

177. ἀκατακάλυπτος *akatakályptos*; *gen.* *akatakályptou*, masc.-fem., neut. *akatakálypton*, adj. from the priv. *a* (1), without, and *katakályptō* (2619), to cover, hide, veil. Uncovered, used only in 1 Cor. 11:5, 13 in relation to a woman prophesying and praying. The verb *katakályptomai* is also used in the same relationship in 1 Cor. 11:6, 7. The prophesying and praying are in the environment of the local church. Since the praying and prophesying are an either / or question in 1 Cor. 11:5, it must refer to the public prayer or prophesying in the sense of telling forth that which one knows of the Lord publicly and audibly. Paul stresses that what is spoken by a woman, whether in public prayer or in prophecy, must be an outward demonstration of her inward saintliness. A woman who had her hair cut short was styled in the same manner as a prostitute or one of low morals. Such were the priestesses at the temple of Aphrodite at Acrocorinth. If one of these was saved and came into the local congregation of believers, she was not to speak with her short hair, but to cover her head as a substitute for the long hair which would take some time to grow. This is why in 1 Cor. 11:15 the long or womanly hair is considered in lieu of a wrapping called *peribólaion* (4018).

Syn.: *anakályptō* (343), to unveil; *apokálypto* (601), to uncover.

Ant.: *kekalumménos*, the pres. part. pass., covered, from *kalýptō* (2572), to cover.