

## Strong's Exhaustive Concordance

**954** Βεελζεβούλ [*Βεελζεβουλ* /beh-el-zeb-ool/] n pr m. Of Aramaic origin [by parody on 1176]; TDNT1:605; TDNTA104; GK1015; Seven occurrences; AV translates as “Beelzebub” seven times. **1** a name of Satan, the prince of evil spirits. *Additional Information:* Beelzebub = “lord of the house”.

Swanson, J. “*Dictionary of Biblical Languages with Semantic Domains : Greek (New Testament)*”

**1015** Βεελζεβούλ (*Beelzeboul*), ὁ (*ho*): n pr.masc. [see also between 1014-1015]; ≡ DBL Hebr 1256; Str 954; TDNT 1.605—(most versions) **Beelzebub**, strictly, Beelzebub (RSV, NRSV,NASB),adj. pagan god or title (Mt 10:25; 12:24, 27; Mk 3:22; Lk 11:15, 18, 19+); LN93.68

Abbott-Smith G. “*A Manual Greek Lexicon of the New Testament*”

**Βεεζεβούλ** (W H, *App.* 159. Rec., Βεελζεβούβ) ὁ, indecl. (Heb. *lord*, and the Talmudic *dung* (*Dalman* Gr., 137) or perhaps *habitation*, but v. DB, iv, 409 f.; DCG, I,181). The AV, RV, *Beelzebub*, comes through Vg. from IV Ki 1,2, *Lord of flies* (LXX), *Beelzebub*, *Beelzebub*, a name of Satan: Mt 10,25; 12,24,27; Mk 3,22; Lk 11,15,18,19.

Thayer J. H. “*Thayer's Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament*”

954 **Βεεζεβούλ** and, as written by some [yet no Greek] authorities, Βεελζεβούβ [cod. B Βεελζεβούβ, so cod.  $\aleph$  exc. in Mk. iii. 22; adopted by WH, see their App. p. 159; cf. B. 6], ὁ, indecl., *Beelzebub* or *Beelzebub*, a name of Satan, the prince of evil spirits: Mt. x. 25; xii. 24, 27; Mk. iii. 22; Lk. xi. 15,18,19. The form Βεεζεβούλ is *lord of dung* or *of filth*, i.e. of idolatry; cf. Lightfoot on Mt. xii. 24. The few who follow Jerome in preferring the form Βεελζεβούβ derive the name from *lord of flies*, a false god of the Ekronites (2 K.i,2) having the power to drive away troublesome flies, and think the Jews transferred the name to Satan in contempt. Cf. *Win.* RWB. s. v. Beelzebub: and *J. G. M(üller)* in Herzog vol i. p. 768 sqq.; [BB.DD.; cf. also Meyer and Dr. Jas. Morison on Mt. x. 25; some, as Weiss (on Mk. l.c.; Bibl Theol § 23 a.), doubt alike whether the true derivation of the name has yet been hit upon, and whether it denotes Satan or only some subordinate ‘Prince of demons’]. (Besides only in eec<sup>1</sup>. writ., as Ev. Nicod. c. 1 sq.)\*

Arndt, W., Gingrich, F. W., Danker, F. W., & Bauer, W. “*A Greek-English lexicon of the New Testament and other early Christian literature*”

**Βεεζεβούλ**, ὁ indecl. (v.l. Βεελζεβούβ and Βεελζεβούλ W-S. §5, 31, cf. 27 n 56) *Beelzebub*, orig. a Philistine deity; the name בּוֹזֵבֵּל לַצִּיִּים means *Baal* (lord) *of flies* (4 Km orig.1:2, 6; Sym. transcribes βεελζεβούβ; Vulgate Beelzebub). Whether בּוֹזֵבֵּל לַצִּיִּים (=lord of filth?) represents an intentional change or merely careless pronunciation cannot be determined w. certainty. For various other derivations from Ugaritic and various periods of Hebrew, including the Dead Sea Scrolls, see T H Gaster, *Interpreter's Dict. of the Bible*, '62, s.v. 'Beelzebub'. In NT B. is prince of the demons (ἀρχῶν τῶν δαιμονίων Mt 12:24; Lk 11:15). B. ἔχει *be* possessed by *the devil himself* Mk 3:22. Jesus is called B. by his enemies Mt 10:25; his exorcisms are ascribed to the help of B. Mt 12:24 ff. Lk 11:15, 18f.—W GrafBaudissin, REII 514ff; E Kautzsch, *Gramm. d. bibl. Aram.* 1884, 9; P Jensen, *D. Gilgameschepos I* '06, 644; W E M Aitken, *Beelzebub*: JBL 31, '12, 34-53; H Bauer, *D. Gottheiten von Ras Schamra*: ZAW 51, '33, 89; L Gaston, *Beelzebub*, ThZ 18, '62, 247-55.\*