49^{12}$ (pl.) +3. earth as material substance; of wh. man is made Gn 2⁷ (עָפָר מִן־הָא'); so animals v¹⁹ (מָן־הָא'); altar Ex 2024; earthen vessels 'תְּלֵשׁי Is 459; on head, sign of woe IS412 2S121532; of contrition Ne 9¹ (cf. אָפֶר אָשֶּׁר , אַפֶּר אָשֶּׁר ז K קשׁר קא׳); (עַּבָּר אָשֶּׁר ז K ק⁴6 cf. 2 Ch 4¹¹ (firmness of earth, firm earth, clay-ground, for casting-moulds; or claymoulds (Be)? or is this n.pr.? Klo prop. בַּמִּשְׁנֶרָה in the red cave); mule-loads of 2 K 5¹⁷; in it lie the dead מִישֵׁנֵי אַרְמַת־עָפָּר Dn 122 cf. Gn $3^{19.23}$ ψ 1464. 4. ground as earth's visible surface; 'מֶם הָאָץ Gn 125 620 (both P) Ho 220 cf. Gn 78 92 (J?) Lv 2025 (P) Dt 418 Ez 3820; also Gn 4^{10} (J) Is 24^{21} Am 3^5 Zp $1^{2.3}$; as wet with dew $2 \text{ S } 17^{12}$; rain 1 K 17^{14} 18^1 ; cf. personif. אַת־פּיה הָא' אַת־פּיה Nu 16³º (P) (|| ארץ v^{32}), vid. v³¹; of partic. place, spot לְּרֵשׁ Ex 3⁵ esp. as abode of man Gn 411 Ex 106 Dt 410.40 1 21 1 S 2031 2 S 14⁷; oft. פֿגי הָא' Gn 2⁶ 4¹⁴ 6^{1.7} 7^{4.23} 8^{8.13} Ex 3212 3316 Nu 123 Dt 615 76 (all J, D) 1 S 2015+ 9 t. 5. land, territory, country (=ארץ) Gn 47¹⁹ (J) Lv 20²⁴ (J ?—|| ארץ) cstr. bef. n.pr. א' מִצְרֵיִם Gn 47^{20,26}; א' יהודה 'Is 19¹⁷; א' ישראל 'Ez 11¹⁷+ 16 t. Ez; esp. of land as promised or given by 126 אַרְמָה **n.pr.loc.** city in Vale of Siddim Gn 10¹⁹ 14^{2.8} Dt 29²² Ho 11⁸.

129, אַרָּמִי הַנֶּּקֶּב**ְ n.pr.loc.** pass in Naphtali, 5346 Jos 19³³ v. כֹּלְבּע.

II. اَدُمَ , أَدُمَ tawny, Eth. A.cor: (only in derivatives), As. adâmu? Dlw; cf. Lag^{BN 28}).

122 לְּבְּׁרִים adj. red — א' Is 63² Zc 18 + Gn 25³0.30, v.infr.; אָרְיִם Ct 5¹0; f. אַרָּמָה Nu 19², pl. אַרְיִם 2 K 3²² + 2 t.; — ruddy, red, of man Ct 5¹0; horse Zc 18.8 (|| אַרִּים cf. As. Dlพ8) 6² (|| יַּשְׁרֹים); heifer Nu 19²; water 2 K 3²² (אַרָבְּיָם אַרִּטּ); cf. as subst. red, redness on garment Is 63²; יַּבְּיִם the (red) lentils Gn 25³0.30, but rd. יַּבְּאַרִים v. infr.; cf. also אַרַבָּיַם.

124 † Τος Ν΄ n.[f.] carnelian (fr. redness; & σάρδιον; on format. cf. Lag^{BN 144}) Ex 28¹⁷ 39¹⁰ (P) Ez 28¹³.

123 לְבֹּלְיֵּ **n.[m.**] name of a condiment (Ar. בְּלֹבֹיְ v. Anderson in Di; cf. As. adumatu? Dl^w) לְבִּיּ Gn 25^{30,30} (J; so rd. for אָדְ MT; v. Di).

 36^{9.43} (P); also 1 S 14⁴⁷ + 3 I t. + 2 S 8¹³ (for MT ארם; &&&, v. 1 Ch 18¹² \$\psi 60^2\$, We Dr); perh. also v¹² (&&& 1 Ch 18¹¹; MT ארם but v. We Dr); also 2 Ch 20² (v. Be); '\mathbb{\tilde{\mathbb{R}}} = \mathbb{\tilde{\mathbb{R}}} = \mathbb{\tilde{\mathbb{R}}} = \mathbb{\tilde{\mathbb{L}}} = \mathbb{\mathbb{L}} = \mathbb{\tilde{\mathbb{L}}} = \mathbb{\mathbb{L}} = \mathbb{\ma

לְּלִילְי **adj.gent.** Edomite Dt 23 8 I S 21 8 22 $^{9.18.22}$ I K II 14 ψ 52 2 ; אַרוֹמִים 2 Ch 25 14 28 17 ; so 2 K I6 6 (Qr; Kt ארומים אַרמִים; (ארם אַרומים I K II 17 ; f. אַרמִילּוֹת I K II 1 .

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לְנְיִי **adj.** red, ruddy, of Esau as newborn babe Gn 25²⁵ (whence name Edom acc. to E? cf. Di); of youth 1 S 16¹² 17⁴² (אַרְטֹנִי).

עלה sub מַעֲלֶה n.pr.loc. v. עלה sub אַרְמִים sub.p. 748

לאָרְעָתְא **n.pr.m.** a prince of Persia & Media Est i¹⁴ (cf. Pers. admâta, unrestrained).

לרל, (mng. disputed; (1) cf. As. [adannu] firm, strong; adv. adanniš, strongly, exceedingly Dl^w>(2) Fü. (a) make firm, fasten (cf. שב) whence אָלָי; (b) determine, command, rule, whence אָלְי; (3) Thes Add., MV al. (a) intr. be under, low, inferior (cf. אָלִי), whence אָלָי; (b) tr. put under command, rule over (cf. אָלִין) whence אַלְּיִוֹן; v. also (4) Lag אַרָּין fr. (בס).

אַרָנִים n.m. בּגמנּ, pedestal בּגמנים n.m. בּגמנּ, pedestal בּגמנים אַרָּנִים אַרָּנִים אַרָּנִים אַרָּנִים בּגמנים בּגמנים

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189 16b 222 22a 255 25a 290 27a 521a 48a 190 17a 223 22b 28b 591b 329 31b 362 18b 191 17a 1070b 26b 292 27a 330 32a 363 1079a 193 17b 225 22b 257 25a 293 27a 331 31b 1080a 194 19b 226 16b 26b 294 27a 333 32a 365 19a 195 19b 23a 258 25b 295 27a 334 32a 366 33b 196 17b 228 1079a 31b 297 27a 335 32a 367 33b 196 17b 229 23b 1079a 28a 299 27b 337 33a 368 33b 196 231 23b			221				1				1	
190 17a 223 22b 28b 591b 329 31b 362 18b 191 17a 224 22a 256 25a 291 27a 330 32a 363 1079a 192 17a 1070b 26b 292 27a 331 31b 1080a 193 17b 225 22b 257 25a 293 27a 332 32a 364 18b 194 19b 226 16b 26b 294 27a 333 32a 365 19a 195 19b 23a 258 25b 295 27a 334 32a 366 33b 195 19b 228 1079a 31b 297 27a 335 32a 366 33b 196 17b 229 23b 1079b 298 27b 336 33a 368 33b 198 17b			1		255		1					
191 17a 224 22a 256 25a 291 27a 330 32a 363 1079a 192 17a 1070b 26b 292 27a 331 31b 1080a 193 17b 225 22b 257 25a 293 27a 332 32a 364 18b 194 19b 226 16b 26b 294 27a 333 32a 365 19a 195 19b 23a 258 25b 295 27a 334 32a 366 33b 196 17b 228 1079a 31b 297 27a 335 32a 366 33b 196 17b 228 1079a 25b 296 27a 335 32a 367 33b 196 17b 223 23b 260 28a 299 27b 337 33a 368 33b			1						329		362	
192 17a 1070b 26b 292 27a 331 31b 1080a 193 17b 225 22b 257 25a 293 27a 332 32a 364 18b 194 19b 226 16b 26b 294 27a 333 32a 365 19a 195 19b 23a 258 25b 295 27a 334 32a 366 33b 47a 227 23a 259 25b 296 27a 335 32a 366 33b 196 17b 228 1079a 31b 297 27a 58a 1080a 197 17b 229 23b 1079b 298 27b 336 33a 368 33b 19b 230 1079a 260 28a 299 27b 337 33a 34a 19b 231 23b 261 26a			1		256		291		1		1	
193 17b 225 22b 257 25a 293 27a 332 32a 364 18b 194 19b 226 16b 26b 294 27a 333 32a 365 19a 195 19b 23a 258 25b 295 27a 334 32a 366 33b 47a 227 23a 259 25b 296 27a 335 32a 367 33b 196 17b 228 1079a 31b 297 27a 335 32a 367 33b 196 17b 228 1079a 31b 297 27a 335 32a 367 33b 19b 230 1079a 260 28a 299 27b 336 33a 368 33b 19b 231 23b 261 26a 300 27b 338 17a 369 33a 19b 19b 233 23a 262 28a 301 27b 33a									1			
194 19b 226 16b 26b 294 27a 333 32a 365 19a 195 19b 23a 258 25b 295 27a 334 32a 366 33b 196 17b 228 1079a 31b 297 27a 58a 1080a 197 17b 229 23b 1079b 298 27b 336 33a 368 33b 19b 230 1079a 260 28a 299 27b 337 33a 34a 198 17b 231 23b 261 26a 300 27b 338 17a 369 33a 19b 232 25a 262 28a 301 27b 33a 17a 369 33a 19b 19b 233 23a 262 28a 301 27b 33a 17b 34a 199 19b 233			225		257				1		364	
195 19b 23a 258 25b 295 27a 334 32a 366 33b 196 17b 228 1079a 31b 297 27a 58a 1080a 197 17b 229 23b 1079b 298 27b 336 33a 368 33b 19b 230 1079a 260 28a 299 27b 337 33a 34a 198 17b 231 23b 261 26a 300 27b 338 17a 369 33a 19b 19b 232 25a 262 28a 301 27b 33a 17a 369 33a 199 19b 233 23a 262 28a 301 27b 33a 370 32b 48a 234 23b 263 1079b 303 29a 340 33a 371 35a 201 57a			1						1		1	
47a 227 23a 259 25b 296 27a 335 32a 367 33b 196 17b 228 1079a 31b 297 27a 58a 1080a 197 17b 229 23b 1079b 298 27b 336 33a 368 33b 19b 230 1079a 260 28a 299 27b 337 33a 34a 198 17b 231 23b 261 26a 300 27b 338 17a 369 33a 19b 232 25a 262 28a 301 27b 339 15b 34a 199 19b 233 23a 296a 302 27b 33a 370 32b 48a 234 23b 263 1079b 303 29a 340 33a 371 35a 201 57a 235 23b 264 27b 304 29a 342 33b 372 4b 202					258				1		1	
196 17b 228 1079a 31b 297 27a 58a 1080a 197 17b 229 23b 1079b 298 27b 336 33a 368 33b 19b 230 1079a 260 28a 299 27b 337 33a 34a 198 17b 231 23b 261 26a 300 27b 338 17a 369 33a 19b 232 25a 262 28a 301 27b 339 15b 34a 199 19b 233 23a 296a 302 27b 33a 370 32b 48a 234 23b 263 1079b 303 29a 340 33a 371 35a 200 17b 272a 1092a 317a 341 33a 371 35a 201 57a 235 23b 264 27b 304			227		1				1		1	
197 17b 229 23b 1079b 298 27b 336 33a 368 33b 198 17b 231 23b 261 26a 300 27b 338 17a 369 33a 198 17b 231 23b 261 26a 300 27b 338 17a 369 33a 199 19b 232 25a 262 28a 301 27b 339 15b 34a 199 19b 233 23a 296a 302 27b 33a 370 32b 48a 234 23b 263 1079b 303 29a 340 33a 371 35a 200 17b 272a 1092a 317a 341 33a 371 35a 201 57a 235 23b 264 27b 304 29a 342 33b 372 4b 202	196		1									
19b 230 1079a 260 28a 299 27b 337 33a 34a 198 17b 231 23b 261 26a 300 27b 338 17a 369 33a 199 19b 232 25a 262 28a 301 27b 339 15b 34a 199 19b 233 23a 296a 302 27b 33a 370 32b 48a 234 23b 263 1079b 303 29a 340 33a 371 35a 200 17b 272a 1092a 317a 341 33a 371 35a 201 57a 235 23b 264 27b 304 29a 342 33b 372 4b 202 20a 1079a 265 29a 305 25a 343 15b 373 4b 203 20a 236 1079a 266 29a 306 29a 33b 374 35a			1				1		336		368	
198 17b 231 23b 261 26a 300 27b 338 17a 369 33a 199 19b 232 25a 262 28a 301 27b 339 15b 34a 199 19b 233 23a 296a 302 27b 33a 370 32b 48a 234 23b 263 1079b 303 29a 340 33a 371 35a 200 17b 272a 1092a 317a 341 33a 371 35a 201 57a 235 23b 264 27b 304 29a 342 33b 372 4b 202 20a 1079a 265 29a 305 25a 343 15b 373 4b 203 20a 236 1079a 266 29a 306 29a 33b 374 35a 204 20a 237 23b 267 26b 307 1079b 344 17a 376			1		260				1			
19b 232 25a 262 28a 301 27b 339 15b 34a 199 19b 233 23a 296a 302 27b 33a 370 32b 48a 234 23b 263 1079b 303 29a 340 33a 371 35a 200 17b 272a 1092a 317a 341 33a 371 35a 201 57a 235 23b 264 27b 304 29a 342 33b 372 4b 202 20a 1079a 265 29a 305 25a 343 15b 373 4b 203 20a 236 1079a 266 29a 306 29a 33b 374 35a 204 20a 237 23b 267 26b 307 1079b 344 17a 375 33a 20b 238 24a 268 30b 30s 29a 345 17a 376 35b	198		1		1				1		369	
199 19b 233 23a 296a 302 27b 33a 370 32b 200 17b 234 23b 263 1079b 303 29a 340 33a 371 35a 200 17b 272a 1092a 317a 341 33a 371 35a 201 57a 235 23b 264 27b 304 29a 342 33b 372 4b 202 20a 1079a 265 29a 305 25a 343 15b 373 4b 203 20a 236 1079a 266 29a 306 29a 33b 374 35a 204 20a 237 23b 267 26b 307 1079b 344 17a 375 33a 20b 238 24a 268 30b 308 29a 345 17a 376 35b 205 19b 1079a 270 28a 310 29b 346 32b 377 <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			1		1		1		1			
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200 17b 272a 1092a 317a 341 33a 371 35a 201 57a 235 23b 264 27b 304 29a 342 33b 372 4b 202 20a 1079a 265 29a 305 25a 343 15b 373 4b 203 20a 236 1079a 266 29a 306 29a 33b 374 35a 204 20a 237 23b 267 26b 307 1079b 344 17a 375 33a 20b 238 24a 268 30b 308 29a 33b 35b 58a 239 24b 269 27b 309 29a 345 17a 376 35b 205 19b 1079a 270 28a 310 29b 346 32b 377 84a 206 19b 241			1		263		1		340			
201 57a 235 23b 264 27b 304 29a 342 33b 372 4b 202 20a 1079a 265 29a 305 25a 343 15b 373 4b 203 20a 236 1079a 266 29a 306 29a 33b 374 35a 204 20a 237 23b 267 26b 307 1079b 344 17a 375 33a 20b 238 24a 268 30b 308 29a 345 17a 376 35b 58a 239 24b 269 27b 309 29a 345 17a 376 35b 205 19b 1079a 270 28a 310 29b 346 32b 377 84a 206 19b 241 23b 272 28b 30b 347 33b 378 36a </td <td>200</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>371</td> <td></td>	200										371	
202 20a 1079a 265 29a 305 25a 343 15b 373 4b 203 20a 236 1079a 266 29a 306 29a 33b 374 35a 204 20a 237 23b 267 26b 307 1079b 344 17a 375 33a 20b 238 24a 268 30b 308 29a 33b 35b 58a 239 24b 269 27b 309 29a 345 17a 376 35b 205 19b 1079a 270 28a 310 29b 346 32b 377 84a 58a 240 24b 271 28b 30b 33b 1083a 206 19b 241 23b 272 28b 405a 347 33b 378 36a 206 12a 242 25a 273			235		264		304					
203 20a 236 1079a 266 29a 306 29a 33b 374 35a 204 20a 237 23b 267 26b 307 1079b 344 17a 375 33a 20b 238 24a 268 30b 308 29a 33b 35b 58a 239 24b 269 27b 309 29a 345 17a 376 35b 205 19b 1079a 270 28a 310 29b 346 32b 377 84a 58a 240 24b 271 28b 30b 33b 378 36a 206 19b 241 23b 272 28b 405a 347 33b 378 36a 207 20b 243 24b 403b 311 1079b 348 33a 379 36a							1				1	
204 20a 237 23b 26b 307 1079b 344 17a 375 33a 20b 238 24a 268 30b 308 29a 33b 35b 58a 239 24b 269 27b 309 29a 345 17a 376 35b 205 19b 1079a 270 28a 310 29b 346 32b 377 84a 58a 240 24b 271 28b 30b 33b 1083a 206 19b 241 23b 272 28b 405a 347 33b 378 36a 206 19b 242 25a 273 28b 1079b 348 33a 379 36a 207 20b 243 24b 403b 311 1079b 349 32b 380 36a			236				1				1	
20b 238 24a 268 30b 308 29a 33b 35b 58a 239 24b 269 27b 309 29a 345 17a 376 35b 205 19b 1079a 270 28a 310 29b 346 32b 377 84a 58a 240 24b 271 28b 30b 33b 1083a 206 19b 241 23b 272 28b 405a 347 33b 378 36a 122a 242 25a 273 28b 1079b 348 33a 379 36a 207 20b 243 24b 403b 311 1079b 349 32b 380 36a			1		1				344		1	
58a 239 24b 269 27b 309 29a 345 17a 376 35b 205 19b 1079a 270 28a 310 29b 346 32b 377 84a 58a 240 24b 271 28b 30b 33b 1083a 206 19b 241 23b 272 28b 405a 347 33b 378 36a 122a 242 25a 273 28b 1079b 348 33a 379 36a 207 20b 243 24b 403b 311 1079b 349 32b 380 36a			1				1					
205 19b 1079a 270 28a 310 29b 346 32b 377 84a 58a 240 24b 271 28b 30b 33b 1083a 206 19b 241 23b 272 28b 405a 347 33b 378 36a 122a 242 25a 273 28b 1079b 348 33a 379 36a 207 20b 243 24b 403b 311 1079b 349 32b 380 36a			1		1		1		345		376	
58a 240 24b 271 28b 30b 33b 1083a 206 19b 241 23b 272 28b 405a 347 33b 378 36a 122a 242 25a 273 28b 1079b 348 33a 379 36a 207 20b 243 24b 403b 311 1079b 349 32b 380 36a	205				1		1		1			
206 19b 241 23b 272 28b 405a 347 33b 378 36a 122a 242 25a 273 28b 1079b 348 33a 379 36a 207 20b 243 24b 403b 311 1079b 349 32b 380 36a	_55		240		1						• • •	
122a 242 25a 273 28b 1079b 348 33a 379 36a 207 20b 243 24b 403b 311 1079b 349 32b 380 36a	206		1		1				347		378	
207 20b 243 24b 403b 311 1079b 349 32b 380 36a	_50		1		1				1		1	
	207		1				311		1		1	
	208	20b	244	24b	274	28b	312	29b	•	32b		78b

INDEX OF HEBREW VERBAL ROOTS FOUND IN BDB

Only roots that are used as verbs, including denominative verbs, are listed.

The root appears without vocalization. We then provide the root as it appears in the lexicon with the page and column number. In some cases, we also provide the basic banyan and form of the verb (Impf. 3rd m. sg.). The word "see" directs the reader to the root, implying that the entry is not an existing root; the word "cf." directs the reader to other roots, either related to the entry, or commonly confused with it.

אבד	אָבַד 1a	אחד	see יחד, חדד
אבה	I אָבָה 2b	אחז	אָתז 28a
אבי	בי/בָּיֵי 106a	אחר	אָחַר 29a
אבך	בוך, הפך .5a, cf. אָבַּדְ	אטם	אטם 31b
אבל	I אָבֵל 5a	אטר	אָטַר 32a
אבס	בוס ,7a, cf. בוס	איב	אָיַב 33a
אבר	אָבַר 7b	אכל	אָכַל 37a
אגר	8b אָגֶר	אכף	אָכַף 38b
אדב	אָדָב 9a, cf. דוב	אלה	II אָלָה 46b; אָלָה 46b
אדם	II אָדֵם/אָדֹם 10a	אלח	אָלַח 47a אָלַח
אדר	הדר .12a, cf נָאְדָּר/אָדַר	אלם	ל7b נָאֱלַם/אָלַם
אדש	אָדַשׁ 12b, cf. דוש	אלף	אָלַף 48b
אהב	אָהָב 12b	אלץ	אָלַץ 49a
אָהַל	I אָהַל 14a; II אָהַל 14b, cf. הלל	אמל	אָמְלַל/אָמַל 51a
אוה	I אָנְה/אָנָה 16a; II אָנָה 16b, cf. תאה	אמן	I אמן, see ימן, see ימן, see
אוץ	אָץ/אוץ 21a	אמץ	אָמֵץ 54b
אור	אור 21a, cf. ארר	אמר	אָמַר 55b
אות	יאה, מות 22b, cf. יאה, אות	אנה	I אָנָה/אָנַה 58a; III אָנָה 58b
אזל	אַזַל 23b	אנח	אָנַח/אָנַח 58b
אזן	I אָזַן 24a; II אָזַן 24b	אנן	אָנַן 59b
אזנח	see חנת	אנס	אָנַס 60a אָנַס
אזר	אַזַר 25a	אנף	אָנף/אָנף 60a

אנק	אָנַק 60a	בוא	97b בָּא/בּוֹא
אנש	I אָנַשׁ 60b	בוז	בזה, בזו .100a, cf בְּז/בּוּז
אסך	see סוך	בוך	בכה .100b, cf נְבוּדְ/בּוּדְ
אסף	סוף, 62a, cf. סוף	בול	see בלל, נבל
אסר	אָסָר 63b	בוס	100b בוּס
אפד	אָפַד 65b	בוק	see בקק
אפה	אָפָה 66a אָפָה	בור	ברר .101b, cf בוּר
אפס	פסס .67a, cf. אָפֵס	בוש	יבשׁ 101b, cf. יבשׁ
אפף	។១ង្ 67b	בזה	בוז 102a, cf. בְּזְה
אפק	הָתְאַפֵּק/אָפַק 67b	בזז	בוז 102b, cf. בוז
אצל	אָצֵל 69a	בזר	103a בְּזַר
אצר	אָצַר 69b	בחל	I בָּחֵל 103a; II בָּחֵל 103b, cf. בהל
ארב	אָרַב 70a	בחן	ל203 בְּחַן 103b
ארג	אָרַג 70b	בחר	103b בְּחַר
ארה	אָרָה 71b	בטא	see בטה
ארח	אָרַח 72b	בטה	לאָא/בָּטָה 104b
ארך	אָרַדְ/אָרֵדְ 73b	בטח	בּטַח 105a
ארר	אָרַר 76b	בטל	ל 105b בְּטַל
ארש	אָרַשׁ 76b	בין	ל106b בִּין
אשם	נשׁם, שׁמם .79b, cf אָשַׁם/אָשֵׁם	בכה	בוך .113a, cf בְּכָה
אשר	ישר 80b, cf. אָשַׁר	בכר	114a בְּכַר
אשש	אָשַשׁ 84a	בלג	ל בְּלֵג 114b
אתא	see אתה	בלה	בְּלָה 115a, cf. בָּלָה; בַּלָה 117a,
אתה	אָתָה 87a אָתָה	cf. ל	בה
באר	בּאֵר/באר 91a	בלל	I בלה, נבל, נבל;
באשׁ	בָּאַשׁ 92a	יל II	117b چ
בגד	93b בָּגד	בלם	לַם 117b בְּלַם
בדא	94a בְּדָא	בלס	118a בְּלַס
בדד	I בדא 94a; II בדא, see בָּדַד	בלע	בְּלַע 118a בְּלַע
בדל	אָבָדִל 95a הָבְדִּיל/בָּדַל	בלק	בקק 118b, cf. בָּלַק
בדק	96a בְּדַק	בסס	see בוס
בהל	בלה .96a, cf נְבְהַל/בְּהַל	בנה	124a בָּנָה

בנן	see בין	גדל	\$152a גָּדַל
בעה	נבע .126b, cf בָּעָה	גדע	נְדַע 154a
בעט	בְּעַט 127a	גדף	אָדַף 154b
בעל	127a בְּעַל	גדר	נְּדֵר 154b
בער	I נְבְעֵר/בַּעֵר 128b; II נְבְעֵר/ 129b	גהה	גָּהָה 155b
בעת	129b בָּעַת	גהר	לְהַר 155b גְּהַר
בצע	130a בָּצַע	גוב	יגב .155b, cf. גוב
בצק	ל 130b בְּצֵק	גוד	גדד 156a, cf. גדד
בצר	לו בָּצַר 130b	גוז	113 156b, cf. tta
בקע	ל 131b בָּקַע	גוח	see גיח
בקק	I בָּקַק 132b; II בָּקַק 132b	גול	see גלל
בקר	בְּקַר/בְּקַר 133a	גוע	גָוע 157a גָּוַע
בקש	לבְקשׁ/בָּקשׁ 134b	גוף	ๆาม 157b
ברא	I בָּרָא 135a; II בָּרָא 135b	גור	I גרר 157b; II גור 158b, cf. גרר
ברד	בָּרַד 136a בָּרַד	גזה	גוז 159a, cf. גוז
ברה	I ברר 136a, cf. ברר	גזז	גוז, גזה .159b, cf גָּוַז
ברח	137b בְּרַח	גזל	ו גָּזַל 159b
ברך	בָּרַדְ 138b	גזר	נְּזֵר 160a גְּזֵר
ברק	בָּרַק 140a	גחי	see גיח
ברר	בור, ברה 140B cf. בַּרַר	גיח	גוֹחַ/גִּיחַ 161b
בשׂר	רַשָּׁבְי/אַיָּב 142a	גיל	162a גיל
בשל	בְּשַׁל 143a בְּשַׁל	גיף	see גוף
בשׁס	בוס .143b, cf בשׁס	גלגל	see גלל
בשש	see בוש	גלה	גלל .162b, cf גְּלָה
בתק	בְּתַק 144a	גלח	תְּלַח 164a גְּלַח
בתר	בְתַר 144a	גלל	II גלה 164a, cf. גלה
גאה	נָאָה 144a גָאָה	גרר	see גור
גאל	I גָאַל 145a; II גָאַל 146a	גלם	נְּלַם 166a נְּלַם
גבה	\$146b גָבַה	גלע	נְּלַע 166b גְּלַע
גבל	גְבַל 148a	גלש	גָּלִש 167b
גבר	149b גְּבַר	גמא	\$167b נְּמָא
גדד	גוד 151a, cf. גָּדַד	גמל	168a נְמֵל