

Glossary

for the Poem of the Man-God/ the Gospel as Revealed to Me



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First edition

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Glossary

A

- ab aeterno** – Latin meaning “from eternity.” V,540
- abase** – to lower in rank, prestige, or esteem; humble; humiliate.
- abash** – to make ashamed or uneasy; disconcert.
- abate** – to reduce in amount, degree, or intensity; lesson.
- abhor** – to regard with horror or loathing; abominate. To reject vehemently; eschew; shun.
- abhorrent** – disgusting; loathsome; repellent.
- abject** – of the most contemptible kind. Of the most miserable kind; wretched.
- abjure** – to repudiate, or recant solemnly. To renounce under oath; forswear.
- ablution** – a washing or cleansing of the body, especially with religious connotation.
- abnegate** – to deny to oneself; give up; renounce.
- abode** – past tense and past participle of abide. A dwelling place or home.
- abomination** – something that elicits great dislike or abhorrence.
- Absinth** -- wormwood or its essence
- absolution** – the formal remission of sin imparted by a priest as part of the sacrament of penance.
- absolve** – to pronounce clear of blame or guilt. To relieve of a requirement or obligation.
- abstinence** – denial of the appetites; abstention. Abstention from specific foods on days of penitential observance.
- abstracted** – removed or separated from something; apart. Lost or deep in thought; preoccupied; meditative.
- abyss** – the bottomless pit; hell.
- acacias** - any of various often spiny trees or shrubs of the genus *Acacia*.
- accession** – the attainment of rank or dignity.
- acclamation** – a shout or salute of enthusiastic approval; applause of acceptance or welcome.
- acclimate** – to accustom (something or someone) to a new environment or situation; adapt; acclimatize.
- accursed** – under a curse; doomed.
- acidulous** – sour in feeling or manner; biting; caustic.
- acini** – grape cluster.
- acme** – a point of utmost attainment; peak.
- acquiesce** – to consent or comply passively or without protest.
- acrid** – harsh to the taste or smell. Caustic in language or tone.
- acrimony** – bitterness or ill-natured animosity, especially in speech or manner.
- acroteria** - any of the pedestals that support pediments serving to support statues. an ornamental structure placed on the top of a temple or building.
- aculei** – prickle, prickly.
- adamantine** – made of or resembling adamant. Having the hardness or luster of a diamond. Unyielding.
- adar** – the sixth month of the year in the Hebrew calendar.
- adders** - a dangerous, treacherous, or malignant person.
- adjure** – to command or enjoin solemnly, as under oath or penalty. To appeal to or entreat earnestly.
- adjutant** – a stall officer who helps a commanding officer with administrative affairs. An assistant.
- admonition** - mild, kind, yet earnest reproof. Cautionary advice or warning.
- Adonai** – used in Judaism as a spoken substitute for the ineffable name of God.
- adulate** – to praise excessively or beyond what is merited.
- advent** – the coming or arrival, especially of something awaited or momentous.
- Aeneas** - in Greek and Roman legend, a Trojan, son of Anchises and Venus and the hero of Virgil’s *Aeneid*. Escaping from ruined Troy, Aeneas wandered for years before coming to Latium.
- Aesculapius** – the Roman god of medicine and healing; identified with the Greek Asclepius.
- Aesculapius’ simulacrum** - the image of this Roman god.
- affluent** – rich; opulent. Copious; abundant. Flowing freely.
- affluents** - that which flows freely.
- affront** – to treat defiantly; confront. To meet face to face defiantly; confront.
- afloat** – on fire; flaming. Keenly excited and interested.
- agape** – in a state of wonder or amazement, often with the mouth wide open. Christian love. In the early Christian Church, the love feast accompanied by Eucharistic celebration.
- agave** – fleshy-leaved tropical plants. Some species yield valuable fibers.
- Aggada (Haggada)** – part of the Jewish Talmud that explains some point of the Jewish law by means of an Anecdote or parable. Or the narrative of the Exodus read at Passover. I,209
- Agnus Dei** - Lamb of God; Jesus.
- agglomerate** - to grow or collect into a ball or mass.
- aggregate** – gathered together into a mass or sum so as to constitute a whole; total.
- alabaster** – a dense, translucent, white or tinted, fine-grained gypsum.
- alas** – an exclamation expressing sorrow, regret, grief, compassion, or apprehension of danger or evil.
- Alga** (singular for algae) – any of various primitive, chiefly aquatic, one-celled or multicellular plants that lack true stems, roots, and leaves but usually contain chlorophyll. Included among the algae are kelps and other seaweeds, and the diatoms.
- alight** – to come down and settle, as after flight.
- alose** – or a shad, a herring like fish.
- allegory** – any symbolic representation.
- alleluia** – used as a Christian expression of praise to God or of thanksgiving.
- allude** – to make an indirect reference to.
- allure** – to entice with something desirable; tempt.
- allusion** – the act of alluding; indirect mention. An indirect, but pointed or meaningful, reference.
- alluvial** – of, pertaining to, or composed of alluvium.
- alluvium** – any sediment deposited by flowing water, as in a river bed, flood plain, or delta.
- altruism** – concern for the welfare of others, as opposed to egoism; selflessness.
- amalgamate** – to mix so as to make a unified whole; blend; unite; combine.
- ambience** – surrounding on all sides
- amble** – to walk slowly; move with a leisurely gait.
- amen** – used at the end of a prayer or a statement to express approval.

amend – to improve; better. To remove the faults or errors of; correct; rectify.

amiable – pleasantly disposed; good-natured; agreeable. Cordial; friendly; sociable; congenial.

amorphous - having no determinate form.

amphora – a two-handled jar with a narrow neck.

amulet - an object worn, especially around the neck, as charm against evil or injury.

anaemia (anemia) – new Latin, from Greek *anaimia*; an-, without + *haima*-, blood.

anathema – a formal ecclesiastical ban, curse, or excommunication.

animatedly – filled with life, activity, vigor, or spirit; lively; spirited; vigorous.

anise – a plant, native to the Mediterranean region, having clusters of small yellowish-white flowers and licorice-flavored seeds.

ankylosis – the stiffening of a joint as the result of abnormal bone fusion.

annihilate – to destroy completely. Abolish. Utter destruction.

annul – to make or declare void or invalid; nullify or cancel. To obliterate the existence of; annihilate.

annunciate – to announce; proclaim.

anonym – an anonymous person. A pseudonym.

antecedent – going before; preceding; prior. Any occurrence or event prior to another.

anteroom – a waiting room.

Antiochus Epiphanes – one of the Greek rulers of the Seleucid dynasty who in 169 BC conquered Jerusalem and polluted the Temple.

Antipas, Herod - Tetrarch of Galilee and Perea from the death of Herod the Great in 4 BC to 39 AD. He had John the Baptist killed.

antipathy – a strong feeling of aversion or opposition.

antithesis – the exact opposite.

apathetic – feeling or showing little or no emotion. Uninterested; listless.

Apollo - one of the great Greek gods, son of Zeus who both punished evil and protected the good. He was also the god of prophecy and of song and music.

apologue – a moral fable.

apoplexy – sudden loss of muscular control, with diminution or loss of sensation and consciousness, resulting from blocking of a blood vessel in the brain.

apostolic – of or pertaining to the faith, teaching, or practice of the Apostles.

apotheosis – exaltation to divine rank or stature; deification. An exalted or glorified ideal.

appease – to bring peace to; placate; soothe. To satisfy or relieve.

aqua regia – a yellow fuming corrosive mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acid that dissolves metals (including gold).

aquiline – eagle like.

arabesque – a complex and ornate design of intertwined floral, foliate, and geometrical figures.

arcane – known or understood only by those having special, secret knowledge; esoteric.

archangel – a celestial being next in rank above an angel. The second of the nine orders of angels (Col 1:16, Eph 1:21).

architectonic – of or pertaining to architecture or design. Relating to the scientific systematization of knowledge.

archivolt – the structural part of the curve forming an arch.

archsynagogue - the chief elder or ruler of the synagogue.

ardent – expressing or characterized by warmth of passion or desire.

ardour – great warmth or intensity, as of emotion, passion, or desire.

arduous - demanding great effort or labor.

argentine – silver. Any of various silvery metals.

arid – lacking moisture; parched by heat; dry.

arpeggio – the playing of the tones of a chord in rapid succession rather than simultaneously.

artifice – a crafty expedient; an artful device or cleverness; skill. Subtle but base deception; trickery.

artisan – a person manually skilled in making a particular product; craftsman.

arval – unplanted cultivated land.

ascend – to go or move upward; rise.

ascetic – a person who renounces the comforts of society and leads a life of austere discipline, especially as an act of religious devotion.

ascribe – to attribute to a specified cause, source, or origin.

***Ases** –

ashlar – a squared block of building stone. A thin, dressed rectangle of stone for facing walls.

aside – on or to one side. Out of one's thoughts or mind; away from consideration. On reserve. Apart.

askance – with a side or oblique glance; sidewise. With disapproval, suspicion, or distrust.

asp – any of several venomous Old World snakes, such as the small cobra or the horned viper.

asphodels – an unidentified flower of classical legend, said to resemble the narcissus and to cover the Elysian Fields.

asphyxia – unconsciousness caused by lack of oxygen.

assail – to attack with or as if with violent blows; assault. To attack verbally, as with ridicule or censure.

assay – the qualitative or quantitative analysis of a substance, especially of an ore or drug.

assent – to express agreement; concur.

assiduous – constant in application or attention; diligent; devoted. Unceasing; persistent.

assimilate – to consume and incorporate into the body; to digest. To transform (food) into living tissue; metabolize constructively. To absorb and incorporate (knowledge, for example). To make similar, cause to assume a resemblance.

assuaged - to satisfy or appease (hunger or thirst, for example).

Assur (Ashur) – The principle deity and god of war and empire in Assyrian mythology.

astern – Behind a vessel. Toward the rear of a vessel.

astral – of, pertaining to, consisting of, emanating from, or resembling the stars.

astride – with a part on each side of; spanning or bridging.

astute – keen in judgment; crafty.

athwart wise - extending or lying across; in a crosswise direction.

atonement – amends or reparation made for an injury or wrong; expiation; recompense. In the Hebrew scriptures, man's reconciliation with God after having transgressed the covenant. The redemptive life and death of Christ.

atria – the central rooms or courts of ancient Roman house. The halls or courts in front of certain ancient temples.

atrophy – the emaciation or wasting of tissue, organs, or the entire body.

attar – a fragrant essential oil or perfume obtained from the petals of flowers, especially certain species of roses.

audacious – fearlessly daring; bold. Lacking restraint or circumspection; arrogantly insolent.

augur – one of a group of religious officials of ancient Rome who foretold events by observing and interpreting signs and omens. A seer or prophet; soothsayer.

aureola – a circle of light or radiance surrounding the head or body of a representation of a deity or holy person.
austere – severe or stern in disposition or appearance; somber; grave. Strict or severe in moral discipline; ascetic.
autogenesis - a hypothetical organic phenomenon by which living organisms are created from nonliving matter.
automata – automaton. Anything that can move or act by itself. One who acts in a mechanical way.
avail – to be of use or advantage to; to assist; to help.
avarice – an extreme desire to amass wealth or a desire for possession of any possession.
avaricious – immoderately fond of accumulating wealth.
ave – “hail”
aver – to declare in a positive or dogmatic manner; affirm. To assert formally as a fact; justify or prove (a plea).
averse – opposed; reluctant.
aversion – intense dislike. A feeling of extreme repugnance.
avid – eager; enthusiastic.
avidity – Eagerness. Greed.
avow – to acknowledge openly; confess.
avowal – an admission or acknowledgement.
awn – a slender bristle like terminal process, such as those found at the tips of the spikelets in many grasses.
azure – light purplish blue color.

B

Babel - a city in Shinar in which the descendants of Noah attempted to build a tower in order to reach Heaven. A scene of noise and confusion. A confusion of sounds or voices.
bagatelle – an unimportant or insignificant thing; a trifle. A short piece of verse or music.
Balaam – a soothsayer who was hired by the King of Moab to curse the Israelites who were on their way to the Promised land. The Lord prohibited the act and turned it into a blessing.
baldachin – a canopy of fabric carried in church processions or placed over an altar, throne, or Dias.
baldric – a belt, usually of ornamental leather, worn across the chest to support a sword or bugle.
baleful - Harmful or malignant in intent or effect.
ballast - any weight used to stabilize a ship. Anything to give firmness to one’s mind or character.
ballerine – Italian for ballerina.
balm – an aromatic, oily resin exuded by various chiefly tropical trees and shrubs, and used in medicine.
balustrade – a rail and the row of posts that support it, as along the edge of a staircase.
balsam – an oily or gummy oleoresin, usually containing benzoic or cinnamic acids, obtained from the exudations of any of various trees and shrubs, and used as a base for cough syrups, other medications, and perfumes.
barrow – a large mound of earth or stones placed over a burial site.
Baruch – one of the seven Deuterocanonical books of the Old Testament accepted by the early Church but rejected by protestants.
basalt – a hard, dense, dark volcanic rock composed chiefly of plagioclase, augite, and magnetite, and often having a glassy appearance. A kind of black, unglazed pottery.
base (baseness *noun*)– of low birth, rank, or position. Characteristic of a person of low station; servile; menial. Inferior in quality or value; unrefined; shabby.
bas-relief – *Sculpture*. Low relief.

baste - to sew with long loose stitches to hold materials together until the item is properly sewn.
bastion – a projecting part of a rampart or other fortification. Something regarded as a defensive stronghold.
batmen – the soldier servant of an army officer.
bedstead – the frame supporting a bed.
bearbines – the bindweed *volvulus arvensis*.
beatific – showing or producing exalted joy or blessedness.
beatitude – supreme blessedness or happiness. Any of nine declarations of blessedness made by Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount.
bedew – to wet with or as if with dew.
Bedouin – an Arab of any of the nomadic tribes of the deserts of North Africa, Arabia, and Syria.
Beech-martins – marten, an animal known for its valuable fir.
befall (befell) – to come to pass; happen.
beget – to father; sire. To cause to exist.
beguile – to deceive by guile; elude. To take away from by guile; cheat. To cause to vanish unnoticed or without pain.
Bel Nidras (Bel Midrash) II,553 the part of the Temple where doctors would teach the law. See note at V,350
belie – to tell lies about; slander; defame.
bellicose – warlike in manner or temperament; pugnacious.
belvedere – a structure, such as a summerhouse or an open, roofed gallery, situated so as to command a fine view.
benefactor – one who gives financial or other aid.
beneficent – characterized by or performing acts of kindness or charity.
benevolent – kindly; of or concerned with charity.
benign – of a kind disposition. Manifesting gentleness and mildness. Tending to promote well-being; beneficial.
benignity – a kindly or gracious act.
benumbed – to make numb, especially by cold. To make inactive; stupefy.
benzoin – any of several resins containing benzoic acid, obtained as a gum from various trees of the genus *Styrax* and used in ointments, perfumes, and medicine.
bereave, Bereft – to deprive of (life or hope, for example).
bereft – deprived. Left lonely from the loss of someone dear.
beryl – a transparent to translucent glassy mineral, essentially aluminum beryllium silicate.
beseech – to request earnestly; beg for.
besom – a bundle of twigs attached to a handle and used as a broom.
besought – past tense and past participle of beseech.
bestiality – the action or conduct marked by repugnant carnality or brutality.
bestir – to cause to become active; rouse.
bestride - to straddle, to span or to cross over.
betide – to happen to. Befall.
betrothed – a person who is engaged to be married.
bewail – to express sorrow or regret over; cry or complain about.
bewitch – to cast an evil spell.
bezel - sloping edge.
bier – a stand on which a corpse, or a coffin containing a corpse, is place to lie in state or be carried to the grave.
bile – bitterness of temper; ill humor.
bilge – the lowest inner part of a ship’s hull.
billow – a large wave or ocean swell. A great swell or surge, as of smoke or sound.
bindweed – any of several trailing or twining plants of the genus *Convolvulus*, having pink or white trumpet-shaped flowers.
birdlime – a sticky substance smeared on branches or twigs to capture small birds. Something that captures and ensnares.

birdweed – the knotgrass *Polygonum aviculare*.

birthright – any privilege granted a person by virtue of his birth. Any special privilege accorded the first-born.

bistre – a water-soluble, yellowish-brown pigment made from soot obtained from beech or other wood.

Bithynia - A Roman province in NW Asia Minor.

bitumen – rock containing coal. Any of various mixtures of hydrocarbons and other substances, occurring naturally or obtained by distillation from coal or petroleum, found in asphalt and tar, used for surfacing roads and for waterproofing.

blackcap – the black raspberry. A small European bird.

blanch – to take color from; to bleach. To cause to turn pale.

blandish – to coax by flattery or wheedling; cajole.

blare – to sound loudly and insistently. To utter or exclaim loudly.

blasphemy - the act of claiming for oneself the attributes and rights of God.

bleat – to utter the cry of a calf, goat, or sheep. To utter in a whining voice.

bless – to make holy by religious rite; sanctify. To make the sign of the cross over, so as to sanctify. To invoke divine favor upon.

blessed – made sacred by a religious rite; consecrated. Bringing happiness or bliss.

bliss – the ecstasy of salvation; spiritual joy.

blockhead – a stupid person; dolt.

blowfly – any of several flies of the family Calliphoridae, that deposit their eggs in carcasses or carrion or in open sores and wounds.

bombastic – characterized by bombast; pompous; grandiloquent.

Book of the Ancestor - Proverbs V,26

booty – plunder taken from an enemy in time of war. Any seized or stolen goods.

Boreas - North wind. In Greek mythology the god of the North wind.

***Borit** –

bosom – the chest of a human being; especially, the female breasts. The part of a garment covering the chest. The center or heart.

bower – a shaded recess; an arbor. A private chamber; boudoir. A rustic cottage; a country retreat.

box thicket -- an evergreen thicket

bradawl - a chisel-like awl for making holes for brads.

bramble – any prickly plant or shrub of the genus *Rubus*, especially the blackberry or the raspberry.

brail – one of the ropes in a pulley used to haul up a fore-and-aft sail.

bravo – used to express approval. A hired assassin; killer.

brazier – one who works in brass. A metal pan for holding burning coals or charcoal.

brigand – a robber or freebooter, especially one of a band of bandits.

brill – an edible flatfish like a mackerel.

brocade - a heavy fabric interwoven with a rich, raised design.

brooch – a large decorative pin or clasp.

brow – a facial expression; countenance. The edge of a steep place.

brusque – abrupt and curt in manner or speech; discourteously blunt.

bubo – an inflamed swelling of a lymphatic gland, especially in the area of the armpit or groin.

buffoon – a clown; jester. A witless person given to making coarse jokes.

bugaboo – a bugbear or an imaginary terror. A steady source of concern.

***Bull-calves** –

bulrush – any of the various marsh plants, such as the cattail.

bulwark – a wall or wall-like structure raised as a defensive fortification; rampart.

burin – an instrument for engraving on metal or stone.

buttress – a structure, usually brick or stone, built against a wall for support or reinforcement. Anything that serves to support, prop, or reinforce.

bysus – a fine textured linen of ancient times, used by the Egyptians as wrapping for mummies.

C

cachinnate – to laugh loud, hard, or convulsively; guffaw.

cacophony – jarring; discordant sound; dissonance. Harsh or unharmonious use of language.

cadaveric (adjective) – a dead body, especially one intended for dissection.

cads – ill-mannered boys or men.

caducous – not long-lasting; impermanent; transitory.

calamus – a plant, a sweet flag, or its aromatic root. Any of various tropical Asian palms. A part of a feather.

calcareous – composed of, containing, or characteristic of calcium carbonate, calcium, or limestone; chalky.

calends – the first day of the month and the new moon of the ancient Roman calendar.

caligae – Italian, plural of caliga. Footwear of a Roman soldier.

calumniate – to make false statement about; to slander.

calumny – a false statement, maliciously or knowingly made to injure someone.

calyces – the outer protective covering of a flower, consisting of a series of leaf like, usually green segments called sepals.

candelabrum - a branched candlestick.

candour – frankness of expression; sincerity; straightforwardness. Freedom from prejudice; impartiality.

canebrake – a dense thicket of cane.

canorous – tuneful.

canticle – a song or chant; specifically, a non-metrical hymn with words taken directly from a Biblical text.

caoutchouc – natural rubber.

caparison – a cover, usually ornamental, placed over a horse's saddle or harness; trappings. Richly ornamented clothing; finery.

capon – a rooster castrated to improve the quality of its flesh for food.

caprice – an impulsive change of mind. An inclination to make such changes.

capricious – characterized by or subject to whim; impulsive and unpredictable; fickle.

captious – marked by a disposition to find fault and make petty criticisms. Intended to entrap or confuse.

caracole – a half turn to either side performed by a horseman

caravanserai - An inn built around a large court for accommodating caravans along trade routes in central and western Asia. A large inn or hostelry.

carbineer – a soldier armed with a carbine.

carbuncle – a painful, localized, pus-producing, sometimes fatal infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissue. A deep-red garnet, unfaceted and convex.

caries – decay of bones, teeth, or muscles.

carmine – a strong to vivid red color.

carob – an evergreen tree, of the Mediterranean region, having compound leaves and edible pods.

***Caroset** –

carrion – dead and decaying flesh.

carter – one who work or trade is driving a cart.

caryatid – a supporting column sculptured in the form of a woman.

cascade – a waterfall or a series of small waterfalls over steep rock.

cassock – a long garment, usually black, reaching to the feet and worn by clergymen and other assisting in church services.

caste – any social class separated from others by distinctions of hereditary rank, profession, or the like.

castanets - small shells used in pairs to beat time to beat time to music

castrum – a Roman encampment or fortress

cataclysm – a violent and sudden change in the earth’s crust. Any violent upheaval. A devastating flood.

catacomb – a series of underground chambers or tunnels with recesses for graves.

cataplexy – muscular rigidity, lack of awareness of environment, and lack of response to external stimuli, often associated with epilepsy, schizophrenia, and hysteria.

catarrh – inflammation of mucous membranes, especially of the nose and throat.

Caudine Fork - from the great defeat of the Romans by the Samnites at the battle of the Caudine Forks (Furculae Caudinae), a narrow gorge, where the vanquished were compelled to pass under the yoke (jugum), as a sign of submission. The expression to pass through or under the forks has been loosely used of such a disgraceful surrender.

cauldron – a large kettle or vat for boiling.

cavil – to raise unnecessary or trivial objections; to carp. To quibble about; detect petty flaws in.

cede – to surrender possession of officially or formerly. To yield; grant.

censer – an incense vessel. Also called a “thurible”.

cenure – an expression of blame or disapproval; to criticize severely.

centuplicate – to multiply by one hundred. Hundredfold.

centurion – the commanding officer of an ancient Roman military unit originally made up of 100 men.

cephas – Aramaic for rock. Jesus re-named Peter, Cephas.

cereal – an edible grain, such as wheat, oats, or corn. A grass producing such a grain.

Ceres - the Roman goddess of agriculture.

certitude – complete assurance.

chafe – to annoy; vex. To wear away or irritate by rubbing.

chaff – the husks of grain after separation from the seed. Finely cut straw or hay used as fodder.

Chaldean – a member of an ancient Semitic people who ruled in Babylonia.

Charybdis; Scylla - places difficult to sail through and thus proof of skills in sailing (IV,191). In Greek mythology, a sea monster who lived underneath a dangerous rock at one side of the Strait of Messina, opposite the whirlpool Charybdis. She threatened passing ships and in the *Odyssey* ate six of Odysseus’ companions.

chasuble – a long, sleeveless vestment worn over the alb by the priest at Mass.

chaste – morally pure; decent; modest.

chattels - *Law.* An article of movable personal property. A slave.

cheeky – saucy; impudent; brazen.

Cherub – an angel of the second order whose gift is knowledge; usually portrayed as a winged child.

chimera – a creation of the imagination; an impossible and foolish fantasy. An organism, especially a plant, containing tissues from at least two genetically distinct parents.

chimerical – given to unrealistic fantasies.

Chislew - the third month of the civil year; the ninth month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar (in November and December).

chlamys – a short mantle fastened at the shoulder, worn by men in ancient Greece.

chrism – a mixture of oil and balsam consecrated by a bishop and used for anointing in various church sacraments, such as baptism and confirmation. Any sacramental anointing.

chrysalid – pertaining to or resembling a chrysalis (anything still in the stage of development).

ciboria – a vaulted canopy permanently placed over an altar. A covered receptacle for holding the consecrated wafers of the Eucharist.

cilice – a coarse cloth; haircloth.

cinerary – of or for the ashes of the cremated dead; as a cinerary urn.

cinnabar - brilliant red.

Cintium (of Chios) is said to be near the Sea (IV,736; I,700). Chios is a city on an island just off the west coast of Asia Minor in the Aegean Sea but no listing of Cintium or Cyntium has been found.

cipolin – a variety of Italian marble containing streaks of color, especially white and green.

circumflex – a mark (^) used over a vowel in certain languages or in phonetic keys to indicate quality of pronunciation.

circumspect – heedful of circumstances or consequences; prudent.

cirri - plural of cirrus. Filmy fleecy while cloud formation.

citadel – a fortress in a commanding position in or near a city. Any stronghold or fortified place.

cithern – cither; a musical instrument.

citron tree - a small slow growing fruit tree that is unusually sensitive to temperature change.

clairvoyance – the ability to perceive things that are out of the natural range of human senses, attributed to certain individuals. Acute intuitive insight of perceptiveness.

clangour – a clang or repeated clanging; loud ringing.

clematis – any of various vines of the genus *Clematis*, of eastern Asia, having white or variously colored flowers and plume like seeds.

clemency – mildness of temper, especially toward an offender or enemy; leniency; mercy.

cloaca – a sewer. A latrine. The posterior part of the intestinal tract in various invertebrates.

clod - a dull, stupid person; a dolt. A lump or chunk, especially of earth or clay.

clove – a cleft, ravine or gully. a segment of a bulb. A fragrant spice.

coadjutor – a co-worker; assistant. The assistant to a bishop.

cochineal – a brilliant-red dye.

cockcrow – the time of day when the cock crows, early morning; dawn.

coffer – a strong box.

cogent – forcibly convincing. To force, drive together.

cogitation – thoughtful consideration; meditation. A serious thought; reflection.

cognizance – conscious knowledge or recognition; apprehension. The range of what one can know or understand.

collaborate – to work together, especially in a joint intellectual effort. To cooperate treasonably, as with an enemy occupying one’s country.

colonnade – a series of columns place at regular intervals.

comeliness – having a pleasing appearance; attractive; handsome; graceful. Suitable; proper; seemly.

commiserate – to feel or express sorrow or pity for; sympathize with. To grieve in sympathy.

complicity – the state of being an accomplice, as in a wrongdoing.

conciliate – to overcome the distrust or animosity of; win over; placate; soothe.

concomitance – occurrence together or in connection with another; accompaniment.

concordant – harmonious; agreeing; correspondent.

concubine – a woman who cohabits with a man without being married to him.

concupiscence – sexual desire; lust; sensuality. Any abnormally strong desire.

condescend – to come down voluntarily to the level of inferiors with whom one is dealing; deign.

condole – to mourn or express sympathy with one in pain, grief, or misfortune.

confer - To bestow (an honor, for example).

confluence – a flowing together of two or more streams. A gathering together; crowd.

confreer – a fellow member of a fraternity or profession; colleague.

confute – to prove to be wrong or in error. To cause to come to naught; confound.

congenial – having the same tastes, habits, or temperament; sympathetic.

congenital – existing at birth but not hereditary.

congruity – a point of agreement. Exact coincidence when superimposed.

conifer – any of various predominant evergreen, cone-bearing trees, such as pine, spruce, hemlock, or fir.

conjunction – the act of joining or state of being joined; combination. A simultaneous occurrence; coincidence.

consecrate – to make, declare, or set apart as sacred.

console – to cheer in time of grief, defeat, or trouble; to comfort. A decorative bracket for supporting a cornice, shelf, bust, or other object.

consonant – in agreement or accord.

consort – a husband or wife; especially, the spouse of a monarch.

conspicuous – easy to notice; obvious. Attracting attention by being unusual or remarkable.

consular – either of the two chief magistrates of the Roman Republic, elected for a term of one year.

consular road - Roman road

consummate - to bring to completion or fruition.

consumptive – tending to consume; wasteful; destructive.

contagion – disease transmission by direct or indirect contact. Harmful or corrupting influence.

contemporaneous – originating, existing, or happening during the same period of time.

contempt – open disrespect or willful disobedience to the authority of the court of law or legislative body. The state of being despised dishonored; disgrace.

contemptuous – manifesting or feeling contempt; scornful; disdainful.

contention – a verbal struggling; dispute; controversy. Striving to win in competition or rivalry. An assertion put forward in argument.

continent (continence) – self-restrained; moderate. Partially or completely abstaining from sexual activity.

continuator – one that continues; especially, a person who resumes the work of another.

contralto – the lowest female voice or voice part, intermediate in range between soprano and tenor.

contravene – to act or be counter to; violate; infringe. To oppose in argument.

contrite – humbled by guilt and repentant for one's sins; penitent. Arising from contrition.

contrive – to plan or devise with cleverness or ingenuity.

contrition – sincere remorse for wrongdoing. Repentance for sin with a sincere desire to amend, arising from pure love of God.

contumely – rudeness or contempt in behavior or speech; insolence. An insulting remark or act.

convolvuli – any of several trailing or twining plants of the genus *Convolvulus*, which includes the bindweeds.

copius – large in quantity; abundant.

coppice – a thicket of small trees or shrubs.

copse – a thicket of small trees or shrubs.

coquetry – dalliance; flirtation.

coquette – a woman who flirts with men.

cor – an ancient Hebrew measure of capacity containing about 11 2/3 bushels; a homer.

corban – an offering to God among the ancient Hebrews.

coriander (seed) – an herb widely cultivated for its aromatic seeds. The dried ripe seeds of this plant, especially used as a condiment.

corn - in Palestine this is wheat or barley and in most everywhere else in the world it is any grain.

cornice – a horizontal molded projection that crowns or completes a building or wall. The molding at the top of the walls of a room, between the walls and ceiling.

cornucopia – a goat's horn overflowing with fruit, flowers, and corn, signifying prosperity; horn of plenty.

corollary – a proposition that follows with little or no proof from one already proven. A deduction or inference.

coronet – a small crown worn by princes and other nobles below the rank of sovereign. A chaplet or headband decorated with gold or jewels.

corporal – of the body; bodily. A white linen cloth on which the consecrated elements are placed during the celebration of the Eucharist. Also called "corporal cloth".

corporeal – of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the body.

corpulent – fatness; obesity.

corroborate – to strengthen or support (other evidence); attest the truth or accuracy of.

cosmopolitan – common to the whole world. At home in all parts of the earth or in many spheres in interest.

countenance – the look or expression of the face. A look of apparent encouragement.

coup de grace - French: a sudden and finishing stroke.

courtesan – a prostitute or kept woman, especially one associating with men of rank or wealth.

courtier – an attendant at the court of a sovereign. One who seeks favor, especially by flattery or obsequious behavior?

covert – covered or covered over; sheltered. Concealed; hidden; secret. Thick underbrush or woodland affording cover for game; cover.

covetous – excessively desirous; avaricious; greedy. Very desirous; eager for acquisition.

cower – to cringe or shrink away from cold or in fear.

coxswain – a person who steers a boat or racing shell or has charge of its crew.

coy – pretending shyness or modesty. Annoyingly unwillingly to commit oneself; affectedly devious.

cozy – snug and comfortable; warm. Marked by friendly intimacy.

crag – a steeply projecting mass of rock forming part of a rugged cliff or headland.

crapulence - excessive indulgence; intemperance.

craven – characterized by abject fear; cowardly.

credulity – a disposition to believe too readily; gullibility..

crenel – an indentation or loophole in the top of a battlement or wall; embrasure.

crenellated - having battlements. Indented; notched: *a crenelated wall.*

crepe – a light, soft, thin, fabric of silk, cotton, wool, or other fabric, with a crinkled surface. A black band of this fabric displayed or worn on the sleeve or hat as a sign of mourning.

crepuscular - pertaining to twilight.

crestfallen – dejected; dispirited; depressed.

Croesus - the last king of Lydia who reigned in the 6th century BC. He subdued all the nations from the Aegean Sea to the river Halys and made the Greeks in Asia Minor pay tribute. The fame of his power and wealth drew to his court all the wise men of Greece including Solon.

croft – a small enclosed field or pasture near a house. A small farm, especially a tenant farm.

crook – something bent or curved; a hook or hooked part. A curve or bend; a turn.

crucify – to put (a person) to death by nailing or binding to a cross. To mortify or subdue (the flesh). To torment; to torture; excruciate.

crupper – a leather strap looped under a horse’s tail and attached to a harness or saddle to keep it from slipping forward. The rump of a horse.

cubit – an ancient unit of linear measure, originally equal to the length of the forearm from the tip of the middle finger to the elbow, or from 17 to 22 inches.

cudgel – a short, heavy club.

cuirass – a piece of armor for protecting the breast and back.

culpable – responsible for wrong or error; deserving censure; blameworthy.

cummin – an Old World plant, having finely divided leaves and small white or pinkish flowers. The aromatic seeds of this plant, used as a condiment.

***Cumon** –

cur – a dog to be considered inferior or undesirable; a mongrel. A base or cowardly person.

curry – to groom (a horse) with a currycomb. To prepare (tanned hides) for use by soaking, coloring, or other processes. To seek or gain favor by fawning or flattery.

curvet – to prance; frolic.

cyanotic – relating to cyanosis, a blueness of the skin caused by improper oxygenation on the blood. Blue jandice.

cyclopean – gigantic enormous, massive.

cytisis - a genus of hardy leguminous shrubs with either purple, white or yellow flowers.

cynical – scornful of the motives or virtue of others; bitterly mocking; sneering.

D

damaskeened – metal decorated with wavy markings.

dandle – to move a small child up and down on the knees or in the arms.

darnel – any of several grasses of the genus *Lolium*, native to the old world.

datum – an assumed, given, measured or otherwise determined fact or proposition used to draw a conclusion or make a decision. A point, line, or surface used as a reference, as in surveying, mapping, or geology.

debase – to lower in character, quality, or value; degrade; adulterate.

debauch – to corrupt morally; seduce; pervert. To cause to forsake allegiance.

debauchee – a person who habitually indulges in dissipation or debauchery; libertine.

debauchery – extreme indulgence in sensual pleasures. Seduction from morality, allegiance, or duty.

debilitate – to make feeble; enervate.

debited – to charge with a debt.

decadent – in a state or condition of decline or decay.

decatalogue – the Ten Commandments.

Decapolis – a confederacy of ten cities in the northeastern part of Palestine, established in 62 B.C. and governed by Rome.

declivity – a descending slope, as of a hill.

decoct – to extract (the flavor or active principle of) by boiling. To steep in hot water.

decrepit – weakened by old age, illness, or hard use; broken-down.

decuple – ten times as great; tenfold.

decurion – a Roman officer in charge of ten men.

decury – the group of ten men commanded by a Decurion.

deference – submission or courteous yielding to the opinion, wishes, or judgment of another.

defile – to make filthy or dirty; befoul. To tarnish the luster of; render impure; corrupt. To make unclean or unfit for ceremonial use. To violate the chastity of.

deflagrate – to cause to burn with great heat and intense light.

decide – the killing of a god.

deification – one who embodies the qualities of a god.

deign – to think it appropriate or suitable to one’s dignity to do something.

Deity – a god or goddess. Divinity. God.

delation – a carriage or conveyance. In law, an act of charging with a crime or informing against.

delimit – to establish the limit or boundaries of; demarcate.

delineate – to draw or trace the outline of; sketch out. To represent pictorially; depict. To depict in words or gestures; portray.

delirium – a state of temporary mental confusion and clouded consciousness resulting from high fever, intoxication, or shock, and characterized by anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, delusions, and incoherence. A state of uncontrolled excitement or emotion.

dell – a small, secluded wooden valley.

delphi – an ancient town of central Greece, on the southern slope of Mount Parnassus; seat of an oracle of Apollo.

delphic – of or pertaining to Delphi or to the oracle of Apollo at Delphi. Ambiguous; obscure in meaning.

delude – to deceive the mind or judgment of; mislead.

deluge – to overrun with water. To inundate with overwhelming numbers. The great flood that occurred in the time of Noah . Genesis 7-10.

delusive – tending to deceive or mislead; deceptive.

demigod – a man with godlike attributes.

demagogue – a leader who obtains power by means of impassioned appeals to the emotions and prejudices of the populace. A leader of the common people in ancient times.

demon – a devil or evil being; especially, in the New Testament, an unclean spirit that possesses and afflicts a person. A persistently tormenting person, force, or passion.

demur – to take exception; raise objections; object. To delay.

demure – sedate in manner or behavior; reserved. Feigning modesty or shyness.

denarius – an ancient Roman silver coin, originally equivalent to ten bronze asses. Valued at 25 silver denarii. The penny of the New Testament.

denigrate - to attack the character or reputation of; speak ill of; defame.

depilate – to remove hair from (the body).

deplorable – worthy of severe reproach. Lamentable; grievous. Wretched; bad.

deportment – conduct; demeanor.

depository - a place where something is deposited, as for storage or safekeeping; a repository. A trustee; a depository.

***Depotically** – from depot; a deposit, storehouse.

depravity - moral corruption or degradation.

dereliction – willful neglect, as of duty. Abandonment.

deride – to speak of or treat with contemptuous mirth; scoff at.

derision – scoffing; ridicule. An object of ridicule; laughingstock.

derisive – mocking; scoffing.

derisory – derisive; characterized by or expressing derision.

descry – to discover by careful observation or investigation.

desecrate – to abuse the sacredness of; subject to sacrilege; profane.

desiccated – to preserve by drying.

desolate – devoid of inhabitants; deserted. Lonely or miserable.

desolation – the act of rendering desolate. The state of being desolate; ruined. A wasteland. Loneliness or misery.

despoil – to deprive of possessions by force; plunder; ravage.

despot – an autocratic ruler. A tyrant

destitute – altogether lacking; devoid. Utterly impoverished. Abandoned; deserted.

desultory – moving or jumping from one thing to another; disconnected; rambling. Occurring haphazardly; random.

deterge – to wash or wipe off; cleanse.

Deucalion – *Greek Mythology*. A son of Prometheus who, with his wife Pyrrha, survived a deluge sent by Zeus and became the ancestor of the renewed human race.

diadem(a) – a crown of cloth headband, worn as a sign of royalty. Royal power or dignity.

dialectics - the art or practice of arriving at the truth by the exchange of logical arguments. The contradiction between two conflicting forces viewed as the determining factor in their continuing interaction.

Diana - The ancient Italian divinity that the Romans identified with the Greek Artemis, the goddess of light (of the moon).

Diaspora – the aggregate of Jews or Jewish communities outside of Palestine. In the New Testament, the body of Christians living outside of Palestine.

diatribe - a bitter, abusive denunciation.

dicing – to win or lose (money) by gambling with dice.

digress – to stray from the main subject in writing or speaking; turn aside.

din – a medley of resounding and discordant noises; a continuing cacophony. To stun with deafening noise. To impress by wearying repetition.

dingy – a small boat from a larger ship.

dint – force or effort; power; exertion. To impress or drive in forcibly.

Diogenes - A Greek philosopher who lived in the 4th century BC who said he searched in vain to find an honest man. IL,278

Diomed – *Greek Mythology*. A prince of Argos and, in the Homeric poems, one of the chief heroes at Troy.

diphtheritis - or diphtheria, an infectious disease of the air passages or the throat.

dirge – a funeral hymn or lament.

discobolus – a discus-thrower.

disconcert – to upset the self-possession of; perturb; ruffle. To frustrate by throwing into disorder; upset; rout.

disconsolate – beyond consolation; hopelessly sad. Cheerless; gloomy; dismal.

discordant – not in accord; conflicting. Disagreeable in sound; harsh or dissonant.

disdain – to regard or treat with haughty contempt; despise. A feeling of scornful superiority.

disgregating – separating or dispersing.

dismay – to fill with dread or apprehension; make anxious or afraid. To discourage or trouble greatly.

disparagement – a lowering of dignity or esteem; discredit.

dispel – to rid of by or as if by driving away or scattering; dispense with.

dispose – to place or set in a particular order; arrange. To make willing or receptive for; to incline.

dissembling - to disguise or conceal behind a false appearance.

dissolute – lacking in moral restraint; abandoned; debauched.

dissonant – harsh or inharmonious in sound; discordant. Disagreeing or at variance. Dissuade – to discourage or deter (a person) from a purpose or course or action by persuasion or exhortation.

distaff (spindle) – a staff that holds on its cleft end the un-spun flax, wool, or tow from which the thread is drawn in spinning by hand.

distil – to purify or refine by or as if by distillation. To separate (a thought of motif, for example) from the unrelated or attenuating factors of its content.

divan – a long backless couch, especially one against the wall with pillows. A counting room, tribunal, or public audience room.

divest – to strip, as of clothes. To deprive, as of rights or property; dispossess.

divination – the art or act of foretelling future events or revealing occult knowledge by means of augury or alleged supernatural agency. An inspired guess or a presentiment. That which has been divined.

divine - superhuman; godlike. Being in the service or worship of a deity; sacred.

docile – capable of being taught; ready and willing to receive training; teachable.

doctrine – something that is taught; a principle or body of principles taught or advocated in instruction.

dogged – not yielding readily; willful; stubborn. Obstinate.

doleful - filled with or expressing grief; mournful. Causing grief: *a doleful loss*.

dominae – a master; a schoolmaster, pastor or clergyman.

domino - a hooded cloak worn by cathedral canons which partially conceals one's face.

dotard – a senile person.

dove-cot – a roost for domesticated pigeons.

draught – *Chiefly British*. Variant of draft.

dregs – the sediment of a liquid. The basest or least desirable portion. A small amount; residue.

drone – a loafer; sluggard.

dröss – worthless stuff as opposed to valuables or value.

drudge – a person who does tedious, menial, or unpleasant work.

dubious – fraught with uncertainty or doubt; not yet determined; undecided. Arousing doubt as to validity.

duomo – a cathedral.

dupe - an easily deceived person. A person who functions as the tool of another person or power.

duplicity – deliberate deceptiveness in behavior or speech; double-dealing.

E

ebullition – a sudden, violent outpouring, as of emotion or violence. The bubbling or effervescence of a liquid; boiling.

ecstatic – in a state of ecstasy; enraptured. A state of exalted delight in which normal understanding is felt to be surpassed.

edifice – a building, especially one of imposing appearance or size.

edify – to instruct or enlighten so as to encourage moral or spiritual improvement.

efface – to rub or wipe out; obliterate; erase. To conduct (oneself) inconspicuously or humbly.

effeminate – having the qualities associated with women, not characteristic of or befitting a man; unmanly. Characterized by softness, weakness, or lack of force.

efficacious – capable of producing the desired effect. Effective.

effuse – to pour or spread out; disseminate. To flow out.

effusion - an unrestrained outpouring of feeling, as in speech or writing.

effusive – unrestrained in emotional expression; gushy.

ejaculation – a sudden emphatic utterance; an exclamation.

elucidate – to make clear or plain; clarify.

Elysian Fields - in Homer this place is reserved for heroes who are not called to death but to inhabit a remote part of earth where there is no cold or rain but a place of happiness.

elytra - a covering or sheath protecting the wings of an insect.

emaciated - to make or become extremely thin, especially as a result of starvation.

emasculate – to castrate. To deprive of manly strength or vigor; make weak or effeminate.

embalm – to prevent the decay of (a corpse) by treatment with preservatives. To preserve or cherish the memory of. To impart fragrance to.

embitter – to make bitter. To arouse bitter feelings in; make resentful or hostile.

embody – to represent in bodily form; personify.

embolismic - the insertion of one or more days in a calendar. In the case of the Jewish calendar based on lunar cycles an entire month had to be inserted in the calendar every 2 to 3 years to keep the calendar current with the solar calendar and its yearly seasonal cycles.

eminent – towering above others; projecting; prominent. Outstanding in performance or character; distinguished.

emporium – a place, town, or city that is an important trade center; marketplace. A large retail store carrying a wide variety of merchandise.

Empyrean – the highest reaches of heaven believed by Christians to be the abode of God and the angels.

emulate – to strive to equal or excel, especially through imitation.

encircle – to form a circle around; surround. To move or go around; make a circuit of.

encumber – to hinder, impede, or clutter, as with useless articles or unwanted additions.

endowment – funds or property donated to an institution, individual, or group as a source of income. A natural gift or quality; an attribute, as beauty or talent.

energumen – one believed to be possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac. A zealot; fanatic.

enervate – to deprive of strength or vitality; debilitate; weaken.

enfeeble – to make feeble; deprive of strength.

engender – to bring into existence, give rise to; produce.

engraft – to graft (a scion) onto or into another tree or plant for propagation. To plant firmly; establish; root.

enjoin – to direct with authority and emphasis; command; impose. To prohibit or forbid, especially by legal action.

enmity – deep-seated hatred, as between rivals or opponents; antagonism.

ennoble – to invest with nobility; add to the honor of. To raise to the rank of nobleman; confer nobility upon.

enquire – variant of inquire.

enrapture – to move to rapture; transport with delight.

ensign – a national flag displayed on ships and aircraft. Any standard or banner, as of a military unit.

entrails - inner organs of man or animals.

entreat – to ask (someone) earnestly; beseech; implore; beg. Petition for.

entreaty – an earnest request of petition; plea.

entrust – to give over to another for care, protection, or performance. To commit something trustfully to; place a trust upon.

enunciate – to pronounce or articulate (speech sounds); especially, to pronounce with clarity or in another specified manner.

envenomed – to put venom into or on; make poisonous or noxious. To fill with malice; embitter.

envisage – to conceive of, especially as a future possibility.

ephemeral – lasting for a brief time; short-lived; transitory.

Living or lasting only one day, as certain flowers or adult insects.

ephod – an embroidered vestment worn by ancient Hebrew priests.

Ephraim – a tribe of Israel descended from the younger son of Joseph. A range of low hills in north-western Israel. Also called “Mount Ephraim.”

Ephrathah – the ancient name of Bethlehem in Judah.

epicentre – the part of the earth’s surface directly above the origin of an earthquake. A focal point.

epicure – a person with refined taste in food and wine. A person devoted to sensuous pleasure and luxurious living.

epicurean – devoted to the pursuit of pleasure; fond of good food, comfort, and ease; hedonistic.

epiphany – a spiritual event in which the essence of a given object of manifestation appears to the subject, as in a sudden flash of recognition. A Christian festival held on January 6th.

epistle – a letter, especially a formal one. One of the letters written by an Apostle and included in the New Testament.

epithet – an abusive or contemptuous word or phrase used to describe a person.

equerry – an officer charged with supervision of the horses belonging to a royal or noble household.

equipage – Equipment or furnishings. A retinue, as of a person of royalty or nobility. A set of household articles, as for dining or personal adornment.

Eros - In Greek mythology, the god of love, son of Aphrodite. The equivalent to the Roman Cupid.

errant – roving, especially in search of adventure. Straying from the proper course or standards; erring.

erstwhile - in the past; at a former time; formerly.

erudite – deeply learned.

erudition – deep and extensive learning.

Esau – the son of Isaac and Rebecca, who sold his birthright to his brother Jacob. Genesis 25:25

escarpment – a steep slope or long cliff resulting from erosion or faulting and separating two relatively level areas of differing elevations. A steep slope in front of a fortification.

eschatological – the branch of theology that is concerned with the ultimate or last things, such as death, judgment, heaven, and hell.

espaliers – a fruit tree or ornamental shrub that is trained to grow in a flat plane against a wall, often in a symmetrical pattern. A trellis or other framework upon which such a plant is grown.

esparto - a species of long grass.

esplanade – a flat, open stretch of pavement or grass used as a promenade; especially, such a promenade along the shore.

essence – the most important or effectual ingredient; crucial element.

Essene – a member of an ascetic Jewish sect that existed in ancient Palestine from the second century B.C. to the third century A.D.

Esther - the beautiful Jewess of the 5 century BC chosen by the king of Persia to be his queen; she stopped a plot to massacre all the Jews in Persia (an event celebrated by Jews as the feast of Purim).

estuary – an arm of the sea that extends inland to meet the mouth of a river.

Ethanim - the month of gifts, i.e., of vintage offerings; called Tisri after the Exile; corresponding to part of September and October. It was the first month of the civil year, and the seventh of the sacred year (1 Kings 8:2).

ethereal – resembling ether in lightness; intangible. Of the celestial spheres; heavenly.

etymology - that part of linguistics that deals with the origin and development of words.

Eunuch – a castrated man; especially, one of those who were employed a harem attendants or functionaries in certain Oriental courts and under the Roman emperors. A man whose testes have not developed.

Euxine Sea - Black Sea

eviscerate – to remove the entrails of; disembowel. To take away a vital or essential part.

evoked – to summon or call forth (memories, for example); reawaken; inspire.

exalt – to raise in position, character, status, or the like; elevate.

exanguinated - to make bloodless or drain of blood.

exasperate – to make very angry or irritated; tax the patience of; provoke; irk.

excoriate – to tear or wear off the skin of; abrade; chafe. To censure strongly; denounce severely; upbraid.

exculpate – to clear of a charge; prove guiltless or blameless; exonerate.

execrable – deserving of detestation; abominable; abhorrent. Extremely inferior; very bad.

exemplary – worthy of being imitated; commendable. Serving as a model.

exhort – to urge or incite by strong argument, advice, or appeal; admonish earnestly.

exigency – a situation demanding swift attention; a pressing state.

exorcise – to expel (an evil spirit) by or as if by incantation or adjuration. To free from evil spirits.

expedient – appropriate to the purpose at hand. Serving to promote one's interest; politic though perhaps unprincipled. A contrivance adopted to meet an urgent need; a device; recourse.

expiate – to atone for one's sins. To make atonement for; redress.

expiry – an expiration, especially of a contract or agreement.

expound – to give a detailed statement of; set forth. To elucidate or explain; interpret.

exanguinate – to drain of blood.

extemporaneous – done, made, spoken, or otherwise performed with little or no preparation or practice; impromptu. Prepared in advance, but delivered without notes or text. Skilled at or given to unrehearsed speech or performance.

extirpate – to pull up by the roots; root up or out. To destroy the whole of; exterminate. To remove by surgery.

extoll – to praise lavishly; laud; eulogize.

exude – to discharge or emit gradually. To emit as if through the pores; give off copiously.

exult – to rejoice greatly; be jubilant or triumphant.

F

facetious – playfully jocular; humorous and flippant.

faggot – a bundle of twigs, sticks, or branches bound together.

falcate – curved and tapering to a point; sickle-shaped.

Falerian wine - from grapes grown on the slopes of Mt. Falernus. In Pliny's time it was known as the best wine money could buy.

fallow – soil plowed and tilled but left unseeded during a growing season.

farcical – pertaining to farce. Resembling farce; ludicrous; absurd.

farrier – one who shoes horses or treats them medically.

farriery – the practice of shoeing or treating horses.

farthing – a former British coin worth ¼ of a penny.

faugh – used to express contempt, disgust, or dismissal.

faun – *Roman Mythology*. One of a group of rural deities represented as having the body of a man and the horns, ears, tail, and sometimes legs of a goat.

fecund – capable of producing offspring or vegetation; fertile; productive; fruitful. Marked by intellectual productivity.

fecundate – to make fruitful. To impregnate; fertilize.

feign – to give a false appearance of; pretend; to sham. To represent falsely; pretend to.

felids – animals belonging to the cat family.

ferment – anything that causes fermentation, as a yeast, bacterium, mold, or enzyme. A state of agitation; unrest; turbulence.

ferocity – the condition or quality of being ferocious (extremely savage; fierce).

fervent – having or showing great emotion or warmth; passionate; ardent. Extremely hot; glowing.

fervor – intensity of emotion; fervency; ardor.

festoon – a string or garland of leaves, flowers, ribbon or the like, suspended in a loop or curve between two points.

fetid – having an offensive odor; four-smelling; stinking.

fetter – anything that serves to restrict; restraint.

fettle – proper or sound condition; good spirits.

fiat – an arbitrary order or decree. Authorization; sanction.

filial – of, pertaining to, or befitting a son or daughter.

filiation – the condition or fact of being the child of a certain parent. The assignment of paternity to someone, as a bastard child.

filigree – delicate and intricate ornamental work made from gold, silver, or other fine twisted wire.

fillip – a snap or light blow made by pressing a fingertip against the thumb and suddenly releasing it. To arouse, or stimulate.

firmament – the vault or expanse of the heavens; sky.

fisk (fisc) – slang for a basket used by tax collectors. The treasury of a kingdom or state.

fissure – a narrow crack or cleft, as in a rock face. The process of separation or division. A schism; a split.

fjord – a barren plateau in Scandinavia.

flaccid – lacking firmness; soft and limp; flabby.

flock – a tuft, as of fiber or hair.

flotilla – a fleet of small vessels.

flounce – a strip of gathered or pleated material secured on its upper edge to another surface, such as a garment or curtain.

fobbed – to cheat or deceive (another).

fodder – feed for livestock, often consisting of coarsely chopped stalks and leaves of corn mixed with hay, straw, and other plants.

foment – to promote the growth or arousal of; stir up; instigate.

forestall – to prevent, delay, or take precautionary measures against beforehand. Anticipate.

forlorn – deserted; abandoned. Suffering extreme want; destitute. Nearly hopeless; desperate.

formalism – rigorous or excessive adherence to recognized forms.

formulae – an established form of words or symbols for use in a ceremony or procedure. An utterance of conventional notions or beliefs; a hackneyed expression; cliché.

fortitude – strength of mind that allows one to endure pain or adversity with courage.

founder – to become disabled; especially, to go lame. To fail utterly; collapse; or break down.

fowler – a person who hunts, traps or shoots wild birds.

fratricide – the killing of one’s brother or sister.

freedman – a man who has been freed from bondage; an emancipated slave.

frenzy – a seizure of violent agitation or wild excitement, often accompanied by manic activity.

fret – a headdress worn by women of the Middle Ages, consisting of interlaced wire.

frond – the usually compound leaf of a fern. A large compound leaf of certain other plants, such as a palm. A leaflike thallus, as of a seaweed or lichen.

fructification – the producing of fruit. A seed-bearing or spore-bearing structure.

fruition – enjoyment derived from the use or possession; pleasure. The achievement of something desired or worked for; accomplishment; realization.

fudder – a weight.

fuller – a person who fulls cloth. A hammer used by a blacksmith for grooving or spreading iron.

fulling-mill – a mill for fulling cloth by means of pestles or stampers which cleans it and beat and press it to a close and compact state.

fulminant – occurring suddenly, rapidly, and with great intensity. Said of pain.

fulminate – to issue a thunderous verbal attack or denunciation. To explode or detonate with sudden violence.

funereal – of or suitable for a funeral. Mournful.

furbelow – a ruffle or flounce on a garment. Any small piece of showy ornamentation.

furl – to roll up and secure (a flag or sail) to a pole, yard, or mast. To be rolled up.

furrow – a long, narrow, shallow trench made in the ground by a plow or other implement. A deep wrinkle in the skin, as on the forehead.

furtive – characterized by stealth; surreptitious. Expressive of hidden motives or purpose; shifty.

G

gable – the upper triangular part of a wall under pitched roof.

Galathea (Galatea – “she who is milk white”) -- a nymph of Greek mythology spoken of by the Roman Poet Ovid. Star like material that could form a figurative scarf. I,29 Is like stardust and milky in appearance I,740

Galen – mentioned in I,699 was not the renowned physician and philosopher who lived in the 2nd century AD but was perhaps his grandfather whose life has been lost to history.

gall – a skin sore caused by friction and abrasion. Exasperation; irritation; vexation. Rancor; bitterness. Something bitter to endure.

galloon – a narrow band or braid used as trimming, and commonly made of lace, metallic thread, or embroidery.

galley – an ancient, low, flat built seagoing vessel propelled by oars.

Ganymede – son of Tros and Callirrhoe and was said to have been the most beautiful of mortals and was thus carried off by the gods that he might fill the cup of Zeus.

garland – a wreath, circlet, or festoon of flowers, leaves, or other material worn as a crown or collar, or hung as an ornament.

garrulous – habitually talkative; wordy.

Gaul – today’s France.

Gaulanitis – the region NE of the Sea of Galilee.

Gehenna – a place or state of final torment or suffering. Hell.

genii – alternate plural of genius.

Genii – The protective gods worshiped by the ancient Romans who believed each person had a Genius.

Gennesaret Lake (Sea of Galilee)

Gentile – anyone who is not of the Jewish faith or is on a non-Jewish nation.

gentry – people of gentle birth, good breeding, or high social position.

german – a child of the same parent

germinate – to begin to grow; sprout.

Get -Samni – Peter uses this to describe some location between Jerusalem and Bethphage and Bethany. V,524 Gethsemane comes from the Aramaic *gat Semen*, “an oil press” so it appears Peter uses this wording to mean Gethsemane.

gibe (jibe) – to make heckling or mocking remarks. To reproach by taunting.

giddy – having a lightheaded sensation; dizzy. Frivolous and lightheaded; flighty.

gild (ed) – to cover with or as if with a thin layer of gold. To give an often deceptively attractive or improved appearance to; gloss or gloss over.

gilding – the art or process of applying gilt to a surface. Gold leaf or a paint containing or simulating gold.

gilt – gold covered or colored

gird – to encircle with a belt or band. To jeer at; mock. To make taunting remarks; jeer.

glacial – extremely cold. Having the appearance of ice.

glacis – a gentle slope; an incline.

glaucous – grayish green or bluish green, as are many leaves due to a fine, whitish, powdery coating.

glean – to gather grain left behind by reapers. To collect (knowledge or information, for example) bit by bit.

gleaning – to collect the remaining grain from the field after the reapers are finished.

glume – a chaffy basal bract on the spikelet of a grass.

glut – to fill beyond capacity; satiate. To flood (a market) with an excess of goods so that supply exceeds demand. To eat excessively.

glutton – one that eats or satisfies any desire excessively or inordinately.

gluttony – the excessive or inordinate act of eating or satisfying any desire.

goad – a long stick with a pointed end used for prodding animals. That which prods or urges; a stimulus or irritating incentive.

goaded – to prod with or as if with a goad; give impetus to; incite.

***golal** - V,332 perhaps grave or tomb.

Gorgias of Leontina (or Leontine) - Gorgias was from Leontini, a city state on the east coast of Sicily, the putative home of Greek rhetoric. He is supposed to have lived to be 109. He was known for copious use of figures of speech and for importing poetic forms from the drama into rhetoric. Extant texts include the *Encomium of Helen*, *On the Negative*, and the *Defense of Palomides*. Gorgias figures as the senior practitioner of rhetoric whom Socrates opposes in Plato's *Gorgias*.

gourd – any of several vines of the family Cucurbitaceae, related to the pumpkin, squash, and cucumber, and bearing fruits with a hard rind. The dried and hollowed-out shell of one of these fruits, used as a drinking vessel or utensil

gradation – a series of gradual, successive stages; a systematic progression.

granitic - granite-like in hardness.

gratuitous – given or received without cost or obligation; free; gratis.

Great Porch - The Royal Porch that extends to the full length of the south end of the Temple enclosure.

grotto – an artificial structure or excavation made to resemble a cave or cavern.

grout – a thin mortar used to fill cracks and crevices between masonry. A finishing plaster.

gryphon - a griffin. A mythical monster or beast with the head and wings of an eagle and the body of a lion.

gudgeon - a small fresh water fish easily caught and used for bait.

guile – insidious, treacherous cunning; craftiness; dissimulation. A trick; stratagem.

guise – outward appearance; aspect. False appearance; pretense. Mode of dress; garb.

guffaw – a hearty or course burst of laughter.

gunwhale – the upper edge of a ship's side.

guzzle – to drink greedily or inordinately.

gymnasiarchs – in ancient Greece, one of the officials appointed annually to supervise athletic games. They were paid by the athletes' trainers.

H

Habakkuk – Hebrew prophet of the late seventh century B.C.. A book of prophecies by Habakkuk in the Old Testament.

Hades – *Greek Mythology*. The nether-world kingdom of Hades, the abode of the all the dead until Christ led the purified righteous into Heaven after His death. Equivalent to the Hebrew *shoel* which held in punishment the damned in “lowest sheol,” sheltered the purified righteous in hopful peace and joy in “Abraham’s bosom,” and provided a place for expiation for all others.

Hagar – the concubine of Abraham, mother of his bastard son Ishmael, and handmaiden to his wife Sarah, who, through jealousy for her own son Isaac, turned Hagar and Ishmael out of Abraham’s household

Haggadah – the book containing the story of Exodus and the ritual of the Seder, read at the Passover Seder.

Halacha (Halascia) – a part of the Jewish Talmud devoted to the laws and ordinances not explicitly found in Scripture but based on an oral interpretation of them.

halberd – a weapon having an axlike blade and a steel spike mounted on the end of a long shaft.

halcyon – a fabled bird, identified with the kingfisher, which was supposed to have had the power to calm the wind and the waves during the winter solstice while it nested on the sea.

hale - “hale and hearty” vigorous and healthy.

hallowed – made or set apart as being holy; sanctified; consecrated. To honor as being holy; revere; adore.

halter – a rope with a noose used for execution by hanging. Death or execution by hanging.

handmaid – a female servant or attendant; personal maid.

harangue – a long pompous speech; especially, one delivered before a gathering.

harebell – a plant, *Campanula rotundifolia*, having slender stems and leaves and bell-shaped blue flowers.

harpy – a predatory person. A shrewish woman. *Greek Mythology*. One of several loathsome, voracious monsters, having a woman’s head and trunk and a bird’s tail, wings, and talons.

haruspices(s) – Roman priests who practiced divination by the inspection of the entrails of animals.

Hasmoneans – members of a family of high priests and kings that ruled ancient Judea from 142 BC to 37 BC. That dynasty began with Simon, the brother of Judas Maccabee.

hetarera - a concubine or courtesan.

haughty – proud and vain to the point of arrogance; scornful and self satisfied.

Hauran - a province further east of the trans- Jordan province of Gilead and the city of Ramoth Gilead.

haversack – a one-strapped canvas bag worn over a shoulder to transport supplies on a hike or march.

hawthorne – any group of spiny shrubs or small trees.

heart-rending – inciting anguish or deep sympathy; acutely moving.

heath – any of various usually low-growing shrubs, native to the old World, having small evergreen leaves and small, urn-shaped pink or purplish flowers.

heathen – one who adheres to the religion of a tribe or nation that does not acknowledge the God of Judaism, Christianity, or Islam.

heathland- an wide area of sandy wasteland where the heather plant is predominant.

heather – a low-growing shrub, native to Eurasia, growing in dense masses and having small evergreen leaves and clusters of small, urn-shaped, pink-purple flowers.

Hebes - the Greek goddess of youth.

hebetude – dullness of mind; mental lethargy.

Hebrew – a Jew; an Israelite.

hedonist – one who holds that pleasure is the chief good.

helianthus – a genus of plants of the aster family with large yellow flowers. The sunflower.

Hellas (Graecia) - a district and town in northeastern Greece from which the whole of Greece was eventually named. The Hellenes trace their ancestry to the mythical Hellens

hellenism – an idiom, custom, or the like peculiar to the Greeks. The adoption of Greek ideas, style, or culture.

hellenists – particularly Jews who had adopted the Greek language.

hellenistic – characteristic of Greek culture after the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC.

hemlock - any of several poisonous plants of the genera *Conium* and *Cicuta*, such as the poison hemlock.

hemp-beater – one who is employed in the making of hemp rope that requires beating the plant to free the fibers.

heresy – an opinion or doctrine at variance with established religious beliefs; especially, dissension from or denial of Roman Catholic dogma by professed believer or baptized church member.

heretic – a person who holds controversial opinions in any area; especially, one who publicly dissents from the officially adopted dogma of the Roman Catholic Church.

hermetic – completely sealed, especially sealed against the escape of air. Impervious to outside interference or influence; insulated; cloistered. Having to do with the occult science, especially alchemy; magical.

hetaera – in ancient Greece, a courtesan or concubine; especially, one of a special class of cultivated female companions. An adventuress.

heterogeneous – consisting of or involving parts that are unlike or without interrelation; having dissimilar elements; not homogeneous.

hewn – to make or shape with an ax, knife, or other cutting tool. To create a fissure, channel, or the like by natural means, as by lightning or dripping water. To adhere or conform; to keep; hold.

hieratic – of or associated with sacred persons or offices.

hillock – a small hill.

hilt – the handle of a weapon or tool, particularly of a sword or dagger.

hinterland – the land directly adjacent to and inland from a coast. A region served by a port city and its facilities. A region remote from urban areas; back country.

Hippocrates - the Greek father of modern medicine who lives some 400 years before Christ.

hispid – covered with stiff or rough hairs; bristly.

histrion – a stage player; an actor.

hoarfrost – frozen dew that forms a white coating on a surface.

hoary – gray or white with or as if with age. Covered with grayish hair or pubescence. Very old; ancient.

holocaust – a sacrificial offering that is consumed entirely by flames; burnt offering. Any widespread destruction.

Holofernes - According to the book of Judith he was the chief captain of Nebuchadnezzar. He compelled men to worship Nebuchadnezzar.

homage – honor or respect publicly expressed to a person or idea.

homage – ceremonial acknowledgment under feudal law by a vassal or tenant of allegiance to his lord. Honor or respect publicly expressed to a person or idea.

hoopoe – an old world bird, having distinctively patterned plumage, a fanlike crest, and a slender, downward-curving bill.

horripilation – the bristling of the body hair, as from fear or cold.

hosanna – used to express praise or adoration to God or the Messiah.

hostler – a person who takes charge of horses; as at an inn; stableman.

hovel – a small, miserable dwelling. An open, low shed.

hullabaloo – a great noise or excitement; an uproar.

humus - A brown or black organic substance consisting of partially or wholly decayed vegetable or animal matter that provides nutrients for plants and increases the ability of soil to retain water.

hydrocephalous - A usually congenital condition in which an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the cerebral ventricles causes enlargement of the skull and compression of the brain, destroying much of the neural tissue.

hydrophobic – the state of one who is in fear of water.

hyperbole – an exaggeration or extravagant statement used as a figure of speech.

Hyperborean – one of a people known to the ancient Greeks from the earliest times, living in an unidentified country in the far north, and renowned as pious and divinely favored adherents of the cult of Apollo.

hypogea – located under the earth's surface.

hypogeum - an underground chamber. The underground parts of a building, the cellar.

hypophysis – the pituitary gland. Attachment underneath; growth. To grow up under.

hypostatic – the essence or principle of something. The essential person of Christ in which his human and divine natures are united.

hypostyle – a building having a roof or ceiling supported by rows on columns, as in ancient Egyptian architecture.

Hypogryphs - depictions of the flowery structures below the ovary.

hyssop – a woody plant, native to Asia, having spikes of small blue flowers and aromatic leaves used in perfumery and as a condiment.

I

Iberia - present day Spain and Portugal

ibex – any of several wild goats of the genus *Capra*, of mountainous regions of the old World; especially having long, ridged, backward-curving horns.

idiotic – exhibiting idiocy.

Idumaea - the Greek form of Edom (An ancient country of Palestine between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba).

ignoble – not having a noble character or purpose; dishonorable.

ignominious – characterized by shame or disgrace. Deserving disgrace or shame; despicable.

illation – the act of inferring or drawing conclusions. A drawn conclusion; deduction.

Illyria (Illyricum) - a Roman province just north of present day Greece on the Adriatic coast.

imbibe – to drink. To absorb or take in as if by drinking. To receive and absorb into the mind.

imbued – to make thoroughly wet; saturate, as with stain or dye.

immaculate – free from stain or blemish; spotless; pure.

immanent – existing or remaining within; inherent.

immemorial – reaching beyond the limits of memory, tradition, or recorded history.

immolate – to destroy or renounce for something else. To kill as a sacrifice.

immutable – not susceptible to change.

impalpable – not perceptible to the touch; intangible. Not easily perceived or grasped by the mind.

impend – to hang or hover menacingly. To be about to take place.

imperious – domineering; overbearing.

impetrating – to obtain by entreaty or petition. To beseech.

impetuous – characterized by sudden energy, emotion, or the like; impulsive; brash.

impious – not pious; lacking reverence; profane. Lacking due respect.

implacable – incapable of appeasement.

implore – to plead or beg for urgently. To make earnest appeal.

importune – to beset with repeated and insistent requests. To annoy; vex.

imposition – something imposed, as a tax, undue burden, or fraud.

imprecate – to invoke (evil or curse) upon.

imprecation – to pray for evil or misfortune on another.

improvident – not providing for the future; thriftless. Rash; incautious.

impudent – not prudent; unwise or injudicious; rash impertinent; rude; disrespectful.

impudicity – immodesty; shamelessness.

impunity – exemption from punishment or penalty. Immunity or preservation from recrimination, regret, or the like; escape from what is probable, certain, or just.

impute – to ascribe (a crime or fault) to another. To attribute to a cause or source.

inanition – exhaustion, as from lack of nourishment. The condition or quality of being empty.

inappellable – inappealable, unable to be appealed to a higher court.

inauspicious – not auspicious; ill-omened.

incalculable – incapable of being foreseen; unpredictable; uncertain.

incarnate – invested with bodily nature and form. Personified.

incarnation – the embodiment of God in the human form of Jesus. Any bodily manifestation of a supernatural being. A manifestation or the act of making manifest in bodily form.

incessant – continuing without respite interruption; unceasing.

incestuous - improperly intimate or interconnected.

incipient – in an initial or early stage; just beginning to exist or appear.

incisive - penetrating, clear, and sharp, as in operation or expression.

inclement – stormy. Severe or unmerciful.

incognoscible – not to be known.

incommensurable – having no common quality upon which to make a comparison; incapable of being measured or judged comparatively. Having no common measure.

incongruous – not corresponding; inharmonious; disagreeing; incompatible.

inconstancy – fickleness; faithlessness. Unreliability; instability.

incorporeal – lacking material form or substance. Spiritual. Lacking material substance but existing in the eyes of the law; intangible, as a right or patent.

incorporeity - the state or quality of being incorporeal; immateriality.

incorrigible – incapable of being corrected or reformed. Firmly rooted; impossible to eliminate.

incredulity – disbelief.

incredulous – disbelieving; skeptical.

inculcate – to teach or impress by forceful urging or frequent repetition; instill.

indecorous – lacking propriety or good taste; unseemly.

indefatigable – untiring; tireless.

indelible – incapable of being removed, erased, or washed away; permanent; enduring.

indifferent – characterized by a lack of partiality or bias. Having no particular interest in or concern for; apathetic.

indigence – want or neediness. The condition of being in want or poverty.

indigenous – occurring or living naturally in an area; not introduced; native. Intrinsic; innate.

indignation – anger aroused by something unjust, mean, or unworthy.

indigo – a blue dye obtained from indigo or other plants or produced synthetically.

indissoluble – impossible to break or undo; binding. Incapable of being dissolved, disintegrated, or decomposed.

indocile – difficult to control or instruct; not docile.

indolent – disinclined to work; habitually lazy.

indomitable – incapable of being overcome, or vanquished; unconquerable.

indulgent – showing, characterized by, or given to indulgence; lenient.

inebriate – to make drunk; intoxicate. To exhilarate or stupefy with or as if with alcohol.

ineffable – beyond expression; indescribable or unspeakable.

ineluctable – not to be avoided or overcome; inevitable.

inept – not apt of fitting; unsuitable; inappropriate. Not sensible; foolish. Awkward; clumsy.

inexorable – not capable of being persuaded by entreaty; unyielding.

***Inexorable** –

inextricable – incapable of being disentangled or untied. Too intricate or complicated to solve.

infamous – having an exceedingly bad reputation; notorious; detestable. Of, pertaining to, or constituting a crime involving moral turpitude, as treason or felony.

infamy – evil fame or reputation.

infanticide – the killing of an infant. A person who kills an infant.

infer – to conclude from evidence; deduce. To have as a logical consequence.

infernal - adj. hellish or damnable.

infidel – one who has no religious beliefs.

infuse – to put in or introduce into by or as if by pouring. To fill; imbue. To instill; inculcate.

ingratiate – to bring (oneself) purposely into the good graces or favor of another.

inguen – the groin

inimitable – defying imitation; matchless; unique.

iniquitous – of the nature of iniquity; wicked; sinful.

iniquity – moral turpitude or sin. A grossly immoral act; a sin.

inscrutable – not able to be fathomed or understood; impenetrable; enigmatic.

insensible – imperceptible; inappreciable. Deprived of the power of feeling; unconscious.

insidious – working or spreading harmfully in a subtle or stealthy manner. Intended to entrap; wily; treacherous.

insinuate – to introduce gradually and insidiously. To convey with bleak hints and allusions; hint covertly.

insipid – lacking flavor or zest; unpalatable. Lacking excitement or interest; unstimulating.

insolent – presumptuous and insulting in manner or speech; arrogant.

insuperable – incapable of being overcome; insurmountable.

insurrection – an act or instance of open revolt against civil authority or a constituted government.

intangible – incapable of being perceived, precisely defined, or identified; elusive.

integrally – essential for completion; necessary to the whole; constituent.

intellective – of, pertaining to, or generated by the intellect.

intemperance – lack of temperance, as in the indulgence of an appetite or passion.

interdict – to prohibit or place under an ecclesiastical or legal sanction.

interlocutor – someone who takes part in a conversation. A partner in this dialogue.

intermezzo – a short movement separating the major sections of a symphonic work. An independent instrumental composition having the character of such a movement.

intone – to recite in a singing voice. To utter in a monotone.

intractable – difficult to manage or govern; stubborn. Difficult to mold or manipulate.

intransgressible – Incapable of being transgressed; not to be passes over or crossed.

intransigent – refusing to moderate an extreme position; uncompromising.

interpose – to introduce or interject during a conversation or speech.

intrepid – resolutely courageous; fearless; bold.

introspection – contemplation of one's own thoughts and sensation; self-examination.

inundate – to cover with water, especially flood water, overflow. To overwhelm; swamp.

inveigh – to give vent to angry censure; protest vehemently; to rail.

investiture – the act or formal ceremony of conferring upon one the authority and symbols of a high office. A thing that covers or adorns, as a garment.

inveterate – firmly established by a long standing; deep-rooted. Persisting in an ingrained habit; habitual.

invincible – unconquerable.

inviolate – not violated; intact.

inviolable – safe from or secured against violation or profanation; kept; sacred. Impregnable to assault or trespass.

invocation – the act of invoking; especially, an appeal to a higher power for assistance. A prayer or other formula used in invoking, as at the opening of a religious service. A conjuring or calling up a spirit by incantation.

invoke – to call upon (a higher power) for assistance. To appeal to; to petition.

irascible – prone to outbursts of temper; easily angered.

irides – the alternative plural of iris.

iridescent – producing a display of lustrous, rainbow like colors.

irremediable – impossible to remedy, correct, or repair; incurable.

irresolute – unresolved as to action or procedure.

irrupt – to break or burst in; make an incursion or invasion. To increase irregularly in number.

isinglass – a transparent, almost pure gelatin prepared from the air bladder of certain fishes, as the sturgeon.

islet – a little island.

Israel – the name given to Jacob. The nation of his descendants.

isthmus – a narrow strip of land connecting two larger masses of land.

itinerant – traveling from place to place, especially to perform some duty or work

itinerary – a route or proposed route of a journey. An account or record of a journey.

Ituraea - the name given to the area just NE of the Sea of Galilee and north in the area of Pnias and even further east in the area of Trachonitis. The inhabitants are Syrians.

J

Janus - the Roman god who was guardian of portals. His temple in Rome was never closed except in time of universal peace.

Jebusites – one of the Canaanite nations, which were to be destroyed by Israel. They occupied the city of Jerusalem.

jeer – to speak or shout derisively; mock. To abuse openly; taunt.

jeremiad - A literary work or speech expressing a bitter lament or a righteous prophecy of doom.

jetty – a pier or other structure projecting into a body of water to influence the current or tide or protect a harbor or shoreline. A wharf.

jib – to stop short and turn restively from side to side; balk.

jibe – to shift a fore-and-aft sail from one side of a vessel to the other while sailing before the wind.

jota – a Spanish folk dance.

joinery - the occupation of making things that join or the joined items themselves.

Jove - (By Jove!) A pagan exclamation invoking Jupiter (Jovis or the Greek, Zeus) the greatest of the Olympian gods.

jubilation – a celebration or other expression of joy.

julep – a sweet syrupy drink, especially one to which medicine may be added.

Jupiter - (Jovis) (Greek: Zeus) The greatest of the Olympian gods, thus Jupiter Maximus (Most High).

“jus gladii et sanguinis” Latin for the death penalty. V,557

K

kaolin - a fine clay used in ceramics and refractories and as a filler or coating for paper and textiles.

kingfisher - large-headed bird with a short tail and long sharp bill; usually crested and bright-colored; feed mostly on fish.

kinship – the state of being kin or related by blood. An analogous relationship, as of cognate words.

knavish – like or characteristic of a knave (an unprincipled, crafty man); roguish; unprincipled.

knell – the sound of a bell knelling; a toll. A signal of disaster or destruction.

L

labile – liable to error, fall or slip.

labyrinth – an intricate structure of interconnecting passages. Something highly intricate in composition or construction.

laconic – terse; concise; succinct.

lacunae – an empty space or missing part; a gap.

lacunose – an empty state.

laden – weighed down with a load; heavy. Oppressed; burdened.

ladybirds – Ladybugs

laic – of or relating to the laity; secular. A laymen (non clergy).

laity – laymen collectively, as distinguished from the clergy. All those persons outside a given profession, art, or other specialization; nonprofessionals.

Lake of Gennesaret (Sea of Galilee)

Lake of Tiberias (Sea of Galilee)

lament – to express grief for or about; mourn over. To regret deeply; deplore.

lamentation – the act of lamenting. An instance of such expression of grief; a lament.

lanceolate – narrow and tapering at each end.

landlubber – a person unfamiliar with the sea or seamanship.

languid – lacking energy or vitality; faint; weak. Unwilling to stir or exert oneself. Showing little or no spirit.

languish – to become weak or feeble; sag with loss of strength or vigor. To continue in a state of apathy, debility, or suffering; exist under miserable or disheartening conditions

languor – sluggishness. Oppressive quite or stillness.

lapidary – a person who works at cutting, polishing, or engraving gems.

lapidation – a reference to stoning to death.

lapilli – a small stone.

lapislazuli – an opaque, azure-blue to deep-blue gemstone of lazurite. A mineral.

larder – a room, cupboard, or the like where meat and other foods are kept.

lascivious – exciting sexual desires.

latent – present or potential, but not manifest; to lie hidden; be concealed.

laurel – a shrub or tree, *Laurus nobilis*, native to the Mediterranean region, having aromatic evergreen leaves and small blackish berries used by the ancient Greeks to crown victors in contests.

lavation – the process of washing; a cleansing.

leaven – any element or influence that works subtly to lighten or enliven the whole.

lechery – excessive indulgence in sexual activity.

leek – a plant, *Allium porrum*, related to the onion and having a white, slender bulb and dark-green leaves.

leer – to look obliquely or roll the eyes suggestively, as with prurient interest, malicious intent, or insidious triumph. A suggestive or cunning look.

lenitive – capable of easing pain or discomfort.

lentisk – a small evergreen shrub (*Pistacia lentiscus*) of the Mediterranean region, cultivated for its resin.

Leo – The Lion constellation, the fifth of the twelve signs of the zodiac and entered by the sun about July 22.

lethargy – sluggish indifference. A state of unconsciousness resembling deep sleep, from which an individual can be roused but into which he at once relapses.

leucoma – anything whitened; a white spot in the eye.

Levantine – one from the eastern Mediterranean.

leveret – a young hare, especially one less than a year old.

Levite – One of the tribe of Levi, assistants to the Temple priests.

lewd – lustful. Obscene. Wicked.

lianas – any woody tropical vine that climbs.

liane – any of various, high-climbing, usually woody vines common in the tropics.

libidinous – characterized by or having lustful desires; licentious; lascivious.

Libitina – (By Libitina!) an exclamation invoking this ancient Italian goddess which was associated with death and burial.

licentious – lacking moral discipline or sexual restraint. Having no regard for accepted rules or standards.

licet – lavatory or toilet

lignify – to form or turn into wood through the formation and deposit of lignin in cell walls.

lilliputian – a very small person or being. A person of little intelligence, worth, or significance.

Limbo – the abode of souls kept from Heaven through circumstance, such as lack of baptism. A region or condition of oblivion or neglect. A state of place of confinement. An intermediate place or state.

limpid – characterized by transparent clearness. Easily intelligible; clear.

lintel – the horizontal beam that forms the upper member of a window or door frame and supports part of the structure above it.

liqueur – a sweet syrupy alcoholic beverage often with a brandy base. Also called “cordial”.

litany – a liturgical prayer consisting of phrases recited by a leader alternating with responses by the congregation.

livid – ashen or pallid, as with anger, rage, or illness. Extremely angry; furious.

loathe – to detest greatly; abhor.

loathsome – abhorrent; repulsive; disgusting.

loculus – a small cavity or compartment within an organ or part, such as a plant ovary.

loggia – a roofed but open gallery or arcade along the front or side of a building, often at an upper level. An open balcony in a theater.

longanimity – equanimity in the face of suffering and adversity; forbearance.

loquacious – very talkative.

loricas – a cuirass or corselet of leather, metal or horn, worn by a Roman legionary.

lout – an awkward, stupid fellow; boor; oaf. To bow or curtsy. To bend or stoop.

lubricious – characterized by lewdness. Elusive. Slippery.

Lucania – An ancient region in southern Italy.

lucid – easily understood; clear. Sane; rational.

lugubrious – mournful or doleful, especially to a ludicrous degree.

lunations – speaks of the lunar cycles from new moon to new moon of 29 ½ days each.

lurid – causing shock or horror. Glowing or glaring through a haze. Sallow in color; pallid.

lustra – the alternative plural of lustrum. The purification of the whole Roman people by means of certain ceremonies at the end of every five years, after the census.

lustral – of, pertaining to, or used in a rite of purification.

lymph – *Archaic*. A spring or stream of pure, clear water.

lyre – a stringed instrument of the harp family used to accompany a singer or reader of poetry, especially in ancient Greece.

M

macabre – suggesting the horror of death and decay; gruesome; ghastly.

Maccabees – a Jewish dynasty of patriots, high priests, and kings of the second and first centuries B.C.

maelstrom – a violent or turbulent situation. A whirlpool of extraordinary size or violence.

madrepore – any of various corals of the genus *Madrepora*, including the reef builders of tropical seas.

magnanimous – noble of mind and heart; generous in forgiving; above revenge or resentment; unselfish; gracious.

magnificat – the canticle beginning *Magnificat anima mea Dominum* (“My soul doth magnify the Lord”). Luke 1:46-55. A musical setting of this text. Any hymn or song of praise.

magniloquent – lofty and extravagant in speech.

maidenhair – any of various ferns of the genus *Adiantum*, having dark stems and light-green, feathery fronds with fan-shaped leaflets.

maim – to deprive (a person) of, or of the use of, a limb or bodily member; mutilate; disable; cripple. To make imperfect or defective; impair.

malediction – a curse. Slander.

malefic – producing or causing evil; causing disaster.

malevolence – ill will toward others; rancor; malice.

malice – the desire to harm others, or to see others suffer ; ill will; spite.

malicious – resulting from or having the nature of malice.

malleoli – a rounded bony protuberance on each side of the ankle joint.

mallow – a plant of the widely distributed genus *Malva*, characteristically having pink or white flowers.

malodorous – having a bad odor; ill-smelling.

maltreat – to treat cruelly; handle roughly.

mammae – an organ of female mammals that contains milk-producing glands; a breast or udder.

mammon – in the New Testament, riches, avarice, and worldly gain personified as a false god.

Mandatory – a person to whom a mandate has been given

mangonel – a military machine used during the Middle Ages for hurling stones and other missiles.

maniacal – insane. Characterized by excessive enthusiasm.

manifest – clearly apparent to the sight or understanding; obvious.

manifestation – one of the forms in which someone or something, such as an individual, a divine being, or an idea, is revealed.

manifold – having many features or forms.

maniple – an ornamental silk band hung as an ecclesiastical vestment on the left arm near the wrist. A subdivision of an ancient Roman legion containing 60 or 120 men.

manna – the food miraculously provided for the Israelites in the wilderness during their flight from Egypt. Any spiritual nourishment of divine origin. Something of value that a person receives unexpectedly.

mantle – a loose, sleeveless coat worn over outer garments.

maqis – in the Mediterranean area, a dense growth of small trees and shrubs.

maran atha – from the Aramaic meaning “the Lord cometh.” An invocation to the Lord.

marasmus – a wasting away of the body, associated with inadequate or inadequately assimilated food.

marauder – to rove in search of booty; raid for plunder.

marjoram – an aromatic plant, *Marjorana hortensis*, having small purplish-white flowers and leaves used as seasoning.

marmoreal – cold, smooth, white, and hard, as a marble statue.

marrow – a variety of garden squash. Soft tissue contained in most bones.

Mars – the Roman god of war and after Jupiter was the most revered among the Romans.

macerating – macerating. From macerate, to be weakened, to waste away.

mascot – a witch.

masque – a dramatic entertainment, usually based on a mythological or allegorical theme.

mastiff – any breed of large, powerful, smooth coated dogs with hanging lips and drooping ears.

matricide – the act of killing one’s mother.

matron – a married woman; especially, a mother of mature age with established dignity and social position.

maundy – from a word meaning “command.” The ceremony of washing the feet of the poor.

mawkish – excessively and objectionably sentimental.

maxim – a succinct formulation of some fundamental principle or rule of conduct.

meagre (meager) – emaciated, thin, lean, scanty.

meander – to follow a winding and turning course. To wander aimlessly and idly without fixed direction.

meditate – to reflect upon; ponder; contemplate.

mediumistic – of or like a medium who supposedly speaks to the dead.

medulla – the inner core of certain vertebrate body structures, such as the marrow of bone.

Medusa – in Greek mythology, one of the three Gorgons. A monster with snakes for hair and a gaze that turns into stone anyone who looked at her.

medusae – a jellyfish.

Melchizedek – the king of Salem and high priest who blessed Abraham. Jewish tradition says he was Shem, son of Noah.

mellifluous – flowing with honey or sweetness. Smooth and sweet; honeyed. Used especially of sound and utterances.

mendacious – lying; untruthful. False; untrue.

mephitic – an offensive smell; stench. A poisonous or foul smelling gas emitted from the earth.

merganser – any fish-eating duck of the genus *Mergus*, having a slim, hooked bill.

meritorious – deserving reward or praise; having merit.

merlon – the solid portion of a crenellated (militarily fortified) wall between two open spaces.

messianic – of or pertaining to the messiah. Invoking the aura of a messiah.

metamorphosis – a change in the form or function.

metaphor – a figure of speech in which a term is transferred from the object it ordinarily designates to an object it may designate only by implicit comparison or analogy.

metatarsi – the middle part of the foot in a man, composed of five bones between the toes and the tarsus that forms the instep.

metempsychosis – the transmigration of souls.

miasmata (miasma) – a poisonous atmosphere formerly thought to rise from swamps and putrid matter and cause disease.

Micah – a Hebrew prophet of the eighth century B.C.

midge – any of various gnatlike flies of the family Chironomidae, found worldwide. Any small person.

Midrasciot – apparently a part of the Midrasc that contains specific dos and don’ts. (See *vol. I, page 211.*)

Midrash (Midrasc) – any of a group of Jewish commentaries on the Hebrew Scriptures, written between A.D 400 and 1200.

mien – one’s bearing or manner; expression.

milestone – a stone marker set up on a roadside to indicate the distance in miles from a given point. An important event or turning point in one’s history or career.

millenary – of or pertaining to a thousand. Of or relating to the doctrine of the millennium or millenarians.

millieu – from milli meaning thousand.

millpond – a pond formed to hold water for the purpose of driving a mill wheel.

mime – a form of ancient Greek and Roman drama in which realistic characters and situations were farcically portrayed and actual persons mimicked on the stage.

mimic – to copy or imitate closely, especially in external characteristics, as speech, expression, and gesture. To copy or imitate so as to ridicule; mock.

mimosa – any of various mostly tropical plants, shrubs, and trees of the genus *Mimosa*, having ball-like clusters of small flowers, and compound leaves that are often sensitive to touch or light.

mincing – affectedly refined or dainty.

mire – an area of wet, soggy, and muddy ground; a bog.

Minerva – the Roman goddess of wisdom, the patroness of the arts and trades.

mirth – rejoicing or enjoyment, especially when expressed in merrymaking.

miry – full of or resembling mire; swampy.

mistral – a dry, cold northerly wind that blows in squalls through the Rhone Valley and nearby areas toward the Mediterranean coast of southern France.

mistress – a woman in a position of authority, such as the head of a household or estate. A woman who has mastered a skill.

mite – a very small amount of money or contribution. A coin of very small value, especially an obsolete British coin worth half a farthing. Any very small object, creature, or particle.

mitigate – to moderate (a quality or condition) in force or intensity; alleviate.

mole – a small burrowing mammal.

Molech – (Moloch) in the Old Testament, a god of the Ammonites and Phoenicians to whom children were sacrificed by burning.

mollusk – marine invertebrates, including the edible shellfish.

Molossian hound - a short legged bulldog type with very strong incisors.

monastic – pertaining to or characteristic of monasteries or persons living in religious or contemplative seclusion.

monstrance – a receptacle in which the Host is held (Roman Catholic).

monstrosity – the quality or character of being monstrous. Deviating from the norm in appearance or structure.

moor – a broad tract of open land, often high but poorly drained, with patches of heath and peat bogs.

moorhen – a common, widely distributed gallinule (wading bird).

moorland – uncultivated land covered with heather.

mooring – equipment, such as anchors, chains, or lines, for holding fast a vessel or aircraft.

morays – one of any number of eels characterized by brilliant coloring and voracious behavior.

morbid – of, relating to, or caused by disease. Susceptible to or characterized by preoccupation with unwholesome matters. Gruesome; grisly.

Moriah - one of the hills of Jerusalem. It was in the "the land of Moriah" that Abraham offered up his son Isaac (Gen. 22:2). Here also, one thousand years after Abraham, David built an altar and offered sacrifices to God. Here Solomon's temple was built, on the spot that had been the threshing-floor of Oman the Jebusite (2 Sam. 24:24, 25; 2 Chr. 3:1). It has been supposed that the highest point of the temple hill, which is now covered by the Mohammedan "Dome of the Rock," is the actual site of Araunah's threshing-floor.

morrow – the day following some specified day.

mortify – to cause to experience shame, humiliation, or wounded pride; humiliate. To cause (a bodily part) to die, as by gangrene.

mosaic – of or pertaining to Moses or the laws and writing attributed to him. A picture of decorative design made by setting small colored pieces, such as tile, in mortar.

mould – *Chiefly British.* Variant of mold

mountebank – a hawker of quack medicines and nostrums who attracts customers with stories, jokes, or tricks.

multifarious – having great variety; made up of many parts or kinds.

munificence – a disposition to bestow lavish benefits; a generous nature.

murex – any of various marine gastropods of the genus *Murex*, with rough, spiny shells, common in warm seas.

muslin – any of various sturdy, plain-weave cotton fabrics, used especially for sheets.

must - The quality or condition of being stale or musty.

mutable – subject to change or alteration. Prone to frequent change; inconstant; fickle.

mutism – the condition of being mute.

myosotis – any plant of the genus *Myosotis*, such as the forget-me-not.

myriad – amounting to a very large, indefinite number. *Archaic*, ten thousand. A vast number; a great multitude.

myrrh – an aromatic gum resin obtained from several trees and shrubs of the genus *Commiphora*, of India, Arabia, and eastern Africa. It is used in perfume and incense, and was one of the gifts of the Magi to the infant Jesus.

myrtle – an aromatic shrub native to the Mediterranean region and western Asia, having pink or white flowers and blue-black berries.

Mysia - A country in NW Asia Minor.

mystic – of or pertaining to the religious mysteries of Greece and Rome or to other occult rites and practices. Mysteriously symbolic; inspiring a sense of mystery and wonder.

N

***nabaca** - apparently a thorny plant from which the crown of thorns was made for Our Lord. V,280

nacre – mother-of-pearl.

nape – the back of the neck.

nard – a balm made from spikenard (a plant). Any of several plants, whose aromatic roots have been used in medicine.

Narcissus – In Greek mythology: a beautiful youth who pined away for love of his own reflection in a spring and was changed into the narcissus.

nay – used to introduce a more precise or emphatic expression than the first one made.

necromancy – the art that professes to conjure up the spirits of the dead and commune with them in order to predict the future.

nefarious – evil; infamous.

Nehemiah - a Jewish leader and governor of Judea in the fifth century B.C.

Nemesis – (*Greek* Mythology) the goddess of retributive justice or vengeance. An unbeatable rival.

nepenthes – a drug, perhaps opium, mentioned in the *Odyssey* as a remedy for grief. Anything that induces oblivion of sorrow or eases pain.

Nereid - In Greek mythology, a sea nymph, one of the fifty daughters of Nereus and Doris. Amphitrite became the wife of Neptune.

nettle – any plant of the genus *Urtica*, having toothed leaves covered with hairs that secrete a stinging fluid that affects the skin on contact.

Nicanor's Gate - (also the Beautiful Gate) by which one enters the Women's Court in Herod's Temple in Jerusalem.

niche – a recess in a wall for holding a statue or other ornament. A situation or activity specially suited to a person's abilities or character.

niggardly – unwilling to part with anything; stingy.

nil – nothing; naught.

noctule – any large, reddish-brown, insectivorous bat.

non licet - (non licit) Not allowed or not legal.

nonentity – nonexistence. Something that does not exist, or that exists only in the imagination.

nonplus – a state of perplexity or bafflement prohibiting action, speech, or thought.

nook – a corner, especially in a room. A quiet, narrow, or secluded spot; a recess.

noontide - the time of noon; midday.

notary - an official authorized to certify documents.

nuance – a subtle or slight variation, as in meaning, color, or quality; a graduation.

nullity – the fact of being null and void. A nonentity.

Numidia (Numidian) – an ancient kingdom and Roman province of northern Africa.

nuptial – of or pertaining to marriage or the wedding ceremony.

Nymph - *Greek & Roman Mythology*. Any of numerous minor deities represented as beautiful maidens inhabiting and sometimes personifying features of nature such as trees, waters, and mountains.

O

obdurate – hardened against good or moral influence; stubbornly impenitent. Hardened against feeling; unyielding; hardhearted.

obelisk – a tall, four-sided shaft of stone, usually tapering and monolithic, that rises to a pyramidal point.

oblation – the act of offering something, such as worship or thanksgiving, to a deity as the bread and wine of the Eucharist. The offering itself.

obliterate – to do away with completely; destroy so as to leave no trace. To wipe out, rub off, or erase.

oblivion – the state or condition of being completely forgotten.

obscurantism – the principles or practice of obscurants; opposition to the diffusion of enlightenment.

obscurity – deficiency or absence of light; darkness. The condition of being unknown.

obsequious – full of servile compliance; fawning. Submissive and obedient; dutiful.

ochre – any of several earthy mineral oxides of iron occurring in yellow, brown, or red and used as pigments.

oedema (edema) – an excessive accumulation of serious fluid in the tissues.

oedematous – same as edematous. A swelling or having the nature of an edema.

ogival – a diagonal rib of a Gothic vault. A pointed arch.

ogling - looking

ogre – a fabled, man-eating giant or monster. Anyone who is especially cruel, brutish, or hideous.

olfaction – the sense of smell. The action of smelling.

olibanum – a gum resin, frankincense.

Olympus - home of the gods in Greek mythology. Heaven.

omnipotent – having unlimited or universal power, authority, or force; all-powerful.

omnipresent – the fact of being present everywhere.

omniscient – having total knowledge; knowing everything.

onager – a wild ass. An ancient and medieval stone-propelling siege engine.

onus – anything that is burdensome, especially a disagreeable responsibility or necessity. A stigma or blame.

opacity – the quality or state of being opaque. Something that is opaque. Obscurity; impenetrability.

oppress – to subjugate or persecute by unjust or tyrannical use of force or authority. To depress the mind or spirit.

opprobrium – disgrace inherent in or arising from shameful conduct. A cause of shame or disgrace.

opulent – having or characterized by great wealth; rich; affluent. Abundant; plentiful; luxuriant; profuse; lavish. Characterized by fullness and vitality.

oracle – a shrine consecrated to the worship of a prophetic god, such as that of Apollo at Delphi. The priest of other transmitter of prophecies at such a shrine.

orgy – a secret rite in the cults of Demeter, Dionysus, or other Greek or Mediterranean deities, typically involving frenzied singing, dancing, drinking, and sexual activity.

oriflammes - an inspiring standard or symbol.

osseus – composed of, containing, or resembling bone; bony.

ostentation – pretentious display meant to impress others; boastful showiness.

P

paean – any fervent expression of joy or praise. An ancient Greek hymn of thanksgiving to a god, especially Apollo.

pagan – a person who is not a Christian, Moslem, or Jew; heathen. One who has no religion.

palanquin – an east Asian covered litter, carried on poles on the shoulders of two or four men.

palette - a small board used by artists to hold their paints.

palliate – to make (an offense or crime) seem less serious; extenuate; excuse. To make less severe, without curing; reduce the pain or intensity of; mitigate; alleviate.

Pallas - the father of the great Greek goddess Athenia (Minerva) or perhaps Athena herself who was believed to have inherited both the greatest wisdom and power.

pallor – extreme or unnatural paleness.

palms of land - speaks of a *small width* (palm width) of land over which neighbors might fight because of a question over boundaries.

palpebral – of or relating to the eyelids.

palpitation – a trembling or shaking. Irregular, rapid beating or pulsation of the heart.

pang – a sudden, sharp spasm of pain. A sudden, sharp feeling of emotional distress.

Pannonia - an ancient country of Illyria that was bounded on the north and east by the Danube River, on the south by Dalmatia, and on the west by Noricum. Today's Slovakia and Hungary.

pantomime – a genre of theatrical performance invented in Rome in the reign of Augustus, in which one actor played all the parts in dumb show, with music and singing in the background.

parable – a simple story illustrating a moral or religious lesson.

Paraclete – The Holy Ghost.

paradisiac – pertaining to, like, or fit for paradise, the abode of righteous souls after death.

paranymph – a friend of the bridegroom who escorts him when going to take the bride to his home.

parapet – a low, protective wall or railing along the edge of a roof, balcony, or similar structure. An earthen or stone embankment protecting soldiers from enemy fire.

Parasceve - the day of preparation for the Jewish Sabbath.

parasitic – of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a parasite. Caused by a parasite, as certain diseases.

parchment – the skin of a sheep or goat, prepared for writing or painting upon.

paroxysm – a sudden outburst of emotion or action. A spasm or fit; convulsion.

parry – to deflect or ward off. To avoid, evade, or turn aside.

parsimony – unusual or excessive frugality; extreme economy; stinginess.

***Pashhurs** – (?)from pash to break or smash.

pastoral - charmingly simple and serene; idyllic.

paternity – the fact or condition of being a father; fatherhood. Descent of a father's side; paternal.

patriarch – the paternal leader of a family or tribe.

patrician – a member of one of the noble families of the Roman Republic, which before the 3rd century B.C. had exclusive right to the Senate and the magistracies.

pauper – one who is extremely poor. One living on public charity.

pectoral – An ornament or decoration worn on the chest. A sacerdotal habit or vestment worn in ancient times by the Jewish High Priest; a breastplate.

pedagogics – the art of teaching; education.

pedagogue – a schoolteacher; educator. One who instructs in a pedantic or dogmatic manner.

pediment – a wide, low-pitched triangular structure resembling a gable at the end of a building, especially over porticos, doors or windows.

pendulous - hanging loosely; suspended so as to swing or sway.

pellucid – admitting the maximum passage of light; transparent; translucent.

***Pendantic** – (?) from pendant, a hanging object

penitent – feeling or expressing remorse for one’s misdeeds or sins.

pensive – engaged in deep thoughtfulness.

Pentateuch – the first five books of the Bible; Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

Pentecost – a festival of the Christian Church occurring on the seventh Sunday after Easter, to celebrate the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the disciples.

pepla - a large shawl in ancient Greece draped around a woman’s body.

peregrinate – to journey or travel from place to place. To travel in foreign lands.

peremptory – precluding further debate or action.

perennial – lasting or active through the year or through many years.

perfidious (perfidy) – deliberate breach of faith; calculated violation of trust; treachery.

pergola – an arbor or passageway with a roof of trelliswork on which climbing plants are trained to grow.

peripatetic – walking about from place to place; traveling on foot.

peristyle – a series of columns surrounding a temple or other structure, or enclosing a court.

periwinkle – any small saltwater snail or its shell.

pernicious – tending to cause death or serious injury; deadly. Causing moral injury; evil.

***Perotinitis** –

perpetuate – to prolong the existence of.

personify – to think of or represent (an inanimate object or abstraction) as having personality or the qualities, thoughts, or movement of a living being.

perspicacity – acuteness of perception, discerning, or understanding.

perturbation – the state or condition of being perturbed; agitation.

pervade – to spread through; be present throughout; permeate.

perverse – directed away from what is right or good; perverse. Marked by a disposition to oppose or contradict.

pesach – Passover.

pestiferous – producing or breeding infectious disease. Morally evil or deadly.

pestilence – any usually fatal epidemic disease, especially bubonic plague. A pernicious, influence or agent.

petrification – the process of petrifying; the conversion of organic matter into stone or a stony substance. The state of being petrified, as by fear.

pettifogger - a petty, quibbling, unscrupulous lawyer. One who quibbles over trivia.

phalanges - a compact or close-knit body of people. Formation of infantry carrying overlapping shields and long spears.

phantasm – something apparently seen but having no physical reality; a phantom.

phantasmagoric – a fantastic sequence of haphazardly associative imagery, as seen in dreams or fever.

Pharisee – a member of an ancient Jewish sect that emphasized strict interpretation and observance of the Mosaic Law in both its oral and written form.

phial – a small bottle, a vial.

Phiale - A place recognized by Samaritans and apparently well known where they say the Samaritan woman went to expiate for her many sins. A Phiale itself was a wide cup or bowl used for libations in a sacrificial ritual. V,254

philtre – a love potion. Any magic potion or charm.

phrenetic – indicates mental disorder.

phrenetically – in a phrenetic manner.

phthisis – tuberculosis of the lungs; pulmonary tuberculosis. Wasting away or emaciation and atrophy of the body or part of the body.

phylactery – either of two leather boxes, each containing strips of parchment inscribed with quotations from the Hebrew Scriptures. One is strapped to the forehead and the other to the left arm by observant Jewish men during morning worship, except on Sabbath and holidays.

Pieta – a painting or sculpture of the Virgin Mary holding and mourning over the dead body of Jesus.

piety – religious devotion and reverence to God.

pine – to suffer intense longing or yearning.

pineal – having the form of a pinecone. Pertaining to the pineal body.

pinacle – any tall, pointed formation, such as a mountain peak.

pious – having or exhibiting reverence and earnest compliance in the observance of religion; devout.

pique – a feeling of resentment or vexation arising from wounded pride or vanity.

piscina – a stone basin with a drain for carrying away the water used in ceremonial ablutions.

placid – having an undisturbed surface of aspect; outwardly calm or composed.

plaintive – expressing sorrow; mournful; melancholy.

placate - to allay the anger of, especially by making concessions; appease.

plait – a braid, especially of hair.

plebeian – Of, belonging to, or characteristic of commoners. A member of the lower classes.

plough – variant of plow.

plumule - a small or downy feather. The little seed bud in a seed.

Po Valley - apparently the valley in which Korazim is situated.(II,210)

polemic – a controversy or argument, especially one that is a refutation of or an attack upon a specified opinion or doctrine, or the like.

polemize - to convince by argument.

Pollux - (By Pollux!) an exclamation involving one of the sons of Zeus (Jupiter) who gained immortality after requesting a death and burial for one day.

polyhedral (polyhedral) – having the form of a polyhedron which is a solid figure with several plane surfaces, usually more than six.

polyp - any number of small flowerlike water animals having a mouth fringed with many small tentacles.

pomade – a perfumed ointment applied to the hair.

pomegranate – a semitropical shrub or small tree, native to Asia, and widely cultivated for its edible fruit.

pomp – dignified or magnificent display; splendor. Vain or ostentatious display.

pompous – characterized by an exaggerated show of dignity or self-importance; pretentious.

pontiff – the pope. A bishop. A pontifex.

pontifical – having the dignity, pomp, or authority of a pontiff. A book of ceremonies and rites for a bishop.

porphyry - a hard Egyptian rock having red and white feldspar crystals embedded in a fine grained, dark red or purplish ground mass.

portent – an indication of something momentous or calamitous about to occur; an omen.

portico – a porch or walkway with a roof supported by columns, often leading to the entrance of a building.

post-partum - Of or occurring in the period shortly after childbirth: *postpartum complications*.

posterity – future generations. All of a person’s descendants.

potsherd – a fragment of broken pottery, especially one found in an archaeological excavation.

pottage – a thick soup or stew of vegetables and sometimes meat.

poultice – a moist, soft mass of bread, meal, clay, or other adhesive substance, usually heated, spread on cloth, and applied to warm, moisten, or stimulate an aching or inflamed part of the body.

prae - A prefix denoting priority (of time, place, or rank); as, precede, to go before; precursor, a forerunner.

praecordial – same as precordial. Pertaining to parts in front of the heart.

praetor – a high elected magistrate of the Roman Republic, ranking below the consuls and functioning for one year as a high judge and for the next year as the chief administrator of a province.

praetorium – the official residence of a Roman governor. A place where causes were judged by the governor.

praetorian guard – the elite guard of the Roman emperors, usually numbering about 5,000 men, whose notoriously venal allegiance on many occasions determined the imperial succession.

precarious – dangerously lacking in security or stability. Subject to chance or unknown conditions.

precept – a rule of principle imposing a particular standard of action or conduct.

precipice – an extremely steep or overhanging mass of rock, such as a crag or the face of a cliff. The edge of a dangerous situation.

precipitately – to cause to happen before anticipated or required.

precipitous – like a precipice; extremely steep.

precocious – characterized by unusually early development.

precursor – one that precedes and indicates or announces someone or something to come; forerunner; harbinger.

predilection – a preference, often formed as the result of personal leanings or disposition, rather than from objective knowledge.

prejudicial – causing or of the nature of prejudice; detrimental.

prerogative – an exclusive right or privilege held by a person or group, especially a hereditary or official right. A natural gift or advantage making one superior.

presage – an indication or warning of a future occurrence; omen. Prophetic significance or meaning

pretense – the act of pretending; a false appearance or action intended to deceive.

pretension – a specious allegation; a pretext. A claim to something, such as a privilege, right, or other position of distinction or importance.

pretentious – claiming or demanding a position of distinction or merit, especially when unjustified. Making an extravagant outer show; ostentatious.

pretext – an ostensible or professed purpose; pretense; excuse.

prevaricate – to stray from or evade the truth. To walk crookedly, deviate from one’s course or path of duty.

prevident – Italian: provident, far seeking.

prey – to victimize or make a profit at someone’s expense. To plunder or pillage. To exert an injurious effect.

primacy – the state or condition of being first or foremost. First in time or order of development; from which others are derived. The office or province of an ecclesiastical primate. The supreme authority of the Pope.

primogenitor – the earliest ancestor or forefather.

primogeniture – the state or condition of being the first-born or eldest child, especially the eldest son, to inherit the entire estate on one or both of his parents.

privation – lack of the basic necessities or comforts of life. An act, condition, or result of deprivation or loss.

Probatica - (from probatic, belonging to or pertaining to sheep) The sheep pool north of the Temple of Jerusalem.

proclivity -- a natural tendency of human nature

proconsul – a Roman provincial governor of consular rank. A high administrator. Pontius Pilate was a Proconsul.

procreate – to beget (offspring). To produce or create; originate.

procurator - An employee of the Roman emperor in civil affairs, especially in finance and taxes, in management of imperial estates and properties, and in governing minor provinces. Chuza was Herod’s Procurator. I,570

prodigality – extravagant wastefulness. Profuse generosity. Extreme abundance; lavishness.

prodigy – a person with exceptional talents or powers. An act or event so extraordinary or rare as to inspire wonder; a marvel.

prodrome – a symptom of the onset of a disease.

profane – showing contempt of irreverence toward God or sacred things; blasphemous.

progeny – offspring, children

progenitor – a direct ancestor. An originator of a line of descent.

progeny – children or descendants; offspring. A result of creative effort; product.

prolific – producing offspring or fruit in great abundance; fertile.

prologue – the lines introducing a discourse or play. An introductory act or event.

promenade – a leisurely walk, especially one taken in a public place as a social activity. A public place for such walking. A formal march by the guests at the opening of a ball.

Prometheus – *Greek Mythology*. A Titan who stole fire from Olympus and gave it to man.

promontory – a high ridge of land or rock jutting out into a sea or other expanse of water. A projecting bodily part.

promptitude – on time; punctual. Done without delay.

promulgate – to make know (a decree, law, or doctrine) by public declaration; announce officially.

propitiatory – of or offered in propitiation; conciliatory. In ancient Jewish ceremony, the mercy seat.

propitious – presenting favorable circumstances; conciliatory. Kindly; gracious.

propylaeum – an entrance or vestibule to a temple or a group of buildings.

proscribe – to denounce or condemn. To prohibit; forbid. To publish a name of (a person) as outlawed.

proselyte – a new convert to a religion or doctrine.

prostrate – to make (oneself) bow or kneel down in humility or adoration.

prostration – the act of prostrating oneself. The state of being prostrate. Total exhaustion.

protagonist – the leading character in Greek drama or any other literary form. Any leading or principle figure.

protestation – an emphatic declaration. A strong or formal declaration of dissent.

protomartyrs - the first martyr in a cause. Used especially of the first Christian martyr, Saint Stephen.

protract – to draw out or lengthen in time; prolong.

provenance – the place of origin; derivation.

providence – care or preparation in advance; foresight. Prudent management; economy.

provident – providing for future needs or events. Frugal; economical.

providential – of or resulting from divine providence. Happening as if through divine intervention; fortunate.

prow – the forward part of a ship’s hull; the bow.

prudence – the state, quality, or fact of being prudent; discretion. Careful management; economy.

prudential – arising from or characterized by prudence. Exercising prudence, good judgment, or common sense.

Psalms – any of the sacred songs or hymns collected in the Old Testament Book of Psalms.

pseudo – false; deceptive; sham.

pubescent – covered with short hairs or soft down. Reaching or having reached puberty.

publican – a collector of public taxes or tolls in the ancient Roman Empire.

puerile – belonging to childhood; juvenile. Immature; childish.

***Puerpery** – puerperal: pertaining to childbirth.

puerperal – connected with, resulting from, or following childbirth.

pugnacious – eager to fight; having a quarrelsome disposition. Belligerent. Fond of fighting.

pun – a play on words, sometimes on different senses of the same word and sometimes on the similar sense or sound of different words.

punctilious – attentive to the finer points of etiquette and formal conduct.

pungent – affecting the organs of taste or smell with a sharp, acrid sensation. Penetrating; biting; caustic.

purgation – the act of purging or purifying

purgative – tending to cleanse or purge.

Purification - refers to the purification rite of the Temple system. There was a seven day “purification rite” of the priests in which the blood of the bull sin offering was brought within the temple and applied to the altar of incense. However, in the final ordination service which took place on the eighth day, after the seven day cleansing, the blood of both sin offerings - a male calf for the Aaronic priesthood and a male goat for the people - the blood of the priestly sacrifice was applied to the horns of the bronze altar. Jesus claimed to be the “eternal Purification.” I,717

Pyrrhonian - one who is from the ancient town of Pyrrha on the west coast of the Greek island of Lesbos just off the west coast of modern Turkey.

python spirit - the spirit of the mythological monster serpent that inhabited the caves of Parnassus and preyed on the people of Delphi and their flocks. It was slain by Apollo.

pythoness – the priestess of Apollo at Delphi. A prophetess.

pyx - a container in which wafers for the Eucharist are kept.

Q

Qohelet (Qoheleth) - is a Hebrew word used in the Old Testament book of Ecclesiastes for "Preacher" the author of the work. Tradition tells us this was King Solomon. V,369; II,p.729

quadrigae – a two wheeled cart or chariot drawn by four horses that were harnessed all abreast, and not in pairs.

quadruped – a four-footed animal.

quagmire – a bog having a surface that yields when stepped on. A difficult or precarious situation from which extrication is almost impossible.

quarry – a bird or animal hunted; prey; game. Any object of pursuit.

quartziferous – containing quartz.

quay – a wharf or reinforced bank where ships are loaded or unloaded.

querulous – given to complaining or fretting; peevish. Expressing a complaint or grievance; grumbling.

queues - to form in a line

quietism – a form of Christian mysticism enjoining passive contemplation and the beatific annihilation of the will. A state of quietness and passivity.

quietude – a condition of tranquility.

quince - A western Asian shrub or tree (*Cydonia oblonga*) having white flowers and hard applelike fruit.

R

Rabboni - a title of very high honor among the Jews meaning “my great Master.” Occurs only twice in the New Testament (Mark 10:51 and John 20:16).

raca - empty worthless one, fool.

ragamuffin – a dirty or unkempt child.

rail – to use bitter, harsh, or abusive language.

raillery – good-natured teasing or ridicule; banter.

ramification – the act or process of branching out or dividing into branches. A development of consequence growing out of and often complicating a problem, plan, or statement.

rampart – a fortification consisting of an elevation or embankment, often provided with a parapet. Anything that serves to protect and defend.

rancor (rancour) – bitter, long-lasting resentment; deep-seated ill will.

rankle – to cause persistent irritation or resentment. To become sore or inflamed; fester.

rapacious – taking by force; plundering. Subsisting on live prey.

rasp – to file or scrape with a rasp. To utter in a grating voice. To irritate; grate upon (nerves or feelings).

ratified – to approve or confirm.

raven – black and shiny.

raving – talking or behaving irrationally; wild. Exciting admiration.

recalcitrant – stubbornly resistant to authority, domination, or guidance; refractory.

recapitulate – to repeat in concise form.

reciprocate - to give back something because of something that was first received.

reckon – to count or compute. To consider as being; regard as. To think or assume. To make a calculation; figure. To depend.

recompense – to award compensation to; to reward; pay. Amends made for something, such as damage or loss.

recompose – to compose again; reorganize or rearrange. To restore to composure; calm.

rectitude – moral uprightness. Rightness, as of intellectual judgment.

refectory – a room where meals are served.

refractory - obstinately resistant to authority or control.

refulgent – shining radiantly; brilliant; resplendent.

refute – to prove (a statement or argument) to be false or erroneous; disprove.

regal – of or pertaining to a King; royal.

regression – relapse to a less perfect or developed state.

***Rehaced** –

relic – an object of religious veneration; especially, an article reputed to be associated with a saint or martyr.

remonstrate – to say or plead in protest, objection, or reproof. To make objections; argue against some action.

rend (rending) – to tear apart or into pieces violently; to split. To remove forcibly; wrest.

renounce – to give up (a title or activity, for example), especially by formal announcement.

rent – past tense of rend. An opening made by rending; a rip or gap. A breach of relations between persons.

reparation – something done or paid to compensate or make amends.

replete – plentifully supplied; abounding. Filled to satiation; gorged.

repose – the act of resting. Peace of mind; freedom from anxiety; composure. To place, as faith or trust in.

reproach – to blame for something; rebuke. To bring shame upon; disgrace.

reprobate – a morally unprincipled person. Rejected by God and without hope of salvation.

reproof – an act or expression of reproving.

reprove – to rebuke for a fault or misdeed; scold.

repudiate – to reject to validity of. To refuse to recognize or pay. To disown. To divorce.

repute – to assign a reputation to.

requited – to make repayment or return for; *requite another's love*. To avenge.

resipescence – to come to one's senses after a severe experience

resolute – characterized by firmness or determination; pursuing a fixed purpose; unwavering.

respite – a temporary cessation or postponement, usually of something disagreeable; an interval of rest or relief.

resplendent – filled with splendor; brilliant.

resurgent – rising or tending to rise again. Sweeping or surging back again.

resuscitate – to restore consciousness, vigor, or life to. To return to life or consciousness; revive.

retinue – the retainers accompanying a person of rank.

revel – to take great pleasure or delight. To engage in uproarious festivities; make merry.

revelry – boisterous merrymaking.

revere – to regard with awe, great respect, or devotion; venerate.

reverence – a feeling of profound awe and respect and often of love; veneration.

reverie – abstracted musing; daydreaming.

revile – to denounce with abusive language; rail against.

rhetor – a teacher of rhetoric; an orator.

rhizome – a rootlike, usually horizontal stem growing under or along the ground, sending out roots from its lower surface, and leaves or shoots from its upper surface.

rite – the prescribed or customary form for conducting a religious or other solemn ceremony.

rivulet – a small brook or stream.

roe deer – a rather small, delicately formed Eurasian deer, having a brownish coat and short, branched antlers in the male.

rogue – an unprincipled person; a scoundrel or rascal. A wandering beggar; vagrant or vagabond.

roguish – dishonest; unprincipled. Playfully mischievous.

Romulus - in Roman mythology, the son of Mars, founder and first king of Rome. He was said to have killed his brother Remus.

rostrate – having a rostrum or beaklike part.

rubicund – inclined to a healthy rosiness; ruddy.

***Ruddies** –

rue – an aromatic Eurasian plant, having evergreen leaves that yield an acrid, volatile oil formerly used in medicine. Formerly called 'herb-of-grace'.

ruminare – to meditate at length; muse. To meditate or reflect on.

rutilant – bright-red in color.

S

Sabbath days journey - was the limit one could walk on the Sabbath which was 6 stadia (or furlongs) or 2,000 cubits (cubit = 21½ inches) or 3,580 ft or about 2/3 of a mile.

sabbatic (Sabbatical) – pertaining or appropriate to the Sabbath as the day or rest.

sacerdotal – of or pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly.

sacrilege – the misuse, theft, desecration, or profanation of anything consecrated to deity or regarded as sacred.

sacrilegious – disrespectful or irreverent toward anything regarded as sacred; impious; profane.

Sadducee – a member of a Jewish sect flourishing from the second century B.C. through the first century A.D., that retained the older interpretation of the written Mosaic law against the oral tradition and denied the resurrection of the dead and the afterlife.

saffron – a plant, *Crocus sativus*, native to the old world, having purple or white flowers with orange stigmas.

sagacious – possessing or showing sound judgment and keen perception; wise.

sagacity – keen intelligence; shrewdness.

saline – pertaining to mineral salts having the characteristics of salt. Any salt of magnesium or of the alkalis, used in medicine as a cathartic.

sallow – of a sickly yellowish hue or complexion.

salutary – effecting or designed to effect an improvement; beneficially corrective; remedial.

salvation – preservation or deliverance from evil or difficulty.

Sancta Sanctorum – I,p.498

sanctify – to reserve for sacred use; consecrate. To make holy; purify.

Sanctus – a hymn of praise sung at the end of the Preface in many Eucharistic liturgies.

sanguinary – accompanied by carnage. Bloodthirsty. Consisting of or stained with blood.

Sanhedrin – the highest judicial and ecclesiastical council of the ancient Jewish nation, composed of from 70 to 72 members.

sap – a covered trench or tunnel dug to a point within an enemy position.

saphorim - an unknown classification of a select class of religious devotees. The word might be related to the Hebrew word for scribe capher (*saw-fare*) or ciphrah (*sif-raw*) meaning book V, 157,430

sapient – having wisdom; wise; discerning. Usually used ironically.

sapiential – having, providing, or expounding wisdom.

sarcophagus – a stone coffin.

sardonyx – an onyx with alternating brown and white bands of sard and other minerals.

sate – to indulge (an appetite) fully. To indulge to excess; glut.

satiety -

satrap – a governor of a province in ancient Persia. Any subordinate ruler.

satyr – one of a category of anthropomorphic woodland gods or demons often depicted as half man and half goat with horns and hairy body. Understood to be fond of riotous merriment and lechery.

satyric - that which expresses the characteristic of a satyr as lascivious or lewd.

scabious – any of various plants of the genus *Scabiosa*, having opposite leaves and variously colored flower heads.

scaffold – a raised wooden framework of platform.

scandalize – to shock the proprietary or moral sense of. To dishonor; disgrace.

scandalmonger - one who spreads malicious gossip.

scarab – any scarabaeid beetle; especially, *Scarabaeus sacer*, regarded as sacred by the ancient Egyptians. A representation of a scarab beetle, as a ceramic or stone sculpture, used in ancient Egypt as a talisman and a symbol of the soul.

scarp – a steep slope; cliff; abrupt declivity. A steep slope at the outer portion of a fortification.

schism - a separation or division into factions.

***Scienmanflorasc** – A word yet to be identified.

scion – a descendant or heir. A detached shoot or twig containing buds from a woody plant and used in grafting.

sclerotic – affected or characterized by sclerosis (a thickening or hardening of a body part).

scoff – to mock at or treat with derision. To laugh or mock at. An expression of derision or scorn; a jeer.

scorn – contempt or disdain, as felt toward a person or object considered despicable or inferior.

scourge – a whip used to inflict punishment. Any means of inflicting severe suffering, vengeance, or punishment. A cause of widespread and dreaded affliction, as pestilence or war.

scribe – a public clerk or secretary. A professional copyist of manuscripts and documents.

scrivener – a professional copyist; scribe. A notary.

scruple – ethical objection to certain actions; principle; dictate of conscience.

scutch – to separate the valuable fibers of (flax or other textile materials) from the woody parts by beating.

scythe – an implement consisting of a long, curved single-edged blade with a long, bent handle, used for mowing or reaping.

Scylla; Charybdis - places difficult to sail through and thus proof of skills in sailing (IV,191). In Greek mythology, a sea monster who lived underneath a dangerous rock at one side of the Strait of Messina, opposite the whirlpool Charybdis. She threatened passing ships and in the *Odyssey* ate six of Odysseus' companions.

sect – a group of people forming a distinct unit within a larger group by virtue of certain refinements or distinctions of belief or practice. A schismatic religious body.

sectarian – a member of a sect. One characterized by bigoted adherence to a factional viewpoint. Narrow-minded.

***Sedicious** – (?) same as seditious. Given to civil discord.

sedition – conduct or language inciting to rebellion against the authority of the state.

seethed – to churn and foam as if boiling. To move in confusion; ferment. To be violently excited or agitated.

seigneur - a man of rank, especially a feudal lord in the ancien régime.

self-abnegation – the setting aside of self-interest for the sake of others or for a belief or principle.

selvedge – the edge of a fabric woven so that it will not ravel, especially an ornamental fringe at either end of an oriental carpet.

semblance - an outward or token appearance. The barest trace.

sepal – one of the usually green segments forming the calyx of a flower.

septiform – having the form of septum, a dividing wall, as in the partition that separates the cells of some fruits.

septuple – consisting of or containing seven.

sepulcher – a burial vault. A receptacle for sacred relics, especially in an altar.

sepulchral – suggestive of a grave; funereal.

sequester - to take possession of.

Seraph(im) – a celestial being having three pairs of wings. One of the nine orders of angels. “im” = plural

serene – unruffled; tranquil; dignified. Unclouded; fair; bright. Used as part of a title of respect for certain royal personages.

serf – a slave; any person in servitude.

serpigo - a spreading skin eruption or disease, such as ringworm.

serried – pressed together in rows; in close order.

servile – slavish in character of attitude; submissive.

sesterce – a silver or bronze coin of ancient Rome, equivalent to ¼ denarius.

Seventy-two disciples - a designation for the second band of disciples beyond the Twelve, not limited to that number, which sought for the same disciplines as the Twelve. It was the Lord's continuation of the authority in the Church that for old Israel was the “Seventy Elders.” The forerunner to the Church's Apostolic College. V,451

shallop - a small open boat fitted with oars or sails, or both, and used primarily in shallow waters.

sham – something false or empty purporting to be genuine; a spurious imitation.

sheaf – a bundle of cut stalks of grain or similar plants bound with straw or twine. Any gathering or collection of articles held or bound together. An archer's quiver of arrows.

sheave – to bind into a sheaf or sheaves; gather; collect.

sheepfold – a pen for sheep.

Sheol – Hell. A place described in the Old Testament as the abode of the *dead*. Called by the Greeks *Hades*.

shingle (shingly) – any gravel that is coarser than ordinary gravel. A stretch of shore or beach covered with coarse, smooth gravel.

shivers – a fragment or splinter.

shoal – a sandbar hidden under shallow water.

shrewish – like a shrew in temperament; ill-tempered; nagging.

shrill – high-pitched and piercing in quality. Sharp or keen to any of the senses.

shroud – a cloth used to wrap a body for burial; winding sheet.

shuttle – a device used in weaving to carry the woof thread back and forth between the warp threads.

sidereal – of, pertaining to, or concerned with the stars or constellations; stellar.

silicious (siliceous) – containing, resembling, pertaining to, or consisting of silica.

similitude – similarity. Something closely resembling another; a counterpart; double.

simulacra – an image or representation of something. An unreal or vague semblance of something.

sinew – vigorous strength; muscular power. The source or mainstay of vitality and strength.

sinewy – like or consisting of sinew. Lean and muscular. Strong; vigorous.

Sirocco wind - A hot steady oppressive wind.

skein – a length of thread or yarn wound in a loose, elongated coil. A flock or geese or similar birds in flight.

slashes – to criticize sharply. To reduce or curtail drastically.

slaver – to slobber. To fawn; drivel.

slip-knot – a knot made so that it can readily be untied by pulling one free end.

slith – aversion to work or exertion; laziness; indolence; sluggishness.

slothful – lazy; indolent; sluggish.

slough – a depression or hollow, usually filled with deep mud or mire. Dead tissue separated from a living structure.

smelt – to melt for the purpose of separating the pure from that which is corrupt.

smitten – to have been struck with great force.

sneer – a scornful facial expression characterized by a slight raising of one corner of the upper lip. Any contemptuous facial expression, sound, or statement.

sodden – thoroughly soaked; saturated.

sojourn – to stay for a time; reside temporarily.

solace – comfort in sorrow, misfortune, or distress; consolation.

solaria – a room, gallery, or glassed-in porch exposed to the sun, as in a sanitarium.

solemn – deeply earnest; serious; grave. Of impressive and serious nature.

solemnity – the condition or quality of being solemn; gravity; seriousness. A solemn observance or proceeding.

solī – plural of solo

solicitous – anxious and concerned; attentive. Full of desire; eager.

soliloquy – the act of speaking to oneself in or as in solitude.

solitude – the state of being alone or remote from others; isolation.

somatic – of or pertaining to the body, especially as distinguished from a bodily part, the mind, or the environment; physical. Of or pertaining to the wall of the body cavity; especially as distinguished from the head, limbs, or viscera.

somnolence – drowsiness; sleepiness.

sonorous – having or producing a full deep rich sound.

sopor – an abnormally deep sleep; stupor.

sorcerer – one who practices sorcery; wizard; enchanter.

sorghum – An Old World grass (*Sorghum bicolor*), several varieties of which are widely cultivated as grain and forage or as a source of syrup.

sovereign – paramount; supreme. Having supreme rank or power.

spate – a sudden flood, rush, or outpouring. A flash flood or a freshet resulting from a downpour of rain or melting of snow.

specious – seemingly fair, attractive, sound, or true, but actually not so; deceptive.

spire – anything that tapers to a point such as a pointed tower or steeple.

spittle – spit; saliva.

stadia – a method of surveying distances with a telescopic instrument having two parallel lines used to intercept intervals on a calibrated rod, the intervals being proportional to the intervening distance. The rod used in this measurement. The measure of length of the track in a stadium.

stater – any of a variety of gold or silver coins of ancient Greece or Persia.

statute – a law enacted by the legislative body of a representative government. Often distinguished from common law, constitutional requirement, or judicial precedent. A decree or edict, as of a ruler.

stave – a narrow strip of wood forming part of the sides of a barrel, tub, or the like. A rung of a ladder or chair. A staff or cudgel.

stead – the place, position, or function properly or customarily occupied by another.

stealthy – characterized by clandestine or secret movement; avoiding notice.

stelae – an upright stone or slab with an inscribed or sculptured surface, used as a monument or as a commemorative tablet in the face of a building.

Stentor – a herald of the Greeks in the Trojan War that shouted louder than 50 men together.

stentorean (stentorian) – extremely loud.

Steps of Tyre – a mountainous area along the coast of the Great Sea between Tyre and Ptolemais where the road is often more like steps for its steepness in places than a road.

stereobate – the foundation of a stone building, its top course sometimes being a stylobate.

sterile – incapable of reproducing sexually; barren; infertile. Capable of producing little or no vegetation; unfruitful. Free from bacteria or other microorganisms. Lacking in imagination or vitality; not stimulating; dry.

sternutatory – causing or tending to cause sneezing.

steward – one who manages another's property, finances, or other affairs; an administrator; supervisor.

stile – a set or series of steps for getting over a fence or wall. A vertical member of a panel or frame, as in a door or window sash.

stiletto – a small dagger with a slender, tapering blade. A small, sharp-pointed instrument used for making eyelet holes in needlework.

stoic – a person seemingly indifferent to or unaffected by joy, grief, pleasure, or pain.

stolid – having or showing little emotion; impassive.

stragger – to reel, totter, or sway.

stratum – a horizontal layer or any material; especially, one of several parallel layers arranged one on top of another. A category regarded as occupying a level in a hierarchy.

stricture – adverse criticism or censure.

strophe – a rhythmic system constituting a section of a poem, typically consisting of a series of asymmetric lines.

style – a slender pointed writing instrument used by the ancients on wax tablets.

stylet – a slender, pointed instrument or weapon, such as a stiletto.

Styx – meaning "hate," the Styx is the principal mythological river in the nether world which encircled it seven times.

subaltern – lower in position or rank; secondary.

subjugate – to bring under dominion; conquer; subdue. To make subservient; enslave.

sublimate – to modify the natural expression of (an instinctual impulse) in a socially expected manner.

sublime – characterized by nobility; grand; majestic.

suborn – to induce (a person) to commit a wrong or unlawful act. To induce (a person) to commit perjury.

substratum – an underlying layer. The foundation or groundwork for something.

subsultory – bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts.

subterfuge – an evasive tactic used to avoid censure or other awkward confrontation.

subtilises – to argue or discuss with subtlety; make fine distinctions.

Suburra – an area in ancient Rome, the seediest place of the Roman Empire, the brothel's quarter of Rome.

succour – assistance or help in time of distress; relief. To render assistance to in time of distress.

sudarium – a handkerchief or cloth for wiping sweat from the face; specifically the Veronica or a veronica.

sully (Sullies) – to mar the cleanliness or luster of; soil; stain. To defile; taint.

sultry – very hot and humid. Sensual; voluptuous.

Summum Bonum - (Latin) the Supreme Good from which all others derive.

sumptuous – of a size or splendor suggesting great expense; lavish.

sundry – various; several; miscellaneous.

supercilious – characterized by haughty scorn; disdainful.

super eminent – eminent beyond all others; pre-eminent.

superficial – of, affecting, or being on or near the surface. Concerned with or comprehending only what is apparent or obvious; shallow. Apparent rather than actual or substantial.

superfluous – beyond what is required or sufficient; extra.

supersensible – beyond or above perception by the senses.

superstructure – any structure built on top of something else. That part of a building or other structure above the foundation.

supplant – to take the place of; supersede; oust.

supplanter – someone who uproots another person from his position or privilege to gain it for himself.

suppliant – asking humbly and earnestly; beseeching.

supplicate – to ask for humbly or earnestly, as by praying. To make a humble treaty to; beseech.

suppuration – the formation or discharge of pus. Also called “maturation”.

surety – a pledge or formal promise made to secure against loss, damage, or default; a guarantee or security.

swaddling (clothes) – formerly, strips of linen or other cloth wound about a newborn infant.

swarthy – having a dark or sunburned complexion.

swoon – to faint.

syncope – the shortening of a word by the omission of a sound, letter, or syllable from the middle of the word. A brief loss of consciousness caused by transient anemia; a swoon.

T

tableau - a graphic scene or picture.

tableland – a flat, elevated region; plateau; mesa.

tabes – progressive bodily wasting or emaciation.

Tabor, Mount – a mountain, 1,929 feet high, in northern Israel near Nazareth.

tacit – implied by or inferred from actions or statements. Not Spoken.

taciturn – habitually untalkative; laconic; uncommunicative.

****talet** - “belt and talet” II,266

talet – tallith, a garment worn by Jews at prayer.

tallow – a mixture of the whitish, tasteless solid or hard fat obtained from parts of the bodies of cattle, sheep, or horses, and used in edibles to make candles, leather dressing, soap, and lubricants.

Talmud - the collection of writings constituting Jewish civil and religious law made up of the text (Mishnah) and the commentary (Gemara).

tamarisk – any of numerous shrubs or small trees of the genus *Tamarix*, native to Eurasia, having small, scalelike leaves and clusters of pink flowers.

tare – any of several weedy plants that grow in grain fields.

tatter – a torn and hanging piece of cloth; a shred.

tau – a letter in the Geek alphabet that corresponds to the English “T.”

tedium - the quality or condition of being tedious; tediousness or boredom.

telluric – of or relating to the earth; earthly; terrestrial.

temperance – the condition or quality of being temperate; moderation or self-restraint.

temporal – pertaining to, concerned with, or limited by time. Pertaining to or concerned with worldly affairs. Enduring for a short time; transitory; short-lived. Civil, secular, or lay, as distinguished from ecclesiastical.

tenacious – holding or tending to hold firmly; persistent; stubborn.

tendrils – a long, slender, coiling extension, as of a stem, serving as an organ of attachment for certain climbing plants, such as the grape.

tenterhook – a hooked nail for securing cloth on a tenter. In a state of uneasiness, suspense, or anxiety.

tenuous – having a thin or slender form. Having a thin consistency; dilute; rarified.

tephelim – (plural) A small leather case holding scriptures that was worn on the forehead and left arm. Same as Phylacteries.

tepid – moderately warm; lukewarm.

terebinth – a small tree of the Mediterranean region, that yields a resinous liquid.

tesserae – one of the small squares of stones or glass used in making mosaic patterns.

tetragram – a word of four letters.

tetragrammation – the four Hebrew letters usually transliterated as YHWH of JHVH (Yahweh or Jehovah) and used as a symbol or substitute for the ineffable name of God.

tetrarch – a governor of one of the four divisions of a country or province, especially under the ancient Roman Empire. A subordinate ruler.

Thanatos – In Greek mythology, death personified.

thathich – p.681

Thaumaturge - The miracle worker referring to Jesus (V,13).

thaumaturgy – the working of miracles or wonders; magic.

theophany – an appearance of God or of a god to a man as having the form of a god.

thermae – hot springs or public baths of the ancient Romans.

Thermae - those who owned and operated the thermae bath houses. III,373

throe – a violent pang or spasm of pain, as in childbirth or at the crisis of an illness.

thronged - A large group of people gathered or crowded closely together; a multitude.

throve – past tense of thrive. Or, “They thrived on . . .” III,672

thurible – vessel. Incense, burnt offering, offering.

tiara – the headdress worn by ancient Persian kings.

tilt – a canopy or awning for a boat, wagon, or cart.

timorous – full of apprehensiveness; timid.

tipple – to drink alcoholic liquor, especially habitually or intemperately.

triclinium - a couch extending around three sides of a Roman banquet table for reclining at meals or the dining room that contains such a couch.

trireme -- an ancient Greek or roman warship with three banks of oars on each side.

tithes of mint & rue – making a great deal of giving a tenth of these plants of no real value while ignoring love and justice was an example of the hypocrisy of many Jewish leaders in Jesus’ day.

toga – a draped one-piece outer garment worn in public by citizens of ancient Rome.

tollhouse – a house occupied by the toll collector adjoining a tollgate.

tonsures – the act of shaving the top or crown of a head, especially as a preliminary of becoming a priest of a member of a monastic order. The part of the monk's or priest's head so shaven.

Tophet – a place near Gehenna where human sacrifices were made (Jeremiah 19:4). Hell or a hellish place.

toper – one who drinks intoxicants to excess; a drunkard.

torpid – deprived of the power of motion or feeling; benumbed. Dormant; hibernating. Lethargic; apathy.

torpor – a condition of mental or physical inactivity or insensibility. Lethargy; apathy.

torrent – a turbulent, swift-flowing stream. A raging flood; deluge. Any turbulent or overwhelming flow.

torrid – parched with the heat of the sun. Scorching; burning. Passionate; ardent.

tow – coarse broken flax or hemp fiber prepared for spinning.

trachoma – a contagious viral disease of the conjunctiva of the eye characterized by inflammation, hypertrophy, and granules of adenoid tissue. Was a leading cause of blindness.

tragedian – a writer of tragedies. An actor of tragic roles.

transfigure – to transform the figure or appearance of; alter radically. To exalt; glorify.

transfuse – to transfer (liquid) by pouring from one vessel into another. To permeate; instill.

transgression – the violation of a law, command, or duty.

transience – the state or quality of being transient.

transient – passing away with time; transitory; fleeting. Passing through from one place to another; stopping only briefly or overnight.

transmigrate – to migrate. To pass into another body after death.

transubstantiate – to change (one substance) into another; transmute; transform. To change the substance of (the Eucharistic bread and wine) into the true presence of Christ.

transuding – to exude or pass through pores or interstices, in the manner of perspiration.

travail – tribulation or agony; anguish. The labor of childbirth.

treachly – thick and sticky

treble – triple; threefold. A high, shrill sound or voice. Highest-pitched; shrill. Symbolic, highest, fullest or complete.

trepidation – a state of alarm or dread; apprehension. An involuntary trembling or quivering.

tress – a lock of a woman's hair. A plait or braid of hair.

trestle – a framework made two spreading legs on each end of a horizontal beam used support planks or a table top. Also called a sawhorse.

triaris – title denoting the third post or place in a military line.

tribune – an official of ancient Rome chosen by the plebs to protect their rights against the patricians. A raised platform or dais from which a speaker addresses an assembly.

triclinia – a couch surrounding three sides of a table, used by the Ancient Romans for reclining at meals.

trifle – something of slight importance or very little value. A small amount of something; a little. A dessert consisting of sponge cake spread with jam, soaked in wine, sprinkled with crushed macaroons, and topped with custard and whipped cream. A moderately hard variety of pewter.

trill – a fluttering or tremulous sound, such as that made by certain birds; a warble. A rapid alternation of two tones either a whole or half tone apart.

trilling – to sound, sing, or play with a trill.

trine – threefold; triple.

triremes – An ancient Greek or Roman galley or warship, having three tiers of oars on each side.

trite – overused and commonplace; lacking interest or originality. Frayed or worn by use.

Triton – In Greek mythology a son of Poseidon (Neptune) and Amphitrite, who lived with his father and mother on the bottom of the sea in a golden palace. Later the name was given to one of the many attendants of the sea gods.

trogodyte – a prehistoric cave dweller. A person likened to a cave man, as in reclusiveness or brutishness.

trousseau – the special wardrobe a bride assembles for her marriage.

truncated – cut short or appearing as being cut short.

truss – a framework of wooden beams or metal bars, often arranged in triangles, to support a roof, bridge, or similar structure.

tryst – an agreement between lovers to meet at a certain time and place. The meeting or meeting place so arranged.

tubae – an ancient Roman war trumpet.

tufaceous (tufa) – the calcareous and siliceous rock deposits of springs, lakes, or ground water.

tumefied – to cause to swell. To swell; become tumid.

tumid – swollen; distended. Said of a bodily part or organ. Of a bulging shape; protuberant.

tumult – the din and commotion of a great crowd. A disorderly commotion or disturbance; a tempestuous act, as an uprising. Agitation of the mind or emotions.

tun – a large cask for liquids, especially wine. A measure of liquid capacity, especially one equivalent to 252 gallons.

tunic – a loose fitting garment, sleeved or sleeveless, extending to the knees worn by men and women.

tureen – a broad, deep dish with a cover used for serving soups, stews, or the like.

turgid – overdistended; swollen; bloated. Over ornate in style or language; grandiloquent.

turves – *Archaic*. Plural of turf. Surface layers of earth covered with grass.

Tuscan – pertaining to Tuscany a region in Western Italy

tyrant – an absolute ruler who governs arbitrarily without constitutional or other restrictions, especially one in ancient Greece.

U

ubication – situation; location.

ubiquity – existence everywhere at the same time; omnipresent.

ultramundane – extending or being beyond the world or the limits of the universe.

unassailable – not capable of being disputed; undeniable; unquestionable.

unbosom – to reveal one's thoughts or feelings.

uncouth – crude; unrefined; rude. Awkward or clumsy; ungraceful.

unction – the act of anointing as part of a religious, ceremonial, or healing ritual.

Uction Stone – the stone slab on which the Body of Jesus was prepared for burial.

unctuous – having the quality of characteristics of oil or ointment; greasy; slippery to the touch. Containing or composed of oil or fat. Abundant in organic materials; soft and rich.

indelible -- (indelible) undeletable or unremovable
undulate – to cause to move in a smooth wavelike motion.
undulatory – of, caused by, or characterized by wavelike motions.
undaunted – not discouraged or disheartened; resolute; fearless.
unendurable – not capable of being endured; intolerable; unbearable.
unerring – committing no mistakes; consistently accurate; errorless.
unguent – a salve for soothing or healing; an ointment.
unsullied – unblemished.
uraemic – same as uremic, having the toxic condition of urine in the blood.
urchin – a small mischievous boy; a scamp.
urn – a vase of varying size and shape, usually having a footed base or pedestal and used especially for a receptacle for the ashes of the cremated dead.
usurious – practicing usury.
usurp – to seize and hold, as the power, position, or rights of another, by force and without legal right or authority.
usurpation – the illegal seizure of royal sovereignty.
usury – the act or practice of lending money at an exorbitant or illegal rate of interest.
utilitarian – stressing the value of practical over aesthetic qualities.
uxoricide – the killing of a wife by her husband. A man who kills his wife.

V

vacillate – to sway from one side to the other; fluctuate; oscillate. To swing indecisively from one course of action or opinion to another; be irresolute; waver.
vagabond – a person without a fixed home who moves from place to place and has no apparent means of support; wanderer. An itinerant beggar or thief; a vagrant; a tramp.
vagary – an extravagant or erratic notion or action; flight of fancy.
vain – not yielding the desired outcome; unsuccessful; futile; fruitless.
vainglorious – showing excessive vanity; boastful.
van – in the front, forefront.
variegated – having streaks, marks, or patches of different colors. Distinguished or characterized by variety.
Vashti - the queen of Ahasuerus, who was deposed from her royal dignity because she refused to obey the king when he desired her to appear in the banqueting hall of Shushan the palace (Esther 1:10-12).
vassal – a person who holds land from a feudal lord and receives protection in return for homage and allegiance. One subject or subservient to another; a subordinate or dependent. A bondman; slave.
vehement – characterized by forcefulness of expression or intensity of emotion, passion, or conviction; emphatic.
velarium – A large awning, especially one suspended over a Roman theater or amphitheater to protect from the sun.
venerable – worthy of reverence respect by virtue of dignity, character, position, or age.
venerate – to regard with respect, reverence, or heartfelt deference.
venial – easily excused or forgiven; pardonable. Minor in nature and warranting only temporal punishment.
Venus - the Roman goddess of love which corresponds to the Greek Aphrodite.
veracity – habitual adherence to the truth. Conformity to truth or fact; accuracy; precision.
verdant – green with vegetation; covered with green growth.
verity – the condition or quality of being real, accurate, or correct. A statement, principle, or belief considered to be established and permanent truth.
verminous - of the nature of vermin; repulsive.
versant – the slope of one side of a mountain or mountain range. The general slope of any region.
vesper – a bell used to summon persons to vespers. Pertaining to, appearing in, or appropriate for the evening.
Vesta- the Roman goddess of the hearth and its fire. Attended by six virgins called vestals.
vestal – pertaining to or characteristic of the vestal virgins; chaste; pure.
vestibule – a small entrance hall or antechamber between two doors of a house or building; a lobby.
vetch – any of various climbing or twining plants, having pinnate leaves and small, usually purplish flowers.
vex – to irritate or annoy, as with petty importunities; bother; pester.
vexillum – a usually enlarged upper petal of certain flowers. The weblike part of a feather; the vane.
viaticum – The Eucharist, as given to a dying person or one in danger of death.
vicar – in the Roman Catholic Church, a deputy of representative for an ecclesiastic. The Pope as the earthly deputy of Christ. One who fulfills the duties of another; a substitute.
vicissitude – natural change or variations; alternations manifested in nature and human affairs.
victual – food fit for human consumption. Provisions; food supplies.
vie – to strive for victory or superiority; compete.
vile – unpleasant or objectionable.
vintage – the yield of wine or grapes from a particular vineyard or district during one season. The harvesting of a grape crop.
violaceous – *Botany*. Of or belonging to the family Violaceae, which includes the violets. Having a violet color.
viper – any venomous or supposedly venomous snake. A treacherous or malicious person.
virago – a noisy, domineering woman; a scold. A large, strong, or courageous woman; an Amazon.
Virgil – full name, Publius Vergilius Maro, 70-19 B.C. Roman poet; author of the epic poem *Aeneid*.
virile – of or having the characteristics of an adult male. Having masculine strength.
virility – masculine vigor; potency.
virtue – the quality of moral excellence, righteousness, and responsibility; goodness.
virtuosi - a person with great skill in the performance of music.
virulence – extremely poisonous or pathogenic. Said of a disease, toxin, or microorganism. Bitterly hostile or antagonistic; venomously spiteful; full of hate. Intensely irritating, obnoxious, or harsh.
visage – the face or facial expression of a person; countenance. Appearance; aspect.
viscid – thick and adhesive. Said of a fluid. Covered with a sticky or clammy coating.
viscera – the internal organs of the body, especially those contained within the abdominal and thoracic cavities. Broadly, the intestines.
vitiating – to impair the value or quality of; make faulty or impure; soil. To corrupt morally; debase; pervert.
vitroil – sulfuric acid. Any of various sulfates of metals. Vituperative feeling or utterance.

vivify – to make more lively, intense, or striking. To give or bring life to; to animate.

vociferous – making an outcry; clamorous. Characterized by loudness and vehemence.

voluptuous – consisting of or characterized by strong visual and tactile delights. Devoted to or frequently indulging in sensual gratifications. Full and appealing in form.

voracious – consuming or eager to consume great amount of food; ravenous. Having an insatiable appetite for some activity or pursuit; greedy.

vortex – fluid flow involving rotation about an axis; a whirlwind; whirlpool. A situation regarded as drawing into its center all that surrounds it.

vortical – pertaining to or resembling a vortex; whirling.

vorticose – pertaining to or resembling a vortex; whirling.

votive – given or dedicated in fulfillment of a vow or pledge. Expressing a wish, desire, or vow.

vulpine – of, resembling, or characteristic of a fox. Clever; devious; cunning.

W

waif – a stray homeless person, especially a forsaken or orphaned child. An abandoned young animal.

wan – unnaturally pale, as from physical or emotional distress. Suggestive of or indicating weariness, illness, or unhappiness; languid; melancholy.

wane – to decrease gradually in size, amount, intensity, or degree; dwindle; decline.

wangle – to make, achieve, or get by contrivance. To manipulate or juggle, especially fraudulently.

wanton – immoral or unchaste; lewd. Maliciously cruel; merciless. Freely extravagant; excessive.

Watch, Roman night - 1st (6 pm- 9 pm); 2nd (9 pm- 12 midnight); 3rd (12 midnight -3 am); 4th (3 am - 6 am)

Watch, Jewish night - 1st (6 pm- 10 pm); 2nd (10 pm- 2 am); 3rd (2 am -6 am)

waxing - to show a progressively larger illuminated area, as the moon does in passing from new to full.

wayfarer – one who travels; especially, one who travels by foot.

waylay - to lie in wait for and seize, rob or slay.

weft – the horizontal threads interlaced through the warp in a woven fabric; filling; woof. Woven fabric.

wether – a gelded (castrated) male sheep. A ram.

whim – a sudden or capricious idea; a passing fancy. Arbitrary thought or impulse.

Whitsunday – A solemn festival of the Jews; so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day (seven weeks) after the second day of the Passover (which fell on the sixteenth of the Jewish month Nisan).

wiles - a stratagem or trick intended to deceive or ensnare.

wily – full of wiles; guileful; calculating.

winnow – to separate the chaff from (grain) by means of a current of air. To blow away; scatter; disperse.

wisteria – any of several climbing woody vines having compound leaves and drooping clusters of showy purplish or white flowers.

wistful - full of wishful yearning. Pensively sad; melancholy.

withe – a tough, supple twig, especially a willow twig, used for binding things together.

witty – possessing or demonstrating wit in speech or writing; very clever and humorous.

wizard – a male witch; a sorcerer or magician. A skillful or clever person. A wise man or sage.

wont – accustomed or used to.

wood-worm – a worm or insect larva that bores into wood.

wretch – a miserable, unfortunate, or unhappy person. A base, mean, or despicable person.

wretched – living in degradation and misery; miserable.

wring – to twist and squeeze; to compress.

writhe – to twist or squirm, as in pain, struggle, or embarrassment.

wry – abnormally twisted or bent to one side; crooked. Temporarily twisted in an expression of distaste or displeasure. At variance with what is right or proper. Dryly humorous, often with a touch of irony.

XYZ

Yahweh (Sabaoth) - the highest and holiest name for God, of which only the four consonants (YHWH or JHVH), are now known for certain. The original vowels were omitted to keep the name from being pronounced by man. (Sabaoth)- Hosts; armies: *the Lord of Sabaoth*. **sententious** – terse and energetic in expression; pithy. Given to pompous moralizing.

Zeno -

Zion – the hill in Jerusalem on which the Temple rests. The Jewish people. Heaven. The heavenly city.

zizith – the tassels or fringes of thread on the four corners of prayer shawls worn by Jewish males.