

היהוה ch. same, 1) *cut*. Hull. 47^b ראוני ה' the incisions marking the lobes of the lung.—*Pl.* היהוה. Ib. 48^a ראוני ה' ed. (Rashi: מקום היהוה ראוני) the place in the neck where the lungs begin to separate.—2) *a portion cut off, segment* (היהוה). Ib. 48^b בה' דריאה (Rashi: ביהוה) a needle was found in a segment of the lungs.

היהוה m. (היהוה) 1) *signature*. B. Bath. X, 8 after the deeds were signed. Ib. 176^a; a. fr.—2) *the formula with which a prayer closes, concluding benediction* ('Blessed be thou, O Lord, who &c.'). Ber. 12^a בה' אור ה' Ms. M. (ed. only הוה) the concluding formula decides the appropriateness of a prayer. Ib. או אור ה' ב' אוליגן Ms. M. (ed. חרמה) or do we go by the concluding phrase?—*Pl.* היהוה. Y. Ber. I, 3^d bot. אור היהוה according to their conclusions; (ib. הוה, v. הוה); Y. Taan. II, 85^c bot.

היהוה m. (היהוה) *marriage; wedding ceremony*, only in *pl.* היהוה. Num. R. s. 12 (ref. to Cant. III, 11) הוה ה' the law-giving on Sinai was a wedding (between God and Israel), as we read (Ex. XIX, 10) &c., v. קיהוה; Pesik. Vayhi, p. 5^a; Cant. R. to l. c. כהוה (corr. acc.).

היהוה ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXIV, 9.—*Pl.* היהוה. Targ. Y. Deut. VI, 7; XI, 19 (ed. Amst. היהוה *sing.*).

היהוה, Y. Snh. IV, end, 22^c, read: היהוה.

היהוה f. (b. h.=הוה; הוה) *being broken, subdued; esp. dread inspired by superiors, fear*. Gen. R. s. 34 (ref. to Gen. IX, 2, compared with I, 28) הוה ה' מורא ה' (הוה) the fear and dread (of man) were restored (after the deluge), but subjection was not. R. Hash. 17^a (applying Ez. XXXII, 24 sq.) הוה ה' those (leaders) who tyrannize the land of the living.—Lev. R. s. 18; Koh. R. to XII, 5 (ref. to הוה, ib.) [read:] הוה ה' the dread of travelling befalls him.

הוה, v. הוה.

הוה, v. הוה.

הוה, v. אהוה a. אהוה.

הוה, v. חוה.

הוה f. (b. h.; הוה; comp. הוה) *hook, fish-hook*. Y. Pes. IV, 30^d top. M. Kat. 25^b ה' ו' נפלה ה' . . . if the fish-hook is thrown into the rapid river (to catch the fish), what can the waters in the pond do (if the great die, what can common humanity expect)?—Erub. 19^a מוה ה' ו' they put a hook into the convict's mouth &c.; a. e.—*Pl.* הוה. Tosef. B. Kam. VIII, 17. Sifre Num. s. 44 הוה ה' גרוהם הוה ה' they dragged them out of the sanctuary with iron hooks (on shafts, v. הוה); Yalk. ib. 712 בקני (corr. acc.); Sifra Sh'mini, introd. של הוה (read: הוה). Tosef. B. Kam. XI, 13 שלש הוה (Var. הוה, v. הוה). three fuller's hooks (for stretching clothes; v. הוה II, 2).

הוה, v. הוה.

הוה m., constr. הוה (*הוה*) *scratching*.—ח' חספא ח' scratching with a potsherd, *eruption*. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXVIII, 27, v. הוה.

הוה, v. הוה.

הוה (b. h.), *Pi.* הוה 1) (denom. of הוה) *to insert a hook, to fish with the angle, to fasten*. Y. Sabb. IV, end, 7^c ה' אם לתוה בו if it is a *sûgar* (v. הוה) with which to fasten a dog (by inserting the hook of a chain), opp. הוה *one intended to prevent from eating (a muzzle)*; Y. Bets. II, end, 61^d (not הוה). B. Kam. 81^a ה' ו' הוה and that people be free to fish with the angle in the lake of Tiberias.—2) (b. h.) *to lie in wait* (v. Hos. VI, 9); *to wait for, hope, be anxious for* (with ה'). Snh. 97^b (fr. Hab. II, 3) ה' הוה wait for it (the redemption); ib. הוה ה' הוה we are anxious, but He is not (ref. to Is. XXX, 18). Pesik. R. s. 34; Yalk. Zeph. 567; a. e. [Yalk. Lev. 604 הוה, v. הוה.]

הוה, *Pa.* הוה ch. same. Pesik. V'zoth, p. 196^a (ref. to Is. XXX, 18) ה' הוה like the hunter that waits for prey; Yalk. Deut. 950.

הוה I, **הוה**, v. הוה.

הוה II, **הוה** m. ch.=h. הוה, *wise; sage, scholar*. Targ. I Kings III, 12. Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 32; a. fr.—Ab. Zar. 76^b ה' למי עבד ה' who but R. . . is wise enough to do that?; Pes. 76^a.—Tam. 32^a ה' הוה who is to be called a wise man?; a. fr.—Esp. *Hakham*, a scholar's title, inferior to Rabbi. B. Mets. 86^a top ה' הוה shall be called a *Hakham*, but not a Rabbi. Y. Taan. IV, 68^a ה' הוה that I have appointed thee a *H.* (intimating that he would never be a Rabbi); a. e.—*Pl.* הוה, הוה, הוה. Targ. Deut. I, 13. Targ. Job XL, 30 (h. text הוה, comp. הוה); a. fr.—Nidd. 20^b ה' הוה how wise the Jews are. Sot. IX, 15 (49^a) ה' הוה the *Hakhamim* began to be (in scholarship) like common school teachers. Succ. 38^b; a. fr.—*Fem.* הוה, הוה. Targ. II Sam. XX, 16; a. e.—*Pl.* הוה. Targ. Jer. IX, 16. Targ. Jud. V, 29 הוה (constr. pl.).

הוה m. (preced.) *one pretending to be a scholar*. Pes. 105^b ed. (Ms. a. comment. הוה).

הוה f. ch.=h. הוה, *wisdom*. Targ. Ex. XXXV, 35; a. e.

הוה, v. הוה II.

הוה, v. הוה.

הוה pr. n. m. *Hakhinai*. Keth. 62^b, a. fr. R. Hanania, son of H.—Y. M. Kat. III, 81^d top.

הוה, v. הוה.

הוה f. (הוה, comp. הוה) *hakhina*, name of a large snake, prob. *annulated snake*. Y. Ber. V, 9^a bot.

(in Chald. dict.), v. זָהָר. Ib. VIII, 12^b; Gen. R. s. 82, end (Hull. 127^a נחש). Y. Snh. X, 28^d top ח' כְּרוּסָה של ח' (not כְּרוּסָה) like the venom of a h.; Ruth R. to III, 13. Y. Taan. IV, 69^a top ח' כְּרוּסָה עליו (read: כְּרוּסָה) a snake wound around him; (Lam. R. to II, 2 עכנא כְּרוּסָה.—Pl. חֲכִינָנִים. Cant. R. to VII, 8 [read:] ח' חֲכִינָנִים a charmer who had two snakes.

חֲכִינָנָה, Meg. 28^a בחכונתו, v. חֲכִינָנָה.

חֲכִינָנָה, v. חֲכִינָנָה.

חֲכִינָנָה m. (v. חֲכִינָנָה) wound, snake-like; insidious. Targ. Prov. XVIII, 8 Var. ed. Lag. (ed. Lag. a. oth. חבננא, oth. ed. שגינשא; h. text טיגן).

חֲכִינָנָה f. ch.=h. חֲכִינָנָה. Y. Sabb. VI, end, 8^d.

חֲכִיר, חֲכִיר m. (חֲכִיר, comp. חֲכִינָנָה) bent, bowed down. Targ. Ps. XXXV, 14; XXXVIII, 7 (Ar. חֲכִיר; Ms. חֲכִיר I).

חֲכִיר, חֲכִיר m. (חֲכִיר) 1) tenant on a fixed rent payable in kind, v. אָרִיס II. Y. Bicc. I, end, 64^b ח' לְשֵׁנָה ח' a permanent tenant (on ground rent). B. Mets. 104^a חֲכִיר; a. fr.—Pl. חֲכִירִין (on ground rent). B. Mets. 104^a חֲכִירִין; a. fr.—Pl. חֲכִירִין חֲכִירִין חֲכִירִין חֲכִירִין חֲכִירִין hereditary tenants. Tosef. Peah III, 1. Ib. Ter. II, 11 חֲכִירִין ed. Zuck. (Var. חֲכִירִין, חֲכִירִין. Y. M. Kat. III, 82^b bot. חֲכִירִין.—2) the fixed annual rent in kind. B. Mets. IX, 2 (103^b) חֲכִירִין מִנְכָּה לִי מִן חֲכִירִין Talm. ed. (Mish. חֲכִירִין) he deducts from the stipulated rent (in proportion). Ib. 4 (105^a) חֲכִירִין וְאֵינִי נֹתֵן לְךָ חֲכִירִין (Y. ed. חֲכִירִין, Mish. חֲכִירִין) as long as I give thee thy rent (Mish.: the rent for it).

חֲכִירָא ch.=same.—Pl. חֲכִירִין. B. Mets. 68^a, v. חֲכִירִין.

חֲכִירָא, חֲכִירָא, v. חֲכִירָא.

חֲכִירוּת (חֲכִירוּת) f. (v. חֲכִיר) 1) tenancy, tenure on rent in kind. Bicc. I, 11 חֲכִירוּת בעלי אריסות וח' landlords of properties held in tenure, on shares, or on fixed rent; or tenants on &c.; expl. Y. ib. 64^b either אבות חֲכִירִין (v. חֲכִירִין), or חֲכִירוּת בעלי אריסות וחֲכִירוּת (not חֲכִירוּת).—2) stipulated rent. Tosef. B. Mets. IX, 24 חֲכִירִין של שתי שנים (ed. Zuck. only חֲכִירִין) the rent for two years in advance.—Pl. חֲכִירִיות, v. supra.

חֲכִירָא I (v. Fl. to Levy Talm. Dict. II, 204²) 1) to restrain, fasten, hook.—Denom. חֲכִירָא.—2) to grasp (one another), to wrestle; v. חֲכִירָא II.

חֲכִירָא II (onomatop.) 1) to be rough; to rub, scratch. Naz. 59^a חֲכִירָא לְחֹךְ how about (removing the hair by) rubbing (Tosaf.: חֲכִירָא לְחֹךְ about rubbing or being rubbed)?—2) (comp. חֲכִירָא, a. חֲכִירָא) to hesitate. Ned. I, 1 חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא had some hesitation about deciding in favor of greater stringency (for the expression חֲכִירָא; oth. opin. in R. N. to Bab. ib. 7^a: denom. of חֲכִירָא, had a taste for &c.).

חֲכִירָא, חֲכִירָא, Nithpa. חֲכִירָא to rub one's self against

a rough object; to be rubbed. B. Kam. IV, 6 חֲכִירָא שור שהיה 'וכ' an ox that scratched himself against a wall; Tosef. ib. IV, 6. B. Kam. 3^a חֲכִירָא וְכ' she (the animal) scratched herself against a wall for her gratification (without intention to do injury) &c.—Naz. 59^a, v. supra; a. fr.

חֲכִירָא (v. חֲכִירָא II) to hawk; to deride. Gen. R. s. 67 (play on חֲכִירָא, Gen. XXVII, 36) חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא he began to hawk with his throat (to express contempt), like one that hawks and spits; Tanh. Ki Thetsé 10; Pesik. Zakh., p. 27^b, v. חֲכִירָא; [Ar. ed. Koh. s. v. חֲכִירָא, Pilp.]—Cmp. חֲכִירָא.

חֲכִירָא ch., Ithpa. חֲכִירָא as preced. Hithpa. B. Kam. 44^a.

חֲכִירָא m. (preced.) 1) scab, sore; trnsf. tribulation, visitation. Y. M. Kat. III, 81^d top; (B. Mets. 59^b חֲכִירָא, Var. חֲכִירָא).—Pl. חֲכִירָא inflammations. Gen. R. s. 19, beg. (v., however, אֲבָאָה).—2) cough, catarrh. Y. Snh. X, 29^b ח' חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא first He causes a cold to enter them; (Tanh., ed. Bub., R'eh 10 חֲכִירָא); Pesik. Asser 97^b ח' חֲכִירָא (insert בהם חֲכִירָא); v. חֲכִירָא.

חֲכִירָא (b. h.; v. חֲכִירָא) 1) to be wise, to know. Nidd. 70 חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא what must one do in order to be wise?—2) (denom. of חֲכִירָא) to meet for deliberation. Ib. חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא when they resurrect, we shall meet to discuss their case.

חֲכִירָא 1) to grow wise, to become a scholar. B. Bath. 25^b חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא he who desires to become a scholar; ib. 175^b (Ber. 63^b חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא). Ab. II, 5... כל חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא not every one that has a large trade, becomes wise (experienced); a. fr.—2) to make wise, to stimulate a person's mind by ingenious suggestions, questions &c. Hag. 14^a חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא a student who enlightens his teachers. B. Mets. 107^b חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא and makes the simple wise.—3) to subtilize, philosophize. Ex. R. s. 6, beg. ח' חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא philosophized on (tried to find out the reasons for) the Lord's law. Ib. ח' חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא when I philosophized... and made myself believe... it was all vain boast &c.

חֲכִירָא, חֲכִירָא, Nithpa. חֲכִירָא to become wise. Ber. 63^b, v. supra. B. Bath. 25^b חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא because by becoming wise, he will get rich. Pesik. R. s. 33 beg. חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא became wise by his own speculation.

חֲכִירָא, חֲכִירָא, also חֲכִירָא (adj. with verbal inflection) 1) to be wise, shrewd; to be learned. Targ. I Kings V, 11. Targ. O. Ex. XV, 8 חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא (חֲכִירָא, h. text חֲכִירָא). Targ. Is. XXIX, 16; a. fr.—Gitt. 56^b חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא that you are so wise. Taan. 23^b חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא that we may become well-learned; a. fr.—2) to recognize, to know, remember. Targ. Y. II Gen. XXXVII, 33 (some ed. חֲכִירָא Pa.).—Targ. II Esth. II, 18; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 30 חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא does thou know anything in favor of this man?—Y. M. Kat. III, 83^b top, v. חֲכִירָא.—Y. Ber. II, 4^d top חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא do they (the dead) know anything?—Y. Shek. VII, 50^e bot. חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא let the wine-dealers identify their knots (marks on the wine bottles). Y. Keth. V, 30^a bot. [read:] חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא חֲכִירָא (or חֲכִירָא) I (as an infant)

recognized the midwife that assisted at my birth (when she came to nurse my mother). Y. Ter. XI, end, 48^b לאבא ה' לא אבא I never knew my father. Y. Hag. II, 78^a top יתבטח shall select (Y. Snh. VI, 23^a bot. (יטול), v. זונא.—2) (euphem.=b. h. ידע) to sleep with. Targ. Y. Gen. IV, 1 Ar. (ed. ידע). Targ. Y. II ib. XX, 16; a. e.—Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 55^b bot.; Lam. R. to I, 1 רבתי (רבתי 1). a. e.—3) to be clear, evident. Snh. 42^a, v. זקן I.

Pa. תקם 1) to make wise, teach. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXIV, 10. Targ. Job XXXV, 11; a. e.—2) to outwit. Targ. O. Gen. XXVII, 36 (Rashi a. l. quotes יבטח, v. קבץ, v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 10).

Ithpa. תתקם 1) to become wise. Targ. Ps. CV, 22; a. e.—2) to be informed, aware; to learn. Ib. XXXV, 8. Targ. Y. Ex. II, 4.—3) to hold counsel. Targ. O. Ex. I, 10.—4) to be recognized. Y. Sot. IX, 23^a bot.; Y. Yeb. XVI, 15^c מהחפכה he who desires to disguise himself; לא מתיקמין לא they were not recognized, v. תיקר.

Af. תתקם to teach, make wise. Targ. Ez. III, 2; a. e.—B. Bath. 158^b מתיקמין ר"א אר"א the climate of Palestine makes wise.

תקם m. (b. h.; v. Fl. to Levy Talm. Dict. II, 204²) [retentive,] 1) one who knows. תקם הרוזים He who knows the secrets (minds of men). Ber. 58^a; Tosef. ib. VII (VI), 2; Num. R. s. 21, beg.—2) wise man, scholar; esp. Hakham, a scholar's title, less than Rabbi. Ab. IV, 1 איזהו ח' who is a wise man? Snh. 21^a (ref. to II Sam. XIII, 3) איש ח' a man wise for wickedness (artful). Gitt. 67^a ח' לרשעה a scholar and a scribe; ח' לכשריה ח' might be a scholar, if he wanted. Hor. 13^b ח' ר"מ R. M. was the Hakham (counselor); a. v. fr.—Pl. תקמים, frequ. in the sense of a number of scholars, as opposed to a single authority. Hull. 85^a ח' רבי . . . ושנאי בלשון ח' . . . recorded it in the Mishnah as the opinion of 'scholars'. Ber. I, 1; a. v. fr.—חכמי gentile scholars (philosophers), חכמי ישראל Jewish scholars. R. Hash. 12^a. Pes. 94^b; a. fr.—תלמיד חכם (= חלמיך ח' comp. תלמי, abbr. ח' ח') title of a student, disciple, scholar. Hag. 15^b ח' אדם שסורה ח' a scholar's learning is not to be despised, even if he has gone astray. Hull. 9^a ח' צריך ח' in order to be recognised as a Talmid Hakham, one must have learned three things &c.; a. v. fr.—Pl. תלמידי חכמים. Ber. 64^a ח' מרבים ח' scholars increase the peace of the world; a. v. fr.

תקם, Y. Erub. IX, end, 25^d וח' read ויהחם, v. תקם.

תקמא, v. חקמא.

תקמאי pr. n. m. Hakhamai. M. Kat. 9^a bot. ינתן ח' Ms. M. (ed. נכמאי, read: נב); Y. Ter. XI, end, 48^b נכמאי.

תקמת f. 1) fem. of תקם. Y. Shek. V, 48^d top חרי ח' that is a wise court; Snh. 17^b ח' שלישיית ח' a Sanhedrin containing three orators is a wise one.—2) female physician, midwife. R. Hash. II, 5; Erub. 45^a לילד ח' a midwife called for assisting at birth. Sabb. XVIII, 3 ח' וקורין לה ח' and we must call for her a midwife from another place (on the Sabbath); a. fr.

תקמת f. (b. h.; תקם) wisdom, learning, art. Ber. 17^a ח' תכלית ח' the perfection of wisdom is repentance and good deeds. Ib. 33^a ח' ברכה ח' the benediction of wisdom (the fourth of the Prayer of Benedictions). Gen. R. s. 17 ח' חכמתו מרובה ח' his (Adam's) wisdom is greater than yours. R. Hash. 29^b ח' ואינה מלאכה ח' it is an art and not a labor; a. v. fr.—ח' לשון ח' enigmatical speech. Erub. 53^b.—תקמת יונית, v. יוני.

תקמנית f. (preced.) well-educated, smart.—Pl. תתקמנית. B. Bath. 119^b.

תקמתא, v. חקא.

תקן, Y. Erub. VI, 23^d bot., read חקן.

תקור (cmp. תקור) to contract, farm, esp. to give or to take in rent on a fixed annual rental payable in kind, contrad. to תקור. תקור or תקור q. v.—B. Mets. IX, 2 תקור ח' give me in rent &c. Tosef. Dem. VI, 2 ח' ח' ח' ח' what is the difference between the sokher and the hokher?; a. fr.—V. תקור.

Hif. תתקור to give in rent. Part. מתקור landlord. B. Mets. 104^a; a. e.—Part. pass. מתקרת, f. מתקרת. B. Bath. 123^b, sq. ח' פרה ח' a cow rented out for half-profit (Rashi).

תקור ch. same. B. Mets. 68^a תקור, v. משקן. Y. Maas. Sh. V, 56^b bot. [read:] ח' ח' ח' ח' when you rent land, rent only from God-fearing men.

תקורנותא f. (preced.) tenancy. B. Mets. 104^a (Rashi: תתקור).

תקשרה, v. חקשרה.

תל, Y. Ned. IV, beg. 39^c bot ח' ח' ח' ח' read: ח' ח' ח' ח' as, for instance, fish-raw.—Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d top ח' ח' ח' ח' read: ח' ח' ח' ח'.

תל, perf. a. part. of חלל.

תל I, v. חלל.

תל II m. (חלל, cmp. חלל) weak, mild (wine). Targ. Y. Deut. VIII, 8, opp. חריף.

תל III vinegar, v. חלל III.

תלמ m. (חלל, cmp. חלל) a globular concretion.—Pl. תלמי. Bekh. 7^b ח' ח' ח' ח' ball-like concretions found in the yahmur (fallow-deer), v. חמורא.

תלמ I m. = ח' ח' I, sand. Targ. Gen. XXXII, 13; a. fr.—Pes. 113^a, v. ח' ח'—Pl. ח' ח' (fem.). Sabb. 110^a ח' ח' between the sand-mounds.

תלמ II m. = ח' ח' II. Targ. Job XXIX, 18.

תלמ III, ח' ח' m. (חלל or ח' ח') [turned, spoiled,] vinegar. Targ. O. Num. VI, 3 ח' ח'; Y. ח' ח'. Targ. Ps. LXIX, 22 ח' ח' ed. (Ms. ח'). Targ. Prov. XXV, 20 ח' ח' ed. Lag. (ed. ח' ח', Ms. ח'). Targ. Ruth II, 14.—Ab. Zar. 12^b. Gen. R. s. 39, v. ח' ח' I ch.—Hull. 120^a ח' ח' Ar. (ed. ח' ח') a jellied vinegar sauce of meat; a. fr.—Y. Maasr. III, 50^d bot. ח' ח' ח' ח' a deteriorated son, v. ח' ח'; Hull. 105^a. [Y. Ter. VII, 45^d bot. ח' ח' ח' ח' read: ח' ח' ח' ח'.]

הָלֵא *to be sick*, v. הָלֵי.

הָלֵאָה (b. h.) pr. n. f. *Helah*, an Agadic surname of Miriam. Ex. R. s. 1, v. נָצַר.

הָלֵאִים, v. הָלֵי.

הָלֵב m., constr. הָלֵב (b. h.) [*secretion*,] *milk*. Ab. Zar. II, 6 שְׁתֵּלְבוּ וְכ' milk (of a cow) milked by a gentile. Maksh. VI, 5 שֶׁר מִי ד' serum of milk; a. fr.—בָּשַׂר בָּחֹ the boiling of meat with milk, the prohibitory law concerning &c. (Ex. XXIV, 19; XXXIV, 26; Deut. XIV, 21). Pes. 54^b, v. הָרִיחַשׁ.—Hull. 110^a בָּרַח אֶסְרִי רַב' בָּרַח אֶסְרִי רַב' they did not know that boiling meat with milk was forbidden; a. fr.—הָלֵב בִּיצָה *white of eggs*. Y. Ter. X, 47^b bot., cmp. הָלֵב בִּיצָה.—'ר' (ר') *ornithogalum, Star of Bethlehem*, a bulbous plant. Shebi. VII, 1, v. הָלֵב בִּיצָה; Ukts. III, 2.—Trnsf. הָלֵב *white wine*. Gen. R. s. 98, opp. אָרוֹם אָרוֹם.

הָלֵב, הָלֵבָא, הָלֵבִי ch. same. Targ. Gen. XVIII, 8. Targ. Job X, 10; a. fr.—Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a הָלֵב מִלְכָּה milked. Hull. 109^b, v. הָלֵבָא I. Ib. 110^a; a. e.

הָלֵב (denom. of הָלֵב) *to milk; to yield milk*. Ab. Zar. II, 6, v. הָלֵב. Bekh. 20^b הַרְבֵּה הַרְבֵּה וְכ' . . . הוֹלְבֹת וְכ' the majority of animals secrete no milk unless they have given birth; a. fr.

Nif. הָלֵב *to be milked*. Sabb. 53^b לִי הָלֵב when the bag is tied on for milking purposes (to support the udders), opp. לִיבֵשׁ for drying up.

הָלֵב ch. same. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a, v. הָלֵב.

הָלֵב m. (b. h.) *fatty concretion* (cmp. הָלֵבָא), esp. *that abdominal fat of cattle which it is forbidden to eat, heleb* (Lev. III, 17), contrad. to שִׁימֵן. Kerith. III, 1. Hull. 113^b הָלֵב בָּשַׂר if one boils fat with milk. Snh. 4^b הָלֵב וְכ' *heleb* a. *halab* which are written alike, v. אָס; a. fr.—*Pl.* הָלֵבִים, הָלֵבִים. Ber. I, 1 וְאֵבִירִים the pieces of fat and the limbs belonging to the altar; Tam. VII, 3 הָלֵב הַרְבֵּה the (marble) table designated for the fat-pieces (and limbs).—Ker. 12^a, sq. הָלֵבִים laws concerning the eating of *heleb*; Y. Yeb. X, 11^a top לֹא מִדְּמֵי לֶחֶם (not לחלבון); a. fr.—[Y. Ter. X, 47^b bot. לִיבֵן, v. הָלֵבִים.]—גִּישׁ, v. גִּישׁ.

*הָלֵב ch. m. (preced.) *a viscous substance, glair*. Hull. 120^a דְּקָרִישׁ ed. (v. Rashi); v. הָלֵב III.

הָלֵבִין (הָלֵבִין) Ar. m. (v. preced. wds.) *glair, white of an egg*. Ab. Zar. 40^a; Hull. 64^a, v. הָלֵבִין; a. fr.—Y. Ter. X, 47^b bot. בְּלִבֵּן חֲלָבִין, read: בְּחֲלָבִין (v. cit. in Tosaf. to Hull. 64^b).

הָלֵבִין, constr. הָלֵבִין ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXIX, 14; 20. Targ. Job VI, 6.

הָלֵבִין, v. הָלֵבִין.

הָלֵבִין, pl. הָלֵבִין, v. הָלֵבִין.

הָלֵבִין f. (b. h.; cmp. הָלֵב, הָלֵב, v. הָלֵבִין) *galbanum*, a gum-resin used as an ingredient of frank-incense, smell-

ing like asafoetida. Ker. 6^a. Ib.^b; Yalk. Ex. 389 רִיחַהּ וְכ' the smell of galb. is evil, and yet the Bible counts it among the spices (so are the wicked with the righteous combined in prayer).

הָלֵבִין (הָלֵבִין, הָלֵבִין) ch. same. Targ. O. Ex. XXX, 34; Targ. Y. הָלֵבִין, pl.—Gitt. 69^a, v. הָלֵבִין.

הָלֵבִין, הָלֵבִין m. (compound of הָלֵב a. בִּיצָה) *bulb of ornithogalum*. Shebi. VII, 2; expl. Y. ib. 37^b bot. בִּיצָה בִּיצָה eggs (bulbs) of &c., v. הָלֵב; Tosef. ib. V, 6; Nidd. 62^a הָלֵבִין (absorbing ח); Sabb. 90^a הָלֵבִין. Tosef. Kil. III, 12 הָלֵבִין.

הָלֵבִין, pl. הָלֵבִין, הָלֵבִין (חלג, cmp. הָלֵבִין) *purslane*. Erub. 28^a וְכָלֵב (Ms. M. וְכָלֵבִין, read: וְכָלֵבִין, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note, ח absorbed, v. preced.); Y. Peah VIII, 21^a top; Y. Erub. III, 20^d top, expl. שְׂרָפְרִינִיהָ. Shebi. IX, 1 (Mish. ed. גִּירָה, read: גִּירָה . . .; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note). Y. ib. 38^c (Rabbi's maid said) תְּרַפְרְפִינִי הַרְבֵּה הַרְבֵּה הַרְבֵּה thy purslane plants have been scattered; R. Hash. 26^b הָלֵבִין (Ms. M. חלג). Ib. יָדַע רַבָּן מַאי לֹא יָדַע רַבָּן מַאי (Ms. M. חלג).

הָלֵבִין (cmp. חלל) *to undermine, cave, dig*. Pes. 118^b הָלֵבִין Ms. M. (ed. as in Hull. 20^b הָלֵבִין) which undermines the foundations &c. V. הָלֵבִין.

Hif. הָלֵבִין 1) same. Y. Kil. IX, 32^c top הָלֵבִין הָלֵבִין the Lord caves the ground before them and they roll &c.; Y. Keth. XII, 35^b top אֵל . . . אֵל (corr. acc.). B. Bath. 19^b וְכ' מַפְנֵי שֶׁמְחַלְדִּין וְכ' because their roots undermine the ground.—2) *to pass the slaughtering knife under cover, to squeeze in*. Hull. II, 4. Ib. 20^b; a. fr.—Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. I, 5 מְחַלְדִּין לְחֹבֵב לְחֹבֵב because so much of it does the professional fuller fold up for inserting a rod into it (v. הָלֵב II, 2).

הָלֵבִין ch. same; Part. pass. הָלֵבִין *covered with earth, mouldering*. Targ. Job XI, 17 Ms. (ed. רַחֵק, corr. acc.).

הָלֵבִין m. (b. h.; preced.) *mould; transf. earthly life*. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVII, 14 אֵין ד' אֵין אֵין *heled* means earth (ref. to Ps. XLIX, 2). Tanh. Ki Thabo 2 (ref. to Ps. XVII, 14) הֵן מָרִים מִד' they die away from this world, v. הָלֵבִין.

הָלֵבִין f. (חלל) *passing the knife under cover*. Hull. 9^a; 27^a; a. e.

הָלֵבִין, v. הָלֵבִין.

הָלֵבִין f. ch.=h. הָלֵבִין, *rust*. Targ. Y. Num. XXXI, 22 (v. Rashi a. l.).

*הָלֵבִין m. pl. (preced. wds.) *cave-dwellers*. Gen. R. s. 37, transl. of חָזִי (Gen. X, 17); cmp. הָלֵבִין.

הָלֵבִין, v. חלל.

הָלֵבִין f. (b. h.; חלל) 1) [*rolled, rounded*] *cake*.—*Pl.* הָלֵבִין. Ukts. III, 5 חָרִיעַ ד' (Tosef. Maas. Sh. I, 13 חָרִיעַ).

(collect. noun), a. e., v. חריצ. —Men. III, 6 שרי ד' the two loaves (offered on the Feast of Weeks, Lev. XXIII, 17).—B. Bath. V, 3; Ukts. III, 11 רבש ד' *honey-combs*; a. fr.—2) (with ref. to Num. XV, 20, sq.) *Hallah, the priest's share of the dough*. Sabb. II, 6, v. חריצ. Hall. I, 1 חייבין בה' are subject to the law of *Hallah*.—Ib. II, 7 שצור חר' the quantity to be set aside for the priest. Ib. 8 מסיסה שלא מעיסה החרמה Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) from a dough from which the priest's share has not yet been taken; a. fr.—Pl. as ab. Pesik. Shimu, p. 118^a 'two portions (one for being burnt, and one for the priest); Y. Erub. III, end, 21^c; Cant. R. to I 6; a. e.—Trnsf. *hallah, the sanctification of creation, man*. Gen. R. s. 14, beg.; Yalk. Prov. 962, a. e. (ref. to Prov. XXIX, 4, וימיש חרמוהו) that is Adam שיהיה גמר חרמוהו וי' who was the final sanctification of the world; Gen. R. s. 17, end.—*Hallah*, name of a treatise of the Mishnah, Tosefta a. Talm. Y., of the Order of Z'ra'im.

חלוגלוג, v. חלוגלוג.

חלודוד f. (חלוד) [covering of earth &c., mouldering from being in a cave.] 1) *rust, mould*. Kel. XIII, 5 העלחה ד' became rusty; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. III, 10; a. fr.—Trnsf. sin. Tanh. Ki Thabo 2 (ref. to חלוד Ps. XVII, 14) [read:] ib. 4) they (the gentiles) say to one another, they (the Israelites) are full of rust, there are sins in their hands.—2) *a skin disease arising from living in caves*. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVII, 14 (v. supra) ח' אלי שהעלה גופן ד' they are those (persecuted Jews) whose bodies became afflicted with sores, &c.; Y. Shebi. IX, 38^d; Gen. R. s. 79.—Pl. חלודוד. Pesik. B'shall, p. 88^b; Esth. R. to I, 9 חלודוד (some ed. חלודוד, corr. acc.).

חלוון pr. n. pl. *Halvan (Holvân)* in Assyria (b. h. חלה, v. P. Sm. 1277, Neub. Géogr. p. 373). Kidd. 72^a; Yeb. 16^b Ms. M. (ed. חלוון, corr. acc.).

חלונא (ח'י) m. (ח'י) *knot or sling of the upper garment when lifted, (sinus)*. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3) חמרי חלונא she lifted her garment.—Pes. 113^a חלונא ו' if thou bringest dates home, with thy *sinus* (before ungirding) run to the brewery; [comment.: with the dates tied up in thy bag]. V. חלונא.

חלונא m. חלונא. Tosef. Neg. VIII, 6 בימי חלונא during his days of declared leprosy.

חלונא, v. חלונא.

חלונא m. pl. h. a. ch. (חלונא II) *final action, decision*. 'finally, permanently, absolutely' (b. h. חלונא). Targ. Lev. XXV, 23; a. e.—Ex. R. s. 3; Arakh. 15^b; Snh. 106^b.—Lev. R. s. 7, end, v. חלונא.—V. חלונא.—by final decision (from which there is no appeal). Gen. R. s. 42; Yalk. ib. 72; Koh. R. to V, 15 ו' בחלונא as man enters this world by final decision, so does he leave it (emp. Ab. IV, 22).—[Gen. R. s. 94, beg. חלונא, v. חלונא III.]

חלונא, v. sub חלונא.

חלול m. (חלול) *hollowed; pipe, channel*.—Pl. חלולין. Sifra K'dosh. Par. 1; Yalk. Lev. 604 the idols are called חלולין because they are hollow.—Ber. 60^b ח' ח' Ms. F. a. oth. (ed. חלולין) full of channels (bowels &c.).

חלול m. *sane*, v. חלול I.

חלום (b. h.; v. חלום II) *dream*. Ber. 55^a; a. fr.—Pl. חלומות. Ib. ^b; a. fr.—Ib. 10^b בעל הח' the genius of dream.—[חלומות that portion of the chapter Haro'eh, in B'rakhoth, treating of dreams: Ber. 55^a to 57^b; often quoted in Ar. a. oth.]

חלון c. (b. h.; חלל) *perforation, aperture, window*. B. Bath. III, 6 ח' המצירה ו' the Egyptian window (a very small aperture in the wall) gives no privilege (v. חלוקה), i. e. the neighbor may build against it, contrad. to חלוןא a Tyrian window. Gen. R. s. 31, expl. חלון (Gen. VI, 16); a. v. fr.—Pl. חלונות. Y. R. Hash. II, 58^a; Ex. R. s. 15 ח' ח' 365 apertures did the Lord create in the sky; a. fr.

חלופא, חלופא, v. חלופא.

חלופא m. (v. חלופא Hif.) *strength, quickness*. Ber. 16^b חלופא חיים של ד' עצמות (missing in Mss., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5) a life of healthfull energy (v. Is. LVIII, 11).

חלוצא I pr. n. pl. or district *Hälutsa*. Targ. Y. II Gen. XVI, 7; Ex. XV, 22 (h. text חלוצא). Targ. Y. Gen. XVI, 14 (h. text חלוצא).—Gen. R. s. 45; Yalk. ib. 79 (expl. בדרך חלוצא, Gen. XVI, 7) חלוצא on the road of H.—V. חלוצא I.

חלוצא II f., v. חלוצא.

חלוק I m. (חלוק, v. חלוק) *plain, smooth garment*, in gen. *undershirt*. Kel. XXVIII, 9, v. חלוק II.—M. Kat. 14^a, a. e. חלוק כל . . . אלף ד' אחר he who has only one shirt. Ab. Zar. 34^a לבן חלוק a plain white frock, v. חלוקה. Y. Taan. II, 65^d (ref. to I Sam. VII, 6) חלוק חלוקין ו' Samuel put on the common shirt of all Israelites, i. e. included himself among the sinners; a. fr.—Trnsf. a) *a shirt-shaped bandage*. Sabb. XIX, 2 (drawn over the circumcised membrum).—b) *a row, layer*. Y. Pes. I, 27^b bot. חלוק חלוקה חלוקה חלוקה he strips it of one shirt, i. e. removes one row all around the pile of bottles.—Pl. חלוקין, חלוקין, חלוקין. M. Kat. 22^b. Y. l. c. חלוקה חלוקה (read: חלוקין) two rows. Tosef. Kil. V, 6 חלוק חלוקה חלוקה חלוקה two shirts of different materials (פלאים). Lam. R. introd. (R. Abbahu 2); ib. to III, 13 חלוק חלוקה חלוקה חלוקה (the camel) with his covers on; a. fr.

חלוק II 1) *divided*, v. חלוק; 2) *empty, smooth*, v. חלוק.

חלוק, v. חלוק.

חלוקא ch.=h. חלוק I. Targ. Y. Ex. XXII, 26 חלוקא חלוקא חלוקא חלוקא (later ed. only חלוקא).—Lam. R. introd. (R. Abbahu 5); ib. to III, 13 חלוקא חלוקא חלוקא חלוקא as long as

a Jewish Sabbath shirt (transmitted from father to son).—Sabb, 134^a רינוקא ד' ה' the child's bandage, v. תולדות I.

תולדות f. (b. h. תלקת; תלק; division, partition. B. Bath. 122^a לא בח' של עיה' ו' the distribution of land in the future will not be like the one of the present. Ib. 126^a יש לי לבכור קודם ה' the first-born is the legal owner of his share before the partition has taken place. Keth. 26^a ברורה ה' as an heir's share. Ib. 94^b עריפא ה' division among two claimants (where evidence is wanted) is preferable (to discretionary adjudication to one, v. שריף); a. e.

*תולדות f., constr. תולדות, only in נפש ה' (פול) ש'עירור—name of a species of bean=[smoothing the soul,] Nidd. IX, 7 (expl. גריסין של פול ה' נ' (מי גריסין a chewed mass of grist of beans named hālūkath nefesh (Rashi: beans split to the core, v. תולדות II); [Tosef. ib. VIII, 9 ed. Zuck. (Var. עוקר נחש); Gen. R. s. 94, beg. עוקר על עיקר נפש ש'עירור the bean-grist used for (relieving) the pressure of the soul; comp. Y. Kil. I, 27^b top, etymol. of ש'עירור, a. B. Bath. 16^a, quot. s. v. ש'עירור.—Our w. is prob. a popular re-adaptation of Alica, v. Sm. Ant. s. v.]

תולדות hosts, v. תולדות I.

תולדות, Pa. תולדות (cmp. תולדות) to gird, to form a sinus; to lift the cloak. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3), v. תולדות.—Part. pass. תולדות. Ib. VI, 11 ומתולדות ה' his loins girt (his cloak lifted up, ready for labor).

תולדות, תולדות, תולדות m. (v. preced.) 1) conchiferous animal, snail, oyster, esp. purple-fish, purple-shell used for dying k'kheleth (תולדות). Snh. 91^a אחר ה' (ed. אחר, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 80 a. Ar. s. v.). Pesik. B'shall. p. 92^a ה' ה' as the snail grows, its shell grows with it; Deut. R. s. 7, end.—Sabb. 26^a (expl. יגבים, Jer. LII, 16) ה' the shellfishers from &c. Men. 44^a. Meg. 6^a; a. fr.—Pl. תולדות. Snh. l. c.—2) name of a beetle or locust, v. next w.—Y. Sabb. I, 3^b. Yalk. Ex. 185; Tanh. Vaera, ed. Bub. 19.—3) (cmp. Lat. Cochlea) a snail-shaped piece of a chain, screw. Kel. XII, 1; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. II, 3.—4) an eye-disease, also called נחש. Bekh. VI, 2; ib. 38^b. Sifra Emor ch. II, Par. 3.—[Kidd. 72^a; Yeb. 16^b, v. תולדות.]

תולדות ch. same, 1) purple-fish; snail. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXIII, 19 (v. Meg. 6^a).—Pl. תולדות. Ab. Zar. 28^b, v. תולדות.—2) beetle or locust. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 42 Ar. (ed. תולדות, h. text צלצל).—3) an affection of the eye. Targ. Y. I Lev. XXI, 20 Ar. a. oth. (ed. תולדות; Y. II רחליותה, read: תולדות; v. תולדות).

תולדות, תולדות m. (תולדות) penetration of a poisonous substance, poison. Tanh. Mishp. 18; ed. Bub. 12 (היל, corr. acc.) ה' ה' ה' the poison (of the flies) entered their bodies; Yalk. Ex. 359.

תולדות f. (v. preced.) winding; pl. תולדות intrigues. Lev. R. s. 20 (expl. להיללים, Ps. LXXV, 5)

(תולדות) to those creating confusion, those whose hearts are full of evil intrigues; Tanh. Ahäre 2 תולדות; Yalk. Lev. 524 תולדות; Yalk. Ps. 811; [Lev. R. s. 17 (ref. to Ps. LXXIII, 3) (במערבבא אלו . . . תולדות) read: במערבבא אלו, v. תולדות].

תולדות f. (next w.; v. preced. wds.) mesentery, a membrane keeping the entrails in position. Hull. 50^a.

תולדות (b. h.; Pilp. of תולדות) 1) to penetrate into cavities; to perforate. Sot. 7^b; Num. R. s. 9 תולדות ויורר (the powder on a wound) penetrates and goes down (into the body). Gen. R. s. 98 'וכ' מוח' its venom penetrates (the body of the bitten one) after (the serpent's) death.—2) to shake, roll (in a vessel &c.); to rinse. Makhsh. III, 6 תולדות if he washed olives by rolling them in the rain water.—Part. pass. תולדות, f. תולדות hollow, blown up; loosely put in. Oh. IX, 7 מוח' כלי' a hollow vessel (not packed entirely), opp. תולדות. Kel. X, 3 תולדות מנופה תולדות ה' the stopper of a keg which can be moved around, without, however, falling out of itself. Teb. Yom I, 1; a. fr.

Hithpalp. תולדות, Nithpalp. תולדות 1) to permeate. Num. R. s. 9 תולדות ש'עירור ו' that they will permeate all her limbs.—2) to be shaken in a hollow space, to be thrown about. Mikv. IV, 3 תולדות מוח' ו' if pebbles rolled about in the spout.—3) to be permeated (with poison) to be affected, injured. Y. B. Kam. I, beg. 2^b ו' תולדות and the whole of it is damaged (by the heat &c.).—4) (cmp. תולדות) to be weakened, be neutralized. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a top תולדות מ' through salting it, the poison is neutralized.

תולדות ch. same, to penetrate, to hollow out. Hull. 119^b תולדות תולדות the hair perforates the skin.—Part. pass. תולדות hollow; loosely filled. Ber. 59^a תולדות מ' (Ms. F. תולדות . . . עיבא) the clouds are not entirely filled with water. Pes. 74^a תולדות מ' because the wood is hollow (having marrow inside); a. e.

Ithpalp. תולדות, תולדות 1) to be perforated, be open. Ber. l. c. Ms. F. v. supra.—Esp. to be permeated by poison, feel the effect of poison. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^a bot.; Y. Ter. VIII, 45^a bot. ע' ר' א' . . . ע' ר' א' he had scarcely drank of it when he became affected (collapsed). Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d top תולדות תולדות he saw that the plaster was poisoned.—2) to tremble. Targ. Ps. XCVII, 4. Targ. Y. Ex. XXXII, 11 (h. text תולדות); a. e.

תולדות I (v. תולדות II, a. Syr. תולדות P. Sm. 1277) bind up, mix, esp. to stir flour in hot water, v. תולדות II.—Part. pass. תולדות a paste prepared by stirring, dumpling. Y. Hall. I, 58^a top; Y. Maasr. I, 49^b ברור ה' a real halut (concerning which there is no doubt as to the obligation of Hallak). Y. Ab. Zar. II, 42^a top ה' מוח' ו' the halut (prepared by a gentile) wants finishing through fire (frying or boiling); a. fr.

Nif. תולדות to become consistent through stirring. Y. Hall. l. c. תולדות כל צורכה sufficiently stirred to be a consistent paste-ball.

sometimes the disturbed pitching of the stopper resumes its original shape (by melting and hardening again). Hull. 123^b leather עור ד' (if split or rent) can be so mended as to regain its original strength. Ib. כ' when do we say, leather can be mended &c., when it is split straight through.—[R. Hash. 28^a, v. תלים I].—[Targ. Prov. IX, 17 תלים some ed., v. תלי.]

תלים *dreaming*, v. תלם II.

תלים *Pa.* of תלם I.

תלימה, v. תלמה.

תליון, v. תליו.

תליף, v. תלה.

תליף *m.* (תלה) *sharp knife, slaughtering-knife.—Pl.* תליפות. — תליפות ביתה הו' the place in the Temple where the slaughtering knives were kept. Midd. IV, 7 (Talm. ed. פח . . . , corr. acc.); Yoma 36^a מן ביתה הו' וכ' Ms. M. a. Ar. (ed. מן הו' תלי) inside of the knives' cell.

תליפה *pr. n. m.* *Hälifa*. B. Bath. 123^a bot. ה' אבא ה' (Ms. M. תליפה, Var. תליפה, תליפה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

תליפה *f.* (b. h. תלה) 1) *replacement, substitution.* Y. Ber. II, 5^c when a scholar dies, תליפהו לני תליפהו who will get us one to take his place?—2) *pl.* תליפות *shoots*, v. תלה I.

תליפון, תליפון *m. pl.* (תלה) 1) *exchange, substitution.* Kidd. I, 6 בתליפון זה . . . as soon as one of the parties to the exchange has taken possession, the other takes the risk for its exchange. Y. Ber. II, 5^c, a. e. תליפון can be replaced; a. fr.—Esp. *hällifin*, a form of possession by handing to the purchaser an object as a symbolical substitute (v. Ruth IV, 7). Kidd. 22^b אה בוד' a slave, may be taken possession of also by symbol. B. Mets. 45^b, a. fr. תליפון מטבע נעשה ה' coins cannot be used for symbolical delivery; a. fr.—2) *young shoots* (coming out of a stump). Shebi. I, 8. Tosef. B. Kam. II, 1 (Y. ib. 3^a top תליפון תליפון).

תליץ *m.* (תליץ) *knot, loop-knot.—Pl.* תליצין. Tosef. Neg. V, 10 שבבוקעו ז' ed. Zuck. (Var. שבבוקע; some ed. incorr. תליצין) the loops in a skein.

תליצת *f.* (תליץ) *taking out; untying, putting off.* Tosef. Neg. VI, 10 בוד' as regards taking out the leprous stone (Lev. XIV, 40), v. תליצת. Y. Ber. III, beg. 5^d בוד' as regards taking off the T'fillin.—Esp. (=תליצת) *Hälitsah*, the ceremony of taking off the Yabam's shoe (Deut. XXV, 5—11). Yeb. XII, 1 וכ' ה' ה' the proper way of performing the *H.* is before three men acting as judges. Ib. תליצתה פסולה the act &c. is invalid; a. v. fr.

תליצתא *ch. same.* Yeb. 102^a מעליצתא ה' a fully legal *Hälitsah*. Ib. 106^b גיטא דה' a document testifying to the performance of the *Hälitsah*.

תליק, pl. constr. תליקי, v. תליק II.

תליקה, v. תליקא II.

תליקוסתא, חלקוסתא, B. Kam. 31^a Ar., Ms. H., v. תליקוסתא.

תליקוסתא *m.* (patron. of Σόλου Κύπριου) *one from Soloe (Aligora)*, a sea-port town of Cyprus. Makhsh. I, 3 Abba José טבעין ט' Ar. (ed. two words) of Soloe, a citizen of Tibon.

תליש *to be weak*, v. תלש.

תליש *m.=h.* תלש, *weak, sick.* Targ. Joel IV, 10 (ed. Lag. תלש)—*Fem.* תלישא. Targ. Lam. I, 13 (Var. תלי; h. text תלי). Targ. I, Sam. IX, 21 תלשא.

תלישות *f.* (preced.) *weakening, faintness.* ה' דעה *humiliation, defeated pride.* Num. R. s. 6 לא תעשה להם ל' ה' I will not make them feel humiliated.

תלישותא *ch. same.* Targ. Hos. VII, 9 (h. text תלישא, ed. Lag. תלישא).

תלישתא, v. תלישתא.

תלישתא *f. sweet*, v. תלי.

תלך, Targ. Job XI, 17, v. תלך.

תלל *(b. h.; v. Ges. H. Dict. s. vv. תלל I, II) 1) (v. תלל) to roll, turn.* Ber. 32^a (ref. to ירחל, Ex. XXXII, 11) ה' (v. תלה) he (Moses) turned justice into mercy in their behalf; Yalk. Ex. 392 תלה (Hif).—[Tanh. Yithro 1 תלה, read תלה].—2) *to bore, hollow, pierce*, v. תליל. I.—3) *to surround; to place outside a circle*, v. תול III, תול.

תלל *(v. תלל I) to be cut all around, be severed.* Naz. 54^a (ref. to Num. XIX, 18) תלל ה' מן הו' 'on something severed', that means a limb which has been cut off a living body, and on which there was not flesh enough to have made healing possible; במת ה' אבר 'on something dead', that means a limb severed from a corpse; ib. 53^b.

תלל *to become, to cease to be sacred.* Shebi. I, 8 תלל עד שירחל until the fruits become available for private use; Y. ib. 33^c top תלל עד שיעשו או עד שיעשו what does *ad sheyehöllu* mean? Until they are redeemed (in the fourth year), or until they become *hullin* of themselves (in the fifth year)?

תלל *(1) [to set in motion,] to begin.* Sifré Num. 134 (ref. to Deut. III, 24) תלל אתה ה' אתה thou hast begun to open the door &c. Dem. VII, 4 ומיחל ושורח Y. ed. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) and he may at once commence drinking (Maim.; v. infra).—2) *to make void; to break a vow; to profane.* Ber. I, c. (ref. to Num. XXX, 3) ה' ה' אינו מיחל אבל אחרים מיחלין לו he himself cannot break a vow, but others may break it for him (absolve him); Hag. 10^a מיחלין . . . מיחל . . . ; Ex. R. s. 43 אבל . . .

הכס מוקל, corr. acc.). Dem. l. c. ומירחל ושורה and thus he redeems, and he may drink (R. S.); Tosef. ib. VIII, 7 מירחל he produces profanation (begets degraded priests), v. תלל II.—3) to turn, change. Yalk. Ex. 392, v. supra.

Pi. תלל 1) to break a vow, to profane, to desecrate; to degrade. Deut. R. s. 2 (play on הוללה, Deut. III, 24) hast thou not broken the oath? (Sifré Num. 134 הוללה, v. supra). Ab. III, 11 הקרשים את המוקל who treats profanely sacred things (causes them to be carried out and burnt). Ab. Zar. 28^a מוקל עליה וכו' you may desecrate the Sabbath for the sake of curing it; a. fr.—Esp. to cause the loss of the priestly status. Macc. 2^a מוקל he (the priest marrying a divorced woman) who causes the loss of priestly status (to his issue) does not lose the priestly status himself; הובא לוקל he who intended to cause the loss of priestly status (by false testimony) and did not succeed.—2) (v. Deut. XIV, 24, sq.) to redeem, to make available for private use. Maas. Sh. I, 2; a. fr.

Pa. תלל 1) to be removed from the priestly status, become a תלל. Kidd. 77^a (ref. to Lev. XXI, 15 'he shall not degrade') לא יהיה זה וכו' no degradation shall be caused—which can only refer to a person who had a status and now becomes degraded (i. e. his wife).—2) to be redeemed, to become secular again. Part. מוקל, f. מוקלה. Dem. V, 1, a. fr. על המעור and it is redeemed by setting aside its value. Maas. Sh. II, 10 סלע זו עליו (not זו עליו, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) this Sela (which has been set apart as an equivalent for second tithes) shall be redeemed against the wine which the clean (sons of mine) may drink in Jerusalem, i. e. I buy with this Sela only that portion of the wine which the clean may drink. Ib. חרי מעור האלו מוקלים וכו' that money (dedicated for purchasing equivalents in Jerusalem) shall be redeemed against thy fruits; a. v. fr.—3) to be loosely joined, to be a movable link. Sabb. 52^b referring to movable links, (v. הוללה I). Y. Pes. I, 27^c top מוקלים when the vessels can be rolled about, opp. מוקלים close together (v. תלל).

Hithpa. תלל, Nithpa. תלל 1) [to be perforated,] (of bowels) to be loose. Esth. R. to I, 8 שיתוקל מעיו.—2) to be profaned, desecrated, degraded. Ab. I, 11. Macc. 2^a, v. supra. Yeb. 79^a ואל יתוקל וכו' rather than that the name of the Lord be profaned in public; a. fr.

I ch. same, 1) to perforate, v. תלל.—2) to degrade, profane. Part. pass. תלל, f. תללה. Targ. O. Lev. XXI, 14.—3) (denom. of תלל) to be profaned. Targ. Ez. XXII, 26 תללה.

Pa. תלל 1) to desecrate, profane, degrade. Targ. Prov. XXX, 9; a. e.—Part. pass. מוקל, f. מוקלה. Targ. O. Lev. XXI, 7 (ed. Berl. מוקל, Regia מוקל).—Y. Kil. IX, 32^b top, a. e. 'did we perhaps desecrate the Sabbath?—Ber. 6^a מוקל Ms. (ed. מחליין); a. e.—2) to redeem. B. Mets. 44^b מוקל לא מוקל we dare not redeem coins with goods.

Af. תלל, תלל same, to desecrate. Targ. O. Lev.

XIX, 8. Targ. Am. II, 7 לתלל (ed. Lag. לאפסא); a. fr.—Part. pass. f. מוקל, v. supra.

Ittaf. תלל, תלל, תלל to be profaned. Targ. Ez. XXXVI, 23 (not תלל). Ib. VII, 24; a. fr.—Snh. 51^a היבא גירא וקרימא if she degraded herself now; גירא היבא she was degraded before this.

II (cmp. תלל), (mostly) **Pa.** תלל (v. preced.) [to turn in a hollow space,] to wash, rinse. Targ. II Chr. IV, 6. Targ. Lev. I, 9; a. fr.—Hull. 113^a טבחה ביה טבחה when they washed the meat in the slaughter house.

Af. תלל same. Targ. Ruth III, 3.—Hull. 95^b top מוקל (or מוקל) Ar. (ed. מחוור) he was washing an animal's head in the river, v. תלל.

I m. (b. h.; תלל) cut all around, beheaded, in gen. slain. Sot. 45^b (ref. to Deut. XXI, 1) ולא הנוק וכו' slain but not strangled, ולא מפרפר וכו' slain but not rolling in dying agony. Ib. IX, 4 מצוארו ה' מציאו from the place where he has been cut, that means, (the measurement starts) from his throat, v. תלל III. Y. Naz. VII, 56^c (ref. to Num. XIX, 18) כל שהיא בה' behalal means whoever is slain, וכו' זה אבר וכו' behalal means a severed limb without sufficient flesh, v. תלל, Nif.—Hull. 3^a, a. e. (ref. to Num. XIX, 16) חרב הרי הוא כור' a sword (with which a person has been killed) has the same levitical status as a slain body. Koh. R. to VIII, 10; Yalk. Ps. 808, a. e. (play on מוחולל Job XV, 20) מוח' (the wicked man even in his life-time) is dead and beheaded; Tanh. Yithro 1 מוח' (corr. acc.); ib. ed. Bub.; a. fr.—Pl. תללים. Sot. 45^a; a. e.

II (b. h.; תלל) [put outside,] halal, one unfit for priesthood on account of his father's illegitimate connection (Lev. XXI, 7; 14, sq.). Kidd. IV, 6. Snh. 51^a; a. fr.—Pl. תללים, תללים. Kidd. 77^a, v. מקנה; a. e.—Fem. תללה the female issue of a priest's illegitimate connection, or a priest's wife illegitimately married to him. Ib. מוח' מוח', v. זכר; a. fr.—Pl. תללות. Ib., v. מקנה; a. e.

III m. (תלל) 1) cavity, empty space, hollow; throat; inside. Ukts. II, 8 תללה את תללה you squeeze its cavity (compress it); Y. Yoma VIII, 44^d bot. (v. Löw, Pfl. p. 123). Ab. Zar. 28^a מכה של ה' an internal sore (as in the mouth, throat &c.). Y. ib. II, 40^d top; Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^d top כל שהיא מן החו' ולפניו וכו' whatever is in the throat and farther inside may be cured on the Sabbath, opp. to השפה; cmp. Sot. 45^b quot. s. v. תלל I. Hull. III, 1 if the heart is perforated לבריה up to its chamber. Ber. 19^b טפוח ה' a hollow space of one hand-breadth. Hull. 44^b. Pes. 54^a תללה the formation of its interior; a. fr.—Pl. תללים. Ber. 60^b, v. תלל.—2) (cmp. תללות) intricacy, devices. Sabb. 11^a של תללה the devices of political government.

תללה, תללה ch. same, 1) space, cavern, hole. Targ. Y. Lev. XXIII, 42.—Y. Kil. IX, 32^c bot.; Y. Keth. XII, 35^b בה' יתבונן בה' put them into a cavern. Ab. Zar. 28^b רבי צוארא neck-hole of a garment. Y. ib. II, 40^d top עביר עינא כחללה (כחל לה) considers the eye like an

inner organ (for treatment on the Sabbath, v. preced.).—2) pl. הַלְלֵי, in דַּעֲלָמָא 'the underground treasures of the world'. Snh. 97^a; B. Mets. 49^a (הַלְלָא, corr. acc., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6).—3) *secrets*. Sabb. 77^b if they asked him עַל־מַעֲלָמָא בַּל כָּל דְּעַלְמָא about all the secret processes of nature.

הַלְלָה f., v. הַלְלָה II, a preced. w.

הַלְלָה I (b. h.; cmp. הַלְלָה) [*to be soft, moist, viscous*], to have good humors, to be well. Part. pass. הַלְלָה, f. הַלְלָה, sane, opp. to שׁוֹמְדָה; well, opp. to חוּלָה. Tosef. Ter. I, 3 'ח . . . פעמים if one is at times insane, at times sane; R. Hash. 28^a הַלְלָה (Ch. form).—Y. Gitt. VII, beg. 48^c.—Pes. 78^b.—Fem. הַלְלָה. Y. Yeb. XIV, beg. 14^b.

הַלְלָה ch. same, v. הַלְלָה.

Pa. הַלְלָה to join closely. Kidd. 25^a שְׁפוּרְזֵיהָ 'דח' זמנין דח' Ar. (ed. שפוזר) sometimes a man closes his lips firmly.

הַלְלָה II (b. h.; v. preced. wds.) [*to gather humors, to sleep well* (cmp. הַלְלָה)].—Denom. הַלְלָה (cmp. ἐνδοπνός, somnium) dream; from which הַלְלָה to dream. Ber. 55^b I had a dream. Ib. הַלְלָה לוֹ חֲבֵירוֹ a dream which his neighbor had about him. Tosef. Sabb. VI (VII), 7 שְׂרָחָא הַלְלָה דְּחִלְמָא that you may have dreams; a. fr.

הַלְלָה, הַלְלָה ch. same. Targ. Gen. XXXVII, 5. Ib. XII, 1; a. fr.

Af. הַלְלָה to consult an interpreter of dreams or a dreamer. Targ. Jer. XXIX, 8, v. הַלְלָה.

הַלְלָה, v. הַלְלָה.

הַלְלָה, הַלְלָה m.ch.=h. הַלְלָה. Targ. Gen. XXXVII, 6; a. fr.—Ber. 56^a הַלְלָמָא my dream. Ib. בְּחִלְמֵי in our dream; a. fr.—Pl. הַלְלָמִי, הַלְלָמִי. Targ. Joel III, 1; a. fr.—[Targ. Job VI, 6 מִרֵּי הַלְלָמִי, ed. Lag. לזמנא, ed. Wil. דרמלמוןא.]

הַלְלָמָא m. (preced., v. P. Sm. 1284) dreamer, or interpreter of dreams.—Pl. הַלְלָמִי, constr. הַלְלָמִי. Targ. Jer. XXIX, 8 'וב' הַלְלָמִי הַלְלָמִי (not 'חל', 'חל') your dreamers (or interpreters) whom you consult.

הַלְלָמָה (I הַלְלָמָה) f. (חלם I) a sort of cement used for making vessels. Kel. XI, 4 (Ar. a. ed. Dehrenb. (חלמה); Tosef. ib. B. Mets. I, 4, sq.

הַלְלָמָה II f. (v. preced.) joint, seam in leather; cmp. הַלְלָה. Sabb. 91^b bot. 'ח' מקום ה' the place where the bag is joined (which the thief might rip to take possession of its contents).

הַלְלָמִי, הַלְלָמִי f. (חלם I) name of several mucilaginous plants (v. P. Sm. 1284 s. v. חלמה), prob. mallows. Y. Kil. V, end, 30^a; Y. Ber. VI, 10^b bot. חלמה (read: 'חל'); Tosef. Kil. III, 12 חלמה ed. Zuck. (Var. חלמיר).

הַלְלָמִי (חל') m. (v. preced.) yolk, yellow of an egg. Ab. Zar. 40^a; Hull. 64^a (corr. as in Ab. Zar. I. c.). Y.

Ter. X, 47^b bot. בלובן חלמין (read: בחלמין, v. Tosaf. to Hull. 64^b, s. v. חלמין); v. חלמין. [Ar. reads חלמין.]

הַלְלָמִי ch. same. Targ. Job VI, 6 ed. Wil. (v. חלמין).

הַלְלָמִי, הַלְלָמִי f. (b. h.; v. preced. wds.) mucilaginous juice of mallows, used for the preservation of gourd seed. Kil. I, 8 (Y. ed. a. Ar. יר . . . , Mish. a. Babli ed. יר . . .).

חלמין, v. חלמין.

הַלְלָמִי pr. n. pl. Hallamish (Rock), a place near Naveh (v. חלמין III) and inhabited by hostile gentiles. Lev. R. s. 23; Cant. R. to II, 2; Lam. R. to I, 17.

חלמין, v. חלמין; חלמין, v. חלמין.

חלמין, v. חלמין.

חלף (b. h.; cmp. חלף, חלף) [*to be smooth, glistening, sharp-edged*], 1) to cut. Denom. חלף, חלף.—2) (cmp. חלף) to pass by, be gone. Num. R. s. 10 (ref. to חלף, Prov. XXXI, 8) 'והלך וכו' of him who passed away and went &c.—3) to change, exchange. Y. Ber. II, 5^e top חלף וכו' let us change our meeting-place. Dem. III, 5 חלף וכו' (Y. ed. חלף, Pi.) suspected of exchanging (the provision in her trust). Ib. 6 אר חלף לקלל to replace what has been spoiled; a. fr.

Pa. חלף same. Yalk. Gen. 148 מי חלף מי who will replace him? (v. חלף). Dem. III, 5, v. supra; a. e.

Hif. חלף 1) to exchange, barter. B. Mets. VIII, 4 ב' חלף חלף if one exchanges a cow for an ass.—Dem. l. c. חלף חלף, v. supra; Hull. 6^b חלף חלף; a. fr.—2) to drive young shoots, to grow again. Erub. 100^b; a. e., v. חלף. Pesik. R. s. 11 'וב' חלף, v. חלף.—3) to change; to reverse. Erub. 9^a חלף חלף provided they do not change carriers. Sabb. 8^b; a. fr.—Erub. 99^a לא חלף חלף it is not necessary to reverse (the authorities); Bets. 3^b, a. e. חלף, v. חלף.—Part. pass. חלף, f. חלף. Ib. חלף חלף 'מ' חלף חלף the statement must be reversed (the authorities for the two opinions must be exchanged); Bets. 3^a.—4) to be ambiguous, to equivocate. Snh. 92^a; a. e. כל 'וב' חלף חלף he who equivocates in his speech, is like an idolater.

Nif. חלף, חלף, חלף, חלף 1) to be exchanged, mixed up. Y. Pes. VI, 33^c bot. שאין רכבו דבר שאין רכבו (חלף) a thing which is not likely to be exchanged (by mistake); ib. חלף חלף; ib. top. Ab. Zar. 17^b . . . חלף חלף . . . money set aside for Purim was mixed up with money &c. Nidd. 52^a 'וב' חלף חלף and thou madest a mistake between *Iyob* and *oyeb*; B. Bath. 16^a חלף חלף. Ib. לא נ' לי I make no mistake; a. e.—2) to change (in appearance). Pesik. R. s. 29(—30—30) חלף חלף you have changed (beyond recognition) through starvation; 'וב' חלף חלף you will change through plenty. Yalk. Gen. 133 חלף חלף (prob. חלף) what name I may be ordered to assume in turn.—3) to be succeeded, relieved, transferred. Lev. R. s. 23, end חלף חלף the king has been succeeded

(displaced; Num. R. s. 9, beg. 'מרו וכ'. Yalk. Deut. 813 כיון שני וכ' when the governor was recalled and another &c. Num. R. s. 5, beg. לְהַחֲלִיף מִעֲבֹדָהּ וְכ' to be transferred from one service to another. Y. Taan. II, beg. 65^a דרו דרו מְחַלְפִּין עֲלֶיהָ took turns in guarding it.

חָלַף I, חָלְפָה ch. same, to pass by, be gone. Targ. Cant. II, 11. Targ. Job IX, 11. Ib. 26; a. e.

Pa. חָלְפָה 1) to pass repeatedly, promenade. Kidd. 12^b 'מרו וכ' went up and down in front of the house of his father-in-law (to attract the attention of his mother-in-law).—2) to exchange. Targ. O. Lev. XXVII, 10; a. e.—Hull. 6^b מְחַלְפִּי מִבְּעֵיא מִבְּעֵיא so much the more may she be suspected of exchanging (substituting something of her own). Meg. 7^b מְחַלְפִּי וְכ' (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8; some ed. חָלְפָה) used to exchange their meals (on Purim).—Part. pass. f. מְחַלְפָּה. Y. Peah IV, 18^d bot., a. e. מְחַלְפָּה שְׂרִיטָהּ, v. preced. Hif.

Af. חָלְפָה same. Targ. O. l. c.; a. e. Ithpa. חָלְפָה, אִחְלָפָה, אִחְלָפָה, אִחְלָפָה to be exchanged; to change; to disappear. Targ. Ps. XC, 5; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 78, beg. מְחַלְפִּין מְחַלְפִּין change their names. Hull. l. c. (ed. חָלְפָה; Y. ed. חָלְפָה); Tosef. Ter. V, 10 חָלְפָה ed. Zuck. (Var. חָלְפָה); Ukts. I, 4 חָלְפָה. V. חָלְפָה, חָלְפָה.—2) rush, v. חָלַף.

חָלַף I m. (preced. wds.) 1) shoot.—Pl. חָלְפָה, constr. חָלְפָה, חָלְפָה. Bets. 3^b; Yeb. 81^b; Zeb. 72^b חָלְפָה חָלְפָה the young shoots of beet growing out of the root; OrL. III, 7 Ms. M. (ed. חָלְפָה; Y. ed. חָלְפָה); Tosef. Ter. V, 10 חָלְפָה ed. Zuck. (Var. חָלְפָה); Ukts. I, 4 חָלְפָה. V. חָלְפָה, חָלְפָה.—2) rush, v. חָלַף.

חָלַף II m. (preced. wds.) reversion. Y. Sabb. VII, 9^c חָלַף חָלַף is not perhaps the reverse the case?

חָלַף pr. n. pl. (b. h.) Helef, a place in Naftali. Y. Meg. I, 70^a bot. (ref. to Josh. XIX, 33) חָלַף חָלַף me-Helef is (the present) H. Y. Erub. II, 20^a top חָלַף חָלַף . . . חָלַף R. Jerem. taught at H. &c.

חָלַף II, חָלְפָה m. st. constr. (חלה) in place of, instead. Targ. Ex. XXI, 24; a. fr.—Sabb. 129^a חָלַף חָלַף life for life (meat is required after bloodletting), חָלַף חָלַף red (wine) for red (blood).—Pl. חָלְפָה, with suffix חָלְפָה in his place. Targ. Prov. XI, 8 Ms. (ed. חָלְפָה, ed. Lag. both words).—חָלְפָה f. (an adaptation of χληψύδρα) [change of order,] clepsydra, a water clock used in courts of justice for measuring the time given for argument. Gen. R. s. 49 (not חָלַף); Yalk. ib. 83.

חָלַף, v. חָלַף.

חָלְפָה or חָלְפָה, v. חָלַף I.

חָלְפָה, v. חָלַף.

חָלְפָה pr. n. m. Hälaf, R. H., a Tanna, father of R. José. Ab. III, 6. Taan. II, 5. B. Kam. 70^a חָלְפָה חָלְפָה my father H.; Tosef. B. Bath. II, 10 (read: חָלְפָה); a. fr.—V. חָלְפָה.

חָלְפָה or חָלְפָה f. (v. חָלְפָה II) a species of willow, corresp. to חָלְפָה. Succ. 34^a חָלְפָה חָלְפָה what formerly was called חָלְפָה is now named *arabta* and vice versa; (Rashi reads חָלְפָה, Ms. M. corrupt vers., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; Sabb. 36^a חָלְפָה חָלְפָה).

חָלַץ (b. h., v. Ges. H. Dict.¹⁰ s. v. חלץ I, II) 1) to surround, fortify; to gird, arm. Yalk. Gen. 133 (fr. Midr. Vayis' u) חָלְצוּ עַצְמָם חָלְצוּ עַצְמָם they armed themselves, v. Pi. a. Hif.—2) to untie, loosen, tear out; to strip, lay bare. M. Kat. 22^b חָלַץ חָלַץ one bares the shoulder (in mourning). Ib. IV, 7 (24^b) חָלַץ חָלַץ. B. Mets. 59^b חָלַץ חָלַץ and took his shoes off. Y. M. Kat. III, 82^b חָלַץ חָלַץ he takes them (the T'fillin) off; Ber. 23^a; Y. ib. II, 4^c.—Pes. 4^a; M. Kat. 20^b חָלַץ חָלַץ take my shoes off. Hull. 90^b חָלַץ חָלַץ he takes the sinew out and puts it on the pile &c. Tosef. Neg. VI, 10 חָלַץ חָלַץ when he has to tear out (a leprous stone), v. חָלַץ.—Y. Ab. Zar. II, end, 42^a; Tosef. ib. IV (V), 8 חָלַץ חָלַץ in order to loosen the stones (of the olives); a. fr.—Part. pass. חָלְצָה, f. חָלְצָה, pl. חָלְצָה, f. חָלְצָה. Y. Sot. I, beg. 16^b חָלַץ חָלַץ her arms bared.—Sabb. 137^a, a. e. חָלַץ חָלַץ the fever left him.—Esp. to perform the ceremony of taking off the Yabam's shoe (v. חָלַץ); חָלַץ חָלַץ to arrange the Hälitsah, to act as judge; חָלַץ חָלַץ to have the shoe taken off for refusing the leviratical marriage; חָלַץ חָלַץ to take the shoe off. Yeb. 102^a חָלַץ חָלַץ did you ever see him act as a judge at a Hälitsah? Ib. IV, 1 חָלַץ חָלַץ if one gave hälitsah to his sister-in-law, and it was found out afterwards &c. Ib. III, 1 חָלַץ חָלַץ they must be released by häl, but must not be married by the yabam. Ib. XII, 1 חָלַץ חָלַץ if she performed the ceremony with a leather shoe. Ib. 102^a חָלַץ חָלַץ you may have the ceremony performed with &c. Ib. חָלַץ חָלַץ perhaps she has performed the ceremony of häl. on one of the brothers. Ib. חָלַץ חָלַץ if one performed the ceremony on an adult... Ib. (ref. to Hos. V, 6) חָלַץ חָלַץ is it written, He had his shoe taken off by them (the Lord being the rejecting party)? It is written, He took their shoe off &c., v. next w.; a. v. fr.—חָלַץ חָלַץ a woman released from leviratical marriage by hälitsah. Ib. VII, 1. Ib. IV, 12 חָלַץ חָלַץ his rejected sister-in-law; a. fr.

Nif. חָלַץ חָלַץ to be peeled off. Y. Sabb. XX, 17^c bot. חָלַץ חָלַץ and his skin will peel itself off.

Pi. חָלַץ 1) to extract, loosen, to deliver.—2) to gird, strengthen. Yeb. 102^b (in a discussion about the meaning of חָלַץ, Deut. XXV, 9) חָלַץ חָלַץ but do we not read (Job XXXVI, 15), He girds the poor? Answ. חָלַץ חָלַץ It means, He will deliver him from the judgment &c. Ib. (after ref. to חָלַץ, Is. LVIII, 11) the root חָלַץ means both (girding and loosening), but here (Deut. l. c.), if it meant tying on, it would read חָלַץ חָלַץ she shall tie his shoe on his foot.

Hif. חָלַץ חָלַץ 1) to loosen, untie; 2) to gird, arm; 3) to deliver; 4) to smoothen, give ease of mind. Lev. R. s. 34 (ref. to חָלַץ, Is. l. c.) חָלַץ חָלַץ (Ar. ישלוק) (Ar. ישלוק) (which means) He shall loosen as in Deut. l. c., gird as ib. III, 18, deliver as in Ps. CXL, 2,

and give ease as in the Sabbath prayer after meal רצה והחליצנו be pleased to give us ease of mind. V. חליץ.

חָלַץ ch. same, 1) to take off, undress. Part. pass. חָלִיצִין. Targ. II Sam. VI, 20.—Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 1) חָלַץ לְמַיְחָלִין without shoes. M. Kat. 22^b חָלַץ לְמַיְחָלִין to bare their shoulders.—2) to withdraw. Yeb. 102^b עָמַד דָּהּ מִיַּיְחָלִין a people from which its lord has withdrawn (with ref. to חָלַץ מֵהֶם, Hos. V, 6).—3) to perform the rite of *hālitsah*; v. infra.

Pa. חָלַץ 1) to perform or arrange the rite of *hālitsah*. Ib. אָמַר לָא הוּאֵי חָלִיצָנָא (or דְּחָלִיצָנָא) לָהּ אַחִין וְכִי אָמַר לָא הוּאֵי חָלִיצָנָא except &c.; a. fr.—2) to undress, strip. Targ. I Sam. XXXI, 9. Ib. 8 (h. text לפשט); Targ. I Kings XI, 15 (h. text לפשט).

חֶלְצִים m. du. (b. h.; חֶלֶץ 1) loins. Hag. 14^b יֵצָא מִחֶלְצֵיהּ is thy offspring; a. e.

חָלַק (b. h.) 1) to be smooth, to be viscous. V. חֶלֶק.—2) (denom. of חֶלֶק) to assign, allot.—דָּ כְבוֹד to honor, pay regards. Ber. 19^b, a. e. אֵין חֶלְקִין וְכִי אֵין חֶלְקִין וְכִי אֵין חֶלְקִין where the desecration of the name of the Lord is threatened, no regards must be paid to a teacher. Zeb. 102^a; a. fr.—3) (denom. of חֶלֶק) to divide (by lot); to part; to take a share. Peah III, 5 חֶלְקֵיהּ שְׁוֵהֵיהּ brothers who divided an estate. B. Mets. I, 1, a. fr. חֶלְקֵיהּ they shall divide the object (equally). Zeb. XII, 1 חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ take no share &c. Hull. 65^a חֶלְקֵיהּ אֵת רִגְלֵיהּ וְכִי אֵין חֶלְקֵיהּ if the birds parts its toes (on the rope) so that there be two on each side &c. Y. Sabb. VII, 9^c חֶלְקֵיהּ אֵין חֶלְקֵיהּ if a prohibition (included in a law) is specified again for a purpose, it does not intimate a division (that each single act of the class must be atoned for singly, v. חֶלְקֵיהּ). Tosef. Dem. VI, 1 חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ he divides the fruits with the landlord. [Ib. 2 חֶלְקֵיהּ, read: חֶלְקֵיהּ.] Y. ib. VI, beg. 25^a חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ if the property is farmed from an Israelite, he divides the produce (before separating T'rumah); a. v. fr.—4) (with עַל) to differ with, object, oppose. Y. Sabb. XV, beg. 15^a חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ how is it? do they differ with &c.—Ber. 27^b חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ; Snh. 110^a חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ (Ar. חֶלְקֵיהּ, Nif.) he who opposes (the school of) his teacher. Ber. l. c. חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ is there any one here differing from this opinion?; a. v. fr.—Part. pass. חֶלְקֵיהּ, pl. חֶלְקֵיהּ, divided, interrupted; disputed; of different opinion. Mikv. VIII, 2 חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ interrupted flow of urin.—B. Bath. 176^a חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ differed &c. Ib. IX, 10 (158^b) חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ we grieve over the divided opinions, and you come to assert a division for us on things on which they (the schools of Shammai and Hillel) agree?; (Y. Shek. III, beg. 47^b חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ). Y. Keth. I, end, 26^a חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ differs with his father; a. fr.—Tosef. Yoma V (IV), 6, a. e. חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ there are four persons under different categories as to atonement. Arakh. 10^b חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ which differs (from other days) as regards sacrifices. Ib. חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ the numbers of sacrifices are different each day.

Nif. חֶלְקֵיהּ 1) to be divided, distributed. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXVII (ref. to חֶלְקֵיהּ, Ex. XV, 9) חֶלְקֵיהּ I shall be divided (plundered).—2) to differ. Hag. 16^b חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ the great men of the age differ about it. Ber. 27^b; Snh. 110^a, v. supra. Keth. XIII, 1; a. fr.

Hif. חֶלְקֵיהּ 1) to smoothen, make even, level; to improve the appearance. Maasr. I, 8 חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ from the moment that he smoothen the cake of figs (by rubbing it with figs or grapes). Ib. חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ if one uses grapes for smoothening.—Shebi. IV, 4 חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ when one levels a field (by taking out plants); expl. ib. חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ *levelling* means taking out (at least) three plants next to each other, contrad. חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ, taking out one or two plants.—Peah III, 3, v. חֶלְקֵיהּ; a. e.—Trnsf. חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ (piano). Arakh. II, 3 (10^a) חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ (Talm. ed. חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ אֵלָא חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ) none but a flute solo was used for closing a tune, because it makes a pleasant finale.—3) to glide, slip. Erub. X, 14 חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ that the priests might not slip. B. Mets. VI, 3 חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ if the animal injured herself by slipping.—4) to be smooth. Yeb. 80^b חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ his flesh is smooth.

Hof. חֶלְקֵיהּ 1) to be injured by slipping. B. Kam. 47^b חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ the animal was injured by tripping over the fruits.—2) to be smoothed. Part. חֶלְקֵיהּ, pl. חֶלְקֵיהּ. B. Mets. 103^b חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ smoothed (peeled) poles.—[3) to be divided up, v. infra.]

Pi. חֶלְקֵיהּ to divide, distribute, part. Y. Keth. II, beg. 26^a חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ come and divide with me &c. Y. Peah VIII, 20^c חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ the seven years during which they distributed the land (among the tribes); Zeb. 118^b.—B. Bath. IX, 7 חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ if one disposes (wills) . . . by word of mouth; a. fr.—Sabb. 70^a, a. e. חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ.—[Arakh. II, 3 (10^a), v. supra.]—Part. pass. חֶלְקֵיהּ a) divided up, plundered. Yalk. Ex. 249 (ref. to חֶלְקֵיהּ, Ex. XV, 9) חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ I shall be divided up among them, v. Nif.; Mekh. B'shall., Shirah, s. 7 חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ.—b) distinct, separate. Tanh. Huck. 6 חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ and they are different from one another (in the range of their intellects).

Hithpa. חֶלְקֵיהּ, Nithpa. חֶלְקֵיהּ to be divided, distributed; to part, separate. Par. III, 11 חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ was distributed among &c.—Snh. 34^a, v. חֶלְקֵיהּ.—Sifré Num. 132 חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ the land was divided up according to the census taken at their going out from Egypt. Ib. חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ . . . לכל שבט וְכִי חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ the land was allotted to each tribe (in a lump), according to its population. Ib. חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ it was divided according to value; B. Bath. 122^a חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ.—Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 2 חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ he separated himself from his armies (for prayer). Ib. חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ and because his camp was thus divided (some praying, others not praying); a. fr.

חֶלְקֵיהּ (חֶלְקֵיהּ) m. (preced.) 1) smooth, blank (paper); empty. Y. Sabb. VIII, 11^b חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ if there is blank space on it enough for &c. Snh. 17^a חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ and two ballots he left blank; a. fr.—חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ (= חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ) to go out without having effected anything. Sifré Num. 131 חֶלְקֵיהּ חֶלְקֵיהּ

חם, perf. of חָמַם.

חָמַם I (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Ham*, the son of Noah. Snh. 69^b / גדול וכו' H. was the elder of Japheth by one year &c. Ib. 108^b לקח בעורו H. was punished on his skin (was made black); Gen. R. s. 36 יצא ח' מפרה H. came out (of the ark) blackened; a. e.

חָמַם II m. (b. h.; זָמַם) *warm, hot, boiling*. Pes. 75^b, sq.; a. fr.—Nidd. 43^a חם בשרו his membrum excited.—Pl. חָמַם (sub. מיים) *hot water*. Sabb. 134^b חם שחורמו ד' hot water which was made hot on the Sabbath; a. fr.—*the hot springs of Tiberias*, in gen. *natural hot water*, opp. to חָמַם חָמַם water heated by fire. Hull. 8^a (Neg. IX, 1 פ'י); a. fr.—*Fem.* חָמַם. Makhsh. III, 3 פת חם hot bread.

חָמַם III (b. h.; v. Ges. H. Dict.¹⁰ s. v.) *father-in-law, husband's father, wife's father*. Yeb. XV, 7 חָמַם my husband's father. Ib. I, 1 חָמַם his (the *yabam's*) father-in-law. Pes. 87^a חָמַם בביה חָמַם a bride in the house of her father-in-law (after being conducted to the husband's home); a. v. fr.—*Fem.* חָמַם q. v.

חָמַם I ch. same. Targ. Gen. XXXVIII, 13 חָמַם (ed. Berl. חָמַם; oth. חָמַם). Targ. O. ib. 25 חָמַם. Targ. O. Ex. XVIII, 2 חָמַם ed. Berl. (oth. חָמַם, Y. חָמַם); a. e.—Y. Ber. I, 2^d חָמַם. B. Mets. 74^b חָמַם in the house of his daughter's father-in-law. Kidd. 12^b; Yeb. 52^a חָמַם his father-in-law. Ib. 117^b חָמַם her father-in-law; a. fr.

חָמַם II pr. n. m. *Hama*, name of several Amoraim. Y. Nidd. III, 50^c bot. R. ח', father of R. Hoshaya.—Y. Peah VIII, 21^b top; Y. Shek. V, 49^a bot.; a. e. (v. Fr. M'bo, p. 85^b).—Ib. 49^b; Y. Sabb. VI, 8^a; B. Mets. 86^b, a. fr. R. ח' bar Hānina.—B. Kam. 99^b; Y. Kidd. III, 64^d, a. fr. R. ח' bar Gurya.—Y. Erub. VII, 23^c; Bab. ib. 65^b bot. Ms. M. (ed. חָמַם, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) R. ח' bar Joseph.—Y. Kil. VIII, 31^c top, a. fr. R. ח' bar Ukba.

חָמַם to see, v. חָמַם.

חָמַם, חָמַם ch.=ח. חָמַם, *anger*. Dan. III, 18; 19.

חָמַם m. (חָמַם; cmp. חָמַם) *radish*. Ab. Zar. 28^b bot. חָמַם Ms. M. a. Ar. (ed. חָמַם) radishes are good for fever. Pes. 116^a חָמַם קפא דחסא ד' against the injurious effects of lettuce apply radishes &c.

חָמַם f. (b. h.; v. חָמַם) [*pressed, thick*] *cream or butter*. Ber. 63^b (ref. to Prov. XXX, 33) חָמַם של תורה the cream of the Law (sound knowledge). B. Mets. 86^b בשכר חָמַם as a reward for the offer of cream and milk (Gen. XVIII, 8).

חָמַם ch. same. Targ. Prov. XXX, 33, v. חָמַם.

חָמַם (b. h.; cmp. חָמַם) 1) [*to be hot*] *to desire, covet; to be carnally excited*. Nidd. 20^b חָמַם (or חָמַם *Pi*) I had a desire for his embrace. Midr. Till. to Ps. XIX, 11 חָמַם חָמַם which (of the two) holds them desirable; Yalk.

ib. 676 [read]: חָמַם חָמַם מי חָמַם חָמַם. Mekh. Yithro, Bahod. s. 8 שאתה חָמַם חָמַם that you may desire his daughter for your son; חָמַם חָמַם expressing a desire by words (without thinking of means to obtain the object of his desire). [Ib. ed. Weiss, חָמַם חָמַם if one desires (what belongs to his neighbor), he will finally covet it (think of means to obtain it). Ib. חָמַם חָמַם if he covets, he will finally use force and rob. B. Mets. 5^b חָמַם חָמַם, v. חָמַם; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* חָמַם, f. חָמַם *desirable, precious*. Pesik. R. s. 36 חָמַם חָמַם precious and fine (of conduct).—Sabb. 88^b חָמַם חָמַם ed., v. חָמַם.—[2] (=חָמַם) *to produce shrivelling* by heat. Snh. VII, 2 (52^a) Ar. (ref. to Dan. X, 3; Var. חָמַם).

Nif. חָמַם 1) *to be desired, desirable*. Tanh. Vayera 5 חָמַם חָמַם that thou art held desirable before the Lord; a. e.—[2] *to be shrivelled*. Hull. III, 3 Ar., Var. חָמַם, v. supra.]

Pi. חָמַם *to covet*. Macc. III, 15 חָמַם חָמַם... שנפשו חָמַם which man longs for and covets.

Hithpa. חָמַם, *Hithpa.* חָמַם (with ל) *to be anxious for; to be pleased with*. Tanh. Mishp. 17 חָמַם חָמַם ארץ חָמַם a land which all the great men were anxious to possess (Yalk. Jer. 271 חָמַם חָמַם). Koh. R. to IX, 7 חָמַם חָמַם thy Creator is pleased with thee; חָמַם חָמַם His law is &c.

חָמַם, חָמַם ch. same. Targ. Is. I, 29; a. fr.—*Part. f.* חָמַם (חָמַם). Targ. Y. Gen. IV, 1.

Pa. חָמַם, חָמַם same, *to long*. Targ. O. Gen. XXXI, 30 חָמַם חָמַם.—Nidd. 66^a bot. חָמַם, v. חָמַם.

Ithpa. חָמַם, *Ithpa.* חָמַם same.—Targ. Y. Gen. I. c.—Ib. XXVIII, 10.—Y. Taan. III, 66^d top חָמַם חָמַם being desirous to hear her talk. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^c bot. חָמַם חָמַם חָמַם were anxious to see &c. Koh. R. to IX, 10; a. e.

חָמַם m. (preced.) (*sexual*) *appetite*. Sabb. 152^a חָמַם חָמַם.

חָמַם f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) 1) same. Sabb. 152^a (expl. חָמַם, Koh. XII, 5) חָמַם חָמַם that means the sexual appetite; (Koh. R. to l. c. חָמַם).—2) *desirability, desirable object, precious gift*. Tanh. Sh'moth 29, a. e. חָמַם חָמַם דבר חָמַם חָמַם something which is the most desirable of all desirable things. Y. Taan. II, beg. 65^a חָמַם חָמַם חָמַם the only precious vessel (the Torah) left to us. Sabb. 88^b חָמַם חָמַם Ms. M. (ed. חָמַם) a reserved treasure (the Law); a. fr.

חָמַם, v. חָמַם.

חָמַם, חָמַם ch.=ח. חָמַם. Targ. Zech. VII, 14; Targ. Jer. III, 19. V. חָמַם.

חָמַם to see, v. חָמַם.

חָמַם, חָמַם f. (b. h.; חָמַם or חָמַם) 1) *heat, anger*. Snh. 82^b חָמַם חָמַם he is an allayer of (divine) anger, the son of &c. Num. R. s. 20 חָמַם חָמַם he became angry at her. Lam. R. to I, 6 חָמַם חָמַם חָמַם the anger of the Lord; a. fr.—2) *Hemah*, allegorical name of one of the angels of justice. Ex. R. s. 41, end; a. e., v. חָמַם II.

תָּמָה f. (b. h.; תָּמָם) 1) *sun*. Ber. 59^b בתקופתה ה' the sun starting on his new cycle (of twenty eight years). Num. R. s. 14 לה' ה'רשים לה' the twelve solar months. Ned. III, 7 רואי הוה' those seeing (or feeling) the sun; 'שהח' וכו' . . . שלא נהכוין . . . שח' וכו' for he meant him whom the sun sees; a. v. fr.—Yeb. VIII, 4, a. fr. ה' סריס א' a eunuch from the time of seeing the sun, i. e. born without visible testicles; opp. to אדם אדם.—2) *fever*. Sabb. 137^a, a. e., v. ח'לץ. Y. Sabb. XIX, end, 17^b, v. א'הו. Gen. R. s. 19, a. e., v. א'בא'בית. Y. Sabb. I, end, 4^b (prov.) פרו חמה תממה בצדה hot bread has its heat by its side, i. e. eating hot bread causes fever; a. fr.—3) *radish*. Ab. Zar. 28^b bot., v. תממה.—V. תממה.

תָּמִידָה ch.=ה. תמדה. Targ. Jud. V, 30 (ed. Lag. תמדה).

תָּמִידָה m. (חמד) *covetous*.—Pl. תמורין, תמורין. Targ. Y. Ex. XX, 14; Deut. V, 18 (ed. Amst. תמדי).

תָּמִידָה v. תמדה, תמדי.

תָּמִידָה &c., v. תמדי I.

תָּמִידָה v. תמדי.

תָּמִידָה v. תמדי.

תָּמִידָה v. תמדי.

תָּמִידָה m., **תָּמִידָה** f. (תמם) *heated, rash*.—Pl. תממה. Y. Snh. VI, 23^b bot. ה' רדיו ידיו ה' his hands were heated, i. e. he was very severe in executing judgment.

תָּמִידָה v. תמדי.

תָּמִידָה m. (b. h.; תמק, cmp. תמק) *rundle*.—Pl. תמקים. Yalk. Ex. 370 ה' . . . שתי ידות two handles (pins) of the shape of two rundles, v. תמין.

תָּמִידָה c. (b. h.; v. תמיר II a. תמיר I) 1) [*load-carrier*, cmp. תמל] *ass*. Nidd. 31^a, v. תמיר. Sabb. 152^a וכו' ה' דעל ה' he who rides an ass is a freeman. B. Bath. 143^a את ה' thou and the ass (shall own my property, a form of donation implying a rational and an irrational being).—Bekh. I, 2 וכו' ה' שילדה וכו' if an ass gave birth to &c. Snh. 33^a 'הלכה תמורה וכו' thy ass is gone, Tarfon! (I shall have to make compensation for erroneous judgment); a. fr.—2) (cmp. various uses of horse) *a contrivance for working-men, rest, jack, stocks* &c. Kel. XIV, 3 של נפחין ה' the smiths' ass ('on which the smith sits while using its head as an anvil', Maim.; 'the rest of the bellows', R. S.). Ib. XVIII, 3 רד' a stand on which the bedstead is placed. Gen. R. s. 65, end של הרשים ה' carpenters' sawing-jack (an instrument for torture); Ib. s. 70 (alluding to Prov. XXVII, 22) בה' של הרשים וכו' . . . אפי' even if you put the wicked man on a carpenter's jack, you cannot make anything useful out of him (sufferings will have no effect on him); Yalk. Kings 201; Yalk. Prov. 961; (Pesik. Shek., p. 15^a במכתש וכו').—Pl. תמורים. Sabb. 112^b. Gen. R. s. 75; a. fr.—Denom. תמיר, תמיר.—Fem. תמורה. Tosef. Kil. V, 5.

תָּמִידָה m., **תָּמִידָה** f. (תמיר) 1) *heavy, weighty, important; strict, severe, stringent, restrictive*. Kel. I, 4 ה' שריפה ה' the most stringent of all are the laws concerning corpses.—איסור ה', v. איסור.—Snh. 50^a ה' שריפה ה' death by burning is a severer punishment than &c. Ib. IX, 4, a. e. ה' גידון בה' he suffers the severer penalty of the two. Ab. II, 1 כבמורה as in the observance of a difficult commandment (requiring self-denial); a. fr.—Pl. תמורים, תמורים, f. תמורה. Hull. XII, 5; a. fr.—Y. Snh. X, 28^b top וכו' תמוריהו של וכו' (not תומר) the heaviest sins that Jeroboam committed.—דורשי תמורה, v. דורשי תמורה II. קלים תמורים, v. דומרי I.

תָּמִידָה v. תמיר.

תָּמִידָה f. (תמיר) *a drove of asses*. Gen. R. s. 75, v. תמיה.

תָּמִידָה f. (b. h.; v. תמ III) *mother-in-law*. Yeb. I, 1 היתה לה ה' the yabam's wife's mother. Ib. XVI, 1 ה' וכו' if the childless widow had a mother-in-law abroad (who may have given birth to a son), she need not take it into consideration (and may marry again); a. fr.

תָּמִידָה ch. same. Targ. Deut. XXVII, 23; a. e.; v. תמיה.

תָּמִידָה I (cmp. תמין) 1) *to be dark*.—Denom. תממה.—2) *to be bitter, salty*, v. תממה.

Ithpe. תממה to be inflamed, become pestered. Sabb. 54^b Ar., v. next w.

תָּמִידָה II (cmp. תמט) *to knock down*.—Part. pass. תממה *prostrated, kneeling*, (as verb) *to kneel*. Targ. Is. XLVI, 1. Targ. Ps. XCV, 6 תממה (some ed. תממה). Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 35 עבירה . . . תממה (some ed. תממה incorr.; not עבירה); cmp. Targ. Job IV, 4 תממה [Koh. R. to IV, 9, end תממה, some ed., read: תממה].

Pa. תממה to prostrate, subdue. Targ. Ps. XVII, 13. Ib. XVIII, 40 Reg. (ed. תברנה).

Af. תממה same. Ib. LXXVIII, 31.

Ithpe. תממה to knock against, be battered. Sabb. 54^b Ms. M. (ed. incorr.) that their tails may not knock against (the rocks &c., Rashi; Ar.: 'may not ulcerate'; v. Syr. תממה pustula, ulcer, P. Sm. 1303; v. preced.).

תָּמִידָה v. תמיה.

תָּמִידָה (Arab. *hama tueri*) [*to surround, guard*, v. תמיה] *to observe, see* (in Y. dialect). Targ. Y. Gen. I, 4 (O. וזא); a. v. fr.—Targ. Prov. XXIII, 33 Ms. (ed. תמיה).—Y. Peah III, 17^d bot. ה' ארא חמי (= ה' וזא) come and see. Gen. R. s. 14 ה' ארא חמי (not דארהו) that thou shalt see his face in the hereafter; Midr. Till. to Ps. II; Yalk. ib. 621 תמיה (corr. acc.). Ib. תמיה (fr. תמיה) he saw him. Pesik. Eth Korb. p. 57^b (v. Bub. note 15) תמיה אכיל תמיה שתי ה' did he (Moses) see me (the Lord) eat &c.?.; Yalk. Num. 776 תמיה did he see Him &c.?.; a. fr.—Part. pass. תמיה (v. תמיה) *fit, worthy*. Targ. Ps. XV, 1. Ib. LVIII, 2 (ed. תמיה); a. fr.—Fem. תמיה. Targ. Y. Ex. XXII, 16.

Af. תמיה 1) (followed by מ', cmp. סור) *to turn* (the

eye) from. Targ. Prov. XXVIII, 27 (Ar. חמיר, h. text בעלים, v. Syr. חמא P. Sm. 1017).—2) *to cause to see, to show*. Targ. Y. Gen. XLI, 28; a. e.—Lam. R. to I, 1 ואֲחִימִין ליה וכו' and showed him a measure full of denars. Ib. רבוי רבוי דכל עמא מְחִמִין לִי וכו' (1 חר כוח) רבוי point at me with their fingers.

Pa. חמיר same. Y. Kil. IX, 32^b bot.; Y. Keth. XII, 35^a bot. לִי חמיר (לה) let me see it (the tooth).

Ithpa. אֲחִימִין, *Ithpe.* אֲחִימִין *to be seen, to appear*. Targ. Y. Gen. VIII, 5; a. fr.—[Targ. Ps. XLIII, 3 אֲחִימִין Ms. (Ittaf.) I shall appear before (h. text אֲרָאָה, Var. a. ed. (אֲחִימִין)].—M. Kat. 25^b וכו' אֲחִימִין stars were seen in day time. Y. Peah VIII, end, 21^b חמיר ולא חמיר He who sees but cannot be seen. Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 1) מְחִמִין, v. מְחִמִין; a. e.

חמיר, v. חמיר.

חמירא f. ch.=ח. חמירא. Targ. Am. V, 11 (ed. Wil. חמירא, ed. Lag. חמירא). Targ. Is. XXXII, 12.—Ib. XXVI, 8 חמירא constr.

חמירא, v. חמירא.

חמירא f. (חמיר II, cmp. חמירא, חמירא) *a batter of which flat cakes are made, batter-cake*. T'bul Yom I, 1. Ib. II, 4; Tosef. ib. II, 2 (ed. Zuck. חמירא, corr. acc.). Maasr. I, 7 חמירא ed. Y. a. Ms. M. (Bab. ed. a. Mish. חמירא) he may put (the oil) on the cake (Maim.: into the pan); Tosef. ib. I, 7; 9 חמירא ed. Zuck. (Var. חמירא, carr. acc.)—Pl. חמירא. Y. Ter. X, 47^a bot. חמירא (read: חמירא or חמיר).

חמירא, v. חמירא.

חמירא f. (חמיר; cmp. Syr. חמל, P. Sm. 1303, sq.) *a blanket of thick, coarse stuff*. Ned. VII, 3. Ib. 55^b; Tosef. Sabb. V (VI), 14 חמירא ed. Zuck. (Var. חמירא).—Pl. חמירא. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. V, 11. Tosef. Neg. V, 14 חמירא (corr. acc.).

חמירא m., חמירא c.=ח. חמיר II, *warm, hot, fresh*. Targ. I Sam. XXI, 7; a. e.—Y. Shebi. IV, 35^a bot., a. e. חמירא fresh bread. Erub. 3^a; B. Bath. 24^b (prov.) חמירא וכו' a pot belonging to two partners is neither warm nor cold. Hull. 6^b ליכול חמירא... let the scholar eat fresh food, and I shall be contented with cold; a. fr.—Pl. חמירא hot water (v. חמיר II). Y. Ab. Zar. IV, 44^b bot. חמירא wine mixed with hot water. Hull. 46^b.—Sabb. 55^a בחמירא... thy chief (I) shall be punished with cold water, but thy chief's chief (the Resh Galutha) with boiling water (he is responsible); a. e.

חמירא f. (preced.) *heat, heated state*. Pes. 76^a חמירא through the heat of the earthen vessel.

חמירא f. pl. (cmp. Arab. *hamām*) [*dark-colored*] *a species of doves, ring-doves* (?). Gitt. 69^b (oth. opin. *hens*).

חמירא m.=חמירא. Y. Ber. IV, 7^b חמירא it is warm in the sun, חמירא in the shade. [Midr. Till. to Ps. XXIV חמירא, v. חמירא.] [חמירא, pl. of חמיר II.]

חמירא* m. pl. *those using such words as hamis* (חמירא, cmp. חמירא), a mockery on Talmudic scholars

using foreign words. Snh. 14^a חמירא... לא חמירא... כל מן דין... לא חמירא... Ms. F. a. Ag. Hatt. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 7; ed. חמירא) such men (as R. Ammi &c.) appoint for us, but do not appoint for us any of those using such words like *sermis* (semis, חמירא) *sermit* (prob. distortion of *tremis*), *hemis* or *tremis* (cmp. Y. Gitt. IV, 47^b quot. s. v. חמירא). [Oth. opin. v. Rashi, a. Ar. s. v.]

חמירא (=חמירא) *fifteen; the fifteenth*. Targ. Y. Lev. XXIII, 6. Ib. XII, 4; a. e.—Meg. 5^b חמירא one observing Purim on the fifteenth of Adar; a. e.

חמירא m. (preced.) *the fifteenth*. Targ. I Chr. XXIV, 14.

חמירא m. (חמירא) 1) *sour*. Lam. R. to III, 40, v. חמירא.—2) (Targ. Y. חמירא)=ח. חמירא, *leavened (bread)*. Targ. Ex. XII, 15; a. fr.—Y. Snh. III, 21^b חמירא ד' they permitted to bake leavened bread on Passover (for the troops).

חמירא, v. חמירא.

חמירא, v. חמירא.

חמירא I m., חמירא f.=ח. חמירא 1) *loaded*. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIX, 14 חמירא ד' loaded with the (knowledge of the) Law.—2) *grave, strict, stringent*. Targ. Y. Num. XIV, 30.—Hull. 10^a חמירא ד' regulations concerning health and life are made more stringent than ritual laws; a. fr.—Pl. חמירא *restrictions, strict measures*. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^d bot. חמירא ד' one of Rab's strict regulations.

חמירא II (חמירא) m. (חמירא II) *strong leaven* (h. חמירא); *leavened bread*. Targ. Ex. XII, 15; a. fr.—Pes. 5^b, v. חמירא.—Ab. Zar. 66^a חמירא ד' leaven of barley flour. Men. 43^a, v. חמירא; a. fr.

חמירא, v. חמירא.

חמירא, v. חמירא.

חמירא m. (b. h.; חמירא) *fifth; (sub. יום) the fifth day of the week*. Meg. I, 2, sq.; a. fr.—Fem. חמירא. Ib. III, 4 חמירא on the fifth Sabbath; a. fr.—Esp. (Lev. V, 24) *the penalty of the fifth part* added to the indemnity. B. Kam. 65^b.—Pl. חמירא. Ib. (ref. to חמירא, Lev. I. c.) חמירא ד' (ed. חמירא) repeated penalties connected with one object of indemnity.

חמירא... שאר... ch. same. Targ. Gen. I, 23 (ed. Amst. חמירא...); a. fr.—Fem. חמירא... Targ. Lev. XIX, 25.—Pesik. R. s. 2; (ed. Fr. p. 115^b) חמירא; ib. (p. 120^a) חמירא (corr. acc.) *the fifth day of the week*.—V. חמירא.

חמירא, v. חמירא.

חמירא, v. חמירא.

חמירא (b. h.) [*to be warm,*] *to have compassion*. Men. 53^b (play on חמירא, Jer. XI, 16) חמירא I had mercy on them.

