

1001. biyra> (Aramaic) {bee-raw'}; corresponding to 1002; a palace: --palace. 1002. biyrah {bee-raw'}; of foreign origin; a castle or palace: - -palace. 1003. biyraniyth {bee-raw-neeth'}; from 1002; a fortress: -- castle. 1004. bayith {bah'-yith}; probably from 1129 abbreviated; a house (in the greatest variation of applications, especially family, etc.): --court, daughter, door, + dungeon, family, + forth of, X great as would contain, hangings, home[born], [winter]house(-hold), inside(-ward), palace, place, + prison, + steward, + tablet, temple, web, + within(-out). 1005. bayith (Aramaic) {bah'-yith}; corresponding to 1004: -- house. 1006. Bayith {bah'-yith}; the same as 1004; Bajith, a place in Palestine: --Bajith. 1007. Beyth >Aven {bayth aw'-ven}; from 1004 and 205; house of vanity; Beth-Aven, a place in Palestine: --Beth-aven. 1008. Beyth->El {bayth-ale'}; from 1004 and 410; house of God; Beth-El, a place in Palestine: --Beth-el. 1009. Beyth >Arbe>l {bayth ar-bale'}; from 1004 and 695 and 410; house of God's ambush; Beth-Arbel, a place in Palestine: --Beth- Arbel. 1010. Beyth BaEliy {bayth haw-el-ee'}; patrial from 1008 with the article interposed; a Beth-elite, or inhabitant of Bethel: -- Bethelite. 1018. Beyth ha->etsel {bayth haw-ay'-tsel}; from 1004 and 681 with the article interposed; house of the side; Beth-ha-Etsel, a place in Palestine: --Beth-ezel. 1019. Beyth hag-Gllgal {bayth hag-gil gawl'}; from 1004 and 1537 with the article interposed; house of Gilgal (or rolling); Beth- hag-Gilgal, a place in Palestine: --Beth-gilgal. 1020. Beyth ha-Y@shiy-mowth {bayth hah-yesh-ee-moth'}; from 1004 and the plural of 3451 with the article interposed; house of the deserts; Beth-ha-Jeshimoth, a town East of the Jordan: --Beth- jeshimoth. 1021. Beyth hak-Kerem {bayth hak-keh'-rem}; from 1004 and 3754 with the article interposed; house of the vineyard; Beth-hak- Kerem, a place in Palestine: --Beth-haccerem. 1022. Beyth hal-Lachmiy {bayth hal-lakh-mee'}; patrial from 1035 with the article inserted; a Beth-lechemite, or native of Bethlehem: --Bethlehemite. 1023. Beyth ham-Merchaq {bayth ham-mer-khawk'}; from 1004 and 4801 with the article interposed; house of the breadth; Beth-ham- Merchak, a place in Palestine: --place that was far off. 1024. Beyth ham-Marka-bowth {bayth ham-mar-kaw-both'}; or (shortened) Beyth Mar-kabowth {bayth mar-kaw-both'}; from 1004 and the plural of 4818 (with or without the article interposed); place of (the) chariots; Beth-ham-Markaboth or Beth-Markaboth, a place in Palestine: --Beth-marcaboth. 1025. Beyth ha-owth {bayth leb-aw-oth'}; from 1004 and the plural of 3833; house of lionesses; Beth-Lebaoth, a place in Palestine: --Beth-lebaoth. Compare 3822. 1035. Beyth Lechem {bayth leh'-khem; from 1004 and 3899; house of bread; Beth-Lechem, a place in Palestine: --Beth-lehem. 1036. Beyth l@- {bayth mil-lo'}; or Beyth Mil-lo> {bayth mil- lo'}; from 1004 and 4407; house of (the) rampart; Beth-Millo, the name of two citadels: --house of Millo. 1038. Beyth Ma {bayth raw-faw'}; from 1004 and 7497; house of (the) giant; Beth-Rapha, an Israelite: --Beth-rapha. 1052. Beyth Sh@>an {bayth she-awn'}; or Beyth Shan {bayth shawn'}; from 1004 and 7599; house of ease; Beth-Shean or Beth- Shan, a place in Palestine: -- Beth-shean, Beth-Shan. 1053. Beyth Shemesh {bayth sheh'-mesh}; from 1004 and 8121; house of (the) sun; Beth-Shemesh, a place in Palestine: --Beth- shemesh. 1054. Beth Tappuwach {bayth tap-poo'-akh}; from 1004 and 8598; house of (the) apple; Beth-Tappuach, a place in Palestine: -- Beth-tappuah. 1055. biythan {bee-thawn'}; probably from 1004; a palace (i.e. large house): --palace. 1056. Baka> {baw-kaw'}; from 1058, weeping; Baca, a valley in Palestine: --Baca. 1057. baka> {baw-kaw'}; the same as 1056; the weeping tree (some gum-distilling tree, perhaps the balsam): --mulberry tree. 1058. bakah {baw-kaw'}; a primitive root; to weep; generally to bemoan: --X at all, bewail, complain, make lamentation, X more, mourn, X sore, X with tears, weep. 1059. bekeh {beh'-keh}; from 1058; a weeping: --X sore. 1060. b@kowr {bek-ore'}; from 1069; firstborn; hence, chief: -- eldest (son), firstborn(-ling). 1061. bikkuwr {bik-koor'}; from 1069; the first-fruits of the crop: --first fruit (-ripe [figuratively]), hasty fruit. 1062. b@kowrah {bek-o-raw'}; or (short) b@korah {bek-o-raw'}; feminine of 1060; the firstling of man or beast; abstractly primogeniture: --birthright, firstborn(-ling). 1063. bikkuwrah {bik-koo-raw'}; feminine of 1061; the early fig: --firstripe (fruit). 1064. B@kowrath {bek-o-rath'}; feminine of 1062; primogeniture; Bekorath, an Israelite: --Bechorath. 1065. B@kiy {bek-ee'}; from 1058; a weeping; by analogy, a dripping: --overflowing, X sore, (continual) weeping, wept. 1066. Bokiym {bo-keem'}; plural active participle of 1058; (with the article) the weepers; Bo-kim, a place in Palestine: --Bochim. 1067. bekiyrah {bek-ee-raw'}; feminine from 1069; the eldest daughter: --firstborn. 1068. b@kiyth {bek-eeth'}; from 1058; a weeping: --mourning. 1069. bakar {baw-kar'}; a primitive root; properly, to burst the womb, i.e. (causatively) bear or make early fruit (of woman or tree); also (as denominative from 1061) to give the birthright: - -make firstborn, be firstling, bring forth first child (new fruit). 1070. beker {beh'-ker}; from 1069 (in the sense of youth); a young camel: --dromedary. 1071. Beker {beh'-ker}; the same as 1070; Beker, the name of two Israelites: --Becher. 1072. bikrah {bik-raw'}; feminine of 1070; a young she-camel: -- dromedary. 1073. bakkurah {bak-koo-raw'}; by orthographical variation for 1063; a first-ripe fig: --firstripe. 1074. Bok@ruw {bo-ker-oo'}; from 1069; first-born; Bokeru, an Israelite: --Bocheru. 1075. Bikriy {bik-ree'}; from 1069; youth-ful; Bikri, an Israelite: --Bichri. 1076. Bakriy {bak-ree'}; patronymically from 1071; a Bakrite (collectively) or descendants of Beker: --Bachrites. 1077. bal {bal}; from 1086; properly, a failure; by implication nothing; usually (adverb) not at all; also lest: --lest,

neither, no, none (that...), not (any), nothing. 1078. Bel {bale}; by contraction for 1168; Bel, the Baal of the Babylonians: --Bel. 1079. bal (Aramaic) {bawl}; from 1080; properly, anxiety, i.e. (by implication) the heart (as its seat): --heart. 1080. b@la> (Aramaic) {bel-aw'}; corresponding to 1086 (but used only in a mental sense); to afflict: --wear out. 1081. Bal>adan {bal-ad-awn'}; from 1078 and 113 (contracted); Bel (is his) lord; Baladan, the name of a Babylonian prince: -- Baladan. 1082. balag {baw-lag'}; a primitive root; to break off or loose (in a favorable or unfavorable sense), i.e. desist (from grief) or invade (with destruction): --comfort, (recover) strength(-en). 1083. Bilgah {bil-gaw'}; from 1082; desistance; Bilgah, the name of two Israelites: --Bilgah. 1084. Bilgay {bil-gah'ee}; from 1082; desistant; Bilgai, an Israelite: --Bilgai. 1085. Bildad {bil-dad'}; of uncertain derivation; Bildad, one of Job's friends: --Bildad. 1086. balah {baw-law'}; a primitive root; to fail; by implication to wear out, decay (causatively, consume, spend): -- consume, enjoy long, become (make, wax) old, spend, waste. 1087. baleh {baw-leh'}; from 1086; worn out: --old. 1088. Balah {baw-law'}; feminine of 1087; failure; Balah, a place in Palestine: --Balah. 1089. balahh {baw-lah'}; a primitive root [rather by transposition for 926]; to palpitate; hence, (causatively) to terrify: --trouble. 1090. Bilhah {bil-haw'}; from 1089; timid; Bilhah, the name of one of Jacob's concubines; also of a place in Palestine: -- Bilhah. 1091. ballahah {bal-law-haw'}; from 1089; alarm; hence, destruction: --terror, trouble. 1092. Bilhan {bil-hawn'}; from 1089; timid; Bilhan, the name of an Edomite and of an Israelite: --Bilhan. 1093. b@low (Aramaic) {bel-o'}; from a root corresponding to 1086; excise (on articles consumed): --tribute. 1094. b@low> {bel-o'}; or (fully) b@lowy {bel-o'ee}; from 1086; (only in plural construction) rags: --old. 1095. Belt@sha>tstsar {bale-tesh-ats-tsar'}; of foreign derivation; Belteshatstsar, the Babylonian name of Daniel: -- BeltesHajzar. 1106. Bela< {beh'-lah}; the same as 1105; Bela, the name of a place, also of an Edomite and of two Israelites: --Bela. 1107. biltstsar {bale-shats-tsar'}; or Bel>shatstsar {bale-shats-tsar'}; of foreign origin (compare 1095); Belshatstsar, a Babylonian king: -- Belshazzar. 1113. Belsha>tstsar (Aramaic) {bale-shats-tsar'}; corresponding to 1112: -- Belshazzar. 1114. Bilshan {bil-shawn'}; of uncertain derivation; Bilshan, an Israelite: -- Bilshan. 1115. biltiy {bil-tee'}; constructive feminine of 1086 (equivalent to 1097); properly, a failure of, i.e. (used only as a negative particle, usually with a prepositional prefix) not, except, without, unless, besides, because not, until, etc.: -- because un[satiable], beside, but, + continual, except, from, lest, neither, no more, none, not, nothing, save, that no, without. 1116. bamah {bam-maw'}; from an unused root (meaning to be high); an elevation: --height, high place, wave. 1117. Bamah {baw-maw'}; the same as 1116; Bamah, a place in Palestine: --Bamah. See also 1120. 1118. Bimhal {bim-hawl'}; probably from 4107 with prepositional prefix; with pruning; Bimhal, an Israelite: --Bimhal. 1119. b@mow {bem-o'}; prolongation for prepositional prefix; in, with, by, etc.: --for, in into, through. 1120. Bamowth {baw-moth'}; plural of 1116; heights; or (fully) Bamowth Ba (Aramaic) {ben-aw'}; or b@nah (Aramaic) {ben-aw'}; corresponding to 1129; to build: --build, make. 1125. Ben->Abiynadab {ben-ab-ee"-naw-dawb'}; from 1121 and 40; (the) son of Abinadab; Ben-Abinadab, an Israelite: --the son of Abinadab. 1126. Ben->Owniy {ben-o-nee'}; from 1121 and 205; son of my sorrow; Ben-Oni, the original name of Benjamin: --Ben-oni. 1127. Ben-Geber {ben-gheh'-ber}; from 1121 and 1397; son of (the) hero; Ben-Geber, an Israelite: --the son of Geber. 1128. Ben-Deger {ben-deh'-ker}; from 1121 and a derivative of 1856; son of piercing (or of a lance); Ben-Deker, an Israelite: --the son of Dekar. 1129. banah {baw-naw'}; a primitive root; to build (literally and figuratively): --(begin to) build(-er), obtain children, make, repair, set (up), X surely. 1130. Ben-Hadad {ben-had-ad'}; from 1121 and 1908; son of Hadad; Ben-Hadad, the name of several Syrian kings: --Ben-hadad. 1131. Binnuwiy {bin-noo'-ee}; from 1129; built up; Binnui, an Israelite: --Binnui. 1132. Ben-Zowcheth {ben-zo-khayth'}; from 1121 and 2105; son of Zocheth; Ben-Zocheth, an Israelite: -- Ben-zoketh. 1133. Ben-Chuwr {ben-khoor'}; from 1121 and 2354; son of Chur; Ben-Chur, an Israelite: -- the son of Hur. 1134. Ben-Chayil {ben-khah'-yil}; from 1121 and 2428; son of might; Ben-Chail, an Israelite: --Ben-hail. 1135. Ben-Chanan {ben-khaw-nawn'}; from 1121 and 2605; son of Chanan; Ben-Chanan, an Israelite: --Ben-hanan. 1136. Ben-Checed {ben-kheh'-sed}; from 1121 and 2617; son of kindness; Ben-Chesed, an Israelite: --the son of Hessed. 1137. Baniy {baw-nee'}; from 1129; built; Bani, the name of five Israelites: --Bani. 1138. Bunniy {boon-nee'}; or (fuller) Buwniy {boo-nee'}; from 1129; built; Bunni or Buni, an Israelite: --Bunni. 1139. B@ney-B@raq {ben-ay'-ber-ak'}; from the plural construction of 1121 and 1300; sons of lightning, Bene-berak, a place in Palestine: --Bene-barak. 1140. binyah {bin-yaw'}; feminine from 1129; a structure: -- building. 1141. B@nayah {ben-aw-yaw'}; or (prolonged) B@nayahuw {ben-aw-yaw'-hoo}; from 1129 and 3050; Jah has built; Benajah, the name of twelve Israelites: --Benaiah. 1142. B@ney Y@yash Y@miyniy {ben-eesh' yem-ee-nee'}; son of a man of Jemini; or

shortened (1 Sam.9:4; Esth.2:5) >lysh Y@miyniy {eesh yem-ee-nee'}; a man of Jemini, or (1 Sam.20:1) simply Y@miniy {yem-ee-nee'}; a Jeminite; (plural B@niy Y@miyniy {ben-ay' yem-ee-nee'}; patron from 1144; a Benjaminite, or descendent of Benjamin: --Benjamite, of Benjamin.1146. binyan {bin-yawn'}; from 1129; an edifice: --building. 1147. binyan (Aramaic) {bin-yawn'}; corresponding to 1146: -- building. 1148. B@niynuw {ben-ee-noo'}; probably from 1121 with pron. suff. ; our son; Beninu, an Israelite: -- Beninu. 1149. b@nac (Aramaic) {ben-as'}; of uncertain affinity; to be enraged: --be angry.1150. Bin {bin-aw'}; or Bin (Aramaic) {beh-aw'}; or b@ {bah-an-aw'}; the same as 1196; Banana, the name of four Israelite: --Baana, Baanah.1196. Ba {bah-ar-aw'}; from 1198; brutish: Baara, an Israelitish woman: -- Baara.1200. b@ {bah-shaw'}; from an unused root meaning to stink; offensiveness; Basha, a king of Israel: --Baasha.1202. Ba {baw-tsore'}; from 1219; inaccessible, i.e. lofty: --vintage [by confusion with 1210]. 1209. Betsay {bay-tsah'-ee}; perhaps the same as 153; Betsai, the name of two Israelites: --Bezai. 1210. batsiy {baw-tseer'}; from 1219; clipped, i.e. the grape crop: --vintage. 1211. b@tsel {beh'-tsel}; from an unused root apparently meaning to peel; an onion: --onion. 1212. B@tsal>el {bets-al-ale'}; probably from 6738 and 410 with a prepositional prefix; in (the) shadow (i.e. protection) of God; Betsalel, the name of two Israelites: --Bezaleel.1213. Batsluwth {bats-looth'}; or Batslyth {bats-leeth'}; from the same as 1211; a peeling; Batsluth or Batslith, an Israelite: --Bazlith, Bazluth.1214. batsa< {baw-tsah'}; a primitive root to break off, i.e. (usually) plunder; figuratively, to finish, or (intransitively) stop: --(be) covet(-ous), cut (off), finish, fulfill, gain (greedily), get, be given to [covetousness], greedy, perform, be wounded. 1215. betsas< {beh'-tsah'}; from 1214; plunder; by extension, gain (usually unjust): -- covetousness, (dishonest) gain, lucre, profit.1216. batseq {baw-tsake'}; a primitive root; perhaps to swell up, i.e. blister: --swell. 1217. batseq {baw-tsake'}; from 1216; dough (as swelling by fermentation): -- dough, flour. 1218. Botsqath {bots-cath'}; from 1216; a swell of ground; Botscath, a place in Palestine: -- Bozcath, Boskath.1219. batsar {baw-tsar'}; a primitive root; to clip off; specifically (as denominative from 1210) to gather grapes; also to be isolated (i.e. inaccessible by height or fortification): -- cut off, (de-)fenced, fortify, (grape) gather(-er), mighty things, restrain, strong, wall (up), withhold. 1220. betser {beh'-tser}; from 1219; strictly a clipping, i.e. gold (as dug out): --gold defence. 1221. Betser {beh'-tser}; the same as 1220, an inaccessible spot; Betser, a place in Palestine; also an Israelite: --Bezai.1222. b@tsar {bets-ar'}; another form for 1220; gold: --gold. 1223. botsrah {bots-raw'}; feminine from 1219; an enclosure, i.e. sheep fold: --Bozrah.1224. Botsrah {bots-raw'}; the same as 1223; Botsrah, a place in Edom: --Bozrah. 1225. bitstsarown {bits-tsaw-rone'}; masculine intensive from 1219; a fortress: -- stronghold. 1226. batstsoresh {bats-tso'-reth}; feminine intensive from 1219; restraint (of rain), i.e. drought: --dearth, drought. 1227. Baqbuwq {bak-book'}; the same as 1228; Bakbuk, one of the Nethinim: -- Bakbuk. 1228. baqbuk {bak-book'}; from 1238; a bottle (from the gurgling in emptying): --bottle, cruse. 1229. Baqbukyah {bak-book-yaw'}; from 1228 and 3050; emptying (i. e. wasting) of Jah; Bakbukjah, an Israelite: --Bakbukiah.1230. Baqbaqqar {bak-bak-kar'}; reduplicated from 1239; searcher; Bakbakkar, an Israelite: --Bakbakkar.1231. Buqqiy {book-kee'}; from 1238; wasteful; Bukki, the name of two Israelites: --Bukki. 1232. Buqqiyah {book-kee-yaw'}; from 1238 and 3050; wasting of Jah; Bukkijah, an Israelite: --Bukkiah. 1233. b@qiya< {bek-ee'-ah}; from 1234; a fissure: --breach, cleft. 1234. baqa< {baw-kah'}; a primitive root; to cleave; generally, to rend, break, rip or open: --make a breach, break forth (into, out, in pieces, through, up), be ready to burst, cleave (asunder), cut out, divide, hatch, rend (asunder), rip up, tear, win. 1235. beqa< {beh'-kah}; from 1234; a section (half) of a shekel, i.e. a beka (a weight and a coin): --bekah, half a shekel. 1236. biq (Aramaic) {bik-aw'}; corresponding to 1237: --plain. 1237. biq {baw-raw'}; a primitive root; (absolutely) to create; (qualified) to cut down (a wood), select, feed (as formative processes): --choose, create (creator), cut down, dispatch, do, make (fat).1255. B@ro>dak Bal>adan {ber-o-dak' bal-ad-awn'}; a variation of 4757; Berodak-Baladan, a Babylonian king: -- Berodach-baladan. Bir>iy. 1256. B@ra>yah {ber-aw-yaw'}; from 1254 and 8050; Jah has created; Berajah, an Israelite: --Beraiah.1257. barbur {bar-boor'}; by reduplication from 1250; a fowl (as fattened on grain): --fowl. 1258. barad {baw-rad'}; a primitive root, to hail: --hail. 1259. barad {baw-rawd'}; from

1258; hail --hail ([stones]). 1260. Bered {beh'red}; from 1258; hail; Bered, the name of a place south of Palestine, also of an Israelite: --Bered.1261. barod {baw-rode'}; from 1258; spotted (as if with hail): --grised. 1262. barah {baw-raw'}; a primitive root; to select; also (as denominative from 1250) to feed; also (as equivalent to 1305) to render clear (Eccl.3:18): --choose, (cause to) eat, manifest, (give) meat.1263. Baruwk {baw-rook'}; passive participle from 1288; blessed; Baruk, the name of three Israelites: --Baruch. 1264. b@rowm {ber-ome'}; probably of foreign origin; damask (stuff of variegated thread): --rich apparel. 1265. b@rowsh {ber-osh'}; of uncertain derivation; a cypress (?) tree; hence, a lance or a musical instrument (as made of that wood): --fir (tree). 1266. b@rowth {ber-oth'}; a variation of 1265; the cypress (or some elastic tree): --fir.1267. baruwth {baw-rooth,}; from 1262; food: --meat. 1268. Berowthah {bay-ro-thaw'}; or Berothay {bay-ro-that'-ee}; probably from 1266; cypress or cypresslike; Berothah or Berothai, a place north of Palestine: --Berothah, Berothai.1269. Birzowth {beer-zoth'}; probably feminine plural from an unused root (apparently mean to pierce); holes; Birzoth, an Israelite: --Birzavith [from the marg.]. 1270. barzel {bar-zel'}; perhaps from the root of 1269; iron (as cutting); by extension, an iron implement: --(ax) head, iron. 1271. Barzillay {bar-zil-lah'-ee}; from 1270; iron-hearted; Barzillai, the name of three Israelites: --Barzillai.1272. barach {baw-rakh'}; a primitive root; to bolt, i.e. figuratively, to flee suddenly: --chase (away); drive away, fain, flee (away), put to flight, make haste, reach, run away, shoot.1273. Barchumiy {bar-khoo-mee'}; by transposition for 978; a Barchumite, or native of Bachurim: --Barhumite. 1274. b@riy {ber-ee'}; from 1262; fat: --fat. 1275. Beriy {bay-ree'}; probably by contraction from 882; Beri, an Israelite: --Beri.1276. Beriy {bay-ree'}; of uncertain derivation; (only in the plural and with the article) the Berites, a place in Palestine: - -Berites.1277. bariy> {baw-ree'}; from 1254 (in the sense of 1262); fatted or plump: --fat ([fleshed], --ter), fed, firm, plenteous, rank. 1278. b@riy>ah {ber-ee-aw'}; feminine from 1254; a creation, i.e. a novelty: --new thing. 1279. biryah {beer-yaw'}; feminine from 1262; food: --meat. 1280. b@riyach {ber-ee'-akh}; from 1272; a bolt: --bar, fugitive. 1281. bariyach {baw-ree'-akh}; or (shortened) bariach {baw-ree'-akh}; from 1272; a fugitive, i.e. the serpent (as fleeing), and the constellation by that name: --crooked, noble, piercing.1282. Bariyach {baw-ree'-akh}; the same as 1281; Bariach, an Israelite: --Bariah.1283. B@riyel {baw-rak-ale'}; from 1288 and 410, God has blessed; Barakel, the father of one of Job's friends: --Barachel.1293. B@rakah {ber-aw-kaw'}; from 1288; benediction; by implication prosperity: --blessing, liberal, pool, present. 1294. B@rakah {ber-aw-kaw'}; the same as 1293; Berakah, the name of an Israelite, and also of a valley in Palestine: --Berachah.1295. b@rekah {ber-ay-kaw'}; from 1288; a reservoir (at which camels kneel as a resting-place): --(fish-)pool. 1296. Berekyah {beh-rek-yaw'}; or Berekyahuw {beh-rek-yaw'-hoo}; from 1290 and 3050; knee (i.e. blessing) of Jah; Berekjah, the name of six Israelites: - -Berachiah, Berechiah.1297. b@ram (Aramaic) {ber-am'}; perhaps from 7313 with a prepositional prefix; properly, highly, i.e. surely; but used adversatively, however: --but, nevertheless, yet.1298. Bera< {beh'-rah}; of uncertain derivation; Bera, a Sodomitish king: --Bera.1299. baraq {baw-rak'}; a primitive root; to lighten (lightning): --cast forth. 1300. baraq {baw-rawk'}; from 1299; lightning; by analogy, a gleam; concretely, a flashing sword: --bright, glitter(-ing sword), lightning. 1301. Baraq {baw-rawk'}; the same as 1300; Barak, an Israelite: - -Barak.1302. Barqowc {bar-kose'}; of uncertain derivation; Barkos, one of the Nethimim: --Barkos. 1303. barqan {bar-kwan'}; from 1300; a thorn (perhaps as burning brightly): --brier. 1304. bareqeth {baw-reh'-keth}; or bar@kath {baw-rek-ath'}; from 1300; a gem (as flashing), perhaps the emerald: --carbuncle.1305. barar {baw-rar'}; a primitive root; to clarify (i.e. brighten), examine, select: --make bright, choice, chosen, cleanse (be clean), clearly, polished, (shew self) pure(-ify), purge (out). 1306. Birsha< {beer-shah'}; probably from 7562 with a prepositional prefix; with wickedness; Birsha, a king of Gomorrah: --Birsha.1307. Berothiy {bay-ro-thee'}; patrial from 1268; a Berothite, or inhabitant of Berothai: --Berothite. 1308. B@sowr {bes-ore'}; from 1319; cheerful; Besor, a stream of Palestine: --Besor.1309. b@sowrah {bes-o-raw'}; or (shortened) b@sorah {bes-o-raw'}; feminine from 1319; glad tidings; by implication, reward for good news: --reward for tidings. 1310. bashal {baw-shal'}; a primitive root; properly, to boil up; hence, to be done in cooking; figuratively to

ripen: --bake, boil, bring forth, roast, seethe, sod (be sodden). 1311. bashel {baw-shale'}; from 1310; boiled: --X at all, sodden. 1312. Bishlam {bish-lawm'}; of foreign derivation; Bishlam, a Pers.: --Bishlam. 1313. basam {baw-sawm'}; from an unused root meaning to be fragrant; [compare 5561] the balsam plant: --spice. 1314. besem {beh'-sem}; or bosem {bo'-sem}; from the same as 1313; fragrance; by implication, spicery; also the balsam plant: --smell, spice, sweet (odour). 1315. Bosmath {bos-math'}; feminine of 1314 (the second form); fragrance; Bosmath, the name of a wife of Esau, and of a daughter of Solomon: --Bashemath, Basmath. 1316. Bashan {baw-shawn'}; of uncertain derivation; Bashan (often with the article), a region East of the Jordan: --Bashan. 1317. boshnah {bosh-naw'}; feminine from 954; shamefulness: -- shame. 1318. bashac {baw-shas'}; a primitive root; to trample down: -- tread. 1319. basar {baw-sar'}; a primitive root; properly, to be fresh, i.e. full (rosy, (figuratively) cheerful); to announce (glad news): --messenger, preach, publish, shew forth, (bear, bring, carry, preach, good, tell good) tidings. 1320. basar {baw-sawr'}; from 1319; flesh (from its freshness); by extension, body, person; also (by euphem.) the pudenda of a man: --body, [fat, lean] flesh[-ed], kin, [man-]kind, + nakedness, self, skin. 1321. b@sar (Aramaic) {bes-ar'}; corresponding to 1320: --flesh. 1322. bosheth {bo'-sheth}; from 954; shame (the feeling and the condition, as well as its cause); by implication (specifically) an idol: --ashamed, confusion, + greatly, (put to) shame(-ful thing). 1323. bath {bath}; from 1129 (as feminine of 1121); a daughter (used in the same wide sense as other terms of relationship, literally and figuratively): --apple [of the eye], branch, company, daughter, X first, X old, + owl, town, village. 1324. bath {bath}; probably from the same as 1327; a bath or Hebrew measure (as a means of division) of liquids: --bath. 1325. bath (Aramaic) {bath}; corresponding to 1324: --bath. 1326. bathah {baw-thaw'}; probably an orthographical variation for 1327; desolation: --waste. 1327. battah {bat-taw'}; feminine from an unused root (meaning to break in pieces); desolation: --desolate. 1328. B@thuw>el {beth-oo-ale'}; apparently from the same as 1326 and 410; destroyed of God; Bethuel, the name of a nephew of Abraham, and of a place in Palestine: --Bethuel. Compare 1329. 1329. B@thuwl {beth-ool'}; for 1328; Bethul (i.e. Bethuel), a place in Palestine: --Bethuel. 1330. b@thuwlah {beth-oo-law'}; feminine passive participle of an unused root meaning to separate; a virgin (from her privacy); sometimes (by continuation) a bride; also (figuratively) a city or state: --maid, virgin. 1331. b@thuwllym {beth-oo-leem'}; masculine plural of the same as 1330; (collectively and abstractly) virginity; by implication and concretely, the tokens of it: --X maid, virginity. 1332. Bithyah {bith-yaw'}; from 1323 and 3050; daughter (i.e. worshipper) of Jah; Bithjah, an Egyptian woman: --Bithiah. 1333. bathaq {baw-thak'}; a primitive root; to cut in pieces: -- thrust through. 1334. bathar {baw-thar'}; a primitive root, to chop up: --divide. 1335. bether {beh'-ther}; from 1334; a section: --part, piece. 1336. Bether {beh'-ther}; the same as 1335; Bether, a (craggy) place in Palestine: --Bether. 1337. Bath Rabbiym {bath rab-beem'}; from 1323 and a masculine plural from 7227; the daughter (i.e. city) of Rabbah: --Bath- rabbim. 1338. Bithrown {bith-rone'}; from 1334; (with the article) the craggy spot; Bithron, a place East of the Jordan: --Bithron. 1339. Bath-Sheba< {bath-sheh'-bah}; from 1323 and 7651 (in the sense of 7650); daughter of an oath; Bath-Sheba, the mother of Solomon: --Bath-sheba. 1340. Bath-Shuwa< {bath-shoo'-ah}; from 1323 and 7771; daughter of wealth; Bath-shua, the same as 1339: --Bath-shua. 1341. ge> {gay'}; for 1343; haughty: --proud. 1342. ga>ah {gaw-aw'}; a primitive root; to mount up; hence, in general, to rise, (figuratively) be majestic: --gloriously, grow up, increase, be risen, triumph. 1343. ge>eh {gay-eh'}; from 1342; lofty; figuratively, arrogant: --proud. 1344. ge>ah {gay-aw'}; feminine from 1342; arrogance: --pride. 1345. G@uw>el {gheh-oo-ale'}; from 1342 and 410; majesty of God; Geuel, an Israelite: --Geuel. 1346. gaown {gaw-ohn'}; from 1342; the same as 1346: --arrogancy, excellency(-lent), majesty, pomp, pride, proud, swelling. 1348. ge>uwth {gay-ooth'}; from 1342; the same as 1346: -- excellent things, lifting up, majesty, pride, proudly, raging. 1349. ga>ayown {gah-ah-yone'}; from 1342; haughty: --proud. 1350. ga>al {gaw-al'}; a primitive root, to redeem (according to the Oriental law of kinship), i.e. to be the next of kin (and as such to buy back a relative's property, marry his widow, etc.): - X in any wise, X at all, avenger, deliver, (do, perform the part of near, next) kinsfolk(-man), purchase, ransom, redeem(-er), revenger. 1351. ga>al

{gaw-al'}; a primitive root, [rather identified with 1350, through the idea of freeing, i.e. repudiating]; to soil or (figuratively) desecrate: --defile, pollute, stain. 1352. go>el {go'-el}; from 1351; profanation: --defile. 1353. g@ullah {gheh-ool-law'}; feminine passive participle of 1350; redemption (including the right and the object); by implication, relationship: --kindred, redeem, redemption, right. 1354. gab {gab}; from an unused root meaning to hollow or curve; the back (as rounded [compare 1460 and 1479]; by analogy, the top or rim, a boss, a vault, arch of eye, bulwarks, etc.: --back, body, boss, eminent (higher) place, [eye]brows, nave, ring. 1355. gab (Aramaic) {gab}; corresponding to 1354: --back. 1356. geb {gabe}; from 1461; a log (as cut out); also well or cistern (as dug): --beam, ditch, pit. 1357. geb {gabe}; probably from 1461 [compare 1462]; a locust (from its cutting): --locust. 1358. gob (Aramaic) {gobe}; from a root corresponding to 1461; a pit (for wild animals) (as cut out): --den. 1359. Gob {gobe}; or (fully) Gowb {gobe'}; from 1461; pit; Gob, a place in Palestine: --Gob. 1360. gebe {geh'-beh}; from an unused root meaning probably to collect; a reservoir; by analogy, a marsh: --marsh, pit. 1361. gabahh {gaw-bah'}; a primitive root; to soar, i.e. be lofty; figuratively, to be haughty: --exalt, be haughty, be (make) high(-er), lift up, mount up, be proud, raise up great height, upward. 1362. gabahh {gaw-bawh'}; from 1361; lofty (literally or figuratively): --high, proud. 1363. gobahh {go'-bah}; from 1361; elation, grandeur, arrogance: --excellency, haughty, height, high, loftiness, pride. 1364. gaboahh {gaw-bo'-ah}; or (fully) gabowahh {gaw-bo'-ah}; from 1361; elevated (or elated), powerful, arrogant: --haughty, height, high(-er), lofty, proud, X exceeding proudly. 1365. gabhuwth {gab-hooth'}; from 1361; pride: --loftiness, lofty. 1366. g@buwl {gheb-ool'}; or (shortened) g@bul {gheb-ool'}; from 1379; properly, a cord (as twisted), i.e. (by implication) a boundary; by extens. the territory inclosed: --border, bound, coast, X great, landmark, limit, quarter, space. 1367. g@buwlah {gheb-oo-law'}; or (shortened) g@bulah {gheb-oo-law'}; feminine of 1366; a boundary, region: --border, bound, coast, landmark. place. 1368. gibbowr {ghib-bore'}; or (shortened) gibbor {ghib-bore'}; intensive from the same as 1397; powerful; by implication, warrior, tyrant: --champion, chief, X excel, giant, man, mighty (man, one), strong (man), valiant man. 1369. g@buwrah {gheb-oo-law'}; feminine passive participle from the same as 1368; force (literally or figuratively); by implication, valor, victory: --force, mastery, might, mighty (act, power), power, strength. 1370. g@buwrah (Aramaic) {gheb-oo-law'}; corresponding to 1369; power: --might. 1371. gibbeach {ghib-bay'-akh}; from an unused root meaning to be high (in the forehead); bald in the forehead: --forehead bald. 1372. gabbachath {gab-bakh'-ath}; from the same as 1371; baldness in the forehead; by analogy, a bare spot on the right side of cloth: --bald forehead, X without. 1373. Gabbay {gab-bah'ee}; from the same as 1354; collective: --Gabbai, an Israelite: --Gabbai. 1374. Gebiym {gay-beem'}; plural of 1356; cisterns; Gebim, a place in Palestine: --Gebim. 1375. g@biya< {gheb-ee'-ah}; from an unused root (meaning to be convex); a goblet; by analogy, the calyx of a flower: --house, cup, pot. 1376. g@biyr {gheb-eer'}; from 1396; a master: --lord. 1377. g@biyrah {gheb-ee-law'}; feminine of 1376; a mistress: --queen. 1378. gabiyysh {gaw-beesh'}; from an unused root (probably meaning to freeze); crystal (from its resemblance to ice): --pearl. 1379. gabal {gaw-bal'}; a primitive root; properly, to twist as a rope; only (as a denominative from 1366) to bound (as by a line): --be border, set (bounds about). 1380. G@bal {gheb-al'}; from 1379 (in the sense of a chain of hills); a mountain; Gebal, a place in Phoenicia: --Gebal. 1381. G@bal {gheb-awl'}; the same as 1380; Gebal, a region in Idumaea: --Gebal. 1382. Gibliy {ghib-lee'}; patriarchal from 1380; a Gebalite, or inhabitant of Gebal: --Giblites, stone-squarer. 1383. gabluth {gab-looth'}; from 1379; a twisted chain or lace: --end. 1384. gibben {gib-bane'}; from an unused root meaning to be arched or contracted; hunch-backed: --crookbacked. 1385. g@binah {gheb-ee-law'}; feminine from the same as 1384; curdled milk: --cheese. 1386. gabnon {gab-nohn'}; from the same as 1384; a hump or peak of hills: --high. 1387. Geba< {gheh'-bah}; from the same as 1375, a hillock; Geba, a place in Palestine: --Gaba, Geba, Gibeath. 1388. Gib {ghib-aw'}; by permutation for 1389; a hill; Giba, a place in Palestine: --Gibeath. 1389. gib

el {gab-ree-ale'}; from 1397 and 410; man of God; Gabriel, an archangel: --Garbriel. 1404.

g@bereth {gheb-eh'-reth}; feminine of 1376; mistress: -- lady, mistress.1405. Gibb@thown {ghib-beth-one'}; intensive from 1389; a hilly spot; Gibbethon, a place in Palestine: --Gibbethon. 1406. gag {gawg}; probably by reduplication from 1342; a roof; by analogy, the top of an altar: -- roof (of the house), (house) top (of the house). 1407. gad {gad}; from 1413 (in the sense of cutting); coriander seed (from its furrows): --coriander. 1408. Gad {gad}; a variation of 1409; Fortune, a Babylonian deity: --that troop. 1409. gad {gawd}; from 1464 (in the sense of distributing); fortune: --troop. 1410. Gad {gawd}; from 1464; Gad, a son of Jacob, including his tribe and its territory; also a prophet: --Gad. 1411. g@dabar (Aramaic) {ghed-aw-baw'r}; corresponding to 1489; a treasurer: --treasurer.1412. Gudgodah {gud-go'-daw}; by reduplication from 1413 (in the sense of cutting) cleft; Gudgodah, a place in the Desert: -- Gudgodah.1413. gadad {gaw-dad'}; a primitive root [compare 1464]; to crowd; also to gash (as if by pressing into): --assemble (selves by troops), gather (selves together, self in troops), cut selves.1414. g@dad (Aramaic) {ghed-ad'}; corresponding to 1413; to cut down: --hew down. 1415. gadah {gaw-daw'}; from an unused root (meaning to cut off); a border of a river (as cut into by the stream): --bank. 1416. g@duwd {ghed-ood'}; from 1413; a crowd (especially of soldiers): --army, band (of men), company, troop (of robbers). 1417. g@duwd {ghed-ood'}; or (feminine) g@dudah {ghed-oo-daw'}; from 1413; a furrow (as cut): --furrow. 1418. g@duwdah {ghed-oo-daw'}; feminine participle passive of 1413; an incision: --cutting. 1419. gadowl {gaw-dole'}; or (shortened) gadol {gaw-dole'}; from 1431; great (in any sense); hence, older; also insolent: --+ aloud, elder(-est), + exceeding(-ly), + far, (man of) great (man, matter, thing,-er,-ness), high, long, loud, mighty, more, much, noble, proud thing, X sore, (X) very.1420. g@duwlah {ghed-oo-law'}; or (shortened) g@dullah {ghed-ool-law'}; or (less accurately) g@duwllah {ghed-ool-law'}; feminine of 1419; greatness; (concretely) mighty acts: --dignity, great things(-ness), majesty. 1421. gidduwph {ghid-doo'f'}; or (shortened) gidduph {ghid-doo'f'}; and (feminine) gidduphah {ghid-doo-faw'}; or gidduphah {ghid-doo-faw'}; from 1422; vilification: --reproach, reviling. 1422. g@duwphah {ghed-oo-faw'}; feminine passive participle of 1442; a revilement: --taunt. 1423. g@diy {ghed-ee'}; from the same as 1415; a young goat (from browsing): --kid. 1424. Gadiy {gaw-dee'}; from 1409; fortunate; Gadi, an Israelite: --Gadi. 1425. Gadiy {gaw-dee'}; patronymically from 1410; a Gadite (collectively) or descendants of Gad: --Gadites, children of Gad.1426. Gaddiy {gad-dee'}; intensive for 1424; Gaddi, an Israelite: --Gaddi. 1427. Gaddiy>el {gad-dee-ale'}; from 1409 and 410; fortune of God; Gaddiel, an Israelite: --Gaddiel. 1428. gidyah {ghid-yaw'}; or gadyah {gad-yaw'}; the same as 1415; a river brink: --bank. 1429. g@diyah {ghed-ee-yaw'}; feminine of 1423; a young female goat: --kid. 1430. gadiysh {gaw-deesh'}; from an unused root (meaning to heap up); a stack of sheaves; by analogy, a tomb: --shock (stack) (of corn), tomb.1431. gadal {gaw-dal'}; a primitive root; properly, to twist [compare 1434], i.e. to be (causatively make) large (in various senses, as in body, mind, estate or honor, also in pride): -- advance, boast, bring up, exceed, excellent, be(-come, do, give, make, wax), great(-er, come to...estate, + things), grow(up), increase, lift up, magnify(-ifical), be much set by, nourish (up), pass, promote, proudly [spoken], tower. 1432. gadel {gaw-dale'}; from 1431; large (literally or figuratively): --great, grew. 1433. godel {go'-del'}; from 1431; magnitude (literally or figuratively): --greatness, stout(-ness).1434. g@dil {ghed-eel'}; from 1431 (in the sense of twisting); thread, i.e. a tassel or festoon: --fringe, wreath. 1435. Giddel {ghid-dale'}; from 1431; stout; Giddel, the name of one of the Nethinim, also of one of "Solomon's servants": -- Giddel. 1436. G@dalyah {ghed-al-yaw'}; or (prolonged) G@dalyahuw {ghed- al-yaw'-hoo}; from 1431 and 3050; Jah has become great; Gedaljah, the name of five Israelites: --Gedaliah.1437. Giddaltiy {ghid-dal'-tee}; from 1431; I have made great; Giddalti, an Israelite: --Giddalti.1438. gada< {gaw-dah'}; a primitive root; to fell a tree; generally, to destroy anything: --cut (asunder, in sunder, down, off), hew down.

1439. Gid {geh'-zah}; from an unused root meaning to cut down (trees); the trunk or stump of a tree (as felled or as planted): --stem, stock. 1504. gazar {gaw-zar'}; a primitive root; to cut down or off; (figuratively) to destroy, divide, exclude, or decide: --cut down (off), decree, divide, snatch. 1505. g@zar (Aramaic) {ghez-ar'}; corresponding to 1504; to quarry; determine: --cut out, soothsayer. 1506. gezer {gheh'-zer}; from 1504; something cut off; a portion: --part, piece. 1507. Gezer {gheh'-zer}; the same as 1506; Gezer, a place in Palestine: --Gazer, Geze. 1508. gizrah {ghiz-raw'}; feminine of 1506; the figure or person (as if cut out); also an inclosure (as separated): --polishing, separate place. 1509. g@zarah {ghez-ay-raw'}; from 1504; a desert (as separated): --not inhabited. 1510. g@zarah (Aramaic) {ghez-ay-raw'}; from 1505 (as 1504); a decree: --decree. 1511. Gizriy (in the marg.) {ghiz-ree'}; patrial from 1507; a Gezerite (collectively) or inhabitants of Gezer; but better (as in the text) by transposition Girziy {gher-zee'}; patrial of 1630; a Grizite (collectively) or member of a native tribe in Palestine: --Gezrites. 1512. gachown {gaw-khone'}; probably from 1518; the external abdomen, belly (as the source of the faetus [compare 1521]): --belly. 1513. gechel {geh'-khel}; or (feminine) gacheleth {gah-kheh'-leth}; from an unused root meaning to glow or kindle; an ember: --(burning) coal. 1514. Gacham {gah'-kham}; from an unused root meaning to burn; flame; Gacham, a son of Nahor: --Gaham. 1515. Gachar {gah'-khar}; from an unused root meaning to hide; lurker; Gachar, one of the Nethinim: --Gahar. 1516. gay> {gah'-ee}; or (shortened) gay {gah'-ee}; probably (by transmutation) from the same root as 1466 (abbreviated); a gorge (from its lofty sides; hence, narrow, but not a gully or winter-torrent): --valley. 1517. giyd {gheed}; probably from 1464; a thong (as compressing); by analogy, a tendon: --sinew. 1518. giyach {ghee'-akh}; or (shortened) goach {go'-akh}; a primitive root; to gush forth (as water), generally to issue: --break forth, labor to bring forth, come forth, draw up, take out. 1519. giyach (Aramaic) {ghee'-akh}; or (shortened) guwach (Aramaic) {goo'-akh}; corresponding to 1518; to rush forth: --strive. 1520. Giyach {ghee'-akh}; from 1518; a fountain; Giach, a place in Palestine: --Giah. 1521. Giychown {ghee-khone'}; or (shortened) Gichown {ghee-khone'}; from 1518; stream; Gichon, a river of Paradise; also a valley (or pool) near Jerusalem: --Gihon. 1522. Geychaziy {gay-khah-zee'}; or Gechaziy {gay-khah-zee'}; apparently from 1516 and 2372; valley of a visionary; Gechazi, the servant of Elisha: --Gehazi. 1523. giyl {gheel}; or (by permutation) guwl {gool}; a primitive root; properly, to spin round (under the influence of any violent emotion), i.e. usually rejoice, or (as cringing) fear: --be glad, joy, be joyful, rejoice. 1524. giyl {gheel}; from 1523; a revolution (of time, i.e. an age); also joy: --X exceedingly, gladness, X greatly, joy, rejoice(-ing), sort. 1525. giylah {ghee-law'}; or giylath {ghee-lath'}; feminine of 1524; joy: --joy, rejoicing. 1526. Giylonyi {ghee-lo-nee'}; patrial from 1542; a Gilonite or inhabitant of Giloh: --Gilonite. 1527. Giynath {ghee-nath'}; of uncertain derivation; Ginath, an Israelite: --Ginath. 1528. giyr (Aramaic) {gheer}; corresponding to 1615; lime: --plaster. 1529. Geysan {gay-shawn'}; from the same as 1487; lumpish; Geshan, an Israelite: --Geshan. 1530. gal {gal}; from 1556; something rolled, i.e. a heap of stone or dung (plural ruins), by analogy, a spring of water (plural waves): --billow, heap, spring, wave. 1531. gol {gole}; from 1556; a cup for oil (as round): --bowl. 1532. gallab {gal-lawb'}; from an unused root meaning to shave; a barber: --barber. 1533. Gilboa< {ghil-bo'-ah}; from 1530 and 1158; fountain of ebullition; Gilboa, a mountain of Palestine: --Gilboa. 1534. galgal {gal-gal'}; by reduplication from 1556; a wheel; by analogy, a whirlwind; also dust (as whirled): --heaven, rolling thing, wheel. 1535. galgal (Aramaic) {gal-gal'}; corresponding to 1534; a wheel: --wheel. 1536. gilgal {ghil-gawl'}; a variation of 1534: --wheel. 1537. Gilgal {ghil-gawl'}; the same as 1536 (with the article as a properly, noun); Gilgal, the name of three places in Palestine: --Gilgal. See also 1019. 1538. gulgoleth {gul-go'-leth}; by reduplication from 1556; a skull (as round); by implication, a head (in enumeration of persons): --head, every man, poll, skull. 1539. geled {ghe'-led}; from an



unused root probably meaning to polish; the (human) skin (as smooth): --skin. 1540. galah {gaw-law'}; a primitive root; to denude (especially in a disgraceful sense); by implication, to exile (captives being usually stripped); figuratively, to reveal: --+ advertise, appear, bewray, bring, (carry, lead, go) captive (into captivity), depart, disclose, discover, exile, be gone, open, X plainly, publish, remove, reveal, X shamelessly, shew, X surely, tell, uncover. 1541. g@lah (Aramaic) {ghel-aw'}; or g@la> (Aramaic) {ghel-aw'}; corresponding to 1540: --bring over, carry away, reveal. 1542. Giloh {ghee-lo'}; or (fully) Giyloh {ghee-lo'}; from 1540; open; Giloh, a place in Palestine: --Giloh. 1543. gullah {gool-law'}; feminine from 1556; a fountain, bowl or globe (all as round): --bowl, pommel, spring. 1544. gilluwI {ghil-lool'}; or (shortened) gillul {ghil-lool'}; from 1556; properly, a log (as round); by implication, an idol: - -idol. 1545. g@lowm {ghel-ome'}; from 1563; clothing (as wrapped): -- clothes. 1546. galuwth {gaw-looth'}; feminine from 1540; captivity; concretely, exiles (collectively): --(they that are carried away) captives(-ity). 1547. galuwth (Aramaic) {gaw-looth'}; corresponding to 1546: -- captivity. 1548. galach {gaw-lakh'}; a primitive root; properly, to be bald, i.e. (causatively) to shave; figuratively to lay waste: --poll, shave (off). 1549. gillayown {ghil-law-yone'}; or gilyown {ghil-yone'}; from 1540; a tablet for writing (as bare); by analogy, a mirror (as a plate): --glass, roll. 1550. galiyl {gaw-leel'}; from 1556; a valve of a folding door (as turning); also a ring (as round): --folding, ring. 1551. Galiyl {gaw-leel'}; or (prolonged) Galiylah {gaw-lee-law'}; the same as 1550; a circle (with the article); Galil (as a special circuit) in the North of Palestine: --Galilee. 1552. g@liylah {ghel-ee-law'}; feminine of 1550; a circuit or region: --border, coast, country. 1553. G@liylowth {ghel-ee-lowth'}; plural of 1552; circles; Geliloth, a place in Palestine: --Geliloth. 1554. Galliyim {gal-leem'}; plural of 1530; springs; Gallim, a place in Palestine: - -Gallim. 1555. Golyath {gol-yath'}; perhaps from 1540; exile; Goljath, a Philistine: --Goliath. 1556. galal {gaw-lal'}; a primitive root; to roll (literally or figuratively): --commit, remove, roll (away, down, together), run down, seek occasion, trust, wallow. 1557. galal {gaw-lawl'}; from 1556; dung (as in balls): --dung. 1558. galal {gaw-lawl'}; from 1556; a circumstance (as rolled around); only used adverbially, on account of: --because of, for (sake). 1559. Galal {gaw-lawl'}; from 1556, in the sense of 1560; great; Galal, the name of two Israelites: --Galal. 1560. g@lal (Aramaic) {ghel-awl'}; from a root corresponding to 1556; weight or size (as if rolled): --great. 1561. gelel {gay'-lel'}; a variation of 1557; dung (plural balls of dung): --dung. 1562. Gilalay {ghe-lal-ah'-ee}; from 1561; dungy; Gilalai, an Israelite: --Gilalai. 1563. galam {gaw-lam'}; a primitive root; to fold: --wrap together. 1564. golem {go'-lem}; from 1563; a wrapped (and unformed mass, i.e. as the embryo): - -substance yet being unperfect. 1565. galmuwd {gal-mood'}; probably by prolonged from 1563; sterile (as wrapped up too hard); figuratively, desolate: -- desolate, solitary. 1566. gala< {gaw-lah'}; a primitive root; to be obstinate: -- (inter-)meddle (with). 1567. Gal {gaw-maw'}; a primitive root (literally or figuratively) to absorb: --swallow, drink. 1573. gome> {go'-meh}; from 1572; properly, an absorbent, i.e. the bulrush (from its porosity); specifically the papyrus: -- (bul-)rush. 1574. gomed {go'-med}; from an unused root apparently meaning to grasp; properly, a span: --cubit. 1575. gammad {gam-mawd'}; from the same as 1574; a warrior (as grasping weapons): -- Gammadims. 1576. g@muwl {ghem-ool'}; from 1580; treatment, i.e. an act (of good or ill); by implication, service or requital: --+ as hast served, benefit, desert, deserving, that which he hath given, recompense, reward. 1577. gamuwl {gaw-mool'}; passive participle of 1580; rewarded; Gamul, an Israelite: --Gamul. See also 014. 1578. g@muwlah {ghem-oo-law'}; feminine of 1576; meaning the same: --deed, recompense, such a reward. 1579. Gimzow {ghim-zo'}; of uncertain derivation; Gimzo, a place in Palestine: --Gimzo. 1580. gamal {gaw-mal'}; a primitive root; to treat a person (well or ill), i.e. benefit or requite; by implication (of toil), to ripen, i.e. (specifically) to wean: --bestow on, deal bountifully, do (good), recompense, requite, reward, ripen, + serve, mean, yield.

1581. gamal {gaw-mawl'}; apparently from 1580 (in the sense of labor or burden-bearing); a camel: -- camel. 1582. G@mallyi {ghem-al-lee'}; probably from 1581; camel-driver; Gemalli, an Israelite: -- Gemalli. 1583. Gamliy>el {gam-lee-ale'}; from 1580 and 410; reward of God; Gamliel, an Israelite: -- Gamaliel. 1584. gamar {gaw-mar'}; a primitive root; to end (in the sense of completion or failure): -- cease, come to an end, fail, perfect, perform. 1585. g@mar (Aramaic) {ghem-ar'}; corresponding to 1584: -- perfect. 1586. Gomer {go'-mer}; from 1584; completion; Gomer, the name of a son of Japheth and of his descendants; also of a Hebrewess: -- Gomer. 1587. G@maryah {ghem-ar-yaw'}; or G@maryahuw {ghem-ar-yaw'-hoo}; from 1584 and 3050; Jah has perfected; Gemarjah, the name of two Israelites: -- Gemariah. 1588. gan {gan}; from 1598; a garden (as fenced): -- garden. 1589. ganab {gaw-nab'}; a primitive root; to thief (literally or figuratively); by implication, to deceive: -- carry away, X indeed, secretly bring, steal (away), get by stealth. 1590. gannab {gaw-nab'}; from 1589; a stealer: -- thief. 1591. g@nebah {ghen-ay-baw'}; from 1589; stealing, i.e. (concretely) something stolen: -- theft. 1592. G@nubath {ghen-oo-bath'}; from 1589; theft; Genubath, an Edomitish prince: -- Genubath. 1593. gannah {gan-naw'}; feminine of 1588; a garden: -- garden. 1594. ginnah {ghin-naw'}; another form for 1593: -- garden. 1595. genez {gheh'-nez}; from an unused root meaning to store; treasure; by implication, a coffer: -- chest, treasury. 1596. g@naz (Aramaic) {ghen-az'}; corresponding to 1595; treasure: -- treasure. 1597. ginzak {ghin-zak'}; prolonged from 1595; a treasury: -- treasury. 1598. ganan {gaw-nan'}; a primitive root; to hedge about, i.e. (generally) protect: -- defend. 1599. Ginn@thown {ghin-neth-one}; or Ginn@thow {ghin-neth-o'}; from 1598; gardener; Ginnethon or Ginnetho, an Israelite: -- Ginnetho, Ginnethon. 1600. ga {gay-raw'}; perhaps from 1626; a grain; Gera, the name of six Israelites: -- Gera. 1618. garab {gaw-rawb'}; from an unused root meaning to scratch; scurf (from itching): -- scab, scurvy. 1619. Gareb {gaw-rabe'}; from the same as 1618; scabby; Gareb, the name of an Israelite, also of a hill near Jerusalem: -- Gareb. 1620. gargar {gar-gar'}; by reduplication from 1641; a berry (as if a pellet of rumination): -- berry. 1621. garg@rowth {gar-gher-owth'}; feminine plural from 1641; the throat (as used in rumination): -- neck. 1622. Girgashiy {ghir-gaw-shee'}; patrial from an unused name [of uncertain derivation]; a Girgashite, one of the native tribes of Canaan: -- Girgashite, Girgasite. 1623. garad {gaw-rad'}; a primitive root; to abrade: -- scrape. 1624. garah {gaw-raw'}; a primitive root; properly, to grate, i. e. (figuratively) to anger: -- contend, meddle, stir up, strive. 1625. gerah {gay-raw'}; from 1641; the cud (as scraping the throat): -- cud. 1626. gerah {gay-raw'}; from 1641 (as in 1625); properly, (like 1620) a kernel (round as if scraped), i.e. a gerah or small weight (and coin): -- gerah. 1627. garown {gaw-rone'}; or (shortened) garon {gaw-rone'}; from 1641; the throat [compare 1621] (as roughened by swallowing): -- X aloud, mouth, neck, throat. 1628. geruwth {gay-rooth'}; from 1481; a (temporary) residence: -- habitation. 1629. garaz {gaw-raz'}; a primitive root; to cut off: -- cut off. 1630. G@riziym {gher-ee-zeem'}; plural of an unused noun from 1629 [compare 1511], cut up (i.e. rocky); Gerizim, a mountain of Palestine: -- Gerizim. 1631. garzen {gar-zen'}; from 1629; an axe: -- ax. 1632. garol {gaw-role'}; from the same as 1486; harsh: -- man of great [as in the margin which reads 1419]. 1633. garam {gaw-ram'}; a primitive root; to be spare or skeleton-like; used only as a denominative from 1634; (causative) to bone, i.e. denude (by extensive, craunch) the bones: -- gnaw the bones, break. 1634. gerem {gheh'-rem}; from 1633; a bone (as the skeleton of the body); hence, self, i.e. (figuratively) very: -- bone, strong, top. 1635. gerem (Aramaic) {gheh'-rem}; corresponding to 1634; a bone: -- bone. 1636. Garmiy {gar-mee'}; from 1634; bony, i.e. strong: -- Garmite. 1637. goren {go'-ren}; from an unused root meaning to smooth; a threshing-floor (as made even); by analogy, any open area: -- (barn, corn, threshing-)floor, (threshing-, void) place. 1638. garac {gaw-ras'}; a primitive root; to crush; also (intransitively and figuratively) to dissolve: -- break. 1639. gara< {gaw-rah'}; a primitive

root; to scrape off; by implication, to shave, remove, lessen, withhold: --abate, clip, (di-)minish, do (take) away, keep back, restrain, make small, withdraw. 1640. garaph {gaw-raf'}; a primitive root; to bear off violently: --sweep away. 1641. garar {gaw-rar'}; a primitive root; to drag off roughly; by implication, to bring up the cud (i.e. ruminates); by analogy, to saw: --catch, chew, X continuing, destroy, saw. 1642. G@rar {gher-awr'}; probably from 1641; a rolling country; Gerar, a Philistine city: --Gerar. 1643. geres {gheh'-res'}; from an unused root meaning to husk; a kernel (collectively), i.e. grain: --beaten corn. 1644. garash {gaw-rash'}; a primitive root; to drive out from a possession; especially to expatriate or divorce: --cast up (out), divorced (woman), drive away (forth, out), expel, X surely put away, trouble, thrust out. 1645. geresh {gheh'-resh'}; from 1644; produce (as if expelled): - -put forth. 1646. g@rushah {gher-oo-shaw'}; feminine passive participle of 1644; (abstractly) dispossession: --exaction. 1647. Ger@shom {gay-resh-ome'}; for 1648; Gereshom, the name of four Israelites: --Gershom. 1648. Ger@shown {gay-resh-one'}; or Ger@showm {gay-resh-ome'}; from 1644; a refugee; Gereshon or Gereshom, an Israelite: -- Gershon, Gershom. 1649. Ger@shunniy {gay-resh-oon-nee'}; patronymically from 1648; a Gereshonite or descendant of Gereshon: --Gershonite, sons of Gershon. 1650. G@shuwr {ghesh-oor'}; from an unused root (meaning to join); bridge; Geshur, a district of Syria: --Geshur, Geshurite. 1651. G@shuwriy {ghe-shoo-ree'}; patrial from 1650; a Geshurite (also collectively) or inhabitants of Geshur: -- Geshuri, Geshurites. 1652. gasham {gaw-sham'}; a primitive root; to shower violently: --(cause to) rain. 1653. geshem {gheh'-shem'}; from 1652; a shower: --rain, shower. 1654. Geshem {gheh'-shem'}; or (prolonged) Gashmuw {gash-moo'}; the same as 1653; Geshem or Gashmu, an Arabian: --Geshem, Gashmu. 1655. geshem (Aramaic) {gheh'-shem'}; apparently the same as 1653; used in a peculiar sense, the body (probably for the [figuratively] idea of a hard rain): --body. 1656. goshem {go'-shem'}; from 1652; equivalent to 1653: --rained upon. 1657. Goshen {go'-shen'}; probably of Egyptian origin; Goshen, the residence of the Israelites in Egypt; also a place in Palestine: --Goshen. 1658. Gishpa> {ghish-paw'}; of uncertain derivation; Gishpa, an Israelite: -- Gispa. 1659. gashash {gaw-shash'}; a primitive root; apparently to feel about: --grope. 1660. gath {gath}; probably from 5059 (in the sense of treading out grapes); a wine-press (or vat for holding the grapes in pressing them): --(wine-)press (fat). 1661. Gath {gath}; the same as 1660; Gath, a Philistine city: -- Gath. 1662. Gath-ha-Chepher {gath-hah-khay'-fer}; or (abridged) Gittah-Chepher {ghit-taw-khay'-fer}; from 1660 and 2658 with the article inserted; wine-press of (the) well; Gath-Chepher, a place in Palestine: --Gath-kephr, Gittah-kephr. 1663. Gittiy {ghit-tee'}; patrial from 1661; a Gittite or inhabitant of Gath: --Gittite. 1664. Gittayim {ghit-tah'-yim}; dual of 1660; double wine-press; Gittajim, a place in Palestine: --Gittaim. 1665. Gittiyth {ghit-teeth'}; feminine of 1663; a Gittite harp: - -Gittith. 1666. Gether {gheh'-ther'}; of uncertain derivation; Gether, a son of Aram, and the region settled by him: --Gether. 1667. Gath-Rimmown {gath-rim-mone'}; from 1660 and 7416; wine-press of (the) pomegranate; Gath-Rimmon, a place in Palestine: -- Gath-rimmon. 1668. da> (Aramaic) {daw}; corresponding to 2088; this: --one.. another, this. 1669. da>ab {daw-ab'}; a primitive root; to pine: --mourn, sorrow(-ful). 1670. d@>abah {deh-aw-baw'}; from 1669; properly, pining; by analogy, fear: --sorrow. 1671. d@>abown {deh-aw-bone'}; from 1669; pining: --sorrow. 1672. da>ag {daw-ag'}; a primitive root; be anxious: --be afraid (careful, sorry), sorrow, take thought. 1673. Do>eg {do-ayg'}; or (fully) Dow>eg {do-ayg'}; active participle of 1672; anxious; Doeg, an Edomite: --Doeg. 1674. d@>agah {deh-aw-gaw'}; from 1672; anxiety: --care(-fulness), fear, heaviness, sorrow. 1675. da>ah {daw-aw'}; a primitive root; to dart, i.e. fly rapidly: --fly. 1676. da>ah {daw-aw'}; from 1675; the kite (from its rapid flight): --vulture. See 7201. 1677. dob {dobe}; or (fully) dowb {dobe}; from 1680; the bear (as slow): --bear. 1678. dob (Aramaic) {dobe}; corresponding to 1677: --bear. 1679. dobe> {do'-beh}; from an unused root (compare 1680)

(probably meaning to be sluggish, i.e. restful); quiet: -- strength. 1680. dabab {daw-bab'}; a primitive root (compare 1679); to move slowly, i.e. glide: --cause to speak. 1681. dibbah {dib-baw'}; from 1680 (in the sense of furtive motion); slander: --defaming, evil report, infamy, slander. 1682. d@bowrah {deb-o-raw'}; or (shortened) d@borah {deb-o-raw'}; from 1696 (in the sense of orderly motion); the bee (from its systematic instincts): --bee. 1683. D@bowrah {deb-o-raw'}; or (shortened) D@borah {deb-o-raw'}; the same as 1682; Deborah, the name of two Hebrewesses: -- Deborah. 1684. d@bach (Aramaic) {deb-akh'}; corresponding to 2076; to sacrifice (an animal): -- offer [sacrifice]. 1685. d@bach (Aramaic) {deb-akh'}; from 1684; a sacrifice: -- sacrifice. 1686. dibyown {dib-yone'}; in the margin for the textual reading, cheryown {kher-yone'}; both (in the plural only and) of uncertain derivation; probably some cheap vegetable, perhaps a bulbous root: --dove's dung. 1687. d@biyr {deb-eer'}; or (shortened) d@bir {deb-eer'}; from 1696 (apparently in the sense of oracle); the shrine or innermost part of the sanctuary: --oracle. 1688. D@biyr {deb-eer'}; or (shortened) D@bir (Josh.13:26 [but see 3810]) {deb-eer'}; the same as 1687; Debir, the name of an Amoritish king and of two places in Palestine: --Debir. 1689. Diblah {dib-law'}; probably an orthographical error for 7247; Diblah, a place in Syria: --Diblath. 1690. d@belah {deb-ay-law'}; from an unused root (akin to 2082) probably meaning to press together; a cake of pressed figs: -- cake (lump) of figs. 1691. Diblayim {dib-lah'-yim}; dual from the masculine of 1690; two cakes; Diblajim, a symbolic name: --Diblaim. 1692. dabaq {daw-bak'}; a primitive root; properly, to impinge, i.e. cling or adhere; figuratively, to catch by pursuit: --abide fast, cleave (fast together), follow close (hard after), be joined (together), keep (fast), overtake, pursue hard, stick, take. 1693. d@baq (Aramaic) {deb-ak'}; corresponding to 1692; to stick to: --cleave. 1694. debeq {deh'-bek}; from 1692; a joint; by implication, solder: --joint, solder. 1695. dabeq {daw-bake'}; from 1692; adhering: --cleave, joining, stick closer. 1696. dabar {daw-bar'}; a primitive root; perhaps properly, to arrange; but used figuratively (of words), to speak; rarely (in a destructive sense) to subdue: --answer, appoint, bid, command, commune, declare, destroy, give, name, promise, pronounce, rehearse, say, speak, be spokesman, subdue, talk, teach, tell, think, use [entreaties], utter, X well, X work. 1697. dabar {daw-baw'}; from 1696; a word; by implication, a matter (as spoken of) or thing; adverbially, a cause: --act, advice, affair, answer, X any such (thing), because of, book, business, care, case, cause, certain rate, + chronicles, commandment, X commune(-ication), + concern[-ing], + confer, counsel, + dearth, decree, deed, X disease, due, duty, effect, + eloquent, errand, [evil favoured-]ness, + glory, + harm, hurt, + iniquity, + judgment, language, + lying, manner, matter, message, [no] thing, oracle, X ought, X parts, + pertaining, + please, portion, + power, promise, provision, purpose, question, rate, reason, report, request, X (as hast) said, sake, saying, sentence, + sign, + so, some [uncleanness], somewhat to say, + song, speech, X spoken, talk, task, + that, X there done, thing (concerning), thought, + thus, tidings, what[-soever], + wherewith, which, word, work. 1698. deber {deh'-ber}; from 1696 (in the sense of destroying); a pestilence: --murrain, pestilence, plague. 1699. dober {do'-ber}; from 1696 (in its original sense); a pasture (from its arrangement of the flock): --fold, manner. 1699'. dibber {dib-bare'}; for 1697: --word. 1700. dibrah {dib-raw'}; feminine of 1697; a reason, suit or style: -- cause, end, estate, order, regard. 1701. dibrah (Aramaic) {dib-raw'}; corresponding to 1700: -- intent, sake. 1702. dob@rah {do-ber-aw'}; feminine active participle of 1696 in the sense of driving [compare 1699]; a raft: --float. 1703. dabbarah {dab-baw-raw'}; intensive from 1696; a word: -- word. 1704. Dibriy {dib-ree'}; from 1697; wordy; Dibri, an Israelite: --Dibri. 1705. Dab@rath {daw-ber-ath'}; from 1697 (perhaps in the sense of 1699); Daberath, a place in Palestine: -- Dabareh, Daberath. 1706. d@bash {deb-ash'}; from an unused root meaning to be gummy; honey (from its stickiness); by analogy, syrup: --honey([-comb]). 1707. dabbesheth {dab-beh'-sheth};

intensive from the same as 1706; a sticky mass, i.e. the hump of a camel: --hunch [of a camel]. 1708. Dabbesheth {dab-beh'-sheth}; the same as 1707; Dabbesheth, a place in Palestine: --Dabbesheth. 1709. dag {dawg}; or (fully) da>g (Nehemiah 13:16) {dawg}; from 1711; a fish (as prolific); or perhaps rather from 1672 (as timid); but still better from 1672 (in the sense of squirming, i. e. moving by the vibratory action of the tail); a fish (often used collectively): --fish. 1710. dagah {daw-gaw'}; feminine of 1709, and meaning the same: - -fish. 1711. dagah {daw-gaw'}; a primitive root; to move rapidly; used only as a denominative from 1709; to spawn, i.e. become numerous: --grow. 1712. Dagown {daw-gohn'}; from 1709; the fish-god; Dagon, a Philistine deity: - -Dagon. 1713. dagal {daw-gal'}; a primitive root; to flaunt, i.e. raise a flag; figuratively, to be conspicuous: --(set up, with) banners, chiefest. 1714. degel {deh'-gel}; from 1713; a flag: --banner, standard. 1715. dagan {daw-gawn'}; from 1711; properly, increase, i.e. grain: --corn ([floor]), wheat. 1716. dagar {daw-gar'}; a primitive root, to brood over eggs or young: --gather, sit. 1717. dad {dad}; apparently from the same as 1730; the breast (as the seat of love, or from its shape): --breast, teat. 1718. dadah {daw-daw'}; a doubtful root; to walk gently: --go (softly, with). 1719. D@dan {ded-awn'}; or (prolonged) D@daneh (Ezek25:13) {deh-daw'-neh}; of uncertain derivation; Dedan, the name of two Cushites and of their territory: --Dedan. 1720. D@daniym {ded-aw-neem'}; plural of 1719 (as patial); Dedanites, the descendants or inhabitants of Dedan: --Dedanim. 1721. Dodaniym {do-daw-neem'}; or (by orthographical error) Rodaniym (1 Chron. 1:7) {ro-daw-neem'}; a plural of uncertain derivation; Dodanites, or descendants of a son of Javan: --Dodanim. 1722. d@hab (Aramaic) {deh-hab'}; corresponding to 2091; gold: -- gold(-en). 1723. Dahava< (Aramaic) {dah-hav-aw'}; of uncertain derivation; Dahava, a people colonized in Samaria: --Dehavites. 1724. daham {daw-ham'}; a primitive root (compare 1740); to be dumb, i.e. (figuratively) dumbfounded: --astonished. 1725. dahar {daw-har'}; a primitive root; to curvet or move irregularly: --pause. 1726. dahahar {dah-hah-har'}; by reduplication from 1725; a gallop: --pransing. 1727. duwb {doob}; a primitive root; to mope, i.e. (figuratively) pine: --sorrow. 1728. davvag {dav-vawg'}; an orthographical variation of 1709 as a denominative [1771]; a fisherman: --fisher. 1729. duwgah {doo-gaw'}; feminine from the same as 1728; properly, fishery, i.e. a hook for fishing: --fish [hook]. 1730. dowd {dode}; or (shortened) dod {dode}; from an unused root meaning properly, to boil, i.e. (figuratively) to love; by implication, a love-token, lover, friend; specifically an uncle: --(well-)beloved, father's brother, love, uncle. 1731. duwd {dood}; from the same as 1730; a pot (for boiling); also (by resemblance of shape) a basket: --basket, caldron, kettle, (seething) pot. 1732. David {daw-veed'}; rarely (fully); Daviyd {daw-veed'}; from the same as 1730; loving; David, the youngest son of Jesse: --David. 1733. dowdah {do-daw'}; feminine of 1730; an aunt: --aunt, father's sister, uncle's wife. 1734. Dowdow {do-do'}; from 1730; loving; Dodo, the name of three Israelites: --Dodo. 1735. Dowdavahuw {do-daw-vaw'-hoo}; from 1730 and 3050; love of Jah; Dodavah, an Israelite: --Dodavah. 1736. duwday {doo-dah'-ee}; from 1731; a boiler or basket; also the mandrake (as an aphrodisiac): --basket, mandrake. 1737. Dowday {do-dah'ee}; formed like 1736; amatory; Dodai, an Israelite: --Dodai. 1738. davah {daw-vaw'}; a primitive root; to be sick (as if in menstruation): --infirmity. 1739. daveh {daw-veh'}; from 1738; sick (especially in menstruation): --faint, menstruous cloth, she that is sick, having sickness. 1740. duwach {doo'-akh}; a primitive root; to thrust away; figuratively, to cleanse: --cast out, purge, wash. 1741. d@vay {dev-ah'ee}; from 1739; sickness; figuratively, loathing: --languishing, sorrowful. 1742. davvay {dav-voy'}; from 1739; sick; figuratively, troubled: --faint. 1743. duwk {dook}; a primitive root; to bruise in a mortar: --beat. 1744. duwkiyphath {doo-kee-fath'}; of uncertain derivation; the hoopoe or else the grouse: --lapwing. 1745. duwmah {doo-maw'}; from an unused root meaning to be dumb (compare 1820); silence; figuratively, death: --silence. 1746. Duwmah {doo-maw'}; the same as 1745; Dumah, a tribe

and region of Arabia: --Dumah. 1747. duwmiyah {doo-me-yaw'}; from 1820; stillness; adverbially, silently; abstractly quiet, trust: --silence, silent, waiteth. 1748. duwmam {doo-mawm'}; from 1826; still; adverbially, silently: --dumb, silent, quietly wait. 1749. downag {do-nag'}; of uncertain derivation; wax; --wax. 1750. duwts {doots}; a primitive root; to leap: --be turned. 1751. duwq (Aramaic) {dook}; corresponding to 1854; to crumble: - -be broken to pieces. 1752. duwr {dure}; a primitive root; properly, to gyrate (or move in a circle), i.e. to remain: --dwell. 1753. duwr (Aramaic) {dure}; corresponding to 1752; to reside: -- dwell. 1754. duwr {dure}; from 1752; a circle, ball or pile: --ball, turn, round about. 1755. dowr {dore}; or (shortened) dor {dore}; from 1752; properly, a revolution of time, i.e. an age or generation; also a dwelling: --age, X evermore, generation, [n-]ever, posterity. 1756. Dowr {dore} or (by permutation) Do>r (Josh. 17:11; 1Kings 4:11) {dore}; from 1755; dwelling; Dor, a place in Palestine: -- Dor. 1757. Duwra> (Aramaic) {doo-raw'}; probably from 1753; circle or dwelling; Dura, a place in Babylonia: --Dura. 1758. duwsh {doosh}; or dowsh {dosh}; or diysh {deesh}; a primitive root; to trample or thresh: --break, tear, thresh, tread out (down), at grass [Jer.50:11, by mistake for 1877]. 1759. duwsh (Aramaic) {doosh}; corresponding to 1758; to trample: --tread down. 1760. dachah {daw-khaw'}; or dachach {Jer23:12} {daw-khakh'}; a primitive root; to push down: --chase, drive away (on), overthrow, outcast, X sore, thrust, totter. 1761. dachavah (Aramaic) {dakh-av-aw'}; from the equivalent of 1760; probably a musical instrument (as being struck): -- instrument of music. 1762. d@chiy {deh-khee'}; from 1760; a push, i.e. (by implication) a fall: --falling. 1763. d@chal (Aramaic) {deh-khal'}; corresponding to 2119; to slink, i.e. (by implication) to fear, or (causatively) be formidable: --make afraid, dreadful, fear, terrible. 1764. dochan {do'-khan}; of uncertain derivation; millet: -- millet. 1765. dachaph {daw-khaf'}; a primitive root; to urge, i.e. hasten: --(be) haste(-ned), pressed on. 1766. dachaq {daw-khak'}; a primitive root; to press, i.e. oppress: --thrust, vex. 1767. day {dahee}; of uncertain derivation; enough (as noun or adverb), used chiefly with preposition in phrases: --able, according to, after (ability), among, as (oft as), (more than) enough, from, in, since, (much as is) sufficient(-ly), too much, very, when. 1768. diy (Aramaic) {dee}; apparently for 1668; that, used as relative conjunction, and especially (with a preposition) in adverbial phrases; also as preposition of: --X as, but, for(-asmuch +), + now, of, seeing, than, that, therefore, until, + what (-soever), when, which, whom, whose. 1769. Diybown {dee-bome'}; or (shortened) Diybon {dee-bone'}; from 1727; pining: --Dibon, the name of three places in Palestine: --Dibon. [Also, with 1410 added, Dibon-gad.] 1770. diyg {deeg}; denominative from 1709; to fish: --fish. 1771. dayag {dah-yawg'}; from 1770; a fisherman: --fisher. 1772. dayah {dah-yaw'}; intensive from 1675; a falcon (from its rapid flight): -- vulture. 1773. d@yow {deh-yo'}; of uncertain derivation; ink: --ink. 1774. Diy zahab {dee zaw-hawb'}; as if from 1768 and 2091; of gold; Dizahab, a place in the Desert: --Dizahab. 1775. Diymown {dee-mone'}; perhaps for 1769; Dimon, a place in Palestine: --Dimon. 1776. Diymownah {dee-mo-naw'}; feminine of 1775; Dimonah, a place in Palestine: --Dimonah. 1777. diyn {deen}; or (Gen. 6:3) duwn {doon}; a primitive root a straight course, i.e. sail direct: --(come) with a straight course. 1791. dek (Aramaic) {dake}; or dak (Aramaic) {dawk}; prolonged from 1668; this: --the same, this. 1792. daka> {daw-kaw'}; a primitive root (compare 1794); to crumble; transitively, to bruise (literally or figuratively): -- beat to pieces, break (in pieces), bruise, contrite, crush, destroy, humble, oppress, smite. 1793. dakka> {dak-kaw'}; from 1792; crushed (literally powder, or figuratively, contrite): --contrite, destruction. 1794. dakah {daw-kaw'}; a primitive root (compare 1790, 1792); to collapse (phys. or mentally): --break (sore), contrite, crouch. 1795. dakkah {dak-kaw'}; from 1794 like 1793; mutilated: -- + wounded. 1796. dokiy {dok-ee'}; from 1794; a dashing of surf: --wave. 1797. dikken (Aramaic) {dik-kane'}; prolonged from 1791; this: -- same, that, this. 1798. d@kar (Aramaic) {dek-ar'}; corresponding to 2145; properly, a male, i.e. of sheep: --ram. 1799. dikrown

(Aramaic) {dik-rone'}; or dokran {dok-rawn'} (Aramaic); corresponding to 2146; a register: --record. 1800. dal {dal}; from 1809; properly, dangling, i.e. (by implication) weak or thin: --lean, needy, poor (man), weaker. 1801. dalag {daw-lag'}; a primitive root; to spring: --leap. 1802. dalah {daw-law'}; a primitive root (compare 1809); properly, to dangle, i.e. to let down a bucket (for drawing out water); figuratively, to deliver: --draw (out), X enough, lift up. 1803. dallah {dal-law'}; from 1802; properly, something dangling, i.e. a loose thread or hair; figuratively, indigent: --hair, pining sickness, poor(-est sort). 1804. dalach {daw-lakh'}; a primitive root; to roil water: --trouble. 1805. d@liy {del-ee'}; or doliy {dol-ee'}; from 1802; a pail or jar (for drawing water): --bucket. 1806. D@layah {del-aw-yaw'}; or (prolonged) D@layahhuw {del-aw-yaw'-hoo}; from 1802 and 3050; Jah has delivered; Delajah, the name of five Israelites: --Dalaiah, Delaiah. 1807. D@liylah {del-ee-law'}; from 1809; languishing: --Delilah, a Philistine woman: --Delilah. 1808. daliyah {daw-lee-yaw'}; from 1802; something dangling, i.e. a bough: --branch. 1809. dalal {daw-lal'}; a primitive root (compare 1802); to slacken or be feeble; figuratively, to be oppressed: --bring low, dry up, be emptied, be not equal, fail, be impoverished, be made thin. 1810. Dill {daw-nee-yale'}; in Ezekiel it is: Dani>el {daw-nee-ale'}; from 1835 and 410; judge of God; Daniel or Danijel, the name of two Israelites: --Daniel. 1841. Daniye>l (Aramaic) {daw-nee-yale'}; corresponding to 1840; Danijel, the Heb. prophet: --Daniel. 1842. Dan Yæl {deh-oo-ale'}; from 3045 and 410; known of God; Deuel, an Israelite: --Deuel. 1846. daown {der-aw-one'}; or dera>own {day-raw-one}; from an unused root (meaning to repulse); an object of aversion: --abhorring, contempt. 1861. dorbown {dor-bone'} [also dor-bawn']; of uncertain derivation; a goad: --goad. 1862. Darda< {dar-dah'}; apparently from 1858 and 1843; pearl of knowledge; Darda, an Israelite: --Darda. 1863. dardar {dar-dar'}; of uncertain derivation; a thorn: --thistle. 1864. darowm {daw-rome'}; of uncertain derivation; the south; poet. the south wind: --south. 1865. d@rowr {der-ore'}; from an unused root (meaning to move rapidly); freedom; hence, spontaneity of outflow, and so clear: --liberty, pure. 1866. d@rowr {der-ore'}; the same as 1865, applied to a bird; the swift, a kind of swallow: --swallow. 1867. Dar {hoo}; of which the feminine (beyond the Pentateuch) is hiy> {he}; a primitive word, the third person pronoun singular, he (she or it); only expressed when emphatic or without a verb; also (intensively) self, or (especially with the article) the same; sometimes (as demonstrative) this or that; occasionally (instead of copula) as or are: --he, as for her, him(-self), it, the same, she (herself), such, that (...it), these, they, this, those, which (is), who. 1932. huw (Aramaic) {hoo}; or (feminine) hiy> (Aramaic) {he}; corresponding to 1931: --X are, it, this. 1933. hava> {haw-vaw'}; or havah {haw-vaw'}; a primitive root [compare 183, 1961] supposed to mean properly, to breathe; to be (in the sense of existence): --be, X have. 1934. hava> (Aramaic) {hav-aw'}; or havah (Aramaic) {hav-aw'}; corresponding to 1933; to exist; used in a great variety of applications (especially in connection with other words): --be, become, + behold, + came (to pass), + cease, + cleave, + consider, + do, + give, + have, + judge, + keep, + labour, + mingle (self), + put, + see, + seek, + set, + slay, + take heed, tremble, + walk, + would. 1935. howd {hode}; from an unused root; grandeur (i.e. an imposing form and appearance): --beauty, comeliness, excellency, glorious, glory, goodly, honour, majesty. 1936. Howd {hode}; the same as 1935; Hod, an Israelite: --Hod. 1937. Howd@vah {ho-dev-aw'}; a form of 1938; Hodevah (or Hodevjah), an Israelite: --Hodevah. 1938. Howdavyah {ho-dav-yaw'}; from 1935 and 3050; majesty of Jah; Hodavjah, the name of three Israelites: --Hodaviah. 1939. Howday@vahuw {ho-dah-yeh-vaw'-hoo}; a form of 1938; Hodajvah, an Israelite: --Hodaiah. 1940. Howdiyah {ho-dee-yaw'}; a form for the feminine of 3064; a Jewess: --Hodiah. 1941. Howdiyah {ho-dee-yaw'}; a form of 1938; Hodijah, the name of three Israelites: --Hodijah. 1942. havvah {hav-vaw'}; from 1933 (in the sense of eagerly coveting and rushing upon; by implication, of falling); desire; also ruin: --calamity, iniquity, mischief, mischievous (thing),

naughtiness, naughty, noisome, perverse thing, substance, very wickedness 1943. hovah {ho-vaw'}; another form for 1942; ruin: --mischief. 1944. Howham {ho-hawm'}; of uncertain derivation; Hoham, a Canaanitish king: --Hoham. 1945. howy {hoh'ee}; a prolonged form of 1930 [akin to 188]; oh!: --ah, alas, ho, O, woe. 1946. huwk (Aramaic) {hook}; corresponding to 1981; to go; causatively, to bring: --bring again, come, go (up). 1947. howlelah {ho-lay-law'}; feminine active participle of 1984; folly: --madness. 1948. howleluwth {ho-lay-looth'}; from active participle of 1984; folly: --madness. 1949. huwm {hoom}; a primitive root [compare 2000]; to make an uproar, or agitate greatly: --destroy, move, make a noise, put, ring again. 1950. Howmam {ho-mawm'}; from 2000; raging; Homam, an Edomitish chieftain: --Homam. Compare 1967. 1951. huwn {hoon}; a primitive root; properly, to be naught, i.e. (figuratively) to be (causatively, act) light: --be ready. 1952. hown {hone}; from the same as 1951 in the sense of 202; wealth; by implication, enough: --enough, + for nought, riches, substance, wealth. 1953. Howshama< {ho-shaw-maw'}; from 3068 and 8085; Jehovah has heard; Hoshama, an Israelite: --Hoshama. 1954. Howshea< {ho-shay'-ah}; from 3467; deliverer; Hoshea, the name of five Israelites: --Hosea, Hoshea, Oshea. 1955. Howsha. See 1931, 1932.) 1959. heydad {hay-dawd'}; from an unused root (meaning to shout); acclamation: --shout(-ing). 1960. huy@dah {hoo-yed-aw'}; from the same as 1959; properly, an acclaim, i.e. a choir of singers: --thanksgiving. 1961. hayah {haw-yaw'}; a primitive root [compare 1933]; to exist, i.e. be or become, come to pass (always emphatic, and not a mere copula or auxiliary): --beacon, X altogether, be(-come), accomplished, committed, like), break, cause, come (to pass), do, faint, fall, + follow, happen, X have, last, pertain, quit (one- )self, require, X use. 1962. hayah {hah-yaw'}; another form for 1943; ruin: --calamity. 1963. heyk {hake}; another form for 349; how?: --how. 1964. heykal {hay-kawl'}; probably from 3201 (in the sense of capacity); a large public building, such as a palace or temple: - palace, temple. 1965. heykal (Aramaic) {hay-kal'}; corresponding to 1964: -- palace, temple. 1966. heylel {hay-lale'}; from 1984 (in the sense of brightness); the morning-star: --lucifer. 1967. Heymam {hay-mawm'}; another form for 1950; Hemam, an Idumaeen: --Hemam. 1968. Heyman {hay-mawn'}; probably from 539; faithful; Heman, the name of at least two Israelites: --Heman. 1969. hiyn {heen}; probably of Egyptian origin; a hin or liquid measure: --hin. 1970. hakar {haw-kar'}; a primitive root; apparently to injure: - -make self strange. 1971. hakkarah {hak-kaw-raw'}; from 5234; respect, i.e. partiality: --shew. 1972. hala> {haw-law'}; probably denominatively from 1973; to remove or be remote: --cast far off. 1973. hal@ah {haw-leh-aw'}; from the primitive form of the article [hal]; to the distance, i.e. far away; also (of time) thus far: --back, beyond, (hence,-)forward, hitherto, thence, forth, yonder. 1974. hilluwl {hil-lool'}; from 1984 (in the sense of rejoicing); a celebration of thanksgiving for harvest: --merry, praise. 1975. hallaz {hal-lawz'}; from 1976; this or that: --side, that, this. 1976. hallazeh {hal-law-zeh'}; from the article [see 1973] and 2088; this very: --this. 1977. hallezuw {hal-lay-zoo'}; another form of 1976; that: -- this. 1978. haliyk {haw-leek'}; from 1980; a walk, i.e. (by implication) a step: --step. 1979. haliykah {hal-ee-kaw'}; feminine of 1978; a walking; by implication, a procession or march, a caravan: --company, going, walk, way. 1980. halak {haw-lak'}; akin to 3212; a primitive root; to walk (in a great variety of applications, literally and figuratively): --(all) along, apace, behave (self), come, (on) continually, be conversant, depart, + be eased, enter, exercise (self), + follow, forth, forward, get, go (about, abroad, along, away, forward, on, out, up and down), + greater, grow, be wont to haunt, lead, march, X more and more, move (self), needs, on, pass (away), be at the point, quite, run (along), + send, speedily, spread, still, surely, + tale-bearer, + travel(-ler), walk (abroad, on, to and fro, up and down, to places), wander, wax, [way-]faring man, X be weak, whirl. 1981. halak (Aramaic) {hal-ak'}; corresponding to 1980 [compare 1946]; to walk: --walk. 1982. helek {hay'-lek}; from 1980; properly, a journey, i.e. (by implication) a wayfarer; also a



flowing: --X dropped, traveller. 1983. halak (Aramaic) {hal-awk'}; from 1981; properly, a journey, i.e. (by implication) toll on goods at a road: --custom. 1984. halal {haw-lal'}; a primitive root; to be clear (orig. of sound, but usually of color); to shine; hence, to make a show, to boast; and thus to be (clamorously) foolish; to rave; causatively, to celebrate; also to stultify: --(make) boast (self), celebrate, commend, (deal, make), fool(-ish, --ly), glory, give [light], be (make, feign self) mad (against), give in marriage, [sing, be worthy of] praise, rage, renowned, shine. 1985. Hillel {hil-layl'}; from 1984; praising (namely God); Hillel, an Israelite: --Hillel. 1986. halam {haw-lam'}; a primitive root; to strike down; by implication, to hammer, stamp, conquer, disband: --beat (down), break (down), overcome, smite (with the hammer). 1987. Helem {hay'-lem'}; from 1986; smiter; Helem, the name of two Israelites: --Helem. 1988. halom {hal-ome'}; from the article [see 1973]; hither: -- here, hither(-[to]), thither. 1989. halmuwth {hal-mooth'}; from 1986; a hammer (or mallet): -- hammer. 1990. Ham {hawm}; of uncertain derivation; Ham, a region of Palestine: --Ham. 1991. hem {haym}; from 1993; abundance, i.e. wealth: --any of theirs. 1992. hem {haym}; or (prolonged) hemmah {haym'-maw'}; masculine plural from 1981; they (only used when emphatic): --it, like, X (how, so) many (soever, more as) they (be), (the) same, X so, X such, their, them, these, they, those, which, who, whom, withal, ye. 1993. hamah {haw-maw'}; a primitive root [compare 1949]; to make a loud sound like Engl. "hum"; by implication, to be in great commotion or tumult, to rage, war, moan, clamor: --clamorous, concourse, cry aloud, be disquieted, loud, mourn, be moved, make a noise, rage, roar, sound, be troubled, make in tumult, tumultuous, be in an uproar. 1994. himmow (Aramaic) {him-mo'}; or (prolonged) himmown (Aramaic) {him-mone'}; corresponding to 1992; they: --X are, them, those. 1995. hamown {haw-mone'}; or hamon (Ezek.5:7) {haw-mone'}; from 1993; a noise, tumult, crowd; also disquietude, wealth: -- abundance, company, many, multitude, multiply, noise, riches, rumbling, sounding, store, tumult. 1996. Hamown Gowg {ham-one' gohg}; from 1995 and 1463; the multitude of Gog; the fanciful name of an emblematic place in Palestine: --Hamogog. 1997. Hamownah {ham-o-naw'}; feminine of 1995; multitude; hamonah, the same as 1996: --Hamonah. 1998. hemyah {hem-yaw'}; from 1993; sound: --noise. 1999. hamullah {ham-ool-law'}; or (too fully) hamuullah (Jer. II: 16) {ham-ool-law'}; feminine passive participle of an unused root meaning to rush (as rain with a windy roar); a sound: -- speech, tumult. 2000. hamam {haw-mam'}; a primitive root [compare 1949, 1993]; properly, to put in commotion; by implication, to disturb, drive, destroy: --break, consume, crush, destroy, discomfit, trouble, vex. ~~~~~