

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 Rahlfs' *Septuaginta*. In addition to the relevant Bible editions, I have relied upon Ross's *Biblical Hebrew Handbook*¹, Scott's *A Simplified Guide to BHS*², Würthwein's *The Text of the Old Testament*³, and Tov's *The Text-Critical Use of the Septuagint in Biblical Research*⁴ for the preparation of these notes. I have arranged the notes according to the following sections:

Section 1:	Signs and Editorial Notations	<i>App. B.1</i>
Section 2:	Manuscript Versions	<i>App. B.2</i>
Section 3:	Latin Words and Abbreviations	<i>App. B.10</i>

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 <i>lacking, absent</i> or <i>wanting</i> in a manuscript
*	In <i>BHS</i> : the text form is a probable conjecture In <i>Rahlfs</i> : indicates the original reading of a Ms
(*)	In <i>Rahlfs</i> : indicates a reading which has only received partial correction
†	Only the Mss which have been cited and, at the most, not more than one minuscule which have not been mentioned have supported the reading in question [<i>Rahlfs</i>]
(†)	As †, though there are one or more similar readings in other Mss [<i>Rahlfs</i>]
^c	Corrector, i.e., one who has replaced the original and still recognisable text by another text [<i>Rahlfs</i>]
^p	A part of a group of Mss [<i>Rahlfs</i>]
^r	Rescriptor, i.e., one who, in his correction, has so completely set aside the original text that it is no longer recognisable [<i>Rahlfs</i>]
^s	Suppletor, i.e., one who has supplied certain words which either were not originally in the Ms or which have been lost [<i>Rahlfs</i>]
mg	margin [<i>Rahlfs</i>]
txt	text [<i>Rahlfs</i>]

¹Allen P. Ross, *Biblical Hebrew Handbook*, 1986 ed. (pub. by author).

²William R. Scott, *A Simplified Guide to BHS**, 2d ed. (Berkeley, CA: Bibal Press, 1987).

³Ernst Würthwein, *The Text of the Old Testament*, 2d ed., trans. Erroll F. Rhodes (Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 1995).

⁴Emanuel Tov, *The Text-Critical Use of the Septuagint in Biblical Research*, 2d ed. (Jerusalem: Simor Ltd., 1997).

- ^ 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 Mss 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., ÷εἰς φαῦσιν 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., ※καὶ ἐγένετο οὕτως↙ (Gen 1:7).

II. MANUSCRIPT VERSIONS

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

- ⲙ The Samaritan Pentateuch (according to A. von Gall, *Der hebräische Pentateuch der Samaritaner*, 1914-1918) [see Wür., 45]
- ⲙ^{Ms(s)} Samaritan Pentateuch manuscript(s) according to the critical apparatus of A. von Gall
- ⲙ^T The Samaritan Targum [see Wür., 84]
- ⲙ^W 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]
- ο εβρ ό 'Εβραῖος - Origen's Hebrew text [abbr. "H^o" in BHK] [see Wür., 57]
- οι γ' οἱ τρεῖς - The three later Greek versions (from Origen) [see Wür., 56]
- οι λ' οἱ λοιποί - (same as above)
- σ' Symmachus [abbr. "Σ" in BHK] [see Wür., 55]
- ⲛ 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]

𐤨 [same as 𐤩 below; 𐤨 stands for מקראות גדולות, 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]
 1QIsa^a The St. Mark's Isaiah Scroll [from cave 1]
 1QIsa^b The Hebrew University Isaiah Scroll [from cave 2]
 1QM The War Scroll (*Milhamah*) [from cave 1]
 1QpHab The Habakkuk *peshar* manuscript [from cave 1]
 1 QS Manual of Discipline [DSS]
 4QpIsa^a The Isaiah *peshar* manuscript "a" [from cave 4]
 4QpIsa^c The Isaiah *peshar* manuscript "c" [from cave 4]
 4QPs^b 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^a The Psalm Scroll from Cave 11 [Wür., 34]

א The Arabic Version(s) [beginning ca. AD 928] [see Wür., 104]

א The Ethiopic Version, attested in 13th century manuscripts [see Wür., 102]

A Used in Rahlfs to represent Ⲭ^A, *Codex Alexandrinus* [see under Ⲭ^A]

Ambr 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]

𐤩 The Second Rabbinic Bible of Jacob ben Chayyim, published by Daniel Bomberg in Venice, ca. AD 1524 [= *Bombergiana*]. Also symbolized as 𐤨 (see above). [see Wür., 10, 39, 184]

B Used in Rahlfs to represent Ⲭ^B, *Codex Vaticanus* [see under Ⲭ^B]

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 B19^A [see Wür., 43]

Bo The Bohairic Version [see Wür., 100]

BT The Babylonian Talmud

Ⲛ Fragments of Hebrew manuscripts in the Cairo Genizah collection (followed by numbers, e.g., Ⲛ², Ⲛ³, etc.) [see Wür., 34]

C *Codex Cairensis*, containing the former and the latter prophets, written and pointed in 895 by Moshe ben Asher [see Wür., 35]. In Rahlfs, however, C designates Ⲭ^C, *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. Θ^{Cyr} in *BHK*] [see Wür., 62]
- D See Θ^{D} [next page under $\Theta^{\text{Ms(s)}}$]
- 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 $\mathfrak{C}$].
- 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 Θ^{F}
- Frensdorff Mm S. Frensdorff, *Die Massora Magna*, I, 1876
- G Chr. D. Ginsburg, *The Massorah Compiled from Manuscripts 1880-1885, 1905* [designated as "Ginsb(urg Mass)" in *BHK*; see Wür., 30. In Rahlfs, however, G designates Θ^{G}]
- Ga *Psalterium Gallicanum* [see Wür., 96]
- Gn R Genesis Rabba [see "cit(t)" above]
- Ginsb(urg 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
- Θ^{N} *Codex Sinaiticus*, dated in the 4th cent. AD
- $\Theta^{\text{N c.a., c.b., c.c.}}$ The second, third, fourth corrector of *Codex Sinaiticus*
- Θ^{A} *Codex Alexandrinus*, dated in the fifth century AD [see Wür., 73]
- Θ^{B} *Codex Vaticanus*, dated from the fourth century AD [see Wür., 73]
- $\Theta^{\text{B*}}$ *Codex Vaticanus*, original hand (in contrast to a *corrector* of Θ^{B})
- Θ^{Beatty} The Chester Beatty *papyri*, dated from the second to the fourth centuries AD with fragments from nine OT and fifteen NT books
- Θ^{C} *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]
- Θ^{C} Used in *BHS* to designate the Greek text of the Catenae ("chain commentaries," made up of exegetical comments from various Church Fathers). [see Wür., 62, n. 44]
- $\Theta^{\text{C(om)pl}}$ Septuagint edition used in the Complutensian Polyglot, dating from 1514-1517
- Θ^{Cyr} Abbr. for Cyril used in *BHK* (see under "Cyr")
- Θ^{F} *Codex Ambrosianus*, a fifth century manuscript containing Gen. 31:15—Josh 12:12 (with

- gaps) [see Wür., 74]
- Θ^h In *BHK*, this represents the hexaplaric recension of the Septuagint (Origen) from ca. 616/7 [in *BHS*, however, this is designated by Θ^o]
- Θ^L The recension of Lucian, presbyter from Antioch, d. 312 (see Wür., 60; also designated Θ^{Luc} in *BHK*). [Θ^L was used in *BHK* to designate Lagarde's edition believed to be Lucianic, but shown by Rahlfs not Lucianic; containing Gen-Ruth; see Wür., 61]
- Θ^{I,II} Lucian's subgroups I and II [see Wür., 61]
- Θ^{Lp} Lucian's recension, in part
- Θ^M *Codex Coislinianus*, a seventh century manuscript of Gen--1 Kgs (with some gaps) [see Wür., 74]
- Θ^{maj} Greek uncial (majuscule) manuscripts [see Wür., 72]
- (Θ^{maj}) Holmes-Parsons' Greek uncial no. XI [designated Θ^{XI} in *BHK*]
- Θ^{min} Greek minuscule manuscripts [see Wür., 72]
- (Θ^{min}) Holmes-Parsons' Greek minuscules nos. 62, 147 [designated Θ^{62.147(Parsons)} in *BHK*]
- Θ^{Ms(s)} Manuscripts according to Homes-Parsons' edition, *Vetus Testamentum Graecum cum variis lectionibus* (1798-1827) [designated Θ^{Mss(Holmes-)Parsons} by *BHK*; see Wür., 73]
- The following designations were used in *BHK* for individual uncial witnesses, but were merely designated Θ^{Ms} in *BHS*:
- Θ^Γ *Codex rescriptus Cryptoferratensis*, a plimpsest of the prophets, the lower text dating from the eighth and the upper the thirteenth centuries [used in *BHK*]
- Θ^θ *Codex Freer*, a fifth century manuscript containing most of Deut. and Joshua
- Θ^D *Codex Cottonianus Geneseos*, containing fragments of Genesis dating from the fifth/sixth centuries AD
- Θ^E *Codex Bodleianus Geneseos*, containing Genesis 1—42 (with gaps) from the ninth/tenth centuries
- Θ^G *Codex Colberto-Sarravianus*, a fourth/fifth century manuscript containing Gen 31:5—Ju 21:12
- Θ^K *Codex Lipsiensis*, a seventh/eighth century palimpsest with parts of Num-Judges
- Θ^W *Codex Atheniensis*, a thirteenth century manuscript of the historical books and Esther [in *BHS*, however, Θ^W designates a different Ms; see below]
- Θ^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]
- Θ^O Origen's Hexaplaric recension of the Septuagint [abbr. Θ^h in *BHK*; see Wür., 58]
- Θ^{Op} Θ^O, in part
- Θ^{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. Θ^U by *BHS*]
- Θ^Q *Codex Marchalianus* (= XII Parsons), a sixth century manuscript of Isa, Jer, Ezek, Dan, and the Twelve [see Wür., 74]
- Θ^{Qc} Corrector of *Codex Marchalianus* (see above)

- Θ^{Qmg} Marginal reading from *Codex Marchalianus*
 Θ^R *Codex Veronensis* [see Wür., 75]
 Θ^S Used in *BHS* to designate *Codex Sinaiticus*, dated in the 4th cent. AD [abbr. Θ^κ in *BHK*; see Wür., 73]
 Θ^S Greek tradition, except for Θ^S etc.
 Θ^{S1.2.3.4} The first, second, third, fourth corrector of *Codex Sinaiticus* [*BHK* used Θ^κ c.a, c.b, c.c.; see Wür., 73]
 Θ^U In *BHS*, this designates Papyrus 37 in the British Museum, from the seventh century (Pss 10:2—18:6; 20:14—34:6) [abbr. Θ^{Pap Lond} by *BHK*; see Wür., 72]
 Θ^V *Codex Venetus* (= 23 Parsons), the second part of *Codex Basiliano-Vaticanus* [see Wür., 74]
 Θ^{Vn} Used in *BHK* to designate the Aldine edition, a late text of little value
 Θ^W 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]
 Θ^{XI} Used in *BHK* for Holmes-Parsons' Greek uncial no. XI [see Θ^{Ms(s)} above]
 Θ^{22.26 etc.} Minuscule manuscripts in A. Rahlfs, 1914 [see Wür., 71]
 Θ^{62.147(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 numerous by medieval Masoretes and grammarians [see Wür., 38]
 Jeric *Codex Jericho* [used by *BHK*]
 jJeb Jerushalmi Jabamot, see cit(t)
 Jos Ant Flavius Josephus, *Antiquitates Judaicae*
 JT Jerusalem Talmud
 Just Justin (church father martyred ca. AD 167)
 K 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]
 K^{Occ} Kethib according to the western Masoretes (Occidentales)
 K^{Or} Kethib according to the eastern Masoretes (Orientales)
 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 L¹) *Codex Leningradensis* (B19^A) completed AD 1008 by ben Asher. This is the textual basis for *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia* [L* is *Codex L.*, first hand; L⁰ is original] [see Wür., 36, 180]. In Rahlfs, however, L designates *Codex Purpureus Vindobonensis*, whereas Rahlfs uses *L* (note italics) for the recension of Lucian (i.e., Θ^L).
 L Old Latin versions [see Wür., 91]
 L⁹¹ *Codex Legionensis* [see Wür., 93]
 L⁹³ Copy of L⁹¹ [see Wür., 93]

- ƿ⁹⁴ Incunabulum 54 marginalia [see Wür., 94]
 ƿ¹¹⁵ Naples Codex lat. 1 (formerly Vindob. 17) [see Wür., 94]
 ƿ¹¹⁶ Fragmenta Quedlinburgensia and Magdeburgensia [see Wür., 94]
 ƿ¹¹⁷ Fragmenta Vindobonensia [see Wür., 94]
 ƿ^(Berger) Old Latin translation edited by S. Berger, *Notices et Extraits . . .*, Tome 34, 1893
 ƿ^{CY} Cyprian, *Testimonia* [see Wür., 94]
 ƿ^D Old Latin translation edited by A. Dold, *Konstanzer altlateinische Propheten- und Evangelienbruchstücke mit Glossen*, 1923; dating from the fifth century
 ƿ^G *Codex Parisinus Latinus* [see Wür., 93]
 ƿ^{gl} 8th/9th cent. Old Latin glossarium "probably derived from a glossed Bible," edited by D. de Bruyne (see BHS XLVI)
 ƿ^h Old Latin translation according to Ranke, *Par palimpsestorum Wirceburgensium*, 1871; fragments of the pentateuch and prophets from the fifth century (in the Würzburg palimpsests)
 ƿ^L *Codex Lugdunensis*, an uncial from the seventh century containing parts of Gen 16:9--Ju 20:31
 ƿ^{Lg} Old Latin marginal readings of the *Codex Gothicus Legionensis*, from the year 960 [see Wür., 93]
 ƿ^R *Codicis Veronensis*, ed. Vercellone, *Var. lect. Vulgatae*, 1860 [see Wür., 93]
 ƿ^S Fragments from St. Gall [see Wür., 93]
 ƿ^{TE} *Tertullianus, Adversus Marcionem* [from Tertullian, ca. AD 160 - after 220]
 ƿ^{Vind} *Palimpsestus Vindobonensis*, a fifth century manuscript with parts of Gen, Ex, and Lev
 ׀ [same as ׀; ׀ stands for מקראות גדולות, the Jewish name for the rabbinical Bible]
 ׀ The Masora, the Masoretic Text (MT) [see Wür., 10]
 M Used in Rahlfs to represent Ⲅ^M
 Mas Masora for the Leningrad Codex
 Mm, Mas. M. Masora magna [see Wür., 28]
 Mp Masora parva [see Wür., 28]
 Ms(s) 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)^{Wr} = Wright, *The Book of Ruth*, 1884
 MT Masoretic Text
 Mur Hebrew manuscripts from Wadi Muraba'at, *Discoveries in the Judean Desert, II*, 1960 [see Wür., 31]
 Naft ben Naphtali [see Wür., 24]
 O Used in Rahlfs to represent Origen's recension (see Orig)
 Occ Western Masoretes or Palestinian (Occidentales), the chief center of which was Tiberias
 Okhl Ochla w^eOchla, see Frensdorff (ed.), *Das Buch Ochla w^eOchla*, 1960 [abbr. Ochla in BHK; see Wür., 29]

- Or Eastern Masoretes or Babylonian (Orientales), the chief centers being Sura, Nehardea and Pumbeditha [see Wür., 12]
- Orig Origen [see Wür., 57]
- Pes R Pesiqta 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^a Same as 1QIsa^a [see Wür., 33]
- Q^b Same as 1QIsa^b [see Wür., 33]
- Q Q^{rê} (what should be read, according to the Masoretes; see Wür., 16). In Rahlfs, Q is used to represent Q^r.
- Q^{Occ} Q^{rê} reading according to the Western Masoretes
- Q^{Or} Q^{rê} reading according to the Eastern Masoretes
- R See R^r
- Š The Syriac Peshitta, origins of which fall in the middle of the first century although considerable later work; LXX had an influence on it. [Š usually represents an agreement of Š^w and Š^a; in ½ Sm agreement of Š^{ABCD Jac edess Bar Hebr}] [see Wür., 85]
- Š^A West Syriac *Codex Ambrosianus* of the Peshitta, a sixth/seventh century text close to the MT [see Wür., 88]
- Š^{Aphr} Syriac Bible quotations by Aphraates, 23 letters from AD 337, 345 forming the oldest surviving original work in Syriac
- Š^B *Codex Londini*, British Museum (Brit. Lib. Add. 14,431)
- Š^{Bar Hebr} Readings in the scholia of Bar Hebraeus
- Š^C *Codex Leningradensis* Public Library No. 2
- Š^D *Codex British Library* Add. 14,442
- Š^h The Syrohexaplar [abbr. Syh in *BHS*]
- Š^{Jac edess} Syriac version of Jacob of Edessa
- Š^L S. Lee's edition of the Peshitta (1821), based on the London Polyglott [see Wür., 89]
- Š^M Edition *Mausiliensis*, 1891 (also called Mosul edition) [see Wür., 89]
- Š^{Mss} Syriac Peshitta manuscripts [see Wür., 88]
- Š^U Urmia edition of the Peshitta, which depends on the eastern Syriac tradition [see Wür., 89]
- Š^w 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. $\mathcal{S}^h$ in *BHK*] [see Wür., 59]
- Sym Symmachus (see σ')
- $\mathcal{T}$ 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]
- $\mathcal{T}^B$ Targum in the Second Rabbinic Bible
- $\mathcal{T}^{\text{Buxt}}$ Targum, J. Buxtorf edition (*Basiliae*, 1618-1619) [see Wür., 84]
- $\mathcal{T}^{\text{ed princ}}$ Targum, editio princeps, pub. in Leiria of Portugal, 1494 [see Wür., 83]
- $\mathcal{T}^f$ Targum, Codex Reuchlinianus according to the apparatus of A. Sperber's edition [see Wür., 83]
- $\mathcal{T}^J$ Targum Pseudo-Jonathan, ed. Ginsburg, 1903 [see Wür., 82]
- $\mathcal{T}^{JII}$ Targum Jerusalem II, ed. Ginsburg, *Das Fragmententhargum*, 1899 [see Wür., 81]
- $\mathcal{T}^L$ Targum, P. A. de Lagarde edition, for the Kethubim
- $\mathcal{T}^M$ A. Merx, *Chrestomathia Targumica*
- $\mathcal{T}^{\text{Ms(s), Ed(d)}}$ Targum manuscripts or editions in A. Sperber's critical apparatus
- $\mathcal{T}^O$ Targum Onkelos of the Pentateuch
- $\mathcal{T}^P$ Palestinian Targum, ed. Kahle, *Masoreten des Westens II*, 1930 [see Wür., 81]
- $\mathcal{T}^{\text{Pr}}$ F. Praetorius' edition of the Targum (Joshua, Judges)
- $\mathcal{T}^W$ Targum of B. Walton's London Polyglot edition
- T Used in Rahlfs to represent *Codex Turicensis*
- Tert Tertullian [see Wür., 91,94]
- Th Theodotion
- Tiq soph Tiqqun sopherim ("scribal corrections") [see Wür., 17]
- Tyc Tyconius [see Wür., 94]
- $\mathcal{V}$ Latin Vulgate Version [see Wür., 95]
- $\mathcal{V}^A$ *Codex Amiatinus* of the Vulgate
- V Used in Rahlfs to represent $\mathcal{V}$
- V(ar) 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 $\mathcal{V}^V$ in *BHK* and *BHS*]
- Var^B Variants cited in S. Baer's edition
- Var^{E 1.2.3} Variants in the three *Erfurt Codices*
- Var^F Variants in the first collection of A. Firkowitsch, Harkevny and Strack, *Katalog der hebr. Bibelhandschr.*, 1875 [may appear as V^F]
- Var^G Variants according to C. D. Ginsburg's edition
- Var^J Variants from Yemenite manuscripts; Hörning, *Karaite MSS*, 1889
- Var^{Ka} Variants from Babylonian manuscripts collected by P. E. Kahle, 1913, 1928 [cf. *ZAW* 46 (1928): 113-137]
- Var^{Ken} Variants according to B. Kennicott's edition, *Vet. Test.*, 1776 [may appear as V^{Ken 69} etc.; see Wür., 40]
- Var^M Variants according to J. H. Michaelis' edition, 1720
- Var^O Variants according to the Scholastic Odo; cited by J. Fischer, *Biblica*, 1934, 1936

- V^p or Var^p Variants according to the Petersburg *Codex* of the prophets [see Wür., 37]
 Var^{pal} Variants according to the fragments with Palestinian pointing, edited by Kahle, *Mas. des Westens*, II, 1930
 V^s or Var^s Variants in unpublished manuscripts cited in Strack, *Grammatik des Biblisch-Aramäischen*, 6th ed., 1921
 Var^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^c
 abbrev — it abbreviates or abridges; abbreviated
 abbreviatio, onis — abbreviation Jos 15,49^a
 abbreviatum — abbreviated Ex 36,8^b
 aberratio oculi — a visual error (scribal) Nu 9,23^{a-a}
 abhinc — hence Ex 36,8^b
 abhunc — hence
 abiit — he has departed 2 Chr 21,20^{b-b}
 abripiens — snatching away
 abs(olutus) — absolute Nu 8,12^a
 abstractum,i — abstract Jer 7,32^a
 absumuntur — they are ruined Ps 37,20^{a-a}
 abundantia — abundance Ps 72,16^a
 abundavit — he has abounded Jes 57,9^a
 ac — and, and besides; to Lv 16,10^a; 2 Sam 10,6^b
 acc(entus,us) — accent Gn 35,22^{a-a}
 accuratissime — careful, accurate
 acc(usativus) — accusative Lv 27,31^a
 accusavit — he has accused Jes 41,27^b
 acervus mergitum — a shock of grain
 acetum eorum — their vinegar (wit)
 acrioris vocis — of a sharper sound; of a harsher word
 act(ivum) — active Ex 31, 15^a
 acuta, ae — acute, accented Lv 18,28^a
 ad — to, at Gn 4,7^{b-b}
 add redactoris — redactor's addition(s)
 add(e) — add Nu 24,24^{s-s}
 addendum est — it has been added; it is added
 addit — it adds Neh 9,10^a
 additamentum, i — addition 2 Ch 12,11^a
 add(itum) — added Gn 2,19^{c-c}
 addunt — they add, leads to, produces Jos 22,34^b
 adeps — corpulent, bombastic
 adig — it adjoins; it adds
 adjunget — it will join Jer 33,13^{a-a}
 admodum — very, completely, quite Ex 36,8^b
 adnot — it annotates, it notes
 adscribitur — it is written to or in addition to
 adverbialis — adverbial Da 11,7^c
 aeg(yptiacus,a,um; e) — (in) Egyptian Jos 15,9^{a-a}
 aemulatus est — he is envious; he imitates
 aenus, a, um — brazen 1 Ch 18,8^s
 aequalitas — equality Ez 48, 2-7^{a-a}
 aequavit — he has compared; it makes equal; it has been made equal to Jer 48,6^b
 aes — copper, bronze Jud 5,14^d
 aeth(iopicus,a,um; e) — (in) Ethiopic 1 Sam 19,20^b
 aeva — generations Ps 90,5^a
 afflicta, antis — vexing Jer 46,16^c
 agente — actively, lively
 agnoscitur — it is recognized, perceived
 agnus — lamb Isa 5,17^d
 agri, orum — fields Jer 39,10^a
 akk(adicus,a,um; e) — (in) Akkadian Jos 13,3^a
 al loc — in (an) other place(s) in the O.T.
 alias — elsewhere 2 Kgs 14,29^a

alibi — elsewhere 2 Sam 2,7^b
 alibi . . . alibi — here . . . there
 aliena — another's, foreign Lv 18,21^b
 aliqui — some Lv 18,11^a
 aliquid — something, anything
 aliquot — some 2 Sam 17,8^b
 aliquoties — several times
 alit(er) — otherwise Ex 4,25^{a-a}
 al(ius, a, um; ii, ae, a) — other(s) Gn 32,18^a
 altare, is — altar Jos 22,34^b
 alter, a um — another, the other Job 16,20^{a-a}
 alterutrum — either, one of two 1 Kgs 5,14^b
 altus — high Isa 11,11^a
 aluid — another
 alumnus — a little child; pupil
 Ambros — St. Ambrose
 amicissimus — most friendly
 amicus — friend Isa 44,28^a
 amplius — more, further Ex 20, 19^{a-a}
 an — or, whether Ez 1,8^{b-b}
 anacrusis — one or two unstressed syllables prefixed to a line of poetry
 anchusa — a plant used as a cosmetic
 angeli, orum — angels Ps 89,7^a
 angulus, i — angle, corner Ez 8,3^c
 anhelare — to pant Dt 33,21^a
 animadversio — attention Job 4,20^a (or notice)
 animalia — animals Ps 50,11^b
 annuere — to nod
 annus — year Nu 20,1^a
 ante — before Gn 49,26^{a-a}
 antea — before this Jud 2,16^a
 antiq(uore) — old; the ancients
 aperiens — opening Ex 13,13^a
 aperte — openly Ps 12,6^{d-d}
 apertio — opening Hab 2,3^a
 apertus — open Nu 24,3^b
 apud — at, with Jud 20,27^{a-a}
 aquae, arum — waters Jer 51,12^{a-a}
 aquosi — abounding in water Jer 31,40^d
 arab (icus, a, um; e) — (in) Arabic Nu 16,1^a
 aram (aicus, a, um; e) — (in) Aramaic Gn 15,2^{a-a}
 aranea — cobweb Ps 90,9^d

arbor, oris — tree Isa 44,4^a
 art(culus) — the definite article Est 2,14^a
 ascensus, us — ascent 2 Chr 9,4^c
 ass(yr) — Assyrian
 asseritur — it is delivered; it joins Jer 25,14^c (is joined)
 assimilatum — assimilated Dan 4,14^b
 ast(eriscus, i) — asterisk Deut 4,21^c
 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 2,5^a
 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 25,25^a
 atn — athnah; the middle of the verse accent in Hebrew
 attinet — it pertains to, refers to
 attulit — he has brought Isa 61,6^a
 auctoritas — authority
 auctus — augmented Hab 3,2^a
 aucupes — fowlers Jer 5,26^{a-a}
 audacia — courage Dan 3,29^a
 audax — daring, courageous
 auster, tri — south Ps 107,3^c
 aut — or; aut . . . aut — either . . . or Num 15,28^a; 15, 29^a
 autem — but; on the contrary; however, moreover
 auxiliator — helper Ps 62,8^b
 aversio, onis — turning away Jer 31,19^a
 aves, ium — birds Deut 14,12^a
 avis/em — (a) bird

B

bab(ylonicus, a, um) — Babylonian Isa 52,14^c
 B-Asch — the Ben Asher tradition
 B-Napht — the Ben Naftali tradition
 bellator — warrior Ex 15,3^b
 ben Naft — the Ben Naftali tradition
 bene — well 2 Chr 4,2^{a-a}

benedixit — he has blessed 1 Kgs 5,15^c
 bestia, arum — beast Hos 9,13^{a-a}
 bis — twice Ex 6,2^a
 bonum — good 2 Chr 3,6^a
 boves — oxen, bulls 1 Chr 18,8^g
 brachium — arm Isa 63,5^c
 brevis — short Job 8,14^b
 brevius — shorter Dt 29,14^a

C

c — with
 c ast — marked with an asterisk (*) 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
 c ob(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)
 ca — about (in number)
 calami, lapsus — a writing error (scribal); slip of the pen
 campus, i — field Jer 31,40^d
 canticum — song Dan 3,23^a
 cap — chapter
 capella — Capella (astronomy) Am 5,9^d
 capillus, i — hair of the head Isa 57,9^b
 captivitas — captivity Lam 1,20^{a-a}
 carmen — song
 castella — castles, citadels 2 Sam 20,14^a
 castigatio — punishment Job 36,18^b
 casus pendens — a subject which stands in a disjunctive relationship to the predicate
 catena, ae — chain, fetters Ps 66,11^b
 cave — beware of Job 36,18^a
 cdd — codex, codices; book(s)
 cecidit — it has fallen Ps 55,5^a
 celeriter — quickly Ex 12,21^{b-b}
 celeriter parere — to accelerate; to yield quickly; it is readily evident

celerius — quicker Job 4,19^a
 certe — surely, really
 cet(eri, ae, a) — the others, the rest 1 Sam 1,15^a
 cf — confer — compare Gen 1,6^a
 cf(r) — collect; a collection; compare
 cibāt — he eats
 cibus — food
 cingere — to surround, enclose
 circelli — 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 — conjunge, conjungit, conjungunt — connect, it connects, they connect Gn 1,11^{a-a}
 clandestina — hidden 2 Kgs 11,6^b
 clemens — merciful Isa 9,16^a
 cod(d) — codex — codex, codices, ancient manuscripts Lev 18,11^a
 cod(ex) — codex, ancient manuscript Gn 18,21^a
 cogitare, cogitaverunt — to consider, they have considered Job 21,27^a
 coinis (i.e. crinis) capitis — the hair of the head
 collect — a collective noun
 collectivum — collective Gn 40,10^b
 collocabit — he will place Dan 11,39^a
 comm — the commentary portions of the Qumran Habakkuk peshar
 commeatus, us — provisions Isa 61,6^a
 commutati — changes, alterations
 commutatum, commutavit — changed, it has changed 2 Chr 25,23^{a-a}
 compl(ures) — several Mal 2,15^c
 compone — arrange, compare Jer 40,1^a
 compos — put together; compare
 concretum — concrete Jer 7,32^a
 confisus est — he has trusted in Prv 18,10^a
 confusus, a, um — confused Ex 36,8^b
 conj — the editor's conjecture
 conjg — conjungendum — to be connected; unite, joins Neh 12,25^b
 conservatus, i — preserved Dan 7,11^{a-a}

consilia — counsels Prv 31,3^c
 constituit — he has appointed 1 Chr 26,1^b
 constructio — construction Job 31,11^{c-c}
 consuetudo, inis — habit 2 Sam 2,27^a
 contam ex — contaminated by
 contaminatum — contaminated Jos 8,33^c
 contempores — despisers, contemners Zech 9,1^{c-c}
 contendo — I contend, I dispute Job 16,20^{a-a}
 contentio, onis — contest, fight Ps 55,19^c
 contextus, us — context Dan 7,11^{a-a}
 continens — joining
 continent — they contain Prv 25,20^{a-a}
 continet — it depends on
 continuantur, continuatur — they are joined, it is joined; it continues, they continue Jer 19,2^{a-a}
 contra — against, opposite, contrary to Nu 31,16^{b-b}
 contrarium — contrary Nu 12,1^{b-b}
 contumax — insolent
 conveniunt — they agree; they fit
 conventus, us — meeting, assembly Dan 6,7^a
 conservatio, onis — conversation
 copiae, arum — military forces Dan 11,6^b
 copt — Coptic
 cop(ula, ae) — copula Ex 1,1^a
 coram — in the presence of Ps 18,41^{a-a}
 cornu — horn Ex 19,13^{a-a}
 correctio — correction Job 1,5^a
 corr(ectus, a, um) — corrected 2 Chr 16,5^a
 corrigens — correcting Ez 43,11^{d-d}
 corrupto — by corruption; corruptly
 corruptum — corrupt 1 Chr 27,4^{b-b}
 cp — caput, itis — chapter Gn 32,2^a
 crrp — corruptus, a, um — corrupt (textual situation) Ex 14,9^a
 crudeles — cruel Nu 21,6^a
 cs — causa — on account of, reason(s) Jer 4,8^a
 cstr — constructus — construct Ps 75,7^d
 cui(qui) — whose(?), which(?), by, to

whom
 c(um) — with Gen 1,11^{a-a}
 cum — when Ex 19,13^{a-a}
 cupivit — he desired
 curat — he takes care of Job 20,20^{a-a}
 curculio — weevil Isa 41,14^a
 curiose inquirentes — inquiring carefully
 cursus — running Job 4,20^a
 custodia — watch Na 2,2^c
 custos, odis — keeper, watchman Ps 141,3^a

D

dag(es) — daghesh
 dare, dat — to give, it gives Dt 6,3^d
 de — from, by reason of, concerning, by Nu 31,18^a
 de industria — purposely, intentionally
 decidere — to fall down; to decide
 dedisti — you have given Ps 8,2^{a-a}
 deest — it is missing Nu 13,7^{a-a}
 defatigare — to fatigue, to tire Prv 6,3^c
 defect — defective(ly)
 deficiens, entis — missing Ezr 10,36^a
 deficient — they will fail; they lack Dan 12,4^a
 deformare — to deform Prv 28,12^b
 deinde — from that place; then, next; thereupon; afterward
 del(etum) — delete; a deletion; deleted
 deliciae, arum — delight Jer 6,2^{a-a}
 delirium — silliness Ps 31,19^a
 deminutio — diminution, decrease Hag 2,19^a
 dependentes — depending; deriving from
 deprecari — to deprecate, to pray against Isa 47,11^b
 deriv — it derives; they derive; derived
 descendant — let them descend Ps 31,18^a
 descriptio, onis — description Eze 40,7/8/9^b
 desiderare — to desire Dt 33,21^a
 desideratus — missed 2 Chr 21,20^{b-b}

desiit — it left off, it ceased Hos 7,16^{b-b}
 destinatus — destined Job 15,22^a
 desunt — they are missing Ex 2,1^a
 detentus — detained Ps 88,9^b
 detrahere — to take off Neh 3,15^d
 deus — god Ps 4,2^b
 dicteria, iorum — witticisms Job 17,6^a
 dies — day Zach 1,1^a
 differentem — different
 differt — it differs Dan 3,31^a
 dii — god-like ones
 dilecta — loved Jer 49,4^b
 direxit — he has led Isa 60,4^a
 distinctius — more distinctly 1 Chr 10,7^a
 dittogr(aphia) — a dittography: the scribal error by which a letter is written twice instead of once
 diu — a long while Ps 35,15^a
 divinum — divine Dt 33,27^e
 divisit — he has separated Nu 16,1^a
 divitiae — riches; wealth
 divulgavit — he has divulged — Job 33,27^a
 dl — dele, delendus, a, um — delete, to be deleted Gn 1,11^c
 doce — teach Ps 119,29^a
 doctor — teacher
 doctrina, ae — instruction Prv 22,18^a
 domicilium — dwelling 1-Chr 4,41^b
 domina, ae — lady, mistress Jer 31,22^{b-b}
 dominabuntur — they will rule Ob 20^{a-a}
 dominus, i — lord Nu 31,16^{b-b}
 domus — house Ps 46,5^b
 dttg — dittographice — by dittography Gn 20,4^{b-b} [Wür., 109]
 du(alis) — dual Dt 2,7^c
 dub(ius, a, um) — doubtful Nu 18,29^{b-b}
 ducens, ducunt — drawing, drawing away; they draw
 duces — rulers
 ducunt — they derive Jer 44,10^a
 duo — two
 duodecies — twelve times Jos 10,24^e
 dupl(ex, icis) — double Gn 35,22^{a-a}

dupl(um) — doublet Gn 18,6^a
 durus — hard Jer 17,9^a
 dux, ducis — leader 1 Chr 27,4^{b-b}
 dysenteria — dysentery Mi 6,14^c

E

e, ex — out of, from, by Gen 16,11^a
 ea/odem — the same
 ecce — behold Ex 17,16^a
 edamus — we shall eat, consume; let us eat, consume
 Ed(d) — edition(s)
 egerunt, egit — they have acted, he has acted Nu 16,1^a
 egredientur — they will march out Nu 24,24^a
 eiciendum — to be dislocated Prv 22,17^{b-b}
 ejiciendi — to be thrown out
 elabi — to escape
 elationes — elevations, acts of lifting up Job 36,29^b
 electi, orum — chosen Nu 31,5^a
 elige — choose Ps 37,37^b
 emend(atum) — emend; emended
 emendatus — emended Zach 5,6^{a-a}
 emissarius — emissary Isa 39,1^b
 emphaticum — emphatic Job 11,11^a
 en — behold Ex 2,9^a
 encliticum — enclitic Jud 3,2^b
 energicus, a, um — energetic Jud 5,26^a
 enumerare — to count up
 eo, ab — from it
 equavit — it has been made equal to
 eques, itis — rider Ps 33,17^a
 equi — horses Zach 6,6^{a-a}
 erasum — erased 2 Sam 10,16^a
 erat — it was Num 27,11^d
 erimus — we will be Ps 20,8^b
 error, oris — (by) error, (by) mistake Job 4,18^a
 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^a; Jer 43,13^{a-a}
 etc — et cetera — and so forth Lev 1,7^{a-a}
 etiam — also, even, already, still Dt

30,16^c
 etsi — although 1 Chr 28,7^{a-a}
 euphemismus — euphemism Job 1,5^a
 ex cs — e.g., for example
 exalti — raised Ps 56,3^{c-c}
 exarescere — to dry up Job 5,3^a
 exaudivisti — you have heard Ps 38,16^{a-a}
 exc — exciderunt, excidisse, excidit
 — they have dropped out, to have dropped out, it has dropped out Ex 2,25^a
 excelsum egit, se praestitit — he performed, he presents himself
 excepto — except Dt 14,12^a
 exc(id) (it) — excise; it has fallen out; they have fallen out
 excipit — it continues Hos 2,19^a
 excitantes, excitaverunt — causing, they have caused Ps 140,3^b
 excl — excluded; excluding
 exegesis, eos — exegesis Dt 32,1^a
 exemplum, i — example 1 Sam 15,4^a
 exercitus — army 2 Kgs 25,11^b
 explanant — they explain
 explanatio — explanation
 explicitum — explained 2 Sam 13,39^a
 expone — make known Num 25,4^c
 exstat — it exists; it is extant Ex 36,8^b
 exsultare — to exult Job 31,29^a
 extendere — to extend, to stretch out Ps 68,32^{c-c}
 extra — outside
 extr(aordinarius, a, um) — extraordinary Gn 16,5^a

F

facilior — easier Jos 11,2^a
 false — falsely, erroneously Jos 1,1^c
 falso — falsely Num 25,8^{a-a}
 falsum — false Jer 21,13^d
 favor — favor
 fecit — he has made Ps 105,20^{a-a}
 fefellit me — I have been beguiled
 f(emininus, a, um) — feminine Gen 38,2^a
 fem(ininus, a, um) — feminine Isa 49,15^a
 femora — femur
 fere — nearly, almost Jos 16,10^a

fides — loyalty Ps 17,15^b
 fiducia — trust, confidence Ps 84,6^c
 filius, ii — son 1 Chr 7,15^c
 finire — to end Job 27,8^a
 fin(is, is) — end Ex 36,8^b; in fin — at the end of a verse
 finit(um) — finite Isa 46,1^a
 firmus — firm, strong Isa 44,12^c
 flagitum — crime Ps 36,2^{b-b}
 fluctus — a flowing
 fluvius, ii — river Job 20,28^b
 foetus — offspring
 follis — pair of bellows Prv 26,21^a
 fontes — sources Job 28,11^{a-s}
 forma(m) — form Gen 16,11^a
 forma mixta — a mixed form
 f(o)rt(asse) — by chance, perhaps
 forte — by chance
 fortis, e — strong Ps 20,8^b
 fortitudo — strength Nu 23,22^c
 fossa — ditch, trench Dan 9,25^c
 fovea, ae — pit Ps 17,14^c
 fragmentum — fragment Zach 7,7^a
 franges — you will break Ps 18,41^{a-a}
 frater, tris — brother Job 20,20^{a-a}
 fraus — deceit, fraud
 fremitus — roaring Job 4,14^a
 frequentavit — he has frequented Isa 44,9^b
 frt — fortasse — perhaps Gen 1,21^a
 fruamur — let us delight in
 frumentum — grain, corn
 fugere — to flee
 fugiant — they flee Ps 60,6^c
 fui, fuit — I have been, he has been Dan 10,13^{a-a}

fulge — shine forth Ps 35,3^a
 fundavit — he founded
 funis — rope, line
 furor — fury, rage Ps 81,16^b

G

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

gl(ossa) — gloss (an originally marginal reading now in the text) Gen 4,7^{b-b}

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

graece — in Greek 1 Chr 27,33^a

gratis — free(ly)

H

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

habita — inhabit, live Ps 11,1^b

habitaculum, i — dwelling Ps 46,5^b

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

hasta, ae — spear, lance, javelin Ps 35,3^a

haud — not, not at all, by all means

hebr(aicus, a, um; e) — (in) Hebrew Dt 17,9^{a-a}

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

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 147,8^a

hic — here, to here Gen 4,8^a

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

Hif — Hiphil

Hill — the Hillel codex

hinc — hence, from here Hos 5,15^b

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 — homoioarcton Gen 31,18^{a-a} [Wür., 109]

homines — men Num 24,17^b

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

homtel — homoioteleuton Lev 1,8^{b-b} [Wür., 109]

honor — honor Prv 5,9^b

hora, ae — hour Ezr 9,4^{b-b}

horum — of these things

hostes — enemies Ps 9,7^b

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

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

huc — hither, to this place Gn 1,6^a

hui/jus — of this

humulis — simple Job 12,18^a

hunc — to this place; hither

I

iam — already, now Dt 33,2^c

ibi — there 2 Chr 5,10^b

ibidem — in the same place Jer 39,8^a

id(em) — the same (book) Num 1,9^a

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

id est — i.e., that is

ignis — fire Job 18,15^{a-a}

iidem — the same (ones)

illud — there; that;

hoc vel illud — here or there

imbres — showers of rain Nah 1,12^{a-a}

immergite — immerse Jer 51,12^{a-a}

impar — unequal 2 Sam 17,8^b

imp(erativus) — imperative Dt 2,4^{b-b}

imperia — empires Ps 47,10^c

impetus — assault, attack Isa 14,31^b

impf — imperfectum — imperfect 1 Sam 2,28^a

imprimis — especially, principally

improbabiliter — improbably 2 Sam 18,14^b

impudice — shamelessly Num 16,1^a

in — in, into, at Gen 20,16^{b-b}

incendere — to set fire to Num 21,14^b

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

inchoant — they begin

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

incolae — inhabitants 1 Chr 2,55^a

increpatio — rebuke Ps 30,6^a

incultus — an uncultivated person

inde — thence, from there Dan 3,31^a

indef — indefinite

index — proof Jer 29,24^{a-a}

indic — indicative; indicate(d)

industria, de — on purpose, purposely, intentionally
 inest — it is in
 infans — infant, speechless
 inf(initivus) — infinitive Lev 14,43^c
 inf abs(ol) — infinitive absolute
 inf cstr — infinitive construct
 infirmitas — infirmity, weakness Mi 6,14^c
 infodi — I have dug in Neh 13,25^b
 iniquus — unjust Ps 36,2^{b-b}
 init(ium) — beginning (or the beginning of a verse or chapter) Num 17,2/3^{c-c}
 iniuste — unjustly Num 31,16^{b-b}
 inscriptio, onis — inscription Ps 119,130^a
 ins(ere, erit) — insert, it inserts Gen 1,7^{a-a}
 inserti, orum — inserted Jer 39,13^a
 insolite — unusually Dan 4,27^a
 intelligentia — insight
 intenta — intended Ezek 48,2-7^{a-a}
 inter — between, among Num 22,5^c
 interpretatio, -tatus — interpretation, interpreted Jer 46,2^a
 interpretes — interpreters
 interrogativum — interrogative Deut 20,19^b
 interv(allum) — interval; blank space between words or verses Gen 4,8^a
 intransitivum — intransitive Dan 9,1^a
 introducens, entis — introductory Dan 3,23^a
 introducentibus — introducing
 inundationes — inundations Nah 1,12^{a-a}
 inusitatum — unusual Dan 1,2^a
 invenies — you will find Ex 36,8^b
 invenisse — to be found written, to come upon in reading
 invers — inverso ordine — in inverse order Gen 19,28^{a-a}
 invert — invert Ps 34,16^a
 ipsi, a,e,um — themselves; itself Jer 15,11^b
 ira, ae — anger, wrath Ps 7,14^a
 ira exardescit — it infuriates by anger
 irrepsit — it crept into Dan 9,3^a

irreptum — crept in, insinuated itself into
 irritator — he who irritates Ps 15,4^b
 is, ea, ie; ii, eae, ea — he, she, it; they Jer 51,12^{a-a}
 ita — so, thus
 it(em) — likewise Ex 3,8^c
 item postea — likewise after that
 iter — way Isa 60,4^a
 iterum — again Dan 6,2^a
 iudicium — judgement Job 19,29^a
 iurare — to take an oath, swear
 iuravi — I have taken an oath 2 Chr 7,18^a
 iustificata — justified Gen 20,16^{b-b}
 iuvenes, um — young men Dan 3,23^a

J

jacere sortem — to cast a lot
 jaculare — to throw
 jdaram — judaeo-aramaicus, a, um — Jewish-Aramaic Dan 4,12^a
 Jer — Jeroboam
 Jub — the book of Jubilees
 juba — mane
 judaicus, a, um — Jewish Jer 46,2^a
 jud-aram — Jewish Aramaic
 iudices — judges Ex 21,6^a
 juste — justly, rightly

K

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

L

l — lege(ndum) — [see below]
 laceravi — I have torn to pieces Job 19,20^b
 lacuna — lacuna, gap Ex 18,11^a
 laetantur — they rejoice Ps 126,1^b
 lamentare — to lament
 lamentationes, um — lamentations Isa 43,14^c
 lapis sepulcralis — grave stone
 lap(sus) — error, lapsus calami — slip of the pen (scribal error) Ex 23,3^a
 laquei, orum — snares, traps Ps 35,7^{b-b}
 largum — plentiful Prv 13,23^a

latet — it is concealed
 latitudo — breadth, width 2 Chr 3,4^a
 lect(io) — reading Gen 18,22^{a-a}
 lectio origin — original reading
 lector, oris — of or by the reader Jer 2,31^{a-a}
 legatur — let it be read 1 Chr 27,27^b
 l(e)ge, egendum) — read, to be read Gen 1,11^b
 leg(ere, it, unt) — to read, it reads, they read Num 28,7^b
 legem simulabunt, in — they shall lead astray in a law
 legens — reading
 legiones — legions Num 24,24^a
 legisse, legit — to have read, it has read, to be read Jer 5,24^c
 levabit — it will raise
 liber, bri — a book (of a book, in a book) Dan 1,1^a
 libera — free (adj) Jer 34,5^b
 libera — release, free (verb) Ps 12,8^b
 liberator — liberator
 libere — freely, without restraint Deut 5,6^a
 librare — to establish
 licet — it is permitted Ex 19,13^b
 lignum, i — wood Isa 40,20^a
 lin — (a) line(s)
 lit — a letter of the alphabet
 lit maior — a large letter
 loc(o) — in the place (of); to place
 locus, i — place Num 13,7^{a-a}
 locusta — locust Isa 51,6^{a-a}
 longitudo, inis — length 2 Chr 6,13^{b-b}
 longum/e — long
 loqui — to speak
 loquitur — he speaks, is speaking
 luna crescens — new moon Isa 14,12^a
 luxa — put out of joint Num 25,4^c

M

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

malum — evil Ps 10,6/7^{a-a}
 mandaice — the Mandaean language
 mandatum — order Ps 17,4^b
 mandere — to chew
 mansuetus — mild, gentle Joel 4,11^{c-c}
 manus, us — hand Ps 68,32^{c-c}
 marg — margine — in the margin Lev 25,22^a
 marg(inalis) — marginal 2 Sam 11,1^a
 margo, inis — margin Job 9,6^a
 Mas — Masoretes, Masoretic
 m(asculinum) — masculine Num 34,6^c
 masculum — male Ex 13,13^a
 mavis — you prefer Prv 13,4^a
 nisi mavis — unless you prefer
 m cs — metri causa — on account of the metre Deut 32,9^c
 me — me Jer 31,19^a
 mediator — mediator, intercessor Job 16,20^{a-a}
 mediatur — he thinks upon Ps 10,6/7^{a-a}
 mel(ior) — better 1 Kgs 7,18^{d-d}
 melius — better Deut 32,18^b
 menda — an error
 mendacium, ii — lie Ps 139,24^a
 mendax — lying Ps 15,3^a
 mendicus — a beggar(ly person)
 mendosus — incorrect Esr 1,11^{a-a}
 mensa, ae — table 2 Sam 9,11^c
 men(ses) — month(s)
 mensis, is — month Jos 5,10^b
 mercede conducti sunt — they are hired for pay
 mere — purely; simply, only
 meritum — reward Ps 119,56^a
 Messias, ae — Messiah Num 24,17^c
 metatheticum — postpositive Jos 10,24^c
 metropolis, eos — capital Num 22,39^{b-b}
 metrum — metre Nah 3,17^{b-b}
 meus, a, um — my Jer 31,19^a
 mg, marg, in marg — a marginal reading
 miles — soldier
 min — minuscules; a small letter
 min(us) — less
 ministerium — service Ps 26,8^b
 ministraverunt — they have worshipped Ex 32,35^a

min(or) — smaller Gen 2,25^a
 misit — he has sent 1 Kgs 5,15^c
 mixtus, a, um — mixed, mixture Eze 9,8^b
 mlt — multi, ae, a — many (e.g., very many mss) Gen 2,18^a
 Mm — Masora magna; the Masoretic notations in the lower margins
 momordi — I have bitten Job 19,20[†]
 morbus meus — my sickness
 mors, tis — death Jer 11,19^b
 morte — death
 morus — mulberry tree Isa 40,20^a
 Mp — Masora parva; the Masoretic notations in the side margins
 mss — manuscripts
 mtr — metrum, i — meter Eze 31,5^{a-a}
 m(tr) c(s) — for a metrical reason(s)
 mucro — sword
 mugire — to low, to bellow Jer 31,39^d
 mulier — wife, woman Lev 18,21^b
 mu(lti) — see mlt
 multo — much
 munus — gift, bribe 1 Kgs 13,33^{b-b}
 murus — wall Ps 122,3^c
 mutanda, atum, atur — to be changed, changed, it is changed Eze 1,9^b
 mutatio(nem) — a change
 mutilatus, a, um — mutilated Mi 1,10^a

N

Nabataeenses — Nabataean Dan 4,13^a
 nab(ataeus, a, um; e) — (in) Nabataean Dt 33,3^{a-a}
 narratio — a narration, narrative
 narratum — told 1 Kgs 11,19^a
 navis — ship Isa 2,16^a
 ne — lest Ps 60,6^c
 necavi — I have slain Neh 13,15^a
 nectunt — they weave Jer 5,26^{a-a}
 nefarii — nefarious, impious Ps 119,23^a
 neglecto — without regard to Dan 3,17^a
 neglectum — disregarded
 neohb — neohebraicus, a, um — modern Hebrew Job 18,3^a
 nequaquam — not at all Dan 9,13^a

neque — and not
 neutrum — neuter Job 31,11^a
 Nif — Niphal
 niger — black Job 3,5^a
 nil — nothing Jer 5,24^c
 nil nisi — nothing but
 nisi — unless, but, except that Jer 5,24^c
 nobiles — highborn, superior Isa 43,14^a
 noluerit — he is unwilling 1 Chr 28,7^{a-a}
 nom(en, inis) — name Jos 15,25^a
 nomen loci — a place name
 nom(en) propr(ium) — a proper name
 non — not Ex 23,5^{a-a}
 nona, ae — ninth Eze 9,4^{b-b}
 nonnisi — except; only
 nonn(ulli, ae, a) — some, several (e.g., some mss) Gen 1,30^a
 nostrum — our Eze 4,14^a
 nota — note, mark, sign 2 Sam 11,1^a
 not mas — a Masoretic marginal notation
 notum — known Job 33,27^a
 novum — new Ps 115,12^a
 nubes — cloud(s) Num 23,10^{c-c}
 nullus, ius — not any Job 10,22^{b-b}
 num — (interrogative particle) Ex 2,25^a
 numerus, i — number Ex 36,8^b
 nunc — now Job 9,6^a
 nuntius, ii — messenger Num 22,18^a

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^b
 ob(elus, i) — obelus Deut 4,22^a
 obj(ectum) — object Job 17,6^a
 oblitus est — he has forgotten Isa 44,9^a
 obolus — 1/6 of a drachma
 obscoeno — obscene, foul
 obscurare — to obscure
 obscure — darkly Ex 23,5^{a-a}
 obscurus — obscure
 observatio — observation Eccl 3,17^a

obsistere — to resist, to oppose Job 38,11^{a-a}
 obturare — to block up, to close Job 18,3^a
 Occ — a Babylonian reading
 offerebat — he brought before 1 Kgs 13,33^{b-b}
 omisso — with omission of Est 9,29^{a-a}
 om(ittit, unt) — it omits, they omit Gen 10,4^a
 omnis, e — all, every (e.g., every manuscript) Job 10,8^{a-a}
 onus — burden, charge
 operam dare — to work hard, to do one's best
 operati sunt — they have worked Ps 73,7^b
 operuerunt — they have covered Ps 55,5^a
 oppositum — opposite Dan 4,5^a
 ops — might, strength
 opt — the best (manuscripts)
 or(atio), onis — prayer, praying Dan 3,23^a
 oratione — in, by a speech
 ora/um — arises from; risen from; source(s)
 ordinant, at — they arrange, it arranges Ex 20,13^a
 ordo, inis — order, arrangement Num 36,11^a
 Orig — Origen, compiler and editor of the Hexapla
 orig(inalis) — original Gen 18,22^{a-a}
 orig(inaliter) — originally Gen 4,7^{b-b}
 ortus, a, um — arisen Ez 40,14^a

P

p — partim — partly, in part
 paene verbotenus — almost literally
 paenituit me — I have repented Jer 31,19^a
 paenultima, ae — the penultimate (syllable) Lev 18,28^a
 palma — a palm tree
 papyrus, i — papyrus Dan 3,6^c
 par(allelismus, i) — parallelism Deut 33,13^b
 pars, tis — part Ps 35,3^a
 part(icip) — participle

particula, ae — particle 1 Sam 2,27^a
 partim — partly, in part Ex 36,8^b
 partivum — partitive Dan 11,7^{b-b}
 pascuum, i — pasture Jer 6,2^{a-a}
 Paseq — the vertical stroke used as a divider in the Masoretic text
 pass(im) — here and there; indiscriminately Jer 2,33^b
 pass(ivum) — passive Gen 45,2^a
 patronymicum — patronymic (a name derived from the father's name) Num 13,7^{a-a}
 pau(ci) — a few mss
 paulo — by a little; a little; slightly
 paululum — a little bit, trifle Isa 57,17^b
 paulum — a little, somewhat Jer 49,34^a
 pausa — (in) pause; pausal form
 pavor — fear Ps 55,5^a
 pc — pauci, ae, a — a few Gen 1,11^b
 ped(es) — feet of poetry
 pellis, is — skin, hide Neh 3,15^d
 per — through; per errorem - by mistake
 perdiderunt — they have destroyed Ps 35,12^a
 perduces — you will bring through Ps 49,20^a
 perfectus — perfect Job 10,8^{a-a}
 perf experientiae — the perfect of experience; compare gnomic aorist
 perge(ns) — continue; continuing
 periphrasis, eos — circumlocution Ex 14,20^{a-a}
 permlt — permulti, ae, a — very many 1 Sam 2,10^c
 perm(u)lt — very many (manuscripts)
 permutantur — they are interchanged
 perscrutari — to be searched
 personarum — of persons
 pertinens, pertinet — belonging to, it belongs to; extending, extends to Neh 13,28^a
 pertransiens — crossing over or through
 perturbatus, i — disturbed, disordered, confused Deut 26,17^a

- pessum data — destroyed Na 3,11^b
 petent — they will ask, they will desire
 Ps 18,42^{b-b}
 pf — perfectum — perfect Lev
 18,28^a
 Phoenicem — the Phoenician language
 phoneticum — phonetic Job 36,27^b
 Pi — Piel
 pinguis — fat Job 33,25^a
 pinguis fuit — he has become fat
 plaga — blow, stroke Ps 39,11^a
 plane — wholly, entirely
 plenilunium — the full moon
 pleri/umque — very many or the
 majority of (manuscripts)
 plerumque — generally Deut 31,16^c
 pl(uralis) — plural (e.g., several mss)
 Gen 13,18^a [but in Rahlfs, this
 will indicate over 3/4 of the
 known minuscules]
 plur(es, a) — many Jos 19,47^c
 pluvia — rain
 poetica — poetical Job 37,12^c
 pon(e) — put
 populus, i — people Jer 33,13^{a-a}
 porta — gate Dan 8,2^{c-c}
 possessio — possession Job 15,29^a
 post(eri)us — after, following Gen
 14,1^{d-d}
 postea — thereafter, afterward Gen
 47,5^a
 postquam — after; after that; as soon
 as Cant 4,6^a
 postulat — it demands
 potens, entis — mighty Deut 32,15^f
 potest — he is able
 potius — rather, preferably Gen
 48,20^b
 prae — before
 praebent, praebet — they present, it
 presents; it shows itself Ex 36,8^b
 praec(edens) — preceding Mal 2,15^c
 praecipue — especially; particularly
 praecones — heralds Ex 36,6^{a-a}
 praedicabit — he will praise Ps 22,9^a
 praefers — he prefers; it places before,
 offers
 pr(ae)m — it proposes; they propose
 pr(aemitte, mittendum, mittit, mittunt)
 — premises; put before, to be
 put before, it puts before, they put
 before Gen 1,30^a
 praepos(itio, onis) — preposition 2
 Sam 3,27^c
 praestit — he stands out, excels
 praeter — except Num 22,22^c
 praeterea — besides Ex 29,20^a
 prb — probabiliter — probably
 Jer 2,16^b
 primogenitum — first-born Ex 13,13^a
 prim(us, a, um) — first 1 Chr 7,15^c
 prim man — the first hand
 princeps, ipis — chief Num 24,17^c
 priore — first; former
 pro — for, instead of Gen 11,31^c
 pr(o)b(abiliter) — probable; probably
 probavit — he has tested, he has tried
 Isa 66,16^b
 procella — storm
 proclamaverunt — they have cried out
 Ex 36,6^{a-a}
 procurrens — jutting out Job 39,8^a
 proficiscens — marching; arising,
 proceeding
 prolem — progeny
 promiscue — promiscuously; without
 discrimination
 pron(omen) — pronoun 1 Sam 1,17^a
 prop — the editor (or another scholar)
 proposes
 propago, inis — shoot Ps 80,16^a
 prope — near, next to
 propheta loquitur — the prophet is
 speaking
 proprius, a, um — proper Ex 2,1^a
 propter — because of Num 5,26^{b-b}
 propterea — therefore; from, by
 reason of Dan 7,15^{a-a}
 prosperitas, atis — prosperity Job
 20,20^{a-a}
 protectio, onis — protection Ps 42,5^{a-a}
 prp — propositum — it has been
 proposed; the editor proposes Isa
 26,11^a
 prs — personalis, e — personal 1
 Sam 1,17^a
 ps — psalm
 pseudoprophetae — false prophets
 pt — participium — participle 1
 Sam 14,26^a

publica via — a public road
 pudicitia, ae — decency, modesty
 Num 31,18^a
 pulchra — beautiful Num 12,1^a
 pulvis, eris — dust Num 23,10^{c-c}
 punct(um, i) — point(s) [see
 punct(is)] Gen 16,5^a
 punct(is) — marked with dots by the
 Masoretes because of a textual
 problem
 pun(icus, a, um) — Punic Dan 7,17^a
 purus — pure Prv 26,28^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^a
 quamvis — although; as you will
 Deut 29,4^{c-c}
 quare — whereby; by which means;
 wherefore
 quasi — as; as if, just as Jer 5,26^{a-a}
 quater — four times; again and again
 quattuor — four Ez 5,12^a
 qui, quae, quod; qui, quae, quae —
 who, which Num 13,7^{a-a}
 quid — anything
 quo — (from) which, (from) whom
 quoad — as to, as far as 1 Chr 27,4^{b-b}
 quocum — with whom Job 16,20^{a-a}
 quoque — each
 quoties — how often; as often Job
 7,4^b

R

radice — from the root
 radius — beam, ray Jer 23,5^b
 radix — the root
 raph — raphatum [for Hebrew Rafe,
 רָפֵי] — non dagessatum — the
 Masoretic indication of the
 absence of a daghesh forte
 rasura — erasure Ex 36,29^b;
 sub rasura — under an erasure
 rebellaverunt — they have rebelled
 Num 31,16^{b-b}
 rebellis — a rebel, an insurgent

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

S

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

Hexapla
 saepe — often Ex 21,28^b
 saepissime — most frequently
 saepius — more often Jos 10,24^e
 saginati — fattened Ps 37,20^{a-a}
 sagitta, ae — arrow Ps 64,4^a
 sagittarius — bowman; anchor; the constellation Sagittarius Prv 26,10^b
 sal — salt Ezr 4,14^a
 Sal — Solomon
 salus, utis — salvation Ps 22,2^{b-b}
 Samar — the Samaritan Pentateuch
 samarit linguam — the Samaritan language
 sam(aritanus, a, um) — Samaritan Jos 17,7^b
 sanctificate — sanctify, make holy 2 Chr 35,3^b
 sapientis — of a wise man
 satiabor — I will be sated Ps 16,11^a
 satiatus — sated; satisfied Job 10,15^a
 Satyria — Satyrs
 saxetum, i — rocky area Num 20,19^a
 saxum — rock Job 39,8^a
 scandendum — to be read aloud Joel 2,9^a
 sciatis — you know Job 19,29^a
 scil(icet) — namely; actually Gen 27,40^a
 scl — (same as above)
 scopus — a target
 scribae — of a scribe
 scribendum — to be written Prv 22,17^{b-b}
 scriptor, oris — writer, scribe Job 26,12^a
 se — himself, itself Jer 33,13^{a-a}
 Seb — Sebir, Sebirin: marginal indication(s) in the manuscripts indicating a problematic reading
 s(e)c — the following
 sec man — a second hand
 sec(undum) — according to Jer 4,20^a
 secundus, a, um — second Ez 8,3^{d-d}
 sed — but Gen 22,14^a
 semel — once, a single time Jos 2,1^e
 semper — always Gen 13,18^a
 senior — elder 1 Sam 19,20^b
 sensus, us — meaning; the sense Jer

10,5^{a-a}; ad sensum — according to the sense
 sententia — opinion; sentence Isa 44,28^a
 sepeliuntur — they are buried
 septies — seven times Jos 2,1^e
 sepulchrum — sepulcher, grave Isa 53,9^c
 sepultra — burial 2 Chr 26,23^b
 seq — the following; the context
 sequitur — it follows 2 Chr 25,23^{a-a}
 sera — bar (for fastening doors) 1 Chr 12,16^b
 serpens — snake Jer 46,22^{a-a}
 servatur — it is kept, preserved
 seu — or; whether Gen 38,29^a
 Sev — the codex Severi Hebraeus
 sexta, ae — sixth [or, the sixth column of Origen's Hexapla] 2 Sam 24,15^{b-b}
 sg — singularis — singular Gen 7,13^a
 si — if; in any case Ex 23,5^{a-a}
 sic — so, thus Gen 2,18^a
 sicut — as, just as
 significant — it indicates
 signum — sign, mark
 silex — flint Jer 18,14^b
 sim(ilis, e) — similar Gen 11,11^a
 simillima — very similar 1 Chr 28,20^b
 sine — without Gen 26,1^a
 s(in)g — singular
 sive — or, if; whether ... or; if ... or Ex 16,32^b
 sol(um) — only Num 16,24^{a-a}
 solus — alone, only Deut 32,50^b
 soph pas — Soph pasuq (the Masoretic sentence divider)
 sordes — dirt, filth Prv 10,20^b
 soror — sister 1 Chr 2,25^b
 sors — lot, share Prv 12,9^a
 spatio — space
 sperabunt, sperate — they will hope, hope Ps 52,8^{b-b}
 spes, ei — hope Ps 55,23^a
 splendor, oris — splendor, brilliance Jer 23,5^b
 sponsor — guarantee; surety
 sq — sequens — following Ex 8,12^c
 sqq — sequentes — following Num

3,12^b
 stabilis — firm
 statim — immediately Job 18,8^a
 stat(us) — state 1 Sam 12,23^b
 stella crinita — comet Num 24,17^e
 stercilinium — dunghill Na 1,14^{c-c}
 stich(us) — stich; lines of poetry Jud 5,11^c
 stillare — to drop, to drip Job 36,27^{a-a}
 stropa — strophe (stanza of poetry) Na 1,4^b
 studium — zeal; study Prv 19,2^b
 suam/um — his, its
 sub — under, beneath Ex 36,8^b
 subj(ectum) — subject 1 Sam 20,33^b
 subscriptis — signed, subscribed; written underneath
 subsellia — seats 2 Chr 9,11^a
 subst(antivum) — substantive, noun 2 Sam 19,43^b
 suff(ixum) — suffix Gen 7,13^a
 sum — I am Ps 88,9^b
 sumite — take Ex 12,21^{b-b}
 summa — the highest, chief
 summarium, ii — summary Dan 5,25^a
 sunt — they are Mi 1,10^a
 super — above Ps 56,3^{c-c}
 superesse — to be left Na 3,14^b
 superfl — superfluous
 superscriptum — written upon, over, above
 supervacaneus — needless, superfluous Dan 10,13^{a-a}
 suppl — it supplies; they supply
 supra — above Isa 54,13^a
 surripuerunt — they snatched away, stole
 susp — uncertain, doubtful
 suspensum — raised; hanging Jud 18,30^a
 suspirare — to sigh
 suus, a, um — his Ps 33,17^a
 syr(iacus, a, um; e) — (in) Syriac Jer 10,5^{a-a}
 Syrus hex — the Syro-Hexapla

T

tacuerit, tacui — it was silent, I have been silent Ex 19,13^{a-a}
 tale — such, of such a kind

tale quid — something of the kind
 talpa — mole Ps 58,9^b
 tam — so, so very; so far, to such a degree
 tantum — only; so much, so far; as far as Num 8,16^{a-a}
 tantummodo — only
 tarditas — tardiness, slowness Prv 29,11^a
 taurus — Taurus (astronomy) Am 5,9^c
 te — you Ps 16,2/3^{b-b}
 technicus — technical Ez 41,6^c
 tegere — to cover Job 23,9^a
 tegimen — covering, cover Na 2,4^{a-a}
 tegmentum, i — covering, cover Job 23,9^a
 temere — by chance, accidentally; rashly
 tempestas — trouble; misfortune
 templum, i — temple 2 Chr 7,9^a
 tempore pestilentiae — in time of pestilence
 tenente — understanding
 ter — thrice; three times Joel 1,15^a
 terminus — term Ez 41,6^c
 terra — land Num 22,5^c
 tertius, ii — third Ez 40,7/8/9^b
 teste — as a witness
 testiculati — having their testicles Jer 5,8^b
 testis, is — witness Lev 18,11^a
 tetragrammaton — Tetragrammaton 2 Sam 2,27^a
 textor — weaver Isa 19,10^a
 textus, us — text Mi 5,4^{b-b}
 threnus, i — lamentation Ez 32,18^c
 tibi — to you Deut 6,3^d
 Tiq soph — a scribal correction made to avoid an irreverent phrase
 titillare — to tickle
 titulus — title Prv 22,17^{b-b}
 tonitrus — thunder Isa 33,3^a
 tot(us, a, um) — the whole Deut 9,1^a
 tradit — it renders, translates Deut 5,6^a
 traditio — tradition Isa 52,14^c
 trah(endum) — drag(ging), draw(ing)
 tranquille vivunt — they live quietly
 transcendere — to transcend Job 39,8^a

transcriptio, onis — transcription, by transfer; transliteration 2 Chr 22,1^a

transferunt — they convey

transfigere — to pierce through

transl dupl — a double translation

translati — to be translated

transl(atio) — translation Hab 3,2^a

tr(anspone) — transpose; it transposes; transposed words Gen 1,6^a

transponitur — it is transposed

trium — of three

tu — you Gen 20,16^{b-b}

tum — then, in that case Lev 17,4^{d-d}

tum . . . tum — first . . . then

tumultuati sunt — they have made a tumult Dan 6,16^b

tumultuose — tumultuously Dan 6,7^a

tumulus sepulcralis — burial ground

tunc — then Joel 2,9^a

turma, ae — division 1 Chr 27,4^{b-b}

tuus, a, um — your Ps 17,15^b

txt — textus — text Deut 33,2^c

U

ubi — where Est 8,16^{c-c}

ubique — everywhere Num 2,6^a

ug(ariticus, a, um; e) — (in) Ugaritic Deut 1,44^b

ulciscendo — taking vengeance Hos 9,12^a

ultima — last [or, last syllable] Num 36,11^a

ululatus — howling, wailing Jer 4,31^b

umbra, ae — shadow Ps 31,21^c

una avis — one bird

una c(um) — together with 1 Kgs 9,16^a

unde — wherefore Ez 28,13^{c-c}

unus, a, um — one Dan 11,7^{b-b}

urbs, urbis — town, city Jer 39, 3^{b-b}

urentes — burning Num 21,6^a

usque ad — (right) up to; from ... to; continuously to Ex 36,8^b

ut — as; as well as; so that Gen 6,20^b; Job 19,29^a

uter, tris — leather bottle; bag Ps 33,7^a

utique — in any case, certainly

utrum(que) — both, each; in both

cases; on both sides Nah 1,10/11^{c-c}

V

vadum, i — ford Num 21,11^a

vage/um — dispersedly, far and wide; uncertain

valde — very much Dan 3,31^a

valde antiq — very old, exceedingly old

vallis — valley Ps 84,7^b

var(ia; varia lectio) — variant; variant reading 1 Kgs 7,18^{d-d}

vasa — vessels Job 21,24^a

vb — verbum, i; verba, orum — word(s) Ex 2,25^a

vel — or Gen 1,1^a

venae meae — my veins

venenum — poison Jer 11,19^b

venerunt, veniet — they have come, it will come Dan 6,7^a

verba — words Lev 10,18^a

vbor — of words

verbatimim — literally Jos 16,10^a

verbatio — chastisement Job 36,18^b

verbotenus — literally Num 10,11^a

verb(um) — verb 1 Sam 1,6^a

vere — verily, indeed Job 6,13^a

verecundia — exactness, precision

veritas, atis — truth Ps 7,12^a

versibus — to the verses

vers(io, onis) — version, translation Ezr 2,48^a [verss - when plural, it indicates all or very many]

versio duplex — double version

versum — of the verses

v(ersus) — verse Lev 24,2^a

versus, uum — verses Jer 19,2^{a-a}

verterat — old

vertit — it translates Deut 8,13^a

vertunt — they translate, they change ; it turns, they turn Num 12,1^{b-b}; Jer 5,10^{b-b}

vestimenta, orum — garments Dan 3,21^{a-a}

vestis — garment 2 Kgs 23,7^b

vetus — old Num 28,7^b

vexant — they torment Job 6,4^a

via — road, way Ps 2,11,12^c

vicinus — neighbor

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