THE

PREFACES OF FORMER EDITIONS:

INDEXES

OF

PLACES, SUBJECTS DISCUSSED, TALMUDIC AND GREEK WORDS:

TOGETHER

WITH A TRACT, ENTITLED

"BATTLE WITH A WASP'S NEST."

BY THE

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MDCCCXXXV.
(SPECIMEN OF DR. LIGHTFOOT'S HANDWRITING)

Good sir,

I thank you for your last morning's visit, but I forgot one thing then that makes me thus to send this with joy after you. If that is not more at you now in treating with not do I must command you to prepare to bury this last Spun on this moneth, then to be present to me in preaching on the morning I am administering the sacrament with me; know that if Billy will not be against it, I hope before another sacrament to have a letter then I am at the service of a day on some last engaging mind we go to dinner if I hear nothing from you before next Sabbath, I depend upon you, a you shall notably engage.

Jan. 7th 1650

Faithful servant
Dorothy Lightfoot
INDEX.

Aaron, his birth and character, ii. 111. His fault for which he was debarred from the entrance into Canaan, 131.
Abhorrence, used by the Jews and others, some examples, iv. 57.
Abel and Cain, were twins, born at the same time, ii. 337. Abel, what, x. 290.
Abimelech, the common title of the kings of the Philistines, as Pharaoh of the Egyptians, iv. 186.
Abraham, his birth, travels, and conquests, ii. 88, 89. The three persons in the Trinity in the shape of men, dine with him, 91. How he saw Christ's day, ib. He had a double title to Canaan, by promise and by victory, 339. And ate the first flesh that is mentioned to have been eaten in Scripture, 342. Several things of Abraham's history, viii. 417; and what he bought in the land of Canaan, 427.
Abraham's bosom, a Jewish phrase for a happy state, xii. 159; and the ridiculous notion the Rhemists have upon it, 160. Son of Abraham by faith and nature, what, 184. Abraham's seed, the being of it much gloried in by the Jews, 321.
Abraham was a Nazarite, and for that reason, wore long hair, xii. 521.
Absence of the Baptist and Christ was for the honour and advancement of the gospel, which they were to preach, iv. 357.
Acceptable year of the Lord' put for the gospel-day, or age beginning with the ministry and baptism of John, iv. 245.
Acceptance with God, and coming to him, is only through Christ, vii. 246, &c.
Accusation, wicked and foolish, viii. 146.
Actions of God, extraordinary, are not men's ordinary rule, vii. 278.
Adam not created mortal, against the Socinians, vi. 31. Although at first holy, yet had not the spirit of revelation, 237. He had not the spirit of sanctification nor of prophecy, vii. 20. Before his fall he is compared with a believer sanctified, 25. The fall of Adam and the fall of angels compared together, 297. History is all wonder, 334. Adam and Eve believed, and obtained life, 334. A view of their story in nine particulars, 334, 335. The means of their believing, and their condition under believing, 335. Adam fell on the sixth day of the creation, vii. on the day he was created, 373. The proof of this; 374. He was created about nine o'clock in the morning, fell about noon. Christ was promised about three o'clock in the afternoon, 376, 377. A new creation or redemption was performed on the day that Adam was created, 378. Adam's first sermon to his family, the matter of it supposed, 383.
Adam's fall, its nature, comparison, consequence, and reparation, iv. 66, 67.
Adoption, or sonship, as referring to God, how understood by the Jews, x. 233. xii. 255.
Adultery was to be put to death, but yet her husband had a power to connive at her, if he took her not in the fact, iv. 178. How punished, xii. 315.
Adultery, how punished, iii. 112, 122. Practised (probably in the Temple Court of the Jews) in our Saviour's time, vi. 303. The story of the adulterous woman (recorded John, viii.) left out of some of the ancient Greek Testaments, and the first printed Syriack, and also some Latin translations, and the reason of this omission, 303, 305. Is so common among the Jews, that the custom of trying the adulterous woman by Bitter Water (mentioned Numb. v.) was omitted. The pretended reason for this omission, 305, 369. The only case in which Christ permitted a bill of divorce, xi. 249. How does the law of death for adultery, and that of divorce, consist together? 250.
Aeneas, a name found in the Jewish writers, iii. 201.
Affairs and times of men, how God knows and dates them, vii. 225.
Affirmative and negative, word or phrase, are used together commonly in Scripture for elegance, iv. 302.
Affliction of the people of God, the duration of it is determined by the Lord, vii. 219, &c.
Agape, or love-feasts, the mere appendages to the Lord's Supper; also they were when strangers were entertained in each church, at the cost of the church, xii. 592. and feast of charity, what, iii. 275.
Age of man; shortened at the flood, building of Babel, and in the wilderness, ii. 88, 129. The several abatements of it as to length; at what time these abatements were made, vi. 277.
Ages of the world, ii. 77, 87. It is very common in Scripture, in reckoning the ages of men and other things, to count the year which they are now passing, for a year of their age, be it never so lately begun, iv. 322, 325.
Agrippa, his original, succession to his brother-in-law uncle, his seal to the Jewish
INDEX.

law, l.ii. 287. His miseries, viii. 172. 175. His case hopeful, 182. He is fully enlarged and crowned; and not long after slew James, and imprisoned Peter to please the Jews, for he was much their friend, 187, 188. 240. 276. His death miserable, 285, 289.

Ahasuerus the same with Artaxerxes, a greater prince than Darius, &c. ii. 317.

Alabereke, not the name of a man, but an office, viii. 79.

Aleph and Ain, the mystical Jewish divisors did not distinguish them, x. 161.

Ain Socor, x. 340.

Alexander the Conqueror had the prophecy of Daniel shewed to him, ix. 471. The occurrences of the Temple under Alexander, 470. 472.

Allagations, citations, or quotations, when taken out of the Old Testament by the New, are sometimes two places couched together, as if they were one; yet maketh it sure that the first is that very place which it taketh on it to cite, though the second be another, iv. 247.

Allegory, the Jews did usually turn the Scriptures into allegory, which did not only taint their own posterity, but also the church of Christ, iii. 404.

Almanack, or calendar, Jewish; with the festivals, attendance of the priest, and the lessons out of the Law and Prophets, iv. 135. 149.

Aims, not unclean though given by an heathen, viii. 214. Why taken for righteousness, xi. 131. The ordinary aims of the Jews is divided into three parts; what they put into the alms-dish for the poor of the world; what into the chest for the poor of the city only; what they left in the field ungathered. Whether a trumpet was sounded when they did their alms, 133, &c.

Aims given to the poor, of what nature they were to be, xii. 183.

Alpha and Omega, so Christ is called; a usual phrase in the Jewish writers, iii. 332.

Alpheus and Cleopas, the same man, iii. 171. He had four sons apostles, v. 222.

Amen and Alemonth, the same, x. 88.

Apostle, the rings, and the laver thereof, described, x. 70. What it was to leave a gift before the altar, xi. 110. When, or at what time, the ashes were swept off it, xii. 418. The several offices belonging to it, 503. The zeal of the officers to serve at it, 504. The custom of fetching water at the fountain Siloam, and pouring it on the altar, what it signified, vi. 241. Altar for the communion table, but in a wrong sense, vii. 243. Altar for Christ, how, 245. Altar of incense, what, li. 400. Of burnt-offering, what, ix. 286. The manner and way of burning up wood for it, ii. 403. ix. 388. How so much burnt offerings could be offered on it in so small a time, ix. 202, 203. 390, 391. When the altar was whitened, 406. Brazen altar put on the north side the altar, 407. Of what nature and use the horns of the altar were, iii. 98. 399.

Amen, the Jews used it as a solemn affirmation upon (or in) a sort of swearing, iv. 385. In the Old Testament it is used in a way of wishing or praying; Christ useth it by way of asseveration or affirming, with the reasons, 426. 430. Why our Saviour useth it so often, ib. Christ often useth it double, John always, and why, ib.

Amen, verily, why so much used by Christ, xi. 98. Why used double and, single, xii. 238. All used amen after prayer or thanksgiving, 545. But not in the Temple, for there they used another clause instead of it, vi. 427. "Orphan amen," was when he that answered amen, knew not what he answered to, xii. 545.

Anamulets, charms, mutterings, exorcism, what, xi. 300.

Anabaptists refuted, vi. 401. 403. 405. 413.

Anasias, the madness of his sin, his degree supposed to be higher than the vulgar, viii. 399. Two of the name, one famous, 463.

Anasias and Sapphira, their history, vii. 76. They were destroyed for despising the Spirit of the Messias, ii. 167. For affronting the Holy Ghost, iii. 188.

Anathema, sounds all one with Charem, it is taken in a threefold sense, xii. 561, 562. To be anathema from Christ, what, vii. 317. Anathema Maranatha, what, vi. 248, 249.

And, often not a conjunctive particle, but only illustrating or explicatory, iv. 391. This conjunctive particle, and, is very often cut off by ellipses in Scripture, viii. 114.

Andrew, the apostle, called one of the first, yet ever put after the rest in the mentioning of them, v. 169. Had a suspension for a time in his attendance on Christ, 165. 169.

Angels, created with the heavens in probability, fell out of envy to man, ii. 73. Angels, for devils, or ministers, i. 244. Angels was one of the titles of the ministers of the Jewish synagogue, as also of the gospel ministry afterward, iii. 333. 616, 617. Angels are called 'the heavenly host,' iv. 199. When the Scripture speaketh of the coming or going of angels or spirits, it generally meaneth after a visible, and an apparent manner, 378. The mission of angels, what, v. 239, 240. Angel, tutelar or guardian, vii. 233. Angels sometimes put on the shape of men, viii. 454. Angels, demons, and spirits,
INDEX.

211
distinguished among the Jews, 483. Angels, fall and punishment of, v. 349. Angels for 'prophets and ministers,' xii. 213. Angels' foolishly denied by the Sadducees, vii. 291. viii. 492. The Jews called evil angels 'destroyers, or angels of death;' and good angels, 'ministering angels,' xii. 507. Angels put for 'devils,' xiil. 483. Angels put for 'devils, ministers, and messengers,' 518. Angels fight for the church of God, xii. 45. The devil is called the 'angel of death' by the Jews, 139. Christ is called the Angel by Stephen (the proto-martyr), upon the account of his delivering the law on Mount Sinai; this provess him to be God, against the Arian and Socinian, 179. Angel, and angels for Christ, prophets, and ministers, 179. Why in some cases they are ranked with Christ and God, 261. Angels can will nothing but as God willeth, 263. The fall of angels and the fall of Adam compared together, 297. Angels in probability were created the first day with the heavens, 375. They fell not before man was created, ib.

Anger or wrath of God, this Christ did not undergo, but only the justice of God in his sufferings, vi. 18, &c.

Anmas, supposed to have been the nisi or head of the Sanhedrim, when Christ was had before him, iv. 253. But he was indeed the sagan or vicegerent to the high-priest at that time, ix. 38.

Anointing, much in use among the Jews; our Saviour was three times anointed by Mary Magdalen, twice his feet, once at her conversion, and again, six days before the passover; a third time his head and body, two days before the passover, iii. 129, 130. Anointing the sick with oil was used by the Jews for a charm; by the Christians as physic, in order to a cure, the elders of the church being present, to pray for a blessing, and to instruct the sick, 316. Christ's anointing, was his setting apart for mediator and minister of the gospel, &c.; also his apparent installment into that office, by the Holy Ghost, v. 129, 130. Anointing oil, how compounded, ix. 438. Anointing of bodies and heads among the Jews, had a threefold reason; used for superstition little differing from a magical design, xi. 149. The anointing mentioned in the Epistle of James, was for health, but opposed to the magical anointing of the Jews, 150. Anointing with oil, was a medicine to cure the sick, 398. Anointing with precious ointment, when and wherefore used, 427.

Antichrist, Paul looks upon the Jewish nation (so obstinate and unreasonable) as the antichrists, lii. 299. (See Man of Sin.) St. John tells of many antichrists; these were such as were apostates from the gospel, 330. Antichrist of the second edition was much enlarged in Rome heathen, and especially papal, 340. At first, antichrist was the perverse Jew in their differing sects, partly unbelieving, and partly apostatizing, 404. Until the papal antichrist arose, which took up the like quantity of traditions, legends, false miracles, ceremonies, &c. and then the two parts made one entire antichrist, the first generation of the Jews in the apostles' time was antichrist; and the same spirit being still in the nation (or people) for anything I know, they may be destroyed with the Romish antichrist, notwithstanding a remnant may be saved, 410. Antichrist and his dominion was offered to Christ, iv. 369. Antichrist, Rome heathen, could not be antichrist, because the character of antichrist is apostasy, vii. 156. Antichrist is twofold, 121. How to discover the antichrist that was to be in after times, 122.

Antigonus, of Socoh, president of the Sanhedrim, part of his history, ix. 343.

Antiochus Epiphanes, part of his history, iv. 474. 476. The bloodiest enemy that the people of the Jews, and their religion, ever had, x. 354.

Antonia, the tower, described, ix. 235.

Antonius Philosophus, (Marcus Aurelius, the emperor), supposed to have many discourses with the Jewish Rabbins, yes, to become a proselyte to them, iii. 395. Length of the Holy Land, out of, x. 254.

Apion, his original, his writing against the Jews, his end, viii. 244.

Apocrypha, the work of some Jews, li. 9. Some observations thereon, ib. Ill placed by the Papists between the two Testaments, iv. 51.

Apollinaris, supposed Christ to have no human soul, conflated, iv. 134.

Apostasy, or, a falling away, upon the first planting of the gospel, iii. 258.

Apostasy of the Jews, caused chiefly by false teachers, vi. 232. The sad fruits of apostasy, vii. 83.

Apostles, were ordained by Christ in a mount near Capernaum, to found and carry on the gospel church, lii. 67. Their number; the ends of their appointment, ib. After they were ordained, they remained about a year with Christ as probationers, to see his works and learn his doctrine, 67. 90. One of the titles of the gospel ministers they had: the Spirit given them to heal diseases and cast out devils, some considerable time before they had it given them with commission to preach the gospel, 90. Why they were sent out, unfurnished as to money, &c. ib. Upon Christ's appearing to them at supper after his resurrection, they received the Holy Ghost, to give them a
INDEX.

power of life and death, distinct from what they had yet received, or were to receive on the day of Pentecost, 171, 172. Then they received a commission to go to all nations, whereas before they were confined to the Jews, 174. They were again filled with the Holy Ghost, so that now they had a power to bestow the same upon others, 187, 188. This power belonged only to the apostles, which they gave only to such as were to be ministers and preachers of the gospel, 194. Some of the apostles were ministers of the circumcision, and others of the uncircumcision; having agents under them to carry on that work, and to shew their agreement and harmony therein, 307. To three of them (viz. Peter, James, and John) Christ did shew himself in his greatest power, glory, and combat, above any of the others, and reasons why, v. 169. The apostles could not ordain apostles, as they did other men, by laying on of hands, but by lot, which was an immediate hand of Christ, viii. 38. Apostles were an order for ever unimitable in the church, and so not predecessors to or patterns of bishops, as the popish writers plead, 125, 126. Had a power of inflicting death, and giving the Holy Ghost, xii. 427.

Apparitions of the souls of men (or spectra) after death believed by the Jews, vii. 293. xii. 213. Of Christ after his resurrection, were eight times; particularized, viii. 16. 18.

Aqueducts, x. 371.

Arabic interpreter, noted, x. 193.

Architriclinus, what he was, iv. 454.

Areopagus, a great court at Athens, where Paul converted Dionysius, one of the bench, iii. 226.

Arius, some account of, viii. 336—338.

Arist and Harel, what they signify, and how they differ, iv. 402.

Ark of Noah, its dimensions being vastly large, together with partitions of it, the creatures in it were without enmity, &c. ii. 78. 338. Of the covenant, why so called, vi. 281, &c. Of the covenant, what, and how placed in the Temple, ix. 294, 295. The motions and stations of the ark, 458—463.

Artaezaroa, the same with Ahazonurus; a greater prince than Darius, &c. ii. 517.

Arts, Chaldean, and curious, what, vii. 175.

Asaph, a chief singer in the Temple, and his sons under him, ii. 194.

Ashdod's language, what, x. 356.

Ashes, the way and manner of sprinkling them, ix. 196. Ashes of the red cow, which were most purifying when sprinkled, what, x. 79.

Asiarach, was the setter forth of the games, xii. 552, 553.

Asmodeus, what sort of devil; he was the author of apostasy, xii. 111.

Asmonean family, where it began, ix. 32.

Assembly of Divines, journal of the, xiii.

Assembly of twenty-three, was held in the gate of Susan, x. 352.

Asses, white asses were for men of state and princes to ride, among the Israelites, ii. 157.

Asyrian monarchy, its rise, growth, and end, ii. 172, 273. Asyrian tongue, or language, not the original of the Old Testament, xii. 100.

Assizes are an assurance, and a fit representation of the last judgement, vi. 355. 379. 384.

Astrologer, wizard, or great mathematician; one that uses the Chaldean and curious arts; were much the same, iv. 215. One of which was Thrasylus, the intimate of Tiberius; a strange prediction of his, viii. 175, 176.

Astyages, the same with Darius, ii. 309.

Atonement or ransom for souls, how much, and for what end, vii. 128, &c. and at what time it was paid, 130. And why the poor therein was to give as much as the rich, 135. And why the poor in worldly matters gave more than the rich did in that which referred to God, ib. How the high-priest prepared himself (with the help of others) for the day of atonement, xii. 298.

Attributes, God aceth not of any of his attributes according to the utmost extent of their infiniteness, proved by many instances, vi. 269, 270.

Aria Maria, being used as a prayer, shews how senseless popery is, iv. 162.

Aten, a term blasphemously used of Christ, xii. 240.

Aties (the country) a part of the new Iudæa, called sometimes Hazerin, sometimes Shur, x. 193.

Augustus, a title for one that worthily administered in the commonwealth, iv. 191.

Ax, as, 'the axe is laid to the root of the tree,' &c. after divers meanings, is to be understood of the judgments of God, iv. 265. 267.

Baal, changed in the names of men into Bosheth, which signifies shame, in detestation of idolatry, vii. 356.

Baalath, or Basal, what, x. 89.

Babylon put for Rome, vii. 1. Why St. John in the Revelation calls Rome so, rather than by its own proper name, 6. Peter wrote his epistle from Babylon in Chaldea, and not from Rome, as some would have, 7. Peter died there, 8. Hebrews in Babylon (and the adjacent countries) were supposed by the Jews to be vastly numerous, and of a purer and
more noble blood than those that went up from thence, xii. 568. They had three universities in Babylon; the ten tribes were placed in Assyria, and in Babylon, 569. Peter preached the gospel in Babylon, 573.

Balaam curseth Israel's first and last enemy; 'he went to his place,' signifies, he went to hell, ii. 133. What was his way, and wages, and what the way of his followers, vii. 79. Balaam is described by his parentage, and by his qualities, 79.

Balaamites impudently opposed the decree of the apostles, viii. 477.

Baptism, it was used in the days of Jacob, ii. 101. It was the way to admit heathens into the religion of the Jews, into another religion than their own, viz. the gospel religion, iii. 34. 36. iv. 155. Many generations before the times of Christ or the Baptist, this was used for the admission of proselytes into the church, both men, women, and children, iii. 38. iv. 245. 407. 411. Proved out of Jewish writers. This shews why there is so little reason given in the New Testament for the baptism of infants, because it was so ordinary in the Jewish church before Christ's time, iii. 38. iv. 407. 411. Proved out of Jewish writers. When the Sanhedrim sent some Pharisees to question John about the authority by which he baptized, they say not a word of baptism itself, that being no strange thing; but of long use amongst them, iii. 43. Whether it may be administered by private men, 54. Whether inconsistent with preaching, Paul saying, I came not to baptize, but to preach, ib. There were three forms of baptism—Of John, who baptized in the name of the Messias, then ready to come, he not knowing, for most of his course, that Jesus of Nazareth was he, 184; of the disciples, who baptized into the name of Jesus, such as believed Jesus of Nazareth to be the Messias, ib; of the disciples, again, amongst the heathen, who baptized them in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, because there was no controversy about Jesus of Nazareth being the Messiah among them, ib. Believing gave admission to whole households unto baptism, 225. Baptism not to be administered twice; none were re-baptized, 254. 255. Baptism was made a badge or mark of safety from that approaching vengeance that was coming on the Jews and Jerusalem, both by the Baptist and Peter, 326. The term baptism is used to denote sharp sufferings, yea death itself, 126. 127. The difference of baptism under the law and under the gospel, iv. 256. Confession of sins was after, not before baptism, 259. It was vastly different from circumcision, yet succeeded it; with the reasons of both, 277. 8c. It was practiced among the Jews, even from the first use of circumcision; proved from Scripture and Jewish writers, 276. 279. 408. 411. The baptism of John, and that since used in the Christian church, were not differing at all, except in the form of words, 281. Baptizing with the Holy Ghost, what, 282. Why Christ, who needed no cleansing, being purity itself, would be baptized: eight reasons, 291. Why John refused to admit Christ to baptism, 292. Whether women were baptized by John, answered affirmatively, 300. So Jacob admitted females into the church by baptism, 278. 300. 304. The time when Christ was baptized, the place where, and manner how, i. 304. 305. As soon as any were baptized, they used to come out of the water and pray, 306. The baptism of John tended to the manifesting of Christ, two ways especially, 416. Baptism is expressed by being born of water, v. 37. Why Christ did not baptize, 58. The apostles were baptized by John the Baptist, not by Jesus; so that his baptism and theirs were the same ib. What the manner of the baptizing of the Jews was before John Baptized came, 61. 66. How far the Baptist did imitate the Jews in their manner of baptizing, 64. Dipping in baptism not always practised in the beginning of the gospel, 65. 66. Baptism four times established, vi. 391. Why there is no particular precept in Scripture for infant-baptism, 405. 415. The difference between the primitive and the gospel institution of it, 398. 8c. The several ends of baptism as a sacrament, 395. Three forms of it used for introduction, iv. 398. xi. 360. How John the Baptist did baptize in the name of the Messias coming, vi. 406. Why the apostles baptized at first in the name of Jesus only, ib. Baptism was no new thing in our Saviour's days, ib. Baptism, its vow whether obligatory to infants, 405. 412. Baptism belongs to children, they being part of their parents, vii. 164. 364. Baptism in the name of Jesus, only among the Jews, and why, viii. 582. Baptism, whence it came to pass that the baptism of John was so readily received, xi. 55. Baptism had been constantly used among the Jews, from the days of Jacob, and that for the same end for which we now use it, viz. as an entrance into the church, and not only of proselytes, but of all Israel, 55. The Jews baptized also young children (for the most part) with their parents, 56. So did John and the apostles, 58. 66. The manner and form which John used in baptism, 59. The use of witnesses at bap-
tism, was only for them that had no parents to present them, 56. The baptism of proselytes, with its circumstances, 57. 66. The baptism of John compared with the baptism of the Jewish proselytes, and ours with them both, 61. 66. Among other things dipping is discoursed, 63. Dipping in baptism endeavoured to be laid aside, because it caused the women of Galilee to be barren, 64. Why sprinkling was used instead of dipping, ib. Infant-baptism argued for, 360. At first, baptism was in the name of Jesus, why, 364. Afterward in the name of the Trinity, why, ib. Baptism, without circumcision, gave a right to the passover, 454. Baptism taken for martyrdom, xii. 350.

Barbarians, the Greeks called all countries barbarians but their own, viii. 497.

Barber, an old story of a barber cutting the throats of many Jews, xii. 522.

Barchochbas and Cochebas, the same with Ben Cosiba; he called himself the Messiah, coined money with his own stamp, tortured the Christians to make them deny Christ, was at the head of a most desperate rebellion, and reigned two years and a half, iii. 391, 392.

Barjesus, commonly called Eliymas (the same in sense with Magnus) a magical Jew, who did with tricks and wonders go up and down, confronting the gospel, iii. 214. Barjesus and Eliymas the same; the reason of the two names, and what they both signify, vii. 104. viii. 461. His wickedness, and method of perverting the ways of the Lord, vii. 104.

Barrenness, or want of children, ascribed to the women throughout the Scripture, iv. 127. 154.

Bartimaei (Bartimeus) may be rendered, 'a son of admiration, or of profit,' &c. xii. 412.

Basilides, a heretic sprung from among the Jews, iii. 403.

Basom, what they were, and of what use in the Temple, ix. 432.

Batamne, for Bashan, x. 166.

Bath, what sort of measure, iv. 450.

Baths, of Venus, in Acon, x. 125.

Batlings, when used, and after what manner, ix. 106.

Bath Kol, a voice pretended to be from heaven, to magnify some of the Jewish doctors, or some of their sayings or determinations; but really was either a lie, or some of their magical tricks, iii. 320. 401. They affirmed it supplied the place of Urim and Thummim, iv. 320, or voice from heaven, which the Jews pretended to upon the ceasing of the prophecies. Urim and Thummim were either Jewish fables or devilish witchcraft, xi 79, &c. A story of Bath Kol, 181. Bath Kol, the daughter of thunder, 387. It was used for a testimony from heaven, but was indeed performed by magic art, 406, &c.

Baths, warm baths of Tiberias, of good use, x. 142.

Bathseuas differed from other heretics among the Jews, yet harmonised with them to oppose the gospel and Christianity, iii. 403. Frequently mentioned in the Jewish writings, what they were, viii. 493.

Batlements were to be made on the tops of the Jewish houses, and why, ix. 257.

Be Abidan, a house, or temple, how used, xii. 561.

Basting was one sort of Jewish penalty inflicted upon malefactors, ix. 15. 17.

Beasts, at Ephesus, what, iii. 236.

Beasts, men used to lie on them, to feast and dine, &c. iv. 437.

Beelzebub (or Belzebuh, or Belzebel), a term taken from the Jewish writers, and what the thing, iii. 80. The right readings of it is Beelzebul, what? And why the chiefest of the devils, xii. 195. xii. 109.

Beggars, among the Jews, what form of words they used in begging, xii. 330.

Beginning and the end, as referring things to be debated or explained, what, xii. 319.

Belshin, x. 172.


Believing, gave admission for a whole household unto baptism, the head thereof being converted, i. 225. Believing in Christ is excellently illustrated by being healed, and by looking on the brazen serpent, v. 53. Believing the gospel, how it was above what John the Baptist did propose, 159. Why believing, or faith, is set after repentance, ib.

Bell, a little bell in the Temple gave notice when the priests entered upon their services, xii. 16. Upon the hearing of which, the priests, Levites, and people got themselves into their distinct postures and places of service, ib.

Benche, of Judicature, their order among the Jews, iii. 464.

Ben, (or Cosiba,) A pseudo-Messiah, A possession of almost all the Jews, but destroyed by Titus, with all his followers, as also the Temple and city of Jerusalem, iii. 381. 383. 391. 392. The pseudo-Messiah of the Jews, the reason on which they rejected him, xii. 276.

Ben Nesen, was a thief or robber, that raised himself to a sort of a kingdom by taking of cities; it is also taken for that kingdom, x. 319.
INDEX

Ben-Saida, a blasphemous name given to our Saviour by the Jewish writers, iii. 78. 60.

Ben Saida, or Stada, a contumelious and blasphemous name given by the Jewish writers to Jesus Christ, whom they made a magician, and that he brought that art out of Egypt with him, xi. 196. 350, &c.

Boror son changed into Boroq, three things observed from it, vii. 7. 3. 79.

Beranias, niece and wife to Herod, and, after his death, more familiar with her brother Agrippa, and Titus Vespasian’s son, than was for her credit, iii. 267. 268.

Bernard’s letters to Lightfoot, xiii. 452.

Boror Chel, x. 171.

Berures, the wife of Rabbi Meir, was a learned woman, xii. 275. Supposed by some to be that Samaritan woman which conversed with our Saviour, ib.

Bethhamara, x. 369.

Beth-din, or the consistory of priests transacting business in the Temple, being the counsellors thereof, ix. 44.

Bethesda’s Pool, in it men, not beasts, were washed, xii. 279. 280. It was made of a healing quality by the belp of an angel; about the days of Christ’s being on the earth, but how long before or after, we know not, 282.

Bethesda, what, v. 226. 235. Pool of Bethesda, whence it received its waters; whence it had its excellent virtues, 235. 237. x. 343.

Beth-midras, or beth-midrash, was an upper room, like a divinity school or chapel, near akin to a synagogue; being the house of the rabbin, common for any use; here the disciples of the rabbins met; and the like afterward the disciples of the primitive church met in the house of some doctor or minister, viii. 563. xii. 560.

Beth-midrash, or the Jewish divinity school, where their doctors disputed of the more high and difficult matters of the law, iii. 236.

Bemsha, x. 52.

Bible, Hebrew, some would have the Hebrew Bible corrected by the Greek version, and contend that those interpreters were inspired, viii. 443. &c. The Hebrew Bible was ever read in the synagogues of the Hebrews, xii. 575. The Jews thought not so honourably of any version as they did of the Hebrew Bible, 577, &c.

Bigamy and polygamy forbidden, viii. 480.

Bill of divorce, its manner of giving, with a copy of such a bill, how confirmed, how it was delivered, xi. 118, &c. Christ permits not divorce, except in case of adultery, the only case in which Christ permitted a bill of divorce, 121.

Binging and loosing, a phrase most familiar among the Jewish writers, by which they understand their doctors’ (or learned men’s) teaching what was lawful and permitted, or unlawful and prohibited, iii. 99. In this sense Christ used it, viz. doctrinally, to shew what was lawful and unlawful, 201. And as Peter practised, shewing it belonged to things and not to persons, vili. 220. Binding and loosing, a very usual phrase in the Jewish schools; spoken of things, not of persons; thirty instances out of the Jewish writers, xi. 226, &c. Reduced to the Gospel state, 230. Remitting of sins is quite another thing; this belongs to persons, that to doctrine, 230, 231.

Birthday, the keeping of them was esteemed as a part of idolatrous worship, xi. 208.

Birthright had many precious things wrapped up in it, ii. 98.

Bishops, one of the titles of the gospel ministers, iii. 58. Not successors to the apostles, as the Popish writers hold, viili. 125. 128.

Bittercress, for the trial of the adulteress, the way of using it, with the consequence, xii. 316.

Blasphemer, he was to be stoned, xii. 345.

Blasphemy, dreadful in Simon Magus, viili. 124.

Blemishes of the priests did not exclude them from the services of the Temple, for there were several things they might do there, ix. 369.

Blessing and cursing, how practised among the Jews, vii. 95.

Blood, the putting the blood upon the ear of him that was cleansed of a leprosy, the way and manner of doing it, vi. 219. The blood of the covenant put for the blood of Christ, vii. 233. The eating of it prohibited, &c. viii. 481. The not eating it, expounded by the Jews, iii. 246.

Bloody issue, what, iii. 87.

Bonnerges, what, xi. 386.

Books of all the patriarchs, as well as Joseph’s, brought out of Egypt, and buried at Sichem, viili. 112. 114.

Bonnell’s letters to Strype, xili. 464.

Book of the wars of the Lord, what, ii. 133. iv. 114.

Books of Joshua, of Gad, of Devo, of the wars of the Lord, are cited by the Old Testament as not disapproved, nor approved above human, iv. 114.

Bosn again, what, v. 15, 16. 26. 35. 36.

Bowling low at the going out of the Temple, what, ix. 123.

Bowling places within the Temple, what, and where placed, ix. 307. 310.

Brass piece of coin, what, xili. 193.
Bread frequently used by the Jews for 'doctrine', xi. 293.

Breaking of bread denotes both ordinary meals and receiving the sacrament, viii. 60. Was a phrase and custom much in use among the Jews, viii. 363. Whether it intended common bread, or sacramental bread among the primitive Christians, 384.

Breast-plates of the high-priest, what, ii. 405. ix. 24.

Breaches of the high priest, what, ix. 22.

Brethren was a title given to the first professors of the gospel, viii. 264.

Bride, and the children of the bride-chamber, what their privilege and business, xi. 164.

Bridegroom's friend, what? v. 68.

Bridge of Jacob over Jordan, where, and why so called, x. 310, 311. There were two bridges at least over Jordan, besides other passages over it, 311.

Bridge's letters to Lightfoot, xiii. 447.

British, or England, some remarkable things relating to the state, iii. 304, 305. The language of it near a thousand years ago, what, iv. 56.

Brought to Lightfoot, xiii. 439.

Brother offending, how to be dealt with, iii. 107. Brother and neighbour, what the difference between, xi. 105.

Brothers, younger brothers; the lineage or descent of Christ was most of younger brothers, vi. 324.

Buildings, in the court wall, on the east and south side of the Temple, what, ix. 334.

Burials, places of, x. 179.

Burials, what music and mourning was used then, xi. 165, 166. How the Jews carried the corpse to their burials; little children were carried in their arms; all were buried out of the city, xii. 60.

Buried essentials were buried in different places from other men, and had the stone, wood, sword, or rope, wherewith they were executed, buried with them, viii. 440.

Burning, one sort of capital punishment among the Jews, how performed, ix. 840.

Burnt-offering, or sacrifice, the matter and manner thereof in all its actions; as, bringing into the court, laying on of hands upon the head, killing of it, flaying it, sprinkling of the blood, lamb to be slain, the salting of the parts of the sacrifice before it was offered, how it was laid on the fire, ix. 71, 78. The altar of it, what, ix. 388. The description of it in Scripture, is very concise, 389. How so many burnt offerings could be offered on this one altar in so small a time, 390.

Burying-place of Golgotha, what, iii. 164. How far their burying-places were distant from their cities, viii. 399. Were either common, or noble and extraordinary; the common were public places, where the mixed multitudes were buried without the city. The extraordinary were hewn out in rocks in their own ground, with no little charge and art; they buried men of the same family all together; the whole described, with their manner of burying, x. 179, &c.

Busstorf's letters to Lightfoot, xiii. 423.

Cabala of the Jews was their unwritten traditions, &c. iv. 260. 262.

Cabalists, what, v. 204, 205. Iv. 18.

Cadzits, for Jerusalem, in Herodotus, x. 215.

Cain and Abel were twins, born at the same time, ii. 337. His description as to extraction and action after he slew his brother, vii. 342. His mark that God set upon him, what, 347. There was another besides him we read of in the beginning of Genesis; also the name of a town, x. 256.

Canaan, part of the genealogy by the seventy-two translators without ground from the Hebrew, xii. 54.

Calb's taking of Kirjath Sepher, ii. 35.

Caft, golden, sin and punishment of the, v. 297. Israel's punishment for it, ii. 388.

Called, to be called a thing in Scripture is to be the thing so called, iv. 130.

Calling of the Gentiles, was a thing highly disgusted by the Jews, v. 139. It was a matter the Jews could never hear of with patience, 539. Why Christ gave a commission not before, but after his resurrection for the calling of them, vi. 392.

Calling of the Jews, how, iii. 408.

Not so universal as some suppose, 409, 412. Expected by some not probable, and why, vi. 393, 394.

Calvary, is Lasha, x. 291.

Calvert's letters to Lightfoot, xiii. 445.

Canaan, the earthly Canaan is not to be sought after, vii. 169. It was only a part of Canaan, x. 265. What, xi. 219.

Candle, a candle used for a person famous for light or knowledge, xii. 289.

Candlestick of gold, ii. 369.

Canons and cautions, x. 176.

Canonical book, ii. 9.

Canticles, in what part of the Old Testament to be read, ii. 41.

Captain of the Temple (that is, of the garrison which was there,) what he was, viii. 69. ix. 236.

Captains of the Temple, what, xii. 190.

Caphar Acon, what, x. 125.

Caphar Chanun, same as Cha'nainah, x. 399.

Caphar Lodim, x. 39.

Caphar Salama, x. 116.

Castell's letters to Lightfoot, xiii. 366.
INDEX.

Caster and Pollux, iii. 289. What and how pictured, and how fatal their feast to the Lacedemonians, viii. 499.

Causes and dens, vastly large and very numerous in the land of Israel; many of these were digged out of mountains and rocks by the gigantic Ganna-tites, for the use of war, x. 377, &c.

Causes, capital, the Sanhedrim lost the power of judging in capital causes by their own neglict, being so remiss to the Israelites, with the reason of it, xii. 406, &c.

Cephas, Peter's name, given him by Christ, which was after of common use, whether the same with Cepha; what it signifies, iv. 419. The reason of Christ's giving him this name, 423.

Chabul, what, x. 231.

Chagigah, the festival; this was the second part of the passover, being kept with joy, mirth, and sacrifices, ii. 444. When the time of bringing it, xii. 404, 419.

Chafing dishes, what they were, and of what use in the temple, x. 433.

Chains of Peter, in which he lay in prison, are supposed by the Papists to have the virtue to work miracles, to diffuse grace, to provoke to holiness, to heal diseases, to afflict the devil, and to defend Christians; viii. 287.

Chains, for the hands; used among the Jews, viii. 454.

Chaldeans took their denomination from the last letters of Arphaxad's name, ii. 90.

Chaldee language, from their return out of Babylon was the Jews' mother-tongue, xii. 278, &c.

Chaldee Paraphrase, addeth to the Hebrew text, xii. 437.

Chaluch was a woollen shirt next the skin, worn by the Jews, xii. 86.

Chamber of the counsellors and chief men, what, x. 454.

Chambers, the chambers in Solomon's Temple, their height, breadth and evenness of them without, notwithstanding they were not of the same dimensions within, ix. 247. Overlaid with gold, 2 Chron. iii. 9. Over the Holy place, what, or whether any such thing, 292, 293. The treasury chambers, what, 318. Chambers and gates lying on the south side of the court of Israel, what, x. 66.

Changers of money, or money-changers, what, iii. 45. iv. 460.

Chapiters belonging to the pillars, what, ix. 267.


Charity towards our neighbour is the top of religion, and a most undoubted sign of love to God, xi. 251. St. Paul had three steps or degrees in his charity, vii. 328.

Charming was much used among the Jews; iii. 401.

Charms, mutterings, exorcisms, &c. were several sorts of enchantments practised by Jews, xi. 299, 300.

Chasian, that is, episcopus, or overseer, iii. 407.

Chel, what, and how put for the Temple, ix. 299. Was the second enclosure about the Temple, x. 62.

Cherubins, what number, of what resemblance, and where placed, ix. 293, 294.

Chests, in the treasury, where placed, and for what use, x. 313, 317. The chest set in the gate of the house of the Lord, what, 375.

Cheth and He, Aleph and Ain, the mystical Jewish doctors did not distinguish them, x. 161.

Chethib and Keri, are the different readings of the Hebrew text, xi. 103.

Chief men and counsellors, their chambers, what, x. 454.

Chief priests put for the Sanhedrim, many of them being priests, iii. 196. They were the heads of the families of the priests, or the chief of the twenty-four courses, iv. 221.

Chijun, or Remphan, or Rephan, what, &c. vii. 435.

Child, a child with two bodies from the navel upward, which acted as two children, and born at Emmaus, x. 302.

Children, how a holy seed, ii. 28. The infants of believers were brought to Christ to be received as disciples, which he did, declaring them to be such, and blessed them, 123. Came under the title of believers, when all things were in common, or else they must have faniished, 185. When a master of a family was baptized, his children, though never so young, were baptized with him, as had been the custom among the Jews, and was in the time of the apostles unaltered, ib. What children are to be taught by their fathers, 227. They were sometimes named by the mother as soon as born, sometimes by the standers-by; but the father, at the circumcision, had the casting voice whether the name should be so or no, iv. 183. Children begot by or on angels, or devils, a nonsensical story, iv. 12. Why children were and are to be baptized, vi. 397, 402, 404. Why there is no particular precept in Scripture for their baptism, 405, 413. Children of the Jewish proselytes were baptized in the Jewish baptism, and why, 403, 412. Why children suffer for their parents' sins, the justice thereof, vii. 359. Good children (being part of their parents) are punished for their parents' sins, 364. Children for scholars or disciples, viii. 69. Children were born and brought up in some courts (near the temple) under ground, to be made fitter to sprinkle the purifying water, x. 72, 73.
INDEX.

Little children admitted disciples by Christ, xi. 251. Among the Jews, when children were grown to twelve years of age, they were put close upon business, both secular and divine, xii. 41. Children born crooked, mismaed, or defective, according to some sin of the parents, was the opinion of the Jews, 284. Children in the womb supposed by the Jews to be in a capacity to commit some sin, 327. Holy children, a term for such as are born of Christian parents, 493. Children of the bride-chamber, what their privilege and business, xi. 164.

Chochebra, and Barchochebra, the same with Ben Coziha, coined money with his own stamp, tortured the Christians to make them deny Christ; was at the head of a most desperate rebellion, iii. 391, 392. He reigned two years and a half, 392.

Christ, how Abraham saw his day, ii. 91. How he typified him, 258. He gave the Ten Commandments to Moses, 18. He appeared weaponed, and was lord general in the wars of Canaan, 139. When he ceased to be Israel’s captain, and conductor, 147. Glorious things spoken of him, 251. His divinity shewed, and his fitness to be incarnate, iii. 20. He was born in Tizi, about the feast of the tabernacles, that is, about the close of September, at which time thirty years after, he was baptised, 25, 40. We have no history of him for nine or ten years, 29. When he was twelve years of age, and all the time of his ministry he disputed with, and proved his doctrine against, the most learned Sanhedrim, 33. He came in a double seasonableness—when learning was at the highest, and tradition had made the word of God of none effect, 33. In the winter, twelve to twenty-nineteen, is passed over by all the evangelists in silence, they having a special eye at his ministry only, so has the angel Gabriel, Dan. ix. 24, 25, &c. iii. 33. Those years in which we hear nothing of him, he spent at Nazareth, in his father’s trade of carpentry, which made the Jews stumble at him, looking for a messiah, ib. He appeared not till fully looked for; what things did intimate his coming, iii. 36. The time when he was born, and when he died, were both eminent, 40. He was circumcised into the Jewish church, and baptised into the church of the Gospel, ib. He was unknown to John the Baptist, and those whom John had baptised into faith in Christ, until Christ himself came to be baptised of John, 43. He was admitted at Nazareth (as a member of the synagogue) to be a maphir, or public reader of the second lesson in the prophets, for that day, 50. His reading and interpreting the original Hebrew, showed him to have a prophetical spirit, as not being educated in that language, ib. At his second passover he declares his authority and power before the Sanhedrim, that being a time of wonders, 64. He was a great priest, and a great prophet, when and how, 101, 109. He paid his church duties, 104. He was so poor, as to be put to work a miracle to get money, ib. He did not so fully and openly reveal himself to be the Messiah, till he sent forth the seventy disciples, 109. He could not be apprehended without his own leave, 153. The Jews transgressed two of their own canons, in arraigning and judging Christ on a holiday, and by night, 154. He was had before the Sanhedrin in Caiphas’s house, ib. The wine offered him at his crucifixion, was to intoxicate him, 169. He was bewailed when he went to execution, 292. The manner even of his friends burying him is the subject of expectation they had of his resurrection, 168. His disciples, and Mary Magdalene, (notwithstanding their saving faith in him) neither of them believed his death, nor his resurrection, 170. His ‘coming in clouds, in his kingdom, and in power and great glory,’ all signify his plauging the nation that crucified him, 336, 337. His birth was called ‘the fulness of time,’ iv. 97. He was born in the year of the world 3928, about the close of September, 113. He was not born at the latter end of December, but September, a month famous indeed, 196. The signs of his coming predicting his near approach, what, 271, 272. Why he would be baptised, that needed no cleansing, being purity itself, eight reasons, 291. Why John refused to admit him to baptisms, 291. His ministry ran just three years and a half, 301. Why he was tempted, 349. What were his temptations; and where and how tempted, 358, 378. In his temptations, his being buried about by the devil does afford some material and profitable considerations, 364. He is shewed to be the Son of God, 359, 361. That he was the Messiah, he easily convinced the mind by telling of secret things, 427. He was the seed of the woman, illustrated from Luke’s genealogy, and Christ’s calling himself the Son of man, 290. 331. 433. His union of two natures in one person, is plainly shewn, with what refers thereunto, v. 50. 52. How he could be said to be in heaven, whilst speaking with Nicodemus on earth, 54. The several properties of the two natures in Christ are sometimes indifferently applied to the whole person, 52. Believing in Christ for salvation excellently illustrated by being healed by looking on the brazen serpent, 54. He
INDEX.

is said to do what his servants do, 58. His anointing was his setting apart for mediator and minister of the gospel, and also his apparent installments into that office by the Spirit, 128. 150. His ministry had six parts in it, 130. 134. Why it was so long as four thousand years before Christ came to save sinners, 152. Why did Christ appear at that time of the world rather than any other, 153. The Jews had dreadful opinions about his coming, 180. 181. He healed all diseases by his touch, but cast out devils by his word, 184. The diseases he cured were of three kinds, 189. His doctrines were comprised under two heads, 190. He cured the leprosy when the priests could not, yet Christ was tender of their reputation, 196. He, as God, could do all things, but as Messiah, nothing; but as delegated and assisted by the Father as son of God, he hath all power in himself; as Messiah, he hath all power put into his hands by the Father, 247. He was set up by his Father as king and lord over all things, affirmed in many places in Scripture; he, as God-man, is head of all principality and power: five reasons given for it, 251, 252. Further evidence of his being the Messiah, and how opposed therein by the Jews, 264. 268. His life, doctrine, and miracles, showed him to be the Messiah; so did the testimony of his Father, John the Baptist, and the Scriptures, &c. 268. 272. His descent into hell, the improper meaning as to what the church of Rome understands by it, vi. 3, &c. Were the soul of Christ when separate from the body, 10. His victory and triumph over devils, what? 13. His kingdom began at his resurrection, ib. His descent into hell is supposed by some to be the torments he suffered on the cross, 17. He did not undergo the anger or wrath of God, but the justice of God in his sufferings, 20, &c. It was impossible Christ should suffer the torments of hell, or be in the case of the damned, 26. His expiring upon the cross, considered both in itself and in the manner of it, 32. His entrance into his public ministry, and the time of his death, and the several actions which he did about the time of each, &c. vi. 209, &c. He held communion with the national church of the Jews in the public exercise of their religion, proved by manifold instances, 216, &c. He was a member of the church of the Jews, proved, and under the obligation of the law, 217. Yes, he was under the obligation of the ceremonial law, and that in three respects, 218. His 'coming in glory and in the clouds', signified only his taking vengeance on the Jewish nation, 293. xi. 303. Christ's lineage or descent was most of younger brothers, 324. Why Christ was baptized, 398. Christ, conformed to many things received and practiced in the Jewish church and civil converse, in several instances, 429. 425. Christ sets himself against them that set themselves against religion, vii. 47. Christ sending his Gospel, bound the devil from his former abominable cheating, 68. He delivered the law in mount Sinai, and is called 'the angel', by Stethen (the proto-martyr), upon that account; this proves him to be God, against the Ariant and Socianian, 179. He was sanctified by his own blood to the office of mediator, 333. Christ's blood called 'the blood of the Covenant', and why, ib. He suffered as much as God could put him to suffer short of his own wrath, 324. The wrath of God not inflicted upon Christ in his sufferings, ib. His victory over sin and Satan in his sufferings was by his holiness, not by his godhead, 236, 237. The obedience of Christ made his blood justifying and saving, 236. His obedience conquered Satan and satisfied God, ib. He died merely out of obedience, 236. Acceptance with God, and coming to him is only from Christ, 346. Christ's obedience does not dissolve the obedience of a Christian, 351. What is it to be separate from Christ, 320. The church of the Jews was only a child under age till Christ came, 397. His resurrection and the history of it, as also his eight several apparitions after it, viii. 16, 18. The year of his ascension, 25. The age of the world at his resurrection, death, and ascension, ib. He was nailed to the cross at the same time of the day that our first parents fell, vis. at twelve o'clock, 45. At three o'clock he yielded up the ghost, then Adam received the promise, ib. There was a general expectation of his appearance, even when he did appear with the multitudes that then came to Jerusalem upon that account, both Jews and heathens (then expecting him), as is seen by their own writers, 52, 53. Christ's 'dew' is his quickening power, viii. 490. His resurrection shows him to be the Messiah, ib. Some things out of the Jewish writers concerning the judging, condemning, and executing of him, ix. 168. About the time of Christ's death, the scarlet list on the scape-goat's head turned not white as usually; what against the Jews, 369. 'Christ' is added to Jesus, in numberless places in the New Testament, to show that Christ was the true Saviour, and that Jesus was the true Messiah, xi. 11. Jesus Christ is called 'the son of David,' in the New Testament; the Talmudic
writings also use the same term for the true Messias, 12. Christ was born in the thirty-first year of Augustus Caesar, 27 &c, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Herod, 31. In the month of Tisri, answering our September, at the feast of tabernacles, 33. This month, Tisri, was ennobled before Christ's time, by many excellent things done in it, ib. He fulfilled the typical equity of the three great feasts, passover, pentecost, and tabernacles, 34. The Jewish writers seem to intimate the time of Christ's birth, 34, 35. There was a general expectation of him when he came, 36. Menahem, i.e. the comforter, is taken for Christ, 35. He conversed upon earth two-and-thirty years and a half, 78. Many miracles were done by him, 168. Ben Satda; a blasphemous name given by the Jewish writers to Jesus Christ; whom they make a magician, &c. 196. Signs of Christ's coming, what, from the doctrine of the Jews, 294, He died, and the manner of it, in several things differed from the Jewish customs in putting persons to death, xi. 347. Christ had perfections and excellencies which flowed from the hypothetical union of the two natures, and such also as flowed from the donation and anointing of the Holy Ghost, both mentioned, 425. Christ, or Messiah, and the Son of God, are convertible terms (against the Jews), xii. 287. Christ, in his agony and passion, exercised obedience and holiness (not the divine power) to bear up under the utmost that an enraged devil could do, 367. Whether God was then angry with him, is questioned, ib. Christian churches, were modelled by our Saviour very near the platform of the Jewish synagogue worship, vi. 226. 425.

Christians, called by Suetonius, 'men of a new and evil superstitution,' or religion; so Tacitus calls their way 'a dangerous superstition,' showing how Nero persecuted them after Rome was fired, as if they had been guilty, to deliver himself from the just accusation of it, iii. 301, 302. There were yet Christians in Nero's household, 204. They were under Nero very bloodily and barbarously persecuted; so as to move the pity of their enemies, saith Tacitus, the Jews heightening that persecution against them, 317, 318. They were destroyed by Nero for a plot laid by himself against them, the heathens for real plotting against him; now grown endlessly cruel, 319. The disciples were first called 'Christians' at Antioch, viii. 265.

Chronicles, directions for reading the books of, ii. 41.

Chronology: was very exact from the creation to Christ's death, but less cared for after the New Testament history was finished, and why, viii. 102. The heathen chronology mistaken in numbering the Persian kings, ix. 471.

Church, dissertation on the Holy Catholic, vi. 37. Church duties were paid by Christ, iii. 104. The church, a title given to 'the first professors of the gospel,' viii. 264. Christian churches under the gospel were by Christ himself and his apostles modelled very like to the platform of the synagogues and synagogue worship under the law, proved in several instances, vi. 226, 426. The several ages and conditions of God's church from the beginning of the world, vi. 321, 322. Churches in the apostles' days had many ministers belonging to each, and the reason of this, vii. 32. Churches in houses, what, xii. 559.

Church of the Jews, it was only a child under age, the Church of, vii. 397. Wherein it, this sect did consist, 398. Christ had a peculiar care of the Jewish church (though but too much corrupted) while it was to continue a church, and therefore sends the leper to shew himself to the priests, xii. 156.

Circumcision, when and where instituted, ii. 91. It was renewed at Israel's entering into Canaan, as a seal of the lease of the land, 159. It was instituted in Hebron, about the time of Easter, 341. It was not to be used under Christianity, because the Jews looked upon it as an admission into the covenant of works, iii. 285. It enervated justification by faith, ib. It obliged to the observance of the whole law, 284. The ends of its use, and how used among others besides the Israelites, iv. 36, 50. The reason of its institution, why it was not in the old world, nor for some considerable time after the flood: that is, why the church enjoyed it not of so long a time, iv. 275, 277. When it was to cease, 277. Circumcision and uncircumcision made the difference between Jew and Gentile; these being removed, let the Gentiles into the church, viii. 212. At children received their names, xii. 27. Circumcision; as given by Moses, gives a right understanding of the nature of the sabbath, 303. Peter was a minister of the circumcision among the Hebrews, 483. An Israelite may be a true Israelite; or a priest a true priest, without circumcision, 495.

Citation, or quotation of Scripture; one place of Scripture citing another, both sometimes change the words to fit the occasion, ix. 543.

Cities, what number of officers in cities, and what their places and employments, viii. 364. Cities of refuge, their number
INDEX.

and names, x 99. Cities of the Levite, the hands about them large, called their suburbs; these cities were cities of refuge and universities, 173. A 'great city' was such as one as had a synagogue in it, 175. Not any thing troublesome or stinking was to be near a city, 176. Cities, towns, and villages, how distinguished, xi. 381.

Chittim, the name of a man, and of Italy, and of part of Greece, iv. 14.

City. The city and temple of Jerusalem were destroyed, anno mundi, exactly four thousand, iv. 323. 'Holy city,' the common and ordinary name for Jerusalem, when even full of abomination and corruption. Separatists may think of this, 344. City, what, v. 195. City, the upper, x. 47. Circle of, x. 56. Memorable places of, x. 71.

Clarke's letter to Lightfoot, xiii. 401.

Clean and unclean legal, the doctrine of them, ii. 122. The priests could only pronounce, not make lepers clean, iii. 59.

Cleansing, what the leper was to do for his cleansing, xi. 155.

Clemens Romanus, concerning, viii, 324.

Cleopas was the same person with Alpheus, iii. 171. He had four sons, all apostles, v. 222.

Clerks of the Sanhedrim, what their number, and what their business, ix. 338.

Climax of the Tyrians, what place, x. 186, 157.

Clock; Paul's clock denoted his Jewish habit, iii. 276.

Cloister, walks called porches, v. 227. 238. Cloister, Royal, what, ix. 239.

Closets for the butchering-instruments and for the priests' vestments, described, ix. 273.

Cloud; the cloud of glory was taken away at Moses's death, ii. 139, and appeared again at the sealing of the great prophet Christ, 378.

Cost; meaning of the word, x. 231.

Cost of the first-born, what, ix. 22, and coat of the high priest and of the ephod, what, 23.

Cock-crowing, at what time, xi. 339. Whether there were cocks at Jerusalem, being forbid by their canons, lb. The Jewish doctors distinguish cock-crowing into first, second, and third, xii. 380.

Collections were made by the Jews in foreign nations for the poor rabbins dwelling in Judea, xii. 555.

Comforter, was one of the titles of the Messiah, xii. 384.

'Coming to Christ' and 'believing in him,' how distinguished, vii. 246. 'Coming of Christ in the clouds, in his glory and in his kingdom,' are used for the day of his vengeance on the Jews, xii. 435. 'Coming of the Lord, and the end coming,' denote the near approach of vengeance on Jerusalem, iii. 314, 315, 320, 327, 336.

Commandments, Commands of the or Commands. Enjoined in the gospel, and why, vi. 272, 376, 377. God will not have his commandments dailed and tried withal, vii. 175. Why we are to keep the commandments of God, 181. The commandments of the law were given for gospel ends, 183.

Common or unclean; what before the flood, and since, viii. 218.

Communicating; with others; was Communion, sometimes in sacred Compacting, things in civil things it was twofold, iii. 250. Christ had communion with the national church of the Jews, in the public exercise of their religion, proved by many instances, vi. 214, and communion of the Jews, what, and how made, xii. 508. Of saints, vi. 63.

Community of goods was not to liberal estates, but to provide for the poor, iii. 187. How practised, and of what extent, viii. 75.

Confession of sins at John's baptism was after, not before, baptism, iv. 259. Confession of sins at the execution and death of malefactors (say the Jews) did expiate for their sins, vii. 275.

Confirmation; imposition of hands by the apostles (in all likelihood), was never used for confirmation, viii. 127.

Confusion of tongues, into what number of languages it was divided, iv. 40, 44. Confusion of languages was the casting off the Gentiles, and the confusion of religion, vii. 376.

Conjuring. So skilful were the Jews in conjuring, enchantments, and sorceries, that they wrought great signs and wonders, and many villanies thereby, xi. 301.

Conscience, how to clear the state and nature of it when it is doubting, some heads for such an undertaking hinted, vi. 251. The great power of conscience, 306. and conscience is an assurance given by God of the last judgment, 355. 385.

Consistorius that were of more note, out of the Talmud, x. 171.

Conistory of priests, was called Beth- din, which transacted business in the temple, ix. 44.

Consolation of Israel, Christ's coming is often signified by that term, iv. 202. It was a usual oath among the Jews, 'Let me see the consolation of Israel,' xii. 39.

Constantius, state of the empire under, viii. 329, 341.

Constantine, birth, education, &c. of, viii. 333, 340.

Conversion (repentance or reformation), was one general and wonderful, ii.
165. viii. 68. Conversion of Nineveh: a
very wonderful thing, iv. 35.

Consolation of conscience, the great
power of it, vi. 308.

Cor, | what sort of measure, iv.
Corin, | 449.

Corban, what, iii. 97. The gate Cor-
ban, where, and why so called, ix. 370.

Corban was the treasury; there
was a corban of vessels or instruments,
and a corban of money, x. 208. The cor-
ban chest, how these were employed to
buy the daily sacrifice and offerings, 209.
The corban chamber, 210. The corban
chest and the treasury were in the
court of the women, 212. Corban signi-
ifies a thing devoted and dedicated to
sacred use, xi. 217. Corban, a gift, what,
i. 402.

Corinth, something described, iii. 236.

Corinthian, a Roman captain, one that
arrived at an admirable height of piety,
though not so much as a proselyte, iii.
203. 206. Some things remarkable about
his calling into the gospel, viii. 212.

Cotton’s letter to Lightfoot, xili. 347.

Covenant made with Israel, to which
they were sworn, was ceremonial and ju-
dicial, containing fifty-seven precepts.
They were not sworn to the ten command-
ments, ii. 386, 387. Covenant of grace,
this was made with Adam (did belong to
Jew and Gentile) both before the law and
also after it, ili. 410. Covenant of grace:
souls raised in the first and second resur-
rection by the virtue of this, but not alike,
vii. 191. The tenor and virtue of this cove-
nent distinguished, 163. Covenant, the
blood of it put for ‘the blood of Christ,’
233.

Covetousness, what it caused Balaam
to do, what he got by it, and how many
Israelites were destroyed by it, vii. 81,
&c. The sad fruits of covetousness and
apostasy, 83, 84. The strange conse-
quenaces of it in a prince, viii. 229, 230.
Called ‘an evil eye,’ li. 151.

Counselors’ chamber, what, xi. 454.

Council of the chief priests, were of the
seed of Aaron, of the scribes; were of the
tribe of Levi, and of the elders; were of
the people, who were mere laymen, iv.
282. Council of the Jews, of what au-
thority in the time of Christ, of its place
of residence, and what sort and number of
men it was compounded of, xi. 309.

The council of the Jews trans-
gressed many of their own canons in
judging Jesus Christ, 349. Council used
for Sanhedrims, 442.

Courage of the Jews, and their resolu-
tion admirable, viii. 100.

Court of the people, what, ii. 401, 402.

Of the Gentiles among the Jewish writers,
is ordinarily called ‘the mountain of the
house,’ those that were unclean, might
enter into this, x. 61. The gates of it,
62. Courts of the women, its dimension,
situation, gates and parts, 62. 64. Court
of the Temple, its parts, its length and
breadth, 69.

Courts, there were two courts of judges,
consisting of twenty-three, in the Temple,
besides the Sanhedrin, iv. 240. Courts
of the Temple described, with their use,
458. 463. ix. 297, 298. Courts of wo-
men described, not called by that name
in Scripture, 302, &c. x. 62. Court of
the priests, 380. 388. Courts of judicature,
there were three in the Temple, xii. 94.

Coins, Jewish, the value of several of
them, ix. 317.

Cow, red cow, how the priest was to
prepare himself in order to the burning of
her, ix. 390. Ashes of, x. 373.

Creation, why mentioned in Scripture,
before other subjects; ii. 411. General
observations on the creation, 411. 414.
Creation, three usual observations from
it, ii. 333. Creation of man, was per-
formed about nine o’clock in the morning,
335. This shews a God; the time and
manner of the creation, with the divine
improvement of the doctrine of it, iv. 62.
63. Creation new, the divers steps of it,
65, 66. God created all things in six
days, and why not in a moment, vii. 372.
The world was created in September, ib.

A new creation or redemption was per-
formed on the day Adam was created,
378. Creation and resurrection of Christ,
whether the greater work, vii. 389.

Creatures, such creatures came in
homage to the second Adam, as did not
come to the first, v. 167. ‘Creation, all
creatures, or every creature,’ a speech com-
mon among the Jews; by which is under-
stood all men or all nations, but especially
Gentiles, xii. 437, 459. vii. 17.

Creed of the believing Jews, contained
in ten articles, drawn out of the law of
Moses, with a comment, ii. 383. 386.
The apostles’ creed was not made by the
apostles, viii. 283. 284.

Criminals, the Sanhedrin gave to
Jewish criminals a full hearing, even after
sentence, if themselves or any other had
any thing to say for them; vii. 438. They
were buried in different places from other
men, and had the stone, wood, sword, or
rope, wherewith they were executed,
buried with them, 440. Capital criminals,
if Israelites, were not judged by the San-
hedrin, with the reason why, xii. 406. 411.

Cruelty of the Jews, most barbarous
and unparalleled; they murdered at one
time, of Greeks and Romans, four hun-
dred and sixty thousand men, eat their
flesh, devoured their entrails, damned them-
selves with their blood, iii. 213. 391. And after this, multitudes of thousands of Jews were destroyed, viz. above four hundred thousand: Adrian walls a vineyard sixteen miles about with dead bodies, a man's height. The brains of three hundred children were found upon one stone, 393. Cruelty moves pity, iii. 317. Cruelty great, viii. 145. 150. 152. Cruelty of the Jews great, most barbarously destroying two hundred and twenty thousand Greeks and Romans at one time, feeding on their flesh, eating their bowels, besmearing themselves with their blood, and covering themselves with their skins, 460. They also, in Egypt and Cyprus, destroyed two hundred and forty thousand men in a most barbarous manner, 461. Cruelty or slaughter prodigious in the East Indies, vii. 316.

Cubif, there was one of five and another of six hands' breadth, ix. 216.

Cup of blessing, what, ix. 161. 163. That cup which Christ used, was mixed with water, xii. 528. In the sacrament is not only the sign of the blood of Christ, and a seal as a sacrament, but the very sanction of the New Testament, xii. 589.

Curious and Chaldean arts, what, viii. 175.

Cursing and blessing, how practised among the Jews, xi. 95. 96. Curses in the Old Testament the Jews applied to the Gentiles, not to themselves, xii. 259.

Custom, in a way of religion often carries it against truth, iv. 86. Custom of the Jews in praying, what, vi. 425. They said not Amen in the Temple, but in houses, and in synagogues, 427. What they said by way of response in the Temple, ib.

Cathenae were Israelites, and very exact in the Jewish worship, x. 109. 112.

Cathites and their kingdom, what, x. 319. 320. Cuthites for the Samaritans and whence, 333. 334. How far their victuals were lawful to the Jews, xii. 265. What dealings the Jews might have, or not have with them; these Cathites here spoken of were Samaritans, 266.

Cutting off, (meaning by the divine hand) there were thirty-six sorts of it, how distinguished from death by the hand of heaven, ix. 10. 13. 15. 16. For what it was to be done, a great penalty, 78. 79. 86. 89. 175. 'Cutting off,' in Scripture, doth not mean excommunication, but the divine vengeance, xi. 106.

Cymbal and tinkling cymbal, were two balls of brass, struck one against another, xii. 537.

Cyrus, was joined with Darius in conquest and government, ii. 309. He was a greater prince than Darius, 312.

Damascus, spoken to as the scene of Paul's conversion, viii. 452. Colour of its soil, x. 376.

Damned, it is impossible that Christ should suffer the torments of hell, or be in the case of the damned, vi. 24. The damned not tormented underground, vi. 5.

Dan, why not named among the sealed of the twelve tribes, Rev. 7. vi. 277.

Dancing one way of expressing joy, xi. 209.

Daniel, his seventy weeks, what, ii. 312. How he came to escape when Nebuchadnezzar's image was set up, as say the Jews, vii. 402. His prophecy was read to Alexander the Great, ix. 471.

Darius and Cyrus, were joined in conquest and government, ii. 509. Darius and Astygases the same, ib. Darius, his history as referring to the Scripture, ix. 468. 469.

Darkness, at high noon when Christ was crucified, what, iii. 166.

David a glorious type of Christ, ii. 196. Put for the Messiah, viii. 470.

Day, the first natural day was thirty-six hours long, to that part of the world where Eden stood, iii. 334. Of the week, first, second, third, &c. is a phrase purely Judaical, iii. 171. The day began from sun-setting among the Jews, yet they made midnight a distinctive period, so that which was done before midnight, was looked upon as done the day before, v. 187. 188. Day of the Lord, Christ's coming in glory and in the clouds, signify only Christ's taking vengeance on the Jewish nation, xi. 303. xii. 432. The Son cometh was expressed to be the same, xi. 304. Day of judgement, and day of vengeance, put for Christ's coming with vengeance to judge the Jewish nation; there are six different ways of expressing it, 404.

Days; last days often put for the days foregoing the destruction of Jerusalem and the Jewish state, not the world, ill. 184. Days of the week, how reckoned by the Jews, by the name of first and second and of the sabbath, x. 357. The third day much taken notice of by the rabbins, xii. 209. Days of the Messias and the world to come, sometimes distinguished, sometimes confounded, 461.

Demons, angels, and spirits, distinguished among the Jews, xii. 213.

Deacons (such as had charge of the poor), were of common use in all the Jewish synagogues, and thence translated into the Christian church, iii. 189. How the seven deacons came to be chosen, ib. Their several qualifications, 258. This office was to provide for, and take care of, the poor, vii. 106. There were three deacons or almoners, in the Jews' synagogues, xii. 89, &c.
INDEX.

Dead; minstrels used to play in a mournful tone over the dead, iii. 88. The Jews used to wash the bodies of their dead, viii. 211. What mourning was used for the dead, also what feasting and company xi. 166, 167. The dead live in another world, 273, 274. The Jews had an opinion that the dead did discourse one among another, and also with those that were alive, xii. 165. Mourning for the dead, the way and method of it; the Jews used to comfort the mourners both in the way and at home, 340, 349. The washing used after touching a dead body, what, 551. Praying for the dead, founded by the Rhemists, on that text, 1 John v. 16, refuted, vi. 333.

Def. and dumb, unfit to sacrifice, &c, xii. 236. xii. 25.

Death of the patriarchs usually mentioned in Scripture by anticipation, ii. 94. Death sometimes called 'baptism,' iii. 116. What it is, vi. 32. Why do men die, i.e. why are they not removed soul and body into the other world without any more ado, 1b. The difficulty of the soul and body's parting at death, 34. Death of sin; God stintts the time of men's rising from it, which, slipped, is not to be retrieved, vii. 199, 200. Death second, a phrase used by the Jewish writers: death miserable, viii. 147. Four kinds of death were delivered into the hands of the Sanhedrim, 435. Deaths judicial, the manner of them amongst the Jews, ix. 340, 341. Death looks awakening and terrible upon the most moral and learned men, x. 35.

Decies, were one sort of publicans, xii. 192.

Dedication, the feast of dedication is mentioned but once in all the Scriptures, and that only by bare naming of it in John x. 22. vi. 209, 210. The original institution of this feast of dedication collected out of the Talmud, Maimonides, Josephus, and the first book of Maccabees, 213. It was kept on the twenty-fifth day of the month Cisleu, or November, ib. Dedication, the strange custom of lighting up of candles therein used, 222. The feast thereof, ix. 191. The feast of it, why called by the name of light, xii. 40.

Defendant and Plaintiff chose their judges, &c. among the Jews, xii. 486.

Degree and pomp of the world countervail nothing with God, vii. 143, 145.

Deities of the Egyptians, what, iv. 76.

Demas, his embracing the present world may denote his returning to his worldly employment, &c. we find him the next year with Paul again, iii. 291, 300.

Demoniacs, why so many in Christ's time more than at other times, xi. 170.

Denarius and Luz were of the same value amongst the rabbinis, xi. 398.

Denial of Christ by Peter, was foretold by Christ at two distinct times, iii. 144, 145.

Dens and caves, vastly large and very numerous in the land of Israel; many of these were dug out of mountains and rocks by the gigantic Canaanites for the use of war, x. 178, 179.

Departure of Israel out of Egypt, laid calendar wise, ii. 23.

Dependence upon God for life and being is to be owned and acknowledged by all good Christians, vii. 130, 131.

Descent of Christ into hell, the improper meaning as to what the church of Rome understands by it, vi. 3. 16. His descent into hell is supposed to be the torments he suffered on the cross, 17.

Deeds; the deeds of the Levites described, ix. 380, 388.

Destruction of Jerusalem is frequently expressed in Scripture, as if it were the destruction of the whole world, xii. 303.

Deuteronomy, summary of, ii. 34.

Devil, how, when, and why, and how long yet loose by Christ, vi. 65, 69. How he deceived the nations or heathen before the gospel, vii. 68. He is called 'the angel of death' by the Jews, 139. The end for which Christ bound the devil a thousand years, 187. The gospel was the chain with which he was bound, 1b. The devil is denounced 'that wicked one,' why, 339. The sin of the devil, what it was, x. 195, &c. How he is the 'prince of this world,' xii. 369.

Devilishness, how much thereof the devil can infuse into man's nature, with the reason of it, vii. 343, &c.

Devils, whence their original, ii. 73.

The devil hath several ways of undoing men: the church, by persecution; the world, by delusion of oracles, idolatry, false miracles, &c. iii. 360. Three of his names, iv. 347. The devil hurrying Christ about in the time of his temptations affords some material and profitable considerations, 363. The souls of men are in a better state than devils, vii. 333. The sin of the devil is wretched beyond pardon, 337. Devils were cast out by one as by another, did not follow Christ, how possible, xi. 406. Devils called 'angels,' how saints shall judge them, xii. 483. Angels put for devils, 518.

Devout man, a title for the first professors of the gospel, viii. 264.

Dew of Christ, is his quickening power, vii. 470.

Dialect, the dialect of the Galileans differed much from the dialect of the Jews, x. 159.

Diana's temple, what, iii. 251, 252.
INDEX.

Division, faction, and schism, produced sad effects in the church of Corinth; some of them mentioned, ii. 233, 247. The Jews were generally divided among themselves, yet all oppose Christianity to the utmost, even when they themselves were in their greatest afflictions, iii. 400.

Discours, what, among the Jews, xi. 116, &c. A bill of divorce, its manner of giving, with a copy of such a bill, how delivered, 119, &c. Christ permits not divorce except in the case of adultery, 121.

Doctors, one of the titles the Jews gave their learned men and scribes: also any that were ordained, were so called, &c. v. 25. 175. 208. Doctors of the law were of several sorts, 12. 94. What, 119, 120.

Dogs and swine were forbidden the Jews, with reasons thereof, xi. 161. Dogs put for Gentiles or heathens, 220.

Doing by another is the same as if one did it by himself; for it is ordinary in Scripture to ascribe that as done by a man himself, that is done by another at his appointment, v. 58.

Door, through which none was to pass, what, ix. 279. The great door was ever opened before the morning sacrifice was killed, ib.

Doors of the holy place described, ix. 277. Doors and gates lying on the north side of the temple, what, x. 65.

Dositheus, or Dostheus, was a famous seducer of the Samaritans, x. 353. xii. 214.

Doves, how offered, ix. 92.

Dowry, in the donation of it the Galileans differed from the Jews, x. 158.

Drachm, what, xii. 185. Dreams, intimating various events, ii. 103. None in the world more fond of dreams than the Jews; using art to make themselves dream, and nice rules of interpreting dreams, x. 299, 300. Dreams, some were strange and odd, yiii. 321.

Dreamers, and interpreters of dreams, were common among the Jews; even the most learned of them taught their scholars this sort of delusion, iii. 400.

Drink, the Jewish doctors say, that to drink a quart of wine makes one drunk; so much every one of them drank in their sacred feasts; judge then how soberly they carried it in those feasts, if they mingled not much water with their wine, x. 127. This is proved in Rabban Gamaliel.

Drink-offering, what, ix. 99. 102.

Drinking and eating used frequently in a metaphorical sense by the Jews, xii. 295. Drinking the blood and eating the flesh of Christ is of necessity metaphorical, ib.

Drought mingled with fire from heaven, ii. 235. Drought, or want of rain, great, 278.

Drunk, Vide Drink.

Dying, in baptism, not always practised in the beginning of the gospel, v. 65. 66. Dipping endeavoured to be laid aside, because it caused the women of Galilee to grow barren, x. 64. Why sprinkling was used instead of dipping, 65.

Disciples and Singular, what, they are terms sometimes confounded and sometimes distinguished, xii. 119.

Disciples, why they could not cast out one evil spirit, ii. 108, 103. The seventy disciples sent forth by Christ to go and preach to those places where he himself was to come, because he intended now fully to reveal himself to be the Messiah, iiii. 109, 110. Christ received young infants as disciples, declaring them to be such, and blessed them, 113. Disciples called children, viii. 69. When or where first called Christians, 263. A title given to the first professors of the Gospel, 264.

Disciples of Christ mentioned by the Talmudists, xi. 162. Why they were twelve, and for what end they were chosen, 169.

Disciples, or learners, after the days of Rabban Gamaliel, did use to sit while they were instructed, xii. 44. They had power to ask the doctors any questions as they went along in their expositions and lectures, 45.

Discipling was not of persons already taught, but such as entered themselves that they might be taught, iii. 175.

Discoursing, the dead discoursing one among another, and also with those that were alive, was the opinion of the Jews, xii. 165.

Diseases, grievous, attributed usually by the Jews to evil spirits, xi. 237. Diseases were supposed by the Jews to be inflicted by the devil, xii. 124.

Disputat, the power and will of God being well understood and submitted to, take off, abundance of carnal atheistical disputes, vili. 367, &c.

Dissembler, his character in Tiberias, viii. 89. In Cain, 198.

Disobedience of the Jews, when Christ came into the world, was only to instruct in carnal rites, and heighten their spirits to carnal performances, &c.; but they knew nothing of regeneration, or the work of grace, v. 43, 44. The mystery of it not contrary to reason, how to be understood, vi. 353.

VOL IX.
INDEX.

Duckfield's letters to Strype, xiii. 462. 468. 483.

Dumb; such persons were unfit to sacrifice, &c. xi. 236.

Dust; shaking dust off the feet, what, iii. 217. Dust that was to be put into the water of jealousy, whence to be taken, ix. 279. White dust for potter's clay, &c. x. 27. 337. Dust of the feet, what it was to shake it off, xi. 178.

Dying, called Martyrdom, for others to save their country, what, x. 261.

Earth, burning up, only denoted the destruction of Jerusalem, and that cursed nation, iii. 327. 'New earth and the new heaven,' denote the new state of church under the gospel, ib. Earth and heaven made by God, and wherefore be made them, vii. 369.

Earthly and heavenly things, what, as used by Christ, v. 47.

Easter, how old its celebration, iv. 456.

Eating and drinking, commonly used in a metaphorical sense, by the Jews, xii. 295. Eating the flesh and drinking the blood of Christ, must of necessity be metaphorically understood, xi. 295.

Ecclesiastes, where to be read, ii. 41. Meditation, explanatory on, v. 295.

Eden; by this term, the Hebrew writers commonly express the Romans, iii. 338. Edom rendered Romans, Edomites rendered Romans, x. 195.

Edge's letter to Duckfield, xiii. 460.

Eglath Sheshahjah, meaning of, x. 332.

Egypt was full of Jews: there they had a temple and all their offices and ordinances, xii. 42. River of, x. 21.

Egyptian deities, what, iv. 76.

Elder, a title proper to St. John, xii. 388.

Elders, one of the titles of the Gospel ministers, iii. 68. They were ordained by imposition of hands, 212. They were of two sorts in every synagogue: one that ruled in civil affairs, another that laboured daily in the word and doctrine, 242: this should be imitated in the Christian churches, Christ and the apostles keeping close to the platform of the synagogue, 243. Their several qualifications, 236. Both Peter and John style themselves elders, intimating that the apostolic function must cease, but the ministerial abide, 331. Every synagogue had two elders: one that ruled, that was a student in divinity, another that was the minister of the congregation, called the angel of the church, and Chasian, or overseer, v. 119. Elders for seniors and senators of some of the tribes, viii. 72. Elders, ordained by whom and how, viii. 459. They were to judge in pecuniary affairs, 486. Elders, chief priests, and scribes, how distinguished, xii. 187.

Eldest son, a younger reckoned for eldest, iv. 99.

Elec, what it signified, and who they were, vii. 11. 12.

Election admits not of magis and minus, viii. 14.

Elements melting, and earth burning up, only denoted the destruction of Jerusalem and that cursed nation, iii. 237. Elements, used for Mosaic rites, xii. 434.

Elias, his history, ii. 216. What opinions the rabbins had of his first and second coming, with his estate after his first departure, and his frequent invisible coming as at every circumcision, &c. iv. 399. 401. What be shall do at his second visible coming, 403. Also multitudes of ancient and modern Christian writers have asserted, that before Christ's second coming, Enoch and Elias should come again visibly to destroy Antichrist, to convert the Jews, &c. confused, 404. Elias, the frequent appearance of him we meet with in the writings of the Jews, were either stories or diabolical apparitions, vi. 81. His coming, how vain the expectation of it was among the Jews, the ends also of his expected coming, as they propose them, what, 293. They looked for his coming before the Messias, 295. Elias put for John the Baptist, xii. 19. And Elijah put for John the Baptist, xii. 20. Eliahu, his history, ii. 224. 226.

Elisha, why she hid herself when with child, vii. 161.

Elohim denotes distinction of persons in the Trinity, iv. 120.

Elymas (which is the same in sense with Magus) was a magical Jew, who with tricks and wonders went up and down, confronting the gospel, iii. 214. Elymas and Bar Jesus, the reason of the two names for the same person, and what they both signify, vii. 104. viii. 461.

Emblem of the divine glory at the temple, mentioned in several scriptures; explained, xi. 440. 458. The moral of it, 446. 458.

Eminia, what, x. 281.

Emmanuel. Nomen nuxtre, iv. 179.

Encomies, or the feast of dedication among the Jews, why called Lights. It was kept for eight days all over the land, xii. 340, &c.

Enchantment; some sort of heretics used enchantments, or sorceries, to cause men to follow them, x. 230, 231. There were hardly any people in the world that more used enchantment than the Jews, xi. 300, which consisted in amulets, charms, muttered words, and exorcisms, ib. So skilful were they in conjurings, enchantments, and sorceries, that they wrought great signs and wonders, and many villanies by them, 300. Hence arose false Christs, 302.
INDEX.

to it; the high priest was engaged in all the service of it, ix. 173. The scape-goat the principal business, besides other offerings, 174. It was a strict fasting day, 175.

Extraordinary gifts of the Spirit are in Scripture comprised under tongues and prophecies, vii. 34. Extraordinary actions of God, are not men's ordinary rule, vii. 278.

Ezra, the sacred writer, considered as president of the Sanhedrim, with the time of his death, ix. 342, 343. Some memorable matters under Ezra, and that each was styled the Great Synagogue, x. 524. Traditions, as to their first conception, are referred to the time of Ezra, xi. 71. In his days also was laid the foundations of Pharisaism and Sadducism, ib. In his days some denied the resurrection.

Faction (division and schism), producing sad effects in the church of Corinth, some of them mentioned, iii. 239, 246.

Families of Jerusalem, x. 374.

Faith, it makes improbable things to be accepted of God, ii. 155. Jewish and evangelical, what, iii. 121. Faith, why set after repentance, v. 159. Faith in Christ, all the holy men that lived before Christ, were saved by believing in him, proved, vi. 523. Faith, great in the thief on the cross, vii. 272. Faith put for a holy boldness, confidence, and magnanimity, xii. 535.

Fall of man, ii. 73, of Adam, iv. 66. of angels and Adam compared together, vii. 297.

Family of the mother not to be called a family, xi. 16.

Fan of Christ is the gospel, with the preaching and publishing thereof, vii. 263.

Farrings, what sort of money, iv. 419.

Fasted; the Jews fasted on the second and fifth days in the week, whether initiated by Christians, viii. 458.

Fasting and praying of Christ wonderful, considering the time, place, his posture, he fasted nights as well as days, iv. 356, 357. Used in the synagogues, ix. 68. Fasting-day, the day of expiation, was a strict fasting-day, ix. 175.

Fasts of the captives were kept in several months, lii. 295. Public fasts, what, iii. 212. They were upon important occasions used by the Jews, ib. Fasts of the Pharisees, strange stories related of them, xi. 165. Fasts of the Jews, what they were, both in public and in private, xii. 176.

Father and mother, why to be honoured, vii. 399. Father was always obliged among the Jews to teach his son some honest art or trade, xii. 397.

Fathers, what to teach their children, lii. 227.

Fasts of the Lord, used for 'proselytes,' every one of them are blessed, viii. 465.

Feast; governor of the feast, who he was; called Architecriles; he was not the same with the Synagogarchus, the governor or moderator of the heathen feasts, iv. 453. 'Governor of the feast,' understood of one whose place was to be chaplain there, xii. 246. Feasts of charity, or Agas, what, iii. 275. Feast of dedication, it is mentioned but once in all the Scripture, and that by bare naming of it in John x. 22. iv. 209. The original institution of it collected out of the Talmud, Maimonides, Josephus, and the first book of Maccabees, 213. The strange custom of lighting up candles therein used, 222. Feast of Purim was opposed by some of the Jews, xii. 343. Feast of Tabernacles, the actions attending it, iii. 110. The nature, occasion, and reasons of its institution, iv. 303. The strange rites and customs therein used, vi. 221. The joy and songs thereof, xi. 260. The preparations for it, and the parts of it, xii. 297, with the great joy that attended it, 299. The nicety of the Jews referring to the Feast of Tabernacles, 302. How and wherefore the eighth day of this feast was computed great by the Jews, 307. Feast of weeks, what, xi. 448.

Feasting among the Jews was performed upon beds, iv. 457.

Feasts; women were not bound to appear at the three solemn feasts of the Jews, yet they usually did, ix. 140. Feasts Jewish. The Jewish feasts were vexed with innumerable scruples about what and how to eat, and not to eat, xii. 511. Feasts of Charity, what they were, vi. 234.

Feast, anointed, of ordinary use among the Jews, iii. 130.

Faix, shewed to be an ill man, iii. 286, 287.

Festivals; John is the most punctual in giving an account of the festivals that intercurred between Christ's entrance into his public ministry, and the time of his death, vi. 209. The festivals of the Passover, Pentecost, and of Tabernacles, were appointed by God for communions, as well as for religion, 226. Three principal ones, the Passover, Pentecost, and the Feast of Tabernacles, all the men that were free, were to appear at them, ix. 185, 128. Festivals, Jewish, ii. 5.

Fifth monarchy is not the kingdom of Christ, but was the kingdom of the devil, vii. 52.

Figs ripened at different seasons, iii. 153. Figs and fig-trees, there were some wild and some cultivated: figs were ripe at different seasons, and therefore Christ might expect some of a former year,
things as to that year, the time was not
come, xi. 264, 269.
Fire put for the 'law of God,' and for
'indignation,' xii. 463.
First-born, when and wherefore pre-
sented to the Lord, and when redeemed,
xii. 37.
First-fruits, and first-fruit sheaf, the
way of gathering and offering them, ix.
159. First-fruit sheaf, when and how
reaped, x. 78, 80. The pomp of those
that offered, the first-fruits, was very great,
x. 223, 224. When to be offered, xi. 185.
Firstlings, which were fit, which were
unfit to be offered, ix. 358. Who had the
approving of them, 359. Where they
were to be killed, ib.
Playing the burnt-offerings, the cer-
emonies of it, ix. 71.
 Flesh, when first eaten, and why not
the blood, ii. 85, 342. Flesh and blood
is used as opposing 'men to God,' xi. 224.
Fists not infecting the Temple, what,
xii. 390.
Flittings of the divine glory, Rabbi
Jochanan's ten flittings of the divine glo-
ry, what, ix. 341. Also his ten flittings
of the Sanhedrim, what, 242. With the
reason thereof, ib.
Flood of Noah, its nature, time of be-
ginning, and duration, ii. 79, 84.
Flower of Christ, by it is meant the
'church of Israel,' or the 'nation of the
Jews' alone, iv. 284.
Flux, various medicines for a woman
labouring under it, xi. 395, 396.
Flying in the air; Christ tempted to it,
practised by Simon Magus, &c. iv. 373.
Fondness; the Jews are fond, and highly
conceited of their own nation; a notable
example of this fondness, vi. 371, 372.
It hindered the execution of malefactors.
272, 373.
Fool; how came fool to be a more
grieved word than race, xi. 107.
Fornications in sin is the greatest pu-
ishment, vii. 347—349.
Forms of Prayer were prescribed under the
Old and New Testament, vi. 421, 422.
Forms of prayer defended, and objections
answered, 422. An account of the Jewish
forms from the Talmud, and other writers,
425, &c.
Fornication put for 'polygamy,' ii. 95.
Fornication, why, or how put among
things indifferent, viii. 479. There were
two sorts of fornication of this nature, ib.
Fornications, what meant by, x. 175.
Foster-father, taken for a natural father,
xii. 43.
Fountain, Etam, the fountain what, and
of, what use its streams, x. 346.
France and Spain, what places the Jews
understood for them, x. 291.
Fraud, pious fraud was one cause of the
falsities of ecclesiastical history, vii. 5.
Friend of the bridegroom, what among
the Jewish writers, v. 67, 68.
Friendship and conversation more in-
ward, which a Jew was not to have with
a heathen, what, xii. 277.
Fruits, first-fruits, the manner of bring-
ing and presenting them, ix. 200. The
first-fruit sheaf, where and how reaped,
x. 79, 80. xii. 420. The pomp of those
that offered it was very great, x. 223, 224.
When to be offered, xi. 185.
Fuls of time, why so called; it de-
notes Christ's birth, which was anno
mundi, 3928, &c. iv. 97.
Gadarenes and Gergesenes, the same
people, iii. 34. Whether Jews or he-
athens, xi. 161. This region was included
within that of the Gergesenes, 393.
Gad Javan in the Temple, what, x. 214.
Gaius in Greek, Caius in Latin; there
were two of that name, iii. 269. What
kind of host, 272, 299.
Galileans had some customs different
from those of Judea; as, in writing the
donation of the marriage-dowry, in work-
ing or not working on the passover eves:
also, concerning the trumah, and the
curses of the priests, &c. x. 158, 159.
Gallio was brother to Seneca, the fa-
mous court-philosopher; several things
concerning him, iii. 229.
Gamaliel, he was long president of the
Sanhedrim, and, for all his fairness, au-
thorized a prayer against heretics, that is, the
Christians, and their doctrine, command-
ing its constant use in the synagogues, iii.
188, 189. Gamaliel, Paul's master, was
a man of great original and excellency,
vii. 81. Something of his history, 399,
Was president of the Sanhedrim, x. 34.
Gamaliel (Rabban), there were three of
that name presidents of the Sanhedrim;
part of their history, ix. 345, 346.
Gardens were all without the city of
Jerusalem; and why rose only excepted,
ix. 340, xii. 597.
Gardner's epitaph on Lightfoot, xiii. 486.
Garments of the high priest described,
iv. 403. ix. 22, 274. The rendering of them.
The nature and number of the garments of
the priests, iv. 435. 436. The Jews
think they were the same before the law,
435. What garments the high priest had,
that other priests had not, 438. He was
consecrated under the second Temple, by
putting on the holy garments, 456, &c.
Garments of the Jews, what, xii. 85. The
zealots went with one of these; single, 85.
Talith, a mantle, &c. which was the outer
garment. Chaluk, a woollen shirt, was
worn next the skin, 86. These are called
by Christ and the Baptist two coats, 86, 87.
Garrisons of the Roman were dispersed
over the land of Israel. What they were,
x. 257, 259.
INDEX.

Gate is a term under which very many things in religion are expressed, xi. 155. East gate, what. Upon it was pictured the resemblance of the city Shushan, and why. Upon which account, it (or part of it) was called by that name. It was also called the king's gate, ix. 220. The gate of Shallecheth, or Coponius, what the names, and where situate, 226. The gate Parbar, what, where the place, 227. The horse gate, two of the name, where, 229. The north gate, Tedi, or Tadde, why so called, 233. The Beautiful gate of the Temple, what, 305. The upper gate of the Lord's house, where situate, 321. The New gate, where, ib. The gate of Nicanor, which, and why so called, ib. The upper gate of the Lord's house, how otherwise called, ib. 323. The gate Sur, what, and where situate, 327. The brazen gate, what. Its opening of its own accord, a sign of the destruction of Jerusalem, 328. Gate of Nicanor, or the east gate of the court of Israel, the reason of the name; what was done in it. The council of the twenty-three sat there, x. 65, 66. Gate of the Priests, what, x. 350. Of Shushan, whence the name. In it was held the assembly of the twenty-three, &c. 355. Water-gate, where situate, 349.


Gazith, or the council-house, what it was, vi. 369. Gazith was the chamber or room where the Sanhedrim sat, being part common and part holy, ix. 237. Gazith was a famous council-room where the Sanhedrim sat. When they left that, they ceased to judge in capital causes, x. 353. Why called Gazith, xii. 414.

Gideon called Jerubbai, and why, ii. 155.

Gethseman, a form taken from the Jewish writers, iv. 55.

Gemara, was one part of the Talmud, iv. 15.

Gemarists, they explain the Mishna, shewing the opinion of the ancients upon it, iii. 396.

Gemini, in the zodiac, put for Castor and Pollux, viii. 499.

Genealogical writings, or scrolls, shewing the true descent of families for many generations, were preserved among the Jews, xi. 9, 10.

Genealogy, generations are sometimes dashed out in the genealogical accounts, for good reasons, xi. 13, 14.

General, Christ was Lord-general in the wars of Canaan, ii. 139. When he ceased to be so, 147. General of an army once was a priest, 198.

Genesis, method of reading, with explanations and observations upon each chapter, ii. 10. &c. 333—349. Talmudic observations on, x. 552.

Gentiles brought into the gospel religion by the gift of tongues, iii. 183. They receive the Holy Ghost contrary to the Jewish opinion, 204. How called, 272. Their calling was a matter the Jews could never hear of with patience, vi. 140. Calling of the Gentiles, 323. Why Christ gave a commission not before, but after his resurrection, for the calling of the Gentiles, vi. 392. Their raising from the death of sin is the first resurrection, vii. 190, 200. Some of them lost the opportunity, and would not be raised when the rest were, 199. The difference between them and the Jews went away, when Christ and the gospel came, viii. 219. They were called Greeks by the Jews, and why, viii. 496. Court of the Gentiles, x. 61. They were not to be helped or succoured by the Jews, xii. 103. The Gentiles did not only send gifts and sacrifices to the Temple, but also used to come thither to worship, 365.

Gentile world was subject to vanity of mind, xii. 459.

Gentiles and Gadarenes, the same people, iii. 84. Their country was of broader extent and significance than the region of the Gadarenes, xi. 393.

Gideon's army, iv. 18.

Gideon, Sampson and Jephtha, their failings, what, vii. 151.

Gift of tongues, what, iii. 194. It was general upon all the disciples, viii. 375. Gifts, spiritual and extraordinary, with the enjoyments of the Holy Ghost, only bestowed on ministers, vii. 31. Whether every one that had gifts, had all the gifts given him by the apostles, 32. Gift, to leave the, before the altar, what it was, xi. 110, 111. Gift put for a thing dedicated, devouted, or vowed away, 216, &c.

Gifts, prophetic gifts, what, iv. 351. They differed very far from the grace of sanctification, 352. These gifts had their limitations and restrictions in all men, excepting Christ, so that they could not always act alike, 353.

Girdle of the high priest, what, ix. 22. The Talmudic girdle of the land under the second Temple, what, x. 8. Girdle of the city, &c. the hills, gates, and walls that went round it, 56, 60.

Gisharin, receivers of tribute, the counsellors of the Temple, ix. 43.

Glory, ten fittings of the divine glory, what, ix. 241. The emblem of the divine glory, what, 440, 458. The moral, or
INDEX.

signification of this emblem, 448. 458.
Glory of God, the cause of its removal
from Jerusalem, ii. 292.

Goat; scape-goat, his choice, his sending
away into the wilderness, with the manner
of it, iv. 175. 179.

God: God speed, a usual salutation,
iii. 331. It is necessary to think of him
and converse with him. The heathens
thought there was a God; and Plato, that
he was only one, iv. 7. God acteth not
any of his attributes according to the
utmost extent of their infiniteness, proved
by many instances, vi. 269, 270. De-
pendance upon God for life and being,
is to be owned and acknowledged by all
good Christians, vii. 130. 136. God re-
quires some tribute of men for their pre-
servation, 136. How God preserves all
men alike, and yet not all alike, 148.
God’s extraordinary actions are for the
magnifying of his own glory, 279. God
made heaven and earth, and wherefore
he made them, 367. Why he made the
world, seeing he will spoil it in time, 370.
He created all things in six days, and
why not in a moment, 372. The names of
God used among the Jews and Gentiles,
what, viii. 11. God false, Calus the
emperor creating himself a God, with the
reasons, 192. He was little better than a
devil, 203. He made his whore a
goddess, ib.

Goodness, how sadly Satan cheats men,
when they become enemies to it, vii.
76, 77.

Gog, understood of the Grecian empire,
x. 353. Gog and Magog, what is meant
by them, vi. 68. Gog and Magog, the
title of the Syro-Grecian monarchy, iii.
361. 365.

Golden calf, Israel’s punishment for it,
ii. 388. The Jews say the punishment of
the sin of it descended to the following
generations, viii. 431.

Gogotha, what, iii. 164.

God, a thing good in itself is not
utterly to be extinguished, because an-
other used it ill, vi. 424.

Goods, the community of goods, or the
having them in common by the primitive
Christians, how practised, and of what
extent, viii. 75.

Goph, or Gaph, a place where the Jews
did suppose that souls did pre-exist, xii.
325.

Gospel, the Gospel began with the
ministry of John the Baptist, iii. 35. It
was spread abroad by persecution, 192.
At its first settling in the world, it was
much confronted by magicians, 214. The
Jews had three ways of opposing the
gospel—by a prayer against heretics, ib.—by emissaries, whose business was
to cry it down, and preach everywhere
against it—by the use of magic in doing
strange things, exceeding many of them
being skilful therein, ib. Women la-
boured to advance the gospel, though
they did not preach, 225. See how they
did it, 273. Extremely hindered and
corrupted in its first planting by the
Jews, 402. The Jewish writers stole
something out of it, iv. 29. Gospel day,
or age, began with the entrance of the
preaching and ministry of John the
Baptist. Sometimes said ‘the last day;’
sometimes ‘the acceptable year of the
Lord;’ sometimes ‘the kingdom of God;’
and sometimes ‘a new heaven and a new
earth,’ iv. 244. Gospel, what, in four
things Christ the author of it, 246.
Gospel of Matthew was chiefly to the
What in the publications of John and of
Christ, v. 159. Christ sending his gospel,
bound the devil from his former ab-
ominable cheating, vii. 63. Why the
gospel is called ‘the truth,’ 95. Its
greatest enemies are those that had once
professed it, 95. What instruments and
machinations they use for the opposing
of it, 96. Who are the great resisters of
the gospel, 99. Why God permits wicked
men to resist the gospel, 100. It was the
chain which Christ tied the devil with,
187.

Governament, necessity of, v. 317.
Governor of the feast, what, iv. 453.
Governors, both civil and sacred, were
in every synagogue, iii. 242.

Grace for grace,’ largely explained,
iv. 392. Common grace is God’s or-
dinary way for working saving grace,
vi. 240. The difference between common
and sanctifying grace, vii. 23. Grace to
mankind magnified, 337. Grace, saying
grace before meat, if the Jews sat, then
every one said grace for himself; if they
did lye, then one said grace for all, xi.
327.

Grandeour, worldly grandeur and riches
countervail nothing with God, vii. 142, &c.
Grecians, put for Hellenists, viii. 104.
165. 235.

Greeks, in Greek was the New Testa-
ment written, because the Jews were to
be rejected immediately, and the Gentiles
to be called to the faith; and the Greek
was the Gentile language, xi. 21. 27.
Greek interpreters, their boldness in
adding to the Scripture taken notice of,
vi. 419. Sometimes they gave a sense
of their own upon the Hebrew text, and
very often used Greek words very dif-
ferent from the idiom of the Greeks,
445, 446. Greek tongue was the common
language of the Jews in Christ’s time, and
the Septuagint their Bible, iii. 62, 310.
All the world used the Old Testament in
INDEX.

Christ's time in the Greek tongue; unless such as had the Hebrew tongue, iv. 180. Why the Greek tongue was dispersed over most of the world in our Savio's time, vii. 10. Greek tongue rejected by the Jews to their great disadvantage, vii. 407. Greek and Hebrew tongues both native to some Jews, 409. Greek translation of the fifth of Genesis, and full of false chronologies, iv. 68, 69. Greek version; some would have the Hebrew Bible corrected by the Greek version, and contend that these interpreters were inspired, vii. 449, &c. The Hebrew text added to by the Greek version, xii. 427. Greek version, in what value among the Jews. Is not, an accurate pure version, even the Jews being judges, 585, 586. Objections answered, 587. Whence not the Greek version, but the Hebrew text, was read in synagogues of the Hellenists, ib. By what authors and counsels it might probably be, that the Greek version came forth, which obtains under the name of the Seventy, performed with more craft than conscience; why therefore did the apostles and evangelists use it? 588, 593. Greeks and Hebrews, who properly so called, vii. 406, &c. The Gentiles were called 'Greeks' by the Jews, and why, 496. The Greeks call all countries but their own 'barbarians,' 497.

Ground; holy ground, the circuit of the wall, encompassing it according to our English measure, what, ix. 217. Ezekiel's Holy ground is bounded and measured; Saint John's in the Revelation is not, and why, ib. The length and breadth of the gates encompassing the Holy ground, 219. All within the wall which encompassed the holy ground was called the Temple, 244.

Guards were kept by night within Jerusalem, ix. 240, 241. Guilt (for sin) is not to be concluded from sufferings, ii. 111.

Guph, or Goph, a place where the Jews did suppose that souls did pre-exist, xii. 325.

Haak's letter to Lightfoot, xiii. 481. If, not used in the middle and end of Greek words when changed into Greek, iv. 169.

Habala Kidushar, are words of blessing; the sabbath, iii. 56.

Hades, what in the opinion of the heathen world, vi. 26. If hades mean 'Paradise,' why should Christ pray against it? Hades denotes the state of souls departed, viii. 59.

Hadrian, reign of, viii. 326.

Hair; long hair, divers nations did wear long hair, xii. 520, &c. The Namaories also wore long hair, among which number

Ahasuas was cast; 581. Why the Namaories let their hair grow long, ib. The Jews let their hair very often, especially ever before a feast, ib.

Hallel, the lesser, or the Egyptian Hallel, was a hymn gathered out of the Psalms sung eighteen days and one night in the year, to commemorate the deliverance of Israel out of Egypt, &c. ix. 143, 143. The greater Hallel sung at the passover, &c. what, 144. Hallel, the great Hallel, what, ii. 560. Hallel, the hymn that was sung at the passover, what, 435. The great Hallel and hymn that was sung at the close of every passover, whom taken, and how it was sung, xii. 139, &c. Hallel; a hymn or song made up of six psalms, 306.

Hallelujah is used among the Jewish writers, and in Scripture, iii. 358.

Hand-breath was compounded of four fingers laid close, ix. 216. Hand of the Lord,' for his assistance; or gift of prophecy, iv. 184.

Hands, the imposition of them, the use and ends thereof, iii. 194. 204. 212. The plowing and washing them, what, and how they differ, xi. 400. The laying of hands upon the sacrifice, what, and for what end, xii. 235.

Harév and Ariel, what they signify, and how they differ, ix. 402.

Harvests of the Jews, ii. 6.

Harvest, seed-time, ploughing, sowing, mowing, dressing of vines, and all the management of the gardens, grounds, fields, and vineyards, lay in the hands of the Fathers of the Traditions; so that the countryman did none of these things but by the traditional rule, x. 276, 277. Harvest and seed-time were early among the Jews, xi. 187, 188. When, xii. 277.

Hatred; we are to hate no man in the world, vii. 338.

Head; the head was not to be uncovered (even in the Temple) among the Jews at their prayers, ix. 124. Head covered, shewed humility, reverence, shame; and uncovered, confidence, not fearful, not ashamed, xii. 511, 512.

Heart, its hardness, what, xi. 248.

Hearts, tongues, and actions of men, can be, and are, overpowered by the Spirit of God, so as to serve the design of God's glory, vii. 308, 311.

Heathenism began at Babel, ii. 86. It is again advanced by the papacy, iii. 364. From whence it spring, viii. 376.

Heathens, were cast off at the confusion of Babel, viii. 212. How the Jews esteem them, xi. 245.

Heaven, being put for 'God,' was of common use among the Jews, v. 28. What saints in heaven do, referring to saints or sinners on earth, vii. 261, 263.
Heavenly and earthly things, what were used by Christ, v. 47, 48.

Heavenly, new, and earth new, denotes a new state of the church, under the gospel, xi. 327. Heavens opening after Christ's baptism, what, iv. 307. And how far seen or not seen, by those that stood by, 310. Heavens opened, put for the mighty things said and done in Christ's ministry, 434, 435.

Hebrew was not the Jews' mother-tongue in the time of the apostles, but the Syriac, xi. 21, 27. The Hebrew letter was the original letter of the law, xi. 100, &c. Whether the text be corrupted, 103, 104. Hebrew language put for the Chaldee language, xii. 379.

Hebrew bible, some would have it corrected by the Greek version, and contend that those interpreters were inspired, viii. 443. Hebrew bible read in the synagogues of the Hebrews, xii. 375. The Jews thought not so honourably of any version, as they did of the Hebrew bible, 577, &c.

Hebrew text, added to by the Greek version and Chaldee paraphrast, xii. 437.

Hebrew tongue was not the common language of the Jews in Christ's time, being then lost, and to be learned or not known, iii. 50, 64. Camaan spoke this language, before Josua came there, iv. 42. It was the tongue of Adam, and the tongue of God. It began with the world and the Church. The letters of it. The whole tongue is contained in the Bible. Most of the eastern tongues use the Hebrew characters or letters. In a lofty, graceful language, 46, 49. Of the vowels, 49. The vowels are as ancient as the letters, 50. Contained all the things of true religion. All other languages at Babel wanted them; from whence sprung heathenism, viii. 376. What language was the Hebrew tongue in the time of the apostles? 403, &c. The Syriac, or Armenian, under the second Temple, was that which went under the name of the Hebrew, 405. Both Hebrew and Greek tongues, were native to some Jews, 409. Hebrew tongue or language was used by the Jews in reading the Scripture, prayers, and preaching; and so it supposed the Corinthian church did, though the common people of the one and the other did not understand it, xii. 538, &c.

Hebrews were Jews inhabiting India, iii. 189. Paul the author of the epistle to the Hebrews, 307. What part of the Jewish nation it was directed to, 308. It was writ in Greek, as was Matthew; not in Hebrew, as some suppose; because Hebrew at that time was only understood by learned men; the Greek now was their vulgar tongue, 309, 310. Hebrews and Greeks, who properly so called, viii. 406, 411. Hebrews, or the land of the Hebrews, was, so called from Heber, from the confusion of tongues, x. 268. Hebrews, or Jews, and Hellenists, distinguished; with the reason of the distinction, xii. 566. Hebrews in Babylon, and the adjacent countries, were supposed to be vastly numerous, and of a purer and more noble blood than those that went up from Babylon, 567, &c. They had three universities in Babylon. The ten tribes also were placed there, and in Assyria, 569, &c.

Hell; Christ's descent into hell, the improper meaning as what the church of Rome understood by it, vi. 3—17. Some protestants hold his local descent into hell; but not as the Papists do, 4. Christ's descent into hell is supposed by some to be the torments he suffered on the cross, 17. It is impossible Christ should suffer the torments of hell, or be in the case of the damned, 24. What is the meaning of Christ's descent into hell, 25. Hell did once signify the same with Hades; now it is only used for the place of torment, ib. Called by the name of Gehenna and Gehenna, why, xi. 106. The Jews say that there are eight doors of Gehenna, ib.

Helena, or, as some will have it, Selena of Tyrus, a sorceress, was Simon Magus. His whore supposed to be Jezebel, mentioned Rev. ii. 20, viii. 234. Helena, the queen of Adiabeni, was famous, and a great benefactor to the Jews, ix. 276, 434.

Hellenists were Jews, inhabiting other countries, dispersed among the Greeks, iii. 189. They were the greatest enemies to Paul, because he had been one of them, 200. Hellenists, Acts xi. 19, means not Jews, as it did Acts, vi. 1, but Heathens; their language being a mixture of Syriac and Greek, 206. Called Grecians in our translation. Whether they were Greeks, or Jews, that lived among Jews, or Jews that lived among Greeks; Greeks converted to the Jewish religion, or Jews that used the Greek tongue. The last seems to be the proper meaning, viii. 404. Hellenists, whether Jews or not, 406, &c. Hellenists were Jews that were scattered among the Greeks, and used their tongue, xii. 306. Hellenists and Hebrews, or Jews, distinguished, with the reason of the distinction, xii. 566.

Helps were such as accompanied the apostles, and baptized such as were converted by them, xii. 335.

Hemus the psalmist, and Heman the
chief singer, were two different men, ii. 194.

Heresies, the most desperate of the first ages of the Christian church sprung from the Jewish Talmudical writers, iii. 402. Heresies, why St. Paul says they must be. Whence is the unhappy necessity of them, vii. 284, 285. The immediate causes and originals of heresies, what, 286, 287. Popery, socinianism, and quakerism are great heresies, ib. Heresies, what, iii. 401. Simon, Cen- rinthus, Menander, Ebion, Basilides, &c. sprung from amongst the Jews, 403. Hermon the same, say some, with the Mountain of Snow, x. 126.

Hered signifies fear, trembling, &c. iv. 127. His pedigree, advancement, character, and end, 212. His manner of death, and cruelty before it, 235. His dominion enlarged, x. 277. His manner of rise from a servant to a king, xi. 38.

Hered the Great, his pedigree or family. His numerous and strange marriages and wickednesses, v. 73, 77. He and Herodias lost all, and were banished into Lyons, in France, viii. 231, 232. Herodions, what they were, v. 106. The rise of them, and what they were, xi. 271.

Herodias was married to Herod, while her former husband was alive, v. 75. Hesekiah and Er, both born when their fathers were very young, ii. 258. His sickness, when, 267.

High places were synagogues, v. 112. They were lawful till the tabernacle was set up in Shiloh: Built up to idols, and the same also to God, ix. 459.

High priest disowned by Paul, because Christ was the High priest; though he afterwards seems to own him, and why, iii. 286. The High priest represented Aaron, iv. 253. High priest and the president of the Sanhedrin compared together. The High priest shewed to be the greatest officer, viii. 450. His office descended to the first-born. He was installed by the Sanhedrin. His garments, coat, breeches, girdle, ephod, breast-plate, ix. 21, &c. His mitre, and the golden plate that was fastened on it. He was exceeding pompous, and his dignity high. An eminent type of Christ. His office was for life, 24, 25. The succession of the High-priest till the building of the Temple, 26. From the building of the Temple to the captivity, 27—89. Under the second Temple, 29, 30. High-priest, what garments he had, which the other priests had not, 438. He was consecrated under the second Temple by putting on the holy vestments, 439. Whether sometimes there were not two High priests, xii. 47. How he prepared himself (with the help of others) for the day of atonement, 298. High-priesthood lost from one family to another, when, vii. 157. High-priesthood and other priesthood only differed in two things, xii. 357. High-priest's office often possessed by unlearned men, and often bought, 399.

Hillel's and Shammai's scholars were in constant quarrel, iv. 393. Hillel, president of the Sanhedrin, one of the most eminent both for learning, rule, and children. Part of his history, ix. 544.

Hin, what sort of measure, iv. 458.

History, officiousness a great fault in a historian, vii. 3, &c.

History, fragments of Roman and Christian, during the four first centuries, viii. 305. History is put by itself, so is prophecy in the Scriptures, in chapters, as well as books, notwithstanding they were not so delivered, ii. 286, 307. History distant in time and place laid together, as the mentioning of the Institution of the Sabbath, 74, iii. 60, v. 110. The death of Noah, ii. 86. Esau's going to Ismael before Jacob's vision at Bethel, 97. Jehoiachin's history is anticipated, 117. Moses brings in his own exclusion out of Canaan, thirty-eight years before it was, 135. Aaron is said to die forty years before he did, 156. Taking of Laish is mentioned by anticipation before it was, 141. Thus historical accounts of time differ in Scripture, and yet upon good reasons, 143. Luke lays down John's imprisonment before Christ. Baptism by anticipation, that John's story might come altogether, iii. 48. Luke mistheth a year in Christ's ministerial history, 50. Differing histories, said to be at that time, or in those days, do not always centre in the same point, but sometimes have a transition betwixt, of such things as were at a good distance of time assunder, 65. Several writers of Scriptures differ in telling the same story; as Matthew speaks of two possessed; Luke of one. Matthew speaks of two blind men begging, Mark but of one. Matthew speaks of both the thieves mocking Christ; Luke speaks but of one doing so, harmed Loud, 84. John saith that Mary Magdalen came to the sepulchre, while it was yet dark; Mark saith it was sunrising. Matthew and Mark mention but one angel; Luke speaks of two at the sepulchre, 168. Thomas was not present when Christ appeared (at the supper of the apostles) after his resurrection; yet Mark saith he appeared to the eleven; so Luke, xxiv. 3, Peter and Cleophas found the eleven, and 1 Corinthians xiv. 5. He was seen of the twelve; the title of the whole chorus being used, though all was not present, 172. The
INDEX.

Holy Ghost useth to speak short in known statements, viii. 111. He seldom useth to speak our stories to the full, 152. Ecclesiastical history very subject to fiction and fabulous stories, vii. 5. Four causes from whence these fictions proceed, 3. Farious fraud is one cause of the falsities of this sort of history, 5.

Hobken's letter to Lightfoot, xiii. 422.

Holiness; the Jews had a conceit, that a person of extraordinary holiness might do miracles, iii. 186. Holiness of places among the Jews, by their own reckoning, had several degrees, ix. 5. Holiness of a place, computed to the foundation when the superstructure was gone, xii. 266.

Holy Ghost, he only was to be given by the apostles, iii. 194. Why they gave only to such as were to be preachers and ministers, vii. 22. Which there were but two ends, ib. Holy Ghost called 'the seven spirits,' 333. It is received by the Gentiles, contrary to the Jewish opinion, 204. The being baptized with the Holy Ghost, what, iv. 281, 282. Why called Holy, 313. He had left the Jews for some time, but returned again at Christ's baptism, wherefore he did then return, 314, 315. Why he appeared in the shape of a dove, 317. Holy Ghost is put for prophetic gifts, those extraordinary gifts of the Spirit which were bestowed upon prophets, and prophetic men and women, 351. There was a difference of the fulness of the Holy Ghost, and the fulness which was in other men, 358. Holy Ghost was to be received after Christ's departure at Jerusalem, the reasons of it, vii. 22. The Holy Ghost was received, and the gift of tongues in like kind, by all the rest of the hundred and twenty, as well as the apostles on the day of pentecost, 48, 49. What it is to believe the Holy Ghost as Ananias did, with its aggravating circumstances, 77. The Holy Ghost in his extraordinary gifts and tongues, could only be communicated by the apostles, 448. How he went away from the Jews, and when he returned, xii. 311.

Holy ground. See Ground.

Holy place; the Most Holy place, how it was to be mended, ix. 264. The doors of the Holy place described, 276. The Holy place itself described, 280. 297, with what was contained in it, and what it signified, 293. Holy seed, how children are called, iii. 23.

Hunter, what sort of measure, iv. 449.

Honey; wild honey. God gave the people of Israel a land flowing with milk and honey; honey, not from bees, but from palm and fig trees, vast quantities, x. 204, 205. Honey (from figs) fallen on the ground so thick as to be up to the ankles, 205. 260.

Honour, great, what, in Jair's thirty sons, ii. 157, and Abdon's fifty sons, cc. 161.

Horns of the altar, of what nature and use; Josh was doubly deceived in his laying hold of the horns of the altar, and why he did this, though he knew it would not save him, ix. 598.

Hostannah, what, xi. 259, 261. It was sung by the children in the temple, 265.

Hosea's prophecy, when delivered, ii. 360. Hosea, exposition of the four first chapters of, xi. 423.

Host, one that entertained travellers, and strangers near the synagogue, at the cost of the church, lii. 274. Host of heaven, put for 'angels,' iv. 199.

House, Mountain of the, x. 61.


Houses of the Jews were all flat roofed, they had on the top large grates to let in light and air, with covers for them when they would keep out cold and foul weather, v. 219. Houses, among the Jews, were made with flat roofs and battlements, and why, ix. 257. The lower rooms entered by the door, the upper rooms on the outside, xi. 383.

How, in Scripture, is sometimes a strong asseveration or negation, and sometimes a question of ignorance, desiring information, iv. 130.

Hulda, gate of, x. 349.

Human inventions less dangerous to be brought into divine worship under the Jewish law than under the gospel, and why, vi. 219. Human learning is exceeding useful, nay, exceeding needful, to the expounding of Scripture, 210. Two objections of those that deny this proposition, answered, 210, 211.

Hunger gave an occasion to the devil to tempt Eve and Christ, iv. 358.

Husband and wife, if the one was a heathen and the other a Christian, yet they were to cohabit, and why, iii. 247. The husband among the Jews had a power to annul at his wife guilty of adultery, if he took her not in the fact, iv. 178.

Hymns used at the passover, what, iii. 151. ix. 191. What hymns the Jews used, and when, ix. 141, 144.

Hyperbole, oft used in Scripture, iii. 135. viii. 54.

Hyperbolus, used for a litigious fellow, vii. 169.

Hypocrisy is hiding iniquity, with its punishment, xi. 286.

Hypocresy, several sorts of it, and one with stalks like canes or reeds, xii. 418.

Idolatry, when it began, ii. 75. It began in Israel by a woman, 147. Idolatry set up by the Jews only before their captivity into Babylon, vi. 374. It is an

Idols; things offered to idols, forbidden to be used for a time, what they were, iii. 221. Among the Jews, it was held religion to reproach idols, xi. 195. The most ignominious name given idols was Zebul, i.e. dung, or dunghill, lb. The worst idol or devil was the prince, 195, 196. Idols, how rendered by the lexicographers: they are figments of human mistake, xii. 500. Some Jews held that idols might be bowed unto, or worshipped, 501.

If, is sometimes a note of assurance, and not of doubting, iv. 353.

Ignorance and error, the common cause of them is, because men will not know and embrace the truth, vii. 300.


Image of jealousy, what, ix. 364.

Images in the church of Rome are idols, vii. 351. 353.

Immoralists, were seven in number; they carried the keys of the gates of the court, and one could not open them without the rest, &c. ix. 42.

Immortality, whether an upright state to be a state of, v. 401.

Imposition of hands, iii. 194. This way the Holy Ghost was sometimes given, 204. Imposition of hands in ordination, a fundamental point, as well as the doctrine of faith and repentance, proved from Hebrews, vi. 225. This way the apostles, in likelihood never used, but to ordain unto some office in the church, and not for confirmation, viii. 127.

Imputation of parent's sin to posterity, is real and rational, vii. 359, 360. Imputation of the sins or good deeds of the parents to the children, supposed by the Jews not to be in the days of the Messiah, xii. 326.

Incarnation, is a mystery, high and deep, iv. 359.

Incense burning, what, ix. 115. The altar of incense, what, 216. The way of pounding and compounding it, 352, 353. The way of burning it, with the manner of the priests and Levites getting ready in order thereunto, xi. 15, 16.

Indifferent things, and such as were not sinful of themselves, (although of human invention, and used in the Jewish worship) did not cause our Saviour to leave that communion, nor to forsake the way of worship; but he joined therein, rather than he would give offence, vi. 218, 219.

Infant baptism argued for, xi. 362.

Infants in the womb, supposed by the Jews to be in a capacity to commit sin, xii. 327.

Inspiration, two degrees of it, xvi. to prophesy, and to be penmen of divine writ; John had both these, iii. 334.

Institution, divine, defiled by corruption, but not extinguished, xi. 155.

Intercessions month or year, what, xi. 182. 265.

Interpretation of the holy text, the judgment of the Jews concerning a just interpretation, xii. 540.

Interpreters in the synagogues stood by the Readers of the law and prophets, to turn the words of the Hebrew text into the language understood by the people, at the same time commenting or preaching upon the words, xi. 87, 88. 90. xii. 437. Interpreters of the law, part of their work, what, 576.

Invention, human, less dangerous to be brought into divine worship under the Jewish law than under the gospel, and why, vi. 219. Invention of words or names very common in Scripture, ii. 220. 228. 283.

Invisible things, are the greatest things of our concernment, vii. 195.

Isaac, his birth; how he was a type of Christ, ii. 91, 92.

Isaiah is called the Evangelist, ii. 245. Isaiah the prophet, say the Jews, was cut in two by Manasses the king, xii. 371.

Iscariot, a name given to Judas the traitor, whether given before or after his death? if after his death, it emphatically shews his miserable end, xi. 172. As a betrayer, he was to have no part in the world to come: his 'going to his place' intends his 'going to hell,' 172, 173.

Jerusalems indeed,' what, iv. 426.

Israel's affliction in Egypt, with the reason of their suffering, iv. 71. Israel's camp, according to the Chaldee paraphrase, what, 72.

Jacob born, ii. 93. He shews himself stronger than three men, 97. He blesseth his sons, 348. Why God wrestled with him, and sought to kill him, vi. 276.

Jambres and Jannes, who, and whence the names, vi. 90, 91.

James, two of the name, apostles, v. 163. One was bishop of Jerusalem, viii. 101. James and Peter equal, the first, not bishop of Jerusalem; nor the second, prince of the apostles, 164. James, St., enquiry into his liturgy, x. 553.

Jason seems in another place to be called Secundus, iii. 274.

Jasper, (the first stone in the foundation of the wall of Jerusalem, from above), the stone of Benjamin, for Paul's sake, see how, iii. 367.
INDEX.

Jesus is generally held to be Greece, the plantation of Japhet's posterity, iv. 12.

Jesus, God, what it signifies, and why God is so called, v. 351, &c. Jesus, jealousy, zeal and zealous, are comprehended under the same word in the Hebrew, what they are, v. 354.

Jealousy, the law concerning it, ix. 197.

Jachonias, who, and what was said concerning him, xi. 15.

Jehovah, what, ii. 114. 133. A name not given to any creature. It signifies three things, 365. It is severally given to every person in the Trinity. How it was unknown to the fathers, 366. Contracted into Jeho, or Jahu, was joined by the Jews into their own names as delightful, iv. 170.

Jehu, cistern of, x. 372.

Jephtha, did sacrifice his daughter, ii. 158. His sacrifice, whether real or supposed, iv. 24. Jephths, Gideon, and Sampson, their failings, v. 151. Jephtha's vow, how to be understood, whether he did or did not sacrifice his daughter, 151, &c.

Jeremiah, put for Absalom, ii. 208.

Jeremy was very young when he began to prophesy, he prophesied forty years, &c. ii. 274. Jeremy put for Zachary in the gospel is no fault, but a thing known and received by the Jews, xi. 345.

Jerubbaal, a name of Gideon, and why, ii. 135.

Jerubboshath, was so, and why, ii. 156.

Jerusalem from above, the phrase scriptural and rabbinical, iii. 366. Jerusalem was so destroyed, that travellers by could not see any sign that it had ever been inhabited, 383. It was called the Holy City, the common and ordinary name for it, even when full of abomination and corruption: separatists may think of this, iv. 364. The destruction and configuration of Jerusalem was an assurance of the judgement to come, vi. 354. It was set forth in Scripture in terms seeming to mean the last judgement, ib. The last days of Jerusalem are characterized, in one regard, for the best, in another, for the worst of times, vii. 78. New Jerusalem, what it is not, and what it is, and where to be found, 112, &c. Signs, pressaging the destruction of Jerusalem, ix. 385.

Jesems, a name given to Christians by Epiphanius, but not to be found elsewhere, viii. 264.

Jesus, iv. 10.

Jesus Christ; the false logic of those who are for no rulers or magistrates over them but king Jesus, refuted, vi. 263. Why Jesus was more opposed than John the Baptist, with the reason of it, viii. 394. Christ is added to Jesus in numberless places of the New Testament, to show that Christ was the true Messiah, xi. 11. Jesus Christ is called the Son of David, a common term in the New Testament and Talmudic writings; for the true Messiah, xii. 12. Jesus of Nazareth mentioned in the Talmud, xii. 200. Jesus the true Messiah; some testimonies of his being so, 456.

Jethro's history, right placed, ii. 126. His story misplaced, and why, 372.

Jew, a Jew was not to have an inward conversation or friendship with a Gentile, xii. 477.

Jewish dialects, language, learning, abusions, and references to their opinions, traditions, and customs, every where used by Paul, but especially in the epistle to the Hebrews, iii. 310. As also by John, in the Revelation, 381. Phrases taken from the Jewish writers are used in the New Testament, as geheena, the world to come, maranatha, race, James, and Jambres, Besebethub, iv. 33. Their troubles in Alexandria, v. 194. 198. 233. 245. The Jewish nation was divided into the learned and unlearned; the men of breeding, and those that had none: this dichotomy is shewed out of the Jewish writers, 204. 219. In their own land, 237. They are again in favour, 277. Jewish affairs, viii. 99. 181. The Jewish state, the destruction of it described as if the whole frame of the world was to be dissolved, 433. Jewish nation, whether (as to the more general part of it) it was not rejected and blinded, before Christ came into the world, xii. 441.

Jesus, a great number were all along in Egypt, iii. 28. Their language and style is much followed in the New Testament, 46. They had three ways of opposing the gospel: by a prayer against the heretics, by emissaries, whose business was to cry it down, and preach everywhere against it; by the use of magic, in doing strange things, exceeding many of them being skilled therein, 214. They generally everywhere opposed the gospel, 224, 224. Both within and without Judea, they were generally judged by their own magistracy, 242. They used to pray only for themselves, and their own nation, 360. In Babylon, in the days of St. Peter, they were grown to so great and distinct a nation (since the time of their captivity), that they had a prince of their own, and three universals, 381. About Christ's appearance, and especially some little after, they were the most unquiet and tumultuous nation under heaven, 324. Besides their common wickedness, they had four additions, monstrous and unparallel ed, ib. They murdered, at one time, of Greeks and Romans four hundred and sixty thousand men, eating their flesh, de-
INDEX.

vouring their entrails, daubing themselves with their blood, and wearing their skins, 213. 391. After this, multitude of thousands of Jews were destroyed, four hundred thousand; Adrian wallied a vineyard sixteen miles about with dead bodies a man's height; the brains of three hundred of their children were found upon one stone, 393. He destroyed fifty of their strongest garrisons, and nine hundred and eighty-five of their fairest towns: this was some time after the destruction of Jerusalem, 391. They had five hundred schools, and every one five hundred scholars; Rab Akibah had twenty-four thousand disciples, 393, 394. They were more mad of their traditions and carnal rites after the fall of Jerusalem than before, 399. They were generally divided among themselves, yet all of them opposed Christianity to the utmost, when they themselves were in their greatest afflictions, 400. They deeply engage themselves to stand by the Mishna and Talmud, 402. Several heretics sprang from among them, as Simon, Cerinthus, Mammon, Ebion, Basilides, &c. 403. The Talmud of Babylon is their standard for rule and religion to this day, ib. Their miserable estate to this day doting on traditions; their own works for salvation; their being the children of God; that their Messiah is to come; hating him that is already come up, 409. They make a part of the remaining Antichrist, and are to be destroyed with him, 410. There may be a calling of the Jews, but not so universal as some suppose, 408, 412. Jannes and Jambres, a form taken from the Jewish writers, iv. 33. In Galilee and Judea, they differed in many things, iv. 105. Jews put for 'Sanhedrini or rulers,' very common in the Evangelists, 228, 243. The Jews themselves expected that the Messiah should reign amongst them a thousand years, vii. 257. They thought the law was to restrain and bind the outward action only, not regarding the inward thought, 342. Jews and Romanists, how they may be said to be yoke-fellows, 366. How they lost the power of judging men, 368. They had a high conceit of their own nation, 371. They were highly severe and strict about little inconsiderable customs, but very remiss about things of great moment and necessity, 373, 374. They were rejected by God, not only for putting their Saviour to death, but before also, for their cursed traditions and crying wickedness, 375. The calling-in of the Jews (expected by some) is not probable, and why, 393, 394. The Jews were dispersed before our Saviour's time, vii. 8. They were cast off to a reprobate sense, before the destruction of Jerusalem, 11. They crucified the Lord of life, out of the very principles of their traditional religion, 58. The Jews and the Jewish religion were very corrupt under the second temple, 120. The church of the Jews was only a child under age till Christ came, 397. Their admirable resolution and courage, viii. 100. How their historians differ, 101. Their commotions, 99, 154, 170, 270, 272. Vitellius becomes their friend, 156. The difference between the Jews and the Gentiles went away when Christ came, 219, 223. Their cruelty, 414, 415. It was very great, destroying two hundred and twenty thousand Greeks and Romans at one time, feeding on their flesh, eating their bowls, besmearing themselves with their blood, and covering themselves with their skins, 460, 461. They also in Egypt and Cyprus destroyed two hundred and forty thousand men in a most barbarous manner, 461. The Jews fasted on the second and fifth days in the week, whether imitated by Christians, 458. How far lawful or unlawful for them to eat of the victuals of the Samaritans, xii. 265. Their mother tongue was the Chaldee language, from their return out of Babylon, 279. They were permitted by the Romans (their governors) to live by their own laws and religion, 479, vi. 368. They were not to be holden to the heathen, xii. 509. Jews and Hellenists distinguished, with the reason of the distinction, 566.

Jesefal mentioned Apoc. ii. 20, might possibly be one that was a whore to Simon Magus, viii. 124.

Jesefelites impudently oppose the decrees of the apostles, vii. 477, 478.

Job, his self-deceit in laying hold of the horns of the altar, with the reason of it, ix. 398.

Job was contemporary with Israel in Egypt, ii. 109. He was a heathen man, yet so good, iv. 75. Job, the order of reading, ii. 21.

Jochanan ben Zacci (Rabban) part of his history, ix. 346.

Jed, of its not passing away, or eternal duration, xi. 98, 99.

John the evangelist, his departure from Paul and Barnabas, at Perga; the occasion guessed at, iii. 215. He is called 'the beloved disciple,' &c. with the reason, v. 168. The same with Jochanan, frequent in the Old Testament, iv. 128. The most punctual of all the four evangelists, especially in giving an account of the festivals that intercurred between Christ's entrance into his public ministry, and the time of his death, vi. 209. John the beloved disciple, was he to whom the Revelations were delivered, vii. 112.
John the Baptist, when he began to
preach and baptize, iii. 35. How exceedingly
people flocked to his ministry and
baptism, 36. His ministry lasted three
years, the half of which almost he lay in
prison, 92. He was born at the same time
and place, when and where circumcision
was instituted, 91. How he received his
commission for the ministry, and the in- 
sitution of the sacrament of baptism, iv.
255. How he performed these, 255. Josephus,
his testimony of him, x. 77. His
excellent character, with what opinion
the Jews (even the Sanhedrim) had of
him at first, 266, 268. In all probability
was no eremite, 303. xii. 29.
Jonah, where the book of, is to be taken
in, ii. 41. Jonah the prophet was a man
of wonders, as his history refers to Nine-
veh, iv. 34. Jonah, applied to Peter with
emphasis, when the prophet Jonah and
he are compared together, 418.
Jordan; Israel's passage through Jor-
dan was very many miles, taking up about
all the length of the river that was in Ju-
dean, iv. 505, 414. The waters thereof
were opened twelve miles, when Israel passed
through, x. 96. Little Jordan was from the
spring of Jordan, to the lake Samo-
chemitis; but from that lake (being a
much larger stream) it was Jordan the
Greater, 129. 206. Breadth of the land of
Jordan, 249. The country beyond it,
what, 291. Jordan had over it two
bridges at least, besides other passages,
310, 311.
Joseph had the birth-right as Rachel's
first-born, by Jacob's choice in his life,
and gift at his death, ii. 97, 102, 105.
His birthright in the division of Canaan,
it served next after Judah's royalty, 141.
Jospeh and Joseph are one and the same
name, viii. 365.
Josephus, mistaken, x. 334.
Joshua did great things, ii. 142. Joshua
was buried, x. 303. Joshua, the son of
Peechiah, part of his history, ix. 344.
Joshua, matters contained in the book of,
ii. 34. Talmudic notes on, x. 343.
J est or Joseph ben Joeser, part of his
history, ix. 344.
Jesu, of its not passing away, or eternal
duration, xi. 98, 99.
Jesus or one title of the law did not
perish, iii. 405.
Journey; taking a journey in Scripture,
be it whither it will, is commonly called
'going up and going down,' iv. 187. A sab-
bath-day's journey, what, iii. 132. vii.
26. 32. The length of it was one hundred
cubits, or one mile, xii. 219.
Joy, wicked, in a strange instance in
the gunpowder traitors, vii. 88. Joy in
heaven over a sinner that is converted,
what, vii. 298.
INDEX.

1. Judgments; against sin, are just, iv. 20. Capital, always began on the defendant's side among the Jews, and not on the accuser's, xii. 104. Judgments were distinguished into pecuniary and capital among the Jews, 483.

2. Judicial deaths, the manner of them among the Jews, ix. 340.

3. Julian the Apostate, part of his character, or part of what he was and did, vii. 198.

4. Just men, distinguished by the Jews into two sorts, and to which of them they gave the preference, vii. 255.

5. Justification, as by faith in Christ, iii. 272. Justification is a great mystery in several respects, vi. 246, 247. What it is, 299, 300. Why we are justified by perfect justification, and not sanctified by perfect sanctification or holiness, answered, vi. 25.


7. Kedusha Barnes, why so called, ii. 189.

8. Kalender, or almanack, Jewish, with their festivals, the attendance of the priests, and the lessons of the law and prophets, iv. 135, 148.

9. Karaite, the difference between them and those that are said to be without, ii. 391.

10. Katholikism, there were two of them, head-treasurers to the Temple, ix. 39.

11. Kenite, Saramean, or Salamean, the same; and what, x. 325.


13. Keri and Cetibh, or the different readings of the Hebrew text, what, xi. 103, 104.


15. Ke'tush Habdala, words of blessing the Sabbath, iii. 56.

16. Kidron, the brook, was a sort of sink, or common sewer to Jerusalem, xii. 396, 397.

17. King, how he was to read the law, ix. 192.

18. Kingdom of Christ, misunderstood, iii. 336. Kingdom of God, for the gospel day, or age, iv. 244. Kingdom of God, or heaven, what, in the gospel acceptance, v. 32. Kingdom of heaven, and its coming when the Messiah came, what, iii. 64. The kingdom of heaven signifies the preaching the gospel, also the preaching of it to the Gentiles, with their conversion, iv. 257. The kingdom of heaven and the New Jerusalem began, A.D. Mundi 4000, just when the city and temple were destroyed, 328. The kingdom of heaven and the kingdom of God, one and the same in sense, v. 27. The kingdom of heaven, among the Jewish writers, was taken for the height, seal, and strictness of their devotion, joined with penitential ceremonialness, and phylacter rites, 29. "The kingdom of heaven," in the language of the Jews, in the gospel, and some of their own writers, did signify the day of the Messias, and the glorious times that would then be, 30, 33. Our Saviour and the disciples did use the same phrase, but did understand it of spiritual things, not worldly; the difference between them is shewed, 31. The kingdom of heaven far differently understood and used by the Jews, and by Christ, and what its being at hand, 154, 162. "The kingdom of heaven" is put for the receiving the Gentiles into favour and into the gospel, vii. 219. Kingdom of heaven, in Matthew, is called the kingdom of God in the other evangelists, x. 46, 49. "The kingdom of God coming in power," is used for Christ's coming in his vengeance, power, to destroy the unbelieving and wicked nation of the Jews, 404. Kingdom of God, or of heaven, what in the gospel, and what among the Jews, xii. 172. Kingdom of the world; which Satan offered Christ, what, iv. 367, 373. Kingdom to be restored to Israel, i.e., a worldly kingdom, our great mistake, vii. 22. Articles against this opinion of the Jews, and Millenarians that concur with them in many things, 25.

19. Kings, directions for the methodical reading of the books of, ii. 40, 41. Kings were called by several names in several countries, iv. 186.

20. Knes, in what use in adoration, xi. 410. Know, in Scripture, is used for own and acknowledge, iv. 85. "We know," signifies that "the thing is well known," v. 25.

21. Labourers, a Jewish parable concerning them, xi. 254, 455. Lamb of God, what, and why Christ was so called, iv. 316. Lamb Pascal, how prepared, iii. 143. Where the lambcs were kept for sacrifice, iv. 367.

22. Lamech's sin, he complains of, was polypgamy; and his skaying was by setting an ill example, ii. 238.

23. Lamentations of Jeremy, an elegant writing, ii. 298.


25. Lamps used in the temple, what, ix. 284.


27. Languages are not so many as there were nations at Babel, ii. 359. Languages of the two Testaments, and the
INDEX.

Old in Hebrew and Chaldee, the New in Greek, &c. iv. 52. Languages; the confusion of languages was the casting off of the Gentiles, and confusion of religion, viii. 376. The fathers of the Sanhedrin were to be skilled in many languages, xii. 357.

Laodicea; the epistle from Laodicea, is an epistle from that church to Paul, iii. 300.

Last day, called also sometimes ‘the kingdom of God,’ and sometimes ‘a new heaven and a new earth,’ iv. 244, 245.

Last days, in exceeding many places, both in the Old and New Testament, denotes the last days of Jerusalem and the Jewish state, not of the world, iii. 184. Last days and times, put for the times immediately preceding the destruction of Jerusalem and the end of the Jewish state, xii. 454. vi. 292. Last days, what they generally signify in Scripture, vi. 292, 340, 354, 380. Last days of Jerusalem are characterized in one regard for the best, in another, for the worst of times, vii. 78. Last days of Jerusalem and the Jewish state, are named as the last days of the world, 91. 121.


Lavatory of Bethany, what, x. 220.

Laver, for water, what, ii. 403. Laver described, x. 70. Laver, where it stood, and its size, iv. 418. The manner of washing in it, 422. Solomon’s ten lavers, the Holy Ghost is very copious in their description, 423. Their fashion and use, 423, 424.

Law, the giving of, ii. 30. Christ was a member of the church of the Jews, proved, and under the obligation of the law, 217. The law was thought by the Jews to restrain and bind the outward action only, not regarding the inward thought, 342. The Jews read the books of the law and prophets only, in their synagogues; the rest they read not, 349. The Jews say there are six hundred and thirteen precepts in the law of Moses, 376. The manner of giving the law is an assurance of the last judgment, 385. Judaic and Mosiac law, how distinguished by the Jews, vii. 119, 120. Whether God shewed more mercy in giving the law, or in giving the gospel, 182. The commandments of the law were given for gospel ends, 183. The performing of the law, in one sense, is impossible; yet the keeping of it, in another, is possible, ib. Christ was to bring in a new law, but not to abolish the old, x. 97. The text of the law was writ in the Hebrew, and not in the Assyrian letter, 100, 101. Law, written and oral, what, and how explained by the scribes and doctors, xii. 96, &c. What the difference between coming to God in the law, and coming to God by the law, 382. Law used for the Scripture, i. c. Moses and the prophets too; both the former and the latter, 546. Women not allowed to read the law in the Jews’ synagogues; though a child or a servant might, 548. Law, ceremonial, obliged as single men, or as members of the congregation and people of Israel: the passover, and other festivals, were of the later form, which made Christ observe them against separatists, iv. 457. Christ was under the obligation of the ceremonial law, and that in three respects, vi. 218. Ceremonial law, why instituted, 283. It was not the covenant of works, but the mode or manner of the administration of the covenant of grace, 282. Law, and going to law among unbelievers, what, and how vile, iii. 240. Law broken by Adam, was both the tables of the law, iv. 77. Law, moral and ceremonial, what they were, and how Christ is said to fulfil them, iv. 298, 299. They differ much from the gospel, both as to grace and truth, 352. Law, moral, obligeth under the covenant of grace, vi. 284. Law and the prophets, put for all the Old Testament, and how, iv. 424, 425. Law, given at Sinai, what, iv. 78. Why the law was published then and not before; of the place where it was given, and the manner, 79. Of the effects of the law, 80. Of the ten commandments, 83. Law, the Jews’ tenet concerning the law, by which they reduce six hundred and thirteen precepts into one, which was ‘living by faith,’ and so witnessed against themselves, because they were altogether for works, ii. 383. Supposed by the Jews to be new at Christ’s coming; how far it was so, v. 160. Law, unwritten among the Jews, was their cabalalah or traditions, v. 204. Law writ in Adam’s heart, upon creation, what, vii. 379.

Lawyers were doctors of the law; they were of several sorts, xii. 94, 99. Lawyers, and teachers of the law, what, 119.

Laying hands upon the sacrifice, what, and for what end, xii. 235. Laying of hands upon the head of the burnt-offering or sacrifice before offered, what, ix. 72.

Lator, used for Eleazer, xii. 158.

Lazarus, his soul was in heaven those four days he was dead, vi. 26.

Learned men might, of necessity, teach the people among the Jews, because the Scriptures were in an unknown tongue to the common people, iii. 370. Learned men, at Christ’s coming, had filled the nation by the tutorage of the two great doctors, Shammap and Hillel, iv. 225. The destruction and division of the learned...

Learners, or Disciples after the days of Rabban Gamaliel, did use to sit, while they were instructed, xii. 44. They had power to ask the doctors any questions as they went along in their expositions and lectures, 45.

Learning among the Jews at Christ's coming, was advanced to a mighty height by the labours of the presidents and vice-presidents of the Sanhedrim, iii. 32. Learning, Jewish, what, iv. 14. Human learning is exceeding useful, nay, exceeding needful, to the expounding of the Scriptures, vi. 210. Two objections of those that deny this proposition, answered, 210, 211.

Leaven, the, of the Jews; searching for it, with the prayer before they set upon that search, ix. 132, 153. Put for doctrine, and a naughty heart and affections, xi. 222.

Lectures; at them the gesture was, the teachers sat and the learners stood, x. 203.

Legends, two or three of them Papal and Judaical, x. 316.

Lepers, the priests could only pronounce, not make them clean, nor give them leave to come into cities, &c. iii. 59. The atonement for their cleansing, what, 309. Their room for cleansings, where, ix. 199. How they were to dwell alone, xii. 170, 172.

Leperoy, laws of, ii. 31. Cured by Christ, when the priests could not, yet Christ was tender of their reputation, v. 196. Leprosy, and the doctri:n of it under the law, points out very well the guilt and doctrine of sin, xi. 154. The custom of putting the blood upon the ear of him that was cleansed of a leprosy according to that command, Lev. xiv. 14. what, vi. 219.

Lethab, what sort of measure, iv. 450.

Letters, who first had the use of them, &c. iv. 44, 48.

Levi, one of the names of Matthew the apostle, v. 222.

Levites and priests, how distinguished, ii. 229. They were divided into porters and singers, what their business, ix. 52, 55. Levites, their desks where they sung, what, and whether pulpits or no, ix. 384, 385. The cities of the Levites, and the land about them was large, called their suburbs, being cities of refuge and universities; they and the priests were the settled ministry of the church of Israel; they always lived upon tithes when they studied in the universities, or preached in the synagogues, and attended on the Temple-service, x. 173, 174.

Priests and Levites, what was lawful and unlawful in them, xii. 21.

Lexicous, method of reading, with instruction concerning the ceremonies enjoined therein, ii. 31.

Libertines, were much spoken of in the Jewish writings, iii. 190. Libertines, were servants that had received their freedom; these were Jews; how they came to be servants, and how again to be free, viii. 413. Libertines put for free born Jews, i.e. the sons of such as had obtained the Roman freedom, viii. 109.

Liberty of conscience and persons, was pretended to by Judas, the Galilean, viii. 83, 84.

Lie; the Jews used and loved to lie at their feasts, in what order they used that gesture, xi. 287, 288.

Life, what, iv. 121. Why life is called 'precious,' vii. 138. How tender God is of the life of man, 140. Why such an equal tribute is to be paid to God for the life of man, 141. Long life is a promise annexed to very many commands, and why, 400. How to reconcile the shortness of man's life with that promise, 401. Why God shortened man's life at the flood, at Babel, and at Sinai, even where he promised long life, 403. The length of the lives of the first inhabitants of the world considered, and the reason given, 403, 404. Long life to many proves a curse, 406. Long life in itself is a blessing, 405, 407. How it is a blessing when so full of sorrow, and upon that account men are made so weary of, 408. Life and death, under the cruel emperors Tiberius, were both miserable, vii. 147.

Lifting up of hands, the way of blessing the people, the manner of it, how performed, ix. 118.


Likeness and image of God upon man, distinguished, vii. 351. Likeness of God upon man lost by sin, but not the image, 392.

Lineage, or descent of Christ, was most of younger brothers, vi. 324.

Lines, much thereof was used in the several garments of the priests, ix. 436.

Lines, of cloth, or a sash, was a cloak made of linen, hung with fringe, xi. 438.

Lives, why Satan taketh not away our lives when he pleaseth, vii. 139.

Loaves, placed on the shew-bread table, the way of making them, their number, the manner of placing them, and what they signified, ix. 285, 287.
INDEX.

Locusts, many kinds of them, xi. 380.
Lord, where, and what, x. 260.
Log, what sort of measure, iv. 452.
Long-sufferings of God to wicked men, is sometimes not the goodness of God to them, vii. 349.
Looking or binding, a very usual phrase in the Jewish schools, spoken of things, not of persons, xi. 226, &c. See binding and loosing.
Lord's day; the Jews say it was the first day in the week; why Christ changed the day from the seventh to the first, xi. 337. The Lord's day was not controverted, but everywhere celebrated in the primitive times, only some Jews (converted to the gospel) also kept the Jewish sabbath, xii. 556, 557.
Lord's Prayer was twice given forth by Christ, iii. 115. It may be picked out of the writings of the Jews, iv. 29. St. Cyprian's nicety about the last petition in the Lord's Prayer, ib. Was given twice by Christ, first in the mount, Matthew vi. and then at the feast of Tabernacles, a year and a half after, vi. 425. The agreeableness of it to the Jewish forms, ib. The reason why the doxology is added to it by St. Matthew, and omitted by St. Luke, 457.
Loretto, the legend of the Virgin Mary's house thither, x. 316.
Let, the priest obtained by it to burn incense to the Temple, iv. 150.
Leth, how cast, where, and when, xii. 14. 16.
Love; it is our duty to love all men, the reason, vii. 128. We are to love our neighbour as ourselves, 329. Love-feasts, they were appendages to the Lord's Supper also; they were, when strangers were entertained in each church, at the cost of the church, &c. xii. 522, &c.
Loving, put for embracing, kissing, or being well pleased with, and pitying, xi. 411, 412.
Lucan, the poet, was Seneca's nephew; he basely betrayed, or rather falsely accused his own mother to death; Nero cut his veins also, and let him bleed to death, lii. 319.
Lucius, of Cyrene, supposed to be Luke, by a Latin name, ili. 211. 274.
Lunatic, deaf and dumb, xi. 256.
Lus, a little bone in a man's back, which the Jews speak of as the seed and principle of a future resurrection, xii. 352. vii. 197.
Lysanias, who he was, iv. 252.
Macherus is derived from Macvai, x. 165.
Machpelah, supposed to be Adam's burying-place, x. 99. 376.
Magdal (Mary Magdalen), whence the name, xii. 83.
Magi, or Wise men, several authors give them a good character, but the Scripture ever a bad one, iv. 215. Who they were, 217.
Magic, common among the Jews, and that cheat ended not with Jerusalem, but multitudes of deceivers rose up, and by magic drew away the people, ili. 400.
Magicians, the same with wise men, wizards, &c. iv. 215, 216.
Magistracy instituted as an ordinance of Christ, and a gospel mercy, vi. 261. The usefulness of it to the church, 264. So overawed by a wicked people, as not to dare to execute justice, 369.
Magistrates, the false logic of those who are for no magistrates over them but king Jesus, refuted, vi. 263. Are to be obeyed in all lawful things, xi. 276.
Magog and Gog, what is meant by them, vii. 66. 68.
Mahometism and popery coming, the devil was let loose, vii. 64.
Maid's, the day of the week on which they were married, and the ceremonies of their marriage, xii. 241, &c.
Malefactors (say the Jews) going to execution and making confession of their sins, that and their death did expiate for their sins, vii. 275. Their execution, where and how performed among the Jews, ix. 340, 341. At their death were used cruelly by the Jews, as an act of friendship, xii. 205.
Males, at what age they were to appear before the Lord, ix. 360.
Mammon of unrighteousness, what, xii. 152, &c.
Man was created by the Trinity, about nine o'clock in the morning, ii. 335. Man is a wonder, vii. 172. How much devilishness the devil can infuse man's nature with, the reasons of it, 343. 346. Man of sin or antichrist, the Jewish nation in the first, the Roman in the second place, and both conjoined, ili. 231, 232. The characters of 'the man of sin' do agree to the Jewish nation, ib. 233.
Maneate for the hands, used among the Jews, viii. 454.
Manna, who, conjectured, ili. 211.
Mephib, one sort of public reader in the synagogue, of which number Christ was one, iii. 50. He that read in the synagogues, was called Mephib, and was to read one and twenty verses, xii. 65.
Maps of the gospel-topography are too officious, x. 230, 231.
Mar, or Mari, a title the Jews sometimes gave their rabbins, xii. 180.
Maranatha, a form taken from the Jewish writers, iv. 33. This, say very
many commentators, is the highest and
heaviest form of excommunication; but
it rather intimates the curse coming upon
the Jews, xii. 563, &c.
Marmutha, discussion on; v. 417.
Marches of the Israelites, in their de-
parture from Egypt, ii. 415.
Marginal reading, the original and end
thereof, iv. 20.
Mark, was John Mark, nephew to Bar-
nabas, he write the gospel; there was but
one of the name, iii. 323. Why he depart-
ed from Paul and Barnabas, xii. 457.
Market, what place in the Temple the
Jews had turned into a market for sheep,
oxen, &c. ix. 314.
Maronis, a Maronite, what, x. 358.
Marriages in the Judaic law was always
blinding, i.e. every one, before such an
age, were to be married, iii. 497; but not
so in the Christian law, not to be till a
woman was espoused, xi. 18. Marriage
of men, the time and reason of it, xii.
488. 490. The marriage bond, both
among Jews and Gentiles (especially the
Jews), was looked upon as a loose
thing, 492. When to marry or not to
marry, 496, 499.
Marriages of the Jews, fixed to a cer-
tain day of the week, iii. 44. They had
feasts commanded, ib. Marriages were
performed on different days for maids
and widows, with the reason and cere-
monies thereof, xii. 241, &c.
Married, what a reproach it is for a
woman not to be married, vili. 154. A hun-
dred and sixty priests married in Goph-
na, all in one night, x. 108. When a man
was new married, where he dwelt, 238.
Martyrdom, dying (called martyrdom)
for others, to save their country, z. 261.
Mary, assumption of, viii. 565. Mary,
the mother of Jesus, without sin, iii.
61. iv. 161. She was a widow when
Christ died, iii. 166. She was very poor
in her husband's days; near akin to the
wife of Cleopas, iv. 440. She was repre-
hended by Jesus, 442. She was taken
away by martyrdom, viii. 34. Villified
by the Talmudists, xii. 53. Mary, the
sister of Lazarus, and Mary Magdalene,
was the same person, iii. 76. Mary Mag-
dalen, the same with Mary, the sister of
Lazarus; why called Magdalen, x. 354.
xii. 560. Baroinus also proves her to be
the sister of Lazarus, xii. 365.
Massarites, their business was to secure
the texts of the Old Testament from corrup-
tion, which they have done, quite beyond
the quarrils of a daring Papist, iv. 20.
Master of a family, being baptized, his
children were baptized with him, iii. 185.
Matthew, writ not his gospel in Hebrew
as some suppose, because Hebrew at that
time, was only understood by learned
men, the Greek then being the vulgar
tongue, iii. 509. iv. 179. He write it
chiefly for the Jews; as Luke did his
for the Gentiles, iv. 289, 290. The apostle
called Levi, was the son of Alpheus or
Cleopas; he had three brethren that were
apostles as well as he; v. 221. Matthew
writ his gospel in Greek; so did Paul his
Epistle to the Hebrews, and not in He-
brew, as some have affirmed, because the
Hebrew was altogether unknown to the
common Jews, for it was not the Jews'
mother-tongue in the time of the apostles,
but the Syriac, xi. 21. 27.
Meath, what sort of coin, ix. 317.
Measures, Jewish, an homer—or cor-
or corus—or letchech—bath and ephah—
The quantities or contents of all these
measures, 453. Roman measures, two of
them, 446. Measurings of the Jews, how
or what they were, x. 297, &c. A paras
was four miles; a Talmak consisted of
seven furlongs and a half; a diet was
thirty miles, 437, 438.
Meat offerings were of twelve sorts, ix.
98. For the making and managing of
these, six general rules, 100. Meats for-
bidden and unclean, what, xi. 214. Meats
and circumcision made the difference
between Jew and Gentile; these being
removed let the Gentiles into the church,
vi. 212.
Mediation of Christ, the matter of it,
what, viii. 247.
Melechizadek, all now acknowledge him
for Shem, x. 263.
Men, their affairs and times, how God
knows and dates them, vii. 223.
Mene, tekel, upharsin, the meaning of
these words as written in Belshazzar's
dining-room, vii. 105, 110.
Mercy of God, often wrested by men
to their own destruction, vii. 277. Mon-
uments of mercy were never set up in
Scripture to be encouragements for pre-
sumption, ib.
Messias proved to be God, and Jesus to
be the Messias, iii. 311. The Messias
was to be blessed with six blessings, iv.
131. The word Messias, ever signifies
Christ, and is so used abundantly among
the Hebrew authors, 418. That Christ
was the Messias, he easily convinced the
mind by telling of secret things, 427. He
could do nothing, but as delegated and
assisted by the Father; as the Son of God,
he hath all power put into his hand by
the Father, v. 246. Christ shows that he
was the Messias, and what work and
authority belonged to him, 263. What
appearances and effects the Jews looked
for in the Messias, which they found not
INDEX.

in our Saviour Christ, vi. 365. It was the opinion of the Jews, that the Messiah should reign a thousand years, vii. 63. The Messiah, say the Jews, was not redeemed from sin, but from captivity and enemies, 275. He was, say they, to have an earthly, pompous, flourishing, kingdom, 276. What the Jews apprehended of his temporal reign, was in some things plain, in other things obscure, viii. 358. Messiah not acknowledged by the Jews to be the genuine Son of God, 468. The Messiah pointed at in the second Psalm, ib. David put for the Messiah, 470. Messias, divers names of him produced by the Talmudists, xi. 159. The epoch of the Messiah is stated from the resurrection of Christ, 173. His coming was predicted by the quarrals of the Jews, 180. At his coming the world was to be renewed, 255. He was acknowledged for the Son of God by the Jews, though not by nature; but by adoption, 354. Messiah (who was God-Man) considered as he was, a servant and a messenger of the Father, and received his abilities of doing miracles, and of knowledge of evangelical mysteries, and of other things beforehand from the anointing of the Spirit, 318.

Messias or Christ, and the Son of God, are convertible terms against the Jews, xii. 24, 25, 285, 286. Messiah supposed by the ancient Jewish rabbins to be begot, without carnal copulation, by the Spirit, 25, 26. The Jews expected their Messiah to come when Christ did appear, 185, vii. 304, 305. They also expected, that when the Messiah came, he would lead them into the garden of Eden, where they should enjoy all manner of worldly pleasures in the highest degree, xii. 292. The fathers of the Sanhedrim had in all likelihood a strong suspicion, if not a knowledge, that Jesus was the Messiah, 353, 354. The Jews expected when he came, to enjoy great worldly deliverances and blessings, 380.

Methuselah, the reason of his name and age, ii. 79.

Metreta, what kind of measure, iv. 446, 453.

Mica, who, and how he prophesied, ii. 429.

Michael's contending with the devil, what, iii. 388.

Micro, a treatise of the rabbins, containing the text of the Bible itself, its reading, and literal explication, xii. 96.

Midnight was a period of time so distinct among the Jews, that what was done then, was looked upon as done the day before, v. 187.

Midrash, a treatise of the rabbins, containing the mystical and allegorical explication of the Scriptures, xii. 96.

Midwives; the words of the Hebrew midwives were not a lie, but a glorious confession of their faith, ii. 357.

Miege's letter to Lightfoot, xiii. 430.

Mile, a Talmudic mile was seven furlongs and a half, x. 248. xii. 348.

Millenarians, or fifth monarchists, their dangerous mistake of the twentieth chapter of the Revelations, refuted, vii. 225. Millenarians, refuted, v. 380. Millenarians concur with the Jews; articles against their opinions, viii. 23.

Mind of man, put for the understanding, also the bent and inclination of the soul, vii. 300.

Miners of iron and brass, were in several places in the land of Israel, x. 178.

Ministers, all the hundred and twenty ministers are dispersed, preaching, &c. only the twelve tarry at Jerusalem, to comfort and cherish the church there, iii. 192. Those ministers whom the apostles first ordained, were only fitted for their office by the Holy Ghost, with tongues and prophesying, 369. But after them (the writings of the Gospel finished) ministers were by study to be fitted for their ministry, ib. So were the priests and Levites accomplished, they be the standing ministers of the Jews; prophets and inspired men being only occasional teachers, but those the constant; for prophecy was sometimes long wanting, as under the second Temple, 370. There were many ministers in the apostles' days belonging to every church, with the reason of it, vii. 31, 32. Ministry in a mount near Capernaum. Christ ordained a ministry for the church of the Gospel, iii. 67. The number that entered into it, and three ends of their appointment, ib. Ministry of Christ had in it six parts, v. 130, 134. The priest and Levites were the settled ministry of the church of Israel; they always lived upon tithes when they studied in the universities, preached in the synagogues, and attended on the Temple service, x. 174.

Minstrels used to play in a mournful tone over the dead, iii. 86. Minstrels, among the Jews were used at burials, xi. 165, 166.

Miracles, four or five continued miracles attended Israel in the wilderness, and yet repined, ii. 130. They first began when Moses was in the wilderness, before he went into Egypt; ii. 358, 359. The Jews supposed that a man of extraordinary holiness might do miracles, iii. 186. Miracles of Christ, why he permitted them not to be discovered at Capernaum, iii. 88. Why not in Bethsaida, 98. How miracles were wrought in the name of Jesus, by one that was not a disciple, 106. To change the form of a creature is the greatest miracle, iv. 316. The first mi-
INDEX.

Moral law, what, iv. 299. The moral and ceremonial law differ much from the gospel, 352.

Mortal, Adam was not created mortal, against the Socinians, vi. 31.

Morning sacrifice, the killing of it, ix. 110.

Moses, how born; how a type of Christ, ii. 111, 112. How low before his ascending the government, 113. He sojourned where Mahomet rose, 16. Moses and Aaron, what their faults, that they were debarred entering into Canaan, 131. His birth was supernatural, 358. He was highly guilty of distrust or unbelieving concerning Israel's coming out of Egypt, 114. 358, 356. He fasted three fasts, of forty days a-piece, 389. Why God sought to kill him, as we read Exod. iv. 24. vi. 276. Part of his history, viii. 429. Moses fasted forty days three times over, one after another, xii. 63.

Mother's family among the Jews is not to be called a family, xi. 16.

Mountain, put for 'imperial power,' iii. 359. What meant by 'removing mountains,' iii. 134.

Mourners for the dead, how the Jews used to comfort them, both in the way, and at home, x. 256. vii. 348. 349.

Mourning, what mourning was used for the dead, also what feasting and company, xi. 166. 168. The third day of mourning was a high day, xii. 353.

Mullets for corporal wrongs, were several, xi. 127, &c.

Murder strangely punished, iv. 26. Was so common among the Jews that the beheading of an heifer (commanded Deut. xxi.) was left off by order of the Sanhedrim for fear of the murderers, vi. 369.

Musicians in the Temple, what sort of men, x. 301.


Mustard stalk, or tree, exceeding large, x. 207.

Mutterings, a sort of enchantments used by the Jews, &c. xi. 500.

Names in Scripture are frequently changed, or inverted by the Holy Ghost, and by the people, &c. and why, ii. 209. 220. 22. Names given to children, how, when, and by whom, 288. iv. 183. Names or titles among the Egyptians had two distinguishing things to be observed in them, II. 366, 367. Names changed in Scripture is frequent, and most commonly for the better, 419. How and why they were changed, 420, 421. Several names given to men in Scripture did arise from some singular quality, or action re-
ferring to them, 436. Names in Scripture phrase, denote men rather than women, viii. 35. Names were given children at their circumcision, so at the institution of circumcision; God changed the names of Abraham and Sarah, xii. 27. It was chiefly for the honour of some person whom the parents esteemed, that they gave their son his name; seldom was the son called by the name of the father, 27, 28. It was common in the Jewish nation for men to have two names, one a Jewish name used among the Jews, another a Gentile name used among the Heathen, 455.

Name of God, is put for God himself, iv. 123.

Naming of children sometimes was by the mother, as soon as born, sometimes by the standers by; but the father at the circumcision had the casting voice, whether the name should remain so or no, iv. 183.

Nature of man desperately corrupted, vii. 343, &c.

Nazarene, Christ was so called, to hint his separation and estrangement from other men, xi. 45.

Nazarenes, where they offered, how durable or short their vow; if they cut their hair in the country, they were to bring it to the Temple at Jerusalem to burn, ix. 307. They were forbid the total use of wine, whether the law about the Nazarites had not the same reference to Adam, while he was under that prohibition in the state of innocence, xii. 18. Only two Nazarites were set apart by God, viz. Samson and the Baptist, three hundred at once made themselves Nazarites by their own voluntary vow, 23. They were forbid the use of wine, how could they keep the passover ( &c.) in which wine was used, 19. They wore long hair; among whom Absalom was one, 520, 521. Why they let their hair grow long, 524.

Nazarism, what and how the vow of it was sometimes laid aside, vii. 161, &c. Nazaritism sometimes is only of trial, when it seems to be of denial, as Gen. xix. 2. Matth. xv. 26. iv. 446.

Negative and affirmative, words are commonly used together in Scripture for elegance, iv. 382.

Neighbour, who is such a one, iii. 114. Who is our neighbour, vii. 323. We are to love our neighbour as ourselves, what, 329. Neighbour and brother, what difference between them, xi. 105. Neighbour, the Jews denied any Gentile to be their neighbour, xii. 102.

Nero, reign of, viii. 313.

Nether, Ben, who, x. 319.

Nero the emperor, in his five first years did exceed the most for goodness, iii. 238.

But afterward he destroyed the Christians, for a plot laid by himself against them; the Heathen for real plotting against him, 519. In the close he grew endless cruel, 1b.

Nestorius made two persons of the two natures, contested, iv. 125.

New creation, new heaven and new earth, put for the times and state of things immediately following the destruction of Jerusalem, and the Jewish state, xii. 434.

New Heaven, what, iv. 245.

New Earth, &c.

New Jerusalem, and the kingdom of heaven begun, anno mundi 4000, just when the City and Temple were destroyed, iv. 324. The holy city, why called New, and why Holy City, vii. 112, &c. What it is not, and what it is, and where to be found, 115, 127.

New Testament; New Testament phrases and passages, the surest and safest way to understand them, viz. is not to frame a sense of our own, which we think fair and probable, but to observe how they were understood by them to whom they were uttered, vi. 227.


Nicodemus, one of the great Sanhedrim, iii. 46. Supposed to be mentioned in some great story in the Talmud, v. 22. The reason of his name, and what he was; also called Bonai; he was exceeding rich, and yet his family fell to great poverty, xii. 252, 253.

Nicolaian, what, viii. 108. That impure sect did not spring from Nicolas the deacon, but took the name from Niccola, viii. 412. They immoderately did oppose the decree of the apostles, 477. They were wicked heretics, persuading to eat things offered to idols, and to commit fornication, xii. 487, 488. Notwithstanding the affirmation of antiquity, they did not spring from Nicolas one of the seven deacons, 487.

Nicolaism and Judaism were two errors one each band the gospel, into which some primitive Christians did fall, vi. 339.

Night, for the study of the law was highly valued by the Jews, v. 24.

Nineveh's conversion was a very wonderful thing, iv. 34, 35.

Ninth hour, used for three o'clock in the afternoon, viii. 215.

Noah's flood, its nature, time of beginning and duration, ii. 80. 84. His drunkenness was some number of years after the flood, 86. Was a prognostication and assurance of the last judgment, vi. 354.

Number twenty-six, is something rare, ii. 133. Singular put for the plural, why; number, difference in it in Scripture, is no strange thing, 347.

Numbers, notes, and observations upon
INDEX.

each chapter of, ii. 35. Talmudic notes upon, x. 541. Numbers and things near alike are said to be the same, xi. 16.

Nunship or virginity, the vow of it among the Papists is accounted a devout and sacred thing, which is false and never to be proved by them, vii. 134, &c.

Oaths in the Jewish writings reduced to a promissory oath, xi. 122. A vain or rash oath, concerning which fourthings, and an oath concerning something left in trust, and a testimonial oath, what, 122, 123. The Jews only took care of the truth of the thing sworn, and not of the vanity of swearing; it was customary among them to swear by creatures, 123.

Obadiah, who he was, and when he prophesied, ii. 241.


Obeying and believing are not to be separated, vii. 251.

Obolus, what, xii. 185.

Offences, there ought to be three causes of their punishing, iv. 171.

Offering brother, how to be dealt with, iii. 107.

Offering, any woman might come into the court through the Gate of the women when she brought an offering, ix. 71, 72.

Offering of water used at the feast of tabernacles, how performed, whence derived, and what the meaning of it, xii. 310.

Offerings were of several sorts, &c. ix. 71. 98. See burnt-offering, drink-offering, meat-offering, peace-offering, sin-offering, trespass-offering.

Officers in the sanctuary, their names and offices, ix. 334. In the Temple, and their offices, 382.

Omnipotence, a great fault in an historian, vii. 3. 6. Unthanked, viii. 151.

Old Testament, how divided by the Jews, iii. 157. The Sadducees are said by some to refuse all the books of the Old Testament, except the five books of Moses, vi. 349. When any place of the Old Testament was cited by the Jews, they delivered it always in the very original words, viii. 475. How the Jews divided the writings of it, xii. 214, &c.

Omer, what sort of measure, iv. 451.

Opifis Evia, what, iv. 68.

Opinions and a scripture text distinguished, xii. 491, 498.

Oracles, silence of, viii. 322.

Ordination was first performed by Christ near Capernaum, iii. 67. Till Hillel's time a public teacher, having been ordained himself had authority, and used to ordain his scholars as he saw them fit, but for honour to Hillel ordination was in time centred in the Sæbdrin, v. 121.

Original text of the Hebrew, whether corrupted or not, xi. 103, 104.

Orphan amen or psalm, what, xii. 545, 546.

Othl's letters to Lightfoot, xiii. 448.

Outram's letters to Lightfoot, xiii. 365.

Outward action, the Jews thought the law was to restrain and bind the outward action, only not regarding the inward thought, vi. 342.

Overseers (or presidents) over the times of service, the doors, the guards, the singers, the cymbal music, the lots, the birds, the seals (or tickets), the drink-offerings, the sick, the waters, the making of shew-bread, incense, the vail, and garments for the priests, what, ix. 19.

Oil to anoint the sick, used by the primitive Christians as physic (not as a charm as the Jews used it), and the elders to be present to pray and instruct, iii. 313, 316. The anointing oil, how compounded, ix. 438, 439. This oil was not used in the second Temple, and therefore the high-priest was consecrated by putting on the holy vestments, 439. Oil, mount of, 82.

Ointment precious, how prised, xi. 429.

Papacy, even at its first beginning, helped to set up the Heathenism again, iii. 364. Papacy, it followeth James and Jambres and is the great resister of the truth of the gospel, vii. 96, 97. Papists, the improbability, ridiculousness, and irreligion of their holding that the patriarchs were in purgatory, vi. 5, &c.

Parables, why Christ spoke so much in them, iii. 82. Parables were the Jews most familiar rhetoric, xi. 204. Parables were used among the Jews because they would not see the light, 391, 392.

Paradise put for the state of the blessed, vii. 270. Paradise, what the Jews understood by being in paradise, xii. 203, 204.

Paras was the space of fifteen days, immediately before the passover, pentecost, or the feast of tabernacles, vii. 357.

Parbar, the gate, where situate, ix. 227.

Pardon is to be obtained by repentance, iv. 21. Pardon and salvation, it is the greatest difficulty to make men fit and capable for them, vii. 273. What are the sure grounds of hope, for salvation and pardon, 279, 280. Pardon is the gift of God as well as repentance, 280.

Parents, why the children suffer for the parents' sins, the justice thereof, vii. 359, &c. This only designs corporal or external punishment, 363. It was the opinion of the Jews that children born crooked,
maligned or defective, was according to some sin of the parents, xii. 324.

**Parsa,** a panna was four miles, x. 247.

**Paschal lamb,** how prepared, iii. 148.

**Paschal supper,** the whole method and order of it in eight particulars, xi. 329.

How wine came to be there, and what quantity they drank, 338, 334.

**Passhur,** there were two of the name, ii. 251.

**Passage of Israel through Jordan took up** twelve miles, which was about all the length of the river that was in Judea, iv. 305. 414.

**Passover,** when instituted, ii. 116. Several particulars concerning it, 374, 375.

The killing the passover, with the hymn that was sung in the mean while, iii. 152.

ix. 140. It was a full representation of Christ’s passion, it gives good instructions for the Lord’s Supper, iv. 38.

The Jews find thirteen precepts about keeping the passover, 39. The manner of the celebration of it, ix. 128. The difference and parallel between the passover in Egypt and the passover in succeeding ages, 129.

The manner of the choosing the lamb, 131. The passages of the afternoon of the passover day, what, 134. The time of killing the passover, 136. The passchal societies, 139. Women were not bound to appear at the passover, but yet they usually did, with the reasons, 140.

The manner or method of eating it, at evening, sitting, they began with thanksgiving, then with a cup of wine (and they were to drink four of them), their bread was unleavened, they also used five kinds of herbs, lettuce, endive, succory, beets, horsecar, ix. 146. 166. They washed their hands several times, 152, 153, 158. The lamb roasted was set whole on the table; they began with other meat, they used a thick sauce, 154, 156. They gave thanks when they began on every differing part, 146, 166. Then the cup of blessing, 161. The fourth cup of wine, then they finish with prayers and praises, 164, 165.

**Passover** (or paschal-lamb), how made ready, in five particulars, xi. 325, 326.

Whether Christ kept his passover the day before the Jews, i.e. on the fourteenth, not the fifteenth day of the month, 430, 444. The difference between the first month and the second, 435. Preparation of the passover, what, 444, 451.

After the lamb was eaten, every Israelite was bound within that seven days solemnity, First to appear before the Lord in the court, and with a sacrifice; this was called the appearance, 444. Secondly, to solemn joy and mirth, and that also with sacrifices; this was called Chagigah. The festival, 445, &c. Whether was it lawful to depart from Jerusalem till the seven days of the passover were ended, xii. 42. How the passover was prepared for many days before it actually began, 290. Passover, four intervened between Christ’s entrance into public ministry and the time of his death, with the several actions which he did, about the time of each, vi. 209, 310. Passover week, the rites and solemnity of the first day, xi. 166, 168. The second day, 168, 170.

**Pastors,** one of the titles of the gospel ministers, iii. 68.

**Patriarchs,** whether their souls were in purgatory, vi. 5. All their bones were brought out of Egypt, and buried at Shechem, viii. 112, 113. Where they were buried, 493.

**Paul and Saul,** his Roman and Hebrew name, and why, viii. 462. viii. 108. He wished himself accused for his brethren the Israelites, a strange wish, what the meaning of it, vii. 312. Why Paul thus wished, 320, 325. He always calls himself by his Roman or Gentile name, after he became the apostle of the Gentiles, xii. 456. He was not a Baptist among the Gentiles, as John was among the Jews, 459. Paul’s conversion, &c. wonderful, iii. 195, 199. Paul’s greatest enemies were the Hellenists, because he had been one of them, iii. 200. He had a trade and wrought with his hands after he was an apostle, 287. He is inferior to none in wickedness except that it was not final, and inferior to none in holiness; his rare history and life with all his travels and affairs, viii. 130, 141.

**Peace** outward or prosperity in the things of this world is no sign of peace with God, vi. 249. It is sometimes a sign of God’s enmity, proved, 250. Peace with God doth not necessarily infer peace of conscience, vi. 250, 251. Peace was universal, when Christ first appeared in the world, iv. 191. Peace-offering of rejoicing, what, ix. 167.

**Penalties** inflicted upon unclean persons found in the Temple, what, ix. 13.

27. Penalties capital, the Jews had four sorts of them, stoning, burning, slaying with the sword, and slaughtering, 339.

**Penitent,** most of the Jews held that the penitent were to be preferred before the perfectly just, xii. 148. But others of them the contrary, 149. Penitents, comfort for them drawn out of the Scripture genealogy, ii. 115.

**Pentateuch,** Samaritan, x. 337.

**Pentecost,** called πάντες which in Scripture was a holy day and but one, therefore the Jews appropriate the word to the feast of pentecost, viii. 369. Several other things about pentecost, 371, &c.

**Pentecost feast,** was a return or offering
INDEX.

of the harvest of the Jews, called 'the feast of harvest,' Exod. xxii. The solemnity thereof, how performed, it lasted eight days, iii. 186. The time and nature of the feast, it was called a Sabbath, be it what day of the week it would, viii. 46. That day of Pentecost, on which the Holy Ghost was given, was the Lord's day, 48.

Penny of silver, gold, Roman, or Jewish, what, xi. 417, 418. 429. A Roman penny was seven-pence half-penny, two of them maketh half a shekel, vii. 128, 129.

People of God; the duration of their affliction is appointed by the Lord, vii. 219, 227.

Persecution spreads the gospel, iii. 192, viii. 121. Persecution against the Christians under Nero, was very bloody and barbarous, so as to move the pity of their enemies, saith Tacitus, the Jews heightening that persecution against them, iii. 317.

Persecution the first recorded should have been that of the Jews, xi. 297.

Persian kings, and the time of their government considered, ii. 314, 316.

Persian monarchy, the state and fate of the Temple under it, ix. 466. 472.

Persons, the distinction of persons in the Trinity, what, iv. 119. Persons, change of persons in grammatical construction is usual in the Hebrew rhetoric and eloquence, iv. 245.

Peter was never at Rome, the probability of this opinion shewn, vii. 1, 8c. From whence that contrary opinion did proceed, v. 6. He wrote his epistle from Babylon in Chaldea, and not from Rome, as some would have it, 7. Pethor and Beor being changed into Bosor shews Peter was not at Rome, but at Babylon, 78, 80, and x. 391. Peter spent his last days, and in all likelihood died in Chaldea, and not at Rome, viii. 80. Peter a minister of the circumcision among the Hebrews, xii. 458. And why he therein outshone James and John, the two other ministers of circumcision, ib. Peter preached the gospel in Babylon, 573, 574. Peter's denial of Christ was foretold by Christ at two distinct times, iii. 144. His improbability of being at Rome, 276. He was minister of the circumcision, and Paul minister of the uncircumcision; they had then interchanged places, to shew their agreement and harmony to those with whom they had to do, 307. Peter, why called Cephas, iv. 419. He had a suspension for a time in his attendance on Christ, v. 165. He was ever first named in the catalogue of the apostles, and why, 168. He was ever a chief speaker as concerning the church in Judea, being for the circumcision, viii. 34. His shadow wrought miracles, as it seemeth, 76. He and James were equal, the first not prince of the apostles; nor the second, bishop of Jerusalem, 164. Whether it is probable he was bishop of Rome at all, answered negatively, 273. 279. How he was guarded in prison, and delivered by an angel, 287.

Pharaoh, a common name or title of the Egyptian kings, as Abimelech of the Philistines, iv. 186.

Pharisees, their doctrine and practices, what, iii. 138. Though they differed from other heretics, yet they harmonized with them to oppose the gospel and Christianity, 403. Their original names, qualities, and principles, iv. 259, 260. They were most ceremoniously devoted to unwritten traditions; they were separatists of the nation, though they did not separate from public assemblies, but in matters referring to higher acts of holiness, pretending to higher degrees of holiness than all the rest, v. 212, 216. The Talmud doth characterize them, 215. The religion of the Pharisees was not the national religion of the Jews; but a sect and excrecence from it, vi. 216. The difference between Pharisees and Sadducees, in matters of religion, was great, vii. 282. Though they differed among themselves greatly, yet they easily harmonized to oppose Christianity, 283. Their trouble and fainting confidence when they came to die, was great, x. 35. They were a sort of separatists; there were of them women as well as men, who under the veil of sanctity and devotion, practised all manner of wickedness, xi. 68. The lowest rank of Pharisees were illiterate Plebeians; the collegians or associates of the Wise men, were the highest sort, they wore the most splendid cloak of religion, 69, 70. There were seven sects of Pharisees, 72, 73. Strange stories related of their feasts, 163. Pharisees and Scribes laboured among the people for respect, and by respect for gain; which they did, first, as doctors of the law, instilling into their disciples and the common people this notion, that a Wise man, that was one of themselves, was to be respected above all mortal men, 281. Secondly, under a pretence of mighty devotion, especially long prayers, ib. Pharisees and Scribes are terms sometimes confounded, and sometimes distinguished, xii. 118. By Pharisees, in the evangelist St. John, are generally to be understood the Sanhedrim, 330.
INDEX.

Philo the Jew, what he was, in life and writings, viii. 245, 248.

Philosophy was an eminent part of Solomon's wisdom, ii. 200. Not only Moses was great in human learning and philosophy, but also Heman, Ethan, Chalcol, and Dardan, ib. He wrote books of philosophy which are lost, 203.

Phrases, two phrases of the same nature use to heighten the sense, iv. 181.

Phylacteries, what, ii. 138. How necessary, v. 28. What they were, who used them, when they were rehearsed, ix. 112. Phylacteries were parchment labels, having writ in them several places of the law, fastened to the forehead and left arm, constantly worn with great devotion, xi. 277.

Pictures of Christ, what against the Papists, iii. 87.

Pillar, the two pillars in Solomon's Temple described, ix. 267. Their height, ib. The place where they stood, and the signification of their names, 272, 273.

Pity is moved by cruelty, iii. 317.

Place; the Most Holy place, what, ii. 396. The Most Holy place, the description of it, with what was contained therein, ix. 264. 276. 280. 297.

Plagues of Egypt, ii. 115.

Plaintiff and defendant, chose their judges, &c. among the Jews, xii. 486.

Pleasures: The Jews expected when the Messiah came, that he would lead them into the garden of Eden, where they should enjoy all manner of worldly pleasures in the highest degree, xii. 292.

Plaut, corrected, x. 22. 232, 233.

Ploughed grounds, x. 176.

Plutarch, mention of, viii. 390.

Polygamy; its original, ii. 75. It is called fornication or whoredom, 95. Polygamy was the sin of Lamech, 338. It was lawful among the Jews, vii. 479, 480. Both it and bigamy are forbidden, 480.

Pollux and Castor, what, how pictured, how fatal their feast to the Lacedemonians, viii. 499.

Pomegranates, there were ninety-six on a side, others say there were two hundred in all, ix. 270.

Pomp and degree of the world counterbalances nothing with God, vii. 142, &c.

Pondion, what sort of coin, ix. 317.

Pondithi is a hollow girdle or belt, in which the Jews put their money, xi. 175.

Pontius, was a common proper name among the Romans, iv. 242.

Pontius Pilate, his character, iv. 250. His malicious and stirring spirit, always smart and furious upon the Jews, viii. 100. 154. 170. He falling into disgrace and misery, ends his days with his own hands, 172.

Popery and Mahometism coming, the devil was let loose, vii. 64. Popery, socionism, and quakerism, are great heresies, 286, 287.

Porch of the Temple described, ix. 264, 265. The steps to it. It was supposed to be the place whither Satan brought Christ in his temptation, 265. The things in the porch, as a vine, candlestick, and two tables, described, with their use.

Porches were cloister-walks, v. 227.

Bethesda's pool had five of them, according to the quinque-lateral form, 236.

Poole's, (Math.) letter to Lightfoot, xiii. 439.

Porters; their distribution and office, their attendance was on doors, gates, guards, &c. ix. 52, 54.

Possess of the devil, so often mentioned in the gospel, what they were, v. 177. Christ only did dispossess them, they were of two sorts, 177, 178. To be bodily possessed was the saddest earthly misery could befall a man, 179.

Poverty extreme, especially of one whose foregoing estate was pompous, xi. 430.

Found, what, xii. 185.

Power and will of God, being well understood and submitted to, take off abundance of carnal atheistical disputes, vii. 367, 368.

Prayer; the Lord's Prayer, is a form to be used totidem verbis, vi. 227, 423. 427. Prayer is a duty for all men, and the reason of it given, 418. Objections answered and more reasons given, 480. Forms of prayer are prescribed in the Old and New Testament, 421, 422.

Forms of prayer defended and objections answered, 422. What posture the Jews used in it, xi. 137. In what places they used or loved to pray, 137, 138. What sort of prayers they used, 139. Repetition of the same words in prayer, how practised, condemned by Christ, 140. The Jews had a great number of prayers daily, they used eighteen, and they had some that comprised the whole, which were compendiums fitted for weak memories, 141, 142. Which Christ imitated in that prayer he gave his disciples, which we call the Lord's Prayer, for it is a compendium of all prayers, 142. These compendiums were not to hinder stated prayers, ib. Christ intended no other in his prayer, 143. The Lord's prayer illustrated out of the Jewish writings, 144, 148. It was twice given by Christ, first in the mount, Matth. vi. and then at the feast of tabernacles a year and half after, 147. vi. 425. The objections of those that will not use it so, 423, 424. This prayer is compared with the ten com-
mandments, 434. An account of the Jewish forms from the Talmud and other writers, 425. The agreeableness of it to the Jewish forms, ib. The reason why the doxology is added to it by St. Matthew, and omitted by St. Luke, 427. What kind of prayer the Baptist taught his disciples, xii. 105, &c. Prayers are to be made for all and not as the Jews only for themselves, and their own nation, iii. 260. Hypocritical prayers reproved by Christ, iv. 70. Daily prayers of the Jews were eighteen in number, what they were, viii. 467, 468. Prayers were made after the phylacteries in the morning, ix. 116. Prayers were sometimes performed with great silence in the Temple, xi. 94. Prayers of the Jews consisted in benedictions and doxologies, xii. 106. Private prayers, in what part of the Temple they were performed, 177, 178. Praying was immediately performed after baptism; they who were baptized coming out of the water, presently addressed themselves to prayer, iv. 306. Praying for the dead founded by the Rhenists on that text 1 John v. 16. refuted, vi. 332, 333.

Preachers in the synagogue, were priests and Levites, or any other learned men, as well as they, some of which had been proselytes and mechanics; but these were first usually, though not always ordained, v. 120.

Preaching, whether inconsistent with baptizing, Paul saying that he came not to baptize, but to preach the gospel, iii. 54. Preaching in a mourn, why used by Christ, iii. 140. Preaching among the Jews, was performed sitting, v. 156. Preaching was one part of prophecy, verses on the dividing of the wind, and foretelling things from divine revelation, were the other ones, xii. 542, 543.

Precepts; there were, say the Jews, six hundred and thirteen precepts in the law of Moses, vi. 376.
Predisctions, strange, viii. 176.
Pre-existence of souls, some of the Jews held it, xii. 326. vi. 22.
Preparation of the Sabbath, what, xi. 451, 459.
Presbyters and elders were to judge in pecuniary affairs, xii. 486.
Preservation of God, how he preserves all men alike, and yet not all alike, vii. 148. ib. The reason why he is so often angry with men, xii. 488.
Presidents or overseers, over the times of service, the doors, the guards, the singers, the cymbal music, the lots, the birds, the seals (or tickets), the drink-offerings, the sick, the waters, the making of the show-bread, incense, veil, and the garments for the priests, what, ix. 19. 21. Presidents of the Sanhedrin, their names and something of their history, from the time of the captivity, 542.

Præsentation monuments of; mercies were never set up in Scripture to be encouragements to presumption, vii. 277.

Priest; Christ was a great priest when, and how, iii. 101, 102. The priest who was to burn the red cow, was to be put apart seven days, and where the place, ix. 380.

Priestess, one born of the lineage of priests; of these the priests commonly took themselves wives, xii. 12.

Priesthood, why changed from one house to another, i. 160. It was valued by the Jews above all other things, even above the commandments of God, v. 42. Priesthood and high-priesthood only differing in two things, xii. 357.

Prists, those that had blemishes, ate of the holy things, and served in the wood-room, by searching if any of the wood for sacrifices was worm-eaten, ix. 309. Their court and duty was described, 380. 398. What their garments, before and after the law, 435. Priests married gentle- men's daughters, x. 89. One hundred sixty priests were married in Gophna all in one night, 108. Priests were the settled ministry of the church of Israel, they always lived upon tithes, when they studied in the university, preached in the synagogues, and attended on the Temple service, 174. They were called; first, Plebeian priests, for priests were not made but born so; some of them were poor, yet being of Aaron's seed, though unlearned, they had their courses at the altar; secondly, idiots or private, because still of a lower order; thirdly, worthier being (besides the biggest) heads of the courses—heads of families—presidents over offices—and such as were members of the chief Sanhedrin, xi. 39, 40. Priests' gate, x. 349. The marriage of the priests was a thing of great concern, on purpose to keep them uncourted, xii. 12. Priests and Levites, what was lawful and unlawful in them, 18, 19. Priests were examined by the great council, whether they had any blemishes; which if they had, they were sent away arrayed in black, 50. Chief priests, elders, and scribes, how distinguished, 187. Priests and Levites, how distinguished, li. 330. There was a Consistory of them in the Temple to take care of the affairs thereof, and no further to act, iii. 136. They who were so busy in the Acts of the Apostles against Christianity, were of the Sanhedrin, 127. Their courses in which they were to attend on the Temple-service, iv. 154. 148. They were exceeding many, 150. Some of them were a guard to a king, ib. They were put for heads of the families of the priests, or chief of the 24 courses,
INDEX.

They entered their office at the age of thirty years, 382. They could not cure the leprosy, but Christ did, yet he was tender of their reputation, v. 196. Their several ranks, ix. 17, 18. These were the consistory of priests, 18. There were 24 courses of them, at what age they entered, the manner of their instalments, 44-46. How cast into 24 courses, 48. According to their division so were their degree, how they served, 50, 51.

Princes of this world, the devil, how so called, xii. 360, 370.

Princes, put for the great men of the Sanhedrim, ix. 243.

Prodigality, what, viii. 227.

Prodigies very many before a great destruction of Rome and of Jerusalem, and persecution of the primitive Christians, iii. 304, 317, 375.

Profane or unpolluted, and unclean, distinguished, xi. 214, 215.

Profaneness, what, viii. 250.

Professors of the gospel were called "disciples, believers, the church, devout men, brethren," and among the unbelieving Jews, in scorn, 'the sect of the Nazarites,' at last, 'the Christians,' viii. 264.

Essenes were no Christians, notwithstanding some affirm it, ib.

Promises of God to the Jews, to be fulfilled in the latter days, ii. 444. Promises given to Israel in the law are most generally, and most apparently, temporal promises, vii. 392. Scarce any spiritual much less any eternal promises, in the law of Moses, ib. In the books of Moses they are all earthly things as they belonged to the Jews, ib. The gospel state, happy in the better promises, 394. Why God gave them such promises, 395. There were spiritual promises before the law, ib.

God intended spiritual things, under temporal promises, ib. Why God did not speak out spiritual and eternal things, but only obscurely hinted them in such temporal promises, 396, 397.

Prophecy, on the spirit of, iii. 433. Prophecy and tongues, it is put by itself in the Scriptures in chapters, as well as books, notwithstanding they were not so delivered, ii. 286. Had been in the church ever since the fall of Adam; miracles but since Moses was in the wilderness, 359, 360. Both ceased after the days of Zachary and Malachi, 360. Were the gifts of the Holy Ghost, iii. 194. Why they were given, ib. Prophecy and inspiration ceased when the Scriptures were finished, 370. It had long ceased before John the Baptist's time, but began to revive with him, iv. 188.

Prophecy expired at the fall of Jerusalem, vi. 240. Prophecy was one of the extraordinary gifts of the Spirit, vii. 33. Prophecy, revelation, and Urim and Thummim were gone from the Jews for four hundred years before Christ came, 294, 305. Prophecy was sometimes performed by ill men, as Caissaefas and Balaam, 303, 308. Prophecy from the death of Moses to the rising of Samuel was very rare, vii. 67. Prophecy comprehends the singing of psalms, to preach, and forecast something from divine revelation, xii. 542, 543. From the death of the later prophets, the spirit of prophecy ceased from Israel, 575.

Prophecying, what it was, in St. Paul's time, vii. 54, 55.

Prophet; prophets, one of the titles of the gospel-ministers, iii. 68. Christ was a great prophet, when and how, 101. Prophets and teachers were distinct functions, yet sometimes went together, 210. The scrutiny or judging of a prophet belonged only to the Sanhedrim, 288. How to know their original, iv. 19. 'The law and the prophets' put for all the Old Testament, and how, 424, 425. Any one that came in the spirit of a prophet had permission to preach, but all such were tried whether true or false; hence it was that our Saviour and Paul, &c. had liberty to preach in every synagogue, v. 132. Prophets were not the standing ministry of the church, neither under the law, nor under the gospel; but occasionally and of necessity, vii. 211, 242. The books of the law and prophets only were read by the Jews in their synagogues, the rest they read not, 349. The four last prophets, viz. Ezra, Haggai, Zachariah, and Malachi, are all said to die in one year, ix. 471.

Schools of the prophets were little universities or colleges of students; their governor some venerable prophet inspired with the Holy Spirit, to give forth divine revelations, &c. x. 174. Prophets, how divided by the Jews, xii. 67, 68. How unrolled, and distant places put together, 68, 69. Prophets put for prophetical books of Scripture, 167.

From the days of Zachary and Malachi, the Jews expected no prophets till the coming of the Messiah, 234.

Prophetical books, in what order to be read, ii. 45.

Propelsye, what, xi. 282.

Propelsyes were admitted into the Jewish church by baptism, iii. 38. 'Pearsers of the Lord' are used for propelsyes, every one of them are blessed, viii. 465.

Prosperity, or peace, outward in the things of the world, is no sign of peace with God, vi. 249. It is sometimes a sign of God's enmity, proved from Ecclesiastes, v. 13. and from Mal. ii. 2, 250.
INDEX.

The prosperity of wicked men is an argument of the last judgment and future state, 355. Prosperity of the wicked did once occasion both weeping and laughing, viii. 500.

Protestant church and religion, where they were before Luther's time, viii. 124.

Proverbs of Solomon, mentioned in Prov. xxv. 1. were found in the Temple, in an old manuscript, ii. 359. Proverbs, in what order the book of, to be read, 40.

Providence of God, much seen in bringing good out of evil, ii. 153. Not a rule for men to go by, but his word, viii. 278.

Psalms of degrees, why so called, ii. 268. The book of Psalms harmonized with the five books of Moses, iv. 61. The Jews have a rule that every Psalm that bears not the name of the author in the title, is to be reputed of his making, who was last named in the title before; but the Holy Ghost seems to intimate that David was the author of all those that have no author mentioned in the title, vii. 34. Psalms, in what order to be read, and some notes concerning, ii. 38, 39. Psalms, singing of Psalms in Christian congregations is a great and heavenly work, vii. 36. The primitive Christians sang David's Psalms in their public congregation, ib. The singing whereof is a duty incumbent upon Christians, 36, 44.

Our Saviour, the apostles, and the primitive church practised it, 38, 44. Psalms put for the hagiographa, xi. 345. Singing of Psalms was one part of prophecy, xii. 542.

Ptolemy is in something amended, x. 251.

Publican, what his business, xi. 163. Publican Heathen, what, 244, 245.

Publicans, what they were, iii. 86. Their office at first was creditable, but afterwards disgraceful, iv. 269. There were two sorts of them, v. 222. Publicans were odious to the Jews, xi. 130. They were several degrees, xii. 182, 183.

Public prayer, what, ix. 112.

Pulpit of wood, in the middle of the Temple, where the minister of the congregation stood, iii. 28. There was one also, in the court of the women, ix. 178. Pulpits, what, ix. 384, 385.

Punishing offences ought to have three causes, iv. 171.

Purgatory, the doctrine of it, vi. 4. The improbability, ridiculousness, and irreligion of the Papists holding that the patriarchs were in it, 5, &c.

Purification days, of a woman after child-bearing, when accomplished, xii. 36.

Purification after touching a dead body, what, 551.

Purifying water, children were born and brought up, in some courts under ground, to be made fit to sprinkle the purifying water, x. 73.

Purim; 'the feast of purim,' opposed by some of the Jews, xii. 343.

Putting away for divorcing, what, xi. 117. Putting away a husband by the wife, &c. among the Jews, what, with the form thereof, xii. 492.

Pythons, what, xi. 170.

Quakerism, Popery, and Socinianism, are great heresies, vii. 286, 287.

Quadrans, יְדֵירֵם what sort of measure, iv. 452.

Quotations (allegations or citations) when taken out of the Old Testament by the New, are sometimes two places couched together, as if they were one, yet maketh it sure that the first is always that very place which it taketh upon it to quote, though the second be another, iv. 247, 248. One place of Scripture quoting (or citing) another both sometimes change the words to fit the occasion.

Rab, Rabban, Rabbi, titles given the learned Jews, came but in use a little before the birth of Christ, what they denote, iv. 383. Rabban was the highest title the Jews gave to their doctors, 200. Rabbi was the distinctive title of a man ordained, with which he was styled when he became a doctor or a judge, v. 25. What it intends as applied to the Baptist, and to Christ, ib. Rabbi a haughty title not common till the times of Hillel, which in later times was much affected, xi. 278, 279.

Rabins of Tiberias, were mad with Pharisaism, bewitched with traditions, blind, guileful, dotting and magical, and such a like work is the Jerusalem Talmud which they made there; it is not possible to suppose that these men pointed the Bible, it savours of the work of the Holy Spirit, x. 150, 151.

Rachab, supposed to marry Joshua, famous among the Jewish writers, xi. 12.

Rain, the want of it often threatened as a judgment, ii. 278. Former and latter, what, xii. 71.

Rainbow, a double sign, natural and sacramental, ii. 86.

Raka, a phrase of the Jewish writers, out of the New Testament, iv. 27. 33. Raka a word used by one that despiseth another in the highest scorn, xi. 106.
INDEX.

Rangers, near the Temple, what, ix. 327.
Ransom or atonement for souls, how much and for what end, vii. 128, 130, 136, 137. At what time it was paid, 131. Why the poor therein was to give as much as the rich, 130. And why the poor in worldly matters gave more than the rich did, in those that referred to God, 135, &c.
Ravens (which brought bread and flesh morning and evening to Elias) are supposed to be the people of Orbo, x. 245.
Ravished; St. Austin’s determination aboutchaste matrons and virgins ravished by the enemy when they broke into the city, what, vi. 343.
Readers, of the law and prophets, Reading, how ordained in the Jews’ synagogues; what portion was read, and what number of readers, v. 123, 124. He that read, began always with prayer, the angel or minister of the church always looked over him that read, whence he was called episcopus or overseer; an interpreter stood by him that read, to tell the people the meaning, 124. Any one, a boy or servant, might be called upon by the minister of the congregation to read, 126. He that read, might skip from passage to passage, i. e. from one text to another, for illustration of the matter he read upon, 127, 128, 134.
Readers of the law, part of their work, xii. 576.
Reaping put for ‘cutting off with destruction,’ iii. 351.
Reason, the mysteries of divinity not contrary to it, how to be understood, vi. 353.
Rebels, beating, what, ix. 15.
Records, the Scripture often leaves men’s names out of certain records, because of some evil in them.
Red cow, the manner of the priest’s burning her, ix. 194. How the priest was to prepare himself for the burning her, 380.
Redemption universal, not rightly grounded upon John i. 29, iv. 383. Redemption of Christ was represented by the jubilee year, v. 135. Redemption or new creation was performed on the day Adam was created, vii. 376, 377.
Red Sea, whence the name, with a strange story about Jonah’s, whale, iv. 27.
Reformation, how performed, ii. 212. Why it did not remove God’s wrath in Josiah’s time, 276. Reformation (on conversion) was once general and wonderful, viii. 68.
Refuge, cities of refuge, their number and names, x. 99, 100.
Regeneration, or the work of grace, a thing not known by the Jews, v. 43. What kind of regeneration the Jews thought to be necessary to proselytism, xii. 256.
Region round about Jordan, what, x. 305, &c.
Registers; public registers, were preserved in captivity, iv. 172. Registers or scribes of the Sanhedrim were two, the one sat on the right, the other on the left hand, one wrote the votes of those that quitted, the other of those that condemned, xi. 387.
Religion is the heart of a state, ii. 124. The state or national religion in the time of Christ, was traditions rather than Scriptures, v. 204. The religion of the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes, was not the national religion of the Jews, but sects and excrescences from it, vi. 216. Christ sets himself against them, that set themselves against religion, vii. 47. The principles of the traditional religion of the Jews made them crucify the Lord of Life, 71. What religion the devil had most reason to hate, 75. And which the best, and what it is, 76. Which is the true religion? A difficult question, two marks of it, 74, 76. The Jewish religion was very corrupt under the second Temple, 120. The Romish religion comes very near to Judaism, 122. Whether a man may be saved in that faith, that is in the religion of Rome, doubted, 125. Some maintain that a man may be saved in any religion or opinion, so he live but honestly towards men, and devoutly towards God, 284.
Rempham or Rephan, what, viii. 435, 434.
Remphan and the star thereof, what, vii. 118.
Renting of the garments, when used, iii. 155.
Renting of clothes, what, xi. 541.
Repentance and conversion, once came generally upon all the people of Israel, ii. 165. It was first preached upon the commencing of the gospel, and why, and what it was, v. 154, 163. It is the way to pardon, 421.
Repentance not to be put off till death, vii. 176. There is nothing more desirable to God, Christ, and angels, than the repentance of a sinner, 263. What it is that moves God, Christ, and angels to desire this, 265. Repentance is the gift of God, as well as pardon, 280. The rule to arrive at repentance is to take God’s time as well as way, ib. Repentance a doctrine highly fit for the Jews, when it was preached to them by John the Baptist; the schools of the Pharisees did ill define repentance, xi. 46, 47. The Jews supposed the Redeemer was to
INDEX.

come at a time when repentance was to be, 48.
Repetition of the same words in prayer, how practised, condemned by Christ, xi. 140.
Reprising, frequent in Israel under miracles of mercy, ii. 150.
Reproof and excommunication, what they were, with the difference between them, xii. 467, 468.
Resolution and courage of the Jews, viii. 100. Resolution admirable, ib. Resurrection; this was denied by the Sadducees, v. 210. It was the opinion of the Jews that there should be a resurrection in the days of the Messias, v. 255. Resurrection is spiritual and corporeal, both which Christ performed, 256. Whether there shall be an audible voice of Christ at the general resurrection, 263. Resurrection of Christ, how it argues and gives assurance of the last judgment, vi. 356. Christ, resurrection, and the creation, whether the greater work, vii. 389. The history of it, as also of his several apparitions after it, viii. 16. 18. Resurrection of Christ shews him to be the Messias, 469. The epoch of the Messias is stated from the resurrection of Christ, xi. 179. Resurrection of the dead, and last judgment proved, vi. 547. The objections of the Sadducees and Atheists, answered, 349. Resurrection of the last day demonstrated against the Sadducees and Atheists, vii. 191, &c. Denied by the Sadducees, 290. It is proved out of the Talmud, viii. 490. Resurrection of the dead was in the days of Ezra denied by some, xi. 75. How it is proved out of the Old Testament by Rabban Gamaliel, xi. 272. How the Sadducees came to deny the resurrection from the dead, 274. The Jews looked for the resurrection from the dead, 287. 294. Proved out of the law, 546. Resurrection of the saints expected even by the Jews at the beginning of the kingdom of the Messias, xi. 353.
Revelation, prophecy, Urin and Thammim, were gone from the Jews for four hundred years before Christ came, vii. 294. 304, 305. Seven manner of ways did God use to reveal himself, vii. 216. Revelations, whether St. John be the author of the book of, iii. 431. Revelation, no new, to be expected, v. 455. Revelations pretended to by Thedias, viii. 82.
Revenge (and vain-glory) strange, viii. 146.
Riches; 'worldly riches' and grandeur, countervail nothing with God, vii. 142, &c.
Righteousness by faith in Christ, iii. 271. What that righteousness was, which Christ saith to the Baptist, 'Ite benevolent us to fulfil;' iv. 296. Why alms are taken for righteousness, xi. 131. Righteousness inherent and justifying, xii. 391, &c.
Rings of the altar, what; and for what use, x. 70, 71.
Robbers were very numerous among the Jews, and did strange mischiefs; how there came to be so many of them, r. 278. xi. 350.
Rook, for 'Christ,' not 'Peter,' xi. 225.
Roman eagle used in the wars was not flying colours, like ours, but a golden eagle, medal-wise, &c. iii. 252.
Roman empire, when it began, xii. 30, 51. When and how it was measured, 32. When and how taxed, 33.
Romanists and Jews, how they may be said to be yokefellows, vi. 366.
Romans (in Philippi, a Roman city), Paul's preaching to them is ushered in with some remarks, iii. 224. The Epistle to the Romans, when and where it was written by St. Paul, vi. 244. The Romans are brought in by the Jewish writers, owning themselves, and boasting of their being the children of Esau, or Edom, and shew that Esau ought to rule over Jacob, viii. 476. Romans, there were garrisons of them dispersed over the land of Israel, what they were, 257.
Roman state and dominion, in the time of Christ, was very pompous, iv. 367. Roman story, several parts of it, viii. 86. 141. 178. 193. 224. 249. 251. 263. 290.
Rome characterized and deciphered, and shewn to be the head of that dominion Satan boasts of as his own, in his offer to Christ, iv. 367, 368. Eight conclusions drawn hence, 369. Rome guilty of our Saviour's death as much as Jerusalem, vi. 363. It is also guilty of apostasy, 367. Part of the character of Rome at this time, as referring to England, vii. 49. The proper name of Rome, say Roman historians, is a secret, 50. The tutelar deity of it also unknown, ib. Rome is the devil's seat, his deputy and vicegerent, 51. Rome commissioned by the devil to fight against Christ, his religion, and people, 52. When first and last spoken of in Scripture, 55, 56. Rome heathen could not be antichrist, because the character of antichrist is apostasy, 56. Rome papal hath exceeded Rome heathen, 57. Rome is ever spoken of in Scripture with a black and dismal character, 118. Rome, and the religion thereof, comes very near to Judaism, 122. Whether a man can be saved in the faith, that is, in the religion of Rome, doubted, 125. Rome compared with the old Jerusalem state, 120. Its state from its first original to the death of Christ; its
INDEX

different manner of government, viii. 86. 99. Rome is put for Edom, x. 125. Room; an upper room was an usual place to determine matters of learning and religion in, iii. 131. The wood-room, what the priests did there, ix. 309. The draw-well room described, 350. The description of it, 355.

' Root of the trees' variously accepted, iv. 266.

Rule; God's extraordinary acts are not men's ordinary rule, vii. 279. Rulers; there were both civil and sacred rulers in every synagogue, lii. 245. The false logic of those who are for no rulers over them but king Jesus, refuted, xi. 263. Rulers, what, viii. 72.

Ruik, books of, where to be read, ii. 37.

Sabbath, its institution, and celebration by Adam, ii. 74. It was neglected in Egypt, 117. Differing reasons for its ordination. Additions to it, 136. The seventh day is not bounded with the same limits that the other six are, because, under the gospel, it was to have a new beginning and end, 336. Sabbath, ceremonial and moral, what, 387, 388. How the Jews observed it, and what were the words of blessing it, iii. 56. 65. The Jewish writers shew plainly, that their Sabbath was from sabbetting to sabbetting, 56, 57. v. 183. Second after the first, what, iii. 65. Sabbath-day's journey, what space it was, 131. Why Christ enjoined the man be healed on the Sabbath, to carry his bed on that day, being against the express letter of the law, answered, v. 241. This was the first apparent sign towards the abating and alteration of the Sabbath; Christ shews thereby that he was greater than the Sabbath, and had a power over it, 243, 244. The institution of the Sabbath, and how God rested on it, vii. 377, 378. Resting on it hath four ends; moral, to rest from labour; commemorative, to remember God's creating the world; evangelical, referring to Christ; and typical, to signify eternal rest, 380. It was given to the Jews at Sinai, to distinguish them from all other people, 384. Its antiquity, &c. ib. It was not always the seventh day, for Pentecost was so called, whatsoever day of the week it was on, viii. 40. There was, on the Sabbath, an additional sacrifice of the day, ix. 65. What songs and music were then used, ib. Sabbath day's journey, what, x. 318, 319. Sabbath, when it ended, xi. 157, 158. Sabbath, from the second first, what, 185. Sabbath to the Jews was a day of junkets and delicious feasting, 187. The Jews are nothing on the Sabbath till the morning-prayers of the synagogue were done, VOL. I.

188. What worldly things were not to be done on it, 189, 192. xii. 285. And what worldly things might be done on it, xi. 190, &c. xii. 284. The care of the Sabbath lay upon Adam under a double law, xi. 191. The preparation of the Sabbath, what, 451. Second Sabbath after the first, what, xii. 76. The Jews used to get much and excellent victuals on that day, for the honour of the day, 142. The Jews allowed all necessary things to be done on that day, as, to heal the sick, &c. 145; to save beasts in danger, 144. The night before the Sabbath, candles were lighted up in honour of it; and the evening of the Sabbath was called ' Light,' 205, 206. The length of the Sabbath-day's journey at first was twice twelve miles, with the reason afterwards it was confined to two thousand cubits, or one mile, 218, 219. viii. 360. 362. x. 218. Circumcision, as given by Moses, gives a right understanding of the nature of the Sabbath, xii. 303. Sabbath, Christian; the Jews say that the Christian Sabbath was the first day of the week; why Christ changed it from the seventh to the first, vii. 338. xi. 357, 358. It was not controverted, but every where celebrated in the primitive times; only some Jews, converted to the gospel, kept also the Jewish Sabbath, xii. 556, 557.

Sabbatic river, said to rest on the Sabbath-day, suspected, x. 236, 237.

Sacramental blood (as it may be called) of the Old and New Testament, and the very blood of Christ, harmonised, xii. 528, 529.

Sacrament of baptism carries an obligation with it, and a child is capable of being so obliged, iii. 284. Sacrament of the supper of our Lord is not to be received in the height of heats and contentions, iii. 244. Sacrament of the supper, receiving unworthily, two dreadful things against it, xii. 531.

Sacraments, both baptism, or entering into the church, and breaking bread and giving wine after the passover, were in use long before Christ's time, but he instituted them sacraments, laying aside circumcision and the passover, iv. 409, &c. Sacraments are visible marks of distinction, proved, vi. 397. They have several ends, 398. They are perpetual, 399. They are seals of the life of faith, ib. How they answer circumcision and the passover, 401. Sacraments of the Jews, vix. circumcision and the passover; they were both with blood, &c. iv. 36. Sacraments of the passover and the supper were very much alike, but circumcision and baptism were vastly different; the reasons why, iv. 274, 275.

Sacrifice, its practice among Jews and
INDEX.

heathens, as old, as Adam, iv. 23, 24. Jephthah’s sacrifice, whether real or supposed; the special end of sacrifice, 24, 25.

Sacrifices, what were used on the Sabbath-day, ix. 65; and on other days of the week, ib. Some were to be slain on the north, others on the south side of the altar, some also elsewhere, 359. Sacrifices (and offerings) how they became paid, and when was their time to be presented and offered, ix. 102, 103. Sacrifices spiritual, every Christian hath three spiritual sacrifices to offer to God, vii. 244. The altar on which these sacrifices are to be offered, 245.

Sacrificing was once done by one that was no priest, ii. 165.

Sadducees, though they differed from other heretics, yet they harmonized with the rest to oppose Christianity and the gospel, iii. 403. Their original names, qualities, and principles, iv. 259, 263. They were fierce against the Pharisees; they denied the resurrection, v. 210. They denied all traditions which (as they pretended) they could not prove from the law of Moses, 311. The religion of the Sadducees was not the national religion of the Jews, but a sect and excrecence from it, vi. 216. They held nothing for a fundamental article of faith, but what might be grounded on the five books of Moses, 350. The resurrection of the last day demonstrated against the Sadducees and atheists, vii. 191. The difference between the Sadducees and Pharisees in matters of religion was very great, 282. Though the Sadducees and Pharisees greatly differed betwixt themselves, yet they easily harmonized to oppose Christianity, 283. The Sadducees held several heretical opinions about some main articles of faith, 285, 286. The Sadducees considered in their persons (or original) and opinions, 287, 295. They denied the resurrection; what, therefore, was their religion, and to what end, viii. 486. They take their heterodoxy and denomi- nation (say some) from Sadduc, 486, 487. At first they denied the immortality of the soul, and so, by consequence, the resurrection, 490. Whence this denial sprung, ix. 343. Sadducees, their original, whence they came to deny the resurrection, xi. 71, 76. They did not utterly deny all the Old Testament, except the five books of Moses, but the five books were only what they would stand by for the confirmation of matters of faith, vi. 349, xii. 274.

Sadduceism, the foundation of it laid in be days of Ezra, xi. 71.

Sadoc, said to be the first founder of Sadduceism, whether he denied the resurrection, or all the Scripture except Moses; viii. 486, 487.

Safety from danger; baptism was the badge of it in the days of the Baptist and St. Peter, iii. 326.

Sagan was vice high-priest, iii. 384. He was vicegerent to the high-priest, ix. 36. What he was, and under what notion he came into this office, 37, 38. Sagan was not so much the vice high-priest, as one set over the priest, therefore called ‘the sagan of the priests’; he was the same with the ruler of the temple, xii. 47, 48. Because his dignity was higher, and independent, therefore he was sometimes called high-priest, 48. Sagan was the same with the ‘prefect or ruler; he was to be a learned man, 398.

Saints in glory have not the spirit, vii. 21. Saints in heaven, what they do, referring to saints or sinners on earth, 261. Saints judging the world, expounded against the fifth monarchs, xii. 480. Not referred to the last judgment, but to Christian magistrates and judges in the world, 488.

Salamean, or Salmean, or Kenite, the same, and what, x. 325, 326.

Salim, the first name for Jerusalem, which was compounded of Jireh and Sal- lem, and why; under what latitude, how holy above other cities, x. 44, 47.

Salt, the place for it in the Temple, and what great quantities were used in the worship there, ix. 376.

Salting with fire and with salt, the custom and the meaning of the phrase, xi. 407, 408.

Salvation and pardon, what the sure ground of hope of them is, vii. 927.

Salutations, some companies and wings of the Roman army; being so called, in likelihood, gave the title of ‘healthful’ to some countries, x. 197, 198.

Salutations were not performed by the Jews at some times, xii. 91, 92.

Saluting of women was rarely used among the Jews, xii. 24.

Samaritanism generally was a mongrel Judaism, iii. 193. Samaritanism, what, x. 110.

Samaritan, though they differed from other heretics, yet they harmonized with the rest to oppose Christianity and the gospel, iii. 403. The reason of the great feud between the Samaritans and the Jews, v. 90, 94. Samaritans rejected the Temple at Jerusalem, and why, xii. 268, 269. How they rejected all the Old Testament but the five books of Moses; whether they were not acquainted with the rest, and owned them in some cases, 271, 272.

Samaritan text follows the Greek version, viii. 489. Samaritan version, or
INDEX.

Pentateuch, three things in it containing matter of notice, and a fourth of suspicion, x. 357.
Sanctuary; the sanctuary being pitched just in the middle of the camp of Israel, shows that religion is the heart of a state, ii. 124. What officers were there employed, and what their business, ix. 534.
Sanctification, Adam had not the spirit of sanctification, nor of prophecy, vii. 20. Why we are justified by perfect justification, and yet not sanctified by perfect sanctification and holiness, answered, 26.
Sandals and shoes not the same, against Besa and Eranus, vi. 176, 177.
Sanhedrin, when first chosen, was endowed with the Spirit of God, ii. 128. This was the great council, and bare the rule in its place in the times of the judges, 144. Its fate at Mizpeh, 166. It had one in it that was chief, 200, 293. The Sanhedrin was slain by Herod the Great, iii. 20. It revived again (viz. the seventy judges), and beside this, at the same time, there were two more of twenty-three judges, 30. The right Sanhedrin continued many years after the destruction of the city, ib. Hillel was president in the Sanhedrin forty years; Menahem, and after him Shammai, were vice-presidents. These men were famous for learning, and breeding of learned men; they advanced learning to a mighty height, 51. Nicodemus, who came to Christ, was one of the judges of the Great Sanhedrin, 46. Christ, at his second passover, declares his authority and power before the Sanhedrin, that being a time of wonders, 63, 64. The Sanhedrin was in Caiphas’s house when Christ was brought before him, 154. The Sanhedrin again question Jesus, in their own council-chamber, then condemn him, and deliver him to the secular power, 156. Gamaliel, Paul’s master, was long president of the Sanhedrin, 188. Many of the Sanhedrin were priests, 196. Annas, Caphas, John, Alexander, Gamaliel, Nicodemus, Joseph of Arimathæa, &c., were all members of the Sanhedrin, 197. It had power over the Jews even in foreign lands, but rather declarative and persuasive than imperious, 198. Also, it sat sometimes at Lydda, on the other side Joppa, where were most famous schools, 201. The Sanhedrin called ‘the chief priests,’ and why, 196, 197. It sat long at Jubeerah, at first by the grant of Cæsar, upon the petition of the vice-president of it, who was all along Cæsar’s friend. Its members named, 201.
388. The Less Sanhedrin was of twenty-three judges, invested with civil power, 242. That Sanhedrin which was first in the Wilderness, was inspired with divine gifts, the members of all the following Sanhedrons were only qualified by education, study, and acquired parts, 369. It continued in lustre after Jerusalem was destroyed, 387. Afterwards it was at several other places, till its end: see on from 387—398. The Sanhedrin, or great council, was made up of chief priests of the seed of Aaron, of scribes of the tribe of Levi, and of elders of the people, being mere laymen, iv. 223. It sat in the Temple, and had two heads, the first called the Prince, the second the Father of the Court; all the rest of the seventy-two sat as these two might see them, 239, 240. The scrutinizing and judging of a prophet only belonged to the Sanhedrin, 398. The Sanhedrin is commonly called ‘Jews’ in the Evangelists, v. 243. The doctors of the Sanhedrin were most acute, diligent, and curious searchers of the Scriptures, yet proud of it, thinking that the very external study thereof would accomplish their salvation, 371. Why they departed out of the council-house before the destruction of Jerusalem, vi. 349, 378. The Sanhedrin was esteemed a bloody court, if they put one man to death in seventy years, 372. The Sanhedrin removed from the room Gazeth to the Tabernacle, and from the Tabernacle into Jerusalem, forty years before the destruction of that city, with the reason of it, viii. 391. The high-priest and president of the Sanhedrin compared together, and the high-priest shewed to be the greater office, 450. Whether the decrees of the Sanhedrin were of authority among the Jews in countries abroad, ib. It had four kinds of death in its power; what they were, 453. The ten fittings of it, what, ix. 231, 232. Also the reasons thereof, 241. How many Sanhedrins; how many members in each; how chosen; and where they sat, 530. Their constitution, sitting, power, and qualifications, 337, 338. The room where they sat, with the quality of it, 337. What clerks belonged unto the Sanhedrin, and what their office, 339. The Sanhedrin might judge the king, ib. 344. The names and part of the history of the presidents thereof, from the time of the captivity, 342. The Jewish Sanhedrin consisted of priests, Levites, and Israelites, xi. 39. Sanhedrin, the Lesser and Greater, their time of sitting, the number that made a council, 442, 443. It was against the Sanhedrin’s own rule to seek for witnesses against Christ, 442. The whole Sanhedrin was sometimes...
INDEX.

comprehended under the name of 'Pharisees,' xii. 330. The Sanhedrin lost the power of judging in capital causes by their own neglect, being so remiss to the Israelites, with the reasons of it, 406.412. The fathers of the Sanhedrin were to be skilled in many languages, 537.

Sarah was Abraham's brother's daughter, viii. 420.

Satan, why he was let loose, vii. 68. How, why, and how long let loose by Christ, 64.69. He did much mischief those thousand years he was bound, 68. His great work is to deceive, 69. His masterpiece is to cheat men in matters of religion, 70. 77. How he deceived the world under heathenism and under the gospel, 106. The reason why Satan taketh not away our lives when he pleaseth, 139.

Satura, what sort of measure, iv. 452. Saved, it is possible to die for sin, and by a divine judgment, and yet be saved, vii. 172, 173.

Saviour; Rome was guilty of our Saviour's death as much as Jerusalem, proved, vi. 363.

Saul and Paul, his Hebrew and Roman name, and why he had twonames, viii. 402. Saying is often used for what is contained in writing, iv. 183.

Scope-goat, his choice, his sending away into the Wilderness, with the manner of it, ix. 176-179. About the time of the death of Christ, the scarlet list on the head of the scope-goat did not turn white, as usually, 392. What kind of man went with him into the Wilderness, x. 75. How he was sent out, and whither from Jerusalem, 104, 105.

Seecrow on the top of the Temple, what, wherelsefore set there, and whether any such thing or no, xi. 258.

Scholars (or disciples) were called children, viii. 69. 'Scholars of the wise men,' what, xi. 70.

School; every town where there was not a school, the men thereof stood excommunicate, v. 42.

Schools; the Jews had five hundred schools, and in every one five hundred scholars; R. Akibah had twenty-four thousand disciples that frequented his schools, iii. 393, 394. There were many schools in several places besides; any place where the Sanhedrin had sat, was a school after their departing, 396. But after the writing the Talmud of Jerusalem, we hear little more mention of the Jewish schools any where but at Babylon in Egypt, that bearing all the renown, 396. 'Schools of divinity;' the Sanhedrin was the school of the nation in its sessions, as well as judiciary, v. 43. 'Schools of the prophets,' were little universities or colleges of students, their governor being some venerable prophet inspired with the Holy Spirit, to give forth divine revelations, ecc. x. 74. 174. 'Scribes produce sad effects in the church of Christ, some of them mentioned, iii. 239, 246.

Scribes, their doctrine and practices, iii. 133. Scribes used for every one that was learned and employed their time in writing referring to the law, xi. 40, 41. Scribes of the people were members of the Sanhedrin, 41. The Scribes and Pharisees laboured among the people for respect, and by respect, for gain; which they did as—First, doctors of the law, instilling into the people this notion; that a Wise Man (that was, one of themselves) was to be respected above all mortal men, 281. Secondly, under a pretence of mighty devotion, especially long prayers, 381, 382. Scribes or registers of the Sanhedrin were two, the one sat on the right, the other on the left hand, one wrote the votes of those that acquitted, the other of those that condemned, 387. 'Scribe was a general title given to all the learned part of the Jewish nation, xii. 94. The first original of the word, what, ib. The doctors of the Sanhedrin, but not members of it, like our judges in the house of Lords, 95. Scribes and Pharisees are terms sometimes confused, and sometimes distinguished, 118, 119. Scribes, chief priests and elders; how distinguished, 187.

Scribes and doctors who they were, v. 207, 208. Scribes, rulers, and elders, viii. 72.

Scripture: its own language, one help of explaining it, ii. 1. To lay books and chapters in due order, a help for explaining Scripture, ib. The primitive Jews did turn the Scripture into allegory, which did sadly taint the church of Christ, iii. 404. Not corrupted by the Jews; neither was it possible for them to do it, to the prejudice of Christianity, for several reasons, 405. Scripture affected to speak short in relating of stories that were well known before, iv. 175. The Scriptures seem to misquote, yea, even to cross or deny another, which shews their majesty, iv. 248, 346, 347. It was very much advanced by the very first word Christ spoke, when he entered on his ministry, 362. In the Scripture things are sometimes said to be done in act, which were only visions, as Jer. xiii. Ezek. iv. 363. It doth sometimes title things not as they were really in themselves, but as they were in men's apprehensions, or to meet purposes, 382. God speaks so in the Scripture as may just suit the capacity of the hearers, v. 46.
INDEX.

Human learning is exceeding useful, nay exceeding needful to the expounding of the Scripture, vi. 210. Wherein the difficulty of Scripture lies, 210. 213. 355. viii. 208. 213. 219. Its difficulty consists in several passages, in the same words, when they may be taken in two senses, directly contrary one to another, 212. 335, 336. vii. 213. Not one tittle of the Scripture idle, vi. 80. The Scripture because of its style and difficulty requireth all serious and sober study, 206. Passages in the Scripture of the New Testament, directly contrary to the Old, how to be solved, 210, 211. The reckoning of numbers even in the Old Testament, are sometimes different from itself, reconciled, 211. The difficulty of the Scriptures is not to the discredit, but to the glory and majesty thereof, 213, 214. So that the writings of the Jews thereupon, fly all in an higher region than the writings of the Christians, viii. 245. 248. Scripture, in it (say the Rabbins) there is no first and last, i.e. the order of the story does not necessarily determine the time of it, 420. The Scripture-text was usually varied or inverted by the reader or the preacher in the pulpit, or the schools among the Jews, with the reason thereof, 435. The Scripture-text, when read to them that understood not the language, it was ever interpreted into the mother-tongue, 464, 465. When any place of the Old Testament was cited by the Jews, they delivered it always in the very original words, 475. A Scripture text and an opinion distinguished, xii. 491. It is not unusual in Scripture, when the same story is cited in two places, to bring in some difference either in things, men, or years, and that from the highest reason, 506.

Sectaries; such were Theudas and Judas the Galilean, viii. 82, 83. Such also were the Therapeutes, 266.

Secs, warping from the state religion of the Jews, were Pharisaes, Sadducees, and Essenes, these were sectaries and schematics, 509.

Seed of Abraham, was a thing the carnal Jews much boasted of, v. 35. To be of the seed of Abraham, the Jews supposed, was sufficient to fit them for the kingdom of heaven, xii. 255. Being of the seed of Abraham, was much gloried in by the Jews, 321. Seed of the woman, Christ was the seed of the woman; illustrated from St. Luke's genealogy, and Christ calling himself the 'Son of Man,' iv. 390. 331. 433.

Seed-time and harvest, plowing, mowing, dressing of the vines, and all the management of the gardens, grounds, fields, and vineyards lay in the hands of the Fathers of the Traditions, so that the country men did none of these things, but by the traditional rule, x. 176, 177. Seed-time and harvest, was early among the Jews, xi. 187, 188.

Seeing a thing, in Scripture doth frequently signify to 'be in it,' or 'partake of it,' v. 17.

Selae, what sort of coin, ix. 317.

Shem, taken to be Melchizedec, ii. 90.

Seneca it is possible saw Paul, iii. 290.

Separates, what it is to be separate from Christ, viii. 320.

Separatists, are to observe the practice of Christ, iv. 10. and 437. v. 123. Christ constantly went to the public, he was no separatist, v. 123. The Pharisees were separatists, v. 318, &c.

September was a very famous month, iii. 25. 40. iv. 196.

Septuagint bible; was commonly in the hands of the Jews in Christ's time, the Hebrew not being understood, iii. 62.

Septuagint interpreters are guilty of thousands of miscarriages, constantly varying and putting in men and places at their own pleasure, iv. 30. Their translation is too highly esteemed by some, and why, 32. The Septuagint of Greek interpreters, their boldness in adding to the Scripture; general observations on the Septuagint, x. 419—452. Taken notice of, viii. 419, &c. The differing members of the Septuagint translators render the same word in differing places, in a different way, 422. Septuagint translation, hath in it many errors, xil. 55, 62.

Sepulchres were decked by the Jews, iii. 138, 139. Sepulchres of the Jews described, with the whole manner of burying, x. 179, &c. Their distance from cities were two thousand cubits, 257. The whiting of them what, xi. 285.

Sermons, Lightfoot's, general table of subjects and texts of, vii. 418.

Serpent lift up in the wilderness, what the Jews write referring to it, v. 53. Believing in Christ for salvation excellently illustrated by being healed by looking on the brazen serpent, 54.

Servants denoted by unlocking the shoe latchet, iii. 45.

' Servants of Christ,' what is done by them, is said to be done by Christ himself, v. 58. Servants that were Jews, how they came to be servants, and how again to be made free, called ' Libertines,' viii. 413, 414. Servants, how bought, and how employed, xi. 78.

Service in the Temple performed at the ninth hour, what, iii. 186. Service in the Temple morning and evening, the manner and management of it, ix. 105, 106. It used to begin with bathings, 106. The officers employed therein cast lots for every man's task, 107. They cleanse and dress the burnt-offering altar, 108.
INDEX.

Thirteen particular services belonging to particular men, 109. The killing the morning sacrifices, the dressing the lamps and altars, 110. Parcels of the Temple-service, as the king's reading the law, 192. The priest's burning of the red cow, 193. The trial of the suspected wife, 197. The atoning of a cleansed leper, 198. The manner of bringing and presenting their first-fruits, and wood for the altar, 290, 292. Seventh day, why not bounded with the same limits that the rest are, ii. 336.

Seventy, or the Greek translation, all the world used the Old Testament in Christ's time in the Greek tongue, unless such as had learned the Hebrew tongue, iv. 180. The Seventy translation, when, where, and how begun; it had many errors in it, wilfully done by the translators, with the reasons why, and how; therefore the cause is shewed, why it is made use of in the New Testament, even in some of those untrue translations, and the reason is good, 326, 330.

Seventy interpreters noted, x. 228, 233. Seventy (or the Greek), interpreters in their rendering the text sometimes favour the Jewish traditions, and sometimes the common interpretation of the nation, xii. 423. A comparison of the history of the Seventy interpreters, as it is in Josephus, and as it is in the Talmudists, 579, 580. They changed thirteen places in the law, 581, 582. In what value the version of the Seventy seems to have been among the Jews, illustrated by examples, 583, &c. They translated the Old Testament so as to favour the manners, traditions, ordinances, and state of the Jewish nation, ib. It is not an accurate pure version, even the Jews being judges, 586. Objections answered, 587, 588. Whence not the Greek version, but the Hebrew text, was read in the synagogues of the Hellenists, 587. By what authors and councils it might probably be, that the Greek version came forth, which obtains under the name of the Seventy, performed with more craft than conscience: why therefore did the apostles and evangelists use it, 588, 593.

Seventy weeks of Daniel, what, ii. 312. Septuagint, what sort of Roman measure, iv. 451. Shadow of Peter wrought miracles, as it seemeth, viii. 79. Shaking dust off the feet, what, iii. 217. Shammas' and Hillel's scholars were in constant quarrel, vi. 383. Sheaf, first-fruit sheaf, where and how reaped, x. 79, 103. When to be offered, x. 122. The manner of reaping it, xii. 420, 421.

Sheep-gate or Probatica, was not near the Temple, contrary to the Jewish opinion, x. 343.

Shekel; the reason of the gift of half a shekel, as used in the Temple, vii. 119, 130. Why the half-shekel was to be paid at the age of twenty years, and not before, 132. When, and where the half-shekel (mentioned Exod. xxx. 13.) was to be paid, 313. The receivers of it began to sit yearly twenty days before the passover, 314. Shekel, what, ix. 317. Of what parts and value it was, xi. 398. vii. 129. Shibboleth, x. 345.

Shibboleth, the pool, x. 345. Shepherd; Christ a great Shepherd, described, xii. 333, &c.

Shew-bread table, what, ii. 398, ix. 285. With the manner of placing the loaves thereon, and what it signified, 285, 286. Where it was prepared, 368.

Sheshar, a town in Upper Galilee, x. 157.

Shibba, what, iii. 117.

Shishim, not far from Teliporr, x. 155.

Shoe-latchet, the unloosing it denoted a servant, iii. 43.

Shoes and sandals, not the same, against Beza and Erasmus, xi. 176.

Shothar or Shoshenim, what, xii. 243, 244.

Shushan, gate of, x. 352.

Sichem and Sycar, the same, vi. 81, 87. The reason why it was called Sycar, 88. x. 340.

Signs of Christ's coming predicting his near approach, what, iv. 271. Why the Jews were importunate for signs, v. 346. More signs or miracles were never wrought by our Saviour, vi. 355. Signs pressing Jerusalem's destruction, ix. 326. Signs are for a fit generation, xi. 199. Signs of the heaven and air, and of the coming of the Messiah, what, xi. 211, 222. Signs of Christ's coming, what, from the doctrine of the Jews, 295, 296.

Silas, it may be, was called Tertius, iii. 274.

Siloe, the same with Gihon; it was a famous fountain, whose waters were said to have extraordinary virtues, v. 235. Siloam, a sweet fountain without Jerusalem, and ran to each end of it, ix. 225. Siloam, a sweet and large fountain, where situate, and which way it emptied itself, x. 54, 55, 345, &c. Siloam, taken for part of Jerusalem, xii. 152.

Silver; thirty pieces of silver, for which Christ was sold, was the price of a servant, weighing three hundred and eighty-four barley-sorns, iii. 146. Simeon and Simon, the same name much used, iv. 418. Rabbi Simeon, supposed to be the Simeon mentioned Luke, ii. ix. 345. Rabban Simeon, three
of the name, presidents of the Sanhedrim, part of their history, ib.

Simon Magus, part of his history, ill. 193. He was baptized and a great heretic; he had a whore-sororcess; his strange blasphemies, viii. 124. Who gave out himself to be, and what the Samaritans accounted him, 442, 443.

Simon, who was called Niger, who conjectured, ill. 210.

Sin; judgments against it, ii. 235. Punishment of, v. 295. What to think of saints dying with some sin unrepent of, vi. 8, 9. How a man may know whether it be pardoned to him, 288, 289. Deadly sin, what it is, 331. Sin is the more desperately deadly, by how much it is the more desperately wilful, 342. Sin of the devil, what it was, 343. Sin against the Holy Ghost, why more grievous than that against the Son, 408. Believers punished for sin against, the opinion of the Antiochians, vii. 173. God stints the time of men's rising from the death of sin, which is not to be retrieved, 199, 200. Sin unto death and sin against the Holy Ghost, how distinguished, 230. Sin of the devils, wrecked, being beyond pardon, 237. God's letting men go on uninterrupted in their sin, is the greatest punishment they can have here, 349. Sin is not to be remitted after death, xi. 198.

Sin-offering for sins ignorantly committed, what, ix. 78. The distinction of their sin-offering, 80, 81. The sin-offerings of particular persons, what, 83, 84. Several particulars for the further knowledge of the sin-offering, 84.

Sinae and Horeb the same, ii. 381.

Sindon was a cloak made with linen, and hung with fringes, xi. 438, &c.

Singers, and Temple music, what, ix. 58. Singers were divided into courses, their music vocal and instrumental, ib.

Singular and disciple, what. They are terms sometimes confounded, and sometimes distinguished, xii. 148. Singular number put for the plural, iv. 193.


Sisters, such as were great, are often mentioned in Scripture-genealogies of the church for comfort to those that are penitent, ii. 115. Sinners, on the long successes of, v. 289. There is nothing more desirable to God, Christ, and angels, than the repentance of a sinner, vi. 264. What it is that moves God, Christ, and angels to desire this, 265. Sins of wicked men are set down in Scripture, that we may avoid them, vii. 359.

'Sit,' or 'walk,' when used in a borrowed sense in Scripture, do indifferently signify 'to be or to continue,' v. 146.

Sitting, was the posture of the teachers of the people among the Jews; the people standing round about them, ill. 112. v. 136. Sitting at the sacrament and meat, how used among the Jews, ix. 146. Sitting, after the days of Rabban Gamaliel, was the posture of learning, xii. 44. Sitting at table, what, the manner among the Jews, 377.

Sixth hour was twelve o'clock, or highnoon. 'The Jews used to pray evening, morning, and at noon; so did the apostles after converts to the gospel, viii. 215.

Slaughter; at one time, five hundred thousand, the greatest ever recorded in history, ii. 209. Slaughter or cruelty, prodigious in the East Indies, vi. 316.

'Sleep,' put for 'death,' used hundreds of times among the Talmudists, xi. 168.

Smelling; 'judging by smelling,' supposed by the Jews to be one qualification of the Messiah; for want of which, Benjamin was destroyed by the Jews, xii. 276.

So, how used, v. 82. Socinianism and Quakerism are great heresies, vii. 286, 287.

Socoh in Josh. xv. 35, what, x. 107.

Sodomites, besides the men of Sodom, ii. 212.

Soldiers, their duties, iv. 270.

Solomon was but twelve years old when he made choice of wisdom above all, ii. 198. He exceeded all kings upon earth, in wisdom, power, peace, and magnificence, 202.


'Son,' variously used, v. 219. What the son is bound to do for the father, xi. 216. The word son is to be added to every race in Christ's genealogy, xii. 52.

'Son of Abraham' by faith and nature, what, x. 18. 'Son of David,' a common term in the New Testament and Talmudic writings, for the true Messiah, xi. 11, 12.

'Son of God,' in Scripture, only applicable to Christ. In the plural number, it belongs to saints, iv. 359.

Christ called the 'Son of God,' 427. The Messiah, acknowledged to be the Son of God, by the Jews, though not by nature, but by adoption xi. 354. He is put for the Messias frequently, 425. Son of God and Messiah, or Christ, are convertible terms, against the Jews, xii. 24, 25, 227. 'Son of Man,' is a Chaldean phrase, iv. 13. Christ so called often, but only by himself, to shew his humanity and his being the second Adam, 290. 331. 439. Others called by that name, why, 433. A title given to Christ, what, v. 258. As opposed to the Son of David, what, 261.

Why this term is attributed to Christ, xi. 223. The Son coming in glory and in
INDEX.

the clouds, signify only Christ’s taking vengeance on the Jewish nation, 346.

Songs and music was used on the Sabbath, and at other times, ix. 63. 66.


Sorceresses; women of Israel were generally sorceresses, xi. 302.

Sorrows of the Messiah, what, xi. 423.

Swastika in all probability was Sopater of Berea, illi. 274.

Soul. Where was the soul of Christ when separate from the body, vi. 10. The soul of Lazarus was in heaven those four days he was dead, 28. His soul was like the souls of other men, in its infusion, existence, and acting in the body, 29. The soul is imprisoned and restrained in its actions, whilst it is in the body, vi. 329. How the soul contemplates God, 379. Soul, put for life and person, 128. Soul of man (not the body) bears the image and resemblance of God, and how, 296, 297. Whether the souls of men are alike, 298. The pre-existence of souls, some hold it, vi. 29. Whether all souls are equal, 30. What doth a soul instantly after it hath left the body, 34. Souls in the other world are fixed in their place and condition, ib. The soul doth neither sleep nor die, when out of the body, 35. How to judge of the true quality and worth of souls, vii. 147. Souls of other men should be dear to us as well as our own, 322, &c. Souls of men in a better state than devils; and whether all souls be in a savable condition, 332, 333.

‘South Country,’ used for ‘Judea,’ x. 28, 29.

Space; the utmost space within the great wall, was commonly called the first Temple, ix. 301.

Spain and France, what places the Jews understood for them, x. 391.

Speaking, among the Jews used to be with all possible shortness, especially where the thing was plain, viii. 423.

‘Speaking with tongues,’ what is meant by it, vii. 34. Spectra or the apparitions of the souls of men after death, believed by the Jews, 293.

Spirit; being ‘born of it,’ what, v. 37. 41. In Scripture it is compared to fire and water; the reasons, 95. ‘Spirit of God,’ is often used in the Scriptures for the Holy Ghost; but even in the Hebrew, the Spirit of Elohim plural, to show his descent from the Father and the Son, against the Greek church, iv. 313. The false pretenders to the Spirit, how they may be discovered, vi. 285. Spirit of revelation, not necessarily inferred or begotten by any degree of holiness whatever; the truth of this proved at large, 436. The spirit of holiness and the spirit of revelation, how they differed, ib. The spirit of sanctification, how to know whether a man hath it or no, 287. What it is to have the Spirit, vii. 20. The several conditions of having the Spirit, ib. Adam had not the spirit of sanctification nor of prophecy, ib. Saints in glory have not the Spirit, 31. How the Spirit wrought by the word: the having of it implies not perfection, 24. The Spirit never leaves them that have it, 27. To have the Spirit, implies not the gift of prophecy, 23. The difference between the spirit of sanctification and prophecy, ib. The enthusiasts, about every one having the Spirit, and the ground of it, refuted, 31. The spirit of prophecy and revelation, and the spirit of grace and holiness, are greatly differing, 306. The Spirit of God can, and does overpower the hearts, tongues, and actions of men, so as to serve the design of God’s glory, ib. &c. Spirit of prophecy and the Holy Spirit ceased from Israel, from the death of the later prophets, xil. 573.

‘Spirtus; seven spirits put for the Holy Ghost, a common speech among the Jews, iii. 333. The Sadducees denied the being of spirits, vii. 291. 295. Spirits and angels, how distinguished, 292. Spirits unclean, what, ix. 170. Spirits, evil and unclean, the Jews supposed the first inflicted diseases, the second haunted burying places, xili. 134. Spirits, angels, and demons, distinguished among the Jews, 213.

Spittle was accounted wholesome by the Jews for sore eyes, xii. 289.

Standing was the posture of the Jewish people when they heard their teachers, lii. 112.

Star, what it was the Wise men saw, where it was they saw it, and how, upon the sight of it, they could conclude that it related to a King of the Jews, iv. 219.

Stationary-men were Israelites that did attend the Temple offerings and service; these stood to be a representative congregation, &c. ix. 66. Stationary-men, what, xili. 11.

Stations of the Israelites in their departure from Egypt, ii. 415.

Stephen, his accusation before the Sanhedrin; the heads of his vindication, iiii. 190.


Stoned, what criminals were to be stoned, with the manner of it, iiii. 190.

Stoning; the whole proceeding of it among the Jews, xili. 436, &c. Total punishment; how used among the
INDEX.

Jews, ix. 340. Stoning, and other executions, were without the city, and why, xi. 346, 347. How performed, 416.

Strabo's description of the sea-coast of Judea, x. 22.

Strangers; which was that part of the Temple into which strangers might not come, ix. 301.

Strengthened things; about not eating them, what, iii. 222. What the meaning of the apostolic prohibition concerning them, viii. 481, 482.

Strangling, a capital punishment among the Jews; how performed, ix. 340.

Streets; some were memorable in Jerusalem, x. 71, 72.

Stripes; whipping or scourging upon the censure of the judges, and the receiving forty, or thirty-nine stripes, what, ix. 13, 14. What number malefactors were to be beaten with, and what kind of scourge, xli. 129, 130.

Strype's letter to Kidder, xiii. 480.

Study: ministers were to be fitted for their ministry by study, so were the priests and Levites accomplished; prophets and inspired men were only occasional teachers, but those the constant; for prophecy was but sometimes, and now and then long wanting, as under the second Temple; and the people could only be taught by learned men, because then the Scriptures were in an unknown tongue to the common people, ili. 370.

Subterraneous places, as mines and caves, were in the land of Israel, x. 177, 178.

Sufferings sometimes called baptism, ii. 126.

Sun and moon being darkened, signifies the eclipsing the glory and prosperity of a kingdom or a people, iii. 339.

Sun-setting began and ended the day among the Jews.

Supper, last of Christ, iii. 485.

Suppers of Christ, several, iii. 142, 143. The supper in which Satan entered into Judas was two days before the passover-day came, 144. 147.

Shabah, the palace porrayed on the east gate, and why, ix. 220.

Swooning by the Temple, the custom of the Jews, i. 138. Swearing, among the Jewish doctors little set by, unless it amounted to forswearing, xi. 121, &c.

Swine hated by the Jews, loved by the Romans, iii. 85.

Synagogues were, at the first, good officers, but afterwards the term became a reproach, iv. 243.

Synagogue; in every great town the Jews had a synagogue and a divinity school, iii. 236. In the synagogue were had prayers, reading, and plain sermons; in the divinity-school were the high dogmatical and controversial points about their law, ib. Every synagogue had civil as well as sacred governors and rulers, who judged and sentenced in worldly matters; and that both within and without Judea, xii. 42: so that the Jews were generally judged by their own magistrates, ib. Episcopus (an overseer) is a synagogue-officer's term, so are most of his qualifications fetched thence, mentioned in the 1 Tim., 257. There were four hundred and sixty synagogues, others say more, in Jerusalem, 385. The land was full of synagogues, which were frequently every Sabbath-day, and the second and fifth days of the week, 398. The antiquity and divine institution of synagogues, v. 112. 122. High places were synagogues, 112. It is the idolatry, rather than the places, rebuked in Scripture, 113. There were very many synagogues, 116.

Synagogue or Synagogue; whether lawful to alienate a synagogue from a sacred to a common use, viii. 415. Synagogue of the Alexandrians, what, x. 74, 75. There were in Jerusalem four hundred and sixty synagogues, or four hundred and eighty, as say others, vii. viii. 416. A synagogue was only formed where there were ten learned men, of which number three bore the magistracy; the next was the public minister of it, called the angel, or bishop; then three deacons, or almoners; the eighth man was the interpreter; the two last less known, xi. 87, 91. Synagogue days were the seventh, second, and fifth in every week. Synagogues were anciently built in fields, but following times brought them into cities, and built them higher than the rest of the houses: every one was to frequent them at the stated times of prayer, 91. On the Sabbath, the minister in the synagogue called out any seven whom he pleased, to read the law: there was also prayer, catechising, and sermons; in the afternoon, a divinity-lecture, 92, 94. The synagogue-minister, or bishop of the synagogue, and ruler, how differing, 165. In every synagogue there were three magistrates, who judged of matters of contest arising within the place, 179. There was a synagogue in the Temple, xii. 44. In the synagogue they read standing up, 64. He that read, was appointed by the ruler of the synagogue, and called Maphir, and was to read one-and-twenty verses, 65. Christ read and expounded, as was usual, in that synagogue, of which he was a member, ib. The minister of the synagogue kept the sacred books, and brought them out to be read when the company was met together, 87. A synagogue might be made
INDEX.

of a dwelling-house. A heathen might build a synagogue, 80.

Synagogue-days, or times of meeting; there were three every week, viz. the second and the fifth days of the week, as well as the Sabbath, besides holy days, iii. 216. v. 117.

Synagogue-officers, how they sat in their synagogues, v. 118.

Syria—exceeding numerousy inhabited by the Jews, and in divers things privileged with Canaan; some questions, whether, after David's conquest of it, it was not a part of Canaan, iii. 59. From thence had Israel their greatest afflictions, iv. 192. It comprehended all the country of the Jews, both within and without Jordan, by which we see the heathens as well as the Jews came to Christ, v. 191. See Syria, in Chorographical Index.

Syriac, or Aramean language, under the second Temple, was that which went under the name of the Hebrew, viii. 405. Syriac interpreter on Exon, x. 327.

Syrian language, was the common speech of the Jews, iv. 179, 180.

Syrophomanian, what, xi. 220.

Tabernacle, and types of it, ii. 28. Its form, idea, representation, dimensions, silver foundation, walls, and juncture, 390. The curtains of it, 394. Of the Most Holy place, 396. The table of shewbread, 398. Tabernacle of the Levitical priesthood; why those that serve there, have no right to eat at the altar that Christians have, vii. 253. The motions and stations of the ark and tabernacle, ix. 450-463. High places were lawful till the tabernacle was set up in Shilo, 459. How long it abode there, ib. The removal of it from Shilo to Nob, thence to Gibeon, was by divine warrant, 460, 461.

Tabernacles, the feast thereof, iii. 110. Feast of tabernacles, the nature, occasion, and reason of its institution, iv. 303. The manner of the celebration thereof, ix. 180. 190. There was more rejoicing in this feast than any other, 180. The variety of sacrifices then used, 180, 181. The palm and willow branches, 182, 183. The pomumciron apples, 184. The pouring out of water, with their rejoicing, and rubrick of every day's service, 185. 190. The feast of tabernacles; the preparation for it, and the parts of it, xii. 297. 299. How and wherefore the eighth day was computed great by the Jews, 507, 508.

Tabernas, or shops, where things were sold for the Temple, where situate, x. 352.

Tabitha is of eternal memory in Acts, 9, and in the pages of the Talmudists, x. 40. Every maid servant of Rabban Gamaliel was called מוריון זמז, i.e. Mother Tabitha, ib. Talitha Kumi, what it signifies, ib. xi. 597.

Table gesture, or the manner of the Jews' sitting there, with the form of the table, xii. 377, 378.

Table of money-changers, in the Temple, which our Saviour overthrew, what, vii. 129.

Table, second; the commands of the second table chiefly enjoined in the gospel, and why, vi. 277, 278.

Tables; the two tables, the golden and the marble, in the porch, described, ix. 276. The shewbread table, with the manner of placing the loaves upon it, 285, 286.

Talent, what, xii. 185.

Talitha, was a cloak which the Jews used to wear, made of linen, xi. 440. xii. 85, 86.

Talmud of Jerusalem, was compiled by R. Johanan, president of the Sanhedrin, about A. C. 230, iii. 397. The Jews deeply engage themselves to stand by the Talmud and Mishna, 402. The Talmud of Babylon is their standard for rule and religion to this day, ib. This was signed and published about A. C. 500. The Talmuds are most upon disputes, 404. The Talmud hath two parts, the Mishna and Gemara; it is the Jews' council of Trent; it is the sum of their doctors' conceits and descants upon the law; much of it is mere human traditions, yet, ubi bene, nemo medius, iv. 15. There is the Talmud of Jerusalem and Babylon; the chief end of both, as they say, is to explain the Old Testament; how they do it, an instance or two, 16. Talmud of Jerusalem, (and it may be the Talmudic Mishna,) was written at Tiberias, x. 148. The Jerusalem Talmud is like them that made it, 150, 151. An inlet into the Talmud, and a summary of the principal matters contained in it, x. 469-553.

Talmudic girdle, x. 8.

Talmudists; from these men's allegorizing of the Scripture sprang the most desperate heresies in the first age of the Christian-church, iii. 402.

Tammus, what it was, ix. 356.

Tarshish was the name of a man, of a pearl, and of a town, iv. 14.

Taxing under the Romans, was a being enrolled, owning their dominion, and paying some tribute, iv. 187. 194, 195.

Teachers was one of the titles of the gospel ministers, iii. 68. Teachers among the Jews used to sit when they taught the people, 112. Teachers and prophets distinct functions, yet, sometimes went together, 210. Teachers of the law were of four sorts; such as taught children in private schools to read the law; preachers in the synagogues; teachers in the divinity
schools; and the Saabodrim, which was the school of the nation, in its sessions, as well as judicatory, v. 42. Teachers used to sit down when they had done reading while they taught, viii. 465. Teachers of the law and lawyers, what, xiii. 119, 120.

Teaching was even by the Jewish doctors sometimes performed out of the synagogues in streets and ways, xii. 74. Tedi or Tadde, the north gate; Tedi or Tadde, why so called, ix. 233.

Temple. There was a Temple in Egypt, at Alexandria, where there were a vast number of Jews, iii. 28. The Jews used to swear by it, 138. Temple of Diana, 151, 152. At Jerusalem, which was utterly destroyed, when and how, 381. The second Temple wanted five things which were in the first, iv. 153. Temple (and city) of Jerusalem destroyed, A. M. exactly 4600, 233, 324. In some places the Temple was burning high, 366. Its courts described as the courts of the women, Israel, and the Gentiles, &c. 458. Into the outer court came not only proselyted heathens, but mourners, lepers, and excommunicate persons, 459. In this court it was that Christ found a market to sell cattle for sacrifice and offerings for those that came from afar, 460. Here also were the money-changers, 460, 461. The Jews were obliged, how far off soever, always to pray with their faces towards the Temple, 466. The manner of the Jews worshipping there, ix. 119. None went into it with a staff, shoes on, scrip or purse, nor money tied in the purse, 130, 131. Nor sit there, nor used any irreverent gesture, nor made it a thoroughfare; but every one goes to his place with all gravity, and so doth himself, 122. None might at any time sit there, but always stand at their prayers; they might there pray with their heads uncovered, 124. At their departure bowing low before the Lord, even falling on the ground, then out they went backward because they might not turn their backs on the altar, 125. The description of the Temple and city in Ezekiel was a prediction, and so far literally true as that they should be, but not that they should be so large; the Holy Ghost thereby, also, signifying the enlarging of the spiritual Jerusalem, ix. 217. All within the wall that compassed the holy ground, was called the Temple, 244. The dimensions of Solomon's Temple, and of that built after the captivity, 244 — 252. How the utmost wall came to be even, and jutted not over when each story of the chambers was a cubit wider than that under it, 247. Five things wanting in the second Temple that were in the first, and what, 248. The Children of the Captivity took: Ezekiel's Temple for a pattern, as to form, not as to dimension, 251. The measure and platform of the Temple as it stood in our Saviour's days, 252. Those chairs, chalders, and stools of the Temple, 253. The sacrificial on the top of the Temple, what, and wherefore set there, 116. The porch of the Temple described with the steps up to it; it is supposed to be the place whither Satan brought Christ in his temptation, 264, 265. The two pillars in Solomon's Temple described, 267. The place where they stood, and the signification of their names, 272, 273. How many rails used about the Temple, and where, 279. The courts of the Temple described, 297. Put for the Inner Court or Cheil, 299. The most vast space within the great wall was commonly called the first Temple, 301. Which was that part of the external temple which standeth not. Put for the Court of the Women, 302. The treasures of the Temple were twofold, viz. treasure-chest and treasure-chamber, yet both called Corban, 313. What place in the Temple the Jews had turned into a market for sheep, oxen, &c. 315. The officers of the Temple and their offices, 355. Flies did not infest the Temple, 390. The Temple and altar, when whitened, 406. The state and fate of the first Temple, 463. How long it stood, 466. The Temple built by Zerubbabel, and that by Herod usually reckoned but one, id. The occurrences of the Temple under the Persian monarchy, 466, 470. The state of it under Alexander, 470. The occurrences of it between Alexander's time and the Romans, 473, 479. The state of the Temple under the Romans, 479. Temple of Jerusalem, ten wonders referring to it, x. 46. Its breadth and length, 71. In easing nature within the view of the Temple, though at a great distance, immodest parts were to be turned the contrary way, 86. Some hints of the condition of the second Temple, x. 335, 337. There was a constant market in the Temple, and shops for that end, xi. 261. How long it was in building by Solomon, Zerubbabel, and especially by Herod, xii. 247, &c. How much the second Temple came behind the first, 249. There were three Temples, one at Jerusalem, another on Mount Gerizim, and a third in Egypt, 269, 270. The second Temple at Jerusalem wanted the Divine Presence, the ark, the Cherubins, the Urim and Thummim, and the Spirit of Prophecy, 271.

Temptation; the method the devil used in tempting Christ, xi. 63, &c.

Tempting, or temptations of Christ,
what, where, and how, iv. 358. 377. Why he was tempted, 349.
Ten; the nation of the Jews delighted mightily in the number ten, xi. 305.
Ten Commandments given by Christ, ii. 110. How they are the word of God, &c. iv. 83.
Ten Tribes; they were placed in Assyria and Babylon, xii. 570. The seats, cities, and countries of the ten tribes were well known to the Talmudists, and much more so in the times of the apostles, 372.
Tebah, Abraham’s father, his place of residence, religion, and time of death, wrong computed by the Rabbins, viii. 419, 420.
Tertius it may be was Silas, iii. 274.
Testament, New, rules for reading, ii. 43. Testament, Old Testament, how divided by the Jews, iii. 157. The New Testament revealseth, the Old it requires study to unfold it, rather than Revelation, and why, vi. 215. The New Testament phrases and passages, the surest and safest way to understand them is not by framing a sense of our own, which we think fair and probable, but by observing how they were understood by them to whom they were uttered, vi. 246, &c.
Tetrarch, or Tetrarchy, what, iv. 250.
Text of Scripture not corrupted by the Jews, neither possible for them to do it to the prejudice of Christianity, for several reasons, iii. 405. Text of Scripture usually varied or inverted by the reader or preacher in the pulpit, or schools among the Jews, with the reason thereof, viii. 435. When read to them that understood not the language, it was interpreted into the mother tongue, 464, 465.
Thanks before meat, the manner of it, xi. 221.
Thieves of Israel were esteemed by the Jewish doctors to be people of God, so not punished, xii. 408.
Theophilos, who, and what it signifies, iv. 115.
Theophrastus not Christians, but Jewish sectaries, vii. 266.
Theosalonians; Paul wrote first to them both the epistles, from Corinth, not Athens, iii. 229, 230. The first epistle to them was writ the first of all the epistles, vii. 11.
Theudas, a sectary; led people away upon pretence of new lights and revelations, pretended to do rare miracles, viii. 82.
Thirty pieces of silver, for which Christ was sold, was the price of a servant, weighing 386 barley corns in silver, iii. 146.

Thoradus’s letter to Lightfoot, xiii. 443.
Thousand years; the Jews counted the days of the Messiah a thousand years, which they call the brave world to succeed, iii. 361, 362. The opinion of the Millenaries concerning it, refuted by shewing that the thousand years which they expect, are already expired, vi. 255, &c. vii. 62, 63. The Jews themselves expected that the Messiah should reign amongst them a thousand years, 237.
Tryphillus, a great mathematician, astrologer, or wizard; his strange predictions, viii. 175.
Three years and half, a renowned number, viii. 165. Three years and a half often made use of to express things affective and sorrowful, x. 354.
Thrones of Christ, put for his judgment in his entrance upon his evangelical government, xi. 253, 254.
Tiberias; Talmudic Mishna, and the Jerusalem Talmud, was written there, x. 148. The rabbins of Tiberias, what, 150, 151.
Tiberius, was incomparable evil, unworthy and cruel, viii. 89, &c. And a bloody bodkin, 92.
Time; ‘at that time’ doth not always centre stories in the same point of time, iii. 65.
Times and affairs of men; how God knows and dates them, vii. 224.
Timothy, part of his character and his fitness for the gospel ministry, iii. 224.
Tissi, answering part of September, a famous month, iii. 25. Tissi was ennobled before Christ’s time, by many excellent things done in it, xi. 33. This month is drawn down from its beginning to the feast of tabernacles, xii. 297, 299.
Tithes, the greatest part of them were paid to the priests and Levites, and their forty-eight universities, while they were studying there to fit them for the ministry in the synagogues; into which being placed they were all maintained by tithes, iii. 259.
Tithe mint, &c. what, iii. 138.
Titles of the Gospel ministers, what, iii. 68.
Tongue, or Tongues; the gift of tongues a necessary means to bring the Gentiles into religion again; they were the gift of the Holy Ghost, 194. Why they were given, ib. Speaking with them was in order to understand the original text, and to expound it to men of different languages, 204. The confusion of tongues; into what number they were divided. The Hebrew tongue was the tongue of Adam, and the tongue of God; it began with the world and the church. The whole tongue is contained in the Bible;
INDEX.

most of the eastern tongues use the characters or letters of its language, iv. 46.-48. The Chaldee, Syrian, the Arabian and the Latin tongues, how changed, 54, 55. The Britain tongue near a thousand years ago, what, 56. The mother tongue; when the text of Scripture was read to them that understood not the language, it was interpreted into the mother tongue, viii. 464, 465.

Tongues, and speaking with tongues, what is meant thereby, vii. 33, 34. Tongues was one of the two extraordinary gifts of the Spirit, ib. The gift of them was generally upon all the disciples, viii. 374. The Holy Ghost, in his extraordinary gifts and tongues, could only be communicated by the apostles, 444.

Towns were fortified places, x. 175.

Towns, cities, and villages, distinguished, xi. 381, 382.

Trade; Paul was taught to make tents of skins for soldiers, before set to his studies, which was common among the Jews, iii. 227.

Tradition managed all among the Scribes and Pharisees, even all the common things of seed-time, harvest, and vintage, x. 176, 177.

Traditions; Christ came when traditions were at the highest, iii. 33. Traditions of the Jewish elders, some of them set down, 96. The Jews were more mad of their traditions and carnal rites after the fall of Jerusalem than before, 399. The hands through which the Jews say they passed, iv. 261. v. 205. The Jews said they were an unwritten law, called Cabala, given to Moses at Sinai, and delivered to succeeding generations by word of mouth, v. 204. They were as much esteemed and desired by the Jews, when they returned from their captivity, as idolatry was before, vi. 374. They were more destructive to the Jews than the idolatry was, ib. How they deceived the Jews to their own destruction, vii. 107, 108. The traditions of Rome and of Old Jerusalem, of what symmetry or likeness they are, 120. Traditions unwritten, divine, by Christ; apostolical, by the apostles; ecclesiastical old customs, that have obtained the force of laws: this popish doctrine is showed to be sensasical and false, viii. 285. Traditions were valued by the Jews above the word of God, xi. 212. They were valued above miracles, 403.

Traditionarians refer the first conception of their traditions to the times of Ezra, xi. 71.

Tron, reign of, viii. 314-7.

Transfiguration of Christ, iii. 101.

Translation of the Seventy; when, where, and how begun; both many errors in it, wilfully done by the translators, with the reasons why, and how, iv. 326, 330. Therefore the cause is shown why it is made use of in the New Testament, even in some of those untrue translations, and the reason is good, ib.

Transmigration (or μεταφύσεως) of souls, also their pre-existence, were the opinion of the Jews, xii. 325, 326.

Transubstantiation is against one of the laws given to Noah, ii. 84, 85. It is condemned, 339. Not believed; how punished, vii. 73.

Treating the wine-press, used to signify great slaughter, iii. 352.

Treasures of the Temple, how distinguished, ix. 239. Twofold, viz. treasury-chest, and treasury-chamber, yet both called Corban, ix. 313. Two treasury-chests, and for what, ib. Eleven treasury-chests, and for what, 315. Treasury-chambers, where they were, and when emptied, 318.

Treasury, called Corban, what, x. 208. Where it was, 212.

Tree, in Paradise, which was forbidden to Adam, what, xii. 18.

Trespass-offering, doubted and undoubted, dispensive and apparent, ix. 86. This and the sin-offering were skin in some things, 87. For what sort of offenders, 89. The disposing thereof, 90.

Tribes; two of the Jewish tribes were dispersed before our Saviour's time, and the other ten not; the reason of this, viii. 9. Disposition of the tribes, x. 121. The ten tribes were placed in Assyria and Babylon, xii. 570. The seats, cities, and countries of the ten tribes were well known to the Talmudists, and much more so in the times of the apostles, 572.

Tribute, paying to Caesar, cleared and illustrated, iii. 137. God requires some tribute of men for their preservation, vii. 136.

Tribute-money, what two things persuade that it was the half-shekel, paid yearly in the temple, x. 298.

Trinity; the three persons in the Trinity, in the shape of three men, dine with Abraham in Hebron, ii. 91. The second and third go to Sodom, the first tarries with Abraham, to whom Abraham petitions for Sodom, 91. And eat the first flesh that is mentioned to be eaten in Scripture, 342. Trinity, how expressed from, iv. 11. Trinity of persons in the Godhead demonstrated at the first creation, at the confusion of tongues, at Christ's baptism, at the gift of tongues, and many other instances of a Trinity, 316. The Trinity proved from the Scripture, vi. 405. This doctrine was intimated by the Holy Ghost in expressing the most great actions in Scripture, ib.
INDEX.

The doctrine of it by degrees grew up to a full maturity, xi. 365.

Truma, how the Galileans and Jews differed about it, x. 158, 159.

Trumpet; whether a trumpet was sounded, when the Jews did their aims, xi. 133, &c.

Trumpeats, how sounded, ix. 57. The feasts thereof, 191.

Truth overcome by custom, iv. 86. Why the gospel is so called, vii. 93. Who are the great resisters of it, 97, 99. Why God permits wicked men to resist the truth, 100. The cause of ignorance and error is, because men will not know and embrace the truth, 300. Truth is to be laboured after and kept, 301. How to know it among the various opinions that are abroad, 302.

Tryphon, the Jew, antagonist to Justin Martyr, might well be R. Tarphon, much mentioned in the Talmuds, iii. 393.

Twitter, x. 152. 154.

Turke were the posterity of Ismael, say some, or the Jews, carried captive into the northern parts of the world, ii. 96.

Twenty-six, a rare number, li. 133.

Twenty-three, assembly of the, x. 352.

Twilight, distinguished among the rabbins into four parts, which will easily reconcile the four phrases of the four evangelists, about the resurrection of Christ, xi. 455, 456.

Tythes; the priests and Levites always lived upon tythes, when they studied in the universities, preached in the synagogues, and attended on the Temple service, x. 174. Out of what, tythes were paid, xi. 284.

Tything of lambs, how performed by the Jews, xii. 337.

U; the Syrac tongue affects the letter V. in the first syllable of words, viii. 473.

Uncircumcised; many among the Jews, both priests and people, were uncircumcised, xii. 495.

Unclean, with a touch, what, xi. 154. Of all uncleanness, leprosy was the greatest, ib. Meats unclean, what, 214, 215. Unclean and profane or polluted, distinguished, ib.

Unclean and clean, the doctrine of them, ii. 122. Unclean, such as were so, how kept from the Temple, ix. 8. Four sorts of penalties were doomed upon unclean persons found in the Temple, x. 13, 15.

Uncleanness, legal, did contain a great deal of the doctrine of sin, ii. 122.

Ungodly men, death and doom of, v. 335.

Unity of essence in the Godhead, iv. 119.

Universities; such were the cities of the priests and Levites, ii. 141. Tithes, the greatest part of them were paid to priests and Levites in their forty-eight universi- ties, while they were studying there to fit them for the ministry in the syna- gogue, iii. 259. The cities of the Levites were universities, the priests were maintained there by tythes, x. 174.

Unlearned and learned was a usual division of the Jewish nation or people, v. 203, 218.

Unlearned men, how they may know the truth among various and different opinions, vii. 301.

Unregenerate men, whether all alike, may be said to be of the devil, vii. 342.

Until, signifies either concluding or excluding, vii. 190.

Unwritten law of the Jews, with their Cabala, or traditions, v. 204. The hands through which this passed, iv. 261. v. 204, 205.

Upper room was a usual place to determine matters of learning and religion in, iii. 181.

Urim and Thummim, what, ii. 406. The Jews supposed the loss thereof to be supplied by their Bath Kol, or a voice from heaven, iv. 320. What they were, and the manner of the inquiry by them, vi. 278, 279. Urim and Thummim, prophecy, and revelation were gone from the Jews for four hundred years before Christ came, vii. 294, 304, 305. Urim and Thummim, xi. 385.

Usury; what in old Rome, and how managed, viii. 144.

Vail, with which women (Christian women) were covered, was not for a sign of subjection to their husbands, xii. 513, &c.

Vailing in the worship of God, how used, and how abused, iii. 243, 244. Vailing or covering the head, why used by the Jews in prayers and fasts, &c. xii. 511, &c.

Vails, how many used about the Temple, and where, ix. 286. The vails that divided the holy and most holy place, were two, yet accounted but one, and why, 291.

Valentius and Eutyches averred Christ to have a body only in appearance, con- futed, iv. 126.

Valuation of persons, in reference to redemption of vows, what, ii. 123.

Vanity, the Gentile world was sub- ject to vanity of mind, xii. 349.

Veil of the Temple, what, xi. 352, 353.

Valerius Paterculus, his high commen-
INDEX.

Walk or sit, when used in a borrowed sense in Scripture, do indifferently signify, to be or to continue, v. 146.

Wall; the circuit of the wall encompassing the holy ground, according to our English measure, what, ix. 217. The height and breadth of the gates in the wall encompassing the holy ground, 219. The wall over the east-gate, lower than the rest, and why, 218. All within the wall encompassing the holy ground was called 'the first Temple,' 244.

Walton's (Bp.) letter to Lightfoot, xiii. 348.

Wantonness, unchristian, v. 305.


Watch in the night divided by four, of three hours a-piece, iv. 198.

Watchers in the night were three, xi. 212.

Water; being born of it, what at large, v. 37-41. The custom of fetching water at the fountain Siloam and pouring it on the altar, what, vi. 222. Water-gate described, ix. 350, 351. Where situat, ix. 352. Water-offering used at the gates of tabernacles, how performed, whence derived, and what the meaning of it, xii. 309, 310. Water purifying, how curious the Jews were in performing, x. 73.

Watering of the city, x. 370.

Waters; 'living waters,' what the phrase alludes to, ix. 350.

Ways, in the land of Israel, their breadth, x. 255, 256.

Wedding; to go to a wedding, was reckoned among the works of mercy, xi. 396.

Week, the days thereof, how reckoned by the Jews, by the name of first and second of the Sabbath, and so on, xi. 357. 'We know,' signifies that the thing is well and openly known, v. 25.

Well; 'the draw-well room,' described, ix. 350, 351.

Whale; Jonah's whale, iv. 27.

Whipping or scourging upon the censure of the Judges, viz. the receiving of forty or thirty-nine stripes, what, ix. 13, 14.
INDEX.

Whoredom put for 'polygamy,' ii. 95.  
Whoredom great and abominable, viii. 290. 293.  
Whoredom strangely committed under pretence of burial, x. 256.  
Wicked: their prosperity did once occasion both weeping and laughing, viii. 500.  
Wicked men's sins are set down in Scripture that we may avoid them, vii. 359.  
Their wicked actions shew they be of the devil, 342.  
Wicked men long suffered of God is sometimes not the goodness of God to them, 349.  
Wicked one: 'that wicked one,' put for the devil; and why he is so called, vii. 359, &c.  
Widow; where she dwelt in her widowhood, x. 229.  
Widow, gadding about, what, and what wickedness such run upon, vi. 67, 68.  
Widows, what sort of them provided for, iii. 259.  
Widows marrying again, v. 303.  
Wife suspected, her trial and her offering how performed, ix. 197, 198.  
Wild beasts; why God did not drive them out of Canaan, as well as he did the Canaanites, vii. 169.  
Wood devoured is put for 'wild beasts' devoured, 169.  
England happy in wanting wild-beasts, 370.  
Wilderness sometimes signifies fields or country in opposition to the city; sometimes a champaign country, where the ground was not distinguished by fences; sometimes the deserts, xi. 46. x. 199. 200.  
Wilderness of Judah and of Judea, distinguished, x. 200.  
A scheme of the wilderness of Judah or Idumea adjacent, 200, 201.  
The wilderness of Judea where John the Baptist was, what; it was full of inhabitants, 202. 204.  
Will and power of God being well understood and submitted to, take off carnalistical disputes, vii. 367; 368.  
Wine said to be 'which was offered Christ at his crucifixion, was to intoxicate him, iii. 164.  
Wine, the Jewish doctors say, that to drink a quart of wine makes one drunk; and so much every one of them drank in their sacred feasts; judge then how soberly they carried it in those feasts, if they mingled not much water with their wine, x. 127.  
Wine and myrrh, used to be given to those that were to die, to make them insensible, xi. 348.  
Wisdom, chosen by Solomon above all things at twelve years of age, ii. 198.  
It is often taken in Scripture for 'religion,' iv. 156.  
Wisdom fourfold, what, xii. 461.  
Wise men, their coming to Christ on the thirteenth day after his birth or within forty days, shewed to be improbable, and that they came not till about two years after his birth, iv. 206. 212.  
Wise men or magi, several authors give them a good character, but the Scripture ever a bad, 215.  
Who they were, 217.  
Wise men from the east, what their names, and what their country, xi. 37.  
Wise men; they were in likelihood doctors and scribes in the Sanhedrim, but were not members of it; like our judges in the house of Lords, xii. 95.  
Witch; Paul wisheth himself 'accursed for his brethren the Israelites,' a strange wish, what the meaning of it, vii. 312, 313, 319.  
Witches; a famous story of eighty witches, at Ascalon, x. 32, 33.  
Without; 'those that are without,' i.e. the Gentiles, iii. 46.  
Witness (or testimony), was of three sorts, vain, standing, and of the words of them that agreed, xi. 441. 449.  
Witnesses; what the meaning of the prophecy, concerning the two witnesses, iv. 405.  
Witnesses laying down their clothes, &c. what the meaning of the phrase, ix. 340.  
They were to suffer the same things which their perjury designed to have brought upon others, 341.  
Wizard, the same with magician, wise man, &c. iv. 216. viii. 175.  
Women; a woman began idolatry in Israel, ii. 147.  
They had some office at the tabernacle and sanctuary, 163.  
They laboured to advance the gospel, though they did not preach, iii. 225.  
To them is ascribed barrenness throughout the Scripture, iv. 127.  
See how, 275.  
What a reproach it was for women not to be married, vii. 154.  
They were not bound to appear at the three solemn feasts of the Jews, yet they usually did, ix. 140.  
The Court of the women described, 302, and x. 62.  
It is not called by that name in Scripture, ivb.  
They might come into the court through the Gate of the women, when they brought offerings, 370.  
Women as well as men, under the veil of sanctity and devotion, practised all manner of wickedness, xi. 60.  
Women were exempt from very many rites in the Jewish religion, which the men were obliged to, ivb.  
The women in Israel were generally sorceresses, 305.  
Whether women had any offices in the Temple, xii. 41.  
There were women of ill name among the Jews, and several sorts of them, 81.  
Women labouring in the Lord, and being servants of the church, what, 524.  
Wonder; Man is a wonder, vii. 172.  
Wood devoured, 'put for' wild beasts devoured, xii. 169.  
Priests that had blessings, searched the wood for sacrifices, to see if it were not worn-eaten, ix. 309.  
The wood-room described, 355.  
Word: what kind of Word Christ is, iv. 115. why he is so called, from Scrip-
INDEX.

... the Spirit worketh by the word, vii. 24. 17. The Word of the Lord, doth frequently occur amongst the Targumists, xii. 239, 230. Word of God, variously understood, iv. 362. Word of God, not his Providence, is the rule for men to go by, vii. 278.

Words inverted, frequent in Scripture, ii. 220, 228, 288.

Working, or not working, on the Passover-eyes; the Galileans differed from the Jews about it, x. 158. Working with the bands; thus Paul did, when out of money and in a strange place, iii. 227.

World: the world, i.e. the Gentiles, iii. 46. 'Old and new world doth generally signify in Scripture the old law, and new gospel,' proved, vi. 293. The original of the world strangely misapprehended by some heathen philosophers, vii. 367. Why God made the world, seeing he will mar it in time, 370. The world was created in September, 372, &c. How the Jews divided it, x. 5. 'World' put for 'Gentiles', ib. 'World to come,' this was a phrase in common use, to oppose the heresy of the Sadducees, who denied immortality. It always signified the times of the Messiah, xi. 199, 294, 295. The world was to be renewed at the coming of the Messias, 253. How taken by the Jewish schools, xii. 258. 'Saints judging the world,' expounded against the Fifth Monarchists, xii. 460. 'World to come, Maranatha, Raca, Jannes and Jambres, Beelzebub,' are phrases taken from the Jews, iv. 33.

Worms; to be devoured by worms, was reckoned an accursed thing, only befalling men of the greatest impiety, viii. 456.

Worship of the Jews in the Temple, was sacrificing, washing, purifying, &c. and worship in the synagogue, was reading, preaching, hearing, and praying. Christ did abolish the worship used at the Temple, which was ceremonial, but not that at the synagogue, which was moral, vi. 256.

Worshippers of David, ii. 177.

Worthington's lett. to Lightfoot, xiii. 431.

Wrath: Christ did not undergo the wrath and anger of God, but the justice of God, in his sufferings, vi. 19, &c. With the wrath of the devil, he had indeed to deal, 21.

Writings, the oldest in the world is Psalms 88 and 89, penned before Moses was born, ii. 356. Writings of the Jews upon Scriptures, fly all in a higher region than the writings of the Christians, viii. 246. As see a taste out of the writings of Philo Judeus, 246, 248.

Year; the beginning of the year from the Creation, was in September, ii. 373. But, just before Israel came out of Egypt, the beginning was changed into March, and why, 373, 374, vii. 373, 386. Year of Christ our Lord: the proper reckoning of every year ought to be from September to September, viii. 102. Year, Jewish, ii. 4. Had a double beginning. 5.

Year; it is very common in Scripture, in reckoning of the years either of men or beasts, to account the year they are now passing, for a year of their age, be it never so newly or lately begun, iv. 382.

'Three years and a half' often made use of to express things afflictive and sorrowful, x. 354.

'You,' put for 'some of you,' or 'posterity,' iv. 283.

Zacharias the priest, whether of the course of Abia, iii. 21. He was not a high-priest, iv. 151. The story of his blood shed between the Temple and the altar, what, out of the Talmud, vi. 386. Zacharias the son of Barachias, who he was, ix. 426; that he was Zacharias the son of Jochina, made to appear by several arguments and objections answered, xi. 288, 293.

Zeal, or 'zealous,' and 'jealousy,' or 'zealous,' are comprehended under the same word in the Hebrew; what they are, vii. 354.

Zealots: such men, when persecutors did the most mischief, xii. 390.

Zebadah, what became of him, v. 170.

Zedus and Denarius (a penny) were of the same value among the Rabbins, xi. 398, 417. It was the fourth part of shekel of silver, 398.

Zusims, what, x. 261, 282.
A CHOROGRAPHICAL TABLE,
OF THE
SEVERAL PLACES CONTAINED AND DESCRIBED
IN
DR. LIGHTFOOT'S WORKS.

BY JOHN WILLIAMS.*

The Jewish writers divide the world into 'the Land of Israel,' and 'Without land,' x. 5.

The land of Israel, first called 'the land of the Hebrews,' then Canaan and Palestine, &c. may be considered as to its length and breadth, x. 264.

The length of it is said in Scripture to be from Dan to Beersheba, and from the entering in of Hamath, north, to the Sea of the Plain, or Dead Sea, south, ii. 232.

The Jews do reckon it from the mountains of Amana (or the upper Tarnegola, which is at the neck of Anti-Libanus), to the river of Egypt, x. 9. 128. 362.

Others do measure it by the coast; and, if Phoenicia be included, then from Sidon to Rhinocorura, or the river of Egypt, is two hundred and thirty-two miles, according to Antoninus: but if Phoenicia be excluded, then from the south bounds of that to Rhinocorura are one hundred and eighty-nine miles, according to Pliny, x. 23. 254, 255.

The breadth of the land within Jordan is not always the same; since the seas bounding on all sides, here the Mediterranean, there those of Sodom, Gennesaret, and Samochonitis, with the river Jordan, cannot but make the space very unequal by their various windings: but if we take the measure of it from the bay of Gaza to the shore of the Dead Sea, it is upward of fifty miles; and if we extend it also beyond Jordan, then from Gaza to Petra, the metropolis of Moab, is one hundred and ten miles, as may be computed from Ptolemy and Pliny, x. 251—253.

The Jews do say, that the land of Israel contained a square of four hundred parsem (a parse is four miles), which make one thousand six hundred miles, x. 247, 249.

And they have a tradition (and not amiss) that the utmost bounds of the land of Israel (including the land beyond Jordan) was within three days' journey of Jerusalem, x. 249.

Sometimes the land of Israel is bounded with Euphrates, east (as indeed the Holy Scriptures do), and contiguous with Mesopotamia, the river only between, x. 285.

The several Divisions of the Land.

It was anciently divided according to the people and nations that inhabited it, viz. the Canaanites, Perizzites, &c. x. 267. xi. 219.

When first possessed by the children of Israel, it was parted among the twelve tribes; and upon the division of the ten tribes, they were known by the two names of 'Judah and Israel.' But after their return from Babylon, it was divided by the Jews into Judea, Galilee, and the Land beyond Jordan (or Persea) excluding Samaria. To which, if we add Idumea, then was Palestine divided into five countries, viz. Idumea, Judea, Samaria, Galilee, and the Country beyond Jordan, x. 10. 11. 127.

There was also an imperial division of it; viz. 1. Into Palestine, more espe-
cially so called, the head of which was Cæsarea. 2. Palestine the second, the head of which was Jerusalem. And 3. Palestine, called Salutaris, or the Healthful, which it is likely was the same with Idumæa the Less, the head of which may be supposed to be Gaza, Ascalon, or Bethantheropolis, x. 195. &c.

Abel, Abila, are one and the same; the Hebrew Abel being, according to the Greek termination, Abila, or Abisla. There were many places of that name, x. 289, 290.

Abila Lyaniae, so called, because it had been a city in the tetrarchy of Lyaniae, was in Cæsæra-Syria, and had longitude 69. 40. lat. 33. 40. according to Pto-lemnæ, x. 289.

Abiæne, was a province in Syria, and so called from the city of Abila. This word soundeth so near to the word Harilah, Gen. x. 7, that it may well be supposed to have descended from it, and the name of the place from that son of Cush, that, with his brethren, planted in Arabia, or thereabout, iv. 259, 253. x. 289.

Abel-beth-maachah, a town in the Upper Galilee, not far from Dan or Cæsarea, v. 145. x. 289, 290.

Abel-meholah, (in Manasseh on this side Jordan,) Kings iv. 12. ten miles from Bethanatha, where dwelt Elisha the prophet, Hieron.) x. 289.

Abel-shittim, where the Israelites pitched their tents immediately before [and not, as in the English, after] they passed the river Jordan. This place Josephus calls Abila, and saith is in Cæsarea, three-score furlongs, or seven miles and half from Jordan; and, says the Jews, from Beth-Jeshimoth twelve miles, x. 297. 289.

Acherabon, a race in the Upper Galilee, Josephus, x. 119.

Achor Valley, so called from Achan, who is called Achar, 1 Chron. 27. because he troubled Israel, Josh. vii. The maps of Canaan do most of them lay this valley and Sichem at a great distance; but if it be observed, it is not improbable that the valley runs between Gerizim and Ebal. Josephus speaks of the Great Valley of Samaria, v. 86.

Achish. See Cherib.

Achishib (it and Césib changed into Ecippe), the name of a place, x. 126.

Acre, is a city of Galilee, where there was a bath of Venus, x. 124.

Acre, the mount, was within Jerusalem, ix. 214; some buildings in, x. 52.

Acrobatæa, Acrobatæa, a mountainous region, north of Samaria, and, say the Jews, a day's journey from Jerusalem, x. 36. 104. 109. 250a.

Adaim, a city in Persia over against Jericho, a little removed from Jordan, was the centre where the waters of Jordan parted, and the station of the ark, Psal. lxxxvii. 60. It was twelve miles, say the Jews, from Zaretan, (See Zaretan,) ii. 139. x. 167.

Adiabene, the same with Habor, 2 Kings. xvii. 6. (say the Talmudists) a country of noted fame in Assyria, and so called from the river Adiab, xii. 571, 572.

Adida. There were several places of that name, as Adida in the valley. Adida in the mountain, under which lay the plains of Judea. Adida in Galilee, before the great plain, perhaps the same with Adida in Sephel. Adida not far from Jordan, as we have it in Josephus, x. 260.

Ador, a city of Idumæa. Joseph. x. 11.

Adulam Cave, whither David betook himself when he escaped from Gath, and where he composed the one hundred and forty-second psalm, [it was in the tribe of Judah. Hieron.] ii. 270. x. 279.

Emon, what place and where situate, v. 59. 60. x. 326. (See Emon.)

Ethiopia, one in Arabia, another in Africa, viii. 128. See Emon.

Az. 1. in the tribe of Benjamin, on Hai, the east of Bethel, Gen. xii. 6. Josh. viii. 9, &c. and not far from Beth-aven, x. 43.

Aiah, within the jurisdiction of Judah, and in the tribe Benjamin, lying between Samaria and Jerusalem, Isa. x. 256.

Aila, in the utmost borders of Palaistinæ, joined to the South Desert and the Red Sea, whence men sail out of Egypt into India, and thence into Egypt, where was the Roman legion called Decima, saith St. Hieron. and was under the disposition of the duke of Palaistinæ, saith the Notitia; but it should rather seem that it was Elath in the south of Judah, the other being far distant, where there was a duke of Arabia, in which Elath at the Red Sea was, as well as of Palestine, x. 250.

Alexandria, or Ammon-Min-No (a city in Egypt, at the Canopic mouth of the river Nile), where was in after-ages a vast number of the Jews, where they had many Synagogues, with a cathedral, in which were seventy stalls, as they report, and afterward a temple built by Onias. It is probable, that Joseph and Mary came hither with our Saviour, iii. 28. xi. 42, 43. viii. 451.

Aisadamus, a hill, under which lived the Trachonite-Arabians, Joseph. x. 284.

Amaulek, near the wilderness of Zin, between Edom and Egypt, ii. 117. 181.

Amanah, (see Har. and Kirinon,) a mountain and a river, x. 128.
Amman. (See Chammath.) x. 141.

Ammon, a country east of Jordan, the chief city of which was Rabbah, ii. 183.

Amorites' Mountain, Deut. i. 19, 20. took its beginning from Kadesh-Barnaa, the southern border of the land of Israel, and ran forward into Judea beyond Hebron, the name only changed into the Hill-country of Judea. So much mistakent are Adrichomins and others, that bring it almost from the Red Sea, x. 26, 27.

Ampeloes, a city near to Libanus, and a Decapolitan. Plin. x. 238.

Anthecum, a town betwixt Rhinocorura and Gaza, Plin. x. 23.

Anti-Libanus. See Libanus.

Antioch. There are two cities of that name; the one in Pisidia, a province of the Lesser Asia, otherwise called Camarea; the other in Syria, once the head of the Syro-Grecian empire, afterward the seat of the Roman governor. There the disciples of Christ were first called 'Christians.' Of old it was called Flammu, but afterward Antioch, from Antiochus, a bloody persecutor of the church and truth as ever Israel had, iii. 205—207, viii. 464.

Anti-patris, Acts xxiii. 31. is called by some Caphar-salama, and by Josephus, Caphar-zaba; but when rebuilt by Herod, was named Antipatris, in memory of his father Antipater. It was situated in the best plain of his kingdom, rich in springs and woods, and was from Joppa one hundred and fifty furlongs, that is, eighteen miles, in the way from Jerusalem to the west part of Galilee, and far from the place that is usually assigned to it in the maps, which is in the middle of Samaria. The Jews oppose Anti-patris and Gebath, that is, east and west, as the Sacred Writings to Dan and Beersheba, north and south. Ptolemy makes it to be long 66. 20. lat. 32. 0. x. 116. 300. 354.

Antonia, the tower, ix. 255. 257.

Apamia. There were, say the Jews, two Apamias; one the Upper, and another the Lower. In one were Jews of pure blood; in the other, not: and between them was the space of four thousand paces. Apamia, saith Pliny, was in Coelo-Syria, and had the river Marayas running betwixt. It was otherwise called Sepham, and was the utmost coast of the land of Israel, north and north-east, x. 266. 320. 337. xii. 570.

Apamia Sea, is said by the Jews to be one of the seven seas that compass the land of Israel, and which, the Talmudists say, is the sea of Chammats, making Chammats and Apamia convertible, but that is a mistake. See Chammats. x. 13. 151. 266.

Aphak, (there are three cities of that name in Scripture, one in the tribe of Aser, Josh. xix. 30. the other in Judah, 1 Sam. iv. 1, &c. the third in Syria, 1 Kings xx. 30.) the wall of which last fell upon the Syrians, and killed twenty-seven thousand, ii. 219.

Appii Forum, a place in Italy about fifty miles from Rome, and in the place the same passage, i. 269.

Ars, a city in Moab, situated upon the river Arnon, ii. 133.

Arabia, is of large extent, reaching from Euphrates to Egypt, and is divided into three parts, viz. Arabia Deserta, Petraea, and Felix. Arabia Deserta is full of waste, and the inhabitants thereof are in Scripture constantly called, Men of the east, Gen. xxxv. 6. Judges vi. 3. &c. Petraea, so called from the city Petra, or the rockiness of it, reaches from thence to Egypt, dividing Judea from Egypt, saith Pliny. Felix is contained betwixt the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, and is divided from Petraea by the Black Mountains. Ptolemy, iv. 218. x. 24. 385. 330. xi. 437.

Aread. See Ascalon. x. 31.

Arar. See Syria.

Ararat, (mountains in Armenia. Hieron.) upon one of which the ark rested, ii. 85.

Arbel, a city of Galilee, betwixt Tippoporis and Tiberias. It is also the name of a valley, perhaps, adjoining thereto. Joseph. vi. 281. x. 157. 163.

arra, a town in the midland Phoenicia, that gave name to a tetrarchy, saith Pliny, at Libanus. Borchard saith, that the strong hold Arachus, built by Archeus, son of Canaan, is on, or rather between, the borders of Libanus, and Anti-Libanus. From hence were the people called Arkites, x. 294. 236. 266.

Argeb. See Arachova.

Armenia. See Ramah.

Arnon, was a river, or several streams, that divided the land of Israel from Moab. It was a watery country, ii. 133. x. 350.

Arraites, a people in the north part of Canaan, seated in Arad and Antarad; called by Jonathan, 'Lutasites,' perhaps from Latav, a place in Phoenicia, mentioned in the Notitia, x. 265.

Arumah, a city, of which there is frequent mention in the Talmudical writers, distant from Caphar Shichin four thousand cubits, and not far from Caphar Hananiah, x. 120.

Assom, a mountain in the middle of Galilee, over against Tippoor. Joseph. x. 155.

Ascalon, Gerar, or Arad, stood in the country that was from thence called Gerarik, and was in the tribe of Judah
(though possessed by the Philistines).
It was from Jerusalem five hundred and twenty furlongs, or sixty-five miles; from Azotus twenty-four or twenty-five miles; from Gaza ten (saith Mr. Sandys), or as Antoninus, sixteen miles; from the river of Egypt fifty-four miles; from Eleuthropolis twenty-four miles; from Jamnia twenty miles; a place now of no note, but once was venerable; it bears a great affinity with Arad and Gerar; famous story of eighty witches. It was a place, say the Jews, much given to poisoning; and south from thence was accounted Ethnec land, ii. 146. x. 10. 30—32. 254, 255. viii. 450. There was also another Ascalon, called the New, which was built by Ezra, and was four Parase, or sixteen miles from the Old, and sixteen nearer Jerusalem than the Old, saith Benjamin. Tudeleensis, x. 31. 254, 255.
Asher tribe, was in Galilee, and did extend itself from north to south, even from Carmel to Sidon and Lebanon, and lay betwixt Naphtali (running along with it in length) and the coasts of Tyre and Sidon, or the Great Sea. It abounded in corn and metallic mines, ii. 106. iv. 203. x. 122. 124. 178.
Ashereth-Karnaim, (called in the Samaritan copy Aphinth Karainah) was in the kingdom of Bashan, the larger region being called Asheroth and Karnaim is added in a distinguishing sense, Deut. i. 4. The Jews say, Asheroth Karnaim were two great mountains, with a valley between; by reason of the height of which, the sun never shone upon the valley, x. 281, 282.
Apharethtes, extent of it, x. 15. the coasts of it, 16. 201. map of, x. 200.
Asyria, or Kir, (divided from Mesopotamia by the river Tigris) is improperly made the first of the four monarchies, ii. 264. 273.
Athens, the metropolis of Attica, where was a famous university, a synagogue of the Jews, and the great court, of Areopagus, iii. 226.
Athos, in Joseph. A city belonging to Aretas the Arabian king, and seems to be the same with Thoana in Ptolomy, which he placeth in Long. 67. 30. Lat. 30. 30. x. 333.
Atolin, or Hatalin, famous in the Gemarists for the best wine, x. 104.
Athena Region, called in Scripture Hasarim, Deut. ii. 25. and sometimes Shur, and, in the eastern interpreters, Raphia: this country lay betwixt the river of Egypt and Gaza, forty-four miles, and was part of New Iduuen, x. 10. 193, 194.
Aulon, a city of Moab. Joseph. x. 282.
Auranitis, or Abramitis, is in the extreme parts of the land north, and is so called from the mountain Hauran, there situate also. See Hazaron. x. 277, 278. 285, &c.
Asem, a town whose houses were in Judah, but the fields in Dan, x. 89.
Azotus, or Abadd, (was taken from Judah and given to Dan: Bonfrer.) it was two hundred and seventy furlongs, or thirty-four miles from Gaza, twenty-four miles from Ascalon, and two miles from Jamnia: probably the language there spoken was Arabic, ii. 262. x. 31. 336. viii. 450.
Baala. See Kirith Jearim.
Baal-Shalishah, 1 Sam. ix. 4. The Targum reads N, 'the Land of the South,' the reason of which is given by the Gemarists. However, there was no country throughout the land of Israel, where the fruits of the earth were so forward as in Baal-Shalishah. Now such a country they call Southern Fields. It was not far from Mount Tabor, x. 324.
Babylon, or Babel, so called from the confusion of tongues. It is also called, the Desert of the Sea, Isa. xxi. 1. and in the Samaritan version, Lilak. It is in Scripture said to lie north of Canaan, and was situated on Euphrates, ii. 36. 270. 273.
Babylon was also, say the Jews, the name of a region that extended itself from the river Azek, or perhaps Azochis in Phiny, to the river Juani, or Joani, perhaps Kanaan, in Amm. Marcellinus, and above Diglath, or Tigris, unto Bagdaal and Axana, and the lower Apamia, and unto Agra Tulbankana, or Thebelkane, which Ptol. placeth, Long. 78. 30. Lat. 35. 30. Indeed, by 'Babylon' the Jews understand all those countries unto which the Babylonian captivity was carried, not only Chaldea, but Mesopotamia also and Assyria, and do say of them, 'Whosoever dwells in Babylon, is as though he dwelt in the land of Israel, and is reputed as clean.' There, and in Egypt, was in after-times the greatest number of Jews, and it had of them three famous academies, viz. Nehardea, Sora, and Pumbeditha, viii. 269, &c. 450. x. 283. xii. 566. 567. 569. 570.
Bakurim, called also Almemeth and Almon (both Bakurim and Almemeth, sound as much as 'young men'), was a Levitical town in the tribe of Benjamin, and close by Jordan, ii. 186. x. 88.
Bamyros, called also Hierapolis, and by the Syrians, Magog, in the tetrarchy of the Nazarins in Cælo-Syria, Plin. x. 320.
Bashan-Beal, a city in the plain of Persea, x. 165.
Berosia, a place famous for wheat near Jerusalem, say the Jews, x. 104.

Bosra, was first inhabited by the Raphaim, and afterward was the kingdom of Og. The name was afterward changed into Batanassa (the Syrians changing S into T.) It formerly contained Gamala, Gaulonic, Batanassa and Trachonitis; but afterward, it was more especially applied to the south part of it, and so it lay between Galilee west, and Trachonitis east, extending itself in length from south toward the north, x. 282.

Boseth-Hill, seated among pleasant fields, xii. 262.

Batanasa for Bashan, x. 166.

Berea, or the Well, north of the river Arnon, where the seventy elders of the Sanhedrin, by Moses' appointment, brought forth water by the stroke of their staves, Num. xxi. 16. ii. 135.

Berosa, of Benejasem, the twenty-eighth mansion of the children of Israel in the wilderness, ii. 136, 137.

Beresith, a city in Benjamin, Joseph. Josh. xvi. 25, probably the Berea, mentioned by Mr. Biddulph (and not Bereheba, as was reported to him) ten miles from Jerusalem, and said to be the place where Christ's parents missed him in their journey, Luke ii. 34. xii. 268.

Berechbeba, (or the Well of the Oath, Gen. xxi. 31.) was the utmost point of the land south; from whence the phrase, 'From Dan to Berechbeba:' it was first given to Judah, Joshua xv. 28. and afterward to Simeon, Joshua xix. 2. and was twenty miles from Hebron south: Hieron. Bomfrer.: There Abraham lived, consecrated a grove, and had an oracle. It is called in the Noticia, 'Berosabs,' where was a Roman garrison, that had in it the Romanian horse of Illyria, ii. 92. 94. x. 10. 198.

Berosha, a fortified town in the Nebrer Galilee, Joseph. x. 119.

Bebin, a place between Jamma and Lydda, say the Jews, x. 38. 173.

Belatah, a village, the distance of a Sabath-day's journey (or two thousand paces from Shechem, and where Joseph was buried, say the Jews, viii. 484.

Belus, a very small river, called also Pagida, that flows out of the lake Cendavira, saith Fliny, and runs into the sea, (not two miles as the English, but) two furlongs from Polioecias, saith Joseph. x. 196.

Benjamia tribe, was in length from the river Jordan to the sea, and in breadth from Jerusalem to Bethel. Its land was of the same nature with that of Judah, and had its mountainous part, its plain and vale, not only towards Lydda, and the Great Sea, but towards Jericho and Jordan, x. 22. 42.

Bene Barak, a place where sat a council of the Jews, and Akiba sometimes lived, x. 173.

Bereas, a town in Macedonia situated on the river Haliacmon. There is also a city in Syria of that name, far north of Damascus, iii. 326. xi. 26.

Bezer Okei, x. 171.

Berytus, a city between Byblus and Sidon, and almost equally distant from both, where Agrippa built a theatre, and amphitheatre, baths, porches, and such like magnificences, vii. 294.

Beth, a city not mentioned in the Scriptures, but much among the Talmudic writings, called Bitter, or Bither, among the Christians, x. 101. 107.

Bethsaida, what, v. 226. 235. Pool of Bethsaida, whence it received its waters; whence it had its excellent virtues, 255. 257. x. 343. In it men, not beasts, were washed, xii. 279. 280. It was made of a healing quality by the help of an angel, about the days of Christ's being on earth, but how long before or after, we know not, 262.

Beth-Gudrin, what place, x. 243.

Beth-horus, though there were two places of this name in the Old Testament, yet we find but one under the second Temple; several histories referring to it, the way from Jerusalem to it, x. 41.

Bethany, called by the Rabbins 'Beth-Hene,' fifteen furlongs from Jerusalem. It took its name from a tract of ground so called, which reached within eight furlongs of Jerusalem, and had its name Beth-Hene, or the place of Dates, from Arethas, which signifies the dates of palm-trees, not come to ripeness; of which many were growing there, x. 77—79. 83. xii. 218. There was a lavatory or semi-wild collection of waters, where the people were wont to purify themselves. Travellers speak of a cistern near the town of Bethany, near which in a field is shewn the place, where Martha met our Lord, x. 250, 251.

Bethabara, John i. 28, where John first baptized, John x. 40. It is by some读 Bethamarah, and Bethania, either as put for Batanasa, according to the Syriac idiom for Bethsanah. It was called Bethabarah, because (as the word signifies) it was a Place of Passage, or because opposite to Bethabarah (a place on the other side Jordan.) It was out of the precincts of Judea in the Scythopolitan country (where the Jews dwelt amongst the Scythian Grecians), over against Galilee, and was a water distinct from Jordan, and removed somewhat from it, and above the passage from Jericho, iv. 362. 411. v. 59. x. 309, 310. 513.
Chorographical Index.

Bethabara, Judea, vii. 24; opposite to Bethana, near to Mount Ephraim, and near unto which were the waters that the Ephraimites kept against the Midianites to stop their passage, x. 315.

Betharabah, a city in the wilderness of Judah, Josh. xvi. 61. x. 336.

Bethaven in Benjamin, Josh. vii. 2. It was near unto Ai, and gave name to a wilderness adjoining thereunto, Josh. xvii. 13. x. 49.

Beth-Baal, a hill in the utmost part of the land of Israel (taken in the largest sense) and not far from the bank of Ephræm, west, say the Jews; where they lifted up flaming torches to give notice of the new year, to them of the captivity, x. 285.

Beth-beal-meon, a city in the plain of Peræa, x. 165.

Beth-Cheddo, a place three miles from Jerusalem, at the first entrance into the desert, toward Beth-horon, x. 105.

Beth-Cerem, Næcem. iii. 14. Out of the valley of that name were fetched the stones for the altar, &c. say the Jews, x. 106.

Bethel, was in the land of Benjamin, and the utmost bound of it toward Ephraim; it was seated in a mountainous country, opposite to Jerusalem, in a right line north and south (and not as the maps, remote and aslope), first called Læ. It was afterward called Bethaven by way of reproach (as Jerusalem is called Sodom), because of Jeroboam's calves that were placed there, x. 42, 43. 337, 358.

Beth-Haran, a city in the valley of Peræa, x. 165.

Beth-Horon, there were two places of that name under the Old Testament, the upper, which was in Ephraim, Josh. xvi. 5. and the nether Josh. xviii. 13. in Benjamin, or the extreme part south of Ephraim: Bonfror. This last is called by Josephus, Bethar (and is the only Bethoron under the second Temple); and according to him, stood about an hundred furlongs, or twelve miles and a half, from Jerusalem, upon the public way thence to Cesarea; at which place the passage was very rocky and narrow. Here the Canaanitish army perished, Josh. x. not by hail but stones, which lasted unto following ages. Here also, say the Jews, the army of Semachir fell, x. 41, 42. 299—301.

Beth-jearim, a castle near the lake of Gennesaret, and opposite to Sannabras, x. 154.

Beth-jeshimoth, A place east of Jordan, near which the Israelites encamped, and twelve miles from Abel-shihin, x. 96.

Bethlehem, or Ephraim, Gen. xxiv. 19. Beth iv. 11. was in the tribe of Judah, thirty-five furlongs, or about four miles and a half, south from Jerusalem. It was called Bethlehem of Judah, to distinguish it from a town of that name in Zebulon, Josh. xix. 15. We read not any thing in the Jews concerning this city, besides what is produced out of the Old Testament; this only excepted, that the Jerusalem Gemaraists confess, that the Messias was born there before their times, iv. 294. 294. 295. x. 100, 101. 377.

Beth-Marom, a town in Asher: near Guah-Haloh, at the ascent of which was a way so narrow, that two could not walk abreast together; for there was a deep vale on each side, x. 358.

Beth-meon, or Beth-means, called by Josephus 'Beth-means,' was distant from Tiberias four furlongs. The maps place it too remote from thence, x. 145.

Beth-Nisrah, a city in the vale of Peræa, famous for wells, called the Waters of Nimrim, Isa. xv. 6. Josephus affirms, there spring out near this place certain fountains of hot water, x. 165. 380.

Beth-phage, so called from the word Phagi, which denotes green figs, a fruit that place was famous for; it was not a town far upon Olivet (as the maps generally do show), but a tract, which beginning at the foot of mount Olivet, ran forward for two thousand paces, where it joined to that of Bethany, and being so near Jerusalem, gave the name of Bethpague, to the uttermost part or street of it, within the wall, and was accounted as Jerusalem itself in respect of all privileges, iii. 131. x. 76. &c. 218, 219.

Beth-Rimmom, a place in the hilly country, probably of Ephraim, famous for excellent wine, x. 104.

Beth-saida, signifies 'the place of bount-y,' and it seemeth to be so called, because it stood in a place where was store of deer, as Gen. xlix. 21. 'Naphtali shall abound in venison;' and Bethsaida stood either in or very near that tribe. Our author at first thought it to be on that side the lake of Gennesaret; but in his after-writings, he placed it east of the lake of Gennesaret, in Batanea and the lower Gaulonitis, at the beginning of the mountainous country and north of Hippo. Philip rebuilt it, and gave it the same 'Julia,' in honour to the emperor's daughter, iv. 424. x. 168. 169. 227, 228. xi. 210, 211.

Bethsaida-Wilderness, a little north of Bethsaida, and near a creek of the sea of Gennesaret, x. 210, 211.

Beth-shanaim; there the Samedrins sat before it removed to Tappirs. Here was
buried Rabbi Judah, the Holy, say the Jews, though he taught at Teippor, x. 152. xi. 312.

Bethshan; of this there is frequent mention in Scripture, Josh. xvii. 11. Judg. i. 27. It was by the heathens called sometime Nysa, from Bacchus's nurse that was buried there, saith Pline; and Scythopolis, because the Scythians planted there, or perhaps from Succoth. It was in the lot of Manasseh, and the furthest bounds of it northward. Judg. i. 27. It was situated below the lake of Gennesaret toward the Dead Sea, half a league from Jordan, near to Zarthanah, 1 Kings iv. 12. and almost over against Succoth. And yet our author elsewhere placeth Tiberias there, and saith, that Bethshan was one hundred and twenty furlongs, or fifteen miles from Tiberias, the whole lake being between them, which is an hundred furlongs in length, and there it is placed in the map. It is said, 2 Mace. xiii. 29. to be six hundred furlongs, or seventy-five miles, from Jerusalem. This was a noble city of the Syro-Grecians, and one of Decapolis, inhabited in later times by Gentiles for the most part. It was placed at the entrance into a great valley or plain, and was delightful, that the Jews say, "If Paradise be in the land of Israel, Beth-shan is the gate of it." Hereabout was a common passage over Jordan, from Manasseh, Samaria, and the lower Galilee, to Perea. Scythopolis is also taken for the whole jurisdiction belonging to that city, which was not only within the confines of Manasseh, but extended itself beyond Jordan, even to Perea, so that part of the country was on this side, and part on that. x. 119. 120. 140. 167. 257. &c. 312. 313.

Beth-shanesh, a city in the tribe of Issachar, and toward the utmost coast, north. Josh. xix. 22. [There were two others of that name; the one in Judah, 2 Kings xiv. 11. the other in Naphtali, Josh. xix. 38.] x. 324.

Betor, in the tribe of Reuben, Josh. xx. 8. x. 166.

Betath, x. 52.

Biram, a great fountain, and one of the three that remained after the Deluge, say the Jews. x. 142.

Biram. See Beth-baltin.

Bitter, or Betar, called Beth-tar, or The House of Spies. It may be questioned whether it be the Betar in Antoninus (between Cesarea and Diospolis on the sea-coast), or Betar in Josephus, which he placeth in the south of Judea. Eusebius calls it Betheka, and saith it was not far from Jerusalem, which Baronius boldly translates Bethlehem. Bitter is placed by the Jews in the valley Jassub, and some of them say it was a mile, others forty miles from the sea. It is notorious amongst them for the vast destruction of the Jews there, fifty-two or fifty-five years after the destruction of the Temple, in the insurrection of Ben-Gaddus Ben-Corba, lit. 332. 390—392. x. 101. 106. 255.

Bochin, a place near Bethul, and so called, because the people wept there, Judg. ii. 1. li. 147.

Bozer, or Boscorn, a strong city in Gilead, 1 Mac. v. 26. 27. the bound of Trachonitis, in the confines of Perea, x. 166. 284.

Bosra in Edom, Isa. lxxiii. 1. x. 166.

Burial-places, x. 179.

Cades-Barnes, was before called Rithmah, Num. xxxiii. 18. compared with Num. xii. 16. and xiii. 26. perhaps from the juniper-trees that grew there, as 1 Kings xix. 4. but afterwards it was named Cades, because the Lord was there sanctified upon the people that murmured upon the return of the spies, Num. xiii. 26. end xx. 13. and xxxii. 8. Deut. iii. 19. And Barnes, or the Wandering Son, because here was the decree made of their long wandering in the wilderness, by many stations till they came hither (and not to another Cadesh, as some would have it) again some thirty-seven or thirty-eight years after. It was also called Meribah, Num. xxviii. 13. Ezek. xivii. 19. &c. It was called by the Rabbins Rekam, and by the Arabians Cawatha, from Kawa, which signifies an outcry: and was situated in the desert of Zin and Paran, Num. xii. 16. and xx. 14. in the west-southern bounds of the land, Num. xxxiv. 4. and near unto Edom, Num. xx. 16. li. 129—131. 135. x. 18. &c. 259.

Cadocor, town of, x. 390.

Cadmonites, originally Canaanites, and one of the ten (though not of the seven) nations the Jews say they are to possess, so called perhaps from Cadmon, a person of renown in the family, if not from their antiquity, or rather from their habitation eastward, which was about those parts that afterward belonged to the Mosibites and Ammonites. x. 268. 269.

Cadytis, how Jerusalem, in Herodotus, x. 215.

Caphor-Acom, what, x. 125.

Copher Chitaios, same with Ziddim. x. 145.

Cesarea-Palestine, so named by Herod in honour of Cesar Augustus. It was otherwise called, the Tower of Strato, and perhaps was the Tower Sid in the
TAHAN. It was wanted between Doron and Joppa, and was from Jerusalem six hundred furlongs, or seventy-six miles; from Sycamum twenty miles; from Diospolis forty miles; from Jamnia fifty-two miles. Here the Roman proconsul resided, and it was inhabited by Jews (who had several schools there), heathens, and Samaritans. It was called Ekron by the Jews, by way of reproach, x. 8. 112, &c. 244, 254.

Cesaerea Philippi was first called Laish, or Lebhem, and then Daco, (when subdued by the Danites, Judg. xviii. 29.) and by the Arabic interpreter Hazor, Josh. xi. 1. for of this Cesaerea is it to be understood, and not (as our author saith he formerly thought, x. 113) of Cesaerea-Strato. It was situated at the springs of Jordan the less, not far from Lebanon, within the jurisdiction of Tyre and Sidon, in the Midland Phoenicia, and was a Decapolis city. Josephus saith it was also called Panias, from the place adjoining called by that name, to which-perhaps the name 'Pemphan' may relate, Acts vii. 45. because of the idolatry or cait that continued longer here than at Bethel. Eusebius saith, here was to be seen the statue of the woman cured by Christ of the bloody issue; but that cure was rather wrought at Capernaum, x. 131. 235. 244. 245. xi. 165. vii. 434.

Cain; there is a city Cain, placed in the maps not far from Carmel; and in the Dutch map of Doet, with the picture of one man shooting another, with this inscription, Cain was shot by Lamech, Gen. iv. a place obscure by the various opinions of interpreters; but Doet hath chosen the worst of all. x. 269.

Callirhoe. (See Lasha,) x. 201.

Cana; there were several towns of this name; 1. In Asker, Josh. xix. 38. called by St. Jerome, Cana the Great, and many called Cana of the Gentile. 2. In the north part of the Lower Galilee, and dividing it from the Upper. This seems to be the same with Caphar-Hananiah. This our author once thought to be the Cana, John ii. 1. But last of all, he supposed it to be, 3. Cana the Less, or of Galilee, to distinguish it from the other, which was situated where Jordan flows into the lake of Gennesareth, over against Julias Betharampta; and was, saith Josephus, a night's journey from Tiberias, and as far from Capernaum as the length of the lake. This was the abode of Nathanael, and of Simon, who probably was from hence called the Canaanite. 4. In the tribe of Ephraim, Josh. xv. 18. xvi. 9. which was some of Ephraim. Disputable whether it should be put Cor K, viii. 33. iv. 439, 440. x. 164, 165, 228, 321—323. xii. 431. See Chorazin.

Canaanites; the Scripture doth not call all the sons of Canaan by that name, as the Arvadites, &c. that inhabited Phoenicia, and a great part of Syria; but where their coasts end toward the south, there the Canaanites began, and they are sometimes reckoned as a particular nation, sometimes as including all the seven, Gen. x. 18, 19. Deut. vii. 1, &c. When particular, it respects that part of the northern part of Canaan which Canaan himself, with his first-born sons, Zidon and Heth, inhabited. Hence Jabin, king of Hazor, is called king of Canaan, Judg. iv. 2. that is, of the northern coast of the land of Canaan. But when it is a general name, it includes all from Sidon to Gerar and Gaza, Gen. x. 19. x. 262. 267. xi. 219, 220.

Camatha, accounted a Decapolis city by Pliny, v. 190.

Capernaum, perhaps the 'Capharnome' of Josephus. It is uncertain whether the name be derived from כַּפַּר or כַּפַּר; the former denotes 'pleasansness,' the latter 'comfort.' The Oriental interpreters write it the latter way, Caphar Nachum. It was situated near to the sea of Gennessareth, in the country of Genessaritis, Matt. xiv. 34, &c. and whereabouts the tribes of Zabalon and Naphtali met, Matt. iv. 3. between Taricha and Tiberias, and from the latter about two miles. This was the town of Christ's supposed father Joseph, and where he himself dwelt. Near to it was a fountain of the same name, and the custom-house where they gathered a tribute of those that passed over, and where Matthew was; and the mountain where Christ chose the twelve, made his sermon, Matt. v. and it is likely where he met his disciples after his resurrection, vol. i. Harm. N. T. S. S. 5. 272. iv. 417. 226. S19, 320. x. 147, 146. xi. 910. xii. 431.

There was another Capernaum, mentioned by Gul. Tyrus, that lay upon the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, not far from Tyre, x. 320.

Caphar Achum, not far without Jerusalem, x. 104.

Caphar Hananiah, or Caphar Hanan, was in the uppermost border that divided the Upper and Lower Galilee, and sixteen miles from Tsippor, and where the plenty of sycamines began. It may seem to be the same with Bethanan, or rather Cana of Galilee, it agreeing with it in its situation, x. 118. 120. 322.

Caphar Ladin, a village in the vale of Saron, between Lydda and the sea; and so called, because some people of Lydda were always there. It was reckoned without the land, x. 39, 40.
Caphar Selama, x. 116.

Caphar Shishin was four thousand cubits distant from Arumah, and not far from Caphar Hananiah. There was a city Shishin destroyed for magical arts, x. 107. 120, 145.

Caphar Sigana, in a valley next to Beth-Rimmah, &c. noted for the best wine, x. 104.

Caphar Kermais, was of the heathen jurisdiction, x. 243.

Caphar Ulhni, from Caphar Hananiah, thirty-two miles; from Zippor sixteen miles, x. 120.

Caphar Tobi, what village, and whence the name, x. 40.

Caphar Tsemach, something observed about its name, x. 243.

Cappadocia, rendered by the vulgar "Pelusium," was Sin of old; but in the Talmudists Cappadocia, &c. x. 191.

Cappadocians, are those chiefly who are bounded southward with that part of Ophiaca that is called Taurus, eastward by Armenia and Colchis, and other interjacent countries, saith Strabo. The Greek interpreters render Caphtorim by קפתורתא, Cappadocians, viii. 75. x. 235.

Cheremosh, by Euphrates, 2 Chron. 150, axv. 29.

Ceris, a province of Asia the Less, nearer Greece than Lycomeia, viii. 473.

Carmel, rather a mountainous tract, than one mountain, containing almost the whole breadth of the land of Issachar, and part of Zabulon, but had one top more eminent than the rest, which had a town on it called Ecbatane, and where probably was the oracle Vespasian consulted. The foot of it was washed by the sea, x. 123.

Carus mountain, lies nearer Pelusium than the lake of Sibron doth, and not as the maps, farther from it. It is from Pelusium forty miles, from Osranac twenty-six miles, from Sibron twenty-eight miles. From hence the country near it was called Casiota, which was the country of the Amalekites, x. 21, 192.

Casara, what place, and by whom inhabited, x. 359.

Celo-Syria, or Celus-Syria, had seventeen tetrarchies, saith Pliny. It was so called, because it was placed between the mountains of Libanus and Anti-Libanus, for that was properly Celus-Syria, saith Strabo; others, as Tolemony, extend it much farther. See Bonfret. iv. 252.

Cendevia flows at the root of Carmel, and out of that the river Belus. So Pliny. x. 123.

Chabor, 2 Kings xvii. 6. whither the ten tribes were carried. There is a river Chaborus in Mesopotamia, xii. 371.

Chabal, was a country in the northern part of Galilee, where the twenty cities were that Solomon gave to Hirom, king of Tyre, 1 Kings x. 11. Chabul (say the Talmudists) signifies a land that bears not fruit, or that is dirty, and, in the Phoenician tongue, that which pleaseth not. The Seventy interpreters render it שׁר the bound or coast, taking the modern name instead of the old. It contained cities of a mixed jurisdiction, viz. 'forbidden,' as Nebo, &c. 'permitted' (that is, as to tithe) as Tsur, Tsezar, &c. x. 231, &c.

Chabal, a city destroyed for discord, say the Jews, x. 107.

Chalmaim, what place, and by whom inhabited, x. 359.

Chalvar, a fortified town which belonged to Gush, and was near to Trippor. x. 155.

Chalcis, a city or garrison built on a hill in the straits of Libanus and Anti-Libanus, x. 286. It was also the name of a kingdom thereabouts in Syria, which Agrippus succeeded his brother-in-law-uncle, Herod, in; for such relations did that incestuous family find out. iii. 287.

Chaldea was reckoned to Mesopotamia. There be that suppose the Chasdim, or Chaldeans, were so called from the last letters of Arphaxad's name, two li. 99, viii. 110.

Chammath, in Josephus 'Ammonas,' so called by reason of the Chammath, or warm baths. It was so near to Tiberias (within a mile), that it was almost one city with it, and so near to the country of Gadara, that thenoe it took its name of 'Chammath of Gadara.' It was on both sides Jordan; one part upon the bank of Naphthali, or Tiberias; another, on that of Gadara, the bridge lying between. x. 141, 216, 315, xi. 210.

Chammath of Pella. See Lasta.

Chamathli. (See Hamath.) x. 141. 226. 383.

Chenoth, Canoth, the Upper and Lower, beyond Jordan in the borders, x. 179, 286.

Chephannah, 1 Mac. xli. 37. It may be thought to be some part of the west-skirts of Jerusalem towards the east, and so called from the dates growing there. For Chephannah is frequently used among the Talmudists for the dates of palm-trees, that never come to their full maturity, x. 360, 361.

Chephar, what place, and by whom inhabited, x. 359.

Crethtim, a Philistine nation, which by the Greek interpreters is rendered 'Φέρσ, Cretes. Ezek. xxv. 16, &c. and probably the Cretes, Acts ii. 11. were such, because St. Luke joins them with Arabian, x. 385.

Cerith, a brook where Elijah was con-
CHOROGRAPHICAL INDEX.

1 Kings xvi. 8. It was west of Jordan, perhaps near Bethanai, x. 245, 246.

Cherib and Achshib, which at last passed into Ecipiss, according to the manner of the Syrian dialect, which commonly changed Zain into Daleth; it was north of Acon, and not far from the Scale Tyrium. This divided the 'clean' of the land from 'unclean,' x. 125, 127.

Chippor, within twelve miles of Zippor, x. 359, 360.

Chorazin, Matt. xi. 21. Chorashin denotes 'woody places,' hence we suppose this place so called, because so seated; and such places the land of Naphtali was famous for above the other tribes, to which Gen. xlix. 21. refers, 'Naphtali is a hind let loose,' i. e. shall abound in vermin. So that it is probable it was in Galilee; and what if Cana, and some small country adjacent, be concluded to be it? x. 169, 170.

Clitaia, a city in Moab, x. 242.

City, the Upper, x. 47. Girdle of, x. 56. Memorable, x. 145. See Cities and City, in the General Index.

Clima of the Tyrants, x. 126.

Coe, meaning of the word, x. 231.

Corinth, at first called Ephyra, stood in an innumerable five miles, parting the Egean and Ionian seas, and joining Greece and Peloponnesus, having in the Egean the port Lechumum, which lay under the city, from whence they sailed for Italy; and in the Ionian port Cechnere, distant from the city seventy stades. The city was in compass forty stades, ill. 226, xii. 452, 453.

Cretas, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, of small compass, but the language of it was reached all over Greece, v. 33.

Cresus, or Ezipis, is some cities taken for Arabia; so Moses's wife is called a Cusite, Num. xii. 1, and Zerab, the Arabian also, 2 Chron. xiv. for Arabia was the land of Cash. And sometimes for Ethiopia in Africa, south of Egypt, whence the Enunch came, Acts viii. 27. A name infamous amongst the Jews, Psal. xvii. title. ii. 113. 126. 262. vili. 128. x. 334.

Cathites, first came from Cutha to Samar, 2 Kings xvii. 24. By this name the Jews called all the Samaritans, by way of reproach, probably thereby reproaching them with the odious name of Cathites. In their after-writings, they apply this name to Christians, x. 319, 320, 323, 334.

Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, exceeding full of Jews, and where they, in an insurrection, having killed two hundred thousand people, were afterward not suffered to come. It was the native country of Barnabas, ill. 213.

Cyrene, a country in Africa, near Lybia; and also a city. Strabo describes the country, lib. xvii. and Pliny the city, l. v. c. 5. vili. 414.

Dalmanutha may be so called, as the place of widowhood, or from Zalmon (Tsadi being changed into Daleth after the manner of the Syrians and Arabians). It was a little town within the bounds of Magdala, x. 225, 226, 228, 229, 303.

Damascus, the chief city in Syria, and was watered by the rivers Chrysaroes, Abana, &c. It was in the days of Abraham, but not victorious till the time of David. It was afterward the head of Syria, and at last capitivated by the Assyrian. In aftertimes it had many Jews in it; and was accounted by Pliny a Decapolis city, ii. 272. ill. 199. v. 190. Colour of its soil, x. 376.

Don tribe, was situated on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, and afterward sent a colony to Labab. In this tribe public idolatry began, therefore not named before, v. 214. See Cities and City, in the General Index.

Daphne, a region in the northern part near Lebanon, out of which Jordan ascends. See Riblah, x. 129, 133.

Debir, a city in Judah, called at the first Kiriath-Sepher, ili. 146.

Decapolis, the ten cities are by Bardchardus placed in Galilee, and by Pliny all beyond Jordan in Syria, except Scythopolis. But they seem to be such as were within the bounds of the land, but inhabited by Gentiles. Such were Bethshan, Gadara, Hippo, Pella, Cesarea Philippi, and probably Caphtar-Tsemach, Beth-Gubrin, and Caphar Carnain, v. 190, 234. x. 231, 237.

Deron, Acts, xiv. 25, in Lycusia, and coasted on Iassaria, ill. 217.

Dibon-gad, in Moab, and the thirty-ninth mansion of the Israelites.

Diospolis. See Lydda.

Dimon waters, Is. xv. 9. in Moab. Quere whether Dimon be not the same with Dibon (Beth and Mem being alternatively used) that so it may agree more with the blood, x. 390.

Dor, Doron in the tribe of Mamasshe, bordering upon Galilee, between Cesarea and Sycamum, x. 114. 118. 313.

Dotan, Gen. xlvi. in the tribe of Zabulon, (see Bonfter,) ili. 102.

Dumah, a country in Arabia, ili. 263.

Ebal, a mountain, on which the curses were read. It touched on Sychem (the metropolis of Samaria), and was opposite to Gerizim. It was a mountain, dry and barren. How far from Jordan, x. 109. 162, 336.

Ecipiss, formerly called Cherib and Achiab, the name of a place, x. 126, 127.
CHOROGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Eden. See Migdal Eder.

Eden. It is difficult to meet in the Samaritan version with any footstep of the names of the rivers of Eden, and the country which those rivers run into, except Cophin, which seems to agree somehow with Cophen mentioned by Pliny.

Edom, by this term the Hebrew writers commonly express the Romans, iii. 352. Edom rendered Romans, Edomites rendered Romans, x. 193. See Idumea and Seir.

Eglath-Shelishijah, translated, Isa. xv. 5. 'a heller of three years old;' but why may it not be the name of a place, and so called 'a third Eglath' in respect of two others, much of the same sound; or else Dutchess or Noble Eglah as wy signifies a duke or tribune? There is mention of 'Ein Eglaim' in that country, Ezek. xlvii. 10. where Eglaim is in the dual number, and seems to intimate there were two Eglas, with respect to which this of ours may be called 'a third.' The sound of the word Necla comes pretty near it, which Ptolemy placeth in Arabia Petraea, long. 67. 20. lat. 30. 13. which was fifteen miles from Zoar. This seems to be Agalla in Josephus, x. 339.

Egypt was full of Jews; there they had a temple, and all their offices and ordinances, xi. 43. River of, x. 21. See Sihor.

Ebron, was the most northern of the five lordships of the Philistines, Josh. xiii. 3. and was first given to Judah, Josh. xv. 45. but afterward taken from that and given to Dan, Josh. xix. 43. ii. 146.

Elath, south of Jerusalem, a day's journey. See Aila.

Elath or Eloth, a sea-town in the country of Edom, on the Red Sea, 2 Kings xiv. 22. and xvi. 6. ii. 253. 253.

Eleutheria, east of Joppa, and betwixt that and Lydda. It is mentioned in Gul. Tyrius, x. 300.

Eleutheropolis, a city often mentioned in St. Jerome; and from Jerusalem twenty miles, almost in the middle betwixt that and Ascalon, x. 197. 354.

Eleutherus river is by Ptolemy placed near Antarado, but by Borchard between Tyre and Sarepta, the mouth of it three leagues from that, and about two from this, x. 293.

Elim, the fifth mansion of the Israelites after they came out of Egypt.

Emmasus, afterward called Nicopolis, and a Roman colony, was sixty furlongs or seven miles and a half west from Jerusalem, and in the way thence to the west part of Galilee. It might have its name from Ammam, a channel of waters, being famous for such. And perhaps might be the same with those of Nephtos (or Etam) which was also west of Jerusalem. Ptolemy placeth it, long. 65. 45. lat. 31. 45. which doth not well agree with the account of the evangelist, Luke xxiv. 13. and Josephus, iii. 170. x. 89, 297, 298.

Emims, the old inhabitants of Moab, li. 99.

Engewum or Anem, 1 Chron. vi. 72. Josh. xxi. 29. now Jerima, signifies a fountain and gardens, and so the pleasantness of the place. It was in the tribe of Issachar, a Levitical city, twenty-two miles from Tabor, saith Biddulph, and in the way from Jerusalem to Galilee. Perhaps the same with Naim, by a transposition of letters, x. 265, 297, xii. 262.

Engeddi, a city in the wilderness of Judah, the same with Hazazon Tamar, and not yielding to Jericho for fruitfulness in palms (from whence its name, Tamar signifying a palm). It lay on the south (not on the north, as the maps place it) point of the Dead Sea, and not far from it, being the utmost bound of the land. It was in Idumea the Less. Near to it was the wilderness of Engedi, famous for its strong holds in the time of David, ii. 69. 171. 172. 211. x. 17. 200. 210. 326.

Enon or Eenon, signifies 'a place of springs, or waters,' which may be the reason why the LXX translate Middin, Josh. xv. 61. by Eenon, as Middin is a place of waters. It is uncertain where it was, whether in Galilee, or the Wilderness of Judah (as Middin was) or in Perea near Arnon. N.T.S.S. iv. 304. x. 326, &c.

Ephesus, a famous city in the Lesser Asia, in which was the temple of Diana, one of the seven wondrous fabrics of the world. It was hundreds of years in building at the charge of all Asia, iii. 252, &c. 277.

Ephraim tribe extended itself in length from Jordan to Gessar, Josh. xvi. 5. by the Mediterranean sea, and in breadth from Bethel, and ends at the Great Plain; so Josephus, x. 315.

Ephraim, hill country, Jud. iv. 5. was a certain hilly place running out between Judea and the land of Ephraim, x. 43. 301.

Ephraim, a small city, John xi. 54. in the confines of the tribe of Ephraim, 2 Chron. xiiii. 19. but in the tribe of Benjamin, in the wilderness of Bethaven, and near to that of Judah, in or near the way from Jerusalem to Jericho. It was seated in a fruitful valley, and famous for the beat Sour, x. 43. 102. 357.

Esar or Assar. See Great Plain.

Esene. See Khene.

Etam fountain, say the Jews, is in the way betwixt Hebron and Jerusalem. But if it be the same with Nephtos, Josh.xix. 9. then it lies not south as Hebron, but
CHOROGRAPHICAL INDEX.

west. The waters of this were not conveyed into the city but the Temple, and the overflow of what was used there, flowed thence into the valley that lay between the temple and Jerusalem, and emptied itself by the water-gate into Kidron, x. 546, 549, 571.

Ehiam, wilderness, the same with Shur, Num. xxxiii. 7, 8. Exod. xv. 22. The Red Sea so pointed into this wilderness, that it was on both sides of the point of the sea, ii. 117.

Ethiopia. See Cush.

Euphrates, often called the 'River' in Scripture, Eera iv. 10, &c. divides Syria and Arabia from Mesopotamia, and then joining with Tigris falls into the Persian Gulf. It is called in the Samaritan version, 'Salmaam,' x. 337, 338.

Esiam Gaber, the thirty-second mansion of the Israelites in the wilderness. Thence the fleet set out for Ophir, ii. 130. 202.

Gasa Hill, where Joshua was buried, perhaps the same with that Galaad, Jud. vii. 3. (which is by the LXX rendered Gasaah) and might 'it not be so called upon the account of the Pillar of Witness, Josh. xxiv. 26. that was built there a little from Sychem? x. 303, 304.

Gabaal, a midland city of Phoenicia.

Ptol. x. 254.

Gaber, Gaber, or Tarnagola (these two signifying the same, viz., a cock), the Upper to distinguish it from another of that name, one of the three great cities of Galilee. It was seated beyond Ceasarea Philippi, and the utmost bound of the land north, x. 157, 158. 255, 262.

Gad, tribe, had Reuben on the south, Manasseth north, Jordan on the west, and Gilgal mountains and Arabia east, i. 154.

Gedera. See Hippias. From the metropolis of Peres, washed by the river Hera-

max, from Tiberius sixty furcangs, and near to Gergesa. Two places of the name: it was first Gazara or Gazer. It was one of the cities of Decapolis and of heathen jurisdiction, and gave name to the country about it, x. 145. 239. 241. 383.

Galilee, contained Issachar, Zebulun, Naphtali, Asher, with part of Dan, and Peres. It was bounded north by Lebanon and Syria; on the west by Phoenicia; on the south by Samaria. It was divided into three parts, the Upper (so called because it abounded in mountains), which contained Asher and Naphtali, and was eminently called 'Galilee of the Gentiles,' and sometimes Gilgal, Deut. xi. 30. And secondly the Lower, which contained Zebulon and Issachar, and because it was champaign, was called

great Field. And thirdly, the Vale, which is the border of Tiberias. Josephus saith, there were two hundred and four cities and towns in Galilee, that were more eminent and fortified, iii. 386. v. 144, 145. x. 138, &c. 137. 155. 279, 280. 518, 519. Galilee, although under-valued by the Jews, had been renowned for many achievements, v. 155. Bethshean, the beginning of Galilee; a most fruitful, pleasant place, x. 119; Capernaum Hananiah, the middle of Galilee, 120; the disposition of tribes in it, 121; the west coast of Galilee, 122, and northern coast of Galilee, 123; sea of, 153; customs of, 156; dialect of, 159; whether the transjordanian country was ever called Galilee; whether Petra (properly so called) did not once go under the name of Galilee, 279; limits of, 880. The way from Galilee to Jerusalem described, xii. 261, &c.

Galmala, a fortified town in Batanea, in the Lower Gaulonitis upon the lake of Gennesaret over against Tarichee, and that gave the name to a region about it, x. 155, 156, 284.

Gath Hepher, a town in Zebulon, Josh. xix. 13, and from whence was Jonah the Prophet, 2 Kings xiv. 25. iv. 160.

Gaulonitis, the Upper and Nether, within Batanea, so called from Golan, once the chief city of Bashan, x. 166. 284.

Gaza, or Arza, and, by Eustathius, Jone, in the tribe of Judah. There were two, the Old and the New; the former was destroyed by Alexander, and therefore called Desert. It was from the bay seven furcangs (which was, saith Ptol. in long. 65. 45. but more probably 65. 26.) from the river of Egypt forty-four miles; from Astarte thirty-four miles; from Ascalon ten (or sixteen) miles; from the Dead Sea fifty-five miles; from Petra in Arabia one hundred and ten miles, ii. 146. iii. 195. x. 30, 31. 193, 194. 251, &c. 397. 398.

Gaza, the New, was built nearer the bay, was called Majuma, and afterwards Constantia, and named so by Constantine after the name of his sister, saith Eusebius; or as Sozomen, of his son Constantius, iii. 195.

Gaza, there was another in Ephraim, 1 Chron. vii. 28. viii. 446. A city and a mart, both famous, x. 30.

Gedor, a town in the mountainous part of Peres, x. 165.

Gems, a city in the extreme parts of Samaria, next adjoining to Issachar; near to Nain, if not the same with it, x. 296.

Gennesaret, lake, Luke v. called Cinereth, Num. xxxiv. 11. and the sea of
CHOROGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Galilee, John vi. and Tiberias, John xvi. is one of the seven seas that (the Jews say) compass the land. It is about six miles broad and sixteen long, saith Pliny; but Josephus twelve and a half, and Biddulph twenty-four in length, and in breadth fifteen. From the head of Jordan to the south part of it, was about forty miles; from Samoechonitis, Shaveh. It was within the tribe of Naphtali, and not out of it as the map mistakes. See the scheme of it, x. 286. In the middle of it was a famous whirlpool, called Mimintha, v. 163, 164, x. 16, 121, 133, 60. It was so called from.

Genesaret, a region near the lake, thirty furlongs in length, and in breadth twenty. A very pleasant and fruitful place, abounding in the gardens of great men. From whence it had its name, x. 165.

Gerar had an affinity to Ascalon, x. 30, 31; now called Gader, 143, 144.

Gergesa, a town very near Gadara, and so called either from the Gergesites, a people of Canaan; or from their clay soil, Gergesites signifying clay. It gave name to the region so called, which comprehended in it the regions of Gadara, Hippo and Magdala, x. 143, xi. 398, 399.

Jericho, the hill upon which the blessings were pronounced. It was near to Sychem, and had upon it springs and gardens. Upon this, the temple of the Samaritans was built in the time of Alexander the Great, forty years after the second temple, in opposition to that of Jerusalem, and flourished there about two hundred years, and at last was destroyed by Hyrcanus. Whether over against Gerges or not, v. 98, 99, x. 109, 110, 168.

Geshur, was twofold, one in Syria, Josh. xiii. 23, near to Hermon, v. 11. Hiber Ascalon bred, 1 Sam. xiii. 6. The other near the Ascalitises, 1 Sam. xvi. 6. ii. 183.

Gaza, on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, 1 Kings iv. 15, which, according to the Syriac dialect, passed into Gadara. It was a Levitical city in the tribe of Ephraim, Josh xvi. 3, xii. 31, x. 142, 143.

Gibeah, of Saul, it signifies Saul's hill; it was about thirty furlongs from Jerusalem, near to Ramah, and had near it the Valley of Thorns, perhaps the valley under the rock Seneah, 1 Sam. xiv. 4, x. 87.

Gibeah, lay north of Jerusalem, in the way to the city Samaria; there was a great pool of waters, where perhaps Christ baptised, John iii. 22. There in Solomon's time, was the greatest synagogue, the temple was being built there, after Shihoh fell, 1 Sam. xiv. 4, x. 57.

Gilgal, country lay beyond Jordan, and was divided into two parts; there was, Mount Gilgal called so from the heap of stones, set up for a witness between Jacob and Laban, Gen. xxxv. iii. 154, 159, x. 503, 504.

Gilgal, Josh. iv. 19. It was in Benjamin, and fifty furlongs, or six miles and a quarter, from Jordan; ten furlongs east from Jericho. Sometimes Galilee is so called, x. 81, 97, 163. See Galilee.

Gezer, a town beyond Jordan, not far from Gadara, x. 164.

Gezer, a city, whose name is Gajeronis, x. 166.

Gezea, the next Toparchy of eleven to Jerusalem. There was a city also of that name, betwixt Cæsarea and Jerusalem, and it is likely was in Judaea, x. 107, 301.

Gesen, 2 Kings xvii. 6, a river in Media, whither the ten tribes were carried, called Ginaz by the Jews, is like Gananites in Ptol. xii. 572.

Geshur, Chalzah, in the tribe of Asher, famous for olives and oil, x. 83, 104, 358.

Halec, 2 Kings xvii. 6, a city whither the ten tribes were carried; the Jews call it Holsoth, or Chalzom, perhaps for Chalzaus, which agrees with Alzains, a city in Mesopotamia, that Ptolemy places in long. 74. 15. lat. 35. 20. xii. 571.

Hamath, was the utmost point of the land north, and is by some of the Jews understood to be Antioch, by others Ephesus. There were some kingdoms named from it, as Hamath-Zoba, &c. ii. 203, 322, x. 266.

Hamath, is the twenty-first mansion of Israel in the wilderness; Hashmonah, is the twenty-sixth mansion, ii. 130.

Haran, of the Gentiles, Judges iv. 2, hath its name from Charran, woody places, and was in Naphthali, x. 170.

Hear, was one of the mountains on which were placed the signal fires, perhaps some part of Anti-Libanus; and might have its name either from the Syriac word Havar, which signifies white, or from the Hebrew word Hor, which signifies a cave, being white with snow, and hollow with subterranean passages. However, it was situated in the extreme parts of the land toward the north, Ezek. xlv. 16, x. 284, 285.

Hazor, is a frequent name in the north of Judah, as Hazar-fadus, Hazar-gaddah, Hazor-Shivah, Hazar-Susah; &c. and it signifies a plain or champaign betwixt hills, x. 10.

Hazor-Enan, Num. xxxiv. 9. In the Roman copy it is 'Azeranit, it was the m-
CHOROGRAPHICAL INDEX.

sheet bound of the land toward Syria, x. 994.

Hæreis, the region of the Avites; it was a part of New Idumea, x. 193.

Hazereth, the twenty-fifth mansion of the Israelites, xii. 123.

Hasor, Josh. xi. 4. is called Nasor, 1 Mac. xi. 63. the metropolis of Canaan, that is, of the northern country, which is known by that name. It lay on the lake Samochonitis. See Cesarea Phil. x. 153.

Hesalon Tamar. (See Eageidi.) In Egeidi, x. 201.

Hebrews, Acts vi. 1. were Jews dwelling in Judea, to whom the Hebrew, that is, the Syriac or Chaldee, was the mother tongue, iii. 189. 332. xii. 566.

Hebron, signifies 'consecration,' and it was so called perhaps from the pair buried there; for here, they say, Adam and Eve, Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebecca, were interred. It was in the hill-country of Judah, Josh. xii. 11. south of Jerusalem, but a little toward the east, and might be seen from the towers of It, say the Jews. It was a city of refuge inhabited by the Levites, but the fields and villages belonged to Judah. It had several cities within its jurisdiction. Here John Baptist was born, and probably Christ conceived, ii. 175. 176. iii. 25. iv. 166. 167. 168. 205. x. 97. &c. 202. 375.

Helipolis, a city in Culo-Syria, Ptol. placed it in long. 58. 40. lat. 33. 40. x. 259.

Hellenia, Acts vi. 1. are Jews dwelling in foreign parts among the Greeks, and whose mother-tongue was Greek, iii. 206. 332. xii. 566.

Herm, or 'the mountain of snow,' at Cesarea Philippi, and near the springs of Jordan, x. 188. 339. 341.

Hermes, the Lox; Borchardus placeth it south of Tabor, which without question is from a misconstruction of Psal. lxxix. 12. x. 294. 331.

Herodium, a castle upon a mountain in the extreme part of Samaria, south toward Moab, near Machmas, built by Herod the Great, which was burned about eight furlongs from it. Here Herod Antipas entertained his lords, when Herodias danced before them. It was two hundred furlongs, or twenty-five miles, from Jericho, x. 277. 200. 288. 289.

Hasbon, a city in the mountainside part of Persea, x. 165.

Hierapolis, or Jasmoc, a river, near to which stood Gerusa beyond Jordan, x. 148.

Hissaron, valley of, x. 80.

Hippo, or Susas, being of the same signification, in the land of Tob, and region of Gergesa. It was thirty furlongs, or about three miles from Tiberias; beyond Magdala, from Jordan, two miles, and betwixt that and Bethsaida. It was for the most part inhabited by Gentiles, x. 144. 145. 359. xi. 311. 393.

Hittites were the northern inhabitants of Canaan; and so the kings of Tyre and Sidon are called kings of the Hittites, 1 Kings x. 20. x. 320.

Hor, the mountain where Aaron died, and the thirty-fourth mansion of the Israelites in the Wilderness; and the same with Mosesoth, &c. II. 128. 126. 137.

From hence those that inhabited the land, afterward possessed by the Edomites, were called Horites, or Horans, Gen. xiv. 6. ii. 89. x. 269. 286. It is also another mountain in the northern coast of the land, Numb. xxxiv. 7, 8. so that which is inwards of it, is within the land; what is without it, is without the land. It was called by the Jews Amasa, by others Amazn, x. 9. 128. 361.

Horæa, mountain, the same with Sina, where the law was given. This gave name to the wilderness of Horæa, ii. 129. iv. 354.

Hormah, a city in the tribe of Simeon, xii. 146.

Horonaim, Jer. xlviii. 34. called by Josephus 'Horone,' a city in Moab betwixt Zoar and Edrah. Ptol. long. 67. 30. lat. 30. 30. x. 333.

Jabesh-Gilead, was in Manasseh beyond Jordan, six miles from Pella, upon a mountain, as they go to Gerasa, saith Jerome. Elijah came from hence, ii. 140. 166. 216.

Jabesh, 2 Chron. xxvii. 6. called by the Gentiles Jannias, by the change of Beth and Mem (not Jannias, as Antoninus), and 'Ivelyn' afterward, was in Judea on the sea-coast, three leagues south from Joppa; two paras or eight miles from Azetus (as Benjamin), or as Antoninus two miles, from Diospolis twelve miles, and from Ascalon twenty miles. Here the Sanhedrim sat first after its removal from Jerusalem. Ptolomy places it long. 65. 40. long. 33. 0. iii. 201. 388. x. 34. 255. 300. viii. 450.

Jacob's Bridge, over Jordan, between the lake Samochonitis and Genusaret, in the way that leadeth to Damascus; as Biddulph. But it is probable it was lower, &c. Succoth and Zartanah, x. 310-342.

Jamaica, same as Jabach, x. 34.

Jannimah, a town in the Upper Galilea, fortified by Josephus, x. 119.

Japhes, a town in the Lower Galilee, fortified by him, x. 119.

Iblæm, in Manasseh, on this side Jer-
CHOROGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Dan, Josh. xvii. 13. and not far from Megiddo, 2 Kings ix. 27. 228.

Izanaum, a city in Lycaonia, and the most famous of the fourteen cities that were in tetrarchy; near to it were two lakes, the greater, called Coralis, and the less, Trogitis, viii. 472.

Idumea, otherwise called Emhydas, between Tyre and Sarepta, x. 123.

Idumea, or Edom, of old, lay between Amalek and Ammon, and the Red Sea, south, and is called Idumea the Great; but in process of time, especially after the captivity, it was enlarged, and took in all Simeon, and so up as far as Azotus, and part of Judea, as far as the Dead Sea, east, and almost to Hebron, north, which was called Judæo-Idumea; Edumea the New, or the Less, Mark iii. 8. ii. 181. 220. 283. x. 10, 11. 190. 191. 195. 200. 337. 338.

Jerusalem, a town on the borders of Arabia and Syria; said by Herodotus; but where that town was, is uncertain. The Talmudists mention Jerusalem among the towns, which they say, are in the confines; but the situation doth not agree, x. 216.

Jericho, or 'the city of palm-trees,' the second to Jerusalem, was in the tribe of Benjamin, from Jerusalem about nineteen miles, and about eight or ten from Jordan; celebrated for rare schools, and a royal palace: the men of Jericho famed for six things, x. 93. 95. It was situated in a plain, but compassed with mountains like a theatre; it was famous for its balms and waters, x. 90, &c. 203, 204.

Jerusalem, the city of, ix. 44. 215. The parts of, 47. The streets of Jerusalem were swept every day; and money, found there in the time of feasts, was called tenths or tithe; so also was found at any time, x. 216. Some families of, 374. Jerusalem once called Salem, being compounded of Jireh and Salem, and why; under what latitude. It was holy above other cities; there were no gardens in it, &c. xi. 44. 46. The parts of Jerusalem, 47. 51. It had in it Acra Bezetha and Millo, 53. It had many hills in it, 47, 48. Memorable places in it were the several streets, the ascent to the Temple, some courts, pools, stones, &c. vii. 73. The reason of the destruction of Jerusalem, gathered out of the Jewish writers and out of the Scriptures, xii. 186. The destruction of Jerusalem, and the Jewish state is described as if the whole frame of the world was to be dissolved, xii. 423. vi. 290. See Jerusalem, in the preceding index, and the separate description of it.

Josanah, a neighbouring city to Tippor, where the records of Tippor were laid up, x. 154.

Joppa, (seems to be in the tribe of Issachar, Josh. xix. 18.) In it was the palace of Ahab. It gave name to the valley of Jezreel, otherwise called Edremon, Judith i. 8. and the Great Plain, that ran far down, where was a river that discharged itself into Jordan. See Great Plain, i. 229. x. 313. 314.

Jum, a town whose houses were in Judah, but the fields in Dan, x. 89.

Jion, 1 Kings xv. 20. seems to be beyond Dan, the city, or in the extremest borders of the land on that side. The Alexandrian copy reads it 'Nain,' v. 143. x. 294.

Jotapata, or Jodaphath, a town in the Lower Galilee, x. 119. 155. There was a valley of that name, x. 106.

Jasus, near to the Midianites and Medanites, with whom they lived so promiscuously, that any of them did indiscriminately bear any of these names, Gen. xxxvii. 28. 36. ii. 102.

Issachar tribe, was the most southern part of Galilee, lying betwixt Zebulun north, and Manasseh south. Its length was southward the sea of Gennesareth, but not quite reaching to it, to Carmel, Kishon, and the Great Sea. Its breadth...
as the more desert place, iv. 354, 355.

x. 200, 203, 204, 386.

Julias, formerly Betharamphtha, built
by Herod and called 'Julia,' in honour of
the emperor's wife; it was in Perea, near
to Jordan, and at the influx of it into the
lake Gennesareth. The maps have placed
it farther off, x. 168. There were two
cities of this name, one built by He-
rod, the other by Philip. See Beth-
saida.

Karchium, or Karuthim, a place of note
among the Jews for the best wine, x. 104.

Kedar, a country in Arabia, Gen. xxv.
13. Isa. xxi. 13. 16, where the inhabi-
tants lived in tents, Psal. cxv. 5: ii. 263.

Khelelath, the nineteenth mansion of
the Israelites in the wilderness, ii. 130.

Kela, where David raised the siege of
the Philistines; (it was in the tribe of
Judah, Josh. xv. 44.) It was, say the
Jews, famous for figs, ii. 171. x. 104.

Kenites, a nation on the south side of the
Dead Sea. The descendants of Canaan, who were, it is
likely, so called from some Cain, a
person of renown in that family. These
were planted east of Jordan, Gen. xv.
19. Numb. xxiv. 21, whereabout Moab
and Ammon were seated, ii. 329. 501.
2. There were of that name of the pos-
terity of Jethro, father-in-law of Moses,
sold from the country Kain, Numb.
xxiv. 22, who came with Joshua and
Israel into the land of Canaan, and first
resided about Jericho, the city of palm-
trees, Judges i. 16, and afterward re-
moved into the south of Judah, upon the
coasts of the Amalekites, and in Saul's
time were mingled with them. These
Kenites were the root of the Rechabites,
Jer. xxxvii. and 1 Chron. ii. 55. And
from them came the Esenes (a people
that live alone, and of all other nations
most to be admired; they are without any
women, &c. saith Pliny), who succeeded
them in their habitation and austerity of
life, residing on the western shore of the
Dead Sea. These were called Salamme-
ans (and so the Kenites are constantly
translated by the Chaldee Paraphrase.
There were some of the Kenites in Ga-
liee, Judges iv. 17, ii. 146. iii. 405. x.
17. 325, 326.

Kenissites were by original Canaanites,
called so perhaps from one Kenaz of that
family. They dwelt east of Jordan,
whereabout afterward Moab and Ammon
planted: and were one of the ten,
though not of the seven, nations the Jews
say they were to possess, x. 268, 269.

Ketarah, a little city fortified from the
time of Joshua, that belonged to Tzippor,
and was near to it, x. 154.

Keveroth-hattaavaah, or the graves of

Chorographical Index.

289

north to south, from Manasseh to Mount
Tabor, and with Zebulun, was about fif-
teen miles. Issachar, say the Jews, is
like a strong or bony ass, Gen. xlix. 14.
low before and behind, and high in the
middle; and couches between two bor-
ders, that is, the valleys of Pisgah and
Jezreel, x. 121, 122. 295, 296. 317, 318.
394.

Ituraea, the same with Auranitis in Jo-
sephus. It was so called either from
Jetur, a son of Ishmael, Gen. xxv. 15. or
from Hitturi, which signifies 'under-dig-
ning,' and so it sounds the same with
'Trogloodytes,' the country of those that
dwell in caves; the country being famous
for caves: for which reason Pliny and
Strabo speak of an Ituraea in Cynryhestica
and Chalcis. It was beyond Jordan,
and lay edging upon Arabia, but was in
Syria, iv. 251, 252. 286, &c. 289.

Judaea, as a division of the country,
contains the tribes Judah, Benjamin,
Simeon, and Dan. It is called 'the south,'
by the Rabbins, in opposition to
Galilee, iii. 366. x. 29. As a tribe,
it was divided into 'mountains, the
plain, and the south,' Numb. xii. 30, &c.
The south lay toward Seir and Amalek,
from the inlets into the land, at the ut-
most part of the Dead Sea, having the
Philistines upon the west: this part
reached to the rising of the mountains,
not far below Hebron. The mountains,
called in Scripture, 'the hill-country of
Judah,' Josh. xxi. 11, &c. and by the
Jews, the 'Mount Royal,' began about
Hebron, and ran along northward to and
beyond Jerusalem, having the plain or
flat of Jordan skating all along upon
their east side, till Samaria and Galilee
brought in another denomination. The
plain joins to the mountains, country
on the east, and though more level and
low than that, yet hath its hills. To the
plain eastwardly joins a valley, lower
than the plain, which is the coast of So-
dom, and at length that of Jordan. This
tribe was incredibly populous, and had
several privileges, as the intercalation
of the year, &c. iv. 130. x. 21, 22, 26, 27.
45, 46. 197. Customs of, 158.

Judah-Wilderness, Josh. xv. 61. Psal.
lxiii. title, was in Idumea the Less, or
the wilderness of Engedi.

Judaeo-Wilderness, for so they are to be
distinguished, was betwixt Jericho and
Jordan, and from Jericho onward toward
Jerusalem, both of them comparatively
desert, but both populous, and had many
towns. Here John first taught, Matt. iii.
1, and Christ was tempted, whether two
miles from Jericho. Quamquam, as it
is pointed out by some, or further south-
ward along the banks of the Dead Sea,
VOL. I.
lustr, Numb. xi. 34, the thirteenth
mansion of the Israelites in the wilderness.
Kiriath Arba, x. 379.
Kiriath-seearim, ' the city of the woods,' 
Psalm. cxxxii. 6, was formerly called Beale,
2 Sam. vi. 2, or Baalah, 1 Chron. xiii. 6, 
and was sometime reckoned to Judah,
sometime to Dan, Josh. xv. 29, and xix. 
44; that is, the houses were of Judah, 
and the fields of Dan, ii. 168, 169, x. 89.
Kir-haraseth, a city in Moab, 2 Kings iii. 25: iii. 223.
Kirimion; or Amana, a river in the way 
to Damascus, x. 128.
Kishon, a river that pours itself into the
sea, not far from Carmel, on the south, 
1 Kings viii. 40, and not, as some place it, on the north, of it. It
is called an 'ancient river,' Judges v. 21, or river of their antiquities, because in ancient times it was a water of much idolatry among them, ii. 154: x. 123.
Kubi, town of, x. 107.
Lachish, a city, in the tribe of Judah,
Josh. xv. 39, where Amaziah was slain,
i. 253.
Lake of Gennesareth, Galilee, Tiberias, 
and Cinnereth Sea, all one, v. 164. In the Old Testament, called the lake of Ciner-
reth, in the New also the sea of Ga-
ilee, and sea of Tiberias, x. 133.
Lake of Samochonitis, in Scripture, is 
the waters of Merom, &c. x. 132.
Land of Israel, how divided by the 
Jews, x. 5. The land possessed by those that came up out of Babylon, was 
divided into three parts, 7. Several great mysteries and offices confined to the land of Israel, 1b. The Talmudic
ridge of the land under the second
Temple, what, 8. A great part of the
land, viz. South Judea, was cut off under the second Temple, 10. Jewish idaeans, 
what part of the land, 1b. The seven
seas, according to the Talmudists, and
the four rivers compassing the land, what, 
12. A description of the sea-coasts
thereof out of Pliny and Strabo, 22, &c.
Towns on the limit of the land, 170.
Land of Israel was the land of the He-
brews before it was the Canaanites; the
original title of it from the confusion of
tongues, 362. Its breadth and length,
249. 256. 869.
Laodicea, Coloss. iv. 16, a city of
Asia the Less, and in the province of
Phrygia Pacatiana, one of the seven
churches, iii. 255. 500. 530. There was also a city of that name near Lebanon,
x. 297.
Laoshe, called also by the heathens Call-
lithrae, and by the Jews Chammath Pel-
lee, to distinguish it from Chammath Ga-
darre, was on the north-east part of the
Dead Sea; as Sodom was on the south,
Gen. x. 19. It was famous for its warm
spring of a medicinal nature, x. 201. 226.
Lebanon, a large hilly country, and so
called from Laban, ' to be white;' because of the snows that lie continually upon it;
so Deut. xi. 24, &c. It is often trans-
lated by the Greek interpreters, Anti-
Libanus; and is called sometimes by the
Talmudists, Bula. There was upon it a forest, and there Solomon built him a
summer-house, li. 204: v. 61. x. 363.
Lebba, a sea-coast town in Galilee,
near unto Carmel, from whence perhaps
Judas was surnamed Lebbeus, Matt. x. 3: xi. 171, 172.
Lemba, a city of Moab, x. 242.
Lebros, a pleasant island in the Ægæan
Sea, betwixt the promontory Assos, and the island Chios. It was otherwise called
Mitylene, Acts xx. 14, from the chief
city that was so named. The former did
Tiberius banish Junius Gallio, a friend of
Sejanus, viii. 94.
Libnah, the seventeenth mansion of
the Israelites in the wilderness, ii. 130.
There was also of that name a city in the
tribe of Judah, Josh. xxvii. 36: 2 Chron.
xxi. 10. It was a city of the Levites,
Josh. xxi. 25. 124.
Lod, in the tribe of Benjamin, Neh.
xi. 35. This is also another name for
Lydda, x. 38. 360. See Lydda.
Lodbebar, a city beyond Jotad, near
Mahasaim, 2 Sam. xvii. 27, where lived
Eliaim, or Ammiel, the father of Bath-
shab, 2 Sam. xi. 7. 1 Chron. iii. 5: ii. 182.
Lot's Cave; the maps show it in Judea,
at the northern coast of the Dead Sea;
but it was near Zoar, in the land of Moab,
x. 16. 200.
Lyconitis, Acts xiv. 6; a province of the
Lesser Asia, bordering upon Galatia and
Caria. These are hills that are
plain, cold, and naked, and pastures for
wild asses, which begin at Iconium, saith Strabo, viii. 472. 473.
Lydda, Acts ix. 55. 58. The authors
of the maps have held Lydda and Lydda
for two towns; Lyd not far from Jericho,
and Lydda not far from the Mediterranean
Sea; when there is no difference, unless that is Hebrew, this Greek: an error perhaps from Lyd and Hadid, that
are framed into one word Lodadi, by
the Seventy interpreters, Ezra ii. 33. Neh.
vi. 37. This was called by the Ger-
tiles Diosopolis, and by the Jews Lodicea.
It wanted little of the bigness of a city,
though a village, and at all places next
Jabob and Bitter, was most eminent for
its schools, where K. Akibah sat presi-
dent. It was seated in a plain, not in
the tribe of Ephraim, as is placed in
some maps, but in Judea, and was a
day's journey west from Jerusalem, not
far from Joppa; forty miles from Cesare-
na, and thirty-two miles from Ascal-
on, saith Antoninus, and bad, according
to Ptolemy, long. 66. O. lat. 32. 0.
From Lydda to the sea was vole, and to
Eumaeus plain, iii. 201, 202. 396. x. 21,
22. 204. 250. 260. 261. 299, 300.
Lystra, a city of Lycaonia, Acts xiv. 8:
viii. 473.

Maacathites, are by the Jews called
Epicerites, Deut. iii. 14. Josh. xiii. 13,
being, it is probable, so called in their
time. Epicerus is, in Ptolemy, on the
cast of Jordan, long. 67. O. lat. 31. 0.
x. 279.

Macedonia, a country north of Greece,
that had in it several cities of note; as
Philippi, Thessalonica, Nicopolis, and
Berea, &c. In the Notitia there is a
boundary between Macedonia, strictly
so called, and Macedonia Salutaris, iii.
224. 226. 225. 230. viii. 137. x. 197.

Maccherus, called in the Talmud, Mac-
var, a castle in the mountainous part of
Persea, and the south bank of it toward
Arabia or Moab, near Arnon, and the
shore of the Dead Sea. Here, John the
Baptist was imprisoned; and this was
the bound betwixt Herod and his father
in-law Armenia, the Arabian king, whose
daughter he put away, when he took
Herodias, v. 60. 77. x. 165. 329, 320.
xi. 209.

Machir, half Gilead, beyond Jordan,
ii. 154.

Machpelah, the burying-place near He-
bron, x. 99.

Magdala, sometimes called ' Magdala
Gadare,' from its neighbourhood to Ga-
darea, was a sabbath-day's journey, or
two miles, from Chaumnath, one mile
from Jordan and from Hippo. From
hence perhaps was Mary called ' Magdal-
ene,' if not from Magdala, that signifies
' folding' or ' curling hair,' x. 143, 144.
226. xi. 211. 354, 355.

Magdala, a place where Pharaoh Ne-
cho obtained a victory over the Egyptians,
saith Herodotus, which seems to be the
same with what is related, 2 Kings xxi.
33, concerning his battle with Josiah in
Megiddo, x. 216.

Malekith, the and twenty-first man-
sion of the Israelites in the wilderness, ii.
130.

Manasseh tribe, was half on this, half
on the other side Jordan. That on this
side, extended itself in length east and
west from Jordan, to Dor on the Medi-
terranean Sea; in latitude from Ephraim
to Bethshean, x. 313. Manasseh beyond
Jordan, was the most northern of those
that were there situated, ii. 134.

Mansion of the Israelites in the Wil-
erness, ii. 24.

Marah, the fifth mansion of the Israel-
ites in the wilderness, where they mur-
ned for want of water, ii. 117.

Marisa, a town in Idumea the Less :
Josephus, x. 11.

Masada, in Hebrew, 'Matzada,' which
implies ' fortification,' taken from 1 Sam.
xv. 14. and 46. A castle built on a
rock, in the wilderness of Judah or En-
gedi, near the Dead Sea, but not on
the utmost north coast, as the maps, for
it was the south bound of Judea. Here
David composed that psalm, 1 Sam. xxiv.
1, and he calls the place, 'the rocks of
the wild goats,' x. 200.

Mareshah beside the Sidonians, Josh.
xxiii. 4. There were waters allowed by
the Jews (probably of the same kind
with those of Tiberias), x. 142.

Medeba, a city of Moab, Num. xvi.
30. in the tribe of Reuben, x. 241. 242.

Megiddo Valley, where Josiah was
slain, 2 Chron. xxxv. 22. This is alluded
to, Zech. xiii. 10. It was in Manas-
sek, Josh. xv. 11. in the borders of Za-
bulon, near the river Kishon, Judges v.
19. ii. 279. See Magdala.

Malta, now called Malta, an island in
the Sicilian Sea, and in the middle bet-
ween that and the shore of Africa, being
eighty-eight miles from Pachyaus, about
on the east, and eighty-four from Came-
rina in the south, and one hundred and
thirteen from Lilybeum, looking toward
Africa. Ptolemy placeth it long. 38. 45.
lat. 34. 40. Here St. Paul was ship-
wrecked, iii. 299. viii. 496.

Mer, a town in the Upper Galilee:
Joseph. x. 10.

Meroe, is the chief city of the African
Ethiopia, and seated in an island of the
same name, and which is made by the
river Nile westward, and the river Asta-
hora eastward; from whence perhaps the
eunuch came, Acts vii. 27, which
may call to mind, Zeph. iii. 10: viii. 447.

Merom-water. See Samochomis.

Meroe, a town in Galilee that lay very
near the place, where the battle was
fought between Israel and Sisera, ii. 154.
155.

Mesopotamia, or Aram Naharaim.
Geographers distinguish between Moss-
opotamia, and Babylon or Chaldea. So
Ptolomy, Mesopotamia lies south of the
country of Babylon: and yet Babylon
may be said in some measure to be in
Mesopotamia, because it lay between
Tigris and Euphrates, but especially in
Scripture-language, for it was beyond
the river. Chaldeans are therefore said to
be of Mesopotamia; and Strabo saith,
that Mesopotamia, with the country of
Babylon, is contained in the great cou-
pass from Euphrates to Tigris. The Mesopotamian or Chaldee language was spoken in Assyria, Chaldea, Mesopotamia, Syria, Coelo-Syria, &c. ii. 150. viii. 54. 417. 419.

Methhe Ammah, or 'the bridge of Amanh,' 2 Sam. viii. 1, because there was a continual garrison of the Philistines in the hill Amanh, 2 Sam. ii. 25, which the Philistines of Gath used as a bridge to curb those parts, ii. 180.

Michmash, was eastward from Bethaven, 1 Sam. xiii. 5, and seemed to be upon the confines of Ephraim and Benjamin, Isa. x. 28: ii. 256.

Middin, a town in the wilderness of Judah. Josh. xv. 61. The Greek puts Ἀνών for Middin; Ἀνών being in signification, 'a place of springs,' and Middin, 'a place of those that draw waters.' So in the Hebrew we find Middin, Judges v. 10, which, if rendered 'Ye that dwell by Middin,' Kimchi will warrant it, who, in his notes to the place, saith, 'Middin is a city mentioned in Joshua,' and it follows, ver. 11, 'among the places of drawing waters,' as explaining the other, x. 326.

Midian was twofold; the one south of Canaan toward the Red Sea, and near to Amalek, whither Moses fled, and where Jethro lived, Exod. ii. 11; the other was eastward, betwixt Moab and Syria, ii. 133, 134.

Migdal Eder, or 'the tower of the flock;' there was one of that name, Gen. xxxv. 21, about a mile from Bethlehem, and whereabouts, it hath been held, that the shepherds were, unto whom the angels appeared at the birth of our Saviour, Luke ii. 8. There was also another place of that name, spoken of in the Rabbins, situated on the south side of Jerusalem, and so near the city, that there was no town round about within that space, or betwixt that and the city, iv. 188. x. 221.

Migdal Zabania, or 'the town of dyers,' that was destroyed for fornication, say the Jews, x. 107.

Migron, a town in Benjamin, Isa. x. 28: ii. 256.

Miletus, Acts xx. 16, a port town to Ephesus, and near to it, iii. 295, 296.

Millo, in Jerusalem, what, x. 53. 54.

Mishneh, the five-and-twentieth mansion of the Israelites in the wilderness, ii. 190.

Mizar, or Mizar, Psal. xiii. 6, seems to be the hilly part of Zoar, whither Lot would have fled. Gen. xix. 20. O let me escape to this city, is it not Mizar, or a little one? So that the hill Mizar, may be the same as if it had been said, the hilly part of the little hill Zoar. The reasons of which are two; 1. As Hermon was near the springs of Jordan, so the hilly part of Zoar lay hard by the extreme parts of Jordan in the Dead Sea; and the Psalmist seems to measure out Jordan from one end to the other. 2. As David betook himself towards Hermon in his flight from Absalom, so when flying from Saul, he betook himself to Zoar in the land of Moab, 1 Sam. xxii. 3, and so bewails his condition, as banished to the utmost countries north and south that Jordan washed, x. 351.

Mish paddah, a place near Tiberias, of an unwholesome air, x. 230.

Mispheh; there were several places of this name in Scripture. 1. One in Gad, called Ramath-Mispheh, Josh. xiii. 26. 2. In the north part of Manasseh beyond Jordan, near Hermon, Josh. xi. 3. 8. 3. In Moab, 1 Sam. xxii. 3. 4. Not far from Jerusalem, in the confines, it is likely, of Judah and Benjamin, Josh. xv. 36 and xviii. 36. Here the Sanhedrim sat in the time of Samuel, and Saul was proclaimed king, 1 Sam. x. 17: ii. 166.

Moab, called Arabia of the Nomades, situated on the east of the Dead Sea, x. 329, 330.

Moedim, 1 Macc. ii. 1, the sepulchre of the Maccabees, fifteen miles from Jerusalem, x. 248.

Moriah, within Jerusalem, what, ix. 213. Where situate; derivation of, 213, 214.

Moses, the seven-and-twentieth mansion of the Israelites in the wilderness, and the same place or country with Hor, Gudgodah, and Hor-bagidgad, ii. 130. 156, 157.

Mount Ain, Moriah, Sion, were within Jerusalem, ix. 213, 214. Mount Olivet faced Jerusalem, and was divided from it by the Valley of Tophet, &c. 221.

Mount Gilead, what, and whether not the hill Gaash, x. 303.

Mount Hor, called Amanah in the Jewish writers, x. 128.

Mount Macvar, Macherus is derived from it, what, x. 165.

Mount Olivet, why used by Christ to preach in, iii. 140. The Mount of Olives in the Rabbins commonly the Mount of Oli, whence the name, and what was done there, x. 88. It had shops in it, 230.

Mount of Simeon, what, x. 106.

Mount Tabor, what, and where situate, x. 317.

Mount Zeboim, was within the land, x. 107.


Mountain of Snow, with some the same with Hermon, x. 128.
Mountain of the Temple, how large, ix. 215, 216. Its prospect, 221.

Mountains, the Black Mountains ran from the bay which is near Pharan to Judea; Ptolemy, x. 330.

Mountain of Iron, in the south in the Desert of Sin; another of that name was also in Persia, x. 90. 178.

Mountain, where Christ was tempted, was probably beyond Jordan eastward, because his first appearing afterward was at Bethabara on that side, John i. 28. But whether Pisgah, Nebo, Horeb, or what else, is uncertain, iv. 367.

Mount of Transfiguration, not Tabor, but some mountain near Cesarea-Philippi; perhaps that which, Josephus saith, was the highest, and hung over the very fountains of Jordan. It being improbable Christ should go from Cesarea Philippi, where he was immediately before his transfiguration, through the length of almost whole Galilee, and from thence back again by a course to Capernaum, where he immediately afterward was, xl. 405.

Nabathaeans inhabited in and about the town Petra, in Arabia, Plin. With whom David had war, saith Josephus: x. 232. 287.

Naia, Luke vii. 11, so called, from the pleasantness of its situation, and probably as it is of the like signification, so was the same with Engaumium. It was in the extreme borders of Issachar toward Samaria, opposite to Gema, the extreme of Samaria toward Issachar (if not the same with it) and in the way from Galilee to Jerusalem. It is two leagues from Nazareth, and not much above one from Tabor, saith Borchard, x. 294, 295. What Naia is in Josephus and the Rabbins, 206. 297.

Naveh, a town three miles from Chalma, the former inhabited by the Jews, and the latter by the Gentiles of Moab and Ammon; it is uncertain where they were, x. 359.

Nazareth, see 2 Kings xvii. 9. the tower of Nosariim, which, if chronography would suffer, might be understood of this city, which was built like a watch-tower on the top of a steep hill, Luke iv. 29. Nazaret, in the Arabic tongue, signifies ' help;' in the Hebrew, ' a branch;' by which name our Saviour is called, Isa. xi. i. It is in the Lower Galilee, two leagues west from Tabor, in the bounds of Issachar and Zebulun; but within Zebulun, and sixteen miles from Capernaum, iv. 160, x. 317, &c.

Nazarines, a tetrarchy in Celo-Syrus, near to Hierapolis, x. 320.

Neapolis. See Sichem, x. 109.

Neardea, a residence and university of the Jews in the country of Babylonia, viii. 270.

Nebo, a hill in the plains of Moab, from whence Moses had a prospect of Canaan, Deut. xxxiv. x. 201.

Nephtali, was in the Upper Galilee: its length was northward from Lebanon and the springs of Jordan; and southward, to the south part of the lake Gennessareth, which was about forty miles. Its breach, the east and west, having, Asher and the coasts of Tyre betwixt it and the Great Sea. It abounded in venison, and there was the gospel first preached, i. 106. x. 122. 186, 137.

Neptoeach. SeeASET.

Netophah, Jer. xl. 8. (in the tribe of Judah, 1 Chron. ii. 54, and iv. 16.) ii. 301.

Nisban, a city in the wilderness of Judah, Josh. xv. 62. x. 326.

Nicaron, gate of, x. 65.

Nicopolis, a city in Macedonia, Titus iii. 12. that bore the name and badge of the victory that Augustus obtained against Antony, iii. 261, 262. x. 296. See Emam.

Nitus, the great deity of the Egyptians, and the chief river of Egypt, but not the same with what the Scripture calls, The River of Egypt, ii. 115. x. 21. See SHOR.

Nineveh, the chief city of Assyria, prophesied against by Nahum and Jonah, some thirty or forty years before it fell, and was swallowed up by Babylon, ii. 266. 273.

Nisibin, There was a noted Consistory of the Jews, x. 173.

Nomar, a place three miles from Jericho, x. 359.

Neb, Isa. x. 32. was a city in Benjamin, belonging to the priests, so near Jerusalem, that it might thence be seen. Here the tabernacle was, before it was translated to Gibeon, in both which it rested seven-and-fifty years, saith MAISON, ii. 169. x. 86.

Nomas, were Arameans that lived in Moab, x. 329.

Oboth, the seven-and-thirtieth mansion of the Israelites in the wilderness, i. 132.

Og Wilderness, was in Batanea, or Bashan the desert, where our Saviour fed five thousand with five barley loaves, &c. Josh. vi. 9. xii. 293.

Olivet Mount, faced Jerusalem, (viz. the part of the city so called), the Temple and Sion on the east, winding north, and was so called from the abundance of olives that were upon it, or rather a part of it. That part which was nearest Jerusalem being called Bethphage, from the figs that grew there; the next to that
Olivet, from the olives; and the farthest part Bethany, from the palms or dates. The foot of it was five furlongs from Jerusalem, saith Josephus. The top of it, Acts ii. 12. called a Sabbath-day's journey, which was about eight furlongs, or a mile; and was the place, according to the later sense of our author, where the tracts of Bethphage and Bethany met. Here our Saviour ascended, and where he got upon the ass when he rode into Jerusalem: perhaps it is the same with 2 Sam. xv. 32, where David taking his leave of the ark and sanctuary, looked back and worshipped; which place is called by the Greek interpreters, Ross. On this mount was the red heifer burnt, Num. xix. 2. directly before the east gate of the Temple; and from this to that was a bridge made: and upon it were two great cedars, under which, in show, were all things sold for purification; on the top of the mount were the signal fires, to give notice of the new moon, and which by several places was signified to the captivity. On the right hand, as you stood in the east gate of the Temple, was the Mount of Corruption, in the face of the Temple. At the foot of it, towards the north, was Gethsemane, the place of oil-presses, ii. 185, ili. 152. 352. viii. 37. 26. x. 78. 79. 80—84. 218—230. xii. 218. ccc. viii. 362.

One, was three miles from Lydda, and not, as the maps, near Jordan, not far from Jericho. It had a plain near it of the same name, Neh. vi. 2, &c. which was either the same with Sharon, or a part of it. Between this and Lydda, or near to them, was the Valley of Craftsmen, Neh. vi. 35. x. 39. 2. 30.

Ophec, a place in the east part of the world, and for which they set out from Ezion Geber, a port town on the Red Sea; 1 Kings ix. 26. 23. ii. 202.

Optos, a city that is watered by the river Chrysorrhoas, and which Pliny reckons amongst the Decapolis, v. 190. x. 238.

Orbo, Ezek. xxvii. 27. a city in the borders of Bethhean, whereabouts Elijah was, when fed by the ravens, x. 245.

Orichthon, or The City of Birds, a little city betwixt Srepta and Sidon, x. 23.

Oromas, a city in Moab, Joseph. x. 242.

Orontes, formerly called Typhon, a river springing between Libanus and Anti-Libanus, near Hellipolis; and so, it should be raised higher in the map. It seems to derive its name from Hauran. x. 286. See Hauran. There was another Orontes near Seleucia Pieria. See Seleucia.

Ourasea, was from Rhinocorura twenty-four miles, from Cassium twenty-six miles. Antonius, x. 255.

Palea-Bibbta, a city in the midst of Phoenicia, x. 234.

Palea-Tyrus, or old Tyrus, is thirty furlongs, or three miles three quarters beyond Tyre. It was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, ii. 295, 296.

Palestine, was in length, from the confines of Arabia south, to Phoenicia north; which began at Ptolemais, 139 miles, saith Pliny. Arabic was there the mother tongue, viii. 462. x. 23. 124.

Palestine, the Third, called the Heilthful, whence the name, x. 195, 197.

Palmyra, See Tadmor.

Palatine, a place not far from Tiberias, x. 145.

Pamphylia, or Pamphus, and by the Rabbins, Pamias, is the place whence arose the springs of Jordan; which Josephus thus describes: "Near Paphus is a most delightful cave in a mountain, &c. used under the cave rise the springs of the river Jordan." Sometimes the fountain itself is called by that name; and sometimes Cassarea Philippae is called also Panaces. To this perhaps, Acts vii. 42, may have a respect, and Hemphaus may be no other than the calf of Pan or Panias, which is the same with Dan. viii. 434. x. 329—331. See Cassarea Philippae.

Papath; a place three miles from Tarras, x. 158.

Paphos, Acts xiii. 6. 13. was a city in the south-west angle of the island Cyprus; there was the old city and new, and both maritime places. There was a temple of Venus, x. 211. 396.

Parsa, Numb. x. 12. and xii. 16. was the general name of the terrible wilderness, that lay on the south point of the land of Canaan. It was from Libanus one hundred miles, ii. 137. 126. x. 19.

Parbar, the gate, where situated, ix. 277.

Parceba, a fortified town in the Nether Galilee, x. 119.

Patmos, an island in the Icarian Sea, of about thirty miles compass, where St. John had his visions, iit. 392.

Petra, a city of Moab, the farthest northern coast of Peru, and the south coast of Trachonitis. It was a Decapolis city, and rich in waters. It is commonly said the Christians fled thither, and by that means were not involved in the destruction of Jerusalem; but how that came to be, when it was, as Josephus saith, one of the cities destroyed by the Jews, in revenge of the slaughter of twenty thousand of their nation in Cassarea, must be left to the learned. If
CHOROGRAPHICAL INDEX.

they fixed thither, it is probable it might be for sustenance; the destruction of Jerusalem being, say the Jews, in the seventh year, which was the year of release; when, on this side Jordan, they neither ploughed nor sowed, though they did on the other, iii. 326. x. 165. 328. 261, 243.

Pelorium, signifies 'muddy,' from sod, 'mud,' and so is the same with 'sin' and 'sin,' which among the Chaldees is 'mud.' So the Vulgar translates 'sin,' pelorus, Ezek. xv. 16. The Targums make it the same with Ramaesa, Exod. i. 11. This by the Talmudists is called Cappadocia, and by the Arabians Damasia. In the Samaritan, Naphshé, for Anapak wrote over the gate. It was the bound of Egypt toward Arabia; and was from Mount Cassius forty miles, from Joppa one hundred and thirty-six, x. 24. 25. 191. 336. xili. 423.

Peræclus, a city in Pisidia, viii. 465.

Pentæcusium, half way between Pelusium and Caesarea, and from each town, x. 255.

Peræa, signifies that part which is over a river, and is largely taken for the whole country beyond Jordan, inhabited by the two tribes and half; and so it went sometimes under the name of Galilee, and might be so called from Geileloth of Jordan, Josh. xii. 11; sometimes the southern part of that only was so called, which contained the kingdom of Sihon or Reuben, and part of Gad; and then the length of it was from Machærus south, to Pella north, and the breadth from Philadelphia to Jordan. It was inhabited of old by the Zoanis, v. 144. x. 165. 242. 277. 279, &c.

Perga, Acts xiii. 13. a city in Pamphilis, and was situated betwixt the rivers Ceuster and Cataractes, being sixty furlongs distant from the former. There was a temple of Diana, viii. 463. 464.

Peræsica, so called from Persæa, a person of note in the family of Canaan, from whom they descended, though not named amongst them, Gen. x. 36 and was one of the seven nations of Canaan that were to be cut off, xi. 219. x. 267, 268.

Persia, is otherwise called Elam, Isa. xxii. 6: ii. 264.

Petra, or 'the Rock,' a city of the Nabataeans, and metropolis of Moab, little less than two miles in compass, situated in a valley, and encompassed with inaccessible mountains, a river running between, thirty-eight miles from the Dead Sea; from Gaza (not six hundred, as in Pliny) one hundred and ten miles, from the Persian Bay one hundred and twenty-five miles. Its long. 66. 45. Ptol. x. 252, 253.

Phargar, 2 Kings v. 12. a river near Damascus, which the Jews call Pigah, and is said to be one of the seven rivers that compass the land, x. 15.

Phœnicia, or Phœnicia, may be divided into three parts, the maritime Phœnicia, the south border of which was Puteolmais; the midland Phœnicia, which had cities, Arca, Paleo-biblus, Gabala, Cassarea of Paneas; Syrophœnicia, which extended as far as Antioch, x. 25. 254, 255.

Phœnician Sea, reached as far as Joppa, x. 24, 25.

Phœna, a town in Palestine, x. 178.

Philæstina; there were several cities of that name. 1. The metropolis of Ammon, formerly called Rabba, was in the south of Peræa, in a fruitful country, and reckoned by Pliny, a Decapolis city. 2. Philadelphia, one of the seven Churches of Asia, Rev. i. and iii. (and so was it likely that of Lydia, as being of greater note, rather than Cilicia. See Bonfrer. x. 165. 296.

Philippi, Acts xvi. 12, a city in Macæonisia, where was a Roman colony, iii. 224.

Philistinæ; inhabited the sea-coast, and gave the name of Palestine to the country. They were long enemies to Israel, i. 146. 160. See Palestine.

Phrygia, a province in the Lesser Asia, part of which was called Pactiæa, in which was Laodicea, and another part Salutaris, iii. 255. x. 197.

Pimon, [Punon] the six-and-thirtieth mansion of the Israelites in the wilderness, n. 139.

Pirathon, a town in Ephraim, where Abdon lived, Judg. xii. 13: ii. 161.

Pisidia, a province in the Lesser Asia; it had thirteen cities in it, amongst which was Aaichoc, vii. 464, 465.

Pisæas, a valley in or near Issachar, x. 295.

Pithom. See TANTIS.

Plain, The Great Plain, 1 Maccab. v. 32, was on both sides Jordan, and was on the west side in breadth from Bethshean to Ephraim; and in length from Bethshean to the Dead Sea: on the west side from Julias to Somorrah; the bound of Arabia Petraeæ. It was one hundred and fifty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth. It was the same with the Great Plain of Edrelon, Judith i. 8. and the Great Valley of Jezreel, 1 Kings iv. 12: x. 90. 185. 206, 312, 313. The Lower Galilee, is sometimes called the Great Plain. See GALILEE.

Pombeitha, a famous school of the Jews in the country of Babylon. x. 173. xili. 569.
Pool, Lower Pool, Upper Pool, King's Pool, Pool of Siloam, Pool of Bethesda, Sheep-Pool, Pool of Shelalah, Pool of Solomon, what, x. 345. 349.

Pool of Bethesda, whence it received its waters; whence it had its excellent virtues, v. 235, 236. In it man, not beasts, were washed, xii. 280. It was made of an healing quality by the help of an angel, about the days of Christ's being on earth; but how long before or after, we know not, 282.

Probatica, or Sheep-gate, was not near the Temple, contrary to the common opinion, x. 343.

Ptelemais, or Acon, and by the Talmudists, Caphar Acca, is a sea-town of Galilee; and divided the Upper Galilee from the Lower, and the land of Israel from Phoenicia. It is seated in a plain, compassed with mountains, having on the east the mountainous part of Galilee, on the north the Scale Tyrriorum, from which it was a hundred furlongs; on the south Carmel, from whence it is one hundred and twenty furlongs, x. 118. 124.

Putoli, a famous mart-town in Italy, and a haven for ships, viii. 501.

Rabbah. See Philadelphia.

Rachel's sepulchre, south of Bethel and Migdal-Eder, and between Bethlehem and Rabbah, iv. 232. x. 223.

Ragab, a place beyond Jordan, famous for oil, x. 104.

Rakkath; a fortified city from the time of Joshua, x. 138.

Ramah; there were many towns called by this name, because they were seated in some high place; but the more eminent were, 1. Ramah or Aramathea, called Ramathaim-Zophim, or Ramah of the Zophites, 1 Sam. i. 1. so called from the country of Zoph, in which it was, 1 Sam. ix. 5. in the hill-country of Ephraim, the birth-place of Samuel. 2. Ramah, if not the same, a frontier town upon the very skirt of Ephraim, towards Benjamin. 3. Ramah in Benjamin, Josh. xvili. 25. near to Gibeah of Saul, 1 Sam. xxii. vi. where Saul was anointed. It was not far from Bethlehem, though they were in different tribes, Matt. ii. 18. Hither Nebuzaradan brought the captives, Jer. xxx. 1. It was within sight of Jerusalem, being about thirty furlongs from it; and was called also Zophim, but for another reason, perhaps from the Zophim near Jerusalem, ii. 162. 166. 212. 298. 299. x. 87. 164.


Raphana, a city towards Arabia, and by Pliny accounted a Decapolitan, v. 190. x. 258. 

Red Sea; whence the name, with a strange story about Jonah's whale, iv. 27.

Refuge, cities of, x. 99. 100.

Rakam, what places denoted by, x. 18. 258. See Cadesh.

Rephaim, a people under Lebanon, Gen. xiv. 5. and xv. 20, called by the Samaritans, Ascan; and by the LXX, Titans, 2 Sam. v. 18. ii. 89. x. 270.

Rephaim Valley, 2 Sam. v. 18, not far from Jerusalem, ii. 177.

Reuben tribe, west of Jordan, north of Gad, and enclosed between the rivers Arnon and Jordan, ii. 134.

Rhagium, Acta xxviii. 13, a port-town in Italy, opposite to Sicily, iii. 289.

Rhinocorura, x. 21. 193. See Sikor.

Rihibah, in the land of Hamath, Jer. xxxix. 5, where Nebuchadnezzar passed judgment upon Zedekiah. It was the north-east border of the land, Num. xxxiv. 11. The Targumists render it Daphne, ii. 299. x. 139. See Daphne.

Rimmon rock, whither the six hundred Benjamites fled, Judg. xx. 47, called Hadad Rimmon, Zech. xii. 11. or ' the sad shout of Rimmon,' ii. 149.

Rimmon-parez, the sixteenth mansion of the Israelites in the wilderness, ii. 150.

Rimmon Valley; there was a marble rock there, into which every one of the seven chiders that intercalated the year there, fastened a nail; therefore it is called, 'the valley of nails,' say the Jews, x. 108.

Risah, the eighteenth mansion of the Israelites in the wilderness, ii. 130.

Rithmah. See Cadesh.

Rivers, the four, x. 12. 398.

Rome, is called Chittim in the Old Testament. It was built by Romulus, in the year of the world 3175, in the fifteenth year of Amaziah, king of Judah, that is, 785 years before our Saviour's death. It was the head of the fifth empire, and extended its dominion from Parthia to Britain, iii. 349. iv. 190. See Rome, in General Index.

Sabbie, river, saith Pliny, is in Judea; but Josephus saith, it is in the way to Antioch, between the cities Arca and Raphana. Josephus saith, it flows on the sabbath-days. Pliny and the Talmudists say, it is dry upon those days. The contrary relations of historians bring the truth of the story into suspicion, x. 256, 337.

Sabaen, east of Canaan, iv. 218.

Saccas, a country east of Batanes, x. 284.
chorographic index.

Segeala, a city in Pisidia, viii. 465.
Salamanus, or Salaman, or Emeir, the same, and what, x. 295, 296.
Salamin, a fortified town in the Nether Galilee. There was also a city in the island of Cyprus of that name, Acts xiii. 5. It was a port-town, iii. 213.
Salem. See General Index.
Salt, John iii. 23, not near Sychem, as the maps place it, but a town in Galilee, and, it is likely, in Issachar, for so the Greek interpreter reads it,Josh. xix. 28: v. 59, 60. x. 323, 324.
Salmas, or Salma, a town in Arabia Deserta, long. 78. 23. lat. 28. 30. near to Ephrath, and from which it is likely the Samaritan calls Ephrath by that name, x. 338.
Salt, city of Salt in the wilderness of Judah, Josh. xv. 62: x. 256.
Samochites, Lake, called also the Sibbicanean Lake, from  יָבְשָׁא a bush, because in the summer it was much dried, and grew over with thorns and brambles. It was otherwise called the Waters of Merom, Josh. xi. 5, and is said by the Jews to be one of the seven seas that compassed the land. It was thirty furlongs broad, and sixty long, and its marshes reached up to the country Daphne, x. 132, 133.
Samaria was a city, under the first Temple, built upon a hill, and was in later times called Sebast, in honour of Augustus, or from the temple built in honour of him. Under the second Temple, it gave name to a region that was in the middle betwixt Judea and Galilee, beginning from Ginea, lying in the great plain, and ending at the toparchy of the Acrabaten. It contained the two tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh, v. 87, &c. x. 109, &c. 113. viii. 441. Samaria had a temple and service resembling those at Jerusalem, iii. 195. In the days of Christ it was a country, not a city, for then there was no city of that name, but Symch was the city, v. 81. 87. It is a country, not a city; and when the city Samaria is mentioned, it means the chief city of the country, which was Symch, viii. 122. Samaria, under the first Temple, was a city; under the second, a country: called Sebast, the religion thereof was Heathenism and Samaritanism, x. 109, 110. Samaria was planted with colonies two several times, 334, 335. geography of, x. 404.
Sandalium, two of that name; the Sandalium of Lydda, being near to that city; and the Ennakean, so called from Caspar Imex, x. 261.
Sophetta, a University of the Jews, xii. 262.
Sarepta, or Zarephath, i Kings xvii.
Obad. 20, was in Asher, belonging to Sidus, and betwixt that and Tyre, being from the former two leagues, and from the latter five. It was called Zarephath, as a connotary for boiling metals, especially glass, ii. 242. x. 291—323.
Saron, Heb. Sharon, Acts ix. 35, the same with Ono in V. T. Nechem. vi. 2, &c. was a spacious and fertile vale or champaign, betwixt Lydda and the sea, having several villages in it, and was famous for wine. It was so called from ְַיָּרָא to let loose, because of the cattle turned out there, iii. 202. x. 210. x. 39. v. 61. There was another Sharon beyond Jordan, inhabited about by Gileadites, by which it seems that it was a common name for all plains and champaigns whatsoever, viii. 210.
Saracens, so called from Saracoon, the east, x. 263.
Scaphus, or Scopus, the view called Zophim, what, x. 86.
Scythopolis, or Bethshean, x. 119. 259, 240. 312.
Scythopolitan country, what, x. 311, 312.
Sea, the Great Sea, Num. xxxiv. 4. or the Mediterranean, x. 9.
Sea, put for a multitude of people, iii. 339.
Sea of Agania, what, upon conjecture, x. 131.
Sea of Cinnereth, in the Old Testament, is called in the New the Lake of Gennesaret, also the sea of Galilee and the sea of Tiberias, x. 135,154. Sea of Galilee, Tiberias, Cinnereth, and lake of Gennesareth, see all in x. 164. The motten or brason sea described, ix. 439,449. It contained two or three thousand baths, 449. Sea of Galilee, its length and breadth, xii. 262. Sea of Sodom, what and of what use, x. 14, 15.
Sea, the seven seas according to the Talmudists, and the four rivers compassing the land, what, x. 12. 397.
Sebaste, a brave city, built by Herod just where Samaria stood, may be the place called, in the New Testament, the city of Samaria, viii. 441. See Samaria.
Seccah, a city in the wilderness of Judah, Josh. xiv. 61: x. 256.
Seir mount, called Gablah or Gebalalah] by the Samaritans, betwixt Horeb and Cadem, Deut. i. 2: ii. 130. 136. lii. 290. It took its name from Seir, a branch of the Canaanites, x. 263. 297.
Salome, a town in Galilee, near Tabor, probably the same with Salim, mentioned by the LXX, Josh. xix. 22: x. 283.
CHOROGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Seleucia, Peraea; Acts xiii. 4. A port-town, and the first city of Syria towards Cilicia, long. 38. 38. lat. 35. 26. Not far from thence the river Orontes pours itself into the sea, iii. 218. viii. 379. 460.

Selege, a city in Phildia, viii. 465.

Sennath, a rock near Gibeath in Benjamin, 1 Sam. xiv. 4. x. 87. See Gibeath.

Sepphoris, a fortified town in Upper Galilee. Josephus, x. 119.

Septuagint, Obad. 20. neither, as the Targum, 'Spain;' nor as St. Hieron, 'Bosporus;' but rather 'Ialom,' south, in opposition to Sarepta, north. x. 291, &c.

Shamar, in the hill-country of Ephraim, Judg. x. 1, may well be supposed to be Samaria, ii. 156.

Shaphera, the twentieth mansion of the Israelites, ii. 130.

Sharon, valley of, x. 39.

Shaveh, valley of, x. 378.

Sheba, Luke xi. 31, a country of the Arabians, as some think, toward the south; and some of the Arabian countries were called Alleim, or Southern Sea. Subs.

Shechem, or Sychem, signifies both a portion of ground, and the place where it lay, called, John iv. 5, Sychar, (either by way of reproach, as it signifies 'drunkards,' Isa. xxxv. 1, or as it signifies 'sacrificers,' &c.) and Nicopolis. It was the metropolis of Samaria. Here the twelve patriarchs' bones were laid. It was in the tribe of Ephraim, in a valley between the mountains Gerizim and Esol, being distant eight miles from Samaria, and twenty-seven from Benjamin, ii. 99, 100. 142. v. 87, &c. viii. 119. x. 109. 336, &c.

Shiloah, a town near Zephath in the Upper Galilee, x. 187.

Shiloh, not far from Taipor, x. 155.

Shiloh, so called, because of the 'peaceableness' of the land, when the tabernacle was set up there. It was otherwise called Ephratah, Psal. cxvii. 6, and was in Ephraim, north of Bethel, and a little on one side from the way betwixt Bethel and Sychar. It was destroyed in the time of Hopni and Phineas, ii. 141. 164. 209. x. 89.

Shen, a town in the tribe of Issachar, Josh. xix. 10, where the woman lived whose son Elisha raised to life, iv. 160.

Shewa. See Edhem and Hemer.

Sibbecham, the royal city of Persia, ii. 311.

Sidon, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, near Italy, the chieftest city of which was Syracuse, ii. 320.

Sicon Valley. In a place of that name, was a university of the Jews, x. 106. 175.

Sidon, on the shore of the Great Sea, from Tyre five-and-twenty miles, from Sarepta two leagues. It was famous for glass, and notorious for the idol Baal, ii. 216. x. 25. 26. 293, 294. 380.

Sidon, valley of, x. 379.

Sigo, a fortified town in the Nether Galilee; Josephus, x. 119.

Sibor, or Sichor, it signifies black. It was otherwise called 'Rhinocorura' by the LXX, or the River of Egypt, Josh. xiii. 3, &c. and was the south bound between Judea and Egypt. It was from Gaza four-and-forty miles, from Ascalon fifty miles, from Gaza twenty-four miles, and not far from Sibron, x. 10. 21. 193. 207. 255.

Silom. See General Index.

Simeon tribe, was all in Idumea the Less. See the proportion between that and Judah, Josh. xxii. 16. x. 106. 194.

Simeon mount, very fruitful, perhaps the same with the land of Simeon, x. 106.

Sisera, a village in the confines of Galilee, x. 106.

Sim. See Petridus.

Sion mount, in the wilderness, where the law was given, ii. 117.

Sisal and Herob, the same, iii. 361.

Sinnabris, a town thirty furlongs from Tiberias. There was also a tower of the same name, built at one end of a bridge near the lake Gennesareth, and opposite to Bethsaida, x. 154.

Sion, Mount Sion without Jerusalem, x. 214. Sion was the upper city on the north part of Jerusalem, x. 47. &c. After the return from Babylon, it was constantly called 'The Upper Town.'

Sipporis, or Teippor. See Zipporis.

Sidko Lake, or the Sandy Sea; the word signifies 'heat or burning,' is, like the lake of Sodom, bituminous, and perhaps for the same reason. It is one of the seven seas, that compassed the land of Israel, says the Jews. It was sixty-five miles from Petusium, and eight-and-twenty miles from Caesarea, x. 10, &c. 31. 190, &c.

Siron, Mountains of, x. 128.

Socho, Josh. xv. 35, in the Vale of Judah. Thence was Antigonus some time president of the Sanhedrin, x. 107.

Sodom City, stood not in the north (as it is usually placed in the maps) but the south part of the lake; for in Scripture it is set opposite to Gaza, Gen. x. 19, and was the east bound of the land, as Gaza was the west, x. 15. 201.

Sodom Sea, not so properly the salt as the bituminous sea; and Asphalites, was the west bound of Judea, and from Jerusalem (not directly south, but bending toward the east) eight-and-thirty miles. It was in length, saith Josephus, sixty-two miles, in breadth eighteen; Pilny saith it...
was in length more than one hundred miles, in its greatest breadth five and twenty, in its least six. It is likely Josephus did not comprehend within his measure the tongue of the sea, Josh. xvi. 2. and describes the breadth as it generally was, x. 14, 15.

Somovra, the south bound of the rock of Arabia, x. 90.

South-Country, used for Judea, x. 23, 9.

Spains and France, what places were the Jews understood for them, x. 291.

Station of the Israelites in their departure from Egypt, ii. 415.

Subterraneous places, x. 477.

Syria. See General Index.

Syria. See General Index.

Syria. See General Index.

Syria. See General Index.

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Syria. See General Index.

Syria. See General Index.

Tabor Plain, 1 Sam. x. 3. perhaps the Melchata of the Gemarists, x. 515.

Tachm, i. Kings iv. 18. It may be questioned, whether it be the same with Tamar of Engeddi. Josephus saith, the Greeks call it Palmyra, and so the Vulgare interpreters read it, x. 17, 333.

Tuthah, the three-and-twentieth mansion of the Israelites in the wilderness, xii. 130.

Tamar and Engedi, see the same, x. 17.

See Engedi.

Tarsis, said to be the Phineas, Excod. i. 11. by the Targum; from hence one month of Nithus is called Tantissus. It is derived from 'tin,' which among the Chaldees signifies 'mud,' x. 191.

Torah, the four-and-twentieth mansion of the Israelites in the wilderness, xii. 130.

Turches, a town in the Lower Galilee, south-west of the lake of Gennesareth; over against Ganzala, and thirty furlongs from Tiberias, ii. 376. x. 119, 139, 140. xiv. 495, 496.

Tarnegula the Upper, called Gezba, or Gebara by the Rabbins, is above Caesarea-Palaphili, at the neck of Anti-Libanus, and is accounted by the Jews the bound of the Land, x. 157, 335, 362.

Tarsiba, a city that was in the dominion of Nineveh, in the time of Jerem. ii. 243.

Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, and a free town of the Romans. Here St. Paul was born; and here was a university, in which were scholars no whit inferior to Athens, vili. 330, 416.

Taurus, a mountain, where situated, x. 361.

Tobos, in the tribe of Judah, south of Jerusalem and Bethlehems, being distant from the former twelve miles, from the latter six; Boner. It was the birthplace of Amos, and famous for the best oil. There was a wilderness near to it, lii. 240. x. 104, 199.

Telithon, a city in Moab: Josephus, x. 243.

Tetrarchy, not a fourth part of a kingdom, for Syria had seventeen, &c. but rather a principality in the fourth rank of excellence in the Roman empire; as emperors, proconsuls, kings, tetrarchs, iv. 250, 251.

Thebais in Egypt, was famous for Myrobalamum: Pliny, xii. 427.
CHOROGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Theasomenes, a city in Macedonias, iii. 225, 226.

Tiberias city, in the Lower Galilee, a fortified city from the days of Joshua, formerly called Rakkath, Josh. xix. 36. but named Tiberias by Herod in honour of Tiberius; the situation ill placed in the maps. The ground of it was before a burying-place, but pleasant, having the lake of Gennesareth as a wall on one side; and a little from Jordan, being at the eflus of that from the lake, and not in the middle of the shore of the lake, as the maps. It grew to be the prime city of Galilee, and indeed of all Israel, having thirteen synagogues, and an academy. Here was collected the Talmud; and here was the tenth and last session of the Sanhedrim. It was from Scythopolis fifteen miles, from Hippo three, from Gadara six, from Tarsus eight or nine. It was famous for its medicinal waters, iii. 394, &c. x. 118, 119, 139, &c. 148. 236. 359.

Tigris river, where it rises and runs slower, was called Digerius; where swifter and lower, Tigris, xii. 570.

Timnath, or Thannan, one in Judea, and another of Samson in Dan. There was also a third, called Timnath-Sera, Josh. xxiv. 30. in mount Ephraim, where Joshua was buried, x. 202, 203.

Tirsah, not far from Tirsah, where Menahem exercised great severity, 2 Kings xv. 16; li. 246.

Tirathaba, a village near Gerizim, where the Jews met an impostor among the Samaritans (Simon Magus as like as any), that promised to shew them holy vessels, which Moses with his own hand had hid in Gerizim, viili. 171.

Tirsah, 1 Kings xiv. 17. perhaps the same with Shechem, lii. 209.

Tophet, the valley, why so called, ix. 231.

Toamen, x. 175. xi. 381, 382.

Teshab, a city from whence Elijah was called the Tishbite, assay the Targums, which is far fetched; perhaps rather from Toshbi, which denotes no other than a converter; to which Maasocih iv. 5. seems to have alluded, xii. 20.

Tower of Antonia, ix. 235.

Tres Tabernae, Acts xxviii. 15. in Italy, three and thirty miles from Rome, and betwixt that and Agrippa-Forum, iii. 289.

Trenchomitis, was a province and tetrarchy, or rather part of a tetrarchy, in Syria, anciently called Argob or Regab, being north of Perea and east of Batanea; and was so called, saith Tyrinus, from 'dragons,' or 'secret lurking places,' which were so called, which this country did abound in, the inhabitants living upon robbery; or it might be so called from 'Trachones,' which, saith Strabo, were two mountains beyond Damascus, and might be so called from the Hebrew word 'rwm which signifies 'weariness,' in regard of the difficulty of passing them, iv. 251, 252. x. 165, 166. 242. 277. 278. 283. 284. 288, 289.

Troas, Acts x. 6. in Lesser Asia, and in the way from Ephesus to Macedonia, iii. 276.

Troglydites, were a people that dwelt in caverns and holes, and were both of the north of the land of Israel and the south. Fliny saith, Troglydities had excellent Myrobalanum, x. 285. xi. 427.

Tssok, was the rock from whence the goat Assael was cast; it was near Bethoron, twelve miles from Jerusalem, x. 104, 105.

Tippper, x. 158. 154. See Tippor.

Tyre; there were divers towns called by the name of Taur or Tyre, because built in a rocky place. As 1. The noble mart of Phoenicia, which had bounds with old Tyre, nineteen miles about, and extended its territories south as far as Ptolemais, and gave name to the Tyro-Sidonians, which reached as far as Cesarea-Philippi and Chabul. 2. There was a Tyre which was between Arabia and Judea beyond Jordan; and Josephus joins Tyrians with Gadarenes, &c. 3. There was another in Chabul, x. 23, 24. 122. 230. 235. 235. 283. 285. 288.

Tyrians Ladder of, x. 126.

Umanus, a mountain, where situated, x. 361.

Ur, a city of the Chaldees, Gen. xi. 28; ii. 88.

Ursha, or Osha, a city over against Sepharasam, from which it was a double Sabbath-day's journey. Here the Sanhedrim sat, iii. 388. 389. 394. x. 155. 156. famed for decrees, and other things done there by the Jewish doctors, x. 155, 156. 390.

Uz, the country of Job, so called from Us: the son of Nahor, Gen. xxii. 21. ii. 109.

Valley of Salt, near Edom, Psal. 60. Tit. ii. 281.

Valley of Crafts-men, x. 260. Of Hispn, used historically in the Old Testament, metaphorically in the New; it was the common sink of Jerusalem; there was a constant fire to bum up the bones and filth of the city, 81.

Valley of Jehoshaphat, what. 82.

Valley of Rimmon, what. 108.

Wilderness. See General Index.

Zabulon tribe, was north of Issachar.
CHOROGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Its latitude was north and south, and contained about eight miles. Its length was east and west from forward the sea of Gennesareth, not including it, to Carmel and the Great Sea, ii. 106. x. 121. 136.

Zalmon, Judg. ix. 48. a mountain, or some tract in a mountain near Sychem, x. 299. 330. See Dalmanutha.

Zalmah, the five-and-thirtieth mansion of the Israelites in the Wilderness. It signifies the place of the image, because of the brazen serpent. It was called also Maaleh Acabbinim, or the coming up of scorpions, Josh. xv. 3: ii. 132.

Zarah, a city of Moab: Josephus, x. 242.

Zare Valley, or Brook, between Ije-Abaram and Amon, ii. 132.

Zarephath. (See Sarepta) x. 291. 293.

Zaretan, or Zartanah in Manasseh in the plain of Jordan, not far from Bethshean, and twelve miles from Adam, between which the waters were divided, x. 167. viii. 361.

Zebaim, one of the cities destroyed with Sodom, south of Lasha and north of Adma, on the north point of the lake, x. 107. 201. There was a mountain also of that name, x. 107. xi. 265.

Zedekiah's Den or Caves, not a few miles in measure, x. 179. 198. 258.

Zemarites, were Canaanites, and by the Targums are called Chamatsi, and they think them so called because they laboured in wool, x. 266.

Zepath, a town in Galilee, x. 157.

Zer, neighbour to Ziddim. See Ziddim.

Zeriphin gardens near Jerusalem, x. 108.

Zengma, the east bound of Syria on Euphrates. See Syria.

Ziddim, Josh. xix. 55, otherwise called Caphar-Chittaaia, a fortified city not far from Tiberias or Magdala, x. 146.

Ziglag, in the south of Judah, i Sam. xxx. 1: ii. 173. 174.

Zin Wilderness, Num. xxxiv. 4, so called from the mountain Zin, or mountainous tract, as that was called from the groves of palms. It was part of the Wilderness of Paran, and the south bound of the land, it had in it metallic mines, ii. 117. x. 19. 176. 250.

Zips desert in Judah, x. 199.

Zipor, or Tippor, so called, because situated on a hill, or Kitron, Judg. i. 29. the biggest city in Galilee, and for sixteen miles round pleasantly situated, encompassed with a land flowing with milk and honey, noted for warlike affairs, a university, many synagogues, and many famous doctors. It was from Tiberias twenty miles, from Caphar-Uthni and Caphar-Hananiah, which were thirty miles sunder. It was the ninth place where the Sanhedrim sat, iii. 394, 395. x. 120. 152, &c. 360.

Zoa,Num. xiii. 26, the best country of Egypt, x. 97. xi. 312.

Zoar, Gen. xix. 20, in Moab, long. 67. 20. lat. xxx. 30; four miles from Sodom, on the south end of the lake, and not on the north (in the maps), and fifteen miles from Necla, x. 15. 16. 201. 331.

Zoba, See Syria.

Zuzanto, a people anciently in Ammon, ii. 89.

Zophim, the same with Scopo and Scopus, x. 86.

THE DESCRIPTION OF JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem, was otherwise called Salem, Gen. xiv. 18. Psal. lxvii. 2, and by Herodotus, Cadutia, probably from Cadisha, the holy (the Syriac changing w into r) the common name of it, Isai. lxvii. 2, &c. and from Elias, Eli'am. It was in compass fifty furlongs, or six miles and a quarter. The latitude according to the Jews was thirty-three, but according to Ptolemy, the longitude is sixty-six; the lat. 31. 40. It was from the sea of Sodom eight-and-thirty miles, from Bethlehem five-and-thirty furlongs, from Jericho about nineteen miles, from Jordan thirty, from Neapolis thirty, and stood in the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin, iv. 344. 345. x. 14. 15. 44, &c. 100, &c. 215—217. 250. 254. 300. The girdle or compass of the city, Nehem. iii. x. 56. 57.

South.

Sheep-gate, Nehem. iii. 1. Josh. v. 2, so called, because it was a market for sheep; it was a little from the east, the corner looking south, x. 56. 343.

Fuller's field, south, near the wall, not far from the corner easterly; so called, from wood framed together where fullers
dried the cloth, or from a fuller's monument, of which Josephus writes, x. 84.

Bethesda. It signifies, 'the place of mercy,' just within the Sheep-gate, and the same with Solomon's Pool. It had cloistered walks, x. 56. 73. 345. v. 226. 227. 234.

Nea. Hananeel, towers beyond the Sheep-gate, Jer. xxxii. 38. x. 56.

Fish-gate, Zeph. i. 10. so called, from a fish-market there, rather than because the fish were carried through it, as many conjecture. It was south, x. 57.

The Gate of Birds, called the second gate, Zeph. i. 10. perhaps it was that which is called the old gate, Neh. iii. x. 57, 58.

Ephraim-gate, was next to the old gate, Neh. xii. 39. It was south, but a little from the corner west and south, 2 Kings xiv. 13. x. 60.

West.

Corner-gate, 2 Kings xiv. 13, four hundred cubits from that of Ephraim, 2 Chron. xiv. 23. x. 60.

Siloum fountain, the same with Gihon, 1 Kings i. 33. It was on the back of Acra, without the city, not far from the corner that looked west and south, and ran in a contrary channel east and west. As it made to the east, it left the Fuller's Field upon the right, and salted the Sheep-gate on the left, and so turning eastwards, fell into Bethesda. This pool which it thus emptied itself into, was called by divers names; as the Upper, and Solomon's, as also the Old Pool, Isa. xxii. 11, and the Pool of Shelah, or Siloam, which gave name to all the buildings about it, as the Tower of Siloam, &c.

By another rivulet, the waters of Siloam ran west, and coasted along the Broad-wall, the Tower of Furnaces, the Valley-gate and Dung-gate; and after a while at the basis of Sion, or on the back of some small part of it, fell into the Lower or King's-pool, called Shelah, Neh. iii. xv. This was without, though very near the wall of the city, and afterward brought within it by Manasseh, ix. 225. x. 55, &c. 345, &c.

Garish-hill, Jer. xxxii. 38. as Lyra not amiss, the same with Calvary from the south, and more to the west, x. 56, 57.

Broad-wall, Neh. xii. 39. Siloam ran by it, ix. 225.

Tower of Furnaces, next to the Broad-wall, ix. 225.

Valley-gate, Neh. iii. 13, on the west at the basis of Acre, Siloam ran by it, ix. 225. x. 56.

Dung or Equilum-gate, Neh. iii. 14, a thousand cubits from the Valley-gate, x. 58.

Fountain-gate, Neh. iii. 15, another distinct from that of Sioam and the Dragon, x. 58.

Steps that led up to the city of David, west, a little beyond Siloam, and at the foot of Sion, x. 58. 343.

Burying-places of David.

A Pool.

The House of the Strong, Neh. iii. 16: not far from whence the wall turned north.

Pompey's Tent, on a mountain near the north, but on the west, x. 74.

King's-gardens, extended from the descent of Sion to the Pool Shelah, and between the Fountain-gate and the King's Pool, were rivers drawn, that ran from Siloam into the King's Pool, x. 347.

Etum-fountain was westward four furlongs from the city, from whence was an aqueduct to the Temple, x. 67. v. 65. See Etam, in the general table.

North.

On the north side was no gate, but buildings within close to the wall, x. 58.

Pepinthus Tower, built by Herod at the north-west corner, x. 58.

Zophim, or Scopus, a mountain north of Sion, from whence there was a prospect into the city, x. 86, 87.

Herod's Sepulchre, without the north-wall of the city, x. 74.

East.

The Tower, which lieth out, was in the very bending of the corner north and east, Neh. iii. 25. x. 58.

Water-gate, Neh. xii. 37, so called, because the waters that flowed from Etam into the Temple, descending into the valley betwixt the Temple and Acra; and perhaps those of Bethesda, constantly supplied by an aqueduct from Siloam, ran by this gate into the break Kidron, ii. 58, 59. x. 84. 348, 349.

Ophel, was rather a building than a tower, south of the Water-gate and the Horse-gate, x. 57—59, 345.

Horse-gate, Neh. iii. 27, perhaps the same with the East-gate, Jer. xix. 2, was south of Ophel, and led into the valley of Hinnom, x. 59. 80, 81.

Mihkoud-gate, the vulgar call it 'the Gate of Judgment,' nor far from the southeast corner, x. 59.

Kidron Valley, so called from the brook, which had its name from black-
CHOROGRAPHICAL INDEX.

The City Jerusalem.

Jerusalem was built upon two hills, Sion and Acra, confronting each other with a valley betwixt, in which the buildings of both did meet; over against which, east, was a third called Moriah, x. 47, 48.

Sion, or 'the upper city' (which was upon a higher hill than the lower), was the north part of Jerusalem, but winding west, so that part of it was west of the Temple. It reached not east so far as Acra, ix. 223.

Bezetha, where Sion fell short of the east, it was filled up with Bezetha, which was situated north over against Antonia, and divided from it by a deep ditch, x. 53, 54.

Kainopolis, or 'the new city,' did with Bezetha fill up the city east: it was lower than Bezetha. In this was a wool market, and a market of garments, and shops, x. 53, 54.

Millo, was a part of Sion, on the west side betwixt David's city and the Temple, which it was just west of, and where Jerusalem, particularly so called, and Sion met; it was replenished with buildings, and taken in as a part of the suburbs of Sion, but parted by a wall from it, in which was a gate, ix. 228, 229. x. 53, 54, 543.

King's Stables were west of Moriah, in Millo, before the gate Parbar, ix. 229.

Buildings in Sion.

Psae, or 'Kedem,' dating ran from the east, embracing Sion on the north, appearing then broader, xii. 396, 397.

Hinnom Valley, so called from shrivelling, or Tophet, so called because of the drums or tambours, was a great part of Kidron, largely so called, ran south, bordering to the west; and both of them met at the Horse-gate, ii. 265. ix. 221. x. 59. 79, 80. 84.

Camp of the Assyrians, was betwixt Coah and the Horse-gate in the valley of Hinnom, which was called the valley of Carcases, Jer. xxxi. 40, because the Assyrians fell there, ix. 231. x. 73.

Olivet, Mount, faced Jerusalem and the Temple, and Sion upon the east, windling likewise northward, so as that it faced Sion also something upon the north. It is called the Mount of Corruption, 2 Kings xxiii. 13, because of Solomon's idolatry, ix. 221. See Olivet, in general table.

Ascolium, as now shewn, was in the Valley of Hinnom, or thereabout, viii. 367.

Gardens round, without the walls of Jerusalem, x. 84.

In it was the palace, court, and city of David, ix. 224.

King's Court, was joined to the Hippicus or Horse Tower, and Xystus on the inside, and to the northern wall without. It stood in the north-east corner, x. 49—51. 58, 59. To this the gate Shealah, led, which was the most northern of the west gates of the Mountain of the House. And there was a causeway betwixt them, 1 Chron. xxvi. 6. (the valley being filled up betwixt for the passage) which was the most renowned ascent made by Solomon, for the better going up to the Temple, ix. 227, &c.

Asumonean's House, was in the farther part of the upper city, somehow above the Xystus, x. 49.

Xystus, was an open gallery at the furthest end toward the east; a bridge led from thence to the Temple, and joined the Temple to Sion, x. 49.

Court of the Prison, was betwixt the corner of the wall, north-east, and the Water-gate, x. 50.

Sparrow Pool, just before Antonia, x. 73.

Tyropoion, or 'the valley and street of Tyropoi cheesemongers' (the most noted street of the city), ran east and west betwixt Sion and Acra. The entrance into it probably was at the Horse-gate east, and so onward to the west, x. 54, 72.

Acra, bore upon it the lower town, properly called Jerusalem. It was naturally steep, and higher than Moriah, but was much levelled, and had the valley betwixt them filled up by the Asmoneans, that the Temple might overtop the buildings upon Acra, and that the coming from the city to the Temple might be more easy, ix. 223, &c. x. 48. 52.

Archiemum, or 'repository for records.' In it were the Council-house, Siloam Tower, and Ophel, &c. x. 52.

Moriah, or 'the mountain of the Lord's house,' was compassed by the city like a theatre, was in the second Temple, by several fillings up, made a perfect square of five hundred cubits on every side, and two thousand in the whole, and was enclosed in a wall, all within which was taken in for holy ground. It faced Olivet on the east, Jerusalem on the south, and Sion on the north, ix. 213, &c. x. 60. Moriah was part in one tribe, part in another; the most part of the courts in Judah; the altar, porch, Temple, and holy place, in Benjamin, ix. 214, &c. x. 44, 45. 52.

Antonia, 'the mountain of the house,
had some space in the north without the wall, and there stood the castle Antonia, joining to the west angle, and so was on the north-west part of Moriah. It was two furlongs in compass, and the rock it stood upon, was fifty cubits high, and steep, ix. 255—257.

The Mountain of the House, on the side it faced Jerusalem or Aera, had the gates called the gates of Huldah, in equal distance from the angles of the two walls east and west. To the west it had four gates, viz. Shallecheth, Parbar, Coponius, &c. To the west the little gate Tedi; to the east, the gate Shushan, ix. 224.

The Temple and Courts were not just in the middle of the mount, ix. 244, &c.

Temple Street. The Temple was not on the wall, for there was a street betwixt that and the wall called the Temple Street, Ezra x. 9, and the East-street, 2 Chron. xxix. 4, which led through the Water-gate to Kidron, through which the priest went to burn the red heifer, and into which our Saviour came with Hosannas, x. 71. 218.
INDEX
OF
TEXTS ILLUSTRATED.

[This Index, and the Appendix at page 319, are taken from the English folio edition: a more copious Index of Texts, unaccompanied by comment, has been drawn up for this Edition.—See p. 321.—Ed.]

Chap. GENESIS.
i. 1, &c. Some passages of the creation, ii. 71.
i. 2. The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters, viii. 375.
iii. 15. I will put enmity between thee and the woman, vii. 61. The seed of the woman shall bruise, &c. iv. 69.
iii. 21. Unto Adam and his wife did the Lord make coats of skin, vii. 382.
iv. 7. If thou dost not well, sin lies at the door, vi. 315, vii. 209.
v. 5. 8. 11. 14. 17. 20. 27. And he died, ii. 32.
vi. 2. The sons of God, &c. ii. 78. iv. 12.
vi. 3. My Spirit shall not always strive with man, vii. 309.
viii. 22. Day and night shall no more cease, ii. 80, 81.
x. 18. The Canaanites were dispersed, x. 267.
x. 19. The borders of the Canaanites, x. 267.
xiv. 5. Chedorlaomer and the kings smote, &c. x. 261.
xxii. 6. 9. This was a type of what Christ did, iii. 164.
xxxi. 2. Mahanaim, iv. 60.
xxvii. 2. Be clean; put for baptism, iv. 278.
xxxvii. 30. Thou shalt put in the breastplate of judgment, the Urim and Thummim, ii. 279.
xxx. 13. Half a shekel for redemption, iii. 104.
xxxi. 27. Put every man his sword by his side, and slay, &c. vi. 306.
xxxi. 14. The Lord, whose name is Jealous, is a jealous God, vii. 353.

LEVITICUS.
xiii. 46. He that is a leper, shall dwell alone, &c. xii. 170.
xix. 17. Thou shalt not hate thy brother, &c. xi. 44.
xxiii. 10, 11. On the morrow of the Sabbath, the priest shall wave, &c. xi. 185. xii. 276.

X VOL. I.
INDEX OF

NUMBERS.

v. 17. Dust that is in the floor of the Tabernacle, that was to be put into the waters of jealousy, whence taken, ix. 279.

x. 35. Nun, the Hebrew letter, write the wrong way, what, ii. 127.


xiii. 33, 34. Wander forty years, ii. 144.

xv. 27, 28. If any soul, through ignorance, &c. but the soul that doth aught presumptuously, &c. vi. 336.

xviii. 5. He sent messengers to Balaam, the son of Beor, to Pethor, reconciled with 2 Peter, ii. 15, Son of Bosor, vii. 8, 9.

xiv. 8. He shall eat up the nations, &c. iii. 47.


xxxii. 49. They camped near Jordan from Beth Jeshimoth unto Abel Shittim, x. 96.

xxxii. 31, 33. They departed from Mozeroth, &c. and Deut. x. 6, 7, 8, compared and reconciled, ii. 136.

DEUTERONOMY.

i. 26, 27, 34, 35, &c. The guilt of fore-going men laid upon these, ii. 135.

ii. 23. Hazeroth, x. 198.

vii. 32. Thou must not consume the nations at once, lest the beasts of the field increase upon thee, vii. 169.

viii. 3. By every thing that cometh out of the mouth, iv. 347.

ix. 21. I took your sin, the calf which you had made, vii. 337.

x. 6, 7, 8. Took their journey from Beeroth, &c. and Numb. xxxiii. 31, 32, &c. compared and reconciled, ii. 136, 137.

xi. 30. 'Gilgal,' what, x. 162, 163.

xvi. 2. Thou shalt sacrifice the passover of thy flocks and of thine herds, xi. 447. xii. 404.

xvi. 6. Sacrifice the Passover at even, vii. 8. Thou shalt turn in the morning and go unto thy tents, xii. 42.

xvi. 16. They shall not appear before the Lord empty, xi. 445.

xvii. 15. Thou mayest not set a stranger over thee, iii. 157.

xviii. 15. About 'the prophet that was to come,' iv. 405, 406.

xviii. 18. 'A prophet,' for a succession of prophets, iii. 101.

JOSHUA.

viii. 33. Stood over against Mount Gerizim, &c. vi. 95.

xv. 1. Edom, rendered 71777 by Rome, x. 195.

xvii. 12. Very many versions to be corrected, which render the sea, x. 41.

xix. 33, 34. The outgoings of the border was to Jordan, x. 136.

xix. 35. Rakkah, — Chammath, x. 138.

xiv. 19. Ye cannot serve the Lord, &c. vii. 211.

JUDGES.

iv. 5. Between Ramah and Bethel, in Mount Ephraim, x. 48.

v. 8. They choose new gods, then was war in the gates,—Was there shield or spear seen among forty thousand in Israel, vi. 78.

vii. 3. 'Let him return early from Mount Gilead,' a difficult place, x. 303.


x. 6, 7, 8. 'Eighteen years,' when the eighteen years began, ii. 158.

RUTH.

i. 1. It came to pass in the days, when the judges judged, &c. These words are inverted by the Jewish commentators, vi. 369.

I. SAMUEL.

iii. 3. Eee the lamp of God went out in the Temple of the Lord, ix. 284, 285.

vii. 2. 'Twenty years,' when it was above forty years, viii. 67.

xxii. 6. Saul abroad in Gibeah, under a tree in Ramah, x. 87.

II. SAMUEL.

ii. 8. Ishbozeth the son of Saul, vii. 35.
Chap.
ix. 19. Bring the fruits, that thy master's son may have food to eat: Thy master's son shall always eat bread at my table,—reconciled, vii. 204.

xii. 21. The son of Jerubbesheth, vii. 356. xiv. 8, 9, 10. The iniquity be on me, &c. ii. 184.
xviii. 8. The wood devoured more people, &c. vii. 169.
xx. 18. They shall surely ask counsel of Abel; and so they ended the matter, x. 250.
xxiv. 1. And the Lord moved David, and 1 Chron. xxii. 1, compared, ii. 190.
xxiv. 9. And there were in Israel eight hundred thousand, and 1 Chron. xxii. 5, reconciled, ii. 190.
xxiv. 13. Shall seven years' famine, and 1 Chron. xxiv. 13, reconciled, i. 191.

I. KINGS.
i. 1. David was decrepit, and on his bed, at Solomon's first crowning, but in the midst of his commanders, 1 Chron. xxiii. 1, at his second crowning, reconciled, ii. 192, 193.
iv. 12. And all Bethshan, x. 312.
vi. 15. Two pillars of brass of eighteen cubits high a piece; and Jer. lii. 21, reconciled with 2 Chron. iii. 15: ii. 297. ix. 267, 268.
vi. 16. The height of one chapter was five cubits, &c. and 2 Kings, xvii. reconciled, ii. 297. ix. 268.
vi. 18. The chapters were above the pomegranates,—explained, ix. 269, 270.
vi. 19. And the chapters that were upon the top of the pillars were of lily-work, in the porch, four cubits, ix. 271.
vi. 20. The pomegranates were two hundred, in rows round about, and Jer. lii. 23, which says, that there were ninety and six pomegranates, on a side, reconciled,—ix. 270.

vi. 23. 26. The brazen sea contained two thousand baths; but in 2 Chron. iv. 5, it is said that it contained three thousand,—reconciled, ix. 242.

vi. 46. The plains of Jordan, x. 312.
vi. 64. The same day did Solomon hallow the middle of the court, that was before the house of the Lord, ix. 394.
ix. 13. The land of Cabul, x. 251.
ix. 18. Tadmor, what place, x. 17.
xxvii. 22. xiv. 1. The years, and Lake, iv. 25, compared, reconciled, v. 138.

II. KINGS.
i. 17. iii. 1. And xxii. 51, reconciled with viii. 16, and 2 Chron. xxi. 1, iv. 105, 106.

vi. 16. And 2 Chron. xxi. 1, reconciled with i. 7, and lii. 1, and xxii. 51, iv. 105, 106.

vii. 17. And 2 Chron. xxiii. 1, 2, reconciled, iv. 106.


ix. 6. The gate Sur, where situate, ix. 325, 327.

x. 8. Ranges, what, ix. 397.

xi. 16. She went by the way by which the horses came, into the king's house, distinguished from Neh. iii. 28, and Jer. xxxii. 40. ix. 299.

xii. 9. Took a chest, and set it beside the altar, 2 Chron. xxiv. 8. They made a chest, and set it without, reconciled, ix. 374.

xiii. 13. Howbeit, there were not made vessels of gold, or vessels of silver, of the money, 2 Chron. xxiv. 14. They brought the rest of the money, whereof were made vessels of gold and silver, reconciled, ix. 374.


xiv. 35. The higher gate of the Lord, what, ix. 381.

xiv. 27. 33. In the two-and-fiftieth year of Ahasiah,—reconciled, iv. 108.

xiv. 14. And he brought the brazen altar which was before the Lord, and put it on the north side of the altar, ix. 407.

xxiii. 4. The priests of the second orders, xii. 48.

xxiv. 8, 9. Jehoiachim reigned three months; and 2 Chron. xxxvi. 9, compared and reconciled, ii. 288.

xxv. 5. Plains of Jericho, x. 90.

xxv. 17. And the height of one pillar was eighteen cubits; and 1 Kings viii. 18, and Jer. iii. 11, reconciled, ix. 267, 268. Of the height of the chapters, &c. reconciled with 1 Kings vii. 16, and Jer. iii. 22. ii. 297. ix. 268.

I. CHRONICLES.
i. 36. The song of Eliphas, &c. xii. 60.

vii. 20. Children of Ephraim, &c. viii. 422.

vii. 21. Born in the land, i.e. in Egypt, ii. 107.
INDEX OF

Chap. xxi. 1. Compared with 2 Sam. xxiv. 1: ii. 190.
xxi. 5. 12. Satan; 1,100,000 men; three years' famine; compared and reconciled with 2 Sam. xxiv. 1. 9. 13. ii. 190, 191.
xxii. 1. When David was old, he made Solomon king; reconciled with 1 Kings, 1 ch. ii. 193.

II. CHRONICLES.

iii. 9. He overlaid the upper chambers with gold, ix. 292.
iii. 15. Two pillars, thirty-five cubits high; reconciled with 2 Kings vii. 15, and xxv. 17. Jer. iii. 21. lii. 297. ix. 267.
iv. 5. The brazen sea contained three thousand baths; but in 1 Kings vii. 23. 26, it is two thousand; reconciled, ix. 429.

vi. 1. In the six-and-thirtieth year, and 1 Kings, xiii. 23. 33, reconciled, iv. 104.
xxi. 1. Reconciled with 2 Kings, i. 17, &c. iii. 1; and 1 Kings xxii. 5, 2 Kings vii. 16, iv. 105, 106.
xxii. 20. xxiii. 1. Abaziah two years older than his father,—reconciled, iv. 106.
xxii. 8, 9. About the death of Abaziah; compared and reconciled with 2 Kings ix. 27, lii. 228, 229.
xxiii. 5. Gate of the foundation, what, ix. 325, 327.
xxiii. 15. Horse-gate, distinct from that mentioned Neh. iii. 26. Jer. xxxxi. 29. ix. 229.
xxiv. 8, 14. Made a chest, and set it at the gate of the house of the Lord; reconciled with 2 Kings xii. 9, ix. 374.

xxvii. 3. He built the high-gate, of the Lord's house, ix. 321.
xxviii. 11. Put the holy ark in the house which Solomon, the son of David, did build, ix. 256.
xxix. 6. Jehovah reigned three months and ten days; compared and reconciled with 2 Kings xxiv. 8, 9, li. 288.

EZRA.

iii. 9. And Neh. vii. 7 differ much, ii. 326.
ii. 64. Reconciled with what goes before, iii. 52.
vi. 4. With three rows of great stones, ix. 250.

NEHEMIAH.

ili. 28. The Horse-gate distinct from that mentioned 2 Kings xi. 11, 2 Chron. xxiii. 13, ix. 229.
ii. And Ezra ii. differ much, ii. 326.

ESTHER.

ix. 21. Fourteenth and fifteenth day of the month Adar, &c. x. 175.

JOB.

i. Beginning several things, ii. 109.
i. 6. And Gen. vi. 2. 'Sons of God,' what, iv. 12.
xxv. 25. I know that my Redeemer liveth, xii. 554.

PSALMS.

ii. 6, 7, &c. David and Christ designed, ii. 180.
ix. The occasion and scope, ii. 188.
ix. Penned upon the victory over Goliath, lii. 167.
xxiv. A most accurate acrostic, ii. 170.
xxvii. 28. The seed of the wicked shall be cut off, xi. 13.
xiiii. 6. The hill Mosaic, x. 331.
xiv. 22. We are killed all the day long, x. 355.
xiii. 2. Mount Zion on the north side; compared with Ezek. xi. 2. x. 48.
xli. 12. Man being in honour abideth not, &c. vii. 374.
li. 16. 17. But to the wicked God said, What hast thou to do, &c. vii. 229.
li. The occasion, ii. 169.
li. 12. Thry vows, O Lord, are upon me, vii. 164.
liii. Penned upon David's not destroying Nabul, ii. 172.
ix. When composed, ii. 181.
liii. Made upon the removal of the ark, ii. 179.
lixvii. 30. He smote the rock, and the waters gushed out, xii. 422.
49. He cast upon them the fierceness of his anger, &c. by sending evil angels among them, vi. 312.
lixxi. 6. 'I have said, Ye are gods,' ridiculously interpreted by the Jews, xii. 345.
lixxxii. 4. I will make mention of Rahab and of Babylon to them that know me, vii. 12.
lixxviii. lixix. The oldest writings the world hath penned under Israel's afflictions in Egypt, ii. 109.
cii. 25. Thou, Lord, in the beginning, hast founded the earth, x. 554.
cv. 28. They rebelled not against his word, ii. 372.
cviiii. Made upon Abisha's victory of 18,000, ii. 181.
Chap. cx. 3. Thy people shall be a willing people in the day of thy power, vi. 357. viii. 383. 470.

cxii. 9. He commanded his covenant for ever, vi. 281.

cxviii. 22. The stone which the builders rejected, viii. 393. The stone which the builders refused, viii. 73.

cxviii. 24. The day which the Lord hath made, xi. 358.

cxviii. 27. Bind the sacrifices with cords to the horns of the altar, ix. 398.

cxx, &c. Psalms of Degrees; why so called, ii. 269.

cxxxi. 6. We heard of it in Ephrata, we found it in the fields of the wood, x. 89.

cxxxi. The whole durability of God's mercy; mentioned twenty-six times, and why, ii. 133.

PROVERBS.


xx. 25. It is a snare for a man to devour which is holy, vii. 163.

ECCLESIASTES.

ii. 5. The Targumist upon it noted, x. 347.

v. 5. It is better that thou shouldest not vow, than that thou shouldest vow and not pay, vii. 165.

xii. 1. Remember thy creator, &c. iv. 316.

xii. 11. The words of the wise are as goads, xii. 338.

ISAIAH.

i. 10. Sodom put for Jerusalem, x. 43.

ii. 2. 'The last days' compared with Acts ii. 17; 1 Tim. iv. 1; 2 Tim. iii. 1; 1 Joh. ii. 18; 1 Cor. x. 11; 1 Pet. iv. 7; and interpreted of the end of the Jewish state, vi. 292, 293.

ii. 4. They shall beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, &c.; and Isa. xi. 6, reconciled with Matth. x. 34, 35; Luke, xii. 42, 52. vi. 229. 229. Neither shall they learn war, xii. 334.

iii. 16. Making a tinkling with their feet, xii. 361.

vi. 1. I saw the Lord sitting upon a throne, xii. 372.

vi. 8. 'Within sixty-five years,' &c. this was fulfilled, when Samaria was planted with foreigners, ii. 244. 271.


Chap. viii. 6. Waters of Siloah that go softly, x. 54.


x. 9. 11, &c. xiv. 28. Compared and reconciled, ii. 256.

x. 33, 34. The more ancient Jews understood it of the destruction of their state near the coming of Christ, iv. 266. 'Lebanon shall fall,' &c. xii. 353.

xi. 1. A rod out of the stem of Jesse, xii. 355.

xi. 4. 'Man of sin' taken from this place, He shall slay the wicked, iii. 231, 232.

xi. 9. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, and Isa. ii. 4. reconciled with Matt. x. 34, 35; Luke xii. 51, 52; vi. 229. 267.

xix. 23, 24, 25. Israel shall be third with Egypt and Assyria, vi. 216. vii. 7. 12.

xxi. 7. 9. Different chariots against Babel, ii. 309.

xxvi. 19. Thy dead men shall live; together with my dead body shall they arise, xii. 367. And compared with John v. 20. Ephes. ii. 1. vi. 357.

xxviii. 11, 12, 15. The accomplishment in Acts iii. 19. viii. 64.

xxviii. 16. I lay in Sion a foundation, a stone, &c. xi. 225.

xi. iii. 'Wilderness,' for heathen world, x. 202.

lii. 4. Surely he hath borne our griefs, &c.; reconciled with Matt. viii. 17. xi. 159.

lii. 4. 5. The ancient Jews say it speaks of Christ; reconciled to the gospel quotations, v. 185.

liii. 7. He was led as a sheep to the slaughter, viii. 447.

liii. 8. Who shall declare his generation, vi. 371.

liii. 10. It pleased the Lord to bruise him and put him to grief, vii. 235.

liv. 13. All thy children shall be taught of the Lord, vi. 257.

lv. 3. Hear, and your souls shall live, &c.; even the sure mercies of David, vii. 192.


lxiii. 4. The day of vengeance is in my heart, &c. xi. 424.
INDEX OF

CHAP.
liii. 8. Children that will not lie; compared with John, i. 47. xii. 238.
lixvi. 13. That prepare a table for that troop, x. 214.
lixv. 13. Behold, my servants shall eat, but they shall be hungry, xii. 293.
lixv. 17. I create a new heaven and a new earth, vi. 294, xi. 303. xii. 434.
lixv. 20. There shall be no more thence an infant of days, vi. 287.
lixvi. 7. 8. Before she travailed, she brought forth; before her pain came, she was delivered, &c. xi. 302.
lixvi. 20. They shall bring their brethren, &c. xi. 408.
lixvi. 21. I will take of them for priests and Levites, saith the Lord, vi. 225.
lixvi. 24. Their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, x. 81. xi. 407.

JEHIEL.
ii. 31. See the Word of the Lord, vi. 398.
iv. 23. Earth without form, &c. xi. 303.
x. 11. The place is Chaldean language; and why, iii. 248.
xx. 2. Then Paschur smote Jeremiah the prophet, and put him in the stocks; in the house of the Lord, ix. 362, 363.
xxvi. 10. Sound of millstone, and light of candle, put for the feast of circumcision, iv. 183.
xxvi. 11. 12. Compared with Zech. i. 13. xxix. 10. Seventy years will be showed to differ, ii. 319, 380.
xxxi. 34. They shall teach no more every man his neighbour; for they shall all know me, vi. 286, 287.
xxxi. 40. The Horse-gate, distinct from that mentioned, 2 Kings, xi. 16. 2 Chron. xxxv. 15. ix. 239.
xxxiv. 4. Which was by the chamber of the princes; what is meant by 'princes,' ix. 243.
xlv. 1. In the fourth year of Jehoiakim, ii. 302.
li. 36. 42. 'Sea,' for multitude of people, iii. 389.
lii. 21. The height of one pillar was eighteen cubits; reconciled with 2 Chron. iii. 15. ii. 297. ix. 267.
lii. 22. The chamber was five cubits; but 2 Kings, xxv. 17, it is said to be three cubits; reconciled, ii. 297.
lii. 23. There were ninety and six pome-

ECHIEL.
vi. 35. Image of jealousy, what, ix. 364.
vi. 17. They put the branch to their nose, xii. 387.
xxv. 2. What is the vine-tree more to me than any tree, &c. xii. 387.
xxvii. 17. Wheat of Mennith and Pannag, viii. 455.
xxviii. 19. The square here is spiritual and mystical, ix. 217.
xliv. 2. This gate shall be shut, and no man shall enter in by it; what gate, ix. 279.
xliv. 21. 25. In the four corners of the court; there were courts joined, ix. 306.
xliv. 23. The new building was made with boiling-places, ix. 308.
xlv. 1. &c. 'Living waters,' what the phrase alludes to, ix. 350.

DANIEL.
vi. 9. Thrones were cast down, &c. xi. 253.
vi. 10. The judgment was set, &c. xi. 253.
vi. 18. 26. 27. The saints of the Most High shall take the kingdom, &c. vi. 259. iii. 84.
vi. 24. The ten horns are ten kings that shall arise, vi. 218.
vi. 25. A time and times, and the dividing of times, vi. 313.
vi. 13. That certain saints, &c. vii. 223.
ix. 4. Seventy years, &c. xi. 53.
ix. 27. He shall confirm the covenant, &c. xi. 53.
ix. 2. A testimony for Christ's raising the dead at the general judgment, v. 268.
xii. 2. Many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth, shall awake, vi. 316.

HOSEA.
ixi. 5. 'In the later days,' compared with Acts ii. 17.; 1 Tim. iv. 1.; 2 Tim. iii. 1.; 1 John ii. 18.; 1 Cor. x. 11.; 1 Pet. iv. 7.; and interpreted of 'the end of the Jewish state,' vi. 292, 293.
Chap.
iv. 8. They eat up the sin of my people, vii. 209.
v. 1. Ye have been a snare; and a net, iv. 258.
v. 11. Ephraim is oppressed, &c.; because he willingly walked after the commandment, vi. 342.
viii. 12. I have written to him the great things of my law, &c. vii. 175.

AMOS.
iii. 2. You have I known of all the families of the earth, therefore I will punish you for all your iniquities, vii. 174.
iv. 3. And ye shall go out at the breaches, vii. 435.
v. 18. 'Woe to you that desire the day of the Lord,' reconciled with chap. vi. 3. vi. 387.
v. 25. Have ye offered unto me, viii. 430.
v. 26. The tabernacle of Moloach, &c.
vi. 3. 'Woe to you that put the evil day far away,' reconciled with chap. v. 18. : vi. 387.

OBADIAH.
ver. 3. Dwellest in the clefts of the rocks, iv. 264.
20. Zerephath, x. 291.

HAGGAI.
ii. 9. The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, xii. 251.

ZECHARIAH.
i. 12. And Jer. xxv. 11, 12, &c. xxix. 10. seventy years shewed to differ, ii. 319, 320.
xi. 1, 2. 6, 7, 8. 10. 14. Concerning the great Shepherd, xii. 333, 334.
xi. 7. Beauty and bands, iii. 117.
xi. 8. Three shepherds, &c. interpreted of Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes, vi. 217. 351.
xi. 11. Hadad Rimmon, i.e. 'The sad shout of Rimmon,' and why, ii. 149.
xiv. 4. Mount of Olives, cleave in the middle, iii. 135.
xiv. 16. Somewhat explained, iii. 132.
xiv. 16. 17. It shall come to pass, that every one that is left of all the nations, &c. xi. 34.

MALACHI.
i. 2, 3. Was not Esauc Jacob's brother, ii. 95.

Chap.
iii. 1, 2, 3. Fulfilled by Christ, vii. 45.
iv. 5. Behold, I will send Elijah, xii. 19, &c.

MATTHEW.
i. 17. 'Fourteen generations,' &c. thrice said, but squares not exactly, viii. 16.
i. 6. Bethlehem, in the land of Judea, Mic. v. 2.
reconciled, iv. 224, &c.
ii. 6. 'Art not the least; though thou be not a little; reconciled, iv. 227.
ii. 5. The region about Jordan, x. 90.
iv. 205.
iii. 7. Who hath warned ye to flee from the wrath to come, vi. 405.
iii. 11. I will indeed baptize you, &c. and Mark, i. 9.
iv. 15. The land of Zebulun, &c. compared and harmonized with Isa.
x. 1. v. 142, 146.
iv. 15. Beyond Jordan, Galilee of the Gentiles, x. 279.
vi. 22. Raca, what, iv. 27, 28.
vi. 1. What the Latin translation of it, iv. 59.
vl. 5. Jewish hypocritical prayer re-
proved, iv. 70.
vi. 9. After this manner pray ye, vi. 423.
vi. 17. Himself took our infirmities, re-
conciled with Isa. liii. 4. xii. 159.
vi. 18 to 23. And Luke ix. 57 to 62.
Matthew speaks of two, Luke of three, that would follow Christ; whether the same story, iii. 83.
vi. 28. Two possessed with devils; and Luke viii. 27. reconciled, iii. 84.

vi. 28. The country of the Gergesenes, reconciled with Mark v. 1. x.

x. 5. Into any city of the Samaritans do not enter, iii. 192.

x. 5. Go not into the way of the Gentiles, xi. 360.

x. 9, 10. No money in your purses, iv.
465. ix. 121.

x. 29, 30. The hairs of your head are numbered, vii. 226.

x. 34, 35. 'Think not that I am come to send peace on earth;' reconciled with Isa. ii. 4 & xi. 6. vi. 238, 267.

xi. 23. O, Capernaum, which art exalted unto heaven, &c. iii. 88.

xii. 5. Priests in the Temple profane the Sabbath, and are blameless, ix.
145.

xii. 32. It shall never be forgiven in this world, nor in the world to come, vi. 335.
Chap. conciled with Matt. viii. 38. x. 143.


viii. 10. Parts of Dalmatia, reconciled with Matt. xv. 29. x. 225.

viii. 33. Get thee behind me, Satan, iv. 374.

ix. 23. All things are possible to him that believeth, ili. 135.

x. 21. Jesus looked upon him, and loved him, xii. 378.

x. 46. One blind man begging, and Matt. xx. 30. reconciled, ili. 84.

xi. 13. Jesus looked for figs: and cursed the tree for having none, and the time of figs was not yet come, ili. 133.

xi. 13. The time of figs not yet: why then was the fig-tree cursed for having no figs upon it, xi. 264. 269.

xii. 15. Stand praying, xii. 137.

xii. 7. This is the heir, come, let us kill him, xii. 553.

xii. 41. The treasury, x. 208.

xiii. 32. But of that day and hour knoweth no man, not the angels, neither the Son, but the Father, xi. 423. 425.

xv. 23. Wine mingled with myrrh, reconciled with Matt. xxvii. 34. xi. 348.

xv. 25. It was the third hour, and John xix. 14. 16. reconciled, ili. 161. xi. 444. &c.

xiv. 43. Joseph of Arimathæa, an honourable counsellor, ix. 356.

xvi. 15. To every creature, ili. 174. Go ye, and preach the gospel to every creature, vii. 15.

LUKE.
i. 80. John was in the deserts, xi. 45.

ili. 16. I baptize you with water; and Matt. iii. 11. and Mark i. 8. harmonised, iv. 270. 280. And John i. 25. 26. 27. shewn to be different, iv. 273.

iii. 36. Canaan, who never was in being, harmonised, ii. 90.


iv. 16. He went to the synagogue, and stood up for to read, vi. 223.

iv. 18. He hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor, to heal the broken hearted, &c.; compared and reconciled with Isa. lix. 1.: v. 190. 154.

iv. 25. Heavens shut up for three years and six months, and I Kings xvii. 2, &c. xviii. 1. reconciled, v. 138.

v. 1 to 12. About the calling of the apostles, reconciled with Matthew and Mark iii. 52. 53.

Chap. vi. 1. Second Sabbath after the first, ili. 65.

vii. 2. Mary Magdalen, was Mary the sister of Lazarus, ili. 76.

viii. 27. A certain man possessed, &c. and Matt. viii. 28. reconciled, ili. 84.

viii. 56. Charged them that they should tell no man, why, ili. 73.

ix. 1. He gave them power over devils, ili. 102.

ix. 51. When the time was come, that he should be received up, xii. 301.

ix. 57 to 62. Here are three that would follow Christ, Matthew (chap. viii. ver. 18 to 22.) speaks but of two, ili. 83.

x. 18. Satan's falling from heaven, what, ili. 113.

x. 29. A neighbour; who, ili. 114.

xi. 41. Give alms; and all things are clean, viii. 215.

xii. 47. 48. He that knew his master's will and did it not, shall be beaten with many stripes, vii. 182.

xii. 51. 52. 'Suppose ye that I come to give peace on earth? I tell you Nay, but rather division,' reconciled with Isa. ii. 4. and xi. 6.: vi. 228. 266. &c.

xiii. 33. A prophet cannot perish out of Jerusalem, ili. 120.

xiv. 8. Sit not down in the highest room; &c. ili. 120.

xvi. 20. The rich man and Lazarus, ili. 120.

xvii. 11. He passed through the midst of Samaria and Galilee, x. 260.

xvii. 21. The kingdom of God is within you, xii. 52.

xviii. 11. To stand praying, xii. 137.

xviii. 12. The Pharisee fasted twice a week, x. 165.

xviii. 13. Standing and looking downward, ili. 121.

xviii. 34, 33. The Son of Man shall be delivered to the Gentiles, &c. vii. 53.

xx. 38. Not the God of the dead but of the living; for all live to him, vi. 383.

xxi. 12. But before all these, shall they lay their hands on you, and Matt. xxiv. 7, 8, 9. reconciled, iii. 320.

xxi. 18. Not a hair of your head perish, vi. 226.

xxii. 30. That ye may sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel, vi. 229.

xxii. 35. Captain of the Temple, what, ix. 256.

xxii. 55. This is your hour and the power of darkness, vii. 235.

xxiii. 39. &c. One of them railed on him,
# INDEX OF

Chap.

reconciled with Matt. xxvii. 46: xi. 84.

xxiii. 47. 'A righteous man;' Matt. xxvii. 45. 'The Son of God,' reconciled, iv. 359.

xxiv. 44. In the Psalms, xi. 345.

JOHN.

i. 1. 'The Word,' why Christ was so called, iv. 217.

i. 4. In him was life, and that life was the light of men, vi. 325.

i. 25, 26, 27. I baptize, &c. and Luke iii. 16. shewed to be differing, iv. 273.

i. 27. Unloosing the shoe-latchet, iii. 43.

i. 33. How John could be said both to know, and not to know Jesus, iv. 299, 293.

ii. 15. Drove them all out of the Temple, ix. 301.

iii. 22. Jesus baptized, and, iv. 2. he baptized not, reconciled, iii. 54.

iv. 35. Say ye not there are four months, and then cometh harvest, &c. vii. 13.

v. 25. The dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live, vi. 238. 357.

v. 29, 29. All that are in the grave, shall hear his voice and shall come forth, vii. 188.

vii. 27. When Christ cometh, no man knoweth whence he is, xi. 44.

vii. 37, 38. Jesus stood and cried, 'If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink; he that believeth on me, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water,' vi. 222.

vii. 39. The Holy Ghost was not yet, vii. 394.

viii. 3. &c. Woman taken in adultery, viii. 7, 11.

viii. 6. Jesus stooped down and wrote on the ground as though he heard them not, vi. 305.

viii. 44. He was a murderer from the beginning, vii. 374.

viii. 56. Abraham rejoiced to see my day, &c. ii. 91.

ix. 27. Will ye be his disciples, iii. 117.

x. 17, 18. I lay down my life, no man taketh it from me, that I may take it up again, vi. 33.

xi. 39. He had been four days dead, iii. 128.

xi. 47, 48. This man doth many miracles; if we let him alone, &c. vii. 395.

xi. 48. If we let him alone, all men will believe, &c. iv. 285.

xi. 51. But being high-priest that year, he prophesied, vi. 220.

xi. 54. A city called Ephraim, x. 104.

xii. 1, 2. And Matt. xxvii. 6.; the supper here mentioned were the same, however otherwise interpreted, xi. 318. 343. 336.

xiii. 2. The supper there mentioned was not the Passover, ii. 376.

xiii. 18-36. 37. This concerning Judas was before Christ ate the Passover supper, iii. 144.

xiii. 33. 36. Leaning in the bosom of Jesus, ix. 149.

xiii. 36. The cock shall not crew, &c. xi. 388.

xiv. 30. The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me, iv. 276. vii. 237

xiv. 7. It is expedient that I go away from you; for if I go not away, the Comforter, &c. vi. 408.

xiv. 13. When he the Spirit of truth cometh, he will guide you into all truth, vi. 211.

xiv. 24. Father, I will, xii. 78.


xviii. 31. It is not lawful for us to put any man to death, vii. 305. 362, &c. xii. 299.

xviii. 39. Release one at the Passover, vi. 444, &c.

xix. 14. About the sixth hour; reconciled with Mark xv. 25.

xix. 29. Put it upon his head; reconciled with Matt. xxviii. 46. xii. 416.

xx. 22, 23. He breathed on them and said, Whose sins ye remit, &c. iii. 188. 240.

xxi. 23. Tarry till I come; vii. 235.

THE ACTS.

i. 18. Judas purchased the field, and Matt. xxvii. reconciled, vii. 37.

i. 25. Went to his place, ii. 133.

ii. 17. 'It shall come to pass in the last days;' understood of the end of Jerusalem, not the world, vi. 241.

ii. 20. Before the great and notable day of the Lord come, xii. 435.

iii. 2. The Gate of the Temple which is called Beautiful, ix. 305.

iv. 21. Times of restitution of all things, ix. 236.


iv. 6. John suspected for Rabban Jochanan, x. 54.

iv. 16, 17. That indeed a notable miracle is done by these men, but that it spread no further, &c. vii. 277.

v. 37. Judas of Galilee, x. 279.

vi. 9. Synagogue of the Alexandrians, and of the Libertines, x. 74, &c.

vii. 7. Two quotations in one, iv. 247.

Chap. vii. 16. The bones of the patriarchs, where buried, viii. 423.

Chap. vii. 30. When forty years were expired; concerning the age, &c. of Moses, viii. 428.


Chap. vii. 58. The witnesses laid down their clothes, &c. ix. 340.

ix. 36. Tabitha much mentioned amongst the Talmudists, x. 40.

ix. 34, 35. God is no respecter of persons, vii. 142.

xiii. 20. Four hundred and fifty years; reconciled with Judges iii. 8. 11.; ii. 143, 144.

xiii. 32. As it is written, Thou art my Son; this day have I begotten thee, vi. 356.

xvi. 15, 33. Children baptized with their parents, iii. 185.

xviii. 7. Whose house joined hard to the synagogue, iii. 274.

xix. 2. We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost, vii. 294.

xix. 3. About rebaptizing, iii. 234, 235.

xix. 8. 10. Two years three months; reconciled with chap. xx. ver. 31.

Chap. xix. 27. Concerning Paul’s bringing Greeks into the Temple; what part of the Temple it was, x. 312.

xii. 27, 28. The fury of the Jews against Paul, iii. 294.

xii. 31. I wist not that he was the high-priest, iii. 306.

xxvi. 24. Thou art besides thyself, iii. 265.

ROMANS.

i. 17. Righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith, vi. 246, 247. 272. 295, 300.

ii. 11. God is no respecter of persons, vii. 142.

iii. 19. Whosoever the law saith, it saith to them which are under the law, xii. 259.

iv. 11. Sign of circumcision, the seal of the righteousness of faith, which he had, being yet uncircumcised, vi. 297. 299. 415. xi. 361.

v. 7. The motions of sin which were by the law, did work, vi. 443.

vii. 15. ‘Abba, father;’ what, xii. 437.

viii. 23. For the earnest expectation of the creature waited for the manifestation of the sons of God, &c. vi. 323. vii. 14, &c. xii. 458, 459.

ix. 14, 15. I will have mercy on whom I will, &c. harmonized with Mal. i. 2, 3.; ii. 95.

x. 5. ‘The elect, and the remnant according to the election of grace,’ explained of the elect of the Jews, vii. 11. xii. 335.

xiii. 1. Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, xi. 273.

I. CORINTHIANS.

i. 17. Christ sent me not to baptize, iii. 54.

vi. 2. Saints shall judge the world, iii. 240. ‘Do ye not know that the saints shall judge the world;’ explained of Christian magistracy, vi. 259, &c. 284.

vii. 12. But to the rest speak I, not the Lord, vi. 396.


vii. 36. If a man thinketh he behaveth himself unseemly towards his virgin, &c. vii. 160.

2. 4. They drank of the rock that followed them, ii. 381.

x. 11. ‘Upon whom the ends of the world are come,’ explained of the destruction of Jerusalem, &c. and the end of the Jewish state, vi. 293, 300.

xi. 10. The woman to have power on her head because of the angels, iii. 344.

xi. 19. There must be heresies among you, vii. 254.

xi. 21. Every one taketh before other his own supper, viii. 402.

xi. 25. 26. With the context, about the calling of the Jews, i. 411, 412.

xii. 32. When we are judged, we are chastened of the Lord, that we may not be condemned of the world, vii. 174.

xii. 3, 4. No man, speaking, by the spirit of God, can call Jesus ‘accursed,’ &c. iii. 245.

xiv. 4. He that speaketh an unknown tongue, edifieth himself, iii. 205.


xv. 32. Fought with beasts, &c. iii. 236.

xvi. 9. Great and effectual door opened, iii. 239.
INDEX OF

Chap.

xvi. 22. Anathema Maran-atha, iii. 248.

Chap.

iv. 16. Epistle from Laodicea, what, iii. 300.

II. CORINTHIANS.

i. 8, 9. We were pressed out of measure, above strength, insomuch that we despaired even of life, &c. xii. 559.

iv. 18. We look at things that are not seen, vii. 295.

v. 21. He hath made him sin for us, vii. 209.

viii. 18. 22. Who the two brethren were, iii. 262, 263.

x. 10. For his letters are weighty, &c. iii. 364.


xi. 25. A day and a night in the deep, iii. 289.

xii. 2. Whether in the body, I cannot tell, viii. 273.

GALATIANS.

iv. 6. Abba Father; what, xi. 488.


v. 2. If ye be circumcised, Christ shall profit you nothing, iii. 283.

EPHESIANS.

i. 17. The spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of Christ, vi. 211, 238.

ii. 1. You hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins, vi. 258-257.

ii. 2. Prince of the power of the air, iv. 371, 372.

iv. 9. Now that he ascended, what is it but that he descended first into the lower parts of the earth, vi. 4.

iv. 23. Be renewed in the spirit of your mind, v. 300.

iv. 24. The man created in righteousness and true holiness, vii. 25.

v. 18, 19. Be filled with the spirit, speaking to yourselves in psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs, vii. 40.

v. 26, 27. Without spot or wrinkle, iii. 297.

v. 28. Men ought to love their wives as their own body, iii. 297.

PHILIPPIANS.

iii. 2. Dogs, concision, iii. 296.

iii. 19. Whose God is their belly; iii. 66.

iv. 3. Women labouring in the gospel, iii. 255.

COLOSSIANS.

i. 23. Preached to every creature, iii. 174.

ii. 13. You being dead in your sins and the uncircumcision of your flesh, vii. 258.

I. THESSALONIANS.

iv. 13, 14. I would not have you ignorant concerning them that sleep, that ye sorrow not as others without hope, &c. vi. 319.

II. THESSALONIANS.

ii. 2. As that the day of Christ is at hand, xii. 453.

ii. 3. The day of Christ shall not come, except there come a falling away first, xi. 297.

ii. 4. Concerning obedience to magistrates, xi. 272.

ii. 6. What withholdeth; and he that letteth, will let, iii. 233.

I. TIMOTHY.

iv. 4. 'Endless genealogies;' what, iii. 256.

iii. 12. Let the deacons be, &c. iii. 258.

iii. 13. Office of a deacon, xi. 89, 90.

iii. 15. Ground and pillar of truth, iii. 260.

iv. 1. 'In the latter time' interpreted of the end of the Jewish state, vi. 293.

iv. 3. Forbidding to marry, viii. 478.

iv. 8. 'Godliness hath the promise of this life, and that which is to come,' reconciled with Heb. xi. 36, 37: vi. 249.

v. 17. Let the elders be counted worthy of double honour, &c. iii. 258.

II. TIMOTHY.

i. 15. All in Asia are turned from me, iii. 233.

i. 2. 'In the latter days,' not for the end of the world, but of Jerusalem, vi. 295, 300.

iii. 8, 9. Jannes and Jambres, iv. 33, xii. 61.

iv. 10. Crescens to Galatia, iii. 292.

iv. 13. Cloak, iii. 276.

TITUS.

iii. 9. Endless genealogies, iii. 256.

HEBREWS.

ii. 2. If the word spoken by angels, vii. 180.

ii. 12. I will declare thy name unto my brethren, &c. vi. 218.

ii. 13. 'And again,' I will put my trust in him, ibid.

vii. 3. 'The斩 without father, &c. vii. 88.

viii. 6. He is the mediator of a better covenant, established upon better promises, iii. 393.

viii. 11. They shall teach no more every man his brother, saying, know the
TEXTS ILLUSTRATED.

Chap.
Lord, for all shall know me, vi. 286.

ix. 19. Moses—took blood—with water, xii. 421, 422.

x. 26. If we sin wilfully after we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sin, vi. 337. vii. 15.

x. 29. Blood of the covenant wherewith he (i.e. Jesus Christ) was sanctified, iii. 312.


xi. 40. That they without us should not be made perfect, vi. 323.

xii. 11. Chastening—yieldeth the peaceable fruits of righteousness, vii. 175.

xii. 16. For his polygamy Esau is called a fornicator, ii. 95.

xiii. 12. The place of execution without the city applied to Christ's sufferings, iii. 164.

xiii. 20. Christ was raised from the dead by the blood of the covenant, vii. 240.

JAMES.

v. 8, 9. Coming of the Lord draweth nigh; behold the judge standeth at the door, iii. 314, 315. vi. 378. xii. 435.

v. 14. Anointing the sick with oil, iii. 315. Let the elders of the church pray for him that is sick, anointing him with oil, xi. 150. 398.

v. 17. Elias; for the space of three years and six months, xii. 70, 71.

I. PETER.

i. 2. 'Elect according to the foreknowledge of God,' for the elect of the Jews, vii. 11.

i. 10. Which in time past were not a people, but are now the people of God, vii. 11. Submit yourselves to every ordinance of God, for the Lord's sake, &c. xi. 272.

iii. 19. ' Spirits in prison,' what, iii. 323. He went and preached unto the spirits in prison, xii. 204.

iii. 21. Baptism doth now save us, iii. 322.

iv. 7. ' The end of all things is at hand;' for the end of Jerusalem and the Jewish state, iii. 320. vi. 293. 380. xii. 434.

iv. 17. The time is come, that judgment must begin at the house of God, xi. 296.

II. PETER.

i. 14. I must shortly put off this tabernacle, iii. 326.

ii. 1. Damnable Heresies, iii. 326.

ii. 10. Despise government; speak evil of dignities, xi. 272.

ii. 15. The way of Balaam, the son of Bosor, vii. 7.

iii. 3. There shall come in 'the last days;' for the days immediately foregoing the destruction of Jerusalem, &c. vi. 292, 380.

iii. 10. The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, xii. 433.

iii. 13. We look for new heavens and a new earth, xii. 435.

iii. 16. In Paul's epistles there are some things hard to be understood, vii. 208, 214.

I. JOHN.

i. 16. Lust of the flesh, of the eye, and pride of life, ii. 356. The last of the eyes, xi. 151.

i. 18. 'It is the last time;' for the end of the Jewish state, xii. 434.

ii. 27. The anointing which ye have received of him, abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you, vi. 287.

v. 6, 8. Spirit, water, and blood, iv. 389.

v. 16. There is a sin unto death; I do not say that he shall pray for it, vi. 351, &c.

JUDE.


12. Feasts of charity, xii. 522.

REVELATIONS.

i. 7. He cometh with clouds, &c. xii. 435.

ii. 20. Who that Jezebel might be, viii. 124.

iii. 17, 18. Because thou sayest I am rich, &c. and knowest not that thou art wretched, &c. vi. 420.

vi. 12. 14. The sun became black as sackcloth of hair, &c. and the heavens departed as a scroll, &c. xii. 434.

vi. 7. Manasseh for Moses, ii. 148.

vi. 14. They have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb, vi. 996.

x. 6, 7. He swears by himself that liveth, &c. iii. 342.
INDEX OF TEXTS.

Chap.

xi. 1, 2. The holy ground not bounded or measured, and why, ix. 218.

xi. 8. The streets of the great city, which spiritually is called Sodom, vi. 564.

xiii. 2. The dragon gave his power, and seat, and great authority, unto the beast, vi. 363, viii. 49.

xiii. 4. The dragon which gave his power unto the beast, xii. 411.

xx. 3. Satan shall deceive the nations no more, till the thousand years should be fulfilled, vi. 256, vii. 187.

Chap.

xx. 5. 'This is the first resurrection; spoken of the calling of the Gentiles, vi. 256, 356.

xx. 7, 8. When the thousand years are expired, Satan shall be loosed out of his prison, and shall go about to deceive the nations: interpreted as fulfilled in the depth of popery, vi. 258. Gog, an enemy to true religion, vii. 317.

AN APPENDIX

OF

SOME PLACES OF SCRIPTURE, DIFFERENTLY READ
FROM THE ORDINARY TRANSLATION.

--

Chap. GENESIS.
1. 2. The Spirit of God was carried upon
the face of the waters, viii. 375.
i. 14. Let there be light vats (or light
vessels) in the firmament, vii. 298.
iv. 1. Eve conceived and brought forth
Cain, and said, I have possessed
(or obtained) a man from the
Lord, xii. 555.
xiii. 15. Can make a very strict inquiry,
ii. 104.

EXODUS.

xviii. 6. I, Jethro, thy father-in-law, 'come'
to thee, not 'am come' to thee, ii. 380.

DEUTERONOMY.

viii. 3. By every thing that cometh out
of the mouth, iv. 347.
xxvii. 4. 'In mount Gerizim;' so read by
the Samaritan version, xii. 268.
xxxiii. 2. From his right hand went the
fire of a law for them, vii. 178.

EZRA.
vi. 3. Three houses of hewn stone, what,
ix. 250.
x. 15. Stood against this matter, ii. 324.

JOSEPH.

xiv. 61, 62. Differently read by the Greek
interpreters, x. 326.

JUDGES.
i. 8. And the children of Judah warred
against Jerusalem, and took it, and
smote it, ii. 145.
iv. 5. The Chaldee reads, 'Deborah had
white dust in the king's mountains,'
x. 27.
xvi. 3. He carried them to the top of a
mountainous place which is before
Hebron, x. 27.
xxi. 19, &c. The daughters go over to the
enemy, xii. 264.

PSALMS.
lxi. Title, David came, ii. 171.
lviii. 9. As he liveth, so the wrath, ii.
172.

II. SAMUEL.
ii. 2. Then, not and, ii. 165.

II. KINGS.
v. 17, 18. That when my master went,
&c. xii. 73.

v. 18. When my master hath gone, and
bath bowed, ii. 225.
vi. 23. Came no more as yet into the
land, ii. 225.

I. CHRONICLES.
vii. 21. For the men of Gath who were
born in the land, slew them; for
they came, &c. ii. 107.
xix. 7, 18. Thirty-two thousand men with
chariots; seven thousand men
with chariots, ii. 182.

II. CHRONICLES.
xxii. 2. Ahasia was the son of the two-
and-forty years, iv. 106.

ECCLESIASTES.
xii. 11. As nails fastened by those that
gather the flock into the fold, xii.
338.

ISAIAH.
x. 32. How the Chaldee paraphrast,
Kimchi and Jarchi, read it, x. 88.
xi. 2. He shall make him quick of scent
in the fear of the Lord, viii. 398.

Wicked one,' for the Romans, iv.
190.
JEREMIAH.
xxxix. 3. Rab Mag, or the Great Mag. iv. 217.
xlviii. 34. The heifer being in the third year, x. 332.

DANIEL.
ix. 27. With many in one week, and half that week, ii. 312. Even by the wing (or army) of abominations, making desolate, xi. 298.

HOSEA.

MARK.
i. 2. In Essias, the prophet, xi. 377.

LUKE.
l. 17. In the wisdom of the righteous, iv. 156, 157.
i. 58. Had magnified mercy, iv. 181.

JOHN.
ii. 20. Forty and six years hath this Temple been in building, xii. 247.

ACTS.
i. 2. How to be pointed and read, viii. 14. i. 4. Variously rendered, viii. 20.
iii. 19. That the times of refreshing may come, viii. 383.
xxi. 27. As the seven days were to have been accomplished, iii. 284.
xxiii. 5. I know not that there is a high-priest, vii. 306.

ROMANS.
v. 11. A seal of the righteousness of faith, which should hereafter be in uncircumcision, xii. 496.
vi. 17. You have obeyed from your heart that form of doctrine whereunto you were delivered, vii. 213.

I. THESSALONIANS.
v. Postscript from Athens, but it was writ from Corinth, not from Athens, demonstrated, iii. 229.

II. THESSALONIANS.
iii. Postscript not from Athens, but Corinth, iii. 230.

TITUS.
i. 2. Which God hath promised before the times of the Jewish ages, xii. 508.
## GENERAL INDEX

### TEXTS ILLUSTRATED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>GENESIS.</th>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>GENESIS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>ii. 10. 78. 333. x. 533. xii. 11</td>
<td>xi.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xii. 299. 581</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>i. 24. iii. 311. viii. 375</td>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>vii. 298</td>
<td>14, 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>iv. 316. vi. 28. vii. 331</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>vi. 145</td>
<td>316</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>i. 12. x. 533</td>
<td>xiii. ii. 16. 89. 339</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>iv. 199</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1—3</td>
<td>ii. 74. iii. 56</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>xii. 586</td>
<td>xiii. xiv. ii. 17. 340</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ii. 11</td>
<td>iii.  xi. 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>x. 337</td>
<td>xiv. 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>vii. 379</td>
<td>xiv. 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>vii. 217</td>
<td>i. 337</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>i. 12</td>
<td>xv. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>iv. 346</td>
<td>ii. 17. 89. 341</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>iv. 69. 185. v. 252. vi. 176.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii. 61. xii. 367</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>vii. 352</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>iii. 161</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>iv. 121. vii. 335</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>vii. 335. 382</td>
<td>i. 90. 341. vi. 187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>i. 12. 74. 337. x. 534</td>
<td>xv. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii. 335. 400. xii. 555</td>
<td>xvi. 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>iv. 49. vi. 315. vii. 209</td>
<td>xvii. 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>vii. 347</td>
<td>xvii. 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, 21</td>
<td>xl. 437</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23, 24</td>
<td>vi. 313</td>
<td>xix. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>vii. 335</td>
<td>iv. 378</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.</td>
<td>ii. 13. 76. 338. iv. 68</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>vi. 416</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 7, 8</td>
<td>ii. 13. 82. vi. 107</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>vii. 403</td>
<td>xxii. 33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi.</td>
<td>ii. 14. 78. 338. iv. 12</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ii. 78. iv. 12. 124</td>
<td>xxii.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>vii. 309</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii.</td>
<td>ii. 15. 338</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii.</td>
<td>i. 15. 338</td>
<td>6. 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>v. 18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, &amp;c.</td>
<td>ii. 84. v. 219</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>ii. 80. 81</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix.</td>
<td>ii. 15. 85. 338</td>
<td>xxiii.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>viii. 481</td>
<td>xxiv.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x. xi.</td>
<td>ii. 15. 86. 339</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x. 2</td>
<td>xii. 53</td>
<td>xxv.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>x. 337</td>
<td>1—7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18, 19</td>
<td>x. 269</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>iv. 326</td>
<td>7—10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>iv. 315</td>
<td>11. 19, &amp;c.</td>
<td>ii. 343</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VOL. I.** Y
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENESIS</th>
<th>EXODUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xlvii</td>
<td>i—xl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 25</td>
<td>xlvii—xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 19, 96, 344</td>
<td>i. 257, vii. 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xl. 21</td>
<td>xlviii. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. 215</td>
<td>i. 238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. 6</td>
<td>ix. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. 249</td>
<td>iv. 294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 9</td>
<td>v. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>x. 405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. 59, 87, viii. 426, 427</td>
<td>vii. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi. 100, 345</td>
<td>ix. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. 278, v. 86, xi. 135</td>
<td>x. 21, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 104</td>
<td>ii. 373, 374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlii. 1—20</td>
<td>i. 362, vii. 276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 9</td>
<td>ii. 365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlii. 100, 345</td>
<td>ii. 376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. 173, xlii. 53</td>
<td>vi. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. 324</td>
<td>ii. 376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlii. 101, 346</td>
<td>iii. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 233</td>
<td>iv. 373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. 59</td>
<td>v. 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xliii. 1—50</td>
<td>i. 12, viii. 111, xliii. 586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 100, 347</td>
<td>vi. 517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 103</td>
<td>i. 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xliii. 23</td>
<td>vii. 373, 380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi. 104</td>
<td>x. 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xliii. 44</td>
<td>xliii. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlii. 245</td>
<td>vii. 567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xliii. 6—15</td>
<td>vi. 403, vii. 350, xi. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xli. 20</td>
<td>vii. 391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlii. 4</td>
<td>ii. 421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlii. 9</td>
<td>v. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 13</td>
<td>iii. 347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xli. 20</td>
<td>vi. 421, xlii. 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. 278, xlii. 56, viii. 112, 421</td>
<td>xx. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 105</td>
<td>vi. 402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. 217</td>
<td>ii. 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. 344</td>
<td>v. 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlii. 18</td>
<td>ii. 421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi. 437</td>
<td>iv. 321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. 87</td>
<td>vi. 311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlii. 23</td>
<td>xlii. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 13</td>
<td>viii. 413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. 272, viii. 442</td>
<td>xii. 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. 281</td>
<td>xii. 540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlviii. 5</td>
<td>iv. 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. 291</td>
<td>iv. 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. 395</td>
<td>v. 396, v. 252, 373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 103, xlii. 562</td>
<td>x. 584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlviii. 1—50</td>
<td>ii. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 103</td>
<td>iii. 386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. 421</td>
<td>xii. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. 423</td>
<td>i. 103, xlii. 562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. 425</td>
<td>iv. 432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chap.</td>
<td>EXODUS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 10</td>
<td>xii. 541, 583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv.</td>
<td>x. 536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxvi.</td>
<td>v. 477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxvii.</td>
<td>x. 537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxvii. xxviii.</td>
<td>x. 538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxvii. 10</td>
<td>xi. 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxviii. 15, 16</td>
<td>iv. 279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>iv. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>v. 279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>iv. 319, vi. 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxix. 39</td>
<td>ix. 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>iv. 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxi.</td>
<td>ix. 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxi. 8</td>
<td>iv. 425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>vii. 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>vii. 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>iv. 426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxi.</td>
<td>x. 538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>vii. 359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>vi. 306, vii. 358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxi. 14</td>
<td>iv. 248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>txxiv.</td>
<td>x. 541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>iv. 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>vii. 355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>vii. 399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>vi. 281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxi. 8</td>
<td>ix. 418, xii. 41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEVITICUS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>LEVITICUS.</th>
<th>NUMBERS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i.—xxvii.</td>
<td>ii. 51. 120—123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>x. 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ix. 73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. 17</td>
<td>viii. 481</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. 14</td>
<td>ix. 82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>ix. 41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 27.</td>
<td>v. 47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. 1</td>
<td>ix. 90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi. 2, 3, 6</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ix. 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>xii. 280</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. 26</td>
<td>viii. 481</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii. 7</td>
<td>ix. 36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlii. 2</td>
<td>vii. 104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>xii. 37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlii. 13</td>
<td>x. 196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>xii. 170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 12</td>
<td>iv. 451, ix. 90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi. 6</td>
<td>x. 175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxvii. 10</td>
<td>vii. 481</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xviii. 16</td>
<td>v. 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlix. 11</td>
<td>xii. 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>iv. 451</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>xii. 245</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xx. 21</td>
<td>v. 75, ix. 90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxiii. 2</td>
<td>xii. 456</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td>v. 113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td>ix. 169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11</td>
<td>ix. 169, xii. 185, xii. 276</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>vii. 371</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>vi. 221, ix. 183, xii. 585</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>iv. 503</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxiv. 14</td>
<td>viii. 488</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxvii. 2</td>
<td>ix. 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Y 2**
INDEX.

NUMBERS.

xxxii. 4, 5 viii. 369

DEUTERONOMY.

i.—xxxiv. ii. 134

i. 9 ii. 442. x. 26

15 vii. 374

26, 27, &c. ii. 135

ii. 14 v. 53

23 x. 194

iii. 17 x. 337

iv. 6 vi. 160

24 viii. 333

33, 36 iv. 321

39 vi. 102

vi. 4 iv. 317. ix. 114

4—9 ix. 113. xi. 277

5 xii. 100

24—26 ix. 118

vi. 22 vii. 169

vii. 3 iv. 344

11 vi. 281

21 vii. 337

6—8 ii. 136, 137

x. 6 39

8 vii. 65

22 viii. 441

xi. 13—21 ix. 113. xi. 277

xii. 71

30 viii. 427. x. 162, 163.

339

xii. 5, 6 ix. 104

16 viii. 461

xiii. 6 iv. 381

xvi. 2 iii. 158. xi. 447. xii. 404

vii. 3 viii. 42

8 viii. 372

11 iv. 172

16 xi. 445

xvii. 7 xii. 479

12 i. 154

15 iii. 137. ix. 193

17 xi. 98

xviii. 10, 11 vii. 293

15 iv. 406, 406. v. 254

16—18 v. 254

18 iii. 101

xx. 3 vii. 193

xii. 2 vii. 174

6, 7, &c. iv. 421. ix. 193

18 xii. 150

25 xii. 336

xiii. 8 iv. 345. ix. 257

xxiii. 25 x. 173

xxiv. 4 iv. 493

13 iv. 150

24 vi. 367

xxv. 2, 3 xii. 446

5 v. 75. vii. 61, 62

7, 9 ix. 193. xii. 486

xxvi. 5, 6 i. 138. 193

13 iv. 486

xxvi. 5, 6

13 vi. 486

xxvii. iii. 69. ix. 193

4 x. 338. xii. 268

9 viii. 116

DEUTERONOMY.

xxviii. 15 v. 294

33 vi. 134

58, 59 viii. 14

i. 40. ii. 137

xxx. 6 vii. 584

12 iv. 117. v. 49

xxxi. 16 xii. 272

xxxi. 2 v. 256

8 xii. 58

18 vi. 99

iv. 339. v. 328

34 xi. 303

29 v. 290

29 vii. 390

39 v. 251

xxxi. 2 vii. 176. 176. 292

2 vii. 137

3 iv. 347

21 xii. 178

19 xi. 103

v. 151. vi. 394

x. 92

v. 335

JOSHUA.

i.—xxiv. ii. 34, 35. 138—141. x.

543—553

ix. 257

vii. 6

xiv. 436

viii. 18

x. 15

vi. 216

xii. 46

vii. 16

viii. 30

x. 179

vii. 33

vi. 61

viii. 3

x. 195

xx. 1

iv. 420

xvii. 61

i. 2

iv. 254. x. 336

xviii. 12

x. 41

xix. 6

x. 194

x. 323

v. 60. x. 324

x. 136

x. 138

xii. 26

iv. 461

x. 297

xii. 84

x. 280

iv. 459

vii. 110

vii. 417

vii. 311

JUDGES.

i.—xxi. ii. 35, 36. 143—147

i. 12

ii. 35

92

vi. 277

v. 27, 43
# INDEX

| Chap. | JUDGES. | | Chap. | I. SAMUEL. |
|-------|---------| | | | |
| v. 8  | iv. 31. v. 318. vi. 278. | | xvi. 28 | xi. 46. xii. 436 |
| 9     | vii. 358 | | 55 | ii. 224 |
| 14    | v. 114 | | xvi.-xix. | i. 39 |
| 20    | v. 120 | | xviii. 2 | ii. 163 |
| vi. 2 | vii. 46 | | viii. 153 | x. 87 |
| 18    | x. 179 | | viii. 32 | viii. 394 |
| 33    | xii. 323 | | 25 | ii. 40 |
| vii. 3 | viii. 61 | | xix. 23. 24 | | |
| 24    | iv. 313. x. 310. 314 | | xx.-xxvi. | viii. 449 |
| ix. 2, &c. | ii. 9 | | xxi. 8 | vi. 36 |
| x. 6-8 | ili. 158 | | | x. 179 |
| xi. 27 | xii. 323 | | xxiii. 14. 24. | iv. 254 |
| 35. 37 | ili. 437 | | iv. 430 | |
| 36    | vii. 151 | | xxiv. 3 | x. 179 |
| 39    | vii. 223 | | | viii. 394 |
| xiii. 8 | viii. 13 | | | | |
| xiv. 20 | vii. 68 | | | viii. 58 |
| xv. 18 | x. 347 | | xxvi. 11. 12. 14 | | |
| xvi. 3 | x. 27 | | xxvii. 13 | vi. 26 |
| xvii. 6 | vii. 317 | | | | |
| xvii.-xxi. | ii. 147.-149 | | | | |
| xvi. 6 | viii. 61 | | xxx. 17 | | |
| xx. 27, 28 | vi. 274. ix. 26 | | | | |
| 45, 47. xxi. 13 | iv. 420 | | | | |
| xxi. 19 | xii. 264 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | RUTH. | | | | |
| i.—iv. | ii. 37. 152 | | i.—xxv. | ii. 40. 174—190 |
| i. 1 | vi. 369 | | ii. 8 | vii. 356 |
| 16 | ix. 339 | | | viii. 61 |
| 18 | v. 62 | | v. 4, 5 | iv. 195 |
| vii. 16 | iv. 382 | | vi. 1 | viii. 440 |
| xvi. 4 | xii. 323 | | | x. 89 |
| | | | | | |
| | I. SAMUEL. | | | | |
| i.—xxxi. | ii. 162.—174 | | i—iv. | ii. 8 |
| i. 1 | ii. 162 | | 13 | | |
| 3 | ix. 105 | | v. 4, 5 | iv. 195 |
| 9 | viii. 27 | | vi. 1 | viii. 440 |
| 21 | xii. 584 | | 2 | x. 89 |
| 24 | x. 360 | | xxiv. 8—10 | ii. 184 |
| vi. 1, 2 | iv. 249 | | xv. 7 | ii. 6 |
| 13 | xii. 13 | | xv. 8 | iii. 152 |
| 14 | ix. 100 | | 30 | iii. 152 |
| 22 | xii. 41 | | 30 | | |
| 35, 36 | ix. 27 | | xxvii. 14 | iv. 362 |
| 15 | iv. 284, 285 | | xviii. 8 | vii. 169 |
| 16 | v. 459 | | xvi. 1 | | |
| 18 | ix. 27 | | xii. 14 | iv. 257 |
| vii. 5 | xii. 32 | | 22 | | |
| 2 | ii. 165. viii. 67 | | xvii. 14 | | |
| ix. 4 | v. 60. x. 324 | | xxiv. 1. 9 | ii. 190 |
| 13 | v. 82 | | | | |
| 25 | ix. 257 | | | | |
| x. 5 | v. 34 | | | | |
| 6, 9 | vii. 414 | | | | |
| 12 | vii. 437 | | | | |
| xiv. 3 | x. 67 | | | | |
| 12 | ix. 27 | | | | |
| 4 | v. 82 | | | | |

# II. SAMUEL.

| Chap. | I. SAMUEL. | | Chap. | I. SAMUEL. |
|-------|---------| | | | |
| i.—xxv. | ii. 8 | | 13 | vii. 356 |
| ii. 1 | vi. 369 | | v. 4, 5 | iv. 195 |
| 16 | ix. 339 | | vi. 1 | viii. 440 |
| 18 | v. 62 | | 2 | x. 89 |
| vii. 16 | iv. 382 | | xxiv. 8—10 | ii. 184 |
| xvi. 4 | xii. 323 | | xv. 7 | ii. 6 |
| vi. 1, 2 | iv. 249 | | xv. 8 | iii. 152 |
| 13 | xii. 13 | | 30 | iii. 152 |
| 14 | ix. 100 | | xxvii. 14 | iv. 362 |
| 22 | xii. 41 | | 22 | iv. 257 |
| 35, 36 | ix. 27 | | xviii. 8 | vii. 169 |
| 15 | iv. 284, 285 | | xvi. 1 | | |
| 16 | v. 459 | | xii. 14 | iv. 362 |
| 18 | ix. 27 | | 22 | iv. 257 |
| vii. 5 | xii. 32 | | x. 82 | | |
| 2 | ii. 165. viii. 67 | | xxiv. 1. 9 | ii. 190 |
| ix. 4 | v. 60. x. 324 | | | | |
| 13 | v. 82 | | | | |
| 25 | ix. 257 | | | | |
| x. 5 | v. 34 | | | | |
| 6, 9 | vii. 414 | | | | |
| 12 | vii. 437 | | | | |
| xiv. 3 | x. 67 | | | | |
| 12 | ix. 27 | | | | |
| 4 | v. 82 | | | | |

# I. KINGS.

<p>| Chap. | I. KINGS. | | Chap. | I. KINGS. |
|-------|---------| | | | |
| i.—vi. | ii. 8 | | ii. 40 | | |
| ii. 1 | vi. 18 | | ii. 192 | | |
| | vii. 14 | | | | |
| | xi. 34 | | | | |
| | vii. 414 | | | | |
| | xi. 437 | | | | |
| | x. 67 | | | | |
| i. | v. 236. x. 54. 314 | | | | |
| | 36 | iv. 428 | | | |
| ii. | v. 236. x. 54. 314 | | | | |
| | 36 | iv. 428 | | | |
| iii. | v. 236. x. 54. 314 | | | | |
| | 36 | iv. 428 | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>I. KINGS</th>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>I. KINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>i.</td>
<td>ii. 40. vii. 224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12—39</td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>iii. 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39—46</td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. 590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>x. 312, 313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>x. 385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. v.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>viii. 455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>ix. 357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>viii. 466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td>ix. 289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>ix. 250, 303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td>x. 464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1—13</td>
<td>ii. 808</td>
<td>ii. 201. v. 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13—20</td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. 297, iii. 15. ix. 267, 268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15—17</td>
<td></td>
<td>ix. 269, 370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii.</td>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td></td>
<td>ix. 271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>ix. 429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27—37</td>
<td></td>
<td>ix. 427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td>ix. 423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td>ix. 427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td>x. 512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11—12</td>
<td>ii. 41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii.</td>
<td>x. 231</td>
<td>vi.</td>
<td>ii. 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ix. 231</td>
<td></td>
<td>x. 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>x. 17, 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td>x. 17, 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>ii. 804</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. 397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>x. 318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xii.</td>
<td>1—41</td>
<td></td>
<td>x. 392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x.</td>
<td>15—21</td>
<td>ii. 204</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41—43</td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. 181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x. 181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1—25</td>
<td></td>
<td>x. 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>v. 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi.</td>
<td>25, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi.</td>
<td>31, 32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

I. CHRONICLES.

i. 1—17 ii. 170
v. 5 23, to the end ii. 178
v. 32 ii. 180
vi. i—4. xiv. ii. 178
ix. 6 x. 89
ii. 14. xv. 1—15 ii. 179
xiv. 6 ii. 40
v. 27 v. 125
xv. 15—29. & xvi.—xviii. ii. 180
xvi. 7 vi. 422
xvii. 19 iv. 117
xiv. ii. 181
xx. 1, 3, 5, 12. ii. 40. 182, 190, 191
4, to the end ii. 189
xxi. ii. 190
xxii. 25 vii. 426
xxii.—xxv ii. 40. 192, 193
xxiii. 1 510
xxiv. 1 ix. 21
xxvi—xxix. 30 ii. 40. 196
xxvii. 17 ii. 289
xxviii. 16 ix. 226
xxviii. 18 ix. 227
xxix. 18 ix. 245
xxix. 3 ix. 293
1—19 ix. 370

II. CHRONICLES.

i. 1—17 ii. 40. 198, 199
v. 5 ix. 389
ii. 159 ii. 198, 199
iii. ix. 291
iiii. ix. 292
iiii.—viii. ii. 201, 202
iv. 5 iv. 457. ix. 429
iiii. ix. 297
v. 3 ix. 464
iiii. ix. 294
ix. 12 ix. 57
vii. 3 6
viii. 8, 9
viii. 9 x. 232
ix. 13
x. 1, 31 ii. 204, 205
x. x. 1—5 ii. 205
xi. 5, to the end ii. 207
xii. 6 ix. 347
xxi. 1, 20. xxii. 1 ii. 208, 215
xiv. 19 x. 357
xx. 5 20 ii. 8
vii. 20 ii. 8. iv. 104
vii. 21—23 ii. 216
vii. 28 ii. 219
vii. 28 xii. 180, 378
ix. 11 ii. 280
ix. 11 x. 280
ix. 2 ix. 302
xx. 2 ii. 280
xii. 19—22 26 v. 61
xii. 176 ii. 176
xii. 1, 20. xxii. 1 iv. 105, 106
xii. 1—5 1—4 ii. 8. 221
xxii. 5, to the end ii. 224
xii. 22
xii. 1—8 ii. 40. 173

I. KINGS.

xvi. 19, 20 ii. 259
xvii. 1, 2 ii. 255
xvii. 8 ii. 258
xvii. 9 ii. 259
xvii. 24—41. xii. 1—17 ii. 270. v. 90
xviii. 1—3 ii. 257
xviii. 8 x. 223
xviii. 13—37. xix. 1—21 ii. 266—268
xxi. 17, to the end ii. 272
xxii. 1 ii. 274
xxii. 3, to the end ii. 276
xxii. 16 v. 58
xxiii. 1—29 ii. 276
xxiii. 4 vii. 118. xii. 48
xxiii. 8 viii. 114
xxiii. 11 ix. 227. 228
xxiii. 12 ix. 221
xxiii. 16 x. 228
xxiii. 39—37 ii. 279. 280
xxiv. 1 ii. 284
xxiv. 1—20 ii. 287—289
xxiv. 7 ii. 295
xxiv. 8, 9 ii. 288
xxv. 1, 2 ii. 294
xxv. 2—20 ii. 297
tax. 5 ix. 90
xxv. 17 ii. 297. ix. 268
xxv. 18 ix. 37. xii. 48
xxv. 20—26 ii. 299—302
xxv. 27—30 ii. 306

I. CHRONICLES.

i. 5—24 ii. 86
i. 32, 33 ii. 98
i. 34, to the end ii. 104
i. 36 xii. 60
i. 7 v. 89
i. ix. ii. 304
i. 19 iv. 226
ii. 15 xii. 14
ii. 19 xii. 54
iv. 1 xii. 14
iv. 23 xii. 145
iv. 34, to the end ii. 269
v. 5—7 ii. 248
v. 10 x. 28
v. 73 x. 297
vii. 20 vii. 422
vii. 21—23 ii. 107
vii. 28 vii. 446
vii. 28 xii. 2
ix. 11 ix. 280
ix. 18 ix. 280
xii. 31 xii. 584
xii. 19—22 ii. 40. 174
xi. ii. 176
xi. ih. 176
xi. 1—5 xii. 344
xii. 22
xii. 1—8 ii. 40. 173
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>II. CHRONICLES.</th>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>EZRA.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xxi. 1—10</td>
<td>ii. 226</td>
<td>vi. 1</td>
<td>ix. 468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 8, iv. 106, v. 211, xi. 14</td>
<td>ii. 226, ix. 244</td>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td>ix. 459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10—12</td>
<td>ii. 229</td>
<td>vii. 21</td>
<td>ix. 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxi. xiv. 1—4</td>
<td>i. 9</td>
<td>x. 9</td>
<td>x. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>i. 28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ix. 325, 327</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>ix. 331</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>ix. 229</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxi.</td>
<td>ix. 28, 416</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, to the end</td>
<td>ii. 230</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8, 14</td>
<td>ix. 374, 433</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>x. 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxi. 1—23</td>
<td>ii. 231, 232</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>ix. 299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>ix. 230</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>x. 345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxi. 1—4</td>
<td>ii. 233</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>ix. 229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ii. 243</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>ix. 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, to the end</td>
<td>ii. 245—247</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>iv. 428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>x. 336</td>
<td>vi. 2</td>
<td>x. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ii. 220</td>
<td>vii.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17—21</td>
<td>ix. 28</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>iii. 436, vi. 280, vii. 305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxvii. 3</td>
<td>ii. 248</td>
<td>viii. 3</td>
<td>ix. 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ix. 321</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>v. 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxviii. 1—4</td>
<td>ii. 250</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>x. 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4—16</td>
<td>ii. 253</td>
<td>xi. 35</td>
<td>x. 260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16—26</td>
<td>ii. 255</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>ix. 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26, 27.</td>
<td>ii. 259</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>ix. 470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxi. 26</td>
<td>ix. 37</td>
<td>xii. 25</td>
<td>ix. 230, 232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>ix. 62</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>vi. 325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>i. 151</td>
<td>xiii. 7, to the end</td>
<td>ii. 327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxi.—xxxi.</td>
<td>ii. 257, 258</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>v. 184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxx. 24</td>
<td>iii. 138</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>x. 336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxii. 1—24</td>
<td>ii. 266</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>iv. 463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>x. 53</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>x. 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, to the end</td>
<td>ii. 267, 268</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>x. 344</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>vii. 311</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxiii. 1—11</td>
<td>ii. 270</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, to the end.</td>
<td>ii. 272</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxiv. 1—8</td>
<td>ii. 274</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8, to the end.</td>
<td>ii. 276</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxv. 1—20</td>
<td>ii. 276</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ix. 296</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8, 9</td>
<td>iii. 158</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, to the end</td>
<td>ii. 279</td>
<td>i.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxvi. 1—5</td>
<td>ii. 279, 280</td>
<td>ii. 21, 109</td>
<td>iv. 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6—8</td>
<td>ii. 284</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>iv. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9—11</td>
<td>ii. 288, 289</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>x. 290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11—16</td>
<td>ii. 292</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>xii. 445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17—21</td>
<td>ii. 297</td>
<td>ii. 7, 8</td>
<td>ii. 370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22, 23</td>
<td>ii. 312</td>
<td>iii. 16</td>
<td>xii. 349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.—iv.</td>
<td>ii. 312, 314</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 3</td>
<td>v. 369</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>iv. 2, v. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ix. 43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ii. 326</td>
<td>vi. 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36—39</td>
<td>ix. 48, xii. 8</td>
<td>vii. 6</td>
<td>xii. 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>iii. 52</td>
<td>vii. 20</td>
<td>vii. 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. 1</td>
<td>ix. 432</td>
<td>xiv. 20</td>
<td>xii. 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ix. 56</td>
<td>xv. 34</td>
<td>v. 334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. 2—10</td>
<td>ii. 270</td>
<td>xvi. 13</td>
<td>v. 257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>viii. 61</td>
<td>xiv. 25</td>
<td>xii. 554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>iv. 54</td>
<td>xx. 26</td>
<td>v. 334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>x. 335</td>
<td>xxi. 16</td>
<td>i. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.—x.</td>
<td>ii. 321—324</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>vi. 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chap.</td>
<td>JOB.</td>
<td>Chap.</td>
<td>PSALMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxiv. 18</td>
<td>ii. 389</td>
<td>xxxix. 4</td>
<td>xii. 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 4</td>
<td>vii. 415</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>v. 316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xix. 25</td>
<td>xii. 330</td>
<td>xli. 13</td>
<td>xiv. 428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxii. 15—17</td>
<td>ii. 366, 388</td>
<td>xiiii. xliii.</td>
<td>ii. 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30, 31</td>
<td>ii. 389</td>
<td>xliv. 5</td>
<td>x. 353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxii 29</td>
<td>xii. 169</td>
<td>xlvii. 22</td>
<td>x. 355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxiv 28</td>
<td>xii. 389</td>
<td>xlvii. 10</td>
<td>vii. 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxv. 9</td>
<td>xii. 50</td>
<td>xlvii. 2</td>
<td>vi. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxvii. 1</td>
<td>ii. 21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>v. 337, xii. 585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>iii. 26, vii. 46</td>
<td>xlix. 2</td>
<td>vii. 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>v. 290</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>vii. 374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxviii. xlix.</td>
<td>ii. 21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>vii. 374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi. 15</td>
<td>vii. 143</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlii. 9</td>
<td>xii. 230</td>
<td>8, 14, 15</td>
<td>ii. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16, 17</td>
<td>vi. 111, 337, vii. 229, ix. 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSALMS.</td>
<td>ii. 194</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>ii. 39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>v. 366</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>ii. 39, 206</td>
<td>16, 17</td>
<td>ii. 182, v. 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>viii. 61</td>
<td>i. 40, 171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>xii. 230</td>
<td>i. 187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7, &amp;c.</td>
<td>ii. 180, iv. 427, v. 251, 252</td>
<td>vii. 215</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7—9</td>
<td>iv. 163</td>
<td>li. 40, 169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>xii. 286, 424, 584</td>
<td>vii. 164</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>ii. 185</td>
<td>li. 40, 172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>ii. 188</td>
<td>li. 168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>vi. 96</td>
<td>li. 181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>vi. 249</td>
<td>li. 179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>viii. 461</td>
<td>lii. 180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii.</td>
<td>ii. 186</td>
<td>lii. 203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix.</td>
<td>ii. 167</td>
<td>lii. 178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>vi. 382</td>
<td>vii. 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>v. 131</td>
<td>liii. 26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>viii. 388</td>
<td>liii. 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>vii. 37</td>
<td>lixiv. 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x.</td>
<td>v. 131</td>
<td>lixiv. 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>ii. 151</td>
<td>lixiv. 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>vi. 424</td>
<td>lixiv. 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 1—3</td>
<td>vi. 40</td>
<td>lixiv. 61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi. 5</td>
<td>ii. 383, vi. 201</td>
<td>lixiv. 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>v. 128, 180, 258, vi. 12</td>
<td>lixiv. 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xviii.</td>
<td>ii. 40, 189</td>
<td>lixiv. 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>xii. 264</td>
<td>lixiv. 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xx. 1</td>
<td>viii. 467</td>
<td>lxxx. 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxii. 1</td>
<td>xii. 401</td>
<td>lxxxi. 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>v. 131</td>
<td>lxxxi. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>i. 11, v. 128</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>v. 312</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxiiii. 5</td>
<td>ix. 151, xi. 334</td>
<td>lxxiiii. 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxv. 14</td>
<td>vi. 75</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxvi. 12</td>
<td>vi. 113</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxix. 3</td>
<td>ix. 187</td>
<td>lxxxiv. 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>v. 167</td>
<td>lxxv. 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxx. 1</td>
<td>i. 187</td>
<td>lxxvii. 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxi. 19</td>
<td>viii. 461</td>
<td>lxxviii. lxxix.</td>
<td>ii. 22, 111, 356, vi. 252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxii. 5, 6</td>
<td>vii. 277</td>
<td>lxxixi. 26, 27</td>
<td>iv. 322, 360, 427, v. 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxiii. 6</td>
<td>iv. 117, 343, vii. 21</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>vi. 31, vii. 145</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxiv. 3</td>
<td>vii. 61</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxiv. cxxiii.</td>
<td>ii. 40, 170</td>
<td>xc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xcvii. 6, 7</td>
<td>vii. 133</td>
<td>xci. 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xcvii. 28</td>
<td>xi. 13</td>
<td>xci. to c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Digitized by Google
### INDEX

#### PSALMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>PSALMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xcii. 11</td>
<td>xii. 264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xcv. 8. 16</td>
<td>ix. 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xcvii. cvi.</td>
<td>ii. 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xcvix. 6</td>
<td>i. 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cii. 25</td>
<td>iii. 311. xii. 564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26, 27</td>
<td>vii. 401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civ. 19</td>
<td>v. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cv. 4</td>
<td>ix. 273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>iii. 372. viii. 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvii. 48</td>
<td>iv. 428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cviii.</td>
<td>ii. 181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cix. 8</td>
<td>xii. 379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cx. 3</td>
<td>ii. 335. v. 350. vi. 357. viii. 383. 470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ECCLESIASTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>ECCLESIASTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xi. 7</td>
<td>vi. 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>xii. 338</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SONG OF SOLOMON

| ii. 6 | xii. 49 |
| iv. 3 | ix. 41 |
| v. 1 | ii. 204 |
| vii. 4 | ii. 41. 204 |
| viii. 2 | v. 161 |

#### ISAIAH

| i.—v. | ii. 245. 246 |
| i. 4 | vi. 480 |
| 6 | vii. 104. viii. 461 |
| 9 | x. 43 |
| 31 | vii. 315 |
| ii. 2 | iii. 441. iv. 244. vi. 292. 293 |
| 3 | vii. 22. x. 104 |
| 4 | vi. 259. 267. xii. 334 |
| 19 | x. 179 |
| 10, 11 | xii. 296 |
| 16 | xii. 361 |
| 20 | xii. 384 |
| iv. 19 | v. 371 |
| v. 19 | ii. 245. ix. 440 |
| vi. 1 | xii. 373 |
| 1 | vi. 417 |
| 5 | v. 377 |
| 13 | iv. 227 |
| 8 | xii. 391 |
| 14 | i. 10. ii. 7. 244. 271 |
| 19 | x. 20 |
| 19 | vi. 112 |
| 18 | vi. 119 |
| 5 | v. 347 |
| 6 | v. 237. x. 54. 544. 545 |
| 19, 20 | v. 123 |
| 21 | vii. 85 |
| 5 | viii. 432 |
| 1 | v. 142. 146. vii. 210. x. 85 |
| 5 | v. 354 |
| 6, 7 | vii. 225. 254 |
| 32 | viii. 449 |
| x. 9. 11 | ii. 256 |
| 33, 34 | iv. 266. xii. 355. ix. 268. |
| 19 | xi. 35 |

#### PROVERBS

| iii. 16 | vii. 409 |
| 32 | vi. 75 |
| vi. 26 | viii. 138 |
| viii. 22 | x. 252 |
| 30 | v. 249 |
| ix. 5 | xii. 296 |
| xx. 25 | vii. 163 |
| xxvi. 22 | xii. 446 |
| xxvi. 13 | xii. 89 |
| 19 | iv. 179 |

#### ECCLESIASTES

| i.—xii | ii. 105. v. 295 |
| ii. 5 | x. 347 |
| v. 120 | vii. 163 |
| 6 | vii. 179 |
| 13 | vi. 250 |
| vii. 14 | vii. 270 |
| vii. 2 | i. 78 |
| 11 | v. 289. 297 |
| xii. 1 | vii. 21. xii. 352 |

#### x. to xiv. 28

<p>| i. 1 | iv. 160. 266. 346. xii. 355. |
| v. 287 | viii. 398. xii. 395 |
| 2, 3 | iv. 318. ix. 284. vii. 276 |
| 4 | vii. 318. vi. 160. iii. 231. 232. |
| 6, 7 | iv. 190. 368 |
| 9 | v. 156. 267 |
| 10 | vii. 229. 267 |
| 11 | i. 22 |
| xii. 1 | iv. 189 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>ISAIAH.</th>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>ISAIAH.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xli.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>v. 237. vi. 343</td>
<td>vii. 378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>xii. 93</td>
<td>viii. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28, to the end</td>
<td>v. 259</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>v. 255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xv. 5</td>
<td>x. 332</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>iv. 302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xv. xvi.</td>
<td>ii. 261</td>
<td>19—21</td>
<td>il. 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvii.</td>
<td>ii. 252</td>
<td>li. 7</td>
<td>v. 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>vii. 315</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>iv. 302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xviii.—xxii.</td>
<td>ii. 262, 263</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>i. 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xix. 22—25</td>
<td>vi. 216. vii. 7. 12</td>
<td>liii. 1</td>
<td>v. 252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxi. 7, 9</td>
<td>ii. 309</td>
<td>4, 5</td>
<td>i. 24. iv. 346. v. 185. viii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>lii. 47</td>
<td>461</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxi. 14</td>
<td>vii. 190</td>
<td>vii. 447</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxii.</td>
<td>ii. 269</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>vii. 435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxiv. 13</td>
<td>xi. 105</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>vi. 371. xii. 546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>ii. 444</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>vii. 235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxiv.—xxvii.</td>
<td>ii. 264</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>vi. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxv. 1</td>
<td>xii. 239</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>i. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>viii. 376</td>
<td>liv. 5</td>
<td>v. 67. vi. 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxvii. 9</td>
<td>v. 382</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>iii. 69. vi. 161. vii. 135. 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>v. 335. vi. 311</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>vi. 286. xii. 294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>x. 370</td>
<td>lv. 3</td>
<td>v. 253. vii. 102. viii. 470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>v. 255, 256. vi. 357. vii. 390. viii. 470. xii. 272.</td>
<td>lvii. 1</td>
<td>vi. 201. 376. xii. 392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>367</td>
<td>lvii. 16</td>
<td>lix. 16</td>
<td>xii. 326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>xii. 50</td>
<td>liii. 6</td>
<td>v. 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxvii. 12</td>
<td>li. 444. x. 21. 193</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>iii. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxviii.</td>
<td>ii. 264</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>iii. 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>vi. 88. vii. 123. x. 109. 340</td>
<td>liv. 1, 2</td>
<td>ii. 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>li. 15. xi. 225. xii. 311</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>iv. 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxix.—xxx.</td>
<td>ii. 264</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>vi. 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxx. 1, 2</td>
<td>vi. 403</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>iv. 179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>vi. 25. xii. 443</td>
<td>lxii. 1</td>
<td>iv. 313. v. 131. 356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16, 19</td>
<td>v. 357</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>vii. 239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>iv. 154</td>
<td>lxii. 1—4</td>
<td>ii. 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>ii. 444</td>
<td>lxii. 4</td>
<td>xi. 424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>vii. 200</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>v. 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>vii. 310</td>
<td>vii. 326</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>xi. 107</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>vii. 387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlii. 9</td>
<td>v. 265—268</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>vii. 354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlii. 2</td>
<td>ix. 9</td>
<td>lix. 1</td>
<td>iv. 309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xliii. 7</td>
<td>ix. 402</td>
<td>lvx. 10</td>
<td>ii. 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>v. 334. xi. 107</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>x. 214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>li. 383. vi. 201</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>vi. 436. vi. 367. viii. 264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>v. 220</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>vi. 429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxiv. 8</td>
<td>v. 291</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>iii. 441. v. 33. vi. 294. vii. 113. xi. 303. xii. 434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxvii. 32</td>
<td>vii. 354</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>vi. 229. 267. 287. viii. 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xivviiii. 1</td>
<td>iv. 383</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>xlii. 302. 421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 3</td>
<td>v. 314</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>xi. 302. 421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>v. 315</td>
<td>xlxvii. 7, 8</td>
<td>xi. 302. 421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>vii. 378</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>viii. 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>viii. 401</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>xi. 406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlii. zi. to the end</td>
<td>ii. 269</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>vi. 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xl. 5</td>
<td>viii. 378</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>x. 81. xi. 407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>v. 51</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>xi. 302. 421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>v. 252</td>
<td>274</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>viii. 401</td>
<td>i. 31</td>
<td>ii. 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlii. 1</td>
<td>iv. 322. v. 160. 252</td>
<td>ii. 31</td>
<td>vi. 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1—4</td>
<td>v. 249. 251. 269</td>
<td>lii. 31</td>
<td>ii. 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>iv. 316</td>
<td>iii. 9</td>
<td>v. 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xliv. 28</td>
<td>v. 369</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>vii. 316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlv. 9</td>
<td>vii. 145</td>
<td>16—18</td>
<td>ii. 444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JEREMIAH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>JEREMIAH.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>i. 274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>i. 275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>i. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>vi. 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>vii. 377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>ii. 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>iii. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>vii. 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>vi. 316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>ii. 444</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

Chap. JEREMIAH. Chap. JEREMIAH.
iv. 7 ix. 268 xlvii. 4 x. 192
23 vi. 173. 391. xi. 303 xlviii. 54 x. 332
v. 24 xii. 71 xlix. 34, to the end ii. 290
31 xiii. 550 l. li.
vi. 12 viii. 61 lli. 36. 42.
vii. 31, 32 ix. 221. x. 81 liii. 339
viii. 6, &c. v. 137 li. 9
ix. 11 iii. 248. vii. 369. viii. 405 lli. 1—3 ii. 289
25 vi. 419 4, 5
xi. 15 vii. 356 5—28 ii. 294
xii. 18 vi. 238 21 ii. 297
17 vi. 30 22 ix. 267
xiii.—xx. and xxi. 1—24 23 ix. 270
ii. 280 24 ix. 57
xvii. 9 vi. 106 26—29 ii. 299
12 ix. 448 28 ii. 288
13 iii. 112 30 ii. 304
xxi. 2 ix. 322. x. 80 31—34 ii. 306
xx. 2 ix. 262, 363
9 xii. 211 14 xii. 145
12 vii. 37
xxi. ii. 294
xxii. 24, to the end ii. 289
28—30 xi. 14
xxiii. 5 xii. 28
6 xii. 392
xiii. 38 vi. 239
20 v. 235
28 iv. 286
xxiv. ii. 290
17 vii. 356
xxv. ii. 284
10 iv. 183
xxvi. 10 ix. 381. 331
xxvii. 1—12 ii. 281
xxvii. 12, to the end ii. 290
xxviii.—xxxi. i.
xxviii. 6. iv. 428
xxix. 10 ii. 319, 320
xxi. 13 iv. 202
xxv. 34 ii. x.; vi. 229, 286, 287
34—40 vi. 444. x. 36
39 v. 226
40 ix. 221, 229. v. 235
xxxi. 27 vii. 310
xxii. xxi. iv. 286
xxiv. 35 viii. 432
xxiv. 18 ii. 17
xxv. ii. 287
4 ix. 245. 331
10 iv. 183
xxvi. ii. 285, 286
10 ii. 319, 331
xxviii. ii. 296
14
xxix. 2 ii. 294
3 iv. 217
2—15 ii. 297
15—18 ii. 296
xl. 1 iv. 232
1—9 ii. 298
7, to the end ii. 301
xlii.—xliv. ii. 301, 302
xliv. 1 ii. 302
xlvi. xlix. xlii. 1—34 ii. 285
xlvi. 10 39
xlvi. xlii. xlvii. xlix. 1—34
XLVII.

LAMENTATIONS.
i. 8 ix. 299. x. 63
14 xii. 145

EZEKIEL.
i. i.—xxv. ix. 440
291—294
i. 1 ii. 7
ix. 378
xiii. 35
xxiv. 1 iv. 433
viii. 3. 5 ix. 364
xxv. 3 iv. 365
17 vii. 387
xxvi. 10 ix. 381
xxvii. 1—12 ii. 311
xxviii. 23. 32 ix. 16
xxvii. 7. 8 v. 294
xxviii. 3 vi. 44
xxviii. 7 vi. 44
xxviii. 14 vi. 44
xxv. 2 xv. 2
xxvi. vi. 387
xxxv. 27 ii. 28
xxxv. 16 x. 336
xxxvi. 7 vii. 16
xxxvii. 7 vii. 16
xxxix. 17—21. xxx. 1—20 ii. 306
xxx. 15, 16 x. 191
xx. 20—26, and xxxi. ii. 296
xxxii. xxlii. ii. 303—305
xxxiv. 12 v. 213
31 ii. 444
xxxvi. 22 vii. 9
25, 26 iv. 274. v. 45. vi. 399
35. 37, 38 ii. 444
xxxvi. 1 x. 287
xxvii. 1 iv. 343. v. 256
xxxvii. 1 ii. 444
xxxvii. 10 v. 262
xxxviii. 17 ii. 17. vii. 66
xxxix. vii. 66
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>HOSEA.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. 11</td>
<td>vi. 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. ii. iii. iv</td>
<td>ii. 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 7</td>
<td>iv. 343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 1-11</td>
<td>ii. 423-426. 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 6, 8, 9</td>
<td>v. 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 1</td>
<td>v. 144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 1-21</td>
<td>ii. 427-437. 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 15</td>
<td>i. 140. v. 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 16, 17</td>
<td>ii. 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 20-23</td>
<td>v. 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 437-440</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 12</td>
<td>v. 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 341. vii. 292, 293. v. 95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi. 440-443</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chap.</td>
<td>JONAH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MICAH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.—vii</td>
<td>x. 461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. ii</td>
<td>ii. 249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii.—vii</td>
<td>i. 265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>i. 23. xi. 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>viii. 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>iv. 403. xii. 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi. 8</td>
<td>ii. 383. vi. 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NAHUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.—iii.</td>
<td>ii. 266. x. 463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 2</td>
<td>vii. 353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HABBAKUK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.—iii.</td>
<td>ii. 271. x. 463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 4</td>
<td>vi. 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. 2</td>
<td>ii. 359. xii. 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>li. 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ZEPHANIAH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.—iii.</td>
<td>ii. 278. x. 464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 1</td>
<td>iv. 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>viii. 432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 1</td>
<td>vi. 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td>x. 356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. 9</td>
<td>vi. 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>viii. 447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HAGGAI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. ii</td>
<td>ii. 321. x. 465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 2, 4</td>
<td>v. 370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 1—10</td>
<td>ii. 321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>iv. 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>iii. 440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>iv. 239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>xii. 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, to the end.</td>
<td>ii. 322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>ix. 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ZECHARIAH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.—xiv.</td>
<td>x. 465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 1—7</td>
<td>ii. 321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>viii. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, to the end.</td>
<td>ii. 322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>iii. 319, 320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>iv. 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.—viii.</td>
<td>ii. 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. 2</td>
<td>ix. 417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>xii. 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>v. 266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ix. 284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>x. 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi. 12</td>
<td>xii. 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>ix. 275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii. 19</td>
<td>xii. 298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix.—xiv.</td>
<td>ii. 324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix. 1, 2</td>
<td>v. 191. viii. 452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi. 1, 2, &amp;c.</td>
<td>v. 319. xii. 333, 334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>iii. 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>iii. 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>iii. 117. vi. 217. 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>i. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>iii. 157. v. 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ZECHARIAH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xii. 10</td>
<td>ii. 149. xii. 338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi. 11</td>
<td>ii. 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiii. 2, 3</td>
<td>iii. 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 4</td>
<td>iv. 249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>x. 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7, 10, 20, 21</td>
<td>ii. 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>x. 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16, 17</td>
<td>iii. 132. xi. 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>ix. 433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MALACHI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.—iii.</td>
<td>x. 467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 2, 3</td>
<td>li. 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 2</td>
<td>vi. 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>vii. 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>xi. 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. 1, 2</td>
<td>iv. 239. v. 180. 275. 347.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. 387. viii. 435</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. 45. iv. 462</td>
<td>iv. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>v. 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>xii. 19, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>vi. 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JUDITH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 8</td>
<td>x. 313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MATTHEW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>ii. 48. iii. 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>iv. 169. 173. xi. 9, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>iv. 169. 173. xi. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>iv. 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>iv. 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>xi. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td>iv. 169, 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>iv. 174. vii. 357. xi. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>vi. 170, 174. xi. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>iv. 175, 176. xi. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>iv. 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16, 17</td>
<td>iv. 170, 177. xi. 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>iv. 177. v. 221. xi. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>iv. 177. 178. xi. 19, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>iv. 179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>iv. 179. xi. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>iv. 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>iii. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>iv. 204. 212. 215. 217. xi. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>iv. 219. xi. 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>iv. 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>iv. 204. 221. 222. 224.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>xi. 38, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>iv. 204, 224. 227. 229. 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>xi. 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>iv. 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>iv. 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>xi. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>iv. 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>iv. 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>xi. 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>iv. 205, 232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>iv. 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>iv. 205, 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>iv. 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>iv. 235, 381. v. 88, xi. 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chap.</td>
<td>MATTHEW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>1. 1. 3. 13. 2. x. 258. 259. 7. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. iv. 1. 1—12. 3, 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9, 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15—17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25—25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32, 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38, 39. 40, 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chap.</td>
<td>MATTHEW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 1-13</td>
<td>iii. 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 1</td>
<td>ii. 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 2</td>
<td>xi. 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 3</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 4</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 5</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 6</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 7</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 8</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 9</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 10</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 11</td>
<td>iii. 93, xi. 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 12</td>
<td>xi. 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 13</td>
<td>xi. 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 14</td>
<td>xi. 213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 15</td>
<td>xi. 214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 16</td>
<td>xi. 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 17</td>
<td>xi. 216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 18</td>
<td>xi. 217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 19</td>
<td>xi. 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 20</td>
<td>xi. 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 21</td>
<td>xi. 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 22</td>
<td>xi. 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 23</td>
<td>xi. 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 24</td>
<td>xi. 223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 25</td>
<td>xi. 224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 26</td>
<td>xi. 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 27</td>
<td>xi. 226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 28</td>
<td>xi. 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 29</td>
<td>xi. 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 30</td>
<td>xi. 229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 31</td>
<td>xi. 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 32</td>
<td>xi. 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 33</td>
<td>xi. 232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 34</td>
<td>xi. 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 35</td>
<td>xi. 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 36</td>
<td>xi. 235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 37</td>
<td>xi. 236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 38</td>
<td>xi. 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 39</td>
<td>xi. 238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 40</td>
<td>xi. 239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 41</td>
<td>xi. 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 42</td>
<td>xi. 241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 43</td>
<td>xi. 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 44</td>
<td>xi. 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 45</td>
<td>xi. 244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 46</td>
<td>xi. 245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 47</td>
<td>xi. 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 48</td>
<td>xi. 247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 49</td>
<td>xi. 248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 50</td>
<td>xi. 249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 51</td>
<td>xi. 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 52</td>
<td>xi. 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 53</td>
<td>xi. 252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 54</td>
<td>xi. 253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 55</td>
<td>xi. 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 56</td>
<td>xi. 255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 57</td>
<td>xi. 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 58</td>
<td>xi. 257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

Chap. | MATTHEW. | xi. 251 | Chap. | MATTHEW. | xi. 227
-----|----------|--------|-------|----------|--------
14   | v. 27    | 33     | ib.   |           |        |
16   | vi. 376. vii. 242 | 34 | iii. 68. v. 175. xi. 287 |        |
18   | xi. 251 | 35 | ix. 416. xi. 288 |        |
20   | v. 44 | 37 | xi. 293 |        |
21   | xi. 252 | xxiv. 1 | iii. 140 |        |
23   | v. 27 | 1 | xi. 293 |        |
24   | xi. 252 | 2, 3 | xi. 294 |        |
28   | iii. 441. v. 33. vi. 259. xi. 253 | 7 | iii. 379. xi. 296 |        |
xx. 1 | iii. 123. xi. 254. 255 | 9 | iii. 319. 320. xi. 296 |        |
2    | xi. 255 | 12 | xi. 297 |        |
8    | ib. |        |        |        |
13   | xi. 256 | 14 | iii. 315. xi. 298 |        |
17—19 | iii. 125 | 15 | iii. 325, 326. 386. xi. 298 |        |
30. &c. | iii. 186, 127 | 20 | xi. 298 |        |
28   | xi. 256 | 22 | iii. 214. 235. vii. 11. xi. 299 |        |
28   | lv. 394 | 24 | ib. |        |
30   | iii. 84 | 28 | xi. 303 |        |
xxi. 1—17 | iii. 130 | 29 | iii. 141. 439. 441. v. 264. |        |
1    | xi. 257 | 30 | 431. 458. vii. 65. 291. 292. |        |
2    | xi. 258 | 31 | vii. 123. xi. 304 |        |
5    | ib. | 32 |        |        |
8    | ix. 184. xi. 259 | 33 | vi. 381 |        |
9    | v. 261. ix. 184. xi. 259 | 34 | xi. 305 |        |
12   | iii. 45. xi. 261—263 | 36 |        |        |
14   | ix. 301 | 37 |        |        |
15   | ix. 184. xi. 263 | xxiv. 1 | iii. 140 |        |
17—23 | iii. 133 | 1 | xi. 305, 306 |        |
19   | x. 176. xi. 264. 269 | 2 | xi. 307 |        |
21   | iii. 135, 136. xi. 269 | 5 | ib. |        |
25. &c. | iii. 135, 136 | 15 |        |        |
25   | v. 28 | 27 |        |        |
31. 43 | v. 30 | 30 |        |        |
33   | xi. 270 | 33 |        |        |
34. 45 | ii. 247 | 33 |        |        |
35   | xi. 270 | 3 |            |        |
37   | v. 252 | 5 |        |        |
38   | xi. 270 | 6 | xi. 318. 323. 336 |        |
40. 41. 43 | v. 32. 33. 443 | 7 | iii. 75. xi. 323 |        |
42   | iv. 390. viii. 73 | 8 |        |        |
44   | iv. 340. xi. 271 | 9 |        |        |
xxii. | iii. 136 | 12 |        |        |
9    | xi. 271 | 14—16 |        |        |
16   | v. 106. xi. 271 | 15 | iii. 146 |        |
20   | xi. 271 | 17 |        |        |
23   | v. 210. xi. 273 | 17—20 |        |        |
32   | xi. 273 | 19 | iii. 252 |        |
35   | xi. 275 | 20 |          |        |
42   | v. 261 | 22 |        |        |
xxiii. | iii. 136 | 21—25 |        |        |
2    | v. 208. xi. 276 | 24 |        |        |
3    | v. 208. vi. 219. 304 | 26 |        |        |
4    | iii. 136, 139. xi. 277 | 27 |        |        |
5    | xi. 127. 277. 278 | 28—30 |        |        |
7    | xi. 278 | 29 | vi. 13. viii. 389. viii. 469 |        |
9    | iii. 138, 139. vii. 413 | 30 |        |        |
14   | xi. 280 | 34 |        |        |
15   | xi. 288 | 36 |        |        |
16   | xi. 283 | 37 |        |        |
19   | ix. 406 | 49 |        |        |
23   | xi. 283 | 60 |        |        |
27   | xi. 285 | 64 |        |        |
28   | xi. 296 | 65 |        |        |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>MATTHEW.</th>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>MARK.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xxvi. 67</td>
<td>ix. 15</td>
<td>i.</td>
<td>xi. 377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>v. 106. x. 159</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>iv. 114. v. 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>xii. 341, 342</td>
<td></td>
<td>xi. 384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>viii. 37. xi. 343</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ix. 372</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>xii. 285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>viii. 37</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>xi. 385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>xi. 344</td>
<td>15—25</td>
<td>ii. 56. iii. 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>vii. 307</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>xi. 385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>xi. 345</td>
<td>23, &amp;c.</td>
<td>ii. 54. iii. 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>xi. 346</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>xi. 385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>iii. 1—32</td>
<td>ii. 55. iii. 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>xi. 386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>v. 106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>xi. 348. xii. 416</td>
<td>7—19</td>
<td>iii. 66, 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>xi. 386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>xi. 349</td>
<td>19—31</td>
<td>iii. 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>xi. 388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>xi. 350</td>
<td>28, 29</td>
<td>vi. 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>iv. 359</td>
<td>31—35</td>
<td>ii. 56. iii. 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>xi. 350</td>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>ii. 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>xi. 351</td>
<td>1—35</td>
<td>iii. 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>xii. 418</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>xi. 389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>ix. 351</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>xi. 390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>xi. 333</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>iii. 167</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>xi. 354</td>
<td>35, &amp;c.</td>
<td>ii. 56. iii. 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>xi. 354. 356</td>
<td>v. 1—21</td>
<td>iii. 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>xi. 356</td>
<td>x. 143. xi. 388</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxviii. 1</td>
<td>viii. 41. xi. 356, 357</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ii. 56. iii. 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>xii. 283</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>iii. 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>xi. 359</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>x. 143. xi. 389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1—16</td>
<td>iii. 168</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>xi. 394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>v. 251. vi. 13. vii. 389</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>xi. 395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>iv. 317. vi. 391. 414.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii. 223. xi. 360. 363</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>ii. 57. iii. 86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16, to the end</td>
<td>iii. 173, 174</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>vi. 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 1—9</td>
<td>iii. 34</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>xi. 396, 397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>iv. 244. 246. v. 33. xi. 377</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>xi. 397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>iv. 246, 247. 390. x. 377</td>
<td>vi.</td>
<td>iii. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>iv. 255, 256. vi. 135</td>
<td>1—6</td>
<td>iii. 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>x. 204. xi. 379, 380</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>v. 120. xi. 397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>iv. 274. 280</td>
<td>7—11</td>
<td>iii. 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9—11</td>
<td>iii. 39</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>xi. 397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>iv. 310</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>xi. 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>iii. 41. iv. 343</td>
<td>14—30</td>
<td>iii. 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>iii. 41. iv. 346, 347. 356.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>v. 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xi. 381</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>x. 280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14—20</td>
<td>ii. 50—52</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>v. 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>v. 377. 152. 154. vi. 159</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>xi. 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21—40</td>
<td>iii. 55</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>iii. 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>v. 174</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>xi. 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>v. 176</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>xi. 399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>v. 179. xi. 381</td>
<td>vii.</td>
<td>iii. 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>v. 182</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ix. 153. xi. 399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>v. 183</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>xi. 400, 401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>v. 184</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>xi. 402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>v. 187</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>xi. 381</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>x. 147. 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>iii. 59. xi. 410</td>
<td>viii. 1—22</td>
<td>iii. 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>v. 197</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>x. 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 1—15</td>
<td>ii. 60</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>xi. 402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>xi. 377</td>
<td>23, &amp;c.</td>
<td>iii. 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>iv. 374</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>MARK.</th>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>MARK.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ix.</td>
<td></td>
<td>xvi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>i. i. 98. xi. 404</td>
<td>1-18</td>
<td>i. i. 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-33</td>
<td>i. i. 101</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>xi. 455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>xi. 405</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>xi. 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>i. i. 135</td>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>i. i. 170, 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>i. i. 105</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>xi. 456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>xi. 406</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>i. i. 174, 272. vii. 14, 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>xi. 457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>i. i. 407</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>xi. 458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>v. 338. xi. 407, 408</td>
<td>21-23</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x.</td>
<td>i. 122, 123</td>
<td>i. 1-27</td>
<td>i. 47, 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>xi. 409</td>
<td>1-27</td>
<td>i. i. 19, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>iv. 113, 114. xii. 5, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>iv. 113, 114. xii. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>iv. 414. xi. 410</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>iv. 113, 114. xii. 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>xi. 411. xii. 378</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>iv. 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32, &amp;c.</td>
<td>i. i. 125-127</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>iv. 127. 136-136. xii. 8, 15, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>i. i. 84</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>iv. 127. 149. xii. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi.</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>iv. 127.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-11</td>
<td>i. i. 130</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>iv. 127. xii. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>iv. 150, 151. xii. 14, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-27</td>
<td>i. i. 133</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>iv. 152. xii. 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>xi. 413</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>iv. 127. 153. xii. 17, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>i. i. 133. xi. 264. 269. 413</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>iv. 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>xi. 413</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>iv. 128. 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>xi. 137</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>iv. 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27, &amp;c.</td>
<td>i. i. 136</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>iv. 128. viii. 443. xii. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xii.</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>iv. 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-41</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>iv. 128. 154-156. vii. 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>xi. 414, 415</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>iv. 128. 157. xii. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>xi. 415</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>iv. 128. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>xi. 416</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>iv. 128. 157. 381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>xii. 353</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>xii. 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>xi. 416</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>iv. 129. 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>iv. 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>v. 347</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>iv. 129. 159. xii. 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>xi. 419</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>iv. 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>ix. 316, x. 208. xi. 419</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>i. i. 35. iv. 129. 160. xii. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-44</td>
<td>i. i. 140</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>iv. 129. 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>xi. 419</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>iv. 161. 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>i. i. 140</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>iv. 162. xii. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>xi. 420</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>iv. 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>xi. 421</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>iv. 129. 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>32-34</td>
<td>iv. 130-163. xii. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv.</td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>iv. 130. 165, 166. xii. 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>i. i. 142</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>iv. 130. 165. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>xi. 427</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>iv. 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>xi. 429</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>iv. 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>xi. 430</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>iv. 131. 167. xii. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 11</td>
<td>i. i. 146</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>iv. 131. 167. xii. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>xi. 430. 435</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>iv. 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-26</td>
<td>i. i. 148</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>iv. 131. 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>viii. 363</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>iv. 131. 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-21</td>
<td>ix. 161</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>iv. 131. 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>i. i. 151. xi. 435, 456</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>iv. 131. 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>xi. 436</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>iv. 131. 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>xi. 438</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>iv. 131. 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>xi. 441</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>iv. 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>v. 106</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>iv. 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xv.</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>iv. 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>xi. 442</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>iv. 132. 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td>xi. 443</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>iv. 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>i. i. 24. iv. 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>i. i. 161. xi. 444</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>xi. 451</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>i. i. 24. 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>v. 154. ix. 356. xi. 454</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>i. i. 24. iv. 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi. 1, 2</td>
<td>xi. 455</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chap.</td>
<td>LUKE.</td>
<td>Chap.</td>
<td>LUKE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii. 4, &amp;c. iii. 81—86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 v. 27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 xii. 84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19—40 i. 56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 iii. 84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41—49 v. 119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 iii. 73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix. 1—18 ii. 57. iii. 90—93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 iii. 102</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 xii. 84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 xii. 87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 v. 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28—46 iii. 101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30, 31 v. 196. xii. 88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 vi. 422</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46—51 iii. 105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 iii. 109. xii. 89. 301</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 xii. 89</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 ib.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 xii. 90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57—63 iii. 83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x. 1—17 iii. 109</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 xii. 90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 xii. 91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ib.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 xii. 93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, &amp;c. iii. 113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 iii. 93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. 29, 30 ii. x. iii. 113, 114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23, 24 v. 95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 xii. 93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 iv. 247. xii. 99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 xii. 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 xii. 102</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 iv. 148. xii. 102, 103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31, 32 x. 94. xii. 103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33—35 xii. 104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 xii. 105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi. 1 iii. 113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 xii. 105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 vi. 417</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 xii. 108</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 v. 34. xii. 109</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 v. 34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 xii. 111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 xii. 112</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 xii. 115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 ib.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 xii. 114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 xii. 115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xl. 41 viii. 215. xii. 116</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 xii. 117</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 xii. 121</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 ib.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 xii. 122</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 xii. 123</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xii. iii. 113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 vii. 255. xii. 124</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ib.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 xii. 124, 125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 iv. 390</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 xii. 125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 ib.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDEX.
INDEX.

Chap.  LUKE.  Chap.  LUKE.

xviii. 1 . xii. 174 . xxi. 39 . iii. 84
2 . xii. 174, 175 . 42 . xii. 202
5 . xii. 175 . 43 . vi. 10. vii. 269, xii. 203
7 . ib. . 47 . iv. 359
9 . v. 209 . 51 . xii. 204
11 . v. 44, xi. 53 . 53 . v. 21
12 . vi. 117, xi. 163, xii. 176 . 54 . iii. 55, xii. 205
13 . iii. 121, ix. 333, xii. 177, 178 . 56 . xii. 207
15—31 . iii. 123, xii. 179 . xxiv. 1—13 . iii. 168
18 . v. 33 . 3 . x. 181
19 . xii. 179 . 5 . xii. 208
12 . v. 27 . 13 . iii. 170, 171, xii. 208
31—34 . iii. 125, xii. 180 . 15 . xii. 209
32, 33 . vii. 53 . 18 . viii. 33
35, &c. . iii. 127 . 21 . v. 31, xii. 209
38 . v. 261 . 26 . v. 33
xxix. 1—49 . iii. 127 . 27 . vi. 301
2 . xii. 181, 182 . 30 . xii. 210
8 . xii. 183, 184 . 32 . xii. 211
11 . v. 31. 154, vii. 305, xi. 36, xii. ib.
185 . 34 . iv. 60
13 . xii. 185 . 35 . vii. 293, xii. 213
27, 28 . iv. 390 . 44 . v. 32, xi. 345, xii. 218
29, &c. . iii. 130 . 45 . xii. 218
43 . v. 300 . 49 . iii. 174
44 . xii. 186 . 50 . xii. 218
xx. 1—15 . iii. 156 .
30 . vi. 383 .
37 . ii. 338, 359
38 . vi. 383
42 . xii. 188
46 . xii. 189
xxi. 3 . iii. 140
13 . v. 341
18 . iii. 320
24 . vii. 226
32, 38 . xii. 189
31 . v. 32
xxii. 1—151
1, 2 . iii. 146—151
4 . xii. 142
12 . iii. 190
17 . viii. 363
18 . ix. 161
19 . xii. 192
21 . xii. 194
26 . ib.
30 . vi. 259, xii. 480
31 . xii. 195
32 . ib.
36, 37 . xii. 196
43 . ib.
44 . xii. 198
47 . ib.
52 . ix. 256
53 . vii. 235, xii. 199
xxiii. 2 . iii. 1
7 . ix. 168, xii. 200
30 . xii. 200
31 . xii. 201
34 . ib.
36 . ib.

JOHN.

1—15 . ii. 47, iii. 20, 43
1 . iv. 115, 117, 119, 120, xii. 229
2 . iv. 120
3 . iv. 116, 120, vii. 21
4 . iv. 121, vi. 345, xii. 230, 231
5 . xii. 231
6 . iv. 116, 122
7 . iv. 122, 123
8 . iv. 116
9 . iv. 116, xii. 222
10 . iv. 123
11 . iv. 116, 123
12 . iv. 116, 123, v. 345, xii. 232
13 . iv. 124, xii. 232
xxiv. 233
15 . iii. 42, iv. 381, 388—390
16 . iv. 390, xii. 233
17 . iv. 594, 395
18 . iv. 381, 396, 397, v. 49, 51, 254
19 . iv. 381, 397, v. 268
20 . iv. 382, 398, v. 268
21 . iv. 382, 399—405, xii. 233
25 . ii. 43, iv. 273, 407, xii. 234
26 . iv. 382
28 . iv. 382, 411
29 . iv. 383, 415, ix. 63, xii. 235
31 . iv. 416
33 . iv. 292, 293
38 . iv. 383, xii. 236
39 . iv. 417, v. 165
40 . iv. 417, 418
41 . iv. 384, xii. 236
42 . iv. 418, 419, 423, xii. 237
43 . iv. 423
44 . iv. 424, v. 182
### INDEX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>JOHN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>iv. 384. x. 316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>iv. 385. 425. xii. 238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>iv. 386. x. 316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>iv. 427. v. 32. xii. 354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>iv. 385. 426. 430. 432. xii. 238. 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>iii. 44, 45. iv. 435. 436. 438. 439. 440. xii. 241. 242. 243</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>iv. 436. x. 321</td>
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<td>iv. 436. 441</td>
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<td>iv. 442. 444</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>iv. 446</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>iv. 436. 437. 446. 447. xii. 244. 245</td>
</tr>
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<td>iv. 437. 433. xii. 246</td>
</tr>
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<td>12</td>
<td>iv. 437. 435</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>iv. 455. 456</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>iii. 44, 45. iv. 497. 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>iv. 462. x. 301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>iv. 463</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>iv. 464. xii. 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>iv. 465. 466. v. 349. xii. 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>iv. 438. 466. v. 368. xii. 247</td>
</tr>
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<td>21</td>
<td>xii. 249</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>iv. 467</td>
</tr>
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<td>23</td>
<td>ib.</td>
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<td>xii. 234</td>
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<td>xii. 234</td>
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<td>ii.</td>
<td>iii. 46</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>v. 22. vii. 15. xii. 232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>v. 24. 25. xii. 253. 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>v. 15. 17. 26. 27. xii. 7. 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>v. 17. 36. xii. 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>v. 36. vi. 397. xii. 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>v. 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>v. 47</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>v. 17. 18. 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>v. 42. xii. 257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>v. 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>v. 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>v. 48. 50. 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>v. 53. xii. 257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>v. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>v. 55. x. 5</td>
</tr>
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<td>18</td>
<td>xii. 258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>v. 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>v. 5. 388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>v. 18. 56. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>iii. 54. v. 18. 57. vii. 407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>v. 19. 58. x. 393. 330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>v. 66. xii. 259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>v. 28. 67. xii. 49. xii. 260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>v. 67. xii. 260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>v. 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>v. 69. xii. 7. 261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>v. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>v. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>iii. 49. v. 36</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>v. 81</td>
</tr>
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<td>iii. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>v. 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>v. 81. 87. xii. 261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chap.</td>
<td>JOHN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>v. 59. 81. 87. x. 338. xii. 263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>v. 31. 89. v. 264. xii. 265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>v. 90. xii. 265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>v. 94. 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>v. 92. xii. 267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>i. 28. v. 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>v. 96</td>
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<td>v. 97</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>v. 97. xii. 268</td>
</tr>
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<td>20</td>
<td>v. 98. xii. 268. 271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>v. 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>v. 32. 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>v. 32. 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>v. 63. 100. xii. 271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>v. 83. xii. 275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>v. 276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>v. 33. 100. viii. 14. xii. 276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>iii. 49. v. 21. 101. 325. vii. 13. xii. 277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>v. 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>v. 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>v. 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>v. 106. 347. xii. 278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>v. 346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>iii. 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>v. 233. xii. 278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>v. 226. 227. 234. x. 348. xii. 279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>v. 239. xii. 281. 284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>v. 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>v. 241. xii. 284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>v. 227. xii. 286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>v. 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>v. 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>v. 226. 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>v. 244. xii. 286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>v. 246. vi. 409. xii. 287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>v. 249. 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>v. 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>v. 252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>v. 253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>v. 255. vi. 258. 337. xii. 287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>v. 257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>v. 229. 236. xii. 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>v. 260. 263. vii. 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>v. 264. xii. 289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>v. 265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>v. 266</td>
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<td>78</td>
<td>v. 266. 289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>v. 268</td>
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<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>v. 271</td>
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<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>v. 225. 229. 271. vii. 207. xii. 289</td>
</tr>
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<td>82</td>
<td>v. 273</td>
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<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>v. 274</td>
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<td>84</td>
<td>v. 276</td>
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<td>85</td>
<td>v. 277</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>JOHN.</th>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>JOHN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vi.</td>
<td>lii. 57, 58. iii. 93, 94. vi. 221</td>
<td>ix.</td>
<td>ii. 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>iv. 412</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>xii. 331</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>xii. 289</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>v. 26</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>xii. 290</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>xii. 333</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>x.</td>
<td>ii. 116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14, 15</td>
<td>v. 33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>xii. 337, 338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>xii. 291</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>xii. 338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ib.</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>xii. 292</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>ib.</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>xii. 339</td>
</tr>
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<td>32</td>
<td>xii. 293</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>vii. 193. xii. 294</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>xii. 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>iv. 247. xii. 294</td>
<td>17, 18</td>
<td>v. 249, 252. vi. 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>v. 50. xii. 295</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>v. 34</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>v. 50</td>
<td>22, 23</td>
<td>xii. 340, 342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii.</td>
<td>vi. 221</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>vi. 209</td>
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<td>iii. 95</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>xii. 344</td>
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<td>iii. 108—110. xii. 297</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>xii. 345</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>xii. 300</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>ib.</td>
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<td>xii. 301</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>xii. 346</td>
</tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>xii. 128</td>
</tr>
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<td>v. 126</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>xii. 347</td>
</tr>
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<td>19</td>
<td>v. 219. xii. 302</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>xii. 348</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>xii. 302</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>iii. 128. vi. 33</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>xii. 303</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>xii. 348</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>xii. 304</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>ib.</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>v. 54. 271</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>xii. 352</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>xii. 305</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
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<td>37</td>
<td>vi. 222. xii. 306</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>vi. 222. xii. 309</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>iii. 128. xii. 358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>vii. 294. xii. 311</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>xii. 353</td>
</tr>
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<td>48</td>
<td>v. 273</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>iv. 285. v. 34. 271. viii. 395. xii. 353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii.</td>
<td>iii. 312</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>iii. 437. vi. 280. vii. 303. xii. 356</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>xii. 312</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>x. 104</td>
</tr>
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<td>xii. 313</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>xii. 358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>iii. 111. xii. 314</td>
<td>xii. 1—20</td>
<td>iii. 129, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>xii. 315</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>xii. 359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>vi. 305</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>iii. 124, xii. 360—362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>xii. 315</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>xii. 362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>vi. 101. 302. xii. 317</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>iii. 77—129. xii. 363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>xii. 318</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>ix. 184</td>
</tr>
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<td>13</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>ix. 184. xii. 364</td>
</tr>
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<td>20</td>
<td>ix. 303. 317. xii. 319</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>xii. 364</td>
</tr>
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<td>25</td>
<td>xii. 319</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>xii. 364</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>xii. 320</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>iii. 13?. xii. 364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>v. 54</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>xii. 366</td>
</tr>
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<td>xii. 321</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>xii. 367</td>
</tr>
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<td>37</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>xii. 368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>vii. 340. 374. xii. 322</td>
<td>32, 33</td>
<td>xii. 370</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>xii. 322</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>xii. 370</td>
</tr>
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<td>48</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>vii. 199. xii. 371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>ii. 91</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>xii. 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>ix. 12. xii. 323</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>xii. 372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>xii. 325</td>
<td>xiii. 1—27</td>
<td>iii. 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>xii. 324</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>iii. 376. vii. 27. xi. 318. 325. 326. xii. 372</td>
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<tr>
<td>ix.</td>
<td>i. 116</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>xii. 372</td>
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<td>xii. 324</td>
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<td>xii. 373</td>
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<td>v. 336. x. 346. xii. 349</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>xii. 376</td>
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<td>xii. 330</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>iii. 144</td>
</tr>
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<td>ib.</td>
<td>21, 22</td>
<td>iii. 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>v. 54, 271</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>v. 168. ix. 149. xii. 376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>i. 153. xii. 351</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>iii. 144. xii. 378</td>
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<td>Chap.</td>
<td>JOHN.</td>
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<td>xiii. 27</td>
<td>iii. 144. xii. 379</td>
<td>xix. 23</td>
<td>xii. 414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>v. 168. ix. 149</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>xii. 415</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>iii. 146. 425. xii. 379</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>iii. 147</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>xii. 416</td>
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<td>xii. 379</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>xii. 418</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>xi. 338. xii. 380</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>xii. 418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv.</td>
<td>iii. 147</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>xii. 419</td>
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<td>xii. 380</td>
<td>36, 37</td>
<td>xii. 423</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>vi. 317</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>v. 57</td>
</tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>xii. 382</td>
<td>xxi.</td>
<td>xii. 425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. 246. xii. 382</td>
<td>1—19</td>
<td>iii. 168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>xii. 383, 384</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>x. 181. xii. 425</td>
</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>xii. 384</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>xii. 425</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>vi. 408</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>vi. 408. xii. 426</td>
</tr>
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<td>viii. 210, x. 40</td>
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<td>viii. 479, 481</td>
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<td>vi. 394, viii. 217, 218</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>vi. 113</td>
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<td>viii. 221</td>
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<td>i. 204, vii. 34</td>
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<td>vii. 236</td>
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<td>iii. 236</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>iii. 214</td>
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<td>vii. 456</td>
<td>23, 33, 34</td>
<td>iii. 251, 258</td>
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<td>vii. 272</td>
<td>xx. 1—3</td>
<td>iii. 258</td>
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<tr>
<td>xiii. 1—14</td>
<td>vii. 456, 457</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>vi. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>vii. 207, v. 169, vii. 143</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>xi. 280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>x. 107, viii. 456, 457</td>
<td>26—28</td>
<td>ix. 313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>vii. 459</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>iii. 284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>vii. 460</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>vii. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9, 10</td>
<td>vi. 102, vii. 25, 462</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>vii. 285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, 12, 13</td>
<td>vii. 463</td>
<td>xvii. 3</td>
<td>v. 43, ix. 345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>iii. 216, v. 42, viii. 464</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>iii. 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16, 18</td>
<td>viii. 464, 465</td>
<td>21, 22</td>
<td>v. 327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td>ii. 38, 143, 144, vii. 466</td>
<td>xviii. 2</td>
<td>vii. 483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>v. 117</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>vii. 306, viii. 484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>vi. 356, viii. 467, 468</td>
<td>6, 7, 9</td>
<td>v. 318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>vii. 397</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>vii. 210, vii. 282, vii. 486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>vii. 192, vii. 470</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41, 42</td>
<td>vii. 128</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>viii. 494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>vii. 389</td>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td>viii. 495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>iii. 216, 217</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>x. 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 6</td>
<td>vii. 472</td>
<td>xxiv. 27, xxv. xxvi.</td>
<td>iii. 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>vii. 473</td>
<td>xxvi. 1</td>
<td>iii. 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>iii. 217</td>
<td>xxvi. 14</td>
<td>iv. 454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>iii. 218</td>
<td>xv. 27</td>
<td>iii. 454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 10</td>
<td>i. 164, iv. 257, vii. 474, 475</td>
<td>1—30</td>
<td>iii. 289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xii. 7, xi. 226</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>viii. 496</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chap.</td>
<td>ACTS.</td>
<td>Chap.</td>
<td>ROMANS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxviii. 4, 5</td>
<td>viii. 498</td>
<td>xi. 15</td>
<td>vi. 257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ib.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>vi. 386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>viii. 499</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>iii. 411. vi. 301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>viii. 500</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>v. 374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>viii. 501</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>v. 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30, 31</td>
<td>iii. 290</td>
<td>iii. 1</td>
<td>xi. 273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>vi. 272. 376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 7</td>
<td>vi. 245</td>
<td>xiv. 1</td>
<td>v. 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>v. 252, 258, 349, vi. 409. viii. 469</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>v. 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>iv. 394</td>
<td>xv. 9</td>
<td>iii. 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>iii. 270. vi. 246, 247. 272.</td>
<td>xvi. 1</td>
<td>v. 303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>295. 306</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>iii. 269. vi. 234, xii. 524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>v. 353</td>
<td>i.</td>
<td>xii. 455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>v. 300, 325</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>vi. 40. xii. 456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>vi. 410</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>xii. 456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 11</td>
<td>vi. 245</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>vii. 33, xii. 457, 459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>vii. 148</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>i. 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>vi. 320, 321, vi. 101, 289</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>iii. 54, v. 38, xii. 459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>v. 44, 273</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>xii. 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>v. 43</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>iv. 382, xii. 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. 12</td>
<td>xii. 437</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>vi. 346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>ix. 456</td>
<td>ii. 6, 9</td>
<td>xii. 461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>v. 441, xii. 259</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>v. 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>v. 293</td>
<td>iii. 1</td>
<td>xii. 462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>iii. 271</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. 11</td>
<td>vi. 245</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>ix. 77, xii. 463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>vi. 297, 399, 415, xi. 361.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>v. 307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xii. 496</td>
<td>iv. 6</td>
<td>xii. 464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii. 26</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. 1</td>
<td>vii. 271</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>xii. 479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>vi. 243</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>xii. 480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>vii. 257</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>i. 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>i. 79</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>v. 179, xii. 465, 475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>iii. 272</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>iii. 429, xii. 476, 477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi. 5</td>
<td>v. 379, viii. 213</td>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td>vi. 41, 396, xi. 105, 245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>v. 321</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>xii. 478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. 10</td>
<td>v. 342</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>xii. 475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>v. 291</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>iii. 240, vi. 259, 385, 397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 17, 18, 25</td>
<td>v. 56, 57</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>iii. 244, vi. 15, 86, x. 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>vii. 25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>xii. 483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii. 15</td>
<td>xii. 437</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>xii. 483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 23</td>
<td>iii. 472, 442, vi. 290. 323, vii. 14, 15, xi. 458, viii. 459, xii. 438</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>xii. 487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. 439</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>xii. 488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. 439</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>vi. 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii. 439</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>xii. 489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii. 439</td>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td>ib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii. 439</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>xii. 490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii. 439</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>xii. 491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii. 439</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>xii. 493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii. 439</td>
<td>12, 13</td>
<td>vi. 396, xii. 493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. 439</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>iii. 23, 24, vii. 404, xii. 493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. 439</td>
<td>18, 19</td>
<td>xii. 495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. 439</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>xii. 498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. 439</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>v. 304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. 439</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>v. 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. 439</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>v. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. 439</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>vii. 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. 439</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>xii. 247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. 439</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>xii. 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. 439</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. 439</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ib</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

I. CORINTHIANS.

Chap. | XI. CORINTHIANS.
--- | ---

viii. 10 | xii. 501
11 | xii. 502
ix. 1 | iii. 248
2 | viii. 126. xii. 509. 503
3 | xii. 503
5 | v. 183
13 | xii. 503
21 | xii. 504
27 | xii. 505
x. 2 | ii. 24
4 | vi. 412. xii. 505
8 | xii. 505
10 | xii. 507
11 | iii. 441. vi. 293. 380. xii. 508
14. 16 | vi. 398. viii. 60. xii. 508
17 | vi. 6. xii. 509
19 | xii. 510
21 | ib.
25 | xii. 511
4 | ix. 125. xii. 511
5 | vii. 42. xii. 512. 515. 517
6 | xii. 517
10 | i. 29. iii. 244. vii. 179. xii. 518
14 | vii. 162. xii. 520
15 | iv. 394. xii. 522
19 | vii. 284
20 | i. 157
21 | vi. 232. viii. 402. ix. 163.
25. 28 | xii. 526
32 | xii. 527
33 | xii. 533
36 | iii. 245. xii. 533
38 | xii. 538
42 | xii. 539
44 | xii. 541.
54 | vii. 179. 180.
55 | iv. 394
57 | xii. 546
59 | iii. 184. vi. 415
60 | vii. 29. xii. 547
62 | xii. 548
65 | iii. 440. v. 15
72 | 21. v. 4
73 | xii. 548
74 | v. 2
76 | xii. 548
77 | xii. 548
78 | xii. 548
79 | iii. 246
80 | 
84 | iv. 394
85 | xii. 550
87 | iv. 394
88 | xii. 550
89 | iv. 394
90 | v. 232
91 | vii. 507
92 | xii. 553
93 | vii. 417
94 | xii. 553
95 | vi. 412.
96 | xii. 553
97 | vi. 412.

II. CORINTHIANS. i. 262—268

Chap. | I. CORINTHIANS.
--- | ---

xi. 1 | viii. 126. xii. 509. 503
3 | xii. 503
5 | v. 183
9 | xii. 503
10 | xii. 504
19 | xii. 505
22 | ii. 248. v. 417. vii. 317
25 | iii. 505
28 | xii. 505

GALATIANS.

Chap. | I. CORINTHIANS.
--- | ---

i. 2 | iii. 244. vi. 179. xii. 518
4 | iii. 244. vi. 179. xii. 518
5 | vii. 162. xii. 520
15 | iv. 394. xii. 522
19 | vii. 284
20 | i. 157
21 | vi. 232. viii. 402. ix. 163.
25. 28 | xii. 526
32 | xii. 527
33 | xii. 533
36 | iii. 245. xii. 533
38 | xii. 538
42 | xii. 539
44 | xii. 541.
54 | vii. 179. 180.
55 | iv. 394
57 | xii. 546
59 | iii. 184. vi. 415
60 | vii. 29. xii. 547
62 | xii. 548
65 | iii. 440. v. 15
72 | 21. v. 4
73 | xii. 548
74 | v. 2
76 | xii. 548
77 | xii. 548
78 | xii. 548
79 | iii. 246
80 | 
84 | iv. 394
85 | xii. 550
87 | iv. 394
88 | xii. 550
89 | iv. 394
90 | v. 232
91 | vii. 507
92 | xii. 553
93 | vii. 417
94 | xii. 553
95 | vi. 412.
96 | xii. 553
97 | vi. 412.

EPHESIANS.

Chap. | I. CORINTHIANS.
--- | ---

i. 3 | iii. 292
2 | iii. 219
4 | iii. 218
5 | i. 18
6 | iii. 218
7 | i. 9
8 | vi. 169. 170
9 | vi. 180
12 | iv. 436
13 | v. 368
14 | xi. 438
15 | iii. 440. v. 15
17 | vi. 461. vi. 211. 238
19 | v. 374. vi. 182
22 | vi. 258. 357. xii. 287
24 | iv. 371. 372. vi. 5
25 | xii. 35
26 | vi. 4
27 | xii. 35
30 | vi. 4
32 | vi. 329
34 | vi. 15
35 | vi. 329
36 | vi. 15

### Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>Ephesians</th>
<th>I. Timothy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>i. 297. vi. 78</td>
<td>i. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vii. 17</td>
<td>xi. 89, 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>vii. 251</td>
<td>i. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>vii. 300</td>
<td>iii. 260. ix. 341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>vii. 25. ix. 436</td>
<td>iv. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>vi. 98</td>
<td>iii. 441. vi. 251. 293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>v. 306</td>
<td>vii. 478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-19</td>
<td>vii. 40</td>
<td>vi. 249. vii. 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-27</td>
<td>vii. 48</td>
<td>i. 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-27</td>
<td>iii. 297. v. 330</td>
<td>v. 11, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>iii. 297</td>
<td>vi. 303.305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. 12</td>
<td>vii. 178. vii. 61. 340</td>
<td>i. 243. 258. v. 119. zi. 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii. 16</td>
<td>vii. 340</td>
<td>v. 173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>I. Timothy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. 18</td>
<td>ii. 259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>xi. 89, 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>iii. 260. ix. 341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. 1</td>
<td>iii. 441. vi. 251. 293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>vii. 478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>vi. 249. vii. 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>i. 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>v. 303.305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>i. 243. 258. v. 119. zi. 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>v. 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>ii. 258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>v. 49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. Timothy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>II. Timothy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. 6</td>
<td>iii. 294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>xii. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>iii. 333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>ii. 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>iii. 441. vi. 293. 380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>v. 35. xii. 61. vii. 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>i. 291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>iii. 276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>i. 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>ii. 258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>iii. 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>v. 345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>vi. 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>vi. 254. xii. 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>iii. 174. 272. vii. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 2</td>
<td>v. 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>vi. 328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>vi. 333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>vii. 384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>vii. 440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>vii. 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>vii. 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>iii. 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 5</td>
<td>ii. 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>iii. 38. vi. 293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>v. 411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>vii. 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>v. 249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>v. 291. 345. xii. 508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>v. 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>iii. 256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Colossians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>Colossians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. 23.27</td>
<td>iii. 299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>v. 345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>ii. 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>vi. 254. xii. 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>iii. 174. 272. vii. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 9</td>
<td>v. 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>vi. 328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>vi. 333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>vii. 384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>vii. 440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. 1</td>
<td>vii. 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>vii. 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. 16</td>
<td>iii. 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Titus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>Titus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. 2</td>
<td>v. 291. 345. xii. 508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>v. 411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>vi. 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>iii. 256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hebrews

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>Hebrews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. 6</td>
<td>v. 241. 252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>iv. 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>v. 249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ii. 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>iii. 38. vi. 293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>iii. 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>v. 244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-20</td>
<td>v. 344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ii. 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>vii. 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii. 6</td>
<td>vii. 393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8, 9</td>
<td>v. 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>vi. 286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>v. 407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x. 19</td>
<td>xii. 421. 422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>v. 392. vii. 337. vii. 13. ix. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>iii. 312. viii. 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>v. 429. vi. 380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Philippians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>Philippians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. 27</td>
<td>iii. 298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ii. 306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ii. 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9, 10</td>
<td>iii. 441. vi. 293. 380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>iv. 35. xii. 61. vii. 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>i. 291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>iii. 276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>iii. 258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### I. Thessalonians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>I. Thessalonians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. 13</td>
<td>vi. 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>v. 452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>vi. 328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. 13, 14</td>
<td>vi. 319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>v. 263. vii. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. 288</td>
<td>vi. 283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>v. 545. ix. 438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>vii. 309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 12, 13</td>
<td>v. 188. vi. 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>vi. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>v. 298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>vii. 383</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>vi. 312</td>
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<td>vi. 283. 354</td>
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<tr>
<td>17-20</td>
<td>v. 344</td>
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<td>ii. 88</td>
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<td>v. 408</td>
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<td>v. 407</td>
</tr>
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<td>x. 19</td>
<td>xii. 421, 422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>v. 392. vii. 337. vii. 13. ix. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>iii. 312. viii. 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>v. 429. vi. 380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. Thessalonians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>II. Thessalonians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. 2</td>
<td>iii. 440. xii. 435. vi. 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>vii. 232. 266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>vi. 272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td>iii. 233. v. 451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>iii. 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 7</td>
<td>i. 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. 6</td>
<td>v. 234. 260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. 2</td>
<td>viii. 480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>x. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 4</td>
<td>xi. 389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ii. 107, 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>vii. 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>vi. 79. 382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. ult.</td>
<td>v. 342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. 2</td>
<td>vii. 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ii. 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chap.</td>
<td>HEBREWS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xii.</td>
<td>xii. 147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>i.ii. 440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiii.</td>
<td>vii. 342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ii. 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>i.ii. 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>iii. 312, vii. 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JAMES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>iii. 314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>v. 16. xii. 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>vi. 53, vii. 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>vii. 144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>vii. 329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>v. 44, 273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>v. 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>v. 16. xii. 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.</td>
<td>iii. 314, 315, v. 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>vi. 293, 378, xii. 435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>iii. 316, xi. 190, 399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>v. 138, xii. 70, 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I. PETER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>iii. 320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>vii. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>v. 452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>iii. 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 23</td>
<td>v. 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10—12</td>
<td>i. 29. v. 409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>v. 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>v. 383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>vii. 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>vii. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>iii. 440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>xi. 272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>v. 344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>v. 4. iii. 323, xii. 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>iii. 39, 322, v. 10. xi. 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>v. 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv.</td>
<td>iii. 320, 441. vi. 293, 380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>xii. 434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>v. 317. xi. 296, vi. 380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v.</td>
<td>ii. 86. iii. 215, vii. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REVELATION.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>see iii. 431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>v. 226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td>iv. 456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>viii. 435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>viii. 216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18</td>
<td>v. 258. vi. 383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>ix. 438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18</td>
<td>vii. 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>vii. 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. ii. iii.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>viii. 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>viii. 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>viii. 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>viii. 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. v.</td>
<td>v. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ii. 29, ix. 440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>vii. 370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>iii. 334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>ix. 294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>viii. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>iii. 335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>vii. 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>viii. 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>iii. 326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 14</td>
<td>iv. 440. vi. 291, xii. 434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>vii. viii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>iii. 337, v. 318, vii. 356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ii. 326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>v. 325. vii. 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>v. 36. vi. 430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>vii. 836, xi. 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>iii. 326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>vi. 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>v. 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>vi. 384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>xi. 272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>vii. 7. 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii.</td>
<td>vii. 302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>iii. 441. vi. 292, 380, vii. 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td>vi. 354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>v. 371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>iii. 440. xii. 435, v. 263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>iii. 442. xii. 435, v. 290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>vii. 208. 214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I. JOHN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>iii. 329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>vii. 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td>v. 53, x. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>ii. 336, xi. 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>vi. 293, 366, vii. 229, xii. 434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. 364, vii. 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi. 337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chap.</td>
<td>REVELATION.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iix. 6</td>
<td>vii. 217, 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiii. 2</td>
<td>iii. 348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 10</td>
<td>xii. 411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 5</td>
<td>vii. 218, 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv. 13</td>
<td>iii. 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xv. 8</td>
<td>v. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xv. 14</td>
<td>iii. 353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi. 3</td>
<td>i. 150, vii. 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi. 5</td>
<td>iii. 354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvi. 2</td>
<td>iii. 357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvii. 12</td>
<td>vi. 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xvii. 9</td>
<td>iii. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xviii. 7</td>
<td>v. 305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xviii. xix. 1–11</td>
<td>iii. 358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xix. 10</td>
<td>xii. 456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xix. 11, &amp;c.; xx</td>
<td>iii. 359, v. 252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE OF HEBREW WORDS,

WHICH ARE LESS OR MORE EXPLAINED OR ILLUSTRATED.

[The Table has been enlarged in the present Edition, by more than a thousand references.—Ed.]

sometimes wanting in words, and sometimes not, and why, iv. 173. Is frequently cut off from the beginning of several words, xii. 346.

א in נער, why writ less than the rest of the letters, ii. 190.

א and א using of a 'natural' and of an 'artificial,' xii. 437.

בובע a pipe, or hautboy, or cornet, or some such loud wind music, ix. 58.

'primitive work,' xi. 198.

'abstinence,' ix. 350.

'torches,' xii. 397.

mourning for thirty days,' xi. 167.

th the stone of things lost,' x. 72.

' the girdle of the priest, ix. 22.

' a member of a living beast, viii. 481.

a man that is, 'a high father,' why changed to א in א, 'the father of a great multitude,' vi. 297.

A cabalistic book, xii. 98.

men,' or 'Edom,' or 'Roman,' viii. 475, 476.

Babylonian tapestry-work,' ix. 280.

' they are sweetened,' viii. 377.

how to be read, ii. 145.

' the fools,' for the 'mighty,' ii. 289.

א a porch, ix. 83, 238.

א the seven nations,' viii. 466.

א 'gentiles,' or 'all other nations besides the Jews,' xii. 128.

' a surgeon,' viii. 364.

א 'artificers,' and 'labourers,' xii. 151.

א 'Aven,' means the 'gospel,' but marks it with a scurrilous title, xii. 240.

א 'he that had one dead in his family that day,' ix. 74.

' a leathern garment,' or ' stomacher of the heart,' xii. 370.

' wages,' xii. 51.

treasures,' ix. 39.

א and א 'evening of the Sabbath,' xii. 206.

א and א 'division of the Old Testament into the Law, the Prophets, and the Holy Writings'; by abbreviation, א, xii. 214.

א 'Usha,' x. 156.

א 'hyssop,' xii. 418.

א 'the guard behind the mercy-seat,' ix. 364.

א 'letters of forsaking,' xi. 119.

א 'the Nazarite's ram,' ix. 98.

א 'an assar' is two semisses, xi. 113.

א 'a bench,' ix. 385.

א 'The man of the mountain of the house;' what kind of officer, iv. 462.

viii. 390. xii. 191.

א 'God speed,' iii. 351. xi. 350.

א having א wanting in it, say the Jews, in both these words wanting in the second Temple, which were in the first, iv. 153.

א 'right side,' xii. 421.

א 'thousands' and 'princes,' iv. 230.

א 'the Almighty God,' ii. 114.

א 'do not read this,' &c. viii. 435.

א or א interpreter,' xii. 124.

א 'Amorites,' or Gentiles, viii. 479.

א 'Amon,' for Amnon, ii. 183.

א 'the saying of the Jews concerning sin done wilfully,' vi. 336.

א 'the orphan Amen,' and ב 'the snatched Amen,' &c. xii. 545.

א 'Amalcalin,' who, ix. 18. 41.

א 'the saying of the Jews concerning sin done ignorantly,' vi. 356.

א 'truth,' supposed by the Jews to be the 'seal of God,' xii. 291.

א 'emeth' and 'jassib,' ix. 116.
TABLE OF

אָמָן 'a channel of waters,' x. 302.

ףַּלּוֹנָה 'angariate,' 'compel,' xi. 128.

חָוָא 'deputy,' viii. 463.

חַזְיַרָה mourning for the dead, xi. 167.

צַעַר 'I,' rendered by יָהָוָא, xii. 323.

יַשִּׁש 'stationary men,' viii. 62.

יִצְכְּר 'men of works,' or, 'perfectly just,' ix. 188. xii. 147.

לָתֶנ 'a physician,' in the Chaldee tongue, i. 215.

יַשַּׁנְת 'such as were gathered up' out of the streets, whose fathers and mothers were uncertain, xi. 9.

עָטִי 'and' unlawful and lawful,' viii. 217.

עַשְׂכִּי 'bound and loosed,' xi. 239.

עַשָּׁר 'strangulation,' 'anguine,' 'the quay,' xi. 175.

עַשְׁנָד 'incertis,' 'a tailor's garment,' xii. 172.

עָפָה 'ephod,' ii. 404. ix. 23.

עָפָה 'epitropus,' or, 'foster-father,' xii. 51.

עָפָה 'inner garment,' with pockets to hold money and necessaries, xii. 175.

עָפָה or עָפָה 'nose, nostrils, anger,' xii. 387.

עָפָה 'last dishes used at meals,' ix. 159.

עָפָה 'Epicurism.' Epicurus is he that despiseth the words of God,' xii. 469.

עָפָה 'things prohibited to eat,' viii. 479.

עָפָה (בְּרֵאשִׁית, יָדָו) 'so let me see the consolation of Israel,' xii. 39.

עָפָה 'Arrabon, the Arbela bushel,' xi. 205.

עָפָה 'Arrad, the 'Aradites.' Which word, in all versions almost, is read as 'Arrad,' the 'Aradites,' x. 260.

עָפָה 'an abbreviation, iv. 57.

עָפָה 'the land of a Kid,' x. 28.

עָפָה 'Assyrian tongue,' viii. 404. xi. 100.

עָפָה 'in the holy tongue,' vii. 409.

עָפָה 'I will not revoke it,' ii. 241.

עָפָה 'we have found,' xii. 236.

עָפָה 'trespass-offerings,' various sorts of, ix. 86-92.

עָפָה 'Asmodeus, the king of the devils, xii. 111.

עָפָה 'pomegranate apples,' ix. 184.

עָפָה 'is in Hebrew very frequently put causally, iv. 343. עָפָה and עָפָה are alternately used, x. 309. 330. It is changed for עָפָה in the Syriac, vii. 8.

עָפָה begins the history of creation, xi. 199.

עָפָה 'David came,' lii. 171.

עָפָה 'in the porch,' or, 'by the porch,' hath its special emphasis and induction, xii. 271.

עָפָה 'along the cloister,' xii. 382.

עָפָה 'a grave,' x. 368.

עָפָה 'Bava Bathra,' 'selling and buying,' analysis of the tract, x. 517.

עָפָה 'Bava Mezra,' 'suits,' analysis of the tract, x. 517.

עָפָה 'Bava Kamma,' 'injuries,' analysis of the tract, x. 517.

עָפָה 'in my father's school,' viii. 408.

עָפָה 'Babyl,' for a city and a country, vii. 8.

עָפָה 'Babylon,' all those countries, unto which the Babylonian captivity was carried, and led away, xii. 366.

עָפָה יָאָר 'in the common manner, that is, by no violent death,' xii. 507.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'the bench of three,' xii. 484.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'wild fig-tree,' growing in: a place or field, not belonging to any one in particular, but common to all, xi. 264.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'beasts tame and wild,' xii. 427.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'consolation,' viii. 39.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'I do not benedict thy children,—but, benedict thy builders,' xii. 295.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'a candle,' used for a person famous for light or knowledge, xii. 289.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'an illiterate,' vi. 488. xi. 40. 63.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'thy creators,' iv. 316. viii. 51.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'on a common day of the feast,' vii. after the first day of the feast, xii. 359.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'chosen men,' viii. 440.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'in letters,' viii. 454.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'Baltinai, Men of leisure, studious of the law,' xi. 87.

עָפָה יָבֵב a temple, xii. 564.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'between the evenings,' viii. 216.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'Between the suns,' the space of time, between the setting of the sun, and the appearance of any star, xii. 207. xi. 158.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'Be Rabbanan, or Beth Midrash,' xii. 560.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'Beth Gabrin,' xii. 243.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'The family of Garmu,' ix. 366.

עָפָה יָבֵב Dalmanutha, x. 228.

עָפָה יָבֵב a house, x. 136.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'the house of stone,' x. 194. 379.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'the place of knives,' x. 71.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'Beth Mokad,' ix. 367.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'Beth Chadudo,' x. 105.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'the school,' or, 'the church,' or, 'a lecture of divinity,' x. 94. xii. 560.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'Beth Mokad,' 'the arena,' or, 'the house of burning,' x. 105.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'Beth-Meon,' x. 145.

עָפָה יָבֵב 'Beth Zemar,' a place or region of cold,' x. 278.
HEBREW WORDS.

355

Betar, vi. 101.

bē·rith, what, vi. 8.

bē·ru·jah, disputation, viii. 473.

bē·ru·jah in the temple, x. 215. palace, xii. 34.

bē·th·phage, Bethphage, within Jerusalem, x. 76.

bē·shā, the beginning of Galilee, x. 119. 239.

bēr·čē·ת, a first-born fit for inheritance, and bēr·čē·ת, a first-born fit for a priest, xii. 37.

bē·s′al·a, Bēsial, vii. 494.

bē·s′al·a, in your hearts, vi. 99.

bē·sial, son of Bēsial, vii. 463.

bē·sial possibly for a ‘daughter,’ and why, ii. 206.

bē·sial, a son of the covenant, vi. 400. xi. 105.

bē·sial and bē·sial, built archwise, ix. 369.

bē·sial and bē·sial, for bē·sialΕ bē·sial, my youngest son, vii. 264.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Benoth Shuaach, a certain fig-tree which never wanted leaves, and never wanted figs, xii. 413.

bē·sial and bē·sial, a fig mixed with a plane-tree, xii. 266.

bē·sial and bē·sial, children of the bride-chamber, distinguished from the Shoshbenin, xi. 164. xii. 444.

bē·sial and bē·sial, sons of the upper room, viii. 363.

bē·sial and bē·sial, not, ‘the son of whom,’ but ‘the son of what kind of man,’ xii. 274.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Ben Neezer, x. 319.

bē·sial and bē·sial, written wrong way, ii. 127. xii. 214.

bē·sial and bē·sial, to kick, vii. 451.

bē·sial and bē·sial, ‘the python,’ or prophesying spirit, xii. 135.

bē·sial and bē·sial, ‘Baal-sebul, the Lord of Idolatry,’ x. 196.

bē·sial and bē·sial, plaintiff and defendant, viii. 364.

bē·sial and bē·sial, men of repentance, vii. 257.

bē·sial and bē·sial, ‘breaking bread,’ viii. 384.

bē·sial and bē·sial, ‘in sanctum,’ vii. 86. 397.

bē·sial and bē·sial, ‘the valley of Rinnom,’ x. 108.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Bakkashah, seeking,’ xii. 107.

bē·sial and bē·sial, what, vii. 397.

bē·sial and bē·sial, a foreigner, vii. 497.

bē·sial and bē·sial, men of Barbary, vii. 498.

bē·sial and bē·sial, the creature, vii. 16. xii. 457. xii. 458.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Beror Chel, a place, x. 371.

bē·sial and bē·sial, ‘with an uncovered head,’ that is, boldly, and impudently, xii. 512.

bē·sial and bē·sial, the benediction of the day by itself,’ or the ‘royal blessing,’ xii. 308.

bē·sial and bē·sial, blessing of the song, was a prayer or blessing, that they uttered after the Hallel, ix. 164.

bē·sial and bē·sial, the ‘bridegroom’s blessing,’ xii. 246.

bē·sial and bē·sial, a prayer against the hekites, viii. 401.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Barabas, viii. 368.

bē·sial and bē·sial, ‘It is light,’ ix. 110. x. 95.

bē·sial and bē·sial, a virgin, iv. 179.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Gab, surface, pavement, xii. 414.

bē·sial and bē·sial, the elevation, xii. 182.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Gad Javan, xii. 234.

bē·sial and bē·sial, ‘a kid,’ ix. 20.

bē·sial and bē·sial, ‘wreaths of chain-work.’ The word bēsial and bēsial, in Dent. xii. 12, signifies the ‘fringes,’ that they wore upon their garments for memorials of the law, ix. 269.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Gadara, x. 142.

bē·sial and bē·sial, treasurers,’ ix. 18. 43.

bē·sial and bē·sial, and bē·sial and bē·sial, and bē·sial and bē·sial, that is, ‘bricks, and half bricks, squared hewn stones, and rough or unhewn.’ xii. 413.

bē·sial and bē·sial, the ‘grave-stone,’ ‘the cover,’ or the ‘uppermost board,’ of the bier, xii. 167.

bē·sial and bē·sial, ‘rolling up the book,’ xii. 68.

bē·sial and bē·sial, ‘passing of judgment,’ xi. 348.

bē·sial and bē·sial, a Gumratha, some very burning distemper, xii. 143.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Gaatha, ‘the calves’ pool,’ from bē·sial and bē·sial, hallowing, x. 57.

bē·sial and bē·sial, ‘reposing of souls,’ xii. 325.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Gophna is derived from the vineyards, x. 108.

bē·sial and bē·sial, a balcony,’ in xii. 109.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Maimonides, but xii. 109.

bē·sial and bē·sial, the valley of craftsmen,’ x. 260.

bē·sial and bē·sial, gehinnom, hell,’ or the place of the damned, x. 80. xi. 106.

bē·sial and bē·sial, tish ναί, analysis of the tract, ‘bills of divorce,’ x. 514.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Gilgal, x. 164.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Gilgalem, is the same with xii. 587.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Dioskema, ‘a coffin,’ xii. 562.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Galilee, x. 118.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Rabban ‘Ganazal,’ viii. 402.

bē·sial and bē·sial, even in going up,’ viii. 483.

bē·sial and bē·sial, even in Talmudic language ‘a thief and a robber.’ xii. 338.

bē·sial and bē·sial, ‘the garden of Eden,’ not understood of an earthly, but a heavenly paradise, xii. 160.

bē·sial and bē·sial, Garguhta, ‘clay’ or ‘dirt,’ xii. 160.

bē·sial and bē·sial, ‘a stranger-inhabitant,’ xi. 105.

bē·sial and bē·sial, ‘fear,’ x. 584.
### TABLE OF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>366</td>
<td>words of the scribes, as opposed to the Scriptures, xii. 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>383</td>
<td>the way of the roof, xi. 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>384</td>
<td>a public way, x. 255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>a long way, or fifteen miles, x. 248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>389</td>
<td>a declaration, xii. 530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>390</td>
<td>a kind of clean locusts, x. 380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391</td>
<td>reader, xii. 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392</td>
<td>a bidlot, a word very usual among the Rabbins, what, vii. 74 xii. 486 545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393</td>
<td>translated kindling, &amp;c. x. 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394</td>
<td>are the rest of the smaller trees, x. 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>395</td>
<td>Horsioth, judicial sentences, analysis of the tract, x. 572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>396</td>
<td>mandate voes, rendered, be clean, Gen xxxv. 2. vi. 413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>397</td>
<td>means, that they sat down purposely to eat, and not for other business; and then one gave thanks for them all, ix. 147.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398</td>
<td>Hal'el, the song that was sung while they were killing the passovers, ix. 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>399</td>
<td>overseers of the waters, ix. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>those that were to comfort the mourners, xii. 3 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>a station, is as much as contains four cubits, x. 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402</td>
<td>things prohibited to use, viii. 479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403</td>
<td>Anmariis, viii. 483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>women that had some office at the temple, xii. 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>sitting at the table, and lying at the table, xii. 3 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406</td>
<td>persuaded him, encouraged him, used all gentle and mild words and actions towards him, xii. 378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>407</td>
<td>accustom, vii. 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408</td>
<td>this world, it is to be taken in that sense, as opposed to the world to come, xii. 461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409</td>
<td>pestiles, ix. 453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>a most strange word, ii. 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>411</td>
<td>the bullock for the thing hid, xii. 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>to burn, to corrupt any thing with too much salting, x. 408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>a scornful word, ii. 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414</td>
<td>living, four kinds of, viii. 453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415</td>
<td>appearing, viii. 391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>416</td>
<td>on mount Gerizim, x. 358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>417</td>
<td>the martyrs in Lydda, x. 261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>418</td>
<td>the mountain of the house, x. 61 ix. 213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>419</td>
<td>the king's mountain, x. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420</td>
<td>the mount of oil, x. 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421</td>
<td>the hill Mizar, x. 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>422</td>
<td>Mount Zeboim, x. 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423</td>
<td>the hill-country, ii. 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>424</td>
<td>the mountainous country of Judah, what, x. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>425</td>
<td>the nodding of the head, and the dumb man's making signs, xii. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>426</td>
<td>the pomegranates, for the pillars, ix. 269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>427</td>
<td>make answer, vi. 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>428</td>
<td>falling prostrate, ix. 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>429</td>
<td>that is, judging ourselves, and judging that is, depending upon grace, why prayer so called, vii. 110 iv. 419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>430</td>
<td>may be rendered either and, or, xii. 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>431</td>
<td>hath in it writ less than the rest of the letters, and why, ii. 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>432</td>
<td>variously pointed, x. 291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>433</td>
<td>then they lamented, ii. 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>434</td>
<td>one that is their father, ii. 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>435</td>
<td>the same with Sarah, vii. 420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>436</td>
<td>Zebul, or dung, xi. 195 xii. 110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sacrifices of duty, and voluntary sacrifices,' ix. 70.
false witnesses', xi. 340.
to be thought worthy,' viii. 86.
privilege of birds, viii. 86.
recollection,' viii. 35.
y than the other letters, vi. 210.
the overseer concerning the times,' ix. 19.
the book Zaatuti,' xi. 108.
elect for the elders of the priesthood,' ix. 19.
the seed's time,' half Tisri, all Marchesvan, and half Chislev.
the latterward seed, ' the early seed,' xii. 277.
cachts,' changed into he, destroys the world, xi. 99.
a wound,' vii. 461.
pains of childbirth,' xi. 443.
religious, iii. 259, x. 472, 490.
consorts,' viii. 418, ix. 139.
the daily meat-offering of the high-priest,' ix. 99.
rejoicing,' xi. 447.
whole of,' xii. 373.
the festival, vii. 445, xi. 446.
Chagigah,' and rejoicing,' xii. 443.
was also on a certain time,' xii. 75.
the little table, or the wooden side table, where wine and fruits were set, that were presently to be brought to table, x. 401.
those that beg from door to door,' xii. 330.
Huldah gate, vii. 366, ix. 224.
overseer of the sick,' x. 20.
the great heat, half Ab, all Elul, half Tisri, xii. 277.
The qoqaneh of the law, xii. 31.
the bride-chamber,' xii. 164.
's a digger of wells,' under whose peculiar care and charge was the provision of water for those that should come up to the feast, xii. 253.
and Chorazin ordinations, xii. 15.
mountain of Horman,' viii. 436.
Chorazin, woody places, x. 169.
the breastplate of the priest, ix. 24.
overseer of the seals, ix. 20.
chasam haconews-th, that is, the overseer of the congregation, the minister of every synagogue was so called, vi. 236, xi. 88, 165, xii. 67.
taken for 'a sin offering,' ii. 13.
'lively,' ii. 172.
guile or deceit,' xi. 105.
so let Pharaoh live,' ii. 347.
wise men,' viii. 395, xii. 346.
Grecian wisdom, xii. 461.
' a 'chel, what, ix. 6, 299.
's rashly' or 'sedgy,' x. 12.
are men, who follow their own will, and not the judgment of the wise men,' xi. 391.
' hitture,' diggings,' x. 288.
the seed time, viii. 386.
fenestra, or 'windows,' because they were closets or boxes joining to the wall, ix. 274.
inner garment,' xi. 441, xii. 386.
'common' persons, as to the priesthood: such whose fathers, indeed, were sprung from priests, but their mothers unlit to be admitted to the priests' marriage bed, ix. 9.
's profane' wounded or dead,' xii. 274.
as a name common among the Talmudists, xii. 208, 416.
'chalaha, that is, the weak,' xi. 164.
Cham, 'heat' or 'burning,' l. e. Africa, x. 363.
the warm baths of Tiberias, x. 141.
look on me,' xii. 387, 388.
variously interpreted, ix. 390.
an ass, transferred into water, desire, xii. 386.
Chammath, x. 141.
Hamath, the Hamathites, x. 266.
the shopkeeper,' xi. 308.
dedication,' xii. 341.
shops, ix. 241.
strangling,' viii. 455.
good and holy men, vii. 257.
xxxiv. 149, 300.
most commonly, iv. 149.
inhabitants of the villages, xi. 395.
field of blood,' vii. 37, 367.
cherem, the same with anathema,' xii. 361, 362.
the gate, of a two-fold construction, and derivation, ix. 342.
charav-wart,' a dish of thick sauce, made of sweet and bitter things, ground, and pounded, and mingled together, as dates, figs, raisins, ix. 156.
winter, xii. 344, 277.
deaf and dumb,' xi. 236, xii. 25.
silent ones,' x. 208.
girdle of the ephod, x. 23.
'Tebi,' name given to a village,
TABLE OF

From the kids' skipping up and down, x. 40.

'baptism for proeclasis' was distinct from ἔγερσα and 'baptism [or washing] from uncleanness,' xi. 54.

ἀκαθαρσία, requiring washing, ix. 7.

ται, 'Tedi,' or 'Tadde,' the north gate, ix. 233.

παρατάσσειν, 'purification,' v. 66. xi. 55.

παρασκευή, 'the seven good men of the city,' x. 89.

ταύρος, both in-the Chaldee and Syriac, signifies a mountain, x. 361.

γενέσεως 'born good,' or apt for proeclasis, viii. 429.

The rendered by the word בָּרֹךְ (Essek, xli. 28), ix. 250.

προσωπεία, 'coet,' xii. 127. xii. 86. 189.

ἀκαθαρσία 'unclean' and ἁμαρτία 'profane' or 'polluted,' the distinction between, xii. 514.

ἀκαθαρσία 'an uncleanness known of,' ix. 215.

στήλη and καταγγείλει, 'Jesus,' viii. 461.

יִהוָה and יִבְיַמְתָּה, sisters-in-law; analysis of the tract, x. 510.

ἀκαθαρσία and ἁμαρτία, difference between, xii. 119.

יִמְשָׁה 'Jannes,' vii. 90.

יוֹסֵד 'Greek,' vii. 405. 407. xii. 305.

ἀκαθαρσία and πρόσωπον 'sitting at meat,' ix. 147.

ρουμος signifies nothing else but 'blood,' xii. 422.

ῥυθμός 'private society or discourse' between the espoused and the espoused, and יִהוָה 'the bringing' of the espoused into the husband's house, xii. 18.

יוֹם 'the wine of horror,' xii. 446.

יוֹם 'be born,' v. 17.

יוֹם 'the sea,' thus rendered by very many versions, but to be corrected, xii. 41.

יוֹם 'the sea of Sodom,' what, x. 14.

Seven seas and four rivers compass the land of Israel.

1. Αἰγύπτιος, the Great Sea, or the Mediterranean.

2. Ἀεικέα the sea of Samocho.

3. Εὔβοια the sea of Sodom.

4. Ἐρυθραῖος the lake of Samocho.

5. Πυθαρής, The four last are—otherwise writ in the Jerusalem Talmud: to wit, thus, 4. Ἐρυθραῖος 5. Πυθαρής 6. Αἰγύπτιος. In the Babylonian Talmud, thus: 4. Ἐρυθραῖος 5. Πυθαρής 6. Αἰγύπτιος.

ἐν τῇ ἀκαθαρσίᾳ τοῖς ἐν Ιουδαίᾳ, x. 12.

ἐν τῇ ἀκαθαρσίᾳ τοῖς ἐν Ιουδαίᾳ, x. 12.

ἐν τῇ ἀκαθαρσίᾳ τοῖς ἐν Ιουδαίᾳ, x. 12.

ἐν τῇ ἀκαθαρσίᾳ τοῖς ἐν Ιουδαίᾳ, x. 12.

ἐν τῇ ἀκαθαρσίᾳ τοῖς ἐν Ιουδαίᾳ, x. 12.
HEBREW WORDS.

'asher levaved , ' to bind and loose,' a Jewish phrase, iii. 100.

'cholah,' libation, vii. 365.

'shad iam , 'strangely written, ii. 314.

'giynim , 'drive them out,' ii. 147.

'lydda , 'the waters-pots of Lydda and Bethlehem,' xii. 245.

'shevi , 'appendices made in a descending manner,' rendered by the Italian, our English, and some of the Rabbins, 'additions made of thin work,' ix. 426.

'tubus , 'means 'robbber,' x. 266. 'latus , 'the bread of setting before,' ix. 285.

'wilow-boughs , 'ix. 182.

'sheb-bread , 'x. 259.

'shot , 'a note that it is not read so any where else, ix. 269.

'shir , 'we have not liberty, power, or privilege,' vi. 368.

'shelishi , 'two nights and one day : from the evening of this day to the evening of the next, and all that evening to the twilight of the following day,' xii. 427.

'shepber , 'has 'mem clausum,' ii. 255.

'shetra , pointed after an extraordinary manner,' ii. 137.

'shalom , in the titles of Psalms, 'in sion,' to the end,' xii. 175.

'sheva , 'Lazar,' is, by contraction, used by the Talmudists for 'Eleazar,' xii. 158.

'shalom , 'for ships, and for men of the desert,' ii. 270.

'sheva , 'to make her public,' xi. 19.

'sheva , 'the poor's chest,' x. 154.

'sheva , 'or an executor, a whippier,' x. 112.

'sheva , 'the language of Tursi,' x. 75.

'sheva , 'lingula coccinus,' the scarlet tongue,' scarlet list,' ix. 176.

'sheva , 'the chamber of the counsellors,' x. 67.

'sheva , 'the draw-well room,' ix. 346.

'sheva , 'the chamber, or room, of the lepers, whither the leper resorted after his cleansing in the country, or at his own house, ix. 199.

'sheva , 'the room of the washers,' ix. 377.

'sheva , 'the treasury of the silent,' ix. 136.

'sheva , 'the lamb room,' ix. 367.

'sheva , 'the wood-room,' ix. 355.

'sheva , 'the corban chamber,' x. 210.

'sheva , 'the chamber of the pastry-man,' ix. 354.

'sheva , 'the room parbedrin, ix. 355.

'sheva , 'under the notion, or in the name, of a proselyte,' ix. 551.

'sheva , 'under the notion, or in the name, of a libertine,' xii. 551.

'sheva , 'to give ypu am

'el , 'where we met with a word, which ought to have the letter 'i in the beginning of it,—if it have not, you must then put an ' in the end of it, xii. 373.

'sheva , 'I will not revoke it,' ii. 241.

'sheva , 'for the porch,' ix. 272.

'sheva , 'all creatures,' used for 'all men,' or 'nations,' among the Jews, vii. 17.

'sheva , 'may be understood 'marble vessels,' xii. 264.

'sheva , 'why I 'nun,' is written the wrong way,' ii. 127.

'sheva , 'kinnor , like our cisterns or viols, stepped on the frets, and played on with a quill or bow, ix. 60.

'sheva , 'Cas-jah,' Casiotis, x. 193.

'sheva , 'kephorn , cleansing, ix. 426.

'sheva , 'the bending down of the beds,' xi. 167.

'sheva , 'chephanoth,' the dates of palm-trees, that never come to their full maturity, x. 360.

'sheva , 'Caphar Chittim,' x. 145.

'sheva , 'Caphar Hananiah,' the middle of Galilee, x. 120.

'sheva , 'Caphar Hamacham, x. 320.

'sheva , 'Caphar Limki,' x. 261.

'sheva , 'Caphar Tsemach, x. 245.

'sheva , 'Caphar Kermalim,' x. 245.

'sheva , 'Caphar Salama,' x. 116.

'sheva , 'Caphar Tebi,' what, x. 40.

'sheva , 'Caphar Lodim,' what, x. 59.

'sheva , 'and are distinguished, x. 175.

'sheva , 'the priests,' ii. 230.

'sheva , 'the bending of the knees,' ix. 125.

'sheva , 'I have digged, or I have bought,' vii. 265.

'sheva , 'a place neither public nor private,' x. 47.

'sheva , 'the vineyard of four years,' that is, the fruit of a vineyard now of four years' growth, x. 36.

'sheva , 'thrones were cast down,' an interpretation by many, but to be wondered at, x. 253.

'sheva , 'cutting off,' ix. 103.

'sheva , 'the original of the name 'Chaldeans,' ii. 90.

'sheva , 'of the words of them that agreed, or, fitted together,' xii. 441.

'sheva , 'choneth 'approved,' 'fit,' either thing or person: 'sheva on the contrary, denotes 'not approved,' 'not fit,' xii. 505.

'sheva , 'Chetuboth,' 'contracts,' 'analysis of the tract,' xii. 512.

'sheva , 'that is the 'Hagiographa,' or that third part of the Bible which the Jews refused to read in their synagogues, vi. 349.

'sheva , 'the coat,' the priest, x. 22.

'sheva , 'pillars,' 'shoulders,' ix. 427.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE OF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'end and hope,' or expectation: that is, 'a hoped, or expected, end,' xii. 382.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

set festivals, or meetings, viii. 69. x. 504.

set to death' by the hand of heaven, vi. 336. ix. 10.

the residue of the incense, ix. 353.

bread,' xii. 451.

a small scroll of paper fixed to the posts, x. 66.

'these' presumptuous,' viii. 478.

'shalom,' or 'psalms,' on any subject, vii. 41.

what, ix. 7.

the butchering knives of the Temple,' from שילו cutting-off, ix. 275.

the washing of their hands,' dipping,' ix. 153.

the three 'camps,' viii. 468.

how tolerated among the Jews, xii. 492.

out of hand,' xi. 390.

'standard of the Lord,' xii. 299.

bubble, or springing waters,' xii. 467.

Rabbah, 'Maccabaeus,' whence so called, ix. 321.

Macoth, 'stripes,' analysis of the tract, x. 320.

linen breaches, ix. 322.

scourge of rebellion, viii. 361. ix. 10. 15.

angels,' various, vi. 90. viii. 436. xii. 507.

duplication, iv. 346.

'to escape,' vii. 496.

'salt fish,' so rendered from the Aruch xi. 211.

your Moloch,' viii. 453.

'the kingdom of heaven,' xii. 50.

be understood of the kingdom of Ass, &c. ii. 213.

'the whipping,' ix. 10. 13.

beans of some choice wood (Buxtorfius translates it 'quercíme,' ix. 260.

'mammon of falsity,' or false mammon, xii. 153.

'rule of the temple,' or overseer, ix. 19. xii. 48. 191.

'murther' such as were born in wedlock; but that which was unlawful, 'Nethinism,' ii. 9.

'meeting' from a place,' viii. 368.

the executioner of the Sanhedrim, whose office it is to whip,' xii. 113.

and 'meat-offerings and drink-offerings,' ix. 98.

the meat-offering baked in a pan,' ix. 99.

the meat-offering baked in a frying-pan,' ix. 99.

the sinner's meat-offering,' ix. 99.
HEBREW WORDS

361

- the meat-offering of initiation, which every priest brought in his hand, at his first entrance into the office, ix. 99.
- the meat-offering baked in the oven, ix. 99.
- the meat-offering of fine flour unbaked, ix. 99.
- the jealousy meat-offering of the suspected wife, Num. v. 15; this was of barley-meal, ix. 99.
- the breath,' viii. 375.
- Moses,' Rev. vii. 6. ii. 143.
- the receivers of his tributes,' ix. 43.
- a semissis is two fathings. xi. 113.
- prop or support,' ix. 387.
- Mesopotamia,' viii. 417.
- a meal is worth two pondoins, xi. 114.
- the book Meoni,' ix. 103.
- Mekunim,' ii. 220.
- explained out of the Talmud, ix. 254. 255.
- coat of the ephod,' ix. 23.
- epitome,' vii. 425. xi. 143. xii. 108.
- battlements,' lest any one should fall off, ix. 257.
- the great pile,' ix. 109.
- naarah, or the hearth,' ix. 403.
- the works in the beginning,' vii. 374.
- various sorts of tithes, xii. 177.
- mahseroth,' tithe,' x. 504.
- Maphrit,' be that read in the prophets, xii. 65.
- for a woman bringing forth an abortive,' xii. 549.
- the wine of command,' xii. 19.
- the precept,' xi. 419.
- used instead of יִלֶּל, ix. 59.
- the mitre of the priest, ix. 24.
- for a cloak by others, a hood,' xii. 85.
- refuge, refuge,' x. 99.
- a rod of almonds,' ii. 276.
- text of the Bible,' xii. 96. 120.
- a holy conversation, rendered by the Seventy interpreters, called holy,' xii. 466.
- Rabbi' and 'Mar,' titles amongst the doctors, xii. 376.
- installed by the garments,' ix. 24. 439.
- Beth Maron,' and a 'Marysia,' x. 336.
TABLE OF

362

nesichin, 'fines and penalties,' x. 517.

'washing of the hands,' ix.

'a washing of the hands,' and

'washing of the hands,' and

'washing of the hands,' and

'a dipping of the hands,' xii.

118.

xi. 400.

xi. 589.

'his knowledge is snatched away,' xii.

'it is easy,' xi.

'let us eat,' derivation of name

Nicholas, viii. 412.

'the Talmudic girdle of the land,' what, x.

8.

'water.'

Nesopolis,' (i.e. Sychar) of the

Samaritans, xii.

273.

'the gate and house Nitos,' the

house of stone vessels, ix.

378.

'their pouring out of water,

and the rubric of every day,'

ix.

185.

Nimrod,' viii.

418.

vessels of the service,' ix.

41.

a scholar,' vii.

34.

ix. 40.

xii. 545.

'Sephard,' Spain, x.

291.

'seems to mean 'books that are without,'

heathen books,' xi.

391.

'since,' viii.

119.

'since,' vii.

119.

'a director,' ii.

133.

'the sandal of Lydda,' x.

261.

'sanhedrin,' analysis of the

tract, x.

518.

Sinegora,' indication, and adva-

vocate, x.

369.

'seed-eating, or a repast after food,'

xi.

211.

vessels of the service,' ix.

41.

'sin,' is of no sound with some,

x.

125.

it is sometimes changed into

x.

125.

is twice cut off from the end of

words, to shew the greater emphasis,

xi.

13.

Sometimes it is changed into

by the Chaldeans, xii.

574.

'avodah,' reseh,' names of a

prayer, ix.

117.

'avodah sarah,' idolatry,

analysis of the tract, x.

580.

'Hebrew,' 'Passover,' viii.

403.

404.

404.

404.

404.

404.

'Egypt Sheshishah,' x.

339.

'idolatry,' x.

441.

'a standing testimony,' x.

441.

'idolatry,' x.

441.

'idolatry,' x.

441.

'women after childbirth,' ix.

371.

'the kisses of folly,' xii.

199.

'the western lamp,' ix.

284.

'to bear,' viii.

430.

'a quaint phrase,' ii.

302.

'forgetting,' viii.

36.

'women after childbirth,' ix.

371.

'seems to mean 'a bush,' x.

12.

'seems to mean 'a bush,' x.

12.

'an opinion,' xii.

491.

'seems to mean 'a bush,' x.

12.

'Sagan,' xii.

37.

121.

'seems to mean 'a bush,' x.

12.

'seems to mean 'a bush,' x.

12.

'seems to mean 'a bush,' x.

12.

'seems to mean 'a bush,' x.

12.

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12.

'seems to mean 'a bush,' x.

12.

'seems to mean 'a bush,' x.

12.

'seems to mean 'a bush,' x.

12.
HEBREW WORDS.

363

and בּעַל ' the world,' xi. 253.

םָלֹתּ ' those that stood in order
about the mourners to console them,' xii.
181.

עַל ' the offering of the sheaf,' xii. 550.

מָלַכְי ' Onoth, ' xi. 391.

עַל ' Qoheh.

עֵינ ' the she-goats of Bala,' are
in the gloss, יִרְעַכֹּל ' the she-goats of
Lebanon,' x. 362.

הֵרְך ' the court of the women,' x.
313.

עֵינ ' the crowning,' xi. 335.

עֵינ ' eye' for ' mind,' xi. 151.

מָלַכ ' the well of Sychar,' x. 340.

מָלַכ ' the fountain Etam,' x. 348.

ךְשָׁנ ' Ezon,' x. 19.

ךְשָׁנ ' which word is commonly rendered
' cities,' or ' civitas,' ' a city,' and denoted
generally fortified cities, and towns
not fortified, where synagogues were,' xi.
388.

מִשְׁגֶּשֶׁנּ communion, viii. 362. xi. 452.

xii. 510.

ךְשָׁנ ' great cities,' in which was
a synagogue, x. 175.

ךְשָׁנ ' and and בּעַל and כּבּוּס distinguished,
ex. 381.

ךְשָׁנ ' hitter,' ' wealth,' x. 287.

ךְשָׁנ ' Acorn,' Ptolemas, x. 284.

ךְשָׁנ ' upper floor, or the roof of
the Holy and Most Holy Places,' ix. 293.

ךְשָׁנ ' a wise man,' vii. 104.

ךְשָׁנ ' youth, virginity, iv. 179. xi. 20.

ךְשָׁנ ' the little vessel wherewithal they
drew wine out of the tankard,' ix. 483.

ךְשָׁנ ' the people of the earth,' in
common phrase; opposed to יִשְׂרָאֵל ' the
disciples of the wise men,' whom they call יִשְׂרָאֵל ' the holy people;
but the former they call the ' accursed,'
ex. 69. xii. 912.

ךְשָׁנ ' which Aruch interprets יִשְׂרָאֵל ' pillars low or shorty,' ix. 411.

ךְשָׁנ ' meek, humble, v. 130. 131.

ךְשָׁנ ' רַפִּים ' Apheith Karnaia, instead of' Ashroth-karnaim,' x. 282.

ךְשָׁנ ' Ephraim,' the town,' x. 108.

ךְשָׁנ ' used by the Hebraising Jews for
the feast of pentecost, viii. 369. ix. 171.

ךְשָׁנ ' detained for a religious account,'
xix. 449.

ךְשָׁנ ' scorpions,' ii. 132.

ךְשָׁנ ' evening,' signifies not only the
decaying part of the day, but the night
also, ex. 212.

ךְשָׁנ ' a promise, or a sniety for the
performance of the law,' x. 34.

ךְשָׁנ ' the city Orbo,' x. 245.

ךְשָׁנ ' the highest heavens,' xii. 203.

ךְשָׁנ ' the passover,' ix. 134.

ךְשָׁנ ' estimated persons or things,' ix.
483.

ךְשָׁנ ' a small vessel,' x. 137.

ךְשָׁנ ' nakedness,' viii. 360.

ךְשָׁנ ' without children,' xi. 15.

ךְשָׁנ ' an uncircumcised Israelite,'
and קָרָך ' an uncircumcised priest,' xii.
493.

ךְשָׁנ ' the uncircumcision of the tree
when first planted,' xii. 386.

ךְשָׁנ ' arkshur, a twig twined about,'
xii. 364.

ךְשָׁנ ' Arki,' the Arkitex, x. 366.

ךְשָׁנ ' to do,' v. 18.

ךְשָׁנ ' smoke' pillarimg, vii. 579.

ךְשָׁנ ' to be eaten up with some malady,
&c. vii. 103.

ךְשָׁנ ' eternity, viii. 359.

ךְשָׁנ ' This letter is sometimes changed into
ג by the Jews using the Syriac language,
vii. 8.

ךְשָׁנ ' a little portion,' xii. 291.

ךְשָׁנ ' peah,' analysis of the tract, x.
483.

ךְשָׁנ ' phagi,' ' green figs,' x. 78.

ךְשָׁנ ' potitha,' some creeping thing
of the sea, x. 129.

ךְשָׁנ ' Puteolus, viii. 501.

ךְשָׁנ ' a sweating garment,' viii. 387.

ix. 129.

ךְשָׁנ ' ponditho is a hollow girdle [or, a
hollow belt], in which they put up their
money,' x. 175.

ךְשָׁנ ' the casting of lots,' xii. 308.

ךְשָׁנ ' the overseer of ' the lots,' ix. 19.

ךְשָׁנ ' the mast of cedar,' the grain
of a fruit, which is called יִצָּרִים ' glans,' ix. 367.

ךְשָׁנ ' dissection,' vii. 473.

ךְשָׁנ ' a meal that certain saint,' &c. vii. 223.

ךְשָׁנ ' Panias,' ' Paneas, the spring of
Jordan,' x. 129.

ךְשָׁנ ' a tavern or inn, in the Israelitish
language, is called pandak,' xii. 104.

ךְשָׁנ ' the chamber' of Phinehas, the
wardrobe man,' ix. 384.

ךְשָׁנ ' open firmament,' ix. 495.

ךְשָׁנ ' not approved' opposed to ' ap-
proved,' x. 505.

ךְשָׁנ ' supposed to be one, not two
words, and the more emphatical for that,
v. 152.

ךְשָׁנ ' pakidh,' steward, xii. 151.

ךְשָׁנ ' ovals, oxen,' יִצָּר ' ovals or
wild goards,' ix. 282. 431.

ךְשָׁנ ' Parva was a magician, xi. 375.

ךְשָׁנ ' half a fathitn,' x. 113.

ךְשָׁנ ' much in oaths,' x. 129.

ךְשָׁנ ' much in oaths,' x. 129.

ךְשָׁנ ' much in oaths,' x. 129.

ךְשָׁנ ' the bullocks of the con-
gregation for the matter of idolatry,' ix. 83.

ךְשָׁנ ' Pastores,' the chief magistrates
of the Jews being so called, vi. 362. xi. 89.

ךְשָׁנ ' Deacons, viii. 418.

ךְשָׁנ ' Paros,' was the space of fifteen
days before any of the Jews' feasts, viii.
367. xii. 490.

ךְשָׁנ ' which never wasted
leaves or figs,' x. 269.
### Table of Contents

- A deep sepulchre, and a painted sepulchre, ix. 395.
- A peculiar sacrifice, xii. 306.
- A parsa contains it in four miles, x. 247.
- A pair is where the arm is distinguished from the hand, xi. 99.
- Parts and pauses; the Talmudic call milliseconds pauses or interruptions in the vocal music, xi. 64.
- Pharisae is in frequent use amongst the Jews to signify an 'advocate,' xiii. 384.
- Pharis, xi. 67. 73.
- Pharsa, the section of the king, ix. 193.
- Fruitfulness, ii. 349.
- Fruitful, the first-born brother: the younger was called simple, xii. 123.
- Fruitful, a little door in the midst of a great door, xi. 155.
- Fruits, simon, or linen, the same with talith, the upper coat, xii. 415.
- Fonr offensive signifies, he began to which is opposed or he ended, xii. 123.
- Fonr used for one that was teaching, xii. 27.
- Fonr that is, Pethor, mentioned Numb. xxii. 5. was changed into Besor, mentioned 2 Pet. i. 15.: vii. 7. 8.
- Distained, a species of hypocrite, vi. 186.
- Distaim, perfectly just men, vii. 237. xii. 146.
- Distained, the two collectors of alms, xi. 89.
- Righteousness, commonly used and understood by the Jews for the giving of alms, xii. 131. xii. 116.
- Messiah, our righteousness, viii. 437.
- Zophim, or Scopo; the reason of the name, x. 86.
- Tsok, a very steep and high promontory, xii. 177. x. 105.
- Tyre, xiii. 163.
- Zim, xii. 258.
- Smaller palms, xii. 259.
- Let him be banished to Cyprus, xii. 183.
- Golden plate of the priest, ix. 24.
- Oversee of the cymbal music, ix. 193. xii. 537.
- Zemari, the Zemarites, x. 266.
- To be of the neuter gender, iv. 220.
- Taippor, xii. 157.
- Zariph, and Zariph, a little cottage, xii. 342.
- Certain small cottages, erected to be watched in, xi. 35.
- France, xii. 291.
- Holiness, vii. 496.
- Buying of the head, ix. 125.
- Kiddushim, betrothings, analysis of the tract, x. 515.
- A little prayer called by that name, xii. 348.
- The most holy sacrifices, x. 70. 96.
- Is rendered by Rekam, why, x. 18.
- Ark, ix. 99.
- Who, ii. 212.
- A voice, x. 18.
- A most interest, or profit, ix. 314.
- Used for a thing devoted, vi. 118.
- Thorns, x. 12.
- Mid-winter, xii. 277. 344.
- The rehearsal of the office of the overseer, ix. 152.
- Demon of the demon of drunkards, viii. 377. xii. 237.
- Not reading, but repeating, xii. 587.
- Fan yourselves, vi. 103.
- Destruction, and the plague, are joined together, Psal. xci. xii. 555.
- Seem to be the same with, and is redundant, xii. 101.
- The lightness of the head, levity, or irreverence, xii. 517.
- Box containing lots, ix. 175.
- Doubtful signification, and diversely interpreted, ix. 306. 310.
- Betrothings, x. 515.
- A fulfilling, viii. 66.
- Overseer about birds, ix. 19.
- Nests, ix. 92.
- Kiponus, ix. 226.
- To use the usual expression for the reception of their phytaerists, xii. 101.
- Sun of Kamith, ix. 35.
- Zan, vii. 334.
- The Zalots, xii. 390.
- Chondriacus, hypochondriacal, x. 160.
- The harvest, half Nisan, all year, and half Sivan. Half Sivan, all Tammus, and half A', is yirb the summer. Half Ab, all Elul, and half Tisri, is yirb the great heat, vii. 377.
- Concrely, viii. 488.
- A text, xii. 491.
- Shall call, ix. 163.
- Gate Corban, ix. 371.
- Corban, a form of vow, xii. 217.
- A peculiar sacrifice, xii. 306.
HEBREW WORDS. 365

'aw'rib, 'a wicked cunning fellow,' xii. 121.

חַלְדָּא leadership of the Chaldeans, xii. 121.

שָׁמַע שָׁמַע 'the offering of the poor,' xii. 38.

חַלְדָּא, 'Kordiontes,' ἱερότος 'Koni-

קֹדֵם קְדִישָה, 'baldness in a field,' that

קֹדֵם קְדִישָה 'the first cock crowing,

קֹדֵם קְדִישָה, the second, קֹדֵם קְדִישָה, the third, xii. 380.

קְדִישָה, 'Keriyath Shema,' 'the say-

קְדִישָה, 'the saying over of Shema,' ix. 114.

קְדִישָה, 'carchaphah' is the skin of a head

קְדִישָה, and קְדִישָה are words opposed,

קְדִישָה, as a 'countryman' and a 'citizen,' x. 47.

קְדִישָה, 'it is hard,' x. 384.

קְדִישָה, 'Katholici,' who, ix. 18. 39.

קְדִישָה, 'appearance,' vi. 444. xii. 43.

קְדִישָה, 'chief priest of every

קְדִישָה, the first clause of every

קְדִישָה, psalm, xii. 140.

קְדִישָה, 'Reuben.' rebubah, 'place for birds, unfit

קְדִישָה, for offering, ix. 404.

קְדִישָה, Rabban, a high title, ix. 384.

קְדִישָה, 'a feast by itself,' xii. 308.

קְדִישָה, 'a moment of time,' xii. 64.

קְדִישָה, 'a woman's veil,' also 'power'

קְדִישָה, and 'dominion,' xii. 244.

קְדִישָה, 'an ass-mill,' xii. 168.

קְדִישָה, 'an evil spirit,' and קְדִישָה, 'an unclean spirit,' xii. 135.

קְדִישָה, 'on the open sides,' or 'towards

קְדִישָה, the open air,' ix. 271.

קְדִישָה, 'spirit of holiness,' iv. 314.

קְדִישָה, 'Rome,' mentioned by the

קְדִישָה, viii. 500.

קְדִישָה, 'a flight shot,' xii. 348.

קְדִישָה, 'a thunder,' 'thunder' xii. 387.

קְדִישָה, 'furlong,' x. 438. xii. 348.

קְדִישָה, 'race,' a word of scorn, x. 106.

קְדִישָה, and קְדִישָה the 'beginning,' and the

קְדִישָה, 'end,' what, xii. 319.

קְדִישָה, 'funah,' signifies 'prayer;' קְדִישָה, 'prayer with praise,' or 'doxology,

קְדִישָה, xii. 106.

קְדִישָה, 'Hercules,' viii. 119.

קְדִישָה, repbaim, x. 970.

קְדִישָה, 'weakness,' viii. 434.

קְדִישָה, 'men of the guard,' ii. 230.

קְדִישָה, wafer, ix. 99.

קְדִישָה, xii. 424.

קְדִישָה, for xii. 424.

קְדִישָה, used for קְדִישָה 'Cadesh,' by the

קְדִישָה, by the eastern interpreters, why, x. 18.

קְדִישָה, 'a lice,' viii. 413.

קְדִישָה, and קְדִישָה, difference be-

קְדִישָה, 'a private place,' or what is any

קְדִישָה, and קְדִישָה, 'a public place,'

קְדִישָה, what is of more public and common

קְדִישָה, xii. 285. 490.

קְדִישָה, 'a rash oath,' ix. 209.

קְדִישָה, 'a rash oath,' xii. 122.

קְדִישָה, 'a testimonial oath,' before a

קְדִישָה, 'an oath concerning some-

קְדִישָה, 'an oath in trust,' xii. 122.

קְדִישָה, 'a vain or a rash oath,' xii. 122.

קְדִישָה, 'sheviith,' seventh year, analy-

קְדִישָה, seven good men of the

קְדִישָה, the city, viii. 412.

קְדִישָה, 'coat of mail,' x. 22.

קְדִישָה, 'Sebaste,' viii. 441.

קְדִישָה, 'Schabbath,' the Sabbath, analy-

קְדִישָה, of the tract, x. 504.

קְדִישָה, 'mistaken,' viii. 478.

קְדִישָה, a sort of a 'delirant' person, one

קְדִישָה, very well in his wits, x. 160. xii. 116.

קְדִישָה, 'examiners,' xi. 112.

קְדִישָה, 'exchangers,' xii. 308.

קְדִישָה, 'the table of the Most

קְדִישָה, 'the altar,' xii. 510.

קְדִישָה, 'a man of sores,' &c. vii. 104.

קְדִישָה, son of a 'name,' or 'swelling,' viii.

קְדִישָה, overseer of the 'guards,' ix. 19.

קְדִישָה, 'is a high place where the vine-

קְדִישָה, stands to overlook the vineyard,' x. 415.

קְדִישָה, the 'corban chests,' or 'trump-

קְדִישָה, ix. 313. x. 299. xii. 262. xii. 178.

קְדִישָה, 'the street of the butch-

קְדִישָה, 'the street of those that
dealt in wool,' x. 72.

קְדִישָה, 'an enemy,' or 'wall,' ii. 349. xii.

קְדִישָה, what kind of 'friend' or 'com-

קְדִישָה, it signified among the Jews, xii.

קְדִישָה, what kind of 'friend,' v. 67, 68.

קְדִישָה, vii. 243. 961.

קְדִישָה, 'the gate of Shushan,' x. 352.

קְדִישָה, 'companions,' xi. 169.

קְדִישָה, 'inflamed scab,' ii. 370.

קְדִישָה, 'dipping the vessels in water,' xii.

קְדִישָה, the scroll (scheduling) of contract,

קְדִישָה, xii. 151.

קְדִישָה, a strange fish,' x. 13.

קְדִישָה, Shibboleh, the Jews say it was 'an

קְדִישָה, it may be it was nothing but

קְדִישָה, the disease, iii. 105. xii.

קְדִישָה, 215.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE OF</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psalms, about which art is employed, vii. 41.</td>
<td>&quot;One that carries fire,&quot; viii. 495.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Shibbin,&quot; &quot;wild figs,&quot; xi. 566.</td>
<td>&quot;The angel,&quot; into whose hands the whole world is delivered, xii. 369.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The Divine presence,&quot; this the Sanhedrim accounted to be always near the altar in the Temple: therefore they used to sit near it; and, while they continued there, durst not but do justice, vi. 378.</td>
<td>&quot;The burning,&quot; viii. 455.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;A wicked neighbour,&quot; absent from the synagogue, xii. 99.</td>
<td>&quot;The footstool&quot; for the feet under the footstool, xi. 401.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Staves or bars set in rows, like the staves of a ladder,&quot; ix. 425.</td>
<td>&quot;Bastards,&quot; such as came of a certain mother, but of an uncertain father, ii. 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Wine,&quot; or any thing that will cause drunkenness, iv. 128. xii. 18. in several places does not denote &quot;extreme drunkenness,&quot; xii. 526.</td>
<td>&quot;Sky-colour,&quot; ix. 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The angel&quot; or &quot;messenger of the congregation,&quot; so was the minister of every synagogue called, vi. 226. viii. 436. xi. 88.</td>
<td>&quot;Psalms of praise,&quot; vii. 41.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The pool of Salmean, or a &quot;Salmean,&quot; used amongst the Targumists, instead of &quot;Kenite,&quot; x. 304.</td>
<td>&quot;The border,&quot; x. 255.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The bench of three,&quot; xi. 88.</td>
<td>The &quot;derivative&quot; works, xi. 198.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Make a tinkling with their feet,&quot; xii. 361.</td>
<td>&quot;A scholar,&quot; xi. 70. xii. 119.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Fasts of the congregation,&quot; and &quot;Fasts of this or that single person,&quot; xii. 176.</td>
<td>&quot;A certain vessel, in which bread and food was gathered for the poor of the world, the &quot;alms-basket,&quot; xii. 343.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;To be prayed in the plural number, though he that prayed, was alone by himself,&quot; xii. 482.</td>
<td>&quot;A fast for a dream,&quot; xi. 163.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The final ד is great,&quot; ii. 107.</td>
<td>&quot;To be prayed in the plural number, though he that prayed, was alone by himself,&quot; xii. 482.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Death by the hand of heaven,&quot; vi. 358.</td>
<td>&quot;Fasts of this or that single person,&quot; xii. 176.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Years, in the plural, and not as years, in the dual, xii. 70.</td>
<td>&quot;A fast for a dream,&quot; xi. 163.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The gate of offering,&quot; or</td>
<td>&quot;Unsavoury&quot; and &quot;foolish,&quot; two parchment labels, xi. 277.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The water-gate,&quot; ix. 350.</td>
<td>&quot;To be prayed in the plural number, though he that prayed, was alone by himself,&quot; xii. 482.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The goats for idolatry,&quot; and</td>
<td>&quot;Tremolo, 'separation of priests,'&quot; xii. 328.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The burned goats,&quot; ix. 83.</td>
<td>whether they meant the emperor Trajan, or some other, xii. 342.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Is a champagne pasture country, from</td>
<td>whether they meant the emperor Trajan, or some other, xii. 342.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek Word</td>
<td>English Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀγαλαθαιζις</td>
<td>inward and outward joy, iv. 167.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀγαθοταιετν</td>
<td>to angriate, xi. 27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀγιον</td>
<td>holy, frequently taken for those that profess Christianity, xii. 493, 494.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀδικον</td>
<td>among the Greeks, and 'inferi' among the Latins, do comprehend the estate both of the blessed, and of the damned, viii. 320, xii. 167, 204.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀδικεον</td>
<td>signifies 'to hurt,' and also 'to deal unjustly,' xii. 152.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀδικων</td>
<td>'age,' in the Scripture very ordinarily is the Jewish age, xii. 508. So by ζωτικα του Α διος, is meant 'the end of the Jewish age,' or 'world,' xii. 129.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀδικωταιετν</td>
<td>'field of blood,' viii. 367.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀδικωταιετν</td>
<td>'unwillingly,' used for 'ignorantly,' Numb. xv. 27, vi. 338.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀδικωταιετν</td>
<td>is to be rendered as noting 'an action past,' iii. 124.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀμαρτας</td>
<td>doeth signify 'a man's setting himself to do evil,' v. 57.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀμαρτας</td>
<td>'to recapitulate,' v. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀμαρτας</td>
<td>that is, 'when he had unfolded the book,' v. 109.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀμασολα</td>
<td>'branch,' 'bud,' 'spring,' used by the Seventy for τους, iv. 186, xii. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀμασολα</td>
<td>how used by the Seventy, iv. 132.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀναφερεται</td>
<td>doth sometimes denote the end and 'intention of a thing,' iv. 393, xii. 233.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀναφερεται</td>
<td>'helps,' such as assisted the apostles, xii. 535.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀναφερεται</td>
<td>'any room above stairs,' vii. 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀναφερεται</td>
<td>'from above,' signifies εικονιζων, 'from heaven,' xii. 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀδικωταιετν</td>
<td>'killed,' signifies a death by the sword, xi. 270.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀδικωταιετν</td>
<td>'strangled him,' viii. 366.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀκον</td>
<td>sometimes does not stand so much in the force of 're, again,' but it stands in opposition to ἀ 'privativa,' viii. 66.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπακαταστας</td>
<td>signifies 'a restitution to a former estate,' also 'a fulfilling or accomplishing,' viii. 66.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπανθεμα</td>
<td>interpreted with reference to 'restraint,' iii. 304.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπακαταπελτων</td>
<td>'to divorce,' &amp;c. iv. 178.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπανθεμα</td>
<td>'severally,' xii. 356.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπανθεμα</td>
<td>the 'Archivum,' what, x. 52-55.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπανθεμα</td>
<td>whether to be rendered 'high-priest,' viii. 438, x. 39.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπανθεμα</td>
<td>who, v. 119, x. 85, 165.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπανθεμα</td>
<td>'governor of the feast,' three words in one, iv. 437.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπανθεμα</td>
<td>'magistrate,' xii. 112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπανθεμα</td>
<td>'Acts iv. 8, 'the great men of the Sanhedrin, ix. 245.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπανθεμα</td>
<td>'to stir in the womb,' iv. 131.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπανθεμα</td>
<td>'until,' in what sense to be understood, xii. 189.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπανθεμα</td>
<td>'reciprocally himself,' iv. 313.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Βαλανος, what, and whence derived, xi. 427. |
Βασιλικος, a 'royalist,' what the name, v. 106, who the man, ib. |
Βασιλεια, Βασιλεια, how possible to be put one for the other, x. 309. |
Βασιλεια, mentioned 2 Pet. ii. 15, illustrated, vii. 7. |
Βασιλιτα, 'counsellors,' what, xi. 454. |

Γνωσις, 'history, family,' &c. iv. 169. |
Γνωσις, includes men of past and present age, iv. 263. |
Γνωσις, a 'coffer,' or 'chest for money,' xii. 362. |
Γρααματης, 'scribe,' what, xii. 460.
### Table of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Διάσημος, used for supplications,</td>
<td>106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Διασώφας, illustrated.</td>
<td>viii. 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δίδω, force of.</td>
<td>iv. 120.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Διδασκαλία, 'testament,'</td>
<td>xii. 549.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δίδωμι, 'didachemos, tribute-money,'</td>
<td>to be understood of the half shekel, ii. 238.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δίδωμι, 'just,' 'gentle,' 'merciful,'</td>
<td>xix. 19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δίδωμι, 'power,' very usually referred to miracles, not to discipline,</td>
<td>xii. 476.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Διδωμένη, 'the mighty one,' &amp;c.</td>
<td>iv. 131.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δίδωμι, a thing devoted to sacred use,</td>
<td>xi. 216, 217.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Διδωμένη, a gift, known, and common among the Talmudists,</td>
<td>xi. 402.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;EA, taken either as an adverb or verb, what it denotes, v. 180.</td>
<td>&quot;Εἱδω, 'every one,' limited, vii. 33.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εἱδω, 'a thing devoted to sacred use,</td>
<td>xi. 216, 217.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εἱδωμένα, not the same with ' Al-</td>
<td>στήρατα τοῦ Κληρών, iii. 272.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εἱδώλια, an idol, xii. 500.</td>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, 'an un Isaac,' used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, a sealot,' xii.</td>
<td>172.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, 'he loved him.' put for ἔστω,</td>
<td>xii. 378.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, fighting with wild beasts in a theatre,'</td>
<td>xii. 296.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, a private man, of inferior rank,</td>
<td>and unskilful, vii. 75.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, in the writings of the apostles frequently denotes the Gentiles as well as the Greeks,</td>
<td>xii. 305.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, Greeks using the Jews language,</td>
<td>viii. 104.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, in the New Testament doth constantly refer to place, and not to time,</td>
<td>iv. 390.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, put causally, iv. 343.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, may signify 'that which is over and above,' or 'all that you have,' xii. 116.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, 'take away,' xii. 479.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, whence derived, v.</td>
<td>228.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, 'he is beside himself,' 'he is faint,' 'he is in a rapture,' &amp;c.</td>
<td>iii. 81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, 'he is too much transported,' xii. 388, 389.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, 'I may,' or 'let me,' viii. 381.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, 'privilege, dignity,' or 'license,' iv.</td>
<td>123. Further opened, 372.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, 'those without,' in Jewish speech signified the 'Gentiles,' xii. 390.</td>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, what it constantly signifies, iii. 144.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, imports 'a look of pity and compassion,' iv. 168.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, used for 'lawful undertaking,'</td>
<td>iv. 113.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, 'variously used,' viii. 61.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, 'command,' answers παντα, xii. 490.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, the name of the minister in the Synagogue,</td>
<td>v. 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, John v. 29. ' ye search,' not imperatively, v.</td>
<td>289, 271.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, imports the country, as well as the desert, ii. 45.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, a word of a high activity and motion, iv. 151.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, whence derived, and for what intent, iv.</td>
<td>187.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, John i. 26. must be rendered in its proper signification, iv.</td>
<td>510.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, what is it, or 'what is to be done? it answers παντα, a word used a thousand times among the Jewish</td>
<td>writers, vii. 30, xii. 544.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, it expresseth Pharaoh and his servants' trouble upon their dreams,</td>
<td>iv. 128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, what in the Seventy, viii. 463.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, by which the Seventy translate γνωστί,</td>
<td>iv. 134.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, a sealot,' xii. 172.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, 'he loved him.' put for ἔστω,</td>
<td>xii. 378.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, fighting with wild beasts in a theatre,'</td>
<td>xii. 296.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, a private man, of inferior rank,</td>
<td>and unskilful, vii. 75.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, members of the church,' distinguished from</td>
<td>ministers,' very usual among the Rab-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binians, xii. 544, 545. Rendered ' un-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>learned,' i Cor. xiv. 16, vii. 31, 32.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, 'jot and tittle,' that they shall not perish in the law,</td>
<td>ii. 98. &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, in order, referring to for-</td>
<td>going writers, or to following matter, iv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, to be counted worthy,'</td>
<td>viii. 86.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, for Antipatris, x. 116.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, 'title,' the duration of the tittles of the Hebrew language,</td>
<td>xi. 99, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, 'to reduce into sum,' x.</td>
<td>416.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, used in two differing senses, iv. 189.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Εὑρέθη, what place, x.</td>
<td>126.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GREEK WORDS.

κλιθω, from κλίνω, 'a bed,' because they used to eat sitting on beds, iv. 437.

κομνηνία, 'communion,' among the Jews this was called ζύγω 'mixing,' the manner and sense of which is shewed out of the Jewish writers, xii. 509.

κόλπος, meaning of, iv. 171.

κολοκυστάλαι, 'money-changers,' what they were, iv. 460—463. xi. 362.

κολοκυστάλεως ἰδίχώ τοίς κολόμω, what, iii. 45.

κοπαθώ, meaning of, xi. 217.

κορύφος, hath a peculiar propriety in sacred writ, which it hath not in profane authors, importing the 'nations, not Jewish,' xii. 128. Thus the Jewish schools also used it, 258.  

καθώτερος, refers to men of rank or degree, iv. 115.

κέραν, a Philistine nation, x. 356.

κέρας, differs from ἄργων, xi. 112.


κολπίστης, intimates 'a deep and profound reach,' answering the word πάλαινς 'proceed prudent counsels,' xii. 535.

κράμα, 'tombal,' what kind of instrument, xii. 537.

κυρίας, κυμαστάκιν, and πάλαις, distinguished, xi. 381.

καφώφ, 'deaf and dumb,' iv. 159.

ἀλά, 'manner of speaking,' xii. 322.

ἄστυν, 'mites,' xi. 113.

ἀγούντας, 'saying,' how rendered by many versions, xi. 456.

ἀρτος, in Josephus will open the use of the word in the gospel, iii. 165.

ἀλεθινος, 'libertines,' viii. 109. 413.

ἀγίος, 'treatise,' viii. 13.

ἀπρόστατος, denotes 'a price paid,' iv. 185.

Μάγος, is always in Scripture taken in the worst sense, for 'such as use magical and unlawful arts,' ii. 27. iv. 204.

Μακάντος, signifies 'bring them in to learn, to be disciples, scholars,' vi. 395.

Μαμμαμα, 'mammon,' xii. 152.

Μαρτυρίς, may signify both 'bearing of witness,' and 'being martyred for the truth,' iv. 389.

Μαρτυρίας, denotes 'inward vanity and emptiness of mind,' xii. 439.

Ματίς, 'is drunk,' may bear a favourable interpretation, xii. 526.

Ματάκας, does very well express the sense of 'true repentance,' with respect to the Jews, xi. 47.

Ματαθύλη, is used for 'heavenly or hereafter,' vii. 471.

Ματαθύλη καλύστατος, 'the sabbath after,' or 'the week between the two sabbaths,' viii. 472.

Μεταμορφώσις, or 'transmigration of souls,' that is, of holy souls into other bodies; was the opinion of the Pharisæes, xii. 325.

Μετρίτης, what kind of measure, at large, iv. 448—453.

Μέτωπος ὑποικις, seems to be distinguished from a smaller sort of mills used by the Jews, xi. 241.

Μισσίς Άργωρόως, 'silver temples,' what, iii. 251.

Μυνάς, 'strength,' viii. 440.

Νομικός, the 'lawyer,' was a doctor of traditions, xii. 119.

Νομιστήλανκος, the 'teacher of the law,' was a more profound traditionary doctor of the law than the Νομικός was, see above, xii. 119.

Νουθεσία, what, iv. 171.

Προτόν, 'pots,' what, and whence derived, xi. 401.

OTP, does not always point out a particular thing or person, iv. 403.

Όρος, καὶ ἄμαρτια ἀνθρωπονομικός, 'that weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us,' what the meaning, referring to the Jews, to whom it was writ, vii. 10.

ολῶ, 'those without,' in Jewish speech were the Gentiles, xii. 390.

Οὐδέν, different from ὅδε, xii. 18.

Οὐκ, 'men of little faith,' what, xii. 151.

'Oλειφότις, 'conversing together with one accord,' why so often used in one place, viii. 50.

'Ορος, a 'coast,' what, x. 231.

'Ομήριτις θὶς άλθείας, true holiness, and the holiness of truth, xii. 25.

'Oπερ, 'all the night,' xi. 357.

'Oπίο, 'for,' how used, xii. 62.

Πάπτω, for σωλήκα, viii. 14.

Παραθυρωδιζόμενος, is said to be ever used in an ill sense, iv. 178.

Παράδος, meaning of, iv. 171.

Παράδοτος, 'advocate, comforter,' the Jews expected their Messiah under this title, xii. 384.

Παράκλητος, whence derived, it signifies equally 'consolation and 'exhortation,' viii. 397.

Παράδοσας, traditions of the highest form, yet nothing worth in comparison of Scripture, iv. 113.

Παρίσταμεν, or Προσώπων, an apartment into which the high-priest betook himself for some time before the day of atonement, xii. 498.

Πάσα κτίσις, in the Scripture, and the Jewish writers, is used for 'the Gentiles,' or the heathen world, xii. 438.

Πάσα κτίσις, for 'to all men,' iii. 174.

Πεπλωρομεθημένος, signifies in Scripture 'the certainty of things done,'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table of Greek Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and 'of the belief that they were so,' iv. 113.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἴδος, 'beyond' and not 'besides,' iv. 411, 412.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>περίπερας, 'round about,' xi. 52.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>περίπτερον, meaning of, iv. 419.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πετριτός, what, and whence derived, xi. 427.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ποίησις, 'poetry,' Acts xviii. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diversely construed, vi. 347, 348.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πνεύμα, 'the Holy Ghost, wind,' v. 17, 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πνεῦμα, ἄνθρωπος, 'man,' ἐμπνεύσεως, 'distinquished,' xi. 381.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πορτοκάλιον, 'that wicked one,' why the devil is so called, vii. 358.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the Romans, iv. 190.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πραμύθην, or πραμάθην, an apartment, &amp;c. See πραμάθην.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>προφητεία, 'prophecy,' xi. 431.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>προφητεύω, comprehends 'singing of psalms,' and 'preaching,' as well as 'revelation,' in order to 'prophecy,' xii. 542, 543.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πρόσκλησις Ἰησοῦ, in Matt. iv. 5, what, ix. 286.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Wing of the Temple,' ix. 265.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>προφήτης, 'the fist,' how understood, xi. 400.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>προφήτης Στρατής, 'the tower of Strato,' what, x. 112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>προφητεύω, 'to burn,' a Jewish story upon it, xii. 490.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ρωδία, 'a giant,' viii. 433.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>χαλκογραφία, 'obduration,' xi. 248.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>παντοκράτωρ, 'the viewer,' what, x. 86.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ζωφός, ἐμοί, 'a wise man,' what, xii. 460.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πρόφυλον, seems to be the Greek rendering of ὑπάτος much used among the Talmudists, xi. 153.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱερός, a porch, cloister walks, &amp;c. v. 277.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πράσινος τοῦ ἱεροῦ, who, xii. 190.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'to have dealings, to borrow for use,' &amp;c. xii. 266, 267.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἁπάντως, ἂν ἢ ἄπει, 'a disputor,' what, xii. 460.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔντολα, at first a creditable term, but afterward a term of disgrace, iv. 243.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐντολή, not derived from ἐν, but from ἐν, 'an assembly,' viii. 356.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐναρμονία, 'companying,' or 'mixing together,' put for a more intimate friendship or alliance, xii. 477.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱεράτεια καθορισμοῦ, 'fifty copies of the gospel,' what they were, vi. 303.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱεράτεια, salvation, or deliverance, iv. 181.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱερός, the state of a low and poor condition, iv. 168.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱερός, what, ix. 289.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱεράτεια, setting a part to holy use, baptism and martyrdom, iv. 151.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἰησοῦς, 'what is it?' or 'what is to be done?'; it answers Ἰησοῦς, a word used exceedingly often in the Talmud and in Tannaeum, vii. 29, xii. 546.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τροφή, 'chowder,' what, xi. 308.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τρελία, the 'dining-room,' and why so called, iv. 437.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τροφή, 'food,' iv. 5, what, vii. 29.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄραι, 'sou,' pat for Messias very frequently, xi. 425.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄραι, 'for, ὅσα τῇ τίμηται, for the dead,' xii. 550.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄρτος, 'upper room,' viii. 363.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄρξω, frequently denotes sinful corruption, xii. 440.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>άρχειν ἔνα μεγάλον, translates πνεύμων Shoshbehin, any singular friend whatsoever, when peculiarly the special friend and attendant of a bridegroom, v. 67, 68.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄρσεν, 'be muzzled,' spoken of Satan, v. 173.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄρσεν, 'lights,' the Jewish feast of Dedication so called, and why, vi. 322.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄρσεν, 'all hail,' xi. 359.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἁῖρε, 'grace,' how used, iv. 394.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄρσενος ἐνδεικτικός, improperly rendered, xii. 217.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄρσεν, or ἁῖρε, signifies 'the Upper Garment,' iv. 243.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄρσεν, for 'no more delay,' iii. 342.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἁῖρε, 'beautiful,' whence derived, and what gate of the Temple was signified by it, viii. 386.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἁῖρε, 'as,' properly requireth a 'so' to follow it, iii. 271.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>