APPENDIX B

Signs, Symbols, and Abbreviations
Used in the Hebrew Text-Critical Apparatus

The following material is intended to help the student with the process of deciphering the text-critical apparatus found in the Hebrew and Septuagint Bible editions such as *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia* and Rahlf's *Septuaginta*. In addition to the relevant Bible editions, I have relied upon Ross's *Biblical Hebrew Handbook*, Scott's *A Simplified Guide to BHS*, Würtwein's *The Text of the Old Testament*, and Tov's *The Text-Critical Use of the Septuagint in Biblical Research* for the preparation of these notes. I have arranged the notes according to the following sections:

Section 1: Signs and Editorial Notations
Section 2: Manuscript Versions
Section 3: Latin Words and Abbreviations

I. SIGNS AND EDITORIAL NOTATIONS

- Parallel vertical lines are used to separate entries
- It adds; they add [used to indicate words added; also abbr. "add."]
- It omits; they omit [used to indicate words omitted; also abbr. "om."]
- Used to indicate that something is *lacking, absent* or *wanting* in a manuscript
- In *BHS*: the text form is a probable conjecture
- In *Rahlf*: indicates the original reading of a Ms
- In *Rahlf*: indicates a reading which has only received partial correction
- Only the Ms which have been cited and, at the most, not more than one minuscule which have not been mentioned have supported the reading in question [*Rahlf*
- As †, though there are one or more similar readings in other Ms [*Rahlf*]
- Corrector, i.e., one who has replaced the original and still recognisable text by another text [*Rahlf*
- A part of a group of Ms [*Rahlf*]
- Descriptor, i.e., one who, in his correction, has so completely set aside the original text that it is no longer recognisable [*Rahlf*]
- Suppler, i.e., one who has supplied certain words which either were not originally in the Ms or which have been lost [*Rahlf*]
- Margin [*Rahlf*
- Text [*Rahlf*]


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*App. B.1*
Omission in a Ms due to haplography (an accidental omission of a word(s) from the text by the scribe, due to a repetition of a word or phrase in adjoining sentences which confused the eye).

( ) In the critical apparatus indicates that the letters in brackets are missing from a number of the Ms mentioned [Rahlfs]

( ) Indicates that the letters in brackets (superscript) are the addition of the editor of Rahlfs

[ ] Indicates that the words in brackets do not belong to the original LXX text [Rahlfs]

Signs from Alexandrian philological studies (used by Origen in his Hexapla text):

* asterisk

< metobelos

—, —, + obelos

a) Words in LXX, which were lacking in the original text, and which, strictly speaking, ought to be deleted are placed between an obelos and a metobelos, e.g., ἁελίς φαύσιν τῆς γῆς (Gen 1:14).

b) Words in the original text which are lacking in LXX were borrowed from another version and inserted in the LXX column placed between an asterisk and a metobelos, e.g., ἀκαί ἐγένετο οὐτως (Gen 1:7).

II. MANUSCRIPT VERSIONS

Note: In cases where Würtwein has a specific discussion about a manuscript, I have indicated that by the abbreviation "Wür." in brackets, followed by the relevant page number.

\[ u \] The Samaritan Pentateuch (according to A. von Gall, *Der hebräische Pentateuch der Samaritaner, 1914-1918*) [see Wür., 45]

\[ u \] Samaritan Pentateuch manuscript(s) according to the critical apparatus of A. von Gall [see Wür., 84]

\[ u \] The Samaritan Targum [see Wür., 84]

\[ u \] The Samaritan Pentateuch according to the London Polyglot, ed. B. Walton, 1654 [see Wür., 47]

\[ α' \] Aquila (from ca. AD 130) [abbr. "A" in BHK] [see Wür., 55]

\[ ε' \] Quinta (the 5th column, which in certain books of Origen's Hexapla follows after α' σ' Θ θ' [abbr. "E" in BHK] [see Wür., 56]

\[ ϑ' \] Theodotion [abbr. "Θ" in BHK] [see Wür., 56]

\[ υ ρ \] Origen's Hebrew text [abbr. "θ" in BHK] [see Wür., 57]

\[ υ γ' \] The three later Greek versions (from Origen) [see Wür., 56]

\[ υ λ' \] (same as above)

\[ σ' \] Symmachus [abbr. "Σ" in BHK] [see Wür., 55]

\[ Χ \] The Aleppo Codex, possibly the best Hebrew Ms we have (early 10th cent. AD). This is the symbol for the Aleppo Codex in the *Hebrew Univ. Bible Project*. [In Rahlfs and most Greek NT editions, however, this will stand for the Septuagint Ms *Codex Sinaiticus*]. [see Wür., 174]
[same as § below; § stands for בַּלַּדַּה, the Jewish name for the rabbinical Bible]

Dead Sea Scrolls - for a complete listing of the DSS Mss, see the section on "The Sources" in The Dictionary of Classical Hebrew, 8 vols., ed. David J. A. Clines (Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press). The following provides only a small sampling of the scores of manuscripts and fragments.

1QGenAp The Genesis Apocryphon [from cave 1]  [see Wür., 32]
1QH Thanksgiving Hymns  [from cave 1]
1Qlisa The St. Mark's Isaiah Scroll  [from cave 1]
1Qlisa The Hebrew University Isaiah Scroll  [from cave 2]
1QM The War Scroll (Milhamah)  [from cave 1]
1QpHab The Habakkuk pesher manuscript  [from cave 1]
1 QS Manual of Discipline  [DSS]
4QpIsa The Isaiah pesher manuscript "a"  [from cave 4]
4QpIsa The Isaiah pesher manuscript "c"  [from cave 4]
4QPs Fragmentary Psalm scroll Pss 91-118, pub. by P. W. Skehan, 1964  (see Catholic Biblical Quarterly 26 [1964]: 313-322)
11QpaleoLev The Paleo-Leviticus Scroll  [from cave 11]
11QPs The Psalm Scroll from Cave 11  [Wür., 34]

 xls The Arabic Version(s) [beginning ca. AD 928]  [see Wür., 104]
 xli The Ethiopic Version, attested in 13th century manuscripts  [see Wür., 102]
 a Used in Rahlfs to represent Θ³, Codex Alexandrinus  [see under Θ³]
 Ambro Ambrose  [see Wür., 94]
 Aq Aquila  [see α' above]
 Arm The Armenian Version  [based on the Septuagint and Peshitta, and translated ca. AD 430]  [see Wür., 103]
 b The Second Rabbinic Bible of Jacob ben Chayyim, published by Daniel Bomberg in Venice, ca. AD 1524 [= Bombergiana]. Also symbolized as retain (see above).  [see Wür., 10, 39, 184]
 B Used in Rahlfs to represent Θ³, Codex Vaticanus  [see under Θ³]
 BHK Biblia Hebraica, ed. by R. Kittel (the predecessor of BHS)  [see Wür., 43]
 BHS Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia edition of the Hebrew Bible, a revision of BHK, produced during 1967-77 and based on the Leningrad manuscript B19A  [see Wür., 43]
 Bo The Bohairic Version  [see Wür., 100]
 BT The Babylonian Talmud
 c Fragments of Hebrew manuscripts in the Cairo Genizah collection (followed by numbers, e.g., c², c³, etc.)  [see Wür., 34]
 C Codex Cairoensis, containing the former and the latter prophets, written and pointed in 895 by Moshe ben Asher  [see Wür., 35]. In Rahlfs, however, C designates Ψ⁵, Codex Ephraemi Syri rescriptus, but C (note italics) represents the recension found in the big
Catena in XVI prophets.

CD  The Damascus Document from the Cairo Geniza

cit(t)  Quotations in rabbinic and medieval Jewish literature, according to V. Aptowitzer

Cyr  Cyril, Patriarch of Alexandria (412-444), through his commentaries on a number of OT books which stand as an important witness to the text used in Alexandria. [also abbr. ΘCyr in BHK] [see Wür., 62]

D  See ΘD [next page under ΘMio)

E'  The so-called Quinta Greek recension [same as ε above, but E' is used in BHK]

Ea 1-27; Eb 1-30; Ec 1-24  Fragments of Heb manuscripts with simple Babylonian pointing (in the Cairo Genizah collection). [This designation was previously used in the BHK ed.; BHS uses the symbol Σ].

Ed(d)  Edition(s) of the Hebrew text according to B. Kennicott, J. B. de Rossi, and C. D. Ginsburg [also designated by "Ms(s)"].

Eus  Eusebius Pamphili Caesareensis (AD 260/65-339) [see Wür., 94]

Eus Onom  Onomasticon Eusebii Pamphili Caesareensis [an index of biblical sites by Eusebius]

F  See ΘF

Frensdorff Mm  S. Frensdorff, Die Massora Magna, I, 1876

G  Chr. D. Ginsburg, The Massorah Compiled from Manuscripts 1880-1885, 1905 [designated as "Ginsburg Mass" in BHK; see Wür., 30. In Rahlfs, however, G designates ΘG]

Ga  Psalterium Gallicanum [see Wür., 96]

Gn R  Genesis Rabba [see "cit(t)" above]

Ginsburg Mass  Designation used in BHK for "G" (see above)

Θ  The Greek Septuagint Tradition [often abbreviated LXX; see Wür., 50]

Θ*  Original Greek text, i.e., the unrevised form in contrast to the recensions

ΘK  Codex Sinaiticus, dated in the 4th cent. AD

ΘK, c, e, ch, c.e  The second, third, fourth corrector of Codex Sinaiticus

ΘA  Codex Alexandrinus, dated in the fifth century AD [see Wür., 73]

ΘB  Codex Vaticanus, dated from the fourth century AD [see Wür., 73]

ΘB*  Codex Vaticanus, original hand (in contrast to a corrector of ΘB)

ΘBeaty  The Chester Beatty papyri, dated from the second to the fourth centuries AD with fragments from nine OT and fifteen NT books

ΘC  Codex Ephraemi Syri rescriptus, a palimpsest with the lower writing dating from the fifth century AD, containing Job, Prov., Eccl., Song, Wisd., Sir., and some NT [see Wür., 74]

ΘC Used in BHS to designate the Greek text of the Catena ("chain commentaries," made up of exegetical comments from various Church Fathers). [see Wür., 62, n. 44]

ΘC(om)pl  Septuagint edition used in the Complutensian Polyglot, dating from 1514-1517

ΘCyr  Abbr. for Cyril used in BHK (see under "Cyr")

ΘF  Codex Ambrosianus, a fifth century manuscript containing Gen. 31:15—Josh 12:12 (with
gaps) [see Wür., 74]

\(\mathbb{G}^h\)
In BHK, this represents the hexaplaric recension of the Septuagint (Origen) from ca. 616/7 [in BHS, however, this is designated by \(\mathbb{G}^O\)]

\(\mathbb{G}^L\)
The recension of Lucian, presbyter from Antioch, d. 312 (see Wür., 60; also designated \(\mathbb{G}^{Luc}\) in BHK). \(\mathbb{G}^L\) was in BHK to designate Lagarde’s edition believed to be Lucianic, but shown by Rahlfs not Lucianic; containing Gen-Ruth; see Wür., 61]

\(\mathbb{G}^{I.II}\)
Lucian’s subgroups I and II [see Wür., 61]

\(\mathbb{G}^{Sp}\)
Lucian’s recension, in part

\(\mathbb{G}^M\)
Codex Coislinianus, a seventh century manuscript of Gen—1 Kgs (with some gaps) [see Wür., 74]

\(\mathbb{G}^{maj}\)
Greek uncial (majuscule) manuscripts [see Wür., 72]

\(\mathbb{G}^{maj}\)
Holmes-Parsons’ Greek uncial no. XI [designated \(\mathbb{G}^{XII}\) in BHK]

\(\mathbb{G}^{min}\)
Greek minuscule manuscripts [see Wür., 72]

\(\mathbb{G}^{min}\)
Holmes-Parsons’ Greek minuscules nos. 62, 147 [designated \(\mathbb{G}^{d2.147(P)}\) in BHK]

\(\mathbb{G}^{Ms(s)}\)
Manuscripts according to Homes-Parsons’ edition, Vetus Testamentum Graecum cum varii lectionibus (1798-1827) [designated \(\mathbb{G}^{M(s)(P)}\) by BHK; see Wür., 73]

The following designations were used in BHK for individual uncial witnesses, but were merely designated \(\mathbb{G}^M\) in BHS:

\(\mathbb{G}^F\)
Codex rescriptus Cryptoferratensis, a plimpsest of the prophets, the lower text dating from the eighth and the upper the thirteenth centuries [used in BHK]

\(\mathbb{G}^G\)
Codex Freer, a fifth century manuscript containing most of Deut. and Joshua

\(\mathbb{G}^D\)
Codex Cottonianus Genesios, containing fragments of Genesis dating from the fifth/sixth centuries AD

\(\mathbb{G}^E\)
Codex Bodleianus Genesios, containing Genesis 1—42 (with gaps) from the ninth/tenth centuries

\(\mathbb{G}^G\)
Codex Colberto-Sarravianus, a fourth/fifth century manuscript containing Gen 31:5—Ju 21:12

\(\mathbb{G}^K\)
Codex Lipsiensis, a seventh/eighth century palimpsest with parts of Num-Judges

\(\mathbb{G}^W\)
Codex Atheniensis, a thirteenth century manuscript of the historical books and Esther [in BHS, however, \(\mathbb{G}^W\) designates a different Ms; see below]

\(\mathbb{G}^N\)
Codex Basiliano-Vaticanus (= IX Parsons); an eighth century manuscript with large sections of the OT apart from Gen—Lev 13:59 and Psalms [see Wür., 74]

\(\mathbb{G}^O\)
Origen’s Hexaplaric recension of the Septuagint [abbr. \(\mathbb{G}^h\) in BHK; see Wür., 58]

\(\mathbb{G}^O\)
in part

\(\mathbb{G}^{Pap. Lond}\)
In BHK, this designates Papyrus 37 in the British Museum, from the seventh century (Pss 10:2—18:6; 20:14—34:6) [abbr. \(\mathbb{G}^U\) by BHS]

\(\mathbb{G}^Q\)
Codex Marchalianus (= XII Parsons), a sixth century manuscript of Isa, Jer, Ezek, Dan, and the Twelve [see Wür., 74]

\(\mathbb{G}^{Qc}\)
Corrector of Codex Marchalianus (see above)
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ΘΩmg Marginal reading from Codex Marchalianus
ΘR Codex Veronensis [see Wür., 75]
ΘS Used in BHS to designate Codex Sinaiticus, dated in the 4th cent. AD [abbr. ϑc in BHK; see Wür., 73]
ΘS Greek tradition, except for ϑ8 etc.
Θ1.2.3.4 The first, second, third, fourth corrector of Codex Sinaiticus [BHK used ϑK c.a, c.b, c.c; see Wür., 73]
ΘU In BHS, this designates Papyrus 37 in the British Museum, from the seventh century (Pss 10:2—18:6; 20:14—34:6) [abbr. ϑP.Lond by BHK; see Wür., 72]
ΘV Codex Venetus (= 23 Parsons), the second part of Codex Basiliano-Vaticanus [see Wür., 74]
ΘVn Used in BHK to designate the Aldine edition, a late text of little value
ΘW In BHS, this designates Fragment 1 Sam. 18:8-25 according to H. Hunger's edition [but in BHK, this designates Codex Atheniensis (see above); see Wür., 75]
ΘXI Used in BHK for Holmes-Parsons' Greek uncial no. XI [see ΘMe above]
Θ22.26 etc Minuscule manuscripts in A. Rahlf's, 1914 [see Wür., 71]
Θ52.147(Parsons) Used in BHK for Holmes-Parsons' Greek minuscules nos. 62, 147
Hier Hieronymous (=Jerome), ca. AD 345 - ca. 419 [see Wür., 95]
Hill Codex Hillel, a reference from ca. 600 AD by Rabbi Hillel b. Moshe b. Hillel, cited numerously by medieval Masoretes and grammarians [see Wür., 38]
Jeric Codex Jericho [used by BHK]
jJeb Jerushalmi Jabamot, see ciii(t)
Jos Ant Flavius Josephus, Antiquitates Judaicae
JT Jerusalem Talmud
Just Justin (church father martyred ca. AD 167)
Κ The Coptic Version(s), the oldest of which is Sahidic (Upper Egyptian) from the third century, as well as Achmimic from the fourth century, and Bohairic [see Wür., 100]
K Kethib ("what is written") [see Wür., 16]
KOct Kethib according to the western Masoretes (Occidentales)
KOr Kethib according to the eastern Masoretes (Orientalae)
Ka 1-22, Kb 1-15, Kc 1-14 Fragments of Heb manuscripts with complex Babylonian pointing (in the Cairo Genizah collection). [This designation was previously used in the BHK ed.; BHS uses the symbol C].
L (or Λ) Codex Leningradensis (B19°) completed AD 1008 by ben Asher. This is the textual basis for Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia [L* is Codex L*, first hand; L° is original] [see Wür., 36, 180]. In Rahlf's, however, L designates Codex Purpureus Vindobonensis, whereas Rahlf's uses L (note italics) for the recension of Lucian (i.e., $\theta^1$).
L Old Latin versions [see Wür., 91]
L91 Codex Legionensis [see Wür., 93]
L93 Copy of L91 [see Wür., 93]
Incunabulum 54 marginaria [see Wür., 94]

Naples Codex lat. 1 (formerly Vindob. 17) [see Wür., 94]

Fragmenta Quedlinburgensia and Magdeburgensia [see Wür., 94]

Fragmenta Vindobonensis [see Wür., 94]

Old Latin translation edited by S. Berger, Notices et Extraits..., Tome 34, 1893

Cyprian, Testimonia [see Wür., 94]

Old Latin translation edited by A. Dold, Konstanzer altlateinische Propheten- und Evangelienbruchstrucke mit Glossen, 1923; dating from the fifth century

Codex Parisinus Latinus [see Wür., 93]

8th/9th cent. Old Latin glossarium "probably derived from a glossed Bible," edited by D. de Bruyne (see BHS XLVI)

Old Latin translation according to Ranke, Par palimpsestorum Wirceburgensium, 1871; fragments of the pentateuch and prophets from the fifth century (in the Würzburg palimpsests

Codex Lugdunensis, an uncial from the seventh century containing parts of Gen 16:9–Ju 20:31

Old Latin marginal readings of the Codex Gothicus Legionensis, from the year 960 [see Wür., 93]

Codicis Veronensis, ed. Vercellone, Var. lect. Vulgatae, 1860 [see Wür., 93]

Fragments from St. Gall [see Wür., 93]

Tertullianus, Adversus Marcionem [from Tertullian, ca. AD 160 - after 220]

Palimpsestus Vindobonensis, a fifth century manuscript with parts of Gen, Ex, and Lev

Mas, Masora for the Leningrad Codex

Masora magna [see Wür., 28]

Masora parva [see Wür., 28]

Edition(s) of the Hebrew text according to B. Kennicott, J. B. de Rossi, and C. D. Ginsburg [also designated by "Ed(d)" and MSS]. Examples:

MS(S)Ken = Kennicott

MS(S)Wrt = Wright, The Book of Ruth, 1884

Masoretic Text

Hebrew manuscripts from Wadi Murabba’at, Discoveries in the Judean Desert, II, 1960 [see Wür., 31]

ben Naphtali [see Wür., 24]

Used in Rahlfs to represent Origen’s recension (see Orig)

Western Masoretes or Palestinian (Occidentales), the chief center of which was Tiberias

Ochla w’Ochla, see Frensdorff (ed.), Das Buch Ochla w’Ochla, 1960 [abbr. Ochla in BHK; see Wür., 29]
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Or  Eastern Masoretes or Babylonian (Orientalis), the chief centers being Sura, Nehardea and Pumbeditha [see Wür., 12]
Orig  Origen  [see Wür., 57]
Pes R  Pesqiṭa Rabba, see cit(t)
Q  Qumran, see Discoveries in the Judean Desert, I. Also, for a complete listing of the DSS Mss, see the section on "The Sources" in The Dictionary of Classical Hebrew, 8 vols., ed. David J. A. Clines (Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press). I have listed a small sampling of DSS Mss above under "Dead Sea Scrolls." [see Wür., 31]
Q<sup>a</sup>  Same as 1Qlsa<sup>a</sup>  [see Wür., 33]
Q<sup>b</sup>  Same as 1Qlsa<sup>b</sup>  [see Wür., 33]
Q<sup>q</sup>  Q<sup>q</sup>ĕ  (what should be read, according to the Masoretes; see Wür., 16). In Rahlfs, Q is used to represent Θ<sup>q</sup>.
Q<sup>qc</sup>  Q<sup>qc</sup>ĕ reading according to the Western Masoretes
Q<sup>qr</sup>  Q<sup>qr</sup>ĕ reading according to the Eastern Masoretes
R  See Θ<sup>R</sup>
S  The Syriac Peshitta, origins of which fall in the middle of the first century although considerable later work; LXX had an influence on it. [S usually represents an agreement of S<sup>W</sup> and S<sup>A</sup>; in ⅓ Sm agreement of S<sup>ABCD</sup> Jac edess Bar Hebr]  [see Wür., 85]
S<sup>A</sup>  West Syriac Codex Ambrosianus of the Peshitta, a sixth/seventh century text close to the MT  [see Wür., 88]
S<sup>Aph</sup>  Syriac Bible quotations by Aphraates, 23 letters from AD 337, 345 forming the oldest surviving original work in Syriac
S<sup>B</sup>  Codex Londini, British Museum (Brit. Lib. Add. 14,431)
S<sup>Bar Hebr</sup>  Readings in the scholia of Bar Hebraeus
S<sup>C</sup>  Codex Leningradensis Public Library No. 2
S<sup>D</sup>  Codex British Library Add. 14,442
S<sup>b</sup>  The Syrohexaplar [abbr. Syh in BHS]
S<sup>Ed</sup>  Syriac version of Jacob of Edessa
S<sup>L</sup>  S. Lee's edition of the Peshitta (1821), based on the London Polyglott [see Wür., 89]
S<sup>M</sup>  Edition Mauziliensis, 1891 (also called Mosul edition)  [see Wür., 89]
S<sup>Mass</sup>  Syriac Peshitta manuscripts  [see Wür., 88]
S<sup>U</sup>  Urmia edition of the Peshitta, which depends on the eastern Syriac tradition  [see Wür., 89]
S<sup>W</sup>  Syriac Peshitta in B. Walton's London Polyglot  [see Wür., 88]
Sa  Sahidic Version, a Coptic translation from the Greek about the middle of the third century [abbr. Sah in BHK]  [see Wür., 100]
Samar  Samaritan pronunciation according to P. E. Kahle 1959: 318-335  [see Wür., 47]
Seb  Sebir  [see Wür., 16]
Sev  Codex Severi  [see Wür., 38]
Sor  Soraei, or the Masoretes at Sura in the Babylonian region  [see Wür., 12]
Syh Syrohexaplar [abbr. S in BHK] [see Wür., 59]
Sym Symmachus (see a')
T The Targum according to A. Sperber, vols. 1-3, 1959-62, and P. A. de Lagarde, 1873
(see A. Sperber, The Bible in Aramaic, Leiden: Brill) [see Wür., 79]
TB Targum in the Second Rabbinic Bible
TBext Targum, J. Buxtorf edition (Basiliæ, 1618-1619) [see Wür., 84]
Tprnc Targum, editio princeps, pub. in Leiria of Portugal, 1494 [see Wür., 83]
T Targum, Codex Reuchlinianus according to the apparatus of A. Sperber's edition [see Wür., 83]
TP Targum Pseudo-Jonathan, ed. Ginsburg, 1903 [see Wür., 82]
TJII Targum Jerusalem II, ed. Ginsburg, Das Fragmententhargum, 1899 [see Wür., 81]
TL Targum, P. A. de Lagarde edition, for the Kethubim
AM A. Merx, Chrestomathia Targumica
MO(s), Ed(s) Targum manuscripts or editions in A. Sperber's critical apparatus
ON Targum Onkelos of the Pentateuch
PA Palestinian Targum, ed. Kahle, Masoreten des Westens II, 1930 [see Wür., 81]
P Praetorius' edition of the Targum (Joshua, Judges)
W Targum of B. Walton's London Polyglot edition
TR Used in Rahlfs to represent Codex Turicensis
T Tertullian [see Wür., 91,94]
TH Theodotion
Tiq SOPH Tiqquon sopherim ("scribal corrections") [see Wür., 17]
Tyconius [see Wür., 94]
D Latin Vulgate Version [see Wür., 95]
A Codex Amiatinus of the Vulgate
V Used in Rahlfs to represent O
VAR Variant readings [either V or Var; but V can also stand for the Septuagint Ms Codex Venetos in Rahlfs, although this codex is normally symbolized by SV in BHK and BHS]
VarB Variants cited in S. Baer's edition
VarE Variants in the three Erfurt Codices
VarF Variants in the first collection of A. Firkowitsch, Harkevy and Strack, Katalog der hebr. Bibelhandschr., 1875 [may appear as V^f]
VarG Variants according to C. D. Ginsburg's edition
VarJ Variants from Yemenite manuscripts; Höning, Karaite MSS, 1889
VarKa Variants from Babylonian manuscripts collected by P. E. Kahle, 1913, 1928 [cf. ZAW 46 (1928): 113-137]
VarKem Variants according to B. Kennicott's edition, Vet. Test., 1776 [may appear as V^kem.69 etc.; see Wür., 40]
VarM Variants according to J. H. Michaelis' edition, 1720
VarO Variants according to the Scholastic Odo; cited by J. Fischer, Biblica, 1934, 1936

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V or Var Variants according to the Petersburg Codex of the prophets [see Wür., 37]
Var\textsuperscript{2a} Variants according to the fragments with Palestinian pointing, edited by Kahle, Mas. des Westens, II, 1930
V\textsuperscript{5} or Var\textsuperscript{5} Variants in unpublished manuscripts cited in Strack, Grammatik des Biblisch-Aramäischen, 6th ed., 1921
Var\textsuperscript{W} Variants according to W. Wickes, Hebrew Accents, 1881-87
Vrs Many or all versions

III. LATIN WORDS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A

a, ab — from, by Nu 32,32\textsuperscript{e}
abbrev — it abbreviates or abridges; abbreviated
abbreviatio, onis — abbreviation Jos 15,49\textsuperscript{a}
abbreviatum — abbreviated Ex 36,8\textsuperscript{b}
aberratio oculi — a visual error (scribal) Nu 9,23\textsuperscript{aa}
abhinc — hence Ex 36,8\textsuperscript{b}
abhunc — hence
abii — he has departed 2 Chr 21,20\textsuperscript{b}
abripiens — snatching away
absolutus) — absolute Nu 8,12\textsuperscript{a}
abstractum — abstract Jer 7,32\textsuperscript{a}
absuntur — they are ruined Ps 37,20\textsuperscript{a}
abundantia — abundance Ps 72,16\textsuperscript{a}
abundavit — he has abounded Jes 57,9\textsuperscript{a}
ac — and, and besides; to Lv 16,10\textsuperscript{a}
2 Sam 10,6\textsuperscript{b}
acc(entrus,us) — accent Gn 35,22\textsuperscript{aa}
accuratissique — careful, accurate
accus(ativus) — accusative Lv 27,31\textsuperscript{a}
accusavit — he has accused Jes 41,27\textsuperscript{b}
acervus (m) — a shock of grain
caret (m) — their vinegar (wit)
acrioris vocis — of a sharper sound; of a harsher word
act(ivum) — active Ex 31,15\textsuperscript{a}
acuta, ae — acute, accented Lv 18,28\textsuperscript{a}
ad — to, at Gn 4,7\textsuperscript{a-b}
add redactoris — redactor’s addition(s)
add(e) — add Nu 24,24\textsuperscript{b}
addendum est — it has been added; it is added
addit — it adds Neh 9,10\textsuperscript{a}
additamentum, i — addition 2 Ch 12,11\textsuperscript{a}
add(itum) — added Gn 2,19\textsuperscript{aa}
addunt — they add, leads to, produces Jos 22,34\textsuperscript{b}
adept — corpulent, bombastic
adig — it adjoins; it adds
adunget — it will join Jer 33,13\textsuperscript{aa}
admodem — very, completely, quite Ex 36,8\textsuperscript{b}
adnot — it annotates, it notes
adscribitur — it is written to or in addition to
adverbialis — adverbial Da 11,7\textsuperscript{a}
aegyptiacus,a,um; e) — (in) Egyptian
Jos 15,9\textsuperscript{aa}
aemulatus est — he is envious; he imitates
aenus, a, um — brazen 1 Ch 18,8\textsuperscript{a}
aequitatis — equality Ez 48,2,7\textsuperscript{a}
aequavit — he has compared; it makes equal; it has been made equal to Jer 48,6\textsuperscript{b}
aes — copper, bronze Jud 5,14\textsuperscript{d}
aethiopicus,a,um; e) — (in) Ethiopian
1 Sam 19,20\textsuperscript{b}
aeva — generations Ps 90,5\textsuperscript{a}
affectans, antis — vexing Jer 46,16\textsuperscript{a}
agente — actively, lively
agnoscitur — it is recognized, perceived
agnus — lamb Isa 5,17\textsuperscript{d}
agri, orum — fields Jer 39,10\textsuperscript{a}
akk(adicus,a,um; e) — (in) Akkadian Jos 13,3\textsuperscript{a}
al loc — in (an) other place(s) in the O.T.
alias — elsewhere 2 Kgs 14,29\textsuperscript{a}
alibi — elsewhere 2 Sam 2,7b
alibi . . . alibi — here . . . there
aliena — another's, foreign Lv 18,21b
aliqui — some Lv 18,11a
aliquid — something, anything
aliquot — some 2 Sam 17,8b
aliquoties — several times
alit(er) — otherwise Ex 4,25**
al(ius, a, um; ii, ae, a) — other(s) Gn 32,18a
altar, is — altar Jos 22,34b
alter, a um — another, the other Job 16,20**a
alterutrum — either, one of two 1 Kgs 5,14b
altus — high Isa 11,11a
aluid — another
alumnus — a little child; pupil
Ambros — St. Ambrose
amicissimus — most friendly
amicus — friend Isa 44,28a
amplius — more, further Ex 20, 19**a
an — or, whether Ez 1,8b
anacrusis — one or two unstressed syllables prefixed to a line of poetry
anchusa — a plant used as a cosmetic
angeli, orum — angels Ps 89,7a
angulus, i — angle, corner Ez 8,3c
anhelare — to pant Dt 33,21a
animadversio — attention Job 4,20a (or notice)
animalia — animals Ps 50,11b
annuere — to nod
annus — year Nu 20,1a
ante — before Gn 49,26**a
antea — before this Jud 2,16a
antiqu(ore) — old; the ancients
aperiens — opening Ex 13,13a
aperte — openly Ps 12,6d
apertio — opening Hab 2,3a
apertus — open Nu 24,3b
apud — at, with Jud 20,27**a
aqueae, arum — waters Jer 51,12**a
aquosus — abounding in water Jer 31,40d
arab (icus, a, um; e) — (in) Arabic Nu 16,1a
aram (icus, a, um; e) — (in) Aramaic Gn 15,2**a
aranea — cobweb Ps 90,9d
arbor, oris — tree Isa 44,4a
art(iculos) — the definite article Est 2,14a
ascensus, us — ascent 2 Chr 9,4c
ass(yr) — Assyrian
asseritur — it is delivered; it joins Jer 25,14c (is joined)
assimilatum — assimilated Dan 4,14b
ast(ericus, i) — asterisk Deut 4,21c
In the 5th column of Origen's Hexapla, an asterisk (§) was used to indicate that word(s) not found in the LXX are being supplied from the Hebrew column
at — but Dan 2,5e
Atba(sch) — a device in which a word is spelled by substitution of the last letter of the alphabet for the first, the next to last for the second, etc.; hence the name aleph-taw-beth-shin Jer 25,25a
atn — athnah; the middle of the verse accent in Hebrew
attinet — it pertains to, refers to
attulit — he has brought Isa 61,6a
auctoritas — authority
actus — augmented Hab 3,2a
aucupes — fowlers Jer 5,26**a
audacia — courage Dan 3,29a
audax — daring, courageous
auster, tri — south Ps 107,3c
aut — or; aut . . . aut — either . . . or
Num 15,28**a; 15,29a
autom — but; on the contrary; however, moreover
auxiliator — helper Ps 62,8b
aversion, onis — turning away Jer 31,19a
aves, ium — birds Deut 14,12a
avis/em — (a) bird

B
babylonicus, a, um) — Babylonian Isa 52,14c
B-Asch — the Ben Asher tradition
B-Napht — the Ben Naftali tradition
bellator — warrior Ex 15,3b
ben Naft — the Ben Naftali tradition
e bene — well 2 Chr 4,2**a
C

c — with

C6 — marked with an asterisk (-cancelled) in the 5th column of Origen's Hexapla to indicate that word(s) not found in the LXX are being supplied from the Hebrew column

cob(elisco) — marked with an obelisk (+) in the 5th column of Origen's Hexapla to indicate that word(s) missing from the Hebrew column are being supplied from other columns (Aquila, Symmachus, Theodotion)

calami, lapsus — a writing error (scribal); slip of the pen

campus, i — field Jer 31,40

canticum — song Dan 3,23

cap — chapter

capella — Capella (astronomy) Am 5,9

capillium, i — hair of the head Isa 57,9

capitavitas — captivity Lam 1,20

carmen — song

castella — castles, citadels 2 Sam 20,14

castigatio — punishment Job 36,18

casus pendens — a subject which stands in a disjunctive relationship to the predicate

catena, ae — chain, fetters Ps 66,11

cave — beware of Job 36,18

codd — codex, codices; book(s)

cestit — it has fallen Ps 55,5

celeriter — quickly Ex 12,21

celeriter parere — to accelerate; to yield quickly; it is readily evident
celerius — quicker Job 4,19

certe — surely, really

cet(eri, ae, a) — the others, the rest 1 Sam 1,15

cf — confer; compare Gen 1,6

cf(r) — collect; a collection; compare

cibat — he eats

cibus — food

cingere — to surround, enclose

circell — the small circles in the text which refer to the Masora parva

circuitus — circuit, circumference

circumire — to enclose

citat — cited; citation

cito volans — flying rapidly; hastily

cj — conjungere, conjungit, conjungunt — connect, it connects, they connect Gn 11,11

clandestina — hidden 2 Kgs 11,6

clemens — merciful Isa 9,16

cod(d) — codex, codex, codices, ancient manuscripts Lev 18,11

cod(ex) — codex, ancient manuscript Gn 18,21

cogitare, cogitaverunt — to consider, they have considered Job 21,27

coinis (i.e. crinis) capitis — the hair of the head

collect — a collective noun

collectivum — collective Gn 40,10

collocabit — he will place Dan 11,39

comm — the commentary portions of the Qumran Habakkuk pesher

commensus, us — provisions Isa 61,6

cummutati — changes, alterations

cummutatum, commutavit — changed, it has changed 2 Chr 25,23

cumpl(ures) — several Mal 2,15

compone — arrange, compare Jer 40,1

compos — put together; compare

concretum — concrete Jer 7,32

consensus est — he has trusted in Prv 18,10

consensus, a, um — confused Ex 36,8

conj — the editor's conjecture

conjugandum — to be connected; unite, joins Neh 12,25

conservatus, i — preserved Dan 7,11

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App. B.12
consilia — counsels Prv 31,3
constituit — he has appointed 1 Chr 26,1
constructio — construction Job 31,11
consuetudo, inis — habit 2 Sam 2,27
contam ex — contaminated by
contaminatum — contaminated Jos 8,33
contemporae — despisers, contemnrs
Zech 9,1
contendo — I contend, I dispute Job 16,20
contentio, onis — contest, fight Ps 55,19
contextus, us — context Dan 7,11
continens — joining
continent — they contain Prv 25,20
continet — it depends on
continuatur, continuatur — they are
joined, it is joined; it continues, they continue Jer 19,2
contra — against, opposite, contrary to
Nu 31,16
contrarium — contrary Nu 12,1
contumax — insolent
conveniunt — they agree; they fit
conventus, us — meeting, assembly
Dan 6,7
conservatio, onis — conversation
copiae, arum — military forces Dan 11,6
copt — Coptic
copula (s, a, ae) — copula Ex 1,1
orun — in the presence of Ps 18,41
ornum — horn Ex 19,13
rectio — correction Job 1,5
rectus, a, um — corrected 2 Chr 16,5
rectigans — correcting Ez 43,11
rector — by correction; corruptly
corruption — corrupt 1 Chr 27,4
chap — capit, itis — chapter Gn 32,2
rrp — corruptus, a, um — corrupt
(textual situation) Ex 14,9
rudens — cruel Nu 21,6
cs — causa — on account of,
reason(s) Jer 4,8
struc — constructus — construct Ps 75,7
 cui(qui) — whose(?) which(?) by, to
whom
cum — with Gen 1,11
cum — when Ex 19,13
cupivit — he desired
curat — he takes care of Job 20,20
curculo — weevil Isa 41,14
curiose inquirerentes — inquiring

D

dag (es) — daghesh
dare, dat — to give, it gives Dt 6,3
de — from, by reason of, concerning,
by Nu 31,18
de industria — purposely,
intentionally
decidere — to fall down; to decide
dedisti — you have given Ps 8,2
deest — it is missing Nu 13,7

defatigare — to fatigue, to tire Prv 6,3
defect — defective
deficiens, entis — missing Ezr 10,36
deficient — they will fail; they lack
Dan 12,4

deformare — to deform Prv 28,12

dine — from that place; then, next;
thereupon; afterward
del(atum) — delete; a deletion;
deleted
deliciae, arum — delight Jer 6,2

delirium — silliness Ps 31,19
diminutio — diminution, decrease
Hag 2,19

dependentes — depending; deriving

deprecari — to deprecate, to pray
against Isa 47,11

derv — it derives; they derive;
derived
descendant — let them descend Ps 31,18

description, onis — description Eze 40,7,8

desiderare — to desire Dt 33,21

desideratus — missed 2 Chr 21,20
desiit — it left off, it ceased Hos 7,16
destinatus — destined Job 15,22
desunt — they are missing Ex 2,1
detentus — detained Ps 88,9
detrhere — to take off Neh 3,15
deus — god Ps 4,2
dicteria, iorum — witticisms Job 17,6
dies — day Zach 1,1
differentem — different
differ — it differs Dan 3,31
dii — god-like ones
dilecta — loved Jer 49,4
direxit — he has led Isa 60,4
distinctius — more distinctly 1 Chr 10,7

dittographia (aphasia) — a dittography: the scribal error by which a letter is written twice instead of once
diu — a long while Ps 35,15
divinum — divine Dt 33,27
divisit — he has separated Nu 16,1
divitiae — riches; wealth
divulgavit — he has divulged — Job 33,27

dl — dele, delendus, a, um — delete, to be deleted Gn 1,1
doce — teach Ps 119,29
doctor — teacher
doctrina, ae — instruction Prv 22,18
domicinium — dwelling 1 Chr 4,41
domina, ae — lady, mistress Jer 31,22

dominabuntur — they will rule Ob 20

dominus, i — lord Nu 31,16
domus — house Ps 46,5
dttr — dittographiae — by dittography Gn 20,4 [Wür., 109]

du(alis) — dual Dt 2,7
dub(ius, a, um) — doubtful Nu 18,29
ducens, ducent — drawing, drawing away; they draw
duces — rulers
ducunt — they derive Jer 44,10
duo — two
duodecies — twelve times Jos 10,24
dupl(ex, icis) — double Gn 35,22

dupl(um) — doublet Gn 18,6
durus — hard Jer 17,9
dux, ducis — leader 1 Chr 27,4
dysenteria — dysentery Mi 6,14

E

e, ex — out of, from, by Gen 16,11
ead — the same
ecc — behold Ex 17,16
edamus — we shall eat, consume; let us eat, consume
Ed(d) — edition(s)
egernunt, egit — they have acted, he has acted Nu 16,1
egredendur — they will march out Nu 24,24
eiciendum — to be dislocated Prv 22,17

ejiciendi — to be thrown out
ehabi — to escape
elationes — elevations, acts of lifting up Job 36,29

electi, orum — chosen Nu 31,5
elige — choose Ps 37,7
emend (atum) — emend; emended
emendatus — emended Zach 5,6
emissarius — emissary Isa 39,1
emphaticum — emphatic Job 11,11
en — behold Ex 2,9
encliticum — enclitic Jud 3,2
energicus, a, um — energetic Jud 5,26
enumera — to count up
eo, ab — from it
equivavit — it has been made equal to eques, it is — rider Ps 33,17
equid — horses Zach 6,6
erasum — erased 2 Sam 10,16
erat — it was Num 27,11
erimus — we will be Ps 20,8
error, oris — (by) error, (by) mistake
Job 4,18
error scriptoris — a writer's error
es, esse, est — you are, to be, he, she, it is
esse — to be
et — and; et . . . et — both . . . and Gen 1,6
etr — et cetera — and so forth Lev 1,7
etiam — also, even, already, still Dt
30,16
etsi — although 1 Chr 28,7
euphemismus — euphemism Job 1,5
ex cs — e.g., for example
exalti — raised Ps 56,3
exarecere — to dry up Job 5,3
exaudivisti — you have heard Ps 38,16
exc — exciderunt, excidisse, excidit
they have dropped out, to have dropped out, it has dropped out Ex 2,25
excelsum egit, se praestitit — he performed, he presents himself
excepto — except Dt 14,12
exc(id) (it) — excise; it has fallen out; they have fallen out
excipit — it continues Hos 2,19
excitantes, excitaverunt — causing, they have caused Ps 140,3
excl — excluded; excluding
exegesis, eos — exegesis Dt 32,1
exemplum, i — example 1 Sam 15,4
exercitus — army 2 Kgs 25,11
explanant — they explain
explanatio — explanation
explicitum — explained 2 Sam 13,39
expone — make known Num 25,4
exstat — it exists; it is extant Ex 36,8
exsultare — to exult Job 31,29
extendere — to extend, to stretch out Ps 68,32
extra — outside
extr(aordinarius, a, um) — extraordinary Gn 16,5
fides — loyalty Ps 17,15
fiducia — trust, confidence Ps 84,6
filius, ii — son 1 Chr 7,15
finire — to end Job 27,8
fin(is, is) — end Ex 36,8; in fin — at the end of a verse
finit(um) — finite Isa 46,1
firmus — firm, strong Isa 44,12
flagitum — crime Ps 36,2
fluctus — a flowing
fluvius, ii — river Job 20,28
foetus — offspring
follis — pair of bellows Prv 26,21
fontes — sources Job 28,11
forma(m) — form Gen 16,11
forma mixta — a mixed form
f(0)r(asse) — by chance, perhaps
forte — by chance
fortis, e — strong Ps 20,8
fortitudo — strength Nu 23,22
fossa — ditch, trench Dan 9,25
fovea, ae — pit Ps 17,14
fragmentum — fragment Zach 7,7
franges — you will break Ps 18,41
frater, tris — brother Job 20,20
fraus — deceit, fraud
fremitus — roaring Job 4,14
frequentavit — he has frequented Isa 44,9
fret — fortasse — perhaps Gen 1,21
fruamur — let us delight in
frumentum — grain, corn
fugere — to flee
fugiant — they flee Ps 60,6
fui, fuit — I have been, he has been Dan 10,13
fulge — shine forth Ps 35,3
fundavit — he founded
funis — rope, line
furor — fury, rage Ps 81,16

F
facilior — easier Jos 11,2
false — falsely, erroneously Jos 1,1
falso — falsely Num 25,8
falsum — false Jer 21,13
favor — favor
feci — he has made Ps 105,20
fell(e)lit me — I have been beguilied
f(eminus, a, um) — feminine Gen 38,2
fem(inus, a, um) — feminine Isa 49,15
femora — femur
fere — nearly, almost Jos 16,10

gemma — jewel, gem Prv 26,8
generatim — generally Num 7,19-23
genet — genitive
genitor, oris — begetter, father 1 Chr 8,7
genus — kind Isa 40,20
gladius, ii — sword Ps 17,13
gloria, ae — glory Ps 8,3

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G


App. B.15
gl(ossa) — gloss (an originally marginal reading now in the text)
Gen 4,7b

glossator — glossator (one who makes a gloss) Jer 48,6b

graecē — in Greek 1 Chr 27,33a

gratīs — free(ly)

H

hab(ent, et) — they have, they esteem; it has Ex 20,17a

habīta — inhabit, live Ps 11,1b

habītaculum, i — dwelling Ps 46,5b

haplogr — a haplography: the scribal error by which a letter is written once instead of twice

hastā, ae — spear, lance, javelin Ps 35,3a

hau — not, not at all, by all means

hebr(aticus, a, um; e) — (in) Hebrew Dt 17,9aa

hemist(ichus) — hemistich (half line of poetry) Isa 9,5c

heptam — (poetic) heptameter; a line with seven beats

Hex, hex — (the) Hexapla(ric): Origen's six-columned OT text

hic, haec, hoc; hi, hae, haec — this; these Ps 147,8a

hic — here, to here Gen 4,8a

Hie(r) — St. Jerome (translator of the Vulgate)

Hīf — Hiphil

Hill — the Hillel codex

hinc — hence, from here Hos 5,15b

his — (in) these things

hisce rebus — in these things

hoc vel illud — here or there; this or that

hod — of, or relating to, today; now; acc hod, ad hod — up until today

homark — homioarcton Gen 31,18aa

[Wür., 109]

homines — men Num 24,17a

homoc(o)archt — having the same beginning (as a nearby word)

homētēr — homoteleuton Lev 1,8bb

[Wür., 109]

honor — honor Prv 5,9b

hora, ae — hour Ezr 9,4bb

horum — of these things

hostes — enemies Ps 9,7b

hprgr — haplographice — by haplography Gn 41,31a [Wür., 109]

hpleg — hapax legomenon (the only occurrence) Jud 3,23a

huc — hither, to this place Gn 1,16a

hui/jus — of this

humulīs — simple Job 12,18a

hunc — to this place; hither

I

iam — already, now Dt 33,2c

ibi — there 2 Chr 5,10b

ibidem — in the same place Jer 39,8a

id(em) — the same (book) Num 1,9a

idem, eadem, idem — the same 1 Kgs 8,16b

id est — i.e., that is

ignis — fire Job 18,15aa

iidem — the same (ones)

illud — there; that;

hoc vel illud — here or there

imbres — showers of rain Nah 1,12aa

immergēt — immerse Jer 51,12aa

impar — unequal 2 Sam 17,8b

imp(erator) — imperator Dt 2,4bb

imperia — empires Ps 47,10c

impētus — assault, attack Isa 14,31b

impf — imperfectum — imperfect 1 Sam 2,28a

imprimis — especially, principally

improbabilitas — improbably 2 Sam 18,14b

impudice — shamelessly Num 16,1a

in — in, into, at Gen 20,16bb

incendere — to set fire to Num 21,14b

inc(ertus, a, um) — uncertain, doubtful Lev 21,4a

inchoant — they begin

incip(it, iunt) — it begins, they begin Gen 32,2a

incolae — inhabitants 1 Chr 2,55a

increpatio — rebuke Ps 30,6a

incultus — an uncultivated person

inde — thence, from there Dan 3,31a

indef — indefinite

index — proof Jer 29,24aa

indic — indicative; indicate(d)
industria, de — on purpose, purposely, intentionally
inest — it is in
infans — infant, speechless
infinitivus — infinitive Lev 14,43
inf abs(o) — infinitive absolute
inf str — infinitive construct
infirmitas — infirmity, weakness Mi 6,14
infodi — I have dug in Neh 13,25
iniquus — unjust Ps 36,2
initium — beginning (or the beginning of a verse or chapter) Num 17,2/3
iniuste — unjustly Num 31,16
inscriptio, onis — inscription Ps 119,130
ins(e, ere, erit) — insert, it inserts Gen 1,7
inserti, orum — inserted Jer 39,13
insolite — unusually Dan 4,27
intelligentia — insight
intenta — intended Ezek 48,2-7
inter — between, among Num 22,5
interpretatio, -tatus — interpretation, interpreted Jer 46,2
interpretes — interpreters
interrogativum — interrogative Deut 20,19
intervallum — interval; blank space between words or verses Gen 4,8
intransitivum — intransitive Dan 9,1
introducens, entis — introductory Dan 3,23
introducensibus — introducing
inundationes — inundations Nah 1,12
inusitatum — unusual Dan 1,2
invenio — you will find Ex 36,8
invenisse — to be found written, to come upon in reading
invers — inverso ordine — in inverse order Gen 19,28
inverte — invert Ps 34,16
ipsi, a, e, um — themselves; itself Jer 15,11
ira, ae — anger, wrath Ps 7,14
ira exardescit — it infuriates by anger
irrepsiit — it crept into Dan 9,3
irreptum — crept in, insinuated itself into
irritator — he who irritates Ps 15,4
is, ea, ie; ii, eae, ea — he, she, it; they Jer 51,12
ita — so, thus
it(e)m — likewise Ex 3,8
item postea — likewise after that
iter — way Isa 60,4
iterum — again Dan 6,2
iudicum — judgement Job 19,29
iurare — to take an oath, swear
iuravi — I have taken an oath 2 Chr 7,18
iustificata — justified Gen 20,16
iuvenes, um — young men Dan 3,23

J
jacere sortem — to cast a lot
jaculare — to throw
jad (a)ram — judeo-aramaic, a, um — Jewish-Aramaic Dan 4,12
Jer — Jeroboam
Jub — the book of Jubilees
juba — mane
judaicus, a, um — Jewish Jer 46,2
judaicum — Jewish Aramaic
judicis — judges Ex 21,6
juste — justly, rightly

K
kopt(icus, a, um; e) — (in) Coptic Isa 19,10

L
l — lege(n)um — [see below]
laceravi — I have torn to pieces Job 19,20
lacuna — lacuna, gap Ex 18,11
laetantur — they rejoice Ps 126,1
lamentare — to lament
lamentaciones, um — laments Isa 43,14
lapis sepulcralis — grave stone
lap(sus) — error, lapsus calami — slip of the pen (scribal error) Ex 23,3
laquei, orum — snares, traps Ps 35,7
largum — plentiful Prv 13,23
latet — it is concealed
latitudo — breadth, width 2 Chr 3,4
lect(o) — reading Gen 18,22
lection origin — original reading
lector, oris — of or by the reader Jer 2,31
legatur — let it be read 1 Chr 27,27
l(ege, egendum) — read, to be read Gen 1,1
leg(ere, it, unt) — to read, it reads, they read Num 28,7
legem simulabunt, in — they shall lead astray in a law
legens — reading
legiones — legions Num 24,24
legisse, legit — to have read, it has read, to be read Jer 5,24
levabit — it will raise
libera — free (adj) Jer 34,5
libera — release, free (verb) Ps 12,8
liberator — liberator
libere — freely, without restraint Deut 5,6
librarum — to establish
licet — it is permitted Ex 19,13
ligatum, i, — wood Isa 40,20
lin — (a) line(s)
lit — a letter of the alphabet
lit maius — a large letter
loc(o) — in the place (of); to place
locus, i — place Num 13,7
locusta — locust Isa 51,6
longitudo, inis — length 2 Chr 6,13
longum/e — long
loqui — to speak
loquitur — he speaks, is speaking
luna crescens — new moon Isa 14,12
luxa — put out of joint Num 25,4

malum — evil Ps 10,6
mandaice — the Mandean language
mandatum — order Ps 17,4
mandere — to chew
mansuetus — mild, gentle Joel 4,11
manus, us — hand Ps 68,32
marg — margin — in the margin
Lev 25,22
marg(inalis) — marginal 2 Sam 11,1
margo, inis — margin Job 9,6
Mas — Masoretes, Masoretic
masculinum) — masculine Num 34,6
masculum — male Ex 13,13
mavis — you prefer Prv 13,4
nisi mavis — unless you prefer
m cs — metri causa — on account of the metre Deut 32,9
me — me Jer 31,19
mediator — mediator, intercessor Job 16,20
mediatur — he thinks upon Ps 10,6
mel(ior) — better 1 Kgs 7,18
melius — better Deut 32,18
menda — an error
mendacium, ii — lie Ps 139,24
mendax — lying Ps 15,3
mendicus — a beggar(ly person)
mendosus — incorrect Esr 1,11
mensa, ae — table 2 Sam 9,11
men(ses) — month(s)
mensis, is — month Jos 5,10
mercede conducti sunt — they are hired for pay
mere — purely; simply, only
meritum — reward Ps 119,56
Messias, ae — Messiah Num 24,17
metatheticum — postpositive Jos 10,24
metropolis, eos — capital Num 22,39
metrum — metre Nah 3,17
meus, a, um — my Jer 31,19
mg, marg, in marg — a marginal reading
miles — soldier
min — minuscules; a small letter
min(us) — less
ministerium — service Ps 26,8
ministraverunt — they have worshipped Ex 32,3

M
magi — magicians Isa 2,6
magnificus — magnificent Ex 15,11
maiestas — majesty Num 23,21
maj/ius — a large letter
maj(or, oris) — larger Gen 34,31
malam partem, in — in a bad sense
male — badly Dan 4,19
maledicta — abused Jer 31,22

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App. B.18
min(or) — smaller Gen 2,25
misit — he has sent 1 Kgs 5,15
mixtus, a, um — mixed, mixture Eze 9,8
mt — multi, ae, a — many (e.g., very many mss) Gen 2,18
Mm — Masora magna; the Masoretic notations in the lower margins
momord — I have bitten Job 19,20
morbus meus — my sickness
mors, tis — death Jer 11,19
mort — death
morus — mulberry tree Isa 40,20
Mp — Masora parva; the Masoretic notations in the side margins
mss — manuscripts
mtr — metrum, i — meter Eze 31,5
m(tr) c(s) — for a metrical reason(s)
micro — sword
mugire — to low, to bellow Jer 31,39
mulier — wife, woman Lev 18,21
mu(iti) — see mlt
multo — much
munus — gift, bribe 1 Kgs 13,33
murus — wall Ps 122,3
mutanda, atum, atur — to be changed, changed, it is changed Ezr 1,9
mutatio(nem) — a change
mutilatus, a, um — mutilated Mi 1,10
neque — and not
neutrum — neuter Job 31,11
Nif — Niphal
niger — black Job 3,5
nil — nothing Jer 5,24
nisi — nothing but
nisi — unless, but, except that Jer 5,24
nobiles — highborn, superior Isa 43,14
noluerit — he is unwilling 1 Chr 28,7
nom(en, inis) — name Jos 15,25
nomen loci — a place name
nom(en) propr(ium) — a proper name
non — not Ex 23,5
nona, ae — ninth Esr 9,4
nonnisi — except; only
nonnulli, ae, a — some, several (e.g., some mss) Gen 1,30
notrum — our Ezr 4,14
nota — note, mark, sign 2 Sam 11,1
notas — a Masoretic marginal notation
notum — known Job 33,27
novum — new Ps 115,12
nubes — cloud(s) Num 23,10
nullus, ius — not any Job 10,22
num — (interrogative particle) Ex 2,25
numerus, i — number Ex 36,8
nunc — now Job 9,6
nuntius, ii — messenger Num 22,18
N
Nabataeenses — Nabataean Dan 4,13
nab(atae, a, um; e) — (in) Nabataean Dt 33,3
narratio — a narration, narrative
narratum — told 1 Kgs 11,19
navis — ship Isa 2,16
ne — lest Ps 60,6
neavi — I have slain Neh 13,15
nectunt — they weave Jer 5,26
nefarii — nefarious, impious Ps 119,23
neglecto — without regard to Dan 3,17
neglectum — disregarded
neohb — neohebraicus, a, um — modern Hebrew Job 18,3
nequaquam — not at all Dan 9,13
neque — and not
neutrum — neuter Job 31,11
Nif — Niphal
niger — black Job 3,5
nil — nothing Jer 5,24
nisi — nothing but
unless, but, except that Jer 5,24
nobiles — highborn, superior Isa 43,14
noluerit — he is unwilling 1 Chr 28,7
nom(en, inis) — name Jos 15,25
nomen loci — a place name
nom(en) propr(ium) — a proper name
nond — not Ex 23,5
nona, ae — ninth Esr 9,4
nominis — except; only
nonnulli, ae, a — some, several (e.g., some mss) Gen 1,30
notrum — our Ezr 4,14
nota — note, mark, sign 2 Sam 11,1
notas — a Masoretic marginal notation
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nullus, ius — not any Job 10,22
num — (interrogative particle) Ex 2,25
numerus, i — number Ex 36,8
nunc — now Job 9,6
nuntius, ii — messenger Num 22,18
O
ob — an obelisk, as employed in the Hexapla's 5th column to indicate that word(s) missing from the Hebrew text are being supplied from another place (Aquila, Symmachus, Theodotion)
obducti, orum — covered Ps 68,31
ob(elus, i) — obelus Deut 4,22
objectum — object Job 17,6
oblitus est — he has forgotten Isa 44,9
obolus — 1/6 of a drachma
obscoeno — obscene, foul
obscurare — to obscure
obscure — darkly Ex 23,5
obscurus — obscure
observatio — observation Eccl 3,17
obsistere — to resist, to oppose Job 38,11a
obturare — to block up, to close Job 18.3b
Occ — a Babylonian reading
offerebat — he brought before 1 Kgs 13,33a
omissio — with omission of Est 9,29a
om(itit, unt) — it omits, they omit Gen 10.4a
omnis, e — all, every (e.g., every manuscript) Job 10.8a
onus — burden, charge
operam dare — to work hard, to do one's best
operati sunt — they have worked Ps 73,7b
operuerunt — they have covered Ps 55,5a
oppositum — opposite Dan 4,5a
ops — might, strength
opt — the best (manuscripts)
oratio(n), onis — prayer, praying Dan 3,23a
oratione — in, by a speech
ora/um — arises from; risen from; source(s)
orindant, at — they arrange, it arranges Ex 20,13a
ordo, inis — order, arrangement Num 36,11a
Orig — Origen, compiler and editor of the Hexapla
orig(nalis) — original Gen 18,22a
orig(naliter) — originally Gen 4,7b
ortus, a, um — arisen Ez 40,14a

P
p — partim — partly, in part
paene verbotenus — almost literally
paenituit me — I have repented Jer 31,19a
paenultima, ae — the penultimate (syllable) Lev 18,28a
palma — a palm tree
papyrus, i — papyrus Dan 3,6a
par(allelismus, i) — parallelism Deut 33,13b
pars, tis — part Ps 35,3a
part(icip) — participle
particula, ae — particle 1 Sam 2,27a
partim — partly, in part Ex 36,8b
partivum — partitive Dan 11,7b
pascuum, i — pasture Jer 6,2a
Paseq — the vertical stroke used as a divider in the Masoretic text
pass(im) — here and there; indiscriminately Jer 2,33
pass(ivum) — passive Gen 45,2a
patronymicum — patronymic (a name derived from the father's name) Num 13,7a
pau(ci) — a few mss
paulo — by a little; a little; slightly
paulum — a little bit, trifle Isa 57,17b
paulum — a little, somewhat Jer 49,34a
pauca — (in) pause; pausal form
pavor — fear Ps 55,5a
pc — pauci, ae, a — a few Gen 1,11b
ped(es) — feet of poetry
pellis, is — skin, hide Neh 3,15d
per — through; per errorrem - by mistake
perdiderunt — they have destroyed Ps 35,12a
perduces — you will bring through Ps 49,20a
perfectus — perfect Job 10,8a
perf expe(r)ientiae — the perfect of experience; compare gnomic aorist
perge(nis) — continue; continuing
periphrasis, eos — circumlocution Ex 14,20a
permitt — permulti, ae, a — very many 1 Sam 2,10c
perm(u)lt — very many (manuscripts)
permutatur — they are interchanged
perscrutari — to be searched
personarum — of persons
pertinens, pertinet — belonging to, it belongs to; extending, extends to Neh 13,28a
pertransiens — crossing over or through
perturbatus, i — disturbed, disordered, confused Deut 26,17a
pessum data — destroyed \( \text{Na} 3,11^b \)
petent — they will ask, they will desire
\( \text{Ps} 18,42^{bb-b} \)
pf — perfectum — perfect \( \text{Lev} 18,28^a \)
Phoenicem — the Phoenician language
phoneticum — phonetic \( \text{Job} 36,27^b \)
Pi — Piel
pinguis — fat \( \text{Job} 33,25^a \)
pinguis fuit — he has become fat
plaga — blow, stroke \( \text{Ps} 39,11^a \)
plane — wholly, entirely
plenitum — the full moon
pleri/umque — very many or the majority of (manuscripts)
plerumque — generally \( \text{Deut} 31,16^c \)
pleri(uralis) — plural (e.g., several mss)
\( \text{Gen} 13,18^a \) [but in Rahlf's, this will indicate over 3/4 of the known manuscripts]
plur(es, a) — many \( \text{Jos} 19,47^c \)
pluvia — rain
poetica — poetical \( \text{Job} 37,12^c \)
potent(e) — put
poplus, i — people \( \text{Jer} 33,13^{**a} \)
porta — gate \( \text{Dan} 8,2^{ce-c} \)
possessio — possession \( \text{Job} 15,29^a \)
post(eriorus) — after, following \( \text{Gen} 14,1^{dd} \)
postea — thereafter, afterward \( \text{Gen} 47,5^a \)
postquam — after; after that; as soon as \( \text{Cant} 4,6^a \)
potest — it demands
potens, entis — mighty \( \text{Deut} 32,15^f \)
potest — he is able
potius — rather, preferably \( \text{Gen} 48,20^b \)
priae — before
praebent, praebet — they present, it presents; it shows itself \( \text{Ex} 36,8^b \)
praec(edens) — preceding \( \text{Mal} 2,15^c \)
praecipue — especially; particularly
praecognes — heralds \( \text{Ex} 36,6^{**a} \)
pregedabit — he will praise \( \text{Ps} 22,9^a \)
praefers — he prefers; it places before, offers
pr(ae)m — it proposes; they propose
pr(aemitte, mittendum, mitter, mittunt) — premises; put before, to be
put before, it puts before, they put before \( \text{Gen} 1,30^{a} \)
psepos(ito, onis) — preposition \( 2 \)
\( \text{Sam} 3,27^c \)
psest — he stands out, excels
praeter — except \( \text{Num} 22,22^c \)
praeterea — besides \( \text{Ex} 29,20^a \)
prb — probabiliter — probably \( \text{Jer} 2,16^b \)
primogenitum — first-born \( \text{Ex} 13,13^a \)
prim(us, a, um) — first \( \text{1 Chr} 7,15^c \)
primus — the first hand
princeps, ipis — chief \( \text{Num} 24,17^a \)
priore — first; former
pro — for, instead of \( \text{Gen} 11,31^c \)
prop(abiliter) — probable; probably
probavit — he has tested, he has tried
\( \text{Isa} 66,16^b \)
procella — storm
proclamaverunt — they have cried out
\( \text{Ex} 36,6^{**a} \)
procurrens — jutting out \( \text{Job} 39,8^a \)
profisciscens — marching; arising, proceeding
prolem — progeny
promiscue — promiscuously; without discrimination
pron(omen) — pronoun \( \text{1 Sam} 1,17^a \)
prop — the editor (or another scholar) proposes
propago, isis — shoot \( \text{Ps} 80,16^a \)
prope — near, next to
propheta loquitur — the prophet is speaking
proprius, a, um — proper \( \text{Ex} 2,1^a \)
propiter — because of \( \text{Num} 5,26^{**b} \)
propeterea — therefore; from, by reason of \( \text{Dan} 7,15^{**a} \)
prosperitas, atis — prosperity \( \text{Job} 20,20^{**a} \)
protectio, onis — protection \( \text{Ps} 42,5^{**a} \)
ppr — propositum — it has been proposed; the editor proposes \( \text{Isa} 26,11^a \)
prs — personalis, e — personal \( \text{1 Sam} 1,17^a \)
ps — psalm
pseudoprophetae — false prophets
pt — participium — participle \( \text{1 Sam} 14,26^a \)
publica via — a public road
pudicitia, ae — decency, modesty
Num 31,18\textsuperscript{a}
pulchra — beautiful Num 12,1\textsuperscript{a}
pulvis, eris — dust Num 23,10\textsuperscript{cc}
punct(um, i) — point(s) [see
punct(is)] Gen 16,5\textsuperscript{a}
punct(is) — marked with dots by the
Masoretes because of a textual
problem
pun(icus, a, um) — Punic Dan 7,17\textsuperscript{a}
purus — pure Prv 26,28\textsuperscript{b}
pyramida — pyramid

Q
quae — which (ones)
quaed — a certain person or thing
quaeri se passus est — he allowed
himself to be sought
quam — than Job 4,19\textsuperscript{a}
quamvis — although; as you will
Deut 29,4\textsuperscript{cc}
quare — whereby; by which means;
wherefore
quasi — as; as if, just as Jer 5,26\textsuperscript{aa}
quater — four times; again and again
quattuor — four Ez 5,12\textsuperscript{a}
qui, quae, quod; qui, quae, quae —
who, which Num 13,7\textsuperscript{aa}
quid — anything
quo — (from) which, (from) whom
quoad — as to, as far as 1 Chr 27,4\textsuperscript{bb}
quocum — with whom Job 16,20\textsuperscript{aa}
quoque — each
quoties — how often; as often Job
7,4\textsuperscript{b}

R
radice — from the root
radius — beam, ray Jer 23,5\textsuperscript{b}
radix — the root
raph — raphatum [for Hebrew Rafe,
שָׁפָא] — non dagessatum — the
Masoretic indication of the
absence of a dagesh forte
rasura — erasure Ex 36,29\textsuperscript{b};
sub rasura — under an erasure
rebellaverunt — they have rebelled
Num 31,16\textsuperscript{bb}
rebellis — a rebel, an insurgent
recte — correctly Gen 31,46\textsuperscript{a}
frt recte — perhaps rightly,
correctly
rectius — more correctly Jer 4,20\textsuperscript{a}
rectus, a, um — correct Ez 32,6\textsuperscript{a}
redacti — redacted; brought to its
present form
redact(oris) — of or by the redactor
redii — I have returned Dan 4,33\textsuperscript{d}
redime — redeem Ps 12,8\textsuperscript{b}
reditu — return
regalis — royal, regal Job 12,18\textsuperscript{a}
regens — transitive; subject [or, the
noun in the construct state] Ez
43,7\textsuperscript{b}; Job 31,18\textsuperscript{a}
regis — of a king
regulariter — regularly Dan 5,27\textsuperscript{a}
relat(ivum) — relative 1 Sam 14,21\textsuperscript{a}
rel(iqui, ae, a) — remaining; the rest
(of the mss) Jud 14,2\textsuperscript{d}
reliquum, i — rest Isa 9,6\textsuperscript{a}
removeris — you have removed Ps
22,2\textsuperscript{bb}
repens — creeping Jer 46,22\textsuperscript{aa}
repetitus, a, um — repeated; a
repetition Num 25,8\textsuperscript{aa}
reponunt — they replace
res, rerum — things Gen 20,16\textsuperscript{bb}
responsum — an answer
restant — they remain
restare — to stand firm Prv 11,7\textsuperscript{f}
restitui — to replace or restore
rete — net Jer 5,26\textsuperscript{aa}
retente — hold fast, preserve; retain
retento — retained Jer 18,14\textsuperscript{b}
retinens — preserving, retaining
retinetur — it is returned
reversi sunt — they are returned
rex, regis — king Jos 15,9\textsuperscript{aa}
robur — strength Isa 54,8\textsuperscript{a}
rodentes me — gnawing me
Romani, orum — Romans Num
24,24\textsuperscript{bb}
rufi — reddish Zech 6,6\textsuperscript{aa}
rugae meae — my wrinkles
rursus — again Jer 31,19\textsuperscript{a}

S
s, ss — the following one(s)
s ast — without an asterisk in the

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Hexapla
saepe — often Ex 21,28
saepiissime — most frequently
saepeius — more often Jos 10,24
saginati — fattened Ps 37,20
sagitta, ae — arrow Ps 64,4
sagittarius — Bowman; anchor; the constellation Sagittarius Prv 26,10
sal — salt Ezr 4,14
Sal — Solomon
salus, utis — salvation Ps 22,2
Samar — the Samaritan Pentateuch
samarit linguam — the Samaritan language
sam(aritanus, a, um) — Samaritan Jos 17,7
sanctificare — sanctify, make holy 2 Chr 35,3
sapientis — of a wise man
satiabor — I will be sated Ps 16,11
satiatus — sated; satisfied Job 10,15
Satyría — Satyrs
saxetum, i — rocky area Num 20,19
saxum — rock Job 39,8
scanendum — to be read aloud Joel 2,9
sciat — you know Job 19,29
scil(icet) — namely; actually Gen 27,40
scl — (same as above)
scopus — a target
scribae — of a scribe
scribendum — to be written Prv 22,17
scriptor, oris — writer, scribe Job 26,12
se — himself, itself Jer 33,13
Seb — Sebir, Sebirin: marginal indication(s) in the manuscripts indicating a problematic reading
s(ec)c — the following
sec man — a second hand
sec(undum) — according to Jer 4,20
secundus, a, um — second Ez 8,3
sed — but Gen 22,14
semel — once, a single time Jos 2,1
semper — always Gen 13,18
senior — elder 1 Sam 19,20
sensus, us — meaning; the sense Jer 10,5
sententia — opinion; sentence Isa 44,28
sepielintur — they are buried
septies — seven times Jos 2,1
sepulchrum — sepulcher, grave Isa 53,9
sepulutra — burial 2 Chr 26,23
seq — the following; the context
sequitur — it follows 2 Chr 25,23
sera — bar (for fastening doors) 1 Chr 12,16
serpens — snake Jer 46,22
servatur — it is kept, preserved
seu — or; whether Gen 38,29
Sev — the codex Severi Hebraeus
sexta, ae — sixth [or, the sixth column of Origen's Hexapla] 2 Sam 24,15
sg — singularis — singular Gen 7,13
si — if; in any case Ex 23,5
sic — so, thus Gen 2,18
sicit — as, just as
significant — it indicates
signum — sign, mark
silex — flint Jer 18,14
sim(ilis, e) — similar Gen 11,11
simillima — very similar 1 Chr 28,20
sine — without Gen 26,1
s(in)g — singular
sive — or; if; whether ... or; if ... or Ex 16,32
sol(um) — only Num 16,24
solus — alone, only Deut 32,50
soph pas — Soph pasuq (the Masoretic sentence divider)
spor — sister 1 Chr 2,25
sors — lot, share Prv 12,9
spatio — space
sperabunt, sperate — they will hope, hope Ps 52,8
spes, ei — hope Ps 55,23
splendor, oris — splendor, brilliance Jer 23,5
sponsor — guarantee; surety
sq — sequens — following Ex 8,12
sqq — sequentes — following Num
3,12b stabilis — firm
statim — immediately Job 18,8a
stat(us) — state 1 Sam 12,23b
stella crinita — comet Num 24,17e
sterculinium — dunghill Na 1,14c
stich(us) — stich; lines of poetry Jud 5,11c
stillare — to drop, to drip Job 36,27aa
stropha — strophe (stanza of poetry) Na 1,4b
studium — zeal; study Prv 19,2b
suam/um — his, its
sub — under, beneath Ex 36,8b
subj(ectum) — subject 1 Sam 20,33b
subscription — signed, subscribed;
written underneath
subsellia — seats 2 Chr 9,11a
substantivum — substantive, noun 2 Sam 19,43b
suff(ixum) — suffix Gen 7,13a
sum — I am Ps 88,9b
summite — take Ex 12,21bb
summa — the highest, chief
summarius, ii — summary Dan 5,25a
sunt — they are Mi 1,10a(super — above Ps 56,3c
supersesse — to be left Na 3,14b
superfl — superfluous
superscriptum — written upon, over, above
supervacuus — needless,
superfluous Dan 10,13aa
suppl — it supplies; they supply
supra — above Isa 54,13a
surripuerunt — they snatched away, stole
sus — uncertain, doubtful
suspensum — raised; hanging Jud 18,30a
suspirare — to sigh
suss, a, um — his Ps 33,17a
syr(lacus, a, um; e) — (in) Syriac Jer 10,5aa
Syrus hex — the Syro-Hexapla
taurerit, tacui — it was silent, I have
tale — such, of such a kind
tale quid — something of the kind
talpa — mole Ps 58,9b
tam — so, so very; so far, to such a
degree
tantum — only; so much, so far; as far
as Num 8,16aa
tantummodo — only
tarditas — tardiness, slowness Prv 29,11a
taurus — Taurus (astronomy) Am 5,9c
te — you Ps 16,2/3bb
technicus — technical Ez 41,6c
tegere — to cover Job 23,9a
tegimen — covering, cover Na 2,4aa
tegmentum, i — covering, cover Job 23,9a
temere — by chance, accidentally; rashly
tempestas — trouble; misfortune
templo, i — temple 2 Chr 7,9a
tempo pestilentiae — in time of pestilence
tenente — understanding
ter — thrice; three times Joel 1,15a
termus — term Ez 41,6c
terra — land Num 22,5c
tertius, ii — third Ez 40,7/8/9bb
teste — as a witness
testiculati — having their testicles Jer 5,8b
testis, is — witness Lev 18,11a
tetragrammaton — Tetragrammaton 2 Sam 2,27b
textor — weaver Isa 19,10a
textus, us — text Mi 5,4bb
threnus, i — lamentation Ez 32,18c
tibi — to you Deut 6,3d
Tiq soph — a scribal correction made
to avoid an irreverent phrase
titillare — to tickle
titulus — title Prv 22,17bb
tonitrus — thunder Isa 33,3a
tot(us, a, um) — the whole Deut 9,1a
tradit — it renders, translates Deut 5,6a
traditio — tradition Isa 52,14c
trah(endum) — drag(ging), draw(ing)
tranquille vivunt — they live quietly
transcendere — to transcend Job 39,8a
transcriptio, onis — transcription, by transfer; transliteration 2 Chr 22,1a
transferunt — they convey
transfigere — to pierce through
transl duplic — a double translation
translati — to be translated
translatio — translation Hab 3,2a
transpone) — transpose; it transposes; transposed words Gen 1,6a
transponitur — it is transposed
triun — of three
tu — you Gen 20,16b,b
num — then, in that case Lev 17,4d,d
num...num — first...then
tumultuati sunt — they have made a tumult Dan 6,16b
tumultuosum — tumultuously Dan 6,7a
tumulus sepulcralis — burial ground
tunc — then Joel 2,9a
turna, ae — division 1 Chr 27,4ab
tuis, a, um — your Ps 17,15b
txt — textus — text Deut 33,2c

U
ubi — where Est 8,16ec
ubique — everywhere Num 2,6a
ugariticus, a, um; e) — (in) Ugaritic Deut 1,44b
uliscendus — taking vengeance Hos 9,12a
ultima — last [or, last syllable] Num 36,11b
ululatus — howling, wailing Jer 4,31b
umbra, ae — shadow Ps 31,21c
una avis — one bird
una cum — together with 1 Kgs 9,16a
unde — wherefore Ez 28,13ec
unus, a, um — one Dan 11,7ab
urbs, urbis — town, city Jer 39,3ab
urentes — burning Num 21,6a
usque ad — (right) up to; from...to; continuously to Ex 36,8b
ut — as; as well as; so that Gen 6,20a;
Job 19,29a
uter, tris — leather bottle; bag Ps 33,7a
uteque — in any case, certainly
utrum(que) — both, each; in both cases; on both sides Nah 1,10/11ce

V
vadum, i — ford Num 21,11a
vagaeum — dispersedly, far and wide;
uncertain
valde — very much Dan 3,31a
valde antiqua — very old, exceedingly old
vallis — valley Ps 84,7b
varia (variae lecti) — variant; variant reading 1 Kgs 7,18dd
vasa — vessels Job 21,24a
vb — verbum, i; verba, orum —
word(s) Ex 2,25a
vel — or Gen 1,1a
venae meae — my veins
venenum — poison Jer 11,19b
venerunt, veniet — they have come, it
will come Dan 6,7a
verba — words Lev 10,18a
vbor — of words
verbatim — literally Jos 16,10a
verbatium — chastisement Job 36,18b
verbotens — literally Num 10,11a
verb(um) — verb 1 Sam 1,6a
vere — verily, indeed Job 6,13a
verecundia — exactness, precision
veritas, atis — truth Ps 7,12a
versibus — to the verses
vers(ion, onis) — version, translation
Ezr 2,48a [verss - when plural, it indicates all or very many]
versio duplex — double version
versum — of the verses
v(ersus) — verse Lev 24,2a
versus, uum — verses Jer 19,2aa
vererat — old
verit — it translates Deut 8,13a
verunt — they translate, they change;
it turns, they turn Num 12,1bb;
Jer 5,10bb
vestimenta, orum — garments Dan 3,21aa
vestis — garment 2 Kgs 23,7b
vetus — old Num 28,7b
vexant — they torment Job 6,4a
via — road, way Ps 2,11,12c
vicinus — neighbor

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App. B.25
vid(e), videns — see, seeing; it is seen, they are seen; appear, seem, are thought Jer 38,28a; Job 10,15a
vid(entrur, etur, esse) — they seem, it seems; it appears to be Gen 10,4b
vincire — to bind
vineminator — Vineminator
(astronomy) Am 5,9a
vindex — liberator Ps 4,2b
vinum — wine Num 28,7b
vita, ae — life Ps 143,10c
vivum — alive 2 Chr 33,11a
vix — hardly, scarcely Hos 6,5d
vobis — to you Ex 19,13b
voc(ales) — vowel(s) 1 Chr 11,22b
voc exc — words have fallen out
vocabula — name
vocales ignotae — unknown vowels
vocativus — vocative Ps 113,1a
vocis — of a word
vos — yourselves 2 Chr 35,3b
vox — word 2 Sam 8,7b
vrb — verbum — verb Jud 5,14a
vulva, ae — womb Ex 13,13a
vv — versus, uum — verses 1 Kgs 2,46a