King James Old English Word Definition Guide

KJV 400th Anniversary
3rd Edition Pocket Size

Dr. Michael L. Williams



Christianity Every Day

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3rd Edition

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A Christianity Every Day™ Resource

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Scripture quotations are from the Holy Bible, King James Version. Printed in the United States of America.

Introduction

In this guide, over eight hundred of the most difficult King James Old English words are listed in alphabetical order with short definitions or equivalent meaning words alongside to help the reader. No attempt was made to redefine the words used by the King James translators. The equivalent words are only to help the Bible student gain a better understanding of the meaning of the Old English words used.

A note from the Dr. Williams

Very early in the 17th century, England's King James commissioned the best translators available to create an accurate English version of the Bible that could be read by the common person. They completed their work and it became generally available to the people in 1611 as the King James Bible. Despite its accuracy and ease in reading, many people of the 21st century do not use the King James Bible because of the unfamiliar 17th century old English words. With this in mind, in 2001 I wrote the first edition of the King James Old English Word Definition Guide.

A few years after publishing the first edition of this guide, an internationally known Bible publisher made an offer to buy the rights to publish

this guide. They planned to include it in every King James Bible they printed. After careful consideration, I decided not to sell the rights to this guide so as to maintain control and improve upon it as I determined was needed. In 2008, it was clear that the publishing industry was more author friendly, so I created a second edition by expanding the text of the first edition.

This third edition is smaller in size so it fits better inside a Bible cover, pocket, or purse. It adds more words and it adds new modern equivalent words. Likewise, there is information to assist the reader in understanding basic Old English terms as well as specific words used in the King James Bible. Finally, this edition uses the latest printing technology and quality materials so that it will cost less, yet still provide a high quality publication that will last for years.

It is recommended that this guide be kept somewhere in or near the student's Bible as a ready reference when studying God's Word. As the Old English words become more familiar to the student, an appreciation of not only the accuracy, but also the beauty of the King James Version will be gained. May God bless you in your study.

God Speed,
Dr. Michael L. Williams

King James Helps

Many people consider the King James Bible to be just an old English version of the Bible. However, there is a vast amount of literature that documents the superiority of the King James Version (KJV) over all other versions. In summary, they document the superiority of the texts that were used to translate God's Word into English. They document the superiority of the translators who worked on the version as well as the techniques they used. Finally, they document how the superiority of all of these combined preserved the theology found in the original texts as they were translated into English.

With this in mind, it is not the intention of this guide to duplicate the fine work that has gone into documenting the creation of the King James Bible. However, this guide would be remiss if there were no mention of the helps that the King James translators included to help the reader fully understand some important things found in the original texts that could be lost or misunderstood in translation. The following are some of the important helps that the translators included in the King James Version of the Bible.

Words in italics

Anyone who has ever studied a foreign language knows that when translating from one language to another, sometimes the full meaning of the sentence translated is lost. This can happen for several reasons, most often because there is no word for word way of translating. An example would be the English word for bathroom. In Spanish, if you were not using slang, it would be referred to as a "quarto de bano," or literally, "room of the bath." Additionally, there is a gender assigned to the word bano, in this case, masculine, that does not come through in English.

Likewise, the King James Translators had to work with these types of inequalities in the languages as they translated into English. For this reason, you will see words in the KJV that use italics in the font. An example of this can be found in Psalm 23:1: "A Psalm of David. The LORD ***is*** my shepherd; I shall not want."

In the original text the word, "*is*" was not used, but the KJV translators added it to complete the intent of the sentence. Like our example of the word bathroom in Spanish, quarto de bano, the "de," equivalent to the English "of the," is not used in English, but still has the same meaning.

Another example is found in Deuteronomy 8:3:

> "And he humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and fed thee with manna, which thou knewest not, neither did thy fathers know; that he might make thee know that

> man doth not live by bread only, but by every ***word*** that proceedeth out of the mouth of the LORD doth man live." (Emphasis mine)

Notice how the word "*word*" is in italics. If you remove the word "*word,*" it reads "…but by every that proceedeth out of the mouth of the LORD…" The sentence does not make sense and some wonder how the translators knew to insert the word "*word*" into the verse. The answer is simple. They looked to Matthew 4:4, where Jesus quoted the very same verse as follows:

> (Matthew 4:4 KJV) "But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every **word** that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." (Emphasis mine)

In choosing to clarify the verse using the very words of Jesus, the translators were able to determine what Deuteronomy 8:3 meant. Therefore, the translators were not arbitrarily just adding words for clarity; they were doing so based on the words of Jesus.

The important thing to understand is that the KJV translators were very honest about which words were not found in the original text by using italics. Then when they added words in italics, they looked to indications in the original language or direct quotes from the Scriptures to provide them with the words they should use.

References to God

Just as there are inequalities in languages for sentence structure, there are inequalities in languages for individual words. For example, in the English, we use the word *love* to mean many things. If I love someone in my family, I might use the Greek word *philia*. If I use the word love to indicate an attraction or sensual desire, I might use the Greek word *eros*. An unconditional or true love that is enabled by the Holy Spirit would use the Greek word *agape*.

When the Bible refers to God, we can also find different words used in the original text that would only translate to *God* in English. For this reason, the KJV translators came up with special ways to clarify the underlying words. The following is a summary of KJV specific references to God.

God: When you see the word *God* in Old Testament (Genesis 1:1), it is translated from the Hebrew Word *Elohim*. It is found more than twenty-three hundred times in Scripture. However, the word *God* is not His personal name; it is His official title.

Elohim is also used in places that are not referring to God, as we know Him. In Psalm 82:6 and John 10:34-35 it is used as *gods* (small g) toward God's children. In Exodus 34:17 it is used when referring to idols made with human hands; again using the word *gods* (small g).

We can think of the title *God* in the same sense of how we use the word Captain when

referring to a military officer of a certain rank. Such officers are often addressed or referred to using the title Captain in place of their name. Despite what their name is, using the word Captain makes it clear who is being addressed or discussed.

In the title Elohim, there is also a literal meaning, which refers to His power. So using the word *God*, or Elohim, is a specific title that describes Him as the Strong or Powerful One. We see this specifically referring to His power in the creation account, as the head of all government, and in judgment.

LORD or GOD: When you see the word LORD or GOD (all uppercase) in the Old Testament (Genesis 4:1, 15:2), it is translated from the Hebrew *Jehovah*. Jehovah is the divine personal name of God. Modern scholars say it should be pronounced Yahweh (Abbreviated YHWH). It carries a specific reference to the attribute of God's covenant name as a redeemer or deliverer. It is also used when God refers to Himself as "I AM." More about the use of LORD or GOD is provided later in the explanation of using these words together in a combination.

Lord: When you see the word *Lord* (uppercase L) in the Old Testament (Genesis 18:27), it is translated from Adonai, which refers to God as sovereign or master.

lord: When you see the word *lord* (all lowercase) in the Old Testament (Genesis 18:12), it is translated from adon (adonai without the *ai* on

the end). Adon can refer to a man as a master (Genesis 24:14, 27), a husband as the lord or head of the household (Genesis 18:12), or as a ruler (lord) in the case of Pharaoh (Genesis 45:8).

In addition to the ways the King James translators indicated the specific words used referring to God, they also used uppercase letters to communicate specific meanings when combinations of these words were used. These combinations can be seen as LORD God or Lord GOD.

LORD God: When you see the words *LORD God*, first used in Genesis 2:4, it is translated from the words Jehovah Elohim. The word *LORD* is the only word in all uppercase, so the focus is on Jehovah being described as God (Elohim).

During the days of creation (Genesis 1:1-2:3) we only see God referred to as Elohim; the strong powerful one, the great I AM, the creator of everything. However, starting in Genesis 2:4 God we now see Him referred to in a more intimate way using Jehovah, His personal name.

Likewise, with the emphasis on the word LORD using uppercase letters we now see God being referred to as a personal redeemer or deliverer. This is significant because it was after creation was finished (Genesis 2:3) that man sinned and needed a redeemer to deliver humanity from the penalty of sin (Genesis 3).

The LORD God first specifically mentions His role as a redeemer in the presence of man in Genesis 3:14-15. He tells Satan that because of what he had done to man, He would raise up a deliverer from the seed of the woman that would one day destroy the seed of Satan. In other words, God was foretelling of the coming of Jesus as the Messiah.

The next thing the LORD God did after explaining what was to be the penalty for their sin, was that He killed animals to provide Adam and Eve with coats of skins (Genesis 3:21) to cover their nakedness. However, more importantly, the killing of the animals was beginning of the sacrificial system, which provided a temporary "covering" for their sin.

This temporary covering would remain in effect until the Deliverer and Redeemer, Jesus Christ, would be born and grow up to be the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world by dying on the cross. Because of this, the use of LORD God is deemed a reference to God the Son.

Lord GOD: When you see the words *Lord GOD*, one would think that it is translated from the words Jehovah Elohim just like *LORD God* was. However, because the use of uppercase is reversed, the translators were pointing out yet another combination of Hebrew words, which communicate a special meaning.

Lord GOD is translated from the words Adonai Jehovah. The focus is on GOD, Jehovah,

being referred to as Adonai; Lord or Master (Genesis 15:2). In identifying Him as Master, the use of Lord GOD is deemed a reference to God the Father.

These are but a few of the many places in Scripture where the King James translators communicated specific references to God, which give us deeper understanding of who He is and what He offers to humanity. As you encounter these special references to God, you will see with a deeper understanding how God communicates His name, His role, and His plan to humanity.

King James Word List

A

ABASE:	To humble; to lower.
ABATE:	Diminish; lessen; lower intensity.
ABBA	Aramaic/Hebrew for “father.”
ABHOR:	Despise; hate; loathe.
ABJECTS:	One who lashes out verbally.
ACQUIT:	To hold guiltless.
ADAMANT:	A diamond or hard substance.
ADDER:	Venomous snake.
ADJURE:	To command; compel; force.
ADO:	Fuss; bother; commotion.
ADVISEMENT:	Consultation; counsel.
AFFINITY:	Friendship by marriage.
AFFORDING:	Prove; furnish; draw out; obtain.
AFFRIGHT:	Frighten or scare.
AFOOT:	By feet; performed by foot.
AFORE:	Before.
AFORETIME:	A previous time.
AFRESH:	Again; anew.
AGAR:	Another name for Hagar.
AGONE:	Gone by; past; ago.
AGUE:	A fever.
ALBEIT:	Even though; although.
ALL TO:	Completely.
ALLELUIA:	Praise ye the LORD.

ALMS:	Charitable acts or deeds.
ALOOF:	At a distance.
ALWAY	Always
AMBASSAGE:	Ambassador or delegation.
AMEN:	Word to express approval.
AMERCE:	Punish by fine.
AMIABLE:	Likable or friendly.
AMISS:	In error; improperly.
ANGLE:	Fishing hook.
ANOINT:	To apply oil or ointment.
APOSTLE:	Missionary or messenger.
APOTHECARY:	Pharmacist or druggist.
ANON:	Immediately.
ANTICHRIST:	One opposed to Christ.
APACE:	At a quick pace; swiftly.
APPLE:	Pupil of the eye.
ARCHANGEL:	Chief angel.
ARCTURUS:	A bright star.
ARK:	Box; container to carry something.
ARMHOLES:	Armpits.
ARRAY:	To dress or decorate.
ART:	"Are"; second person singular.
ARTIFICER:	Artistic craftsman.
ASP:	Poisonous (Egyptian) snake.
ASSAY:	Analyze; examine. Attempt or start
ASSENT:	Agree to something.
ASSWAGE:	Cease from anger; calm down.

ASTONIED:	Astonished or amazed.
ASUNDER:	Apart from each other.
ATONEMENT:	Payment for sin: appeasing God.
AUSTERE:	Stern; strict; harsh or severe.
AVERSE:	Dislikeable; distasteful; repulsive.
AVOUCH:	Affirm or vouch for.
AWAY WITH:	Endure or tolerate.
AXLETREE(S):	Axle of a wheel.

B

BACKBITETH:	To speak mean or evil about.
BACKBITINGS:	Plural of Backbiteth.
BADEST:	Asked; told; spoke to; said to
BAKEMEATS:	Baked goods; pies or pastries.
BALM:	Medicine from balsam tree resin.
BANQUETINGS:	Drinking parties.
BAPTIZED:	To dip or dye by immersion.
BARBARIAN(S):	Culturally rude or crude.
BASE:	Low in place or position. (ABASE)
BASTARD(S)	Child conceived out of wedlock.
BATH:	A liquid measurement.
BATTLEMENT:	Retaining wall.
BAY:	A reddish-brown color.
BECAME:	Was exactly suited for; fitting.
BDELLIUM:	A fragrant gum
BEDSTEAD:	Elaborate or rich couch or bed.
BEEVES:	Horned cattle good for plowing.
BEFALL:	To happen to; fell upon

BEGAT:	To bear; bring forth by birth.
BEGOTTON:	To have born; brought forth.
BEGUILED:	To deceive; lead astray.
BEHEMOTH:	A huge, strong animal.
BEHOVED:	To be necessary; needful.
BELIED:	To lie against; to speak falsely.
BEMOAN:	Lament; express pity for.
BERYL:	A precious stone.
BESEECH:	To call upon; appeal; beg; ask.
BESOM:	A broom or stick used to sweep.
BESOUGHT:	Entreated; asked; called.
BESTEAD:	Hard pressed; oppressed.
BESTIR:	Rouse to action; stir up.
BESTOW:	To gather together.
BETHINK:	Heartfully consider; recall
BETIMES:	Early; quickly.
BETROTH(ED):	To be engaged to be married.
BETWIXT:	Between the two.
BEWITCHED:	To fascinate or mislead.
BEWRAYED:	To make clear; betray.
BIER:	Device to hold dead bodies.
BILLOWS:	A swelling or heap of water; waves.
BISHOP:	An overseer; pastor.
BISHOPRICK:	Office of overseer or pastor.
BLAINS:	Inflamed skin tumors.
BLAZE:	Proclaim; make known; publish.
BLESSED:	Happy; receiving of God's favor

BOISTEROUS: Strong; powerful; loud; rowdy.
BOLLED: Blossomed; in the seed/pod.
BOLSTER: Headrest; pillow.
BOSSES: Circular swelling; center of a shield.
BOTCH: An ulcer.
BOUND: Landmark.
BOWELS: Inward parts; affections; feelings.
BRAVERY: Beauty; splendor.
BRAWLER: One who is inclined to fight.
BRAY: To crush as in a mortar.
BRAYED: To groan; wail; make a foul noise.
BREACHES: Bays; harbors; creeks.
BREECHES: Short legged trousers.
BRIGANDINES: A coat of armor.
BRIMSTONE: Sulfur.
BROIDED: Twined; braided.
BROOD: A group of young animals.
BRUIT: News; a rumor; a report; sound.
BRUTISH: Stupid.
BUCKLER: A shield.
BUFFETED: To strike with fist.
BULLOCK: Bull; steer; ox.
BULWARKS: A defensive structure.
BY AND BY: At once; immediately.

C

CABINS: Vaulted cells.
CALDRONS: A pot; kettle.

CALKERS: Repairers of seams.
CANDLESTICK: Lamp stand.
CANKER: Dying/ decaying body part or sore.
COMELY: Splendid; fitting.
COMMUNICATE: To share or have things in common.
COMPASS: To surround; encircle.
CONCISION: Cutting off; false circumcision.
CONCLUDED: Shut together; enclosed.
CONCORD: Agreement; unison.
CONCOURSE: Gathering or crowd of people.
CONCUBINES: A secondary or inferior wife.
CONCUPISCENCE: Strong desire; passion.
CONDESCEND: To go along; to be led.
CONFECTIONARIES: Ointment or perfume makers.
CONFERRED: To speak or talk together.
CONSECRATE: To set apart or separate.
CONSTRAINED: To compel.
CONTEMN: To despise with mockery.
CONTEMPTIBLE: Despicable; worthy of nothing.
CONTENTIOUS: Loving quarrel; fond of strife.
CONTRITE: Crushed or broken in spirit.
CONVENIENT: Proper; appropriate.
CONVERSATION: Conduct or manner of walk.
CONVINCETH: Convict.
CONVOCATION: Calling together or assembly.
CORNET: Horn; trumpet.
COTES: Livestock shed; fold (sheep).

COUCH: To lie down.
COULTER: Iron cutting part used with a plow.
COUNTENANCE: Appearance.
COUNTERVAIL: To make equal or compensate.
COURSE: In portion; part; in turn.
COVERT: A hiding place.
COVETED: To long after; to try to gain.
CRACKNELS: Small dry cake; cracker.
CRIB: A holding pen to fatten cattle.
CRISPING PINS: Ornate moneybag or purse.
CROPPED: To pluck or break off.
CRUSE: A pot.
CUBIT: A linear measurement.
CUMBERED: Distracted or burdened with cares.
CUMBERETH: To render useless or vain.
CUMMIN: Plant bearing aromatic seeds.
CUTINSUNDER: To cut into pieces.

D

DAINTIES Tempting; good tasting; delicacy
DALE: Valley.
DAM: A mother.
DANDLED: Play with on knee or arms; amused
DASH: To strike against; to beat towards.
DAUB: To cover or plaster.
DAYSMAN: A judge; arbitrator; umpire.
DAYSPRING: Early in the morning or sunrise.
DEARTH: Famine, especially from lack of rain.

DEFAMED: Slander; speak evil of.
DEGENERATE: Fallen; undesirable; can't do good.
DEPUTED: Authorized; appointed; deputized.
DERISION: Ridicule; laughing at threats.
DESCRY: To spy out; describe.
DESPITE: Contempt; act out of spite or scorn.
DESTITUTE: Bare; suffering from extreme want.
DEVIL: Slanderer; false accuser.
DEVIL, HATH A: Has a Devil; crazy or insane.
DIADEM: Turban; crown. Also a jewel stone.
DIE THE DEATH: "Surely die".
DISALLOWED: Rejected; not allowed.
DISANNUL: Abolish a vow; to break or cancel.
DISCERN: Examine; prove or test; scrutinize.
DISCOMFITED: To disturb.
DISDAINED: To reject; to despise.
DISPENSATION: Time; order of things.
DISQUIET: Disturb; make restless.
DISSEMBLED: To use deceit; to feign or hide.
DISSEMBLERS: Pretenders; hypocrites.
DISSEMBLETH: To pretend; to use deceit.
DISSIMULATION: Hypocrisy or false appearance.
DIVERS (adjective): Different; unequal; diverse.
DIVERS (noun): Some ones; certain ones.
DOCTORS: Teacher; instructor.
DOCTRINE: Teaching or instruction.
DOLEFUL: Full of grief; howling; shrieking.

DOTE: Foolish; lavish excessive attention.
DOTH: To do; does to produce; make.
DOTING: To appear to be ill; or sick over.
DRAGONS: Great serpent; jackal or wild dog.
DRAUGHT (waste): Latrine; toilet; sewer.
DRAUGHT (fishing): Fish caught with net
DRAVE: Drove; had driven.
DREGS: Sediment.
DROMEDARIES: A camel; or steed.
DROPSY: An illness.
DROSS: Impurities found in pure metal.
DROVE: Flock; company.
DRYSHOD: Footed with shoes.
DUKE: A head of a family or tribe.
DURETH: Endures; lasts.
DURST: To dare; venture.

E

EAR: To work, till, or plough the ground.
EARING: Plowing; tilling the ground.
EARNEST: Unbreakable pledge or promise.
EASTER: Day after feast-Unleavened Bread.
EDIFY: To construct; build up or establish.
EFFECTUAL: To cause an effect; intense
ELDER: Older; greater in age.
ELIAS: Elijah (Greek NT).
ELISEUS: Elisha (Greek NT).
EMERODS: Tumors; hemorrhoids.

EMINENT: Something raised high or elevated.
EMULATIONS: Jealousy.
ENDUED: Supplied or empowered.
ENGINES: Inventions made for war.
ENJOINED: Command; charge; forbid; prohibit.
ENMITY: Hostility; hatred.
ENSAMPLES: Examples.
ENSIGN: A banner; sign; memorial.
ENSUE: To pursue after.
ENTREATED: To treat; use.
ENVIRON: To surround; compass.
EPHAH: Hebrew measure over a bushel.
EPISTLE: A letter sent.
EQUITY: Uprightness; even handed.
ERE: Before.
ESAIAS: Isaiah (Greek NT).
ESCHEW: To avoid; turn aside from.
ESPOUSED: Engaged to be married.
ESPIED: To see; behold.
ESTRANGED: Separated by disagreement.
EUROCLYDON: A furious, northeasterly wind.
EVEN: Evening; dusk.
EVENINGTIDE: Evening time.
EVENTIDE: Evening time.
EVERY SEVERAL: Individually; each one separately.
EVERYWHIT: Whole; all; everywhere; completely.
EVIL FAVOUREDNESS: Defect; flaw; favoring evil.

EXACTORS: Overseer; one uses force.
EXECRATION: A curse.
EXHORTATION: Encouragement.
EXPOUNDED: To set forth; to declare.
EXTOL: To lift up; esteem; praise.
EXTORTIONERS: Greedy person who extorts others.
EYESALVE: Medicine for the eyes.
EYESERVICE: Looking good while being watched.

F

FAIN: To desire earnestly; long for; happy.
FAIRS: Wares; merchandise.
FAMILIARS: Intimate friends.
FAN: Agricultural tool; winnowing shovel.
FARED: To make merry; rejoice.
FARTHING: Small coin worth ¼ of a penny.
FAST: Abstaining from food.
FATHOMS: Approximately 6 feet.
FATLING: Fat cattle.
FEIGN: To pretend.
FEIGNED: Deceitful; false.
FELLER: One who cuts down.
FELLOES: Wheel rim.
FENS: Marsh; swamp.
FENCED: Fortified; protected.
FETCHED A COMPASS: Wandered in circle.
FETTERS: Shackles; chains; restraints.
FILLETS: Curtain rods between columns.

FINING: Refining.
FIREBRANDS: Firewood; torch.
FIRKINS: Liquid measurement; +/- 9 gallons.
FIRMAMENT: Expanse over the earth; sky.
FIRSTLINGS: First offspring.
FITCHES: A species of grain; rye.
FLAG: Type of marsh grass or reed.
FLAGONS: Bottle; flask.
FLAGS: A plant growing in moist places.
FLAY: To strip or tear away.
FLOWERS: Plant; menstrual flow; blood.
FLUX: Bowel disease; dysentery; diarrhea.
FOLDEN: Interwoven; tangled.
FORBEAR: Cease; forgive; to tolerate.
FORBEARANCE: Self-restraint.
FORBEARING: Patience; slow to anger.
FORBORNE: Ceased.
FORDS: Shallow crossing point of river.
FORESAW: To behold.
FORESHIP: The bow of a ship.
FORNICATION: Sexual immorality.
FORSAKEN: To leave in abandoned condition.
FORSOOK: To abandon.
FORSWEAR: To swear falsely.
FORTHWITH: Immediately.
FORWARD: To wish; to desire; to purpose.
FOURSCORE: Eighty.

FOURSQUARE: Squared; four cornered.
FOWLER: One who snares birds.
FOWLS: Birds.
FRAY: To make afraid; to scare.
FRET: To be grieved; troubled; displeased.
FRONTLETS: Forehead (NOT PHYLACTERIES).
FROWARD: Perverse; deceitful; causing frown.
FULLER: Launderer who washes clothes.
FURBISH: To scour and cleanse metal.
FURLONGS: Approximately 1/8 mile (660 feet).
FURROWS: Groove in earth made by a plow.

G

GADDEST: To have roamed; gone away.
GAINSAY: Answer; speak against; speak lies.
GAPED: To open wide the mouth.
GARNER: Gather into a barn; storehouse.
GARRISON: A guard, watch, or patrol; fort.
GENTILES: Non Jews; unbelievers.
GINS: A noose; snare.
GIRD: Fasten; equip; prepare; put on.
GIRDLE: Belt.
GIRT: Belted; wrapped.
GOAD: A pointed stick.
GODSPEED: A goodbye hoping God's blessing.
GOSPEL: Good news (about salvation).
GRACE: Kindness; favor.
GRAVEN: To cut, engrave, or carve.

GRAVITY:	Dignity; seriousness.
GRISLED:	Spotted; speckled.
GROSS:	Fat; thick; large.
GUILE:	Deceit; craftiness.

H

HABERGEON:	A coat of armor.
HAFT:	A handle.
HAIL:	A greeting of joy and peace.
HALE:	To draw; drag; force.
HALLOWED:	To make holy; to set apart.
HALT:	Lame; crippled in the feet.
HAP:	Good fortune; good luck.
HAPLY:	Perhaps.
HARDBY:	Beside; next to.
HARROWS:	A sharp, pointed instrument.
HART:	A deer; hind.
HASTED:	To hurry; to urge on quickly.
HATH	Has.
HATH A DEVIL:	Has a Devil; Crazy or insane.
HAUGHTY:	Proud; arrogant; lifted up.
HAUNT:	To inhabit, visit, or dwell.
HEADY:	Reckless; hasty; headstrong.
HEARTH:	A furnace; fire.
HEATH:	An evergreen shrub or tree.
HEATHEN:	Nations; non-Jews; non-believers
HEED:	To be careful to consider.
HELL:	Place of torment.

HENCEFORTH:	From this time forth; from now on.
HERBS:	Vegetables.
HERETIC:	False teacher who causes division.
HERETOFORE:	Previously; before now.
HEREWITH:	With this.
HERITAGE:	Allotment; possession; inheritance.
HEWN:	Cut; sawed.
HIN:	Liquid measurement (5 liters +/-).
HINDER:	Latter; rear; behind.
HINDS:	Deer or mountain goats.
HIRELING:	A hired laborer.
HISS:	Whistle.
HITHER	Here; close.
HOARY:	White colored.
HOCK:	To disable by cutting a leg muscle.
HOLDEN:	Held.
HOLLOW:	Palm; cup.
HOLPEN:	Helped.
HOSANNA:	"Save now!"; "Save, pray!"
HOSEN:	Under clothes; hose-like stockings.
HOUGH:	See HOCK (Pronounced as HOCK)
HUNGRED:	Past tense of hungry; were hungry.
HUSBANDMEN:	Farmer; person who tends crops.
HYSSOP:	A bitter minty herb.

I

IGNOMINY:	Contempt; shame; dishonoring.
IMMUTABLE:	Unchangeable; unsilenced.

IMPENITENT: Without remorse.
IMPERIOUS: Hard-faced; bold; self exalting.
IMPLACABLE: Unyielding; obstinate; can't please.
IMPLEAD: Bring accusation against; sue.
IMPORTUNITY: Persistent or urgent requests.
IMPUDENT: Stubborn; hard-faced; rude.
IMPUTE: Charge; account toward.
IN ANY WISE: Surely.
IN NO WISE: By no means; assuredly not.
INCONTINENCY: Lack of self-control.
INCONTINENT: Unbridled; uncontrollable.
INDIGNATION: Wrath; anger; without dignity.
INDITING: Overflowing; full of.
INFAMY: An evil reputation; disgrace.
INFIDEL: An unbeliever.
INIQUITY: Sin; wickedness; evil.
INORDINATE: Without restraint; immoderate.
INSTANT: Insistent; steadfast; immediately.
INSTANTLY: Earnestly; immediately.
INTREAT: Comfort; attempt to reconcile; help.
INTREATIES: Pleadings; humble requests.

J

JACINTH: A precious stone.
JANGLING: Foolish; empty talk; argument.
JOINED HARD: Border; adjacent to; connected.
JONAS: Jonah (Greek NT).
JOT: The smallest Hebrew letter ("i").

K

KERCHIEFS: Veil; covering.
KIN: Family.
KINDREDS: Tribe; family.
KINE: Cows; cattle.
KINSFOLK: Family; relatives.
KINSMEN: Neighbors; relatives.
KNOPS: Decorative knob or ornament.
KNOW: Intimate sexual relations.

L

LADE: To burden; to load.
LADEN: Loaded; burdened.
LADETH: Burdens; loads.
LADING: A burden; load; cargo.
LANGUISH: Wither; to be made weak.
LASCIVIOUSNESS: Unbridled sexuality or excess.
LAUD: To applaud; praise.
LAVER: Wash basin.
LAWYERS: Person skilled in the Law of Moses.
LEASING: Falsehood; deceit.
LEATHERN: Made of skin.
LEES: Sediment.
LEGIONS: About 3000-6000 (usually soldiers)
LET: Obstruct; hold back (Romans 1:13)
LEVIATHON: Crocodile; dragon; Satan
LEWDNESS: Villainy; wickedness; crime.

LISTED: Pleased; chosen.
LISTETH: To please; to choose.
LITTER(S): Object carried with poles by others.
LIVELY: Living.
LOFT: Story; floor; roof.
LOINS: The lower back; waist.
LOP: To cut off.
LOT: Portion; destiny; fate.
LOWETH: To moo like a cow.
LOWING: Mooing; making cow noises.
LOWRING: To appear gloomy; overcast.
LUCRE: Gain (money) from lucrative deal.

M

MANTLE: Garment; covering.
MARISHES: Marshes; ponds.
MARTYRS: One who dies for a belief or cause.
MASTERIES, STRIVE FOR: To compete; contend.
MATRIX(S): Womb.
MATTOCK: Hoe; spade; agricultural tool.
MAUL: A club or mallet.
MAW: Mouth; throat.
MAZZAROTH: Constellations of the Zodiac signs.
MEAN: Common.
MEAN: Obscure; insignificant. (Acts 21:39)
MEAT: Food.
MEEK: Gentle; tender; free from pride.
MEET: Agreeable; fit; proper; suitable.

MENSTEALERS: Kidnapper.
MESS: Portion; gift.
MESSIAS: Anointed One.
METE: To measure; to deal out.
METEYARD: Measures of length.
MIDST: Middle or among
MILCH: To suckle or give milk.
MILLET: Grain used for breads and cereals.
MINCING: Taking short, quick steps; tripping.
MINGLE: To mix.
MINISHED: To be made few; diminished.
MINISTERS: Servants.
MINISTRATION: Service.
MIRE: Mud; clay-like soil.
MIRTH: Gladness; rejoicing; laughter.
MIRY: Muddy.
MITE: Small Jewish coin called a lepton.
MITRE: Turban; headdress; ornamental hat.
MOLLIFIED: To be softened; to be tender.
MORROW: Next day; tomorrow.
MORTIFY: To put to death; to take away.
MOTE: A small dry particle.
MUFFLERS: Scarf worn around neck or face.
MUNITION: Fortress; stronghold.
MURRAIN: Pestilence; plague; disease.
MUSTERETH: Inspect; assemble (troops).

N

NAUGHT: Nothing; vain; bad.
NAY: No.
NECROMANCER: One who talks with the dead.
NEESINGS: Sneezing.
NETHER: Lower.
NETTLES: Thorny shrub; prickly weed.
NIGH: Near.
NITRE: A mineral; carbonate of soda.
NO LITTLE KINDNESS: Exceptional kindness.
NOISOME: Annoying; offensive; harmful.
NOT A WHIT: Not the least bit.

O

OBSTINATE: Stubborn.
ODIOUS: Abhorrent; to stink; loathsome.
OFFSCOURING: Filth; outcast; scraped off pieces.
OFT: Often; frequently.
OMNIPOTENT: All powerful; all mighty.
ON THIS WISE: In this manner.
ORACLE: Inner sanctuary; Holy of Holies.
ORACLES: Declaration; uttering; command.
ORDAINED: To form; appoint; settle; place.
OSEE: Hosea. (Greek NT)
OSSIPHRAGE: Vulture (Breaks bones of its prey.)
OUCHES: Settings for gems; sockets.
OUGHT: Anything; obligation (as in a debt);

OUTWENT: To go beyond; past tense of outgo.
OVERCHARGED: To be weighed down; loaded.

P

PAPS: Breasts; bosoms.
PARABLES: A story that involves a comparison.
PARAMOURS: A male or female lover.
PASTORS: One who feeds the flock; shepherd.
PATE: Forehead; crown of the head.
PAVILION: Tabernacle; dwelling.
PEELED: Bald; bare; smooth.
PENURY: Poverty; need.
PERADVENTURE: Perhaps.
PERDITION: Destruction.
PERSECUTE: Annoy; harass; oppress.
PHYLACTERIES: Box/straps worn on head/arm.
PIETY: Godliness.
PILLED: To peel; strip off skin or bark.
PINNACLE: High Point; topmost part.
PITCH: A thick, dark, sticky substance; tar.
PLAITING: Braiding; intertwining.
PLATTED: Braided; intertwined.
PLEIADES: Star cluster in constellation Taurus.
POLL: Cut off or trim hair. (Ez. 44:20)
POMMELS: Decorative ball or fruitlike carving.
PONDERED: To consider carefully; meditate.
POST: Courier who delivers something.
POTENTATE: One who possesses power.

POTSHERD: A piece of broken pottery.
POTTAGE: Any boiled dish or food.
PRATING: Babbling; chattering; foolish talk.
PREDESTINATED: Determined beforehand.
PRESBYTERY: An assembly of elders.
PREVENT: Precede; go before.
PRICKS: Rod with a sharp point.
PRINCIPALITIES: Authorities; areas of authority.
PRIVILY: Secretly.
PRIVY TO: Aware of private information.
PROCURETH: To seek; get; obtain.
PROFOUND: Deep; far reaching; extensive.
PROGENITORS: Ancestors; parents.
PROGNOSTICATORS: Foretellers of the future.
PROPITIATION: Covering; atoning sacrifice.
PROSELYTE: A Convert; one who is a follower.
PROSPECT: Front; face (as in direction).
PROVENDER: Food for livestock; provision.
PROVERBS: Wise saying with depth or meaning.
PSALMS: A song or melody.
PSALTERY: A stringed musical instrument.
PUBLICAN: A tax collector.
PULSE: Bean or seed used for food.
PURLOINING: Stealing; pilfering.
PURTENANCE: Part of; animal organs.
PUTRIFYING: Gangrenous; decaying; rotting.

Q

QUAKING: Shaking; trembling.
QUICK: Alive
QUICKEN: Make alive; resurrect.
QUIT: Innocent; behaving (1 Cor. 16:3).
QUIT YOU LIKE MEN: Behave like a man.
QUIVERED: Shook.

R

RABBI: Teacher; master.
RABBONI: My great teacher; master.
RACA: Senseless; vain; empty-headed.
RAILING(S): Bitter complaint; denounce; deride.
RAIMENT: Clothing.
REALM: Kingdom; domain; region.
REAR: Raise; lift up.
RECKON: Recognize; understand; account to.
RECOMPENCE: Repay; execute revenge; pay back.
REDEEM: Rescue; buy or purchase back.
RENT: Tear; tore; torn.
REPENT(ANCE): Change of mind (toward sin/God).
REPENTANCE, FRUITS OF: Acts of changed mind.
REPROACH: Disgrace; shame.
REPROOF: Admonition; scolding; rebuke.
REQUITE: Repay; restore; return.
REVELATION(S): Revealing; disclosing; exposing.
REVILE: To verbally assault; abuse; vilify.

RIDDANCE: Ouster; clear; Get rid of.
ROE: Small graceful deer.
RUSH(ES): Reed(s) growing in moist places.

S

SABBATH: A rest; cessation from work.
SACKBUT: A trombone-like musical instrument.
SACKCLOTH: Course cloth worn for clothing.
SACRILEGE: Robbery of temples.
SAINTS: Born again people of God.
SALUTATIONS: A greeting.
SANCTIFICATION: The act of making pure and holy.
SANCTIFY: To be sacred and set apart.
SARDINE: A beautiful stone.
SATAN: The Devil; adversary.
SATIATE: To satisfy; fill.
SATYR: Sexual pervert or deviant; letch
SAVE: Except; besides.
SAVOUR: A smell; taste; odor.
SAVIOUR Savior.
SCABBARD: A case or covering for a sword.
SCALL: A scaly skin eruption.
SCOURGE (noun): Whip.
SCOURGE (verb): To whip; flog.
SCRIP: Bag; sack; wallet.
SCRIPTURES: That which is written; book; letter.
SEA: Large basin.
SECT: A group or division.

SEDITIONS: An uproar; insurrection; dissension.
SEETHE: To cook.
SELVEDGE: End; edge.
SEPULCRES: A place of burial; grave.
SERVILE: Laborious.
SERVITOR: Attendant; servant.
SETTLE: A block forming a ledge or pedestal.
SEVENFOLD: Multiplied by seven.
SEVERAL HOUSE: Separated house; halfway house.
SHALL: Will (1st person: I or we)
SHALT: Shall (2nd person: thou/you)
SHAMBLES: Meat market; market.
SHAMEFACEDNESS: Modest; bashful.
SHEAF: Bundle of grain stalks.
SHEATH: A case or covering for a sword.
SHERIFFS: One knowledgeable in the law.
SHIVERS: Pieces; splinters.
SIGNET: A seal or stamp.
SIMILITUDE: A likeness; image; representation.
SINGLE: Clear; sound; healthy; focused.
SITH: Since.
SLEIGHT: Trickery; entrapment by deceit.
SLIPS: Branches.
SLOW BELLIES: Idle gluttons.
SLUICES: Damns; channel; floodgate.
SMART: To be sore; distressed.
SMITE: To strike; beat.

SMOTE OFF: To have taken off or away.
SOBRIETY: Self-restraint; discretion; prudence.
SOD: To cook; boil.
SOLACE: Comfort; delight in; peaceful; enjoy..
SOOTHSAYERS: A fortuneteller; astrologer.
SOOTHSAYING: Fortune-telling.
SOP: A little bit; morsel to dip or soak
SOTTISH: Foolish; stupid.
SPITE: Vexation; anger; grief.
SPITTLE: Spit; saliva.
SPOIL: Booty; prey.
SPUE: To vomit out.
STABLISHETH: Establishes; makes steadfast.
STANCHED: Stopped; stood still.
STANDARD: Flag; banner.
STATURE: Maturity of life; age; height; adult.
STAVES: Sticks; clubs.
STAY: Hold up; stand; something reliable.
STAYED: Detained; held.
STEDFAST: Firm; fixed; steady.
STEWARD: Manager; overseer.
STIRS: Noises; tumults; unsettled.
STOMACHER: Fancy vest.
STOUT: Strong; great.
STRAIGHTWAY: Immediately.
STRAIT: Narrow.
STRAITENED: Confined; restrict; narrow; hindered.

STRAITLY: Sternly; strictly.
STRIKER: One hits another.
STROWED: Scattered; spread; thrown around.
SUBORNED: To induce; bribe; prompt.
SUCCOUR: To help; aid.
SUCCOURER: Helper.
SUMPTUOUSLY: Splendidly.
SUNDRY: Various; many.
SUP: To dine; to make a meal.
SUPERFLUITY: Super abundance; overflowing.
SUPERFLUOUS: Over flowing; more than enough.
SUPERSCRIPTION: Inscription; title; writing above.
SUPPLANT: To deceive; defraud.
SUPPLE: To clean by washing.
SUPPLIANTS: Worshipper; humbling himself.
SUPPLICATIONS: Petition; an expression of need.
SURFEITING: Intoxication; overindulgence.
SURMISINGS: Suspicions; speculation.
SWADDLING CLOTHES: Clothes used for wrapping.
SWELLINGS: Puffed-up; prideful; conceits.
SWINE: Pigs.

T

TABRET Musical instrument.
TABERING: To strike or play a tambourine.
TABERNACLE: A tent, booth, or dwelling.
TABRET: Tambourine.
TACHES: Hooks; fasteners; attachments.

TALE:	A carefully counted number.
TALENTS:	A weight, money, or gift.
TARES:	Weeds found in grain.
TARRY:	Wait; linger; stay; pause
TAUNT:	An object of scorn and derision.
TEATS:	Breasts.
TELL:	To number; count.
TEMPERED:	Mingle; moisten; make stronger.
TEMPERANCE:	Self-control.
TEMPERATE:	To exercise power or self-control.
TEMPEST:	Storm; whirlwind.
TENONS:	Dovetail at end of a board.
TESTAMENT:	A covenant; an agreement.
THEE	You (object of verb/preposition.)
THENCE:	There; that place.
THINE:	Your('s) (possessive)
THITHER	There; away.
THITHERWARD:	In that direction; towards.
THOU	You (person or subject).
THREESCORE:	Sixty.
THRICE:	Three times.
THY:	Your's (possessive)
TILLAGE:	Ploughed land.
TIRE:	Turban; head ornament.
TITHES:	A tenth part; 1/10.
TITTLE:	A dot or small punctuation mark.
TOLD OUT:	Numbered; tallied.

TOW: The short fibers of the flax plant.
TRANSGRESSION: Wrongdoing; a violation of a law.
TRAVERSING: Weaving; entangling; go across.
TRESPASSES: Wrong-doing; sin.
TRODDEN: Trampled or walked on.
TRODE: Trampled or walked on.
TROW: Think.
TRUMP: Trumpet.
TURTLE: Dove.
TWAIN: Two.

U

UNCTION: An anointing.
UNICORN: A very large wild ox (now extinct).
UNLADE: To discharge; unload.
UNSHOD: Barefoot; without shoes.
UNTOWARD: Unfavorable; unfriendly; perverse.
UPBRAIDETH: Scold; reprimand; confuse.
USURP: To seize; take hold of; intercept.
USURY: Interest (money).

V

VAIN: Foolish; useless; self exalting.
VAGABOND: Aimless wanderer.
VALE: Valley.
VARIANCE: Contention; strife; unreliable.
VEHEMENTLY: Violently; intensely.
VERILY: Truly; surely.

VERITY: Truth.
VERMILION: Red color.
VESTMENTS: Garments; clothing.
VESTRY: Wardrobe.
VESTURE: Garment; cloak; clothing.
VEX: To trouble; disturb.
VEXATION: Troubling; disturbing.
VIAL: Bowl; goblet; container.
VICTUALS: Food; sustenance.
VIGILANT: Watchful.
VILEST: Most vile; lowest; despised.
VILLANY: Folly; evil intent.
VIOL: Musical instrument; a kind of harp.
VIPERS: Snake.
VISAGE: An appearance; form.
VOCATION: A calling; invitation; summons.

W

WALLOW: To roll in.
WANTON: Excessive; rebellious.
WANTONNESS: Extreme indulgence in sex.
WARD: Jail; custody; one under authority.
WATERSPOUTS: Waterfall or tornado over water.
WAX: To grow; become; advance.
WAYFARING MAN: Traveler; passer-by.
WEN: Skin tumor or cyst.
WENCH: Maidservant.
WERT: Were; was.

WHENCE: From where.
WHEREFORE: Why; What for?
WHEREINSOEVER: In whatever respect; whichever.
WHEREWITH: With which.
WHEREWITHAL: How? By what means?
WHET: To sharpen.
WILT: Will
WHIT: A least bit.
WHITHER: Where; which place.
WHITHERSOEVER: Wherever.
WHOREMONGER: One who buys or sells sex.
WILES: Cunning devices; methods.
WIMPLES: A woman's head garment; shawl.
WINEBIBBER: One who drinks wine.
WINEFAT: Winepress trough to collect juice.
WIST: Knew; to have known.
WIT: To know; to become aware of.
WITHAL: With; together with; with all.
WITHER: Dry up.
WITHOUT: Outside.
WITHS: Cords; ropes.
WOE: Expression of grief or indignation.
WONT: To be accustomed to; habit.
WORMWOOD: A bitter plant; bitterness.
WOT: To know.
WREST: To wrench; to torture; twist.
WROTH: To be provoked; angered.

WROUGHT:	Worked; made; created.

Y

YEA:	Yes (excited cheering).
YEAH:	Yes; certainly; agreed; affirmative.
YE	You (plural).
YONDER:	There; in that place.

Notes or additions:

Daily in the Word

In Psalms 4:3-4, God tells us that He wants us to have quiet time alone with him each day. This involves being still and knowing that He is God. In doing so, we prepare ourselves so that we can fellowship with Him. It is when we have this quiet time with God, He works to mold our hearts and minds to be more like Jesus. (Mt 14:23; Mk 1:35; 6:46)

According to Revelation 1:3 and Deuteronomy 5:1 God blesses us when we take time to hear Him, learn what He wants, and do what He says. However, in order to do so, we must have a time daily where we are in His Word. Likewise, when we are spending time with Him there are several things we should do that will help us.

1. Get a journal or notebook in which you can write.
2. Pray before starting.
3. Read a passage of Scripture.
4. Write out word for word the verse or verses that seem to have a special meaning with you.
    a. Write the words you read until you encounter a punctuation mark.
    b. Go to the next line and continue writing until you get to the next punctuation mark. Continue on a new line with each punctuation mark until you are finished.

    Example using Ephesians 2:8-9 (L=line)
    L1- For by grace are ye saved through faith;

L2- and that not of yourselves:
L3- *it is* the gift of God:
L4- Not of works,
L5- lest any man should boast.

5. Stop to meditate on what God is showing you asking yourself how this applies to you and what you should do or can learn from these verses.
6. Write out what you want to say to God in response to what He has shown you. Describe how it speaks to you about your life.
7. Share with other believers how God is affecting your life and what His Word is teaching you.
8. Make it a habit to read the entire Bible at least once a year.

Bible Reading Chart

The following chart may be used as a guide to reading through the Bible. It shows the number of chapters that need to be read per day if you want to read the entire Bible in 6, 9, or 12 months.

For example, if the plan is to read the entire Bible in 12 months, then select the 12-month reading plan. Looking on the 12-month plan line, in the left column, you should spend five days per week reading three chapters each day AND two days per week reading four chapters each day. This would mean that at the end of the week, you should have read 23 chapters

	3 chapters	4 chapters	5 chapters	6 chapters	7 chapters
6 month plan				5 days/wk	2 days/wk
9 month plan		5 days/wk	2 days/wk		
12 month plan	5 days/wk	2 days/wk			