

DICTIONARY
OF THE
VULGATE
NEW TESTAMENT

BY
J. M. HARDEN, B.D., LL.D.
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN

LONDON
SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE
NEW YORK: THE MACMILLAN CO.

1921

INTRODUCTION

THIS Dictionary is based on the smaller Oxford edition of the Vulgate New Testament, which was published in 1911.¹ Founded as that edition is on the oldest and best manuscripts of the Vulgate, used in accordance with the methods and results of modern textual criticism, its text differs materially as to vocabulary and still more as to orthography from the received text of the Vulgate New Testament, which is that of the edition² published at the end of the sixteenth century by Pope Clement VIII.

It will therefore be necessary to say something by way of introduction about each of these: (1) Vocabulary, and (2) Orthography.

(1) VOCABULARY. Many words, over forty in all, are found in the text of the Oxford edition which have no place in the Clementine. The list of them is as follows:—

aegrotus (Mk.6,13 ; 16,18)	dein (Jas.1,15)
altarium (1 C.9,13 (<i>bis</i>); H.7,13)	deludo (Mt.20,19)
amarico (Ap.10,9)	deuerto (L.9,12)
bithalassus (A.27,41)	deuinco (H.11,33)
carcedonius (Ap.21,19)	effluo (H.2,1)
consul (A.19,38)	enauigo (L.8,26 ; A.20,13)
deformatio (1 T.1,16)	exin (1 C.12,28)

¹ Nouum Testamentum Latine secundum editionem sancti Hieronymi ad codicem manuscriptorum fidem recensuerunt ✠ Iohannes Wordsworth, S.T.P. episcopus Sarisburiensis et Henricus Iulianus White, A.M., S.T.P., Noui Testamenti interpretationis Professor apud Collegium Regium Londini (Editio Minor curante Henrico I. White).

² Or rather, editions, for there were three, published respectively in 1592, 1593, 1598.

exsuscito (J.11,11)	praegredior (Mk.2,23)
fusio (H.9,22)	pridem (G.4,13)
gallicula (A.12,8)	quantulus (H.10,37)
immolaticius (1 C.10,28)	quartanus (A.10,30)
inaniiloquium (2 T.2,16)	quippini (L.11,28)
infreno (1 T.5,18)	ruo (H.11,30)
ingrauo (Mk.14,40)	secundoprimus (L.6,1)
inoperor (Mk.6,14)	senecta (L.1,36)
inquisitor (1 C.1,20)	sparsio (H.12,24)
lino (J.9,6)	subtilitas (Co.2,4)
magicus (A.8,11)	superexulto (Jas.2,13)
nouellus (Mk.2,22)	suprascriptio (Mt.22,30)
nudius (A.10,30)	timefactus (A.24,26)
paulo (H.2,7)	unoculus (Mt.18,9)
placitum (E.1,9)	ualide (A.27,18)
potiono (Ap.14,8)	

The majority of these are, in form at least, quite classical. All, with three exceptions, are to be found duly registered in Lewis and Short's *Latin Dictionary*. These three exceptions are *bithalassus* (Clem. *dithalassus*), *secundoprimus* (Clem. separates into two words), *suprascriptio* (Clem. *superscriptio*). Of the others, *carcedonius*, i.e. *καρχηδόνιος*, Carthaginian (stone), is found in Pliny; *gallicula* (Clem. *caliga*) is a diminutive form of *gallica*, and is found elsewhere in the writings of St. Jerome; *inaniiloquium* (Clem. *uaniloquium*) is peculiar to the Vulgate; *immolaticius* is found in the Epistles of St. Augustine; *inoperor* is used by Tertullian; *superexulto* is not found earlier than in the Vulgate; *unoculus*, which has been introduced by conjecture in Mt.18,9, is found in Plautus and elsewhere. The words *consul*, *nudius*, *paulo*, *pridem*, can hardly perhaps be considered as new forms, as they come into the list only in consequence of a different division of words by the Oxford editor, *pro consule* : *paulo minus* for *paulominus* : *nudius quartana* for *nudiusquarta*.

On the other hand some words found in the Clementine edition form no part of the new text. These may be divided

into two classes: (1) Compound words which have been separated into these component parts, e.g. *amodo*, *lucrifacio* (but *lucrifio* remains), *malefacio*, *materfamilias*, *paterfamilias*, *paulominus*, *quoadusque*, *usquequo*, *ueruntamen*,¹ etc. (2) Words which have dropped out owing to change of reading. The list of these is as follows:—

aliquantulus (1 C.16,7; H.10,37)	liberi (L.20,28)
bolis (A.27,28)	linio (J.9,6)
calcedonius (Ap.21,19)	luxuriosus (2 P.2,7)
caliga (A.12,8)	magia (A.8,11)
conquisitor (1 C.1,20)	motio (J.5,4)
demeto (Ap.14,16)	nudiusquartus (A.10,30)
dithalassus (A.27,41)	pereffluo (H.2,1)
exuro (2 P.3,10)	pertimeo (1 P.3,6)
illo, thither (Mt.2,22)	prosequor (Mk.1,36)
informatio (1 T.1,16)	senectus (L.1,36)
infremo (J.11,33)	sepono (1 C.16,2)
lacteo (Mt.21,16)	superexalto (Jas.2,13)

(2) ORTHOGRAPHY. One of the chief reasons for variation between the two editions is to be found in the different treatment of words whose first element is a prefix such as *ad*, *con*, *in*, etc. The Clementine, as a rule, assimilates when possible the last letter of such a prefix. The Oxford edition, following the manuscripts, has no fixed plan, but varies considerably even in the orthography of the same word.

The following details will show this:—

adf-, *aff-*, *adfectio*, *adfigo*, but *affluo* (der.),² *afflictio*. The following vary:³ *adfacio* (5), *afficio* (5); *adfirmo* (3); *affirmo* (2); *adfigo* (2), *affligo* (4); *adfero* (17), *affero* (9).

¹ The treatment of *manufactus*, *beneplacito*, *satisfacio*, etc., varies.]

² When (der.) follows any word, it indicates that one or more derivatives are similarly spelled.

³ The numbers after each form indicate the number of times the form in question is found.

- adm-, amm-; assimilation does not occur except once (L.11,14) in ammiror; admiror occurs thirteen times.
- adp-, app-, adpono, adprehendo, adpretio, adprobo, adpropinquo, adproprio, but appareo, appeto (der.).
- adl-, all-, adlenio, adleuo, but allido, alligo, alloquor.
- ads-, ass- or as-, adsequor, adsideo, adsigno, adsimilo, adsisto, adsuo (der.), adsumo (der.), adsto, adstringo, but assiduus, aspergo (der.), aspicio (der.). Variable: adspiro (1), aspiro (1).
- adt-, att-, adtracto, but attendo, attineo.
- conl-, conn-, all unassimilated except colligo (der.).
- conm-, comm-, all assimilated, except comanduto, conmuto.
- comp-, comp-, conparticeps, conpatior, conpingo, conplanto, conpungo (der.), but complaceo, compleo, complexor, comprehendo, comprobo, computo.
Variable conparo (2), comparo (2); conpello (1), compello (2); conperio (2), comperio (1); conprimo (1); comprimo (5); compono always, [in]conpositus (1).
- conn-, con-, connumero, but conecto, conubium.
- conr-, corr-, conregno, conresuscito, conroboro, but corrigo (der.), corripio (der.), corrumpo (der.).
- exs-, ex-, "s" dropped except in exsupero, exsurgo, exsuscito, and exspiro (3) beside expiro (2).
- inm-, imm-, the form inm- everywhere except in immolo (der.).
- inp-, imp-, generally inp-, but impedimentum, imperitus, impius (der.), impleo (der.), imputo (der.). Variable: inplico (1), implico (1).
- inr-, irr-, inrationabilis, inreprehensibilis, inrideo, inruo, but irrito, irritus.
- Compounds of iacio make: -iicio in Clementine, -icio in Oxford edition.
- Initial "h" is another cause of variation, the Oxford edition reading harena,¹ harundo, haue, holus, hordiaceus for arena, etc., of the Clementine.

¹ Except in R.9,27.

ae, oe.¹ In the Oxford edition "oe" of the Clementine becomes "ae" in caena, caeno (but cenaculum), faenum, faeneror, paenitet, etc.; "ae" of the Clementine becomes "oe" in proelium.

Several Greek words beginning with *ch* drop the *h* in the Oxford edition, e.g. *character*, *clamys*, *crysolitus*, *crysoprassus*, though it is retained in *chaos*, *charisma*, *chirographum*, etc. Besides those instances of words found spelled in two different ways which have already been given under the head of assimilation, the following also occur :—

claudus (10), clodus (3)	pedagogus (2), paedagogus (1)
clausi (2), clusi (2)	scabillum (1), scabellum (7)
idololatres (1), idolatres (1)	solacium (4), solatium (1)
intingo (4), intinguo (1)	transduco (1), traduco (2)
obtuli (5), optuli (10)	

¹ The treatment of *ae* in the Oxford edition varies much. Thus we have *eger* for *aeger*, but *aegrotus*, *aegrotatio*; *heresis*, but *haereticus*; *coetaneus*, *longeuus*, but *coequalis*.

METHOD OF THE PRESENT DICTIONARY

Many words have been intentionally omitted. These may be grouped under two classes.¹

(1) Pronouns, prepositions, numerals, etc., whose meaning is best learned from the Grammar.

(2) Words which have the same form and meaning in English and Latin, e.g. *corruptio*.

Except in the case of words enclosed within square brackets the form given first is that of the Oxford edition. When the form found in the Clementine Vulgate differs, the variation is noted by giving in brackets the variant in whole or in part. The words enclosed within square brackets are those peculiar to the Clementine edition.

In order that the Dictionary may to some extent answer the purpose of a Concordance, the verses where a word is found are given, except in the case of the most frequently occurring words. An asterisk after the last reference indicates that all the passages have been mentioned where the word in question is found in the Oxford edition.

Other symbols that have been employed are as follows :—

° prefixed to a Greek word.

† prefixed to a word found but once in the Vulgate.

* prefixed to a word not found in the Vulgate Old Testament.

§ prefixed to a word peculiar to the Oxford edition. The same symbol prefixed to a reference indicates that the word is found in the passage referred to in the Oxford edition only.

¹ Words belonging to these classes have sometimes been retained when they occur but seldom, in order to draw attention to the fact of such rare occurrence.

xiv METHOD OF THE PRESENT DICTIONARY

- || before a reference to a passage in the Gospels indicates that the word in question is found also in a parallel passage in one or more Gospels.
- [] when a reference is thus enclosed it indicates that the word, though found in the passage in the Clementine edition, has been dropped or changed by the Oxford editor.

The chief parts of irregular verbs have not been given, unless the stem in question is found in the New Testament. Where it is possible the perfect participle passive has been given instead of the supine.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

In addition to the symbols already explained on pp. xiii and xiv, the following abbreviations have been used in this Dictionary :—

Books of the New Testament : Mt., Mk., L., J., A., R.,
1 C., 2 C., G., E., Ph., Co., 1 Th., 2 Th., 1 T., 2 T., Ti.,
Philem., H., Jas., 1 P., 2 P., 1 J., 2 J., 3 J., Jude, Ap.

f. after a reference to a verse indicates that the word is found in it and the following verse.

ff. similarly used indicates that the word is found once or oftener in the verses immediately following.

partic.=participle.

P.P.=perfect participle.

pers.=personal.

impers.=impersonal.

depon.=deponent.

pass.=passive.

compar.=comparative.

superl.=superlative.

met.=metaphorically.

bis=indicates that the word is found twice in the verse.

L. & S.=Lewis and Short's *Latin Dictionary*.

E.V.=English version.

DICTIONARY OF THE VULGATE NEW TESTAMENT

A

- ***Abba** (Aram.), *Father*, Mk. 14,36; R.8,15; G.4,6.*
[abbreuio], 1, *shorten*, R.9, 28.*
†**abdico**, 1, *renounce*, 2 C.4, 2.*
abduco, 3, *lead away*, A.20, 30; H.13,9.*
abeo, 11, 4, *go*, Mt.4,24; A. 1,25; Ap.9,12; *go away*, J.4,8; Jas.1,24; *depart*, Mt.19,15; Mk.6,1.
†**aberro**, 1, *go astray*, 1 T.1,6.*
abicio (-iicio), 3, *put aside, cast away*, R.13,12; G. 2,21; Jas.1,21.*
abluo, utus, 3, *wash*, 1 C.6, 11; H.10,22; *wash away*, A.22,16; *disprove (accusation)*, A.25,16.*
***abnego**, 1, *deny*, ||Mt.16,24; L.22,34; 2 T.3,5; Ti. 2,12.*
aboleo, 2, *abolish, do away*, R.4,14.*
- abominor**, 1, *abhor*, R.2,22; P.P. *abhorred, accursed*, A.10,28; Ti.1,16.*
abortiuum, 1, *n., abortion*, 1 C.15,8.*
abscido (-seindo), 11, 3, *cut off*, ||Mt.5,30; J.18,10; A. 27,32; G.5,12.
abscondo, 11, *ditus*, 3, *hide*, Mt.5,14; J.8,59; P.P., *hidden, secret*, R.2,29; Ap.2,17.
†**absentia, ae, f.**, *absence*, Ph. 2,12.*
***absit**, *far be it! God forbid!* Mt.16,22; L.20,16; A. 10,14.
absoluo, 3, *decide, settle*, A. 19,39.*
absorbeo, bui, ortus (orptus), 2, *swallow up*, 1 C.15,54; 2 C.2,7; 5,4; Ap.12, 16.*
absque, *without*, J.16,2; R. 1,31; H.4,15.*
abstergo, 3, *wipe away*, Ap. 7,17; 21,4.*

- abstinentia, ae, f., abstinence,** 2 P.1,6.*
- abstineo, 2, (1) (active), keep from,** A.15,20; I C.9,25. (2) (neuter), *abstain*, I T.4,3.
- abstraho, actus, 3, draw away,** A.21,1; Jas.1,14.*
- °absinthius (-synthium), il, m., wormwood,** Ap.8,11.*
- *abundans, tis (only in compar.), abundant,** Mt.5,37; I C.12,23 f.; 2 C.2,7.*
- abundanter, abundantly.**
- *abunde, abundantly,** I T.6,17; Ti.3,6.*
- abundo, 1, abound,** Mt.5,20; R.3,7; Ph.4,12; *have in abundance*, Mt.13,12.
- abutor, 3, use up, use to the full,** I C.9,18.*
- °abyssus, 1, f., pit, abyss, Hades, Hell,** L.8,31; R.10,7; Ap. (eight times).
- accedo, cessi, 3, come to,** Mt.24,3; 27,58; *approach, draw nigh*, H.7,25; II,6.
- accendo, census, 3, kindle, set on fire, light,** ||Mt.5,15; A.28,2.
- †accensibilis, e, that may be burnt, or (actively) burning,** Gk. κεκαυμένος, H.12,18.*
- acceptabilis, e, acceptable,** 2 C.6,12; Ti.2,14; I P.2,5.*
- acceptio, onis, f., receiving** (of persons), R.2,11; Jas.2,1; I P.1,17; *acceptance*, I T.1,15; 4,9.
- †acceptor, oris, m., receiver** (of persons), A.10,34.*
- accessio (-cerso), 4, summon, call for,** Mk.15,44; A.24,26 f.
- accessus, us, m., access,** R.5,2; E.2,18; 3,12.*
- accido, di, 3, happen,** L.10,31; [A.4,21.]
- accingo, 3, gird, frap (a ship),** A.27,17.*
- accipio, cepi, ceptus, 3, take,** Mt.27,9; L.16,6; I C.11,23; *receive*, Mt.7,8; A.20,35.
- accl- v. adel-.**
- accola, ae, c., foreign resident, stranger,** A.7,6.*
- accubitus, us, m., seat, place at table,** L.14,7.*
- accumbo, cubui, 3, recline, sit down,** Mk.2,15; L.7,37.
- accurro, and adcurro, 3, run to,** Mk.9,15; L.15,20; A.8,30.*
- accusatio, onis, f., accusation,** J.18,29; I T.5,19; Ti.1,6.*
- accusator, oris, m., accuser,** Ap.12,10.
- acetum, i, n., vinegar,** ||Mt.27,48.*
- acies, ei, f., edge (of sword),** H.11,34.*
- acq-, v. adq-**