

ing animal (which is) prickly, and some use the word *harza* (spiny), with tiny legs. But why 'creeping'?—Because its legs are low. V. הַרְצָא.—Fem. הַרְצִיחָא, pl. הַרְצִיחָא. Erub. 26^b אצוורא ה' אצוורא Ms. M. (ed. הַרְצִיחָא, הַרְצִיחָא, v. אצוורא.

הַרְזָק, v. הַרְזָק.

הַרְחָח, Pa. הַרְחָח (=h. הַרְחָח) to inflame. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 21 מְהַרְחֵחַ Ms. (ed. Lag. מְהַרְחֵחַ, oth. ed. מְהַרְחֵחַ, corr. acc.; ed. Wil. מְהַרְחֵחַ, fr. מְהַרְחֵחַ).

הַרְחִיבִינָא, m. (a comp. of הַרְחָח=הַרְחָח, to bore, sting, v. הַרְחָח II, a. בִּינָא III, בִּינָא II) a hair-like creeper, creeper on palm-trees (comp. הַרְחִיבִינָא, הַרְחִיבִינָא). Tosef. Shebi. V, 3 הַרְחִיבִינָא ed. Zuck. (Var. הַרְחִיבִינָא). Pes. II, 6, expl. ib. 39^a, v. אצוורא.—Pl. הַרְחִיבִינָא. Ib. בורחלין ed. (Ms. M. 1 ובורחבנין; Ms. M. 2 ובורחבנין, v. הַרְחִיבִינָא. Ib. ובורחבנין ed. (Ms. M. ובורחבנין ובורחבנין v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 200) with palm-ivy, garden-ivy and wall-ivy.

הַרְחִיזֵר m. (reduplic. of הַרְחָח, v. הַרְחָח I) [point of a lance, v. Maim. to Kel. XIII, 3 ed. Dehr.] the coulter, inserted into the horizontal pole (מְרַחֵץ) in front of the ploughshare (הַרְחִיזֵר). Kel. XIII, 3. Ib. XXV, 2, v. הַרְחִיזֵר. Tosef. ib. B. Mets. III, 7. Tosef. ib. B. Bath. III, 5.

הַרְחִיזֵר or הַרְחָח m. (הַרְחָח) burnt part of a loaf, burnt crust. Teb. Yom I, 3, sq. Cmp. הַרְחִיזֵר.

הַרְחִיזֵר m. (preced. ;=b. h. הַרְחָח 1) fever. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 22.—2) (comp. הַרְחָח) heated imagination, fantasy, delirium. Pl. constr. הַרְחִיזֵר. Targ. Y. Deut. l. c. הַרְחִיזֵר (some ed. הַרְחִיזֵר) the frightful fantasies of &c.

הַרְחִיזֵר m. pl. (redupl. of הַרְחָח, v. הַרְחָח) a prickly plant, thistle, (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Carduus). Pes. 39^a בורחלין ובורחבנין (you may use for bitter herb) thistles, palm-ivy &c.

הַרְחָח or הַרְחָח (onomatop.) *harhar*, a word in an incantation for choking. Sabb. 67^a ה' נחיה בלע אר. (ed. ה' ה', Ms. O. both versions combined, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 90) ה', go down swallowed thing.

הַרְחָח (b. h.; Pilp. of הַרְחָח III) 1) to set twigs on fire for driving out the bees. Ukts. III, 11 מְשַׁחֲרֵחַר from the moment he smokes the bees out; [Maim.: he heats the honey-comb; Var. in Ar.: מְשַׁחֲרֵחַר.—2) (sub. ריב) to stir up strife. Cant. R. to VIII, 13 זה עמ זה עמ זה do not quarrel with one another.—3) to make hot with fever. Lev. R. s. 17, v. הַרְחָח. [Y. Kidd. I, 58^c top מְשַׁחֲרֵחַר מְשַׁחֲרֵחַר, a cacography of מְשַׁחֲרֵחַר; in ed. Amst. only מְשַׁחֲרֵחַר.]

הַרְחָח ch., v. הַרְחָח III.

הַרְחָח (b. h.) to scrape; to chisel. Tanh. Ki Thissa 14 below the Israelites were sitting אר ה' חָח ו' chiselling the calf . . . , and above the Lord engraving the tablets.

Hif. הַרְחָח to model. Pirké d'R. El. ch. III אר ה' חָח.

unless he models . . . its foundations and its entrances and exits, he does not begin to build. Ib. ה' חָח ה' חָח the Lord modelled before Him the world, but it would not stand.

Hithpa. הַרְחָח [to scratch one's self,] to regret, feel sorry. Hag. 5^a וְהַרְחָח בּוֹ and feels sorry for it. Nidd. 31^b הַרְחָח she regrets (her vow of abstinence); a. fr. V. הַרְחָח.

הַרְחָח ch. same, to regret. Targ. Cant. V, 4 לְמַחְרַח to repent.—Pes. 113^a וְהַרְחָח, v. חָח.

הַרְחָח f. (preced. wds.) regret, esp. the expression, before a court, of regret for a vow made under misapprehension. Nidd. 31^b הַרְחָח and the case is dependent on a formal declaration (and decision by a court). Ned. 8^b הַרְחָח אִשְׁתִּי a deputy to declare his wife's regret (and procure absolution). Ib. 77^b הַרְחָח the court begins with suggesting reasons for regret; a. e.

הַרְחָח m. (b. h. pl. הַרְחָח; תַּרְחָח; prob. an adapt. of the Egyptian *her-tum*) charmer, magician.—Pl. הַרְחָח. Ex. R. s. 10. Num. R. s. 18 הַרְחָח הַרְחָח all the magicians of the world; a. fr.—Tanh. Sh'moth. 11 הַרְחָח (הַרְחָח) deceptions.

הַרְחָח m. (חָח, with ח inserted)=חָח, nose, beak. Toh. I, 2. Sifra Alhäre, Par. 8, ch. XII וְכִי חָח חָח except the beak, the nails, feathers &c. [Tam. IV, 3 Ar. (ed. חָח) the nostrils.]

הַרְחָח ch. same, esp. (v. חָח 4) the knotted straps of the shoe. Lam. R. to I, 1 רַבְחָח (חָח מַאֲרָח) אר. (ed. חָח) the straps of his sandal were broken.

הַרְחָח behind; חָח another, v. חָח.

הַרְחָח or הַרְחָח, v. הַרְחָח.

הַרְחָח (b. h.) to be hot, to glow. Yalk. Sam. 158 חָח חָח His anger is enkindled &c., v. חָח.

Pi. הַרְחָח to ignite, stir. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 8 חָח חָח He stirs up His anger.

הַרְחָח ch. same. Targ. Ps. LVII, 5 חָח Lev. (ed. Lag. חָח, oth. ed. חָח fr. חָח; Ms. חָח, v. חָח ch.; ed. Wil. חָח, corr. acc.). [Targ. Prov. XVII, 24 חָח, quot. in Luzz. Philox. p. 106, glowing (with wisdom).—[Gitt. 69^a חָח לְכַלְבָּא, v. חָח.]

Pa. הַרְחָח to stir, rake. Ab. Zar. 38^b חָח חָח and raked the fire in the oven (Rashi: out of the oven).

הַרְחָח m. pl. (חָח) excrements. Taan. 9^b חָח חָח excrements of goats (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 7). Pes. 110^a חָח חָח hot excrements in broken baskets (words in an incantation). Gitt. 70^a חָח חָח (ed. חָח) carthamus growing in dunged fields.

הַרְחָח, v. חָח.

הרישה I f. same, ploughing. Sabb. 70^a. Ex. R. s. 6; Koh. R. to VII, 7, a. e. concerning a grave which has been ploughed over; a. fr.—Trnsf. sexual connection.—Pl. הרישה. Y. Yeb. I. beg. 2^b. Gen. R. s. 98.

הרישה II f. 1) (הרש II, Hif.) silence, acquiescence. Sifré Num. 153 sq. (with ref. to Num. XXX, 5; 8; 12); v. שתיקה.—2) (הרש II Pi.) making deaf, deafening. B. Kam. 86^a לפי שא"א לוד' וכ' (Ms. M. להחריש) because it is not possible to cause deafness without afflicting a wound, a drop of blood &c.; ib. 98^a.—3) deafness, v. הרישה.

הרישה III f. (v. הריש) thicket, only in הרישה קנים a thicket of reeds. Gen. R. s. 12, beg.; Koh. R. to II, 12; (Cant. R. to I, 1 וכ' (חורשא של וכ' v. הרישה).

הרישות f. (denom. of חרש) deafness. Sifra K'dosh. Par. 4, ch. IX שכ' הרישותו גרמה לו where his deafness may be the reason why we must not curse him; Snh. 66^a הרישותו.

חרישותא ch.=h. חרישה III, dense ramification. Targ. Y. Gen. XXII, 13.

חריה part. pass. of חרה.

חריה, v. חריה.

חרה (b. h.; emp. חרה) to roast, parch.

Pi. חרה, חרה to char, burn bread so as to make it uneatable; to prepare a wick by charring. Pes. 21^b חריו חריו he charred the leavened bread before the time appointed for the removal of leavened matter. Y. Sabb. II, 5^a top לן חריו they char them (the wicks).—Part. pass. חרויה, fem. חרויה, pl. חרויה. Tosaf. Sabb. II, 1 (v. Var. ed. Zuck.); Sabb. 29^a (v. Tosaf. a. l.).

Hithpa. חרויה, Nithpa. חרויה to be singed, burnt. Tanh. Noah 13 שער וכ' the hair of his head and beard was singed. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXIII (not) his hair was singed. Y. Sabb. XVI, 15^c חרויה he who preaches it (the Agadah) will burn himself (at the fire of the Law); (Treat. Sof'rim XVI, 2, מהברך, corr. acc.)

חרויה, חרויה, חרויה ch. same, 1) (neut. verb) to be burnt, blackened. Targ. Job XXX, 30 (h. text חרה). Targ. Jer. VI, 29 חרויה. Targ. Is. IX, 18 חרויה (ed. Lag. חרויה).—2) (act. verb) to burn, roast. Pes. 40^a לא לחרויה וכ' one must not roast two ears &c.—Part. pass. חרויה. B. Mets. 85^a; Ber. 46^a, a. e., v. חרויה.

Pa. חרויה to burn, singe the hair off. Kidd. 41^a חרויה he himself singed the hair off the animal's head (in preparing for the Sabbath). Ab. Zar. 38^a.

Ithpe. חרויה, חרויה to be burnt &c. Targ. Y. Gen. XXI, 15 חרויה he was parched (with fever). Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 37.—B. Mets. 85^a חרויה שקיה (Ar. חרויה) his legs were burnt. B. Bath. 74^a חרויה חרויה Ms. M. 2 (ed. . . חרויה איה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) it (the wool) was singed. Nidd. 28^a חרויה חרויה Rashi (ed. אחרוי, corr. acc.) it (the corpse) was charred (not burnt to ashes).

חריה m. [burn, v. preced.] herekh, a verbal substitute or herem (חרם), v. חרייה. Ned. I, 2.—Pl. חרייה, v. חרייה.

חריה I m. (b. h. חרייה; חרייה, emp. חרייה a. חרייה) lattice, latticed window. Pesik. Haḥod., p. 49^b בין חלון לוד' כשם . . . בין חלון לוד' as there is a difference between (the light as it comes through) an open window and a latticed window, so &c.; Num. R. s. 11; Pesik. R. s. 15; Yalk. Cant. 986 בין חלון לחלון (corr. acc.).—Pl. חרייה, חרייה. Gen. R. s. 98.

*חריה II m. (חריה) parched grain; חרייה vendors of parched grain who sold also spices &c.; grocers (ἀπαλῶτες). Pes. 116^a; [oth. opin. vendors sitting behind lattices, v. preced.—Var. חרייה, v. חרייה, pounded spices].

חריה ch.=h. חרייה I, 1) breaking through, breaking in. Targ. Y. Ex. XXII, 1 (h. text בחורה).—2) window. Targ. I Chr. XV, 29; Targ. II Sam. VI, 16 (h. text חלון); a. e.—Pl. חרייה, חרייה. Targ. Y. Gen. VIII, 2. Targ. Cant. II, 9; a. e.

חרייה m. pl. (חריה) [burnings,] hārakhaya, a verbal substitute of חרייה, q. v. Ned. 10^b, Rashi (ed. חרייה) v. חרייה.

חרים (b. h.) [to perforate, break through (emp. Arab. ḥaram, a. חרייה I),] 1) to make a net. Men. 37^a top ר' יוסי החריים R. J. the net-maker (or fisher); [Rashi, reading החריים (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l., note 100), v. infra].—2) to perforate. Part. pass. חריים (b. h. חריים) one whose nose is so flattened as to show its holes, flat-nosed. Bekh. VII, 3 חריים is he who can paint both of his eyes with one movement. Ib. 43^b חריים שוקע חריים is one whose nose is sunk.—3) to cut off, to set outside (emp. Arab. ḥaram), v. infra, a. חריים.—[4) to burn, emp. חרייה; v. חרייה.]

Hif. חריים (denom. of חריים) [to set outside, apart,] 1) to dedicate for priestly or sacred use (Lev. XXVII, 28, sq.); to renounce private use. Arakh. VIII, 4 חריים אדם וכ' a man may renounce a portion of his sheep &c.; ואם חריים אדם but if he renounces all of them, they are not dedicated (his vow is invalid). Ib. חריים וכ' since man is not permitted to renounce all his property even for a sacred purpose &c. Ib. 7 חריים וכ' one may declare herem one's own designated offerings (in which case he has to pay their value to the priest or the sanctuary); a. v. fr.—Part. pass. חריים, pl. חריים, חריים. Ib. 4, sq., v. supra; a. fr.—2) to excommunicate, to pronounce the higher ban (which includes the withdrawal of protection of property). M. Kat. 16^a חריים וכ' חריים the smaller ban is pronounced (over one disregarding a legal summons) at once . . . , the great ban after sixty days.

חרים ch. same, to perforate. Part. pass. חריים, חריים flat-nosed, v. preced. Targ. O. Lev. XXI, 18.

Pa. חריים, Af. חריים 1) to declare חריים. Targ. Josh. VI, 18 חריים (Var. חריים, read: חריים). Targ. I Sam. XV, 21 חריים (ed. Lag. a. oth. חריים).—Targ. O. Lev. XXVII, 28.—Arakh. 28^a חריים כוליה . . . לחרים . . . חריים כל דאיה ליה לא לחרים (for sacred purposes) all his property, but of one kind he may renounce all he has.—2) to excommunicate. M. Kat. 16^a חריים חריים (or חריים) whence is it proven that we (the court) have a

right to excommunicate a recreant person?—Y. ib. III, 81^d top מחרם וכו' . . . מחרם וכו' were it not that I never in my life excommunicated a person, I should have excommunicated that man; a. e.—Part. pass. מחרם, pl. מחרמיין. Ib. bot. מ' ירא הוויא גברא מ' this man (thou) be excommunicated. Ib. ליהוון הוויא עמא מ' those people (you) be excommunicated.

Ilhpe. מחרם *to be declared* חרם, *to be dedicated.* Targ. O. Lev. XXVII, 29 ריחודי ed. Berl. (oth. ריחודי).

חַרְמִים m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) *net.* Kel. XXIII, 5; XXVIII, 9, v. חַרְמִים; a. fr.—Ned. II, 5, v. infra.—2) *a place adapted for catching fish in nets, fishing coast, fishery.* B. Kam. 81^b ברומה מלא חבל מלא a rope's length (district) of fishing coast south of it (the Lake of Tiberias); Tosef. ib. VIII, 18 Var. ed. Zuck.—Erub. 47^b חרמיין וכו' a fishpond between two territories.—3) [*cut off, excluded, emp.*] *herem, property set apart for priest's or Temple use; doomed to destruction.* Ned. II, 4 כה' אם שמיים if (he said, This shall be to me) like the *herem* consecrated to the Temple, opp. חרמיין של כהנים assigned to the private use of priests. Ib. 5 בחרמו . . . בח' נדר אם if he made a vow of abstinence using the word *herem*, and he says, I meant the *herem* of the sea (fisher's net). Ib. I, 2 לחר כרמיין verbal substitutes for *herem* (effecting prohibition); a. fr.—4) *excommunication.* M. Kat. 17^a.—*Pl.* חרמיין, חרמיין. Snh. 43^b חרמיין אכחן committed three sacrileges. Ned. II, 4 חרמיין חרמיין containing the expression *herem* unqualified. Ib. חרמיין חרמיין the dedications as priestly property. Arakh. VIII, 6 חרמיין חרמיין unqualified dedications (this be *herem*) go to the repair of the Temple; a. fr.—[Y. Kil. IX, 32^a top חרמיין חרמיין, read: בחרמיין].—V. חרמיין.

חַרְמִין m. (preced.) 1) *fisherman.*—*Pl.* חרמיין, חרמיין, constr. חרמיין. Y. M. Kat. II, end, 81^b; Y. Pes. IV, 30^d top חרמיין חרמיין the net-fishers of Tiberias.—2) *confiscator, official oppressor, v. חרמיין.*—Tosef. Ab. Zar. VII (VIII), 6; Ab. Zar. 58^a. Tosef. B. Mets. III, 19; Y. ib. IV, end, 9^d לחרמיין . . . ולא לחרמיין וכו' a defective coin must not be given to a travelling merchant, to a highwayman, or to an oppressor, because they will cheat &c.—*Pl.* as ab. Ned. III, 4; B. Kam. 113^a, v. חרמיין.

חַרְמִיָּא m. ch.=h. חרמיין, 1) *net.* Targ. Hab. I, 15.—2) חרמיין. Targ. O. Lev. XXVII, 21 (ed. Berl. חרמיין).—Targ. Josh. VI, 17, sq. (ed. Lag. חרמיין; some ed. חרמיין); a. fr.

חַרְמִיָּת pr. n. pl. (b. h.) *Hormah (Destruction, v. preced.).* Targ. Num. XXI, 3 (ed. Berl. חרמיין). Targ. O. ib. XIV, 45 (ed. Berl. חרמיין; Y. שצייז).

חרמיין, v. חרמיין.

חרמיין, v. חרמיין.

חַרְמִיָּתָא m. (emp. חרמיין, a. חרמיין) *thistle.* Sabb. 110^b חרמיין חרמיין (Ar. חרמיין; Ms. M. חרמיין), v. חרמיין.—V. חרמיין.

חרמיין, v. חרמיין.

חַרְסִים I m. (b. h. חרש; חרס *to be rough; to scrape*) 1) *common earthenware.* חר' earthen vessel. Kel. III, 1 (ed. Dehr. חרש); a. v. fr.—Ib. 4 חר' חר' if there remained of it a (sound) piece large enough to contain &c.—Tanh. Sh'lah. I (ref. to חרש, Josh. II, 1) חר' חר' read it *heres* (with earthenware, in the disguise of potters); Num. R. s. 16, beg. חרש; a. fr.—Esp. (v. חרספת) *potsherd.* Y. Ned. I, 37^a top; Y. Naz. I, beg. 51^a חרספת . . . חר' did not Bar K. say, *heres* is a substitute for *herem* (חרם)? now, does not this mean a *sherd* (which has no reference to anything forbidden either as sacred or as doomed to destruction)?; v. next w.—*Pl.* חרסיין, חרסיין. Kel. III, 4. Ib. IX, 5 (Ar. חרשיין); a. e.—Hag. 13^b (expl. בוק, Ez. I, 14) חר' מביין חר' like the flames from between the perforated earthen pieces (used in smelting gold).

חַרְסִים II m. (b. h.; חרס *to glow; emp. חר' the sun.* Men. 110^a (ref. to Is. XIX, 18) מאי עיר חר' (late eds. חר' v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) what is *Ir ha-Heres?* קרחה מאי משמע דהאי חר' חר' the city of Beth-Shemesh; חר' חר' where is the evidence that *heres* means sun? (Answ. ref. to Job IX, 7). Y. Ned. I, 37^a top; Y. Naz. I, beg. 51^a חר' חר' לשון גברא חר' חר' (as a substitute for חרם, v. preced.) has reference to Deity, (as we read) 'who speaks to the sun' (Job I. c.).

חַרְסִים III (b. h.; emp. preced. a. חרשיין) *an eruption of the skin.* Bekh. 41^a חר' חר' *garab* (v. חר') is the same as *heres*.

חַרְסִין (חרס) ch. same. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 27 (Y. quot. in Ar. חרסיין, v. חרסיין).

חַרְסִיָּן pr. n. m. *Harsum.*—Yoma 9^a; Y. ib. III, 40^d חר' חר' (or חר' חר') El b. H. a highpriest; Tosef. ib. I, 22 חר' חר' ed. Zuck. (Var. חר' . . .).—Yoma 35^b R. El b. H. חר' חר' a rich scholar; Lam. R. to II, 2 (some ed. חר' חר') Treat. S'mahoth ch. IX חר' חר' (prob. to be read: חר' חר') in the days (of persecution) of &c.

חַרְסִיָּן pr. n. m. *Harsun.* Koh. R. to IV, 8 חר' חר' G. b. H., a rich heir (emp. preced.).

חרסיין, v. חרסיין.

חרסיין, v. חרסיין.

חַרְסִיָּת I (b. h.) pr. n., שער חר' *Gate of Harsith*, one of the Jerusalem gates. Y. Erub. V, 22^c (the Eastern gate) was called חר' חר' (corr. acc.) Gate of H., because it was facing the East; v. חר' II.

חַרְסִיָּת II f. (חרס I) *potter's clay, clay-ground.* Maas. Sh. V, 1 חר' חר' must be marked off with burned clay. Hull. VI, 7 חר' חר' powdered burned clay. Kel. III, 7; a. fr.—[Tosef. Ter. IX, 3 חר' חר', v. חר' חר'.]

חַרְסִין m. (preced.) *earthen vessel, bed-chamber.* Tosef. Ter. X, 13; Tosef. Toh. V, 3; Y. Ter. XI, 48^a חר' חר' (corr. acc.). [Ar. ed. Koh., s. v. חרסיין, reads חר' חר'.]

חרסיין, v. חרסיין.

חרסיין, v. next w.

תְּרָפָה m. pl. (תְּרָפָה with ה inserted, v. תְּרָפָה) scales. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 9, sq. Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 9 sq.—Pesik. R. s. 14 דְּמִיּוֹן לְתְּרָפָה דְּנִיּוֹן דְּנִיּוֹן; Pesik. Par., p. 35^a לְתְּרָפָה דְּנִיּוֹן דְּנִיּוֹן (corr. acc.).

תְּרָפָה m. (next w.) [shame,] heref, a phonetic substitute for תְּרָפָה. Ned. I, 2.—Pl. תְּרָפָה, v. תְּרָפָה.

תְּרָפָה (b. h.) 1) to scrape, sharpen, grind.—Part. pass. תְּרָפָה, f. תְּרָפָה, pl. תְּרָפָה. Pesik. R. s. 21 ה' פְּנִים שָׁרֵפִים (severe) countenance (Var. תְּרָפָה).—Trnsf. to deflower, v. infra.—2) (cmp. תְּרָפָה) to change, transform; to change possession. Part. pass. f. תְּרָפָה designated for change of condition, v. תְּרָפָה.

Nif. תְּרָפָה 1) (of grist) to be ground; trnsf. to be deflowered, have intercourse. Y. Kidd. I, 59^a top (expl. Lev. XIX, 20) בְּכֹרֶשֶׁת לְפָנַי אִישׁ . . . תְּרָפָה 'nehērefeth by a man' means crushed before a man (with ref. to Prov. XXVII, 22, v. תְּרָפָה).—2) to change condition. Kerith. 11^a (ref. to תְּרָפָה explained by תְּרָפָה) . . . דְּשִׁנְיָא (Bashi: רְשִׁינְיָא) what proof is there that nehērefeth has the meaning of change from natural condition? Answ. ref. to תְּרָפָה (II Sam. XVII, 19) and to Prov. I. c.

Pl. תְּרָפָה (cmp. תְּרָפָה) [to scrape off,] to revile, blaspheme, shame. Lev. R. s. 7, end תְּרָפָה וּמְגַדֶּפֶת she (Rome) blasphemes and reviles. Num. R. s. 10 תְּרָפָה, v. תְּרָפָה. Snh. 94^a, sq. וְכִי שָׂרָף עַד וְכִי שָׂרָף (the Lord) through a messenger; a. fr.

Hithpa. תְּרָפָה 1) to be reviled. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXIV, end שְׂמֵתָהּ וּמְגַדֶּפֶת which is reviled and blasphemed. Ib. to Ps. XVIII, 1 עַד עַד שְׂמֵתָהּ until I was reviled; a. e.—2) to become white, pale. Tanh. B'resh. 12 (play on וְהָרָה קִיץ וְהָרָה) that you will feel nauseous and your faces become pale.

תְּרָפָה ch. same; Pa. תְּרָפָה 1) to sharpen, grind. Targ. I Sam. XIII, 20, sq. Targ. Job XVI, 9 (not תְּרָפָה; h. text ילנש)—Part. pass. תְּרָפָה. Targ. Jer. IX, 7 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. תְּרָפָה, corr. acc.). Targ. Is. V, 28.—2) to blaspheme, revile. Targ. Y. Lev. XXIV, 11.; a. fr.—[Ib. 15, sq. תְּרָפָה Pe.]

Af. תְּרָפָה to be quick, be early. Snh. 70^b וְעִילוּ אֶתְרָפָה וְכִי go in early (before sunset), and leave early, that people may take notice of you. Sabb. 115^a קָא דְּהוּוּ קָא דְּהוּוּ מִתְרָפָה that they did it earlier (than they were told to).

תְּרָפָה, v. תְּרָפָה.

תְּרָפָה or תְּרָפָה m. (v. תְּרָפָה Af.) early. B. Bath. 90^b תְּרָפָה the early market (soon after the crop) at the early market price, opp. תְּרָפָה later market.—Pl. תְּרָפָה. Targ. Koh. XI, 2 early seeds.—Taan. 3^b בְּרֵי תְּרָפָה concerning early clouds (when rain is gathering). Nidd. 65^b, v. תְּרָפָה.—Fem. pl. תְּרָפָה. R. Hash. 8^a Ar. (ed. תְּרָפָה), v. תְּרָפָה.

תְּרָפָה f. (b. h.; תְּרָפָה) [paleness,] shame; revilement. Gen. R. s. 80. Sabb. 88^b, a. e. וְכִי שָׂרָפִים תְּרָפָה hear themselves reviled and answer not.

תְּרָפָה, תְּרָפָה f. (תְּרָפָה) scab, v. תְּרָפָה.

תְּרָפָה m. pl. (v. תְּרָפָה) hārafaya, a phonetic substitute of תְּרָפָה in place of תְּרָפָה. Ned. 10^b, v. תְּרָפָה.

תְּרָפָה f. early conceiving, vigorous sheep. Pl. תְּרָפָה, v. תְּרָפָה; cmp. תְּרָפָה.

תְּרָפָה ch.—h. תְּרָפָה. Targ. Ps. XXII, 7 תְּרָפָה Ms. (ed. תְּרָפָה).

תְּרָפָה f. bat. Targ. Y. II Deut. XIV, 18 (Y. I עֲרֵפָה).

תְּרָפָה (b. h.) 1) to dig a cavity, to cut a trench of even width all through. Y. Kil. VII, 31^b bot. וְכִי נִכְּסוּ וְכִי נִכְּסוּ if (on the Sabbath) one dug (a pit), made a trench, and cut a wedge-like ditch (narrow below), he is guilty of one act; Y. Sabb. VII, 9^a bot.; a. fr.—2) to decree, designate. Tanh. B'hucl. 1 (ref. to Job XIV, 5) וְכִי יָמִיו וְכִי He designated the duration of life of every creature.—Part. pass. תְּרָפָה, f. תְּרָפָה; pl. תְּרָפָה a) grooved. Sabb. 98^b הָיוּ הַקְּרָשִׁים וְכִי the boards of the Tabernacle were grooved, and the sockets hollowed out correspondingly.—b) decreed, decided; determined. Gen. R. s. 67 (ref. to Prov. XII, 27) הַבְּרָכָה הַזֹּאת הָיוּ מִיָּמֵינוּ לִי which were designated to him from primeval days. Ib. וְכִי בִירָהּ it is a decided fact known to the righteous that they will in this world receive none &c. Deut. R. s. 1 וְכִי שִׁדְרִיךְ הַדָּוָר וְכִי that thy hands are quick and determined.—c) flat-nosed, v. תְּרָפָה.

Nif. תְּרָפָה to be cut into, dug, ploughed. Y. Nidd. I, 49^a bot. a soil is called virgin מִיָּמֵינוּ when it has never been cut into; v. תְּרָפָה.

תְּרָפָה ch. same, to cut into. Part. pass. תְּרָפָה. Gitt. 20^a וְכִי מִיָּמֵינוּ is the stamp of a coin dug into (are the devices formed with a loss of substance), or is it pressed into (by compressing the substance)?—Bekh. 41^a וְכִי מִיָּמֵינוּ (a dry scab is) cut into (deeper than the surface).

Hithpa. תְּרָפָה to be cut into, v. supra.

תְּרָפָה m. (preced.) incision, groove, mark of a seam. Y. Nidd. I, 49^a bot. כָּל שֶׂאִינְךָ בֹהַד (a virgin soil is) such as shows no grooves. Y. Maasr. I, 48^b bot. מִשִּׁיחֲמֵלָה הָיוּ מִן הַיָּמִים הַהֵם the incision in the growing fruits begins to fill up.—Y. Bets. II, end, 61^a, a. e., v. תְּרָפָה.

תְּרָפָה m. ch. loin, v. תְּרָפָה II.

תְּרָפָה I m. (תְּרָפָה) digging, a digger. B. Kam. 80^a (marginal version) וְכִי שֶׂרָפָה a digging animal, and some use only the word hartsa: digger; v. תְּרָפָה.

תְּרָפָה II m. (תְּרָפָה) 1) groove, channel, v. תְּרָפָה.—2) (cmp. תְּרָפָה) [incision,] loins. Targ. Deut. XXXIII, 11 (Y. II תְּרָפָה).—Targ. Gen. XXXVII, 34 (Y. תְּרָפָה pl.); a. fr.—Pl. תְּרָפָה, constr. תְּרָפָה. Targ. O. Ex. XXVIII, 42 (some ed. תְּרָפָה their loins); Y. ib. תְּרָפָה

the place of the knot of their loins (belt). Targ. Y. Gen. L. 11; a. fr.

תַּרְצִינְתָּא, חַרְצִינְתָּא, v. תַּרְצִינְתָּא.

תַּרְצִין m., pl. תַּרְצִינִים (b. h.) a pomace of kernels or shells of grapes; v. תַּרְצִין. Naz. VI, 2. Ib. 35^a; a. fr.—Ib. 38^b אכל תַּרְצִין if he ate the shell (or the interior) of one berry. Hull. 82^b זרע זרע וזרע זרע if he sowed a wheat grain and a kernel; a. fr.—V. תַּרְצִין II.

תַּרְצִנְתָּא f. (preced.; collect. noun) kernels. Y. Maasr. I, 48^d וכל שלחן זרע שלהן זרע their kernels must be seen through the berries.

תַּרְצִנְתָּא, חַרְצִנְתָּא ch. same, stones of a fruit. Tanh. Vaera 14 מלגא דזרע דמזחמא מלגאן like the berry of a pome-granate whose stones are seen from within (shining through); Pesik. Vayhi, p. 3^b דתַּרְצִינְתָּא (read: תַּרְצִינְתָּא); Ex. R. s. 12 דתַּרְצִינְתָּא; Num. R. s. 12 דתַּרְצִינְתָּא (corr. acc.); Cant. R. to III, 11 דכל הוה פטרחה (read: תַּרְצִנְתָּא . . .); Yalk. Ex. 186 דתַּרְצִנְתָּא (read: תַּרְצִינְתָּא . . .); Yalk. Job 912 (corr. acc.).

תַּרְקָא m. (next w.) [cleft,] herak, a phonetic substitute for herem (תַּרְקָא). Ned. I, 2.—Pl. תַּרְקָא, v. תַּרְקָא.

תַּרְקָא (b. h.) to cut a gap; to squeeze into a gap; to prick. Part. pass. תַּרְקָא, f. תַּרְקָא; pl. תַּרְקָא, v. תַּרְקָא. a) having incisions, edged, serried. Hull. 59^b ed., v. תַּרְקָא.—b) wedged in. Par. XII, 8 החרוקה (Var. החרוקה) those handles which are squeezed into holes, opp. החרוקה bored handles; Tosef. ib. XII (XI), 17 אף החרוקה ציאה זכ (read: אף החרוקה ציאה זכ).

Pi. תַּרְקָא [to set at edge,] (with שון) to gnash, grind the teeth. Pesik. R. s. 37 מחרקין שיניהם ground their teeth (in sneer). Ex. R. s. 5; Tanh. Vaera 6 החחיל מחרק עליהם 6 החחיל מחרק עליהם he began to gnash his teeth against them (in rage).

תַּרְקָא ch. same. Sabb. 67^a ביה פורחא ביה פורחא let him cut a little notch into it. Part. תַּרְקָא. Y. Kil. IX, 32^c bot. בשיניו וזרע וזרע and gnashing his teeth; Y. Keth. XII, 35^b תַּרְקָא (corr. acc.).

Ithpe. תַּרְקָא, v. תַּרְקָא same. Y. Kil. I. c. בשיניך אף thou wast gnashing thy teeth; Y. Keth. I. c. אף בשיניך (corr. acc.).

תַּרְקָא, חַרְקָא m. (preced.) edge, notch. Pl. תַּרְקָא, v. תַּרְקָא. Hull. 59^b תַּרְקָא דמזחמא דמזחמא provided the edges of their horns run irregularly into one another. Sabb. 46^a דאיהו בה תַּרְקָא Ar. it has indentations (making the candlestick appear as if composed of movable parts), v. תַּרְקָא.

תַּרְקָא m. pl. (preced.) [incisions,] hārakaya, a Chaldaic substitute of תַּרְקָא which is itself a substitute of herem. Ned. 10^b what are the substitutes of herem? Rashi (Ar. תַּרְקָא; ed. תַּרְקָא &c., h. pl. of תַּרְקָא &c.).

תַּרְרָא I, Pi. תַּרְרָא (v. תַּרְרָא I) to break through, to cave.

Ohol. III, 7; Succ. 20^b שחוררה מים (or שחוררה) a cavity made by water, by animals &c.

תַּרְרָא ch. same, to perforate.—Part. pass. תַּרְרָא discharging (v. תַּרְרָא). Targ. Y. Lev. XV, 3 יר וכו' (some ed. תַּרְרָא part. act.) his membrum discharges &c.

תַּרְרָא II, Pi. תַּרְרָא (denom. of תַּרְרָא II) to set free.—Part. pass. תַּרְרָא freed, free. Gen. R. s. 14, end (ref. to Gen. II, 7 גפשו זרעו) (נפש זרעה וכו') (נפש זרעה וכו') a freed slave left to himself for a living.—Keth. 51^b; B. Kam. 95^a דתַּרְרָא (נכסים) unencumbered property. [Shaf. תַּרְרָא]

תַּרְרָא ch. same, to set free. Targ. Y. Gen. XVI, 2 אֶתְרַרְתִּיהָ I will liberate her. Ib. 3 תַּרְרָא (not . . .). Ib. 5.

Ithpa. תַּרְרָא, v. תַּרְרָא to be set free. Targ. Lev. XIX, 20.

תַּרְרָא III (b. h.; emp. תַּרְרָא) [to be rough, excited,] to glow. Pilp. תַּרְרָא, q. v.

תַּרְרָא ch. same, to burn, to be blackened, charred. Targ. Ps. II, 12 תַּרְרָא. Ib. CII, 4. Targ. Ez. XV, 4, sq. תַּרְרָא; a. e.

[Pa. תַּרְרָא to stir the fire. Ab. Zar. 38^b תַּרְרָא, v. תַּרְרָא.] Ithpa. תַּרְרָא to be heated, dried up. Targ. II Esth. V, 1. Ithpalk. תַּרְרָא same. Targ. Ps. LXIX, 4.

תַּרְרָא IV (emp. תַּרְרָא I) to heap up, round. Denom. תַּרְרָא, תַּרְרָא.

תַּרְרָא same.—Pa. תַּרְרָא to round, make a תַּרְרָא. Targ. Ez. IV, 12 (some ed. תַּרְרָא Af.; h. text תַּרְרָא).

תַּרְרָא freedom, v. תַּרְרָא.

תַּרְרָא m. 1) needle-eye, v. תַּרְרָא I.—2) pile, v. תַּרְרָא.—Pl. תַּרְרָא, v. תַּרְרָא.

תַּרְרָא, חַרְרָא c.=next w., 1) a cake. Targ. Jud. VII, 13 (h. text צליל). Targ. I Kings XVII, 13 (h. text חמון אמרין עבדין מיניה זרעו) [read: זרעו] (עגה); a. fr.—Pesik. R. s. 18 [read: זרעו] (עגה) there (in Babylonia) they say, they made out of it a cake for a dog, but he would not taste it (v. Erub. 81^a); Pesik. Haomer, p. 71^b תַּרְרָא.—Pl. תַּרְרָא. Targ. Y. I Num. XI, 8. Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 39 (some ed. תַּרְרָא; תַּרְרָא, corr. acc.).—2) clot. Lev. R. s. 24 דרמא זרעו (ed. תַּרְרָא, corr. acc.) a clot of blood.

תַּרְרָא f. (תַּרְרָא IV) [rounded heap,] 1) a thick cake baked on coals. Kidd. 59^a, v. תַּרְרָא (v. also Rashi a. l. a. infra). Sabb. I, 10. Tosef. Hag. III, 12; Y. ib. III, 79^b, v. תַּרְרָא. B. Kam. II, 3 זרעו שנטל דזרעו that took a cake (with live coals sticking to it).—Pl. תַּרְרָא. Bets. II, 6 (21^b) זרעו זרעו (Mish. ed. תַּרְרָא; Y. ed. תַּרְרָא, v. תַּרְרָא). b. h., collect. noun: cakes; Y. ib. 61^c bot. (play on תַּרְרָא, Deut. XXIX, 23, a. on תַּרְרָא, Gen. XL, 16).—2) pile of sheaves, temporary stack in the field. Peah V, 8 לזרעו for the purpose of temporary piling, opp. לגזרעו. [Kidd. 59^a

תָּרַשׁ a poor man moving about a stack (waiting for its removal to take up eventually a forgotten sheaf); cmp. Peah I. c.; oth. defin. v. תָּרַשׁ. — Y. Peah V, end, 19^a, expl. תָּרַשׁ with תָּרַשׁ a globular heap.—3) תָּרַחַת רַם a clot of blood. Bekh. III, 1 (21^b). Nidd. 66^a; a. e.—Tanh. K'dosh. 9 כְּדוֹרָה (corr. acc.)—4) a ball of iron ore. Kel. XI, 3 he who makes vessels מִן הַדָּהַר of iron ore (before it is smelted).

תָּרַשׁ, v. תָּרַס.

תָּרַשׁ I (b. h.) 1) to engrave, draw, design. Koh. R. to I, 16 הַלֵּב הַזֶּה the heart designs.—2) to plough. Macc. III, 9 וְיֵשׁ זֶה רֵשׁ וְזֶה רֵשׁ one may plough one bed and &c. Taan. 29^a אֵרָא הַעִיר וְזֶה מַס. M. and passed the plough over the city of Jerusalem. Sabb. VII, 2; a. fr.—Trnsf. to have sexual intercourse. Y. Yeb. I, 2^b top. Gen. R. s. 98; a. e.

Nif. תָּרַשׁ to be ploughed over. Taan. IV, 6 נִתְרַשְׁתָּ הָעִיר the plough was passed over the city of Jerusalem; a. e.

תָּרַשׁ II, Pi. תָּרַשׁ, תָּרַשׁ (denom. of תָּרַשׁ) to deafen, make deaf. B. Kam. 86^a וְכִּי שִׁחַתְתָּו when he made him deaf without wounding him. Ib. הַזֶּה אֵרָא אֲבִיו (Ms. H. a. R. תָּרַשׁ); ib. 98^a תָּרַשׁ לְאָבִיו if one injured his father's hearing; v. תָּרַשׁ II. Kidd. 24^b.—Sabb. 109^a top. מִתְרַשְׁתָּ יד the unwashed hand put to the ear causes deafness.

Hif. תָּרַשׁ 1) same. B. Kam. 86^a לְהַתְרִישָׁה, v. תָּרַשׁ II.—2) (b. h.) to be silent. Y. Pes. IX, end. 37^a (ref. to Prov. XVII, 28) וְאֵין צ'ל חֵכֶם מִתְרִישׁ and it is needless to say the same of a wise man keeping silence. [Usu. שָׁתָּק.]

Nithpa. תָּרַשׁ to become deaf (and dumb). Yeb. XIV, 1; Tosef Ter. I, 1 וְיֵשׁ פִּיקָה וְכִּי הָיָה בָּרֵךְ וְכִּי הָיָה עֵרָא וְכִּי הָיָה עֵרָא etc.; v. תָּרַשׁ.

תָּרַשׁ ch. (v. preced. wds.) 1) to be entangled. Targ. Job VIII, 17.—2) to be choked, obstructed, deaf. Gen. R. s. 81 (prov.) וְכִי מְדוּלָּחַת הַתְּשֵׁבָה וְכִי תִשְׁכַּח לָךְ (when you are forgetful of your duties, the Lord will remind you through affliction); v. תָּרַשׁ II.—3) to practice witchcraft. Ib. s. 86 בְּאֵתֵר דְּרַשְׁתִּין תְּרַשְׁתִּין where there are sorcerers witchcraft is practiced.

Pa. תָּרַשׁ to entangle, inure. Targ. Ez. XIII, 20 (h. text צִדָּד).

Ithpa. תָּרַשׁ to be entangled, confounded. Y. Hag. II, 77^c top (expl. תְּאֵלְמִנָה, Ps. XXXI, 19) וְכִי יִתְרַשְׁוּ may their lips be confounded, crushed, silenced, cmp. אָלֶם a. תָּרַשׁ; Gen. R. s. 1 (corr. acc.)

תָּרַשׁ m. (b. h.; תָּרַשׁ I) artist, artisan, carpenter, turner (faber). Deut. R. s. 2 לְדֵי שֹׂדֵיהָ וְכִי לְדֵי שֹׂדֵיהָ like an artist that was making an image &c.—Pl. תָּרַשְׁתִּים. Gen. R. s. 65, end; s. 70, v. חֲמוֹר; Pesik. Shek., p. 15^a.—Trnsf. scholar. Gitt. 88^a (ref. to II Kings XXIV, 16) בְּתַרְשִׁין... שְׂבָעוּ the scholars were named *harash*, for when they opened argument, all were like dumb; Snh. 38^a; Yalk. Dan. 1066; a. e.—Pl. as above. Hag. 14^a (ref. to Is. III, 3).

תָּרַשׁ m. ch. sorcerer, v. תָּרַשׁ.

תָּרַשׁ m. (b. h.; v. תָּרַשׁ) silence. Tanh. Sh'mini 9 אֵלֵינוּ... תְּפִלַּת דְּבִלְחָשׁ וְכִי תָּרַשׁ II Kings XXIV, 16) תָּרַשׁ (play on תָּרַשׁ, II Kings XXIV, 16) *harash* means those who hold silent prayers in murmuring, and yet conquer &c.

תָּרַשׁ or תָּרַשׁ pr. n. m. *Heres* or *Heresh*. Ab. IV, 15. Yoma 4^b; a. e.

תָּרַשׁ m. (b. h.; cmp. תָּרַשׁ) [closed up,] deaf, dumb (cmp. אָלֶם); deaf and dumb. Ter. I, 2 דְּשִׁבְרֵי וְכִי תְּרַשׁ the *heresh* of which the scholars speak (in a legal sense) means everywhere deaf and dumb. Ib. דְּהַמְדַּבֵּר וְכִי תְּרַשׁ that can talk but not hear. Meg. II, 4 דְּרִיז מִדְּדִי except a deaf person. Sifré Num. 153 (ref. to Num. XXX, 5; 12) הַזֶּה לְהוֹצִיא אֶת הָאָבִי this excludes the case of the father (the husband) being deaf; Ned. 73^a; a. fr.—Pl. תָּרַשְׁתִּים. Hag. 14^a; Gitt. 88^a, v. תָּרַשׁ. Ruth R. s. 2 beg. (ref. to Josh. II, 1) תָּרַשׁ עָשׂוּ עֲצָמָם דְּכִי תְּרַשׁ to be deaf.—Fem. תָּרַשְׁתָּ. Gitt. V, 5. Yeb. XIV, 1; a. e.—Pl. תְּרַשְׁתָּ. Ib. 3.

תָּרַשׁ ch. same. Targ. Ex. IV, 11; a. fr.—Pl. תְּרַשְׁתִּין. Targ. Is. LVI, 10; a. e.—Y. Ber. IX, end, 14^d וְכִי כָל חֲרָשִׁים טָבִין וְכִי כָל חֲרָשִׁים טָבִין (v. פְּקָדָא) all dumb (silent) persons are good, but those silent (abstaining) from reciting the Law are bad.

תָּרַשׁ m. (v. תָּרַשׁ; cmp. לַחַשׁ) fascinator, charmer, sorcerer. Targ. O. Deut. XVIII, 10 (some ed. תָּרַשׁ); a. e.—Cant. R. to III, 6. Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot. עֵיסְקִיהָ דְּהַרְיִין הַזֶּה it is the nature of a sorcerer that he can do nothing when lifted from the ground. Ber. 62^a bot. (in an incantation) וְכִי לֹא תְּרַשִּׁי רַחֵם (Var. דְּתַרְשִׁי... pl., v. Rabb. D. S. a. 1, note 8) no charm of a sorcerer or of a sorceress.—Pl. תָּרַשְׁתִּין. Targ. Y. Deut. I. c. (ed. Amst. תְּרַשְׁתִּין). Targ. Ps. LVIII, 6; a. e.—Y. Hag. I. c.; Y. Snh. VI, 23^c bot.—Fem. תְּרַשְׁתָּ. Targ. O. Ex. XXII, 17.—Ber. I. c. (Var. תְּרַשְׁתָּ).—V. תְּרַשְׁתִּין.

תָּרַשְׁתִּין (preced.) sorcery, v. תְּרַשְׁתִּין.

תָּרַשְׁתָּ f. same. Targ. Y. Ex. XXII, 17; a. e.—V. תְּרַשְׁתָּ.

תָּרַשְׁתִּין, תְּרַשְׁתִּין, תְּרַשְׁתִּין, m. pl. sorcery, witchcraft. Targ. Koh. XI, 4 (ed. Amst. תְּרַשְׁתִּין); a. fr.—Sabb. 75^a, v. אֲמַנְשֵׁתָא. Ber. 62^a bot., v. תְּרַשְׁתָּ. Cant. R. to III, 6 לִיחָה וְכִי תְּרַשְׁתִּין (not תְּרַשְׁתִּין) witchcraft has no effect by night. Gen. R. s. 86 בְּמִצְרַיִם הָיָה תְּרַשְׁתִּין imported to Egypt!, v. תְּרַשׁ 3.—Hull. 84^b; B. Mets. 29^b וְכִי כִסָּא דְּהַרְיִין rather drink a cupfull of witchcraft (charmed drink) than of tepid water. Pes. 110^a, v. next w.

תְּרַשְׁתָּ f. (preced.) sorceress. Ber. 62^a, v. תְּרַשְׁתָּ. —Pl. תְּרַשְׁתִּין. Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot. נְשֵׁי דְּתְּרַשְׁתִּין women practicing witchcraft. Pes. 110^a דְּרַשִׁי Rashi (ed. תְּרַשְׁתָּ, v. דְּהַרְיִין), נְשֵׁי דְּהַרְיִין.

תְּרַשְׁתָּ, v. תְּרַשְׁתָּ.

תְּרַשְׁתָּ (b. h.; cmp. תָּרַשׁ) to engrave. Part. pass. תְּרַשְׁתָּ, v. תְּרַשְׁתָּ. 64*

sunset. Sabb. 74^a וְכִי יִלְחָשֵׁב וְכִי let him also count the act of pounding; ib. 6^b; a. e. וְלִלְחָשֵׁב (Pe.); a. fr. [Y. Pes. IV, end, 31^c מְדַשְׁבְּנָא v. חָשֵׁב.]

Ithpa. אֶתְחַשֵּׁב. *Ithpe.* אֶתְחַשְׁבֵּנִי. 1) *to be planned.* Targ. O. Gen. I, 20.—Pesik. l. c., v. supra.—2) *to be considered, valued.* Targ. Lev. XVII, 4. Targ. Ps. L, 23; a. fr. — [Targ. Prov. XXIX, 11 מִיִּחְשָׁב Ms. (ed. Lag. מְדַשְׁבֵּנִי, Var. מְדַשְׁבֵּנִי) *is respected* (v. Pesh. a. l.; ed. Wil. מְדַשְׁבֵּנִי v. מְדַשְׁבֵּנִי).]

חָשַׁב (חָשָׁ) m. (preced.) *accountant, calculator.* —Pl. חָשְׁבֵיָא (חָשָׁ). Targ. Is. XXXIII, 18.

חֲשׁוֹן m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) 1) *account, sum; accountability; punishment and reward.* B. Bath. 9^b גְּדוּלַת דָּן sum total. Ib. 78^b (play on *Heshbon*, Num. XXI, 27; 30) באוּ וְנִחְשְׁבוּ חֲשׁוֹנוֹ וְכִי come and let us examine the account of the world (human affairs), the loss etc. Ib. וְכִי אֲבָדָה דָּן the accountability of the world is gone (there is no reward or punishment). Ex. R. s. 51, beg., a. fr. דָּן לִירְחֵן to render an account. Tosef. B. Kam. X, 21 עָשָׂה וְכִי how our father settled with you; Y. ib. X, 7^b bot.—Y. Ab. Zar. II, 42^a top וְכִי מֵיִם וְכִי he understands the calculation of the action of the water. Ib. גְּדוּלַת דָּן this is a great thing to calculate; a. fr.—2) *promptness in business.* Deut. R. s. 4 אֵינִי מְכִירִי חֲשָׁבוֹנְךָ I do not know your way of settling (whether you are prompt); ib. עָשִׂיתָ לִּי עָרִיב you paid me promptly. [Yalk. Deut. 808 דָּן read דָּן *market commissioner*.]—Pl. חֲשָׁבוֹנוֹת. Sabb. 150^a, sq., v. חָשַׁב. Bekh. 5^a בָּקִי בְּדָן a good arithmetician.

חֲשָׁבוֹנָא, v. חֲשָׁבוֹנָא.

חָשָׁה, v. חָשָׁה II.

חָשָׁד (cmp. חָשָׁה [to whisper,] *to suspect* (cmp. חָשָׁה a. חָשָׁה). Yoma 19^b, a. e. חָשָׁד בְּכַשְׁרִים he who entertains a suspicion against worthy men. Ib. חָשָׁדוֹ (בְּצַדִּיקִי) they suspected him of being a Sadducee. Sabb. 127^b מֵהָאֵלֶּיךָ חָשָׁדְתָּנִי whereof did you suspect me?—Ib. 118^b; M. Kat. 18^b מִי שְׂחָשְׁתִּין וְכִי whom people suspect without cause; a. fr.—Part. pass. חָשָׁד, f. חָשָׁדָה; pl. חָשָׁדִים. חָשָׁד לְדַבֵּר Dem. III, 5, v. חָשָׁד. Erub. 69^a חָשָׁד אֶת דָּן one who is suspected of neglecting one religious law, is suspected of disregarding the whole Law; Bekh. 30^b. Ib. חָשָׁד עַל הַשְּׁבִיעִית suspected of ignoring the laws of the Sabbatical year. Shebu 32^b, a. fr. חָשָׁד עַל הַשְּׁבִיעִית suspected of swearing falsely (not admitted to oaths). Y. Taan. III, beg. 66^b חָשָׁד מִפְּנֵי פְּרִיכָתָא for the sustenance of those suspected (of neglecting the laws of the Sabbatical year); a. fr.

Nif. חָשָׁד *to be suspected.* Ber. 31^b (ref. to I Sam. I, 16) חָשָׁד לִנִּי מִכָּאֵן לִנִּי בְּדַבְרֵי וְכִי from this we learn that he who is unjustly suspected, must make it known (clear himself). Bekh. 30^b; Ab. Zar. 39^a עַד שְׂחָשְׁתִּין עַד until there is reason to suspect them of neglecting the observances of the associates (v. חָשָׁד); a. fr.—[Y. Ab. Zar. I, 40^a מְדַשְׁבְּנֵי, v. חָשָׁב.]

חָשָׁה, ch. same. Targ. Y. Deut. XXIV, 9.—Sabb. 118^b חָשָׁה לִירְחֵן they suspected me without cause; a. fr.—

Part. pass. חָשָׁד. Ber. 5^b חָשָׁדְתָּנִי וְכִי am I suspected by you (of doing wrong)?; חָשָׁדְתָּנִי וְכִי can the Lord be suspected of injustice?; v. חָשָׁד. Shebu. 32^b מֵאֵן דָּן which of the contestants is suspected (of swearing falsely)?; a. fr.

Ithpe. אֶתְחַשְׁדֵּי *to be suspected.* Targ. Y. Deut. XXI, 3.

חָשָׁד m. (preced. wds.) *suspected.*—Pl. חָשָׁדִים; constr. חָשָׁדִי. Pes. 85^a חָשָׁדִי דָּן the suspected among the priesthood, i. e. priests suspected of wilfully unfitting a sacrifice in order to spite the owner.

חָשָׁד m. (preced. wds.) *suspicion.* חָשָׁד מִפְּנֵי דָּן *to avoid suspicion.* Sabb. 23^b מִפְּנֵי דָּן (Tosef. Peah I, 6 מִפְּנֵי דָּן) *to avoid suspicion* (as if he appropriated to himself the poor man's share). Yoma 30^a; a. fr.

חָשָׁדָה ch. same. Hag. 5^a חָשָׁדָה לִירְחֵן exposes her to suspicion.—חָשָׁדָה מִשְׁוֵם *to avoid suspicion.* Ber. 43^b; a. fr.—

חָשָׁה, v. חָשָׁה.

חָשָׁה pr. n. m. *Hashu.* Keth 84^b bot. חָשָׁה בְּרֵי דָּן.

חָשָׁב, v. חָשָׁב.

חָשָׁךְ m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) 1) *dark, black.* Ab. Zar. 8^a, v. חָשָׁךְ.—Pl. חָשָׁכִים. . . . f. חָשָׁכָה. Bekh. VII, 5 (expl. מְדוּחָה, Lev. XXI, 20) חָשָׁךְ שְׂמֵרָאיוֹ whose complexion is very dark. Yalk. Ex. 258 חָשָׁךְ פָּנִים dark (frowning) countenance; Mekh. B'shall., Vayassa, s. 2 חָשָׁכָה.—2) *obscured, benighted.* Pesik. R. s. 6, beg. (ref. to Prov. XXII, 29) חָשָׁךְ הָאֵלֶּיךָ Pharaoh, the benighted.—Pl. as ab. Cant. R. to I, 1 (ref. to Prov. I, c.) חָשָׁךְ לְפָנֵי דָּן אֵלֵי חָשָׁכִים 'before the benighted' that means the wicked.

חָשָׁךְ, **חָשָׁכָה** I. ch. 1) same, *dark.* Targ. Am. V, 20.—2) **חָשָׁךְ** II) *lean, reduced, poor.* v. חָשָׁךְ II.

חָשָׁךְ, **חָשָׁכָה** II m. (preced.) 1) *darkness.* Targ. Ex. X, 21, sq.; a. fr.—Targ. Ez. XIII, 18, v. חָשָׁכָה II.—Pes. 34^b חָשָׁךְ אֶרֶצָא a land of darkness (fogs). Hag. 12^b bot. חָשָׁךְ אֵיכָא דָּן וְכִי is there darkness before the Lord?; a. fr.—Pl. חָשָׁכִים. Targ. Ps. LXXXVIII, 7.—2) *charred wick, snuff.* Bets 32^a חָשָׁךְ עֲדוּרֵי דָּן Ar. (ed. חָשָׁכָה). v. חָשָׁךְ.

חָשָׁךְ, Tanh. P'kudé 3, some ed. (oth. ed. חָשָׁכָה), read חָשָׁךְ, v. חָשָׁךְ.

חָשָׁפָה, v. חָשָׁפָה.

חָשָׁה, v. חָשָׁה.

חָשָׁה, **חָשָׁה** (b. h.) [to whisper,] *be silent, quiet* (cmp. חָשָׁה, רָמַם, רָמַם). Part. (fr. חָשָׁה, f. חָשָׁה, pl. חָשָׁה). Hag. 12^b חָשָׁה בְּיוֹם וְכִי . . . וְחָשָׁה בְּיוֹם וְכִי say praise by night, and are silent by day. Ib. 13^b (play on חָשָׁה) חָשָׁה . . . מִמְּלֹאֲתָא Ms. M. *Hayoth* (v. חָשָׁה I end) who at times are silent etc.

חָשָׁה, **חָשָׁה** ch. 1) same. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^b top חָשָׁה חָשָׁה דְּמִלְכָא וְכִי hush, for the king wants it so (desires to

be worshipped in the form of a calf).—2) (=חושש) to feel, suffer, v. חושש ch.

הַשִּׁי v. חֲשָׂא.

הַשִּׁי v. חֲשָׂא.

הַשִּׁיב, הַשִּׁיב, v. חֲשַׁב.

הַשִּׁיבָּה m. (חֲשַׁב) prominent person, notable. Pl. הַשִּׁיבָּי. Gitt. 58^a הַר דְּרוֹמָאֵי the Roman notables. Ib. 56^b [read:] וְאִימְנֵי לְדוּרֵי דְרֵי לְאוֹרְבֵיךְ וְכִי and the Roman nobility resolved to place thee at their head; Yalk. Prov. 953.

הַשִּׁיבָּהּ f. (preced.) importance, value. B. Bath. 146^a ed. (Ms. M. a. F., Rashb. שְׁבָהָהּ) the valuableness of Palestine (for its fertility).

הַשִּׁיד, v. חֲשַׁד.

הַשִּׁיךְ, v. חֲשַׁךְ.

הַשִּׁיכָּה I m. (חֲשַׁךְ I) dark, black. Targ. Y. Lev. XXI, 20 חֲזוּרִיהָ חֲזוּ א. s. v. חֲזוּ whose complexion is very dark (v. חֲשַׁךְ; ed. פִּחְרוּי וְכִי).—Fem. הַשִּׁיכָּהּ, pl. הַשִּׁיכָּי. Targ. Lam. V, 17.

הַשִּׁיכָּה II m. (חֲשַׁךְ II) lean, poor; luckless (interch. with: הַשִּׁיכָּהּ, הַשִּׁיכָּהּ). Targ. Ez. XVIII, 12. Targ. II Sam. XIII, 4. Targ. Ps. LXXII, 13; a. fr.—Lam. R. to I, 5, 5 וְלִמָּה הוּא כֵּן and why is he so reduced?—Ib. to III, 20 (prov.) עַד דְּשִׁמְיָנָא חֲשִׁיכָהּ חֲשִׁיכָהּ מִיָּדָה (Var. כְּדִישָׁא אִישׁ; ed. . . קִטְיָן . . . דְּקִטְיָנָא . . .) while the fat one becomes lean, the lean one is dead (retribution to the oppressor comes too late). Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII, 7, v. חֲשִׁי. —Pl. הַשִּׁיכָּהּ, לחֲשִׁיכָּהּ. Targ. Jer. LII, 15, sq. — Succ. 44^b לחֲשִׁיכָּהּ (Ms. M. 2 לחֲשִׁיכָּהּ, read לחֲשִׁיכָּהּ) to the poor.—Fem. הַשִּׁיכָּהּ, הַשִּׁיכָּהּ. Targ. Is. LIV, 11.—Pl. הַשִּׁיכָּהּ, הַשִּׁיכָּהּ. Targ. Y. Gen. XLI, 19, sq; v. חֲשִׁיךְ.

הַשִּׁיכָּהּ f. (b. h.; חֲשַׁךְ I) darkness, nightfall. Sabb. II, 7 עַם חֲשִׁיכָהּ עַם חֲשִׁיכָהּ if it is doubtful whether or not night has set in; a. fr.—Pl. הַשִּׁיכָּהּ (adj.), v. חֲשַׁךְ.

הַשִּׁיכָּהּ f. (v. חֲשַׁךְ I Hif.) awaiting the nightfall (on the Sabbath), approaching the Sabbath limit in day-time and waiting there for the night for the transaction of business. Sabb. 151^a אֲנִי בְּחֲשִׁיכָהּ רִשְׁאֵי (Mish. להַחֲשִׁיךְ) I am permitted to take the preliminary steps for it before nightfall.

הַשִּׁיכָּהּ, v. חֲשִׁיךְ II.

הַשִּׁיךְ, v. חֲשַׁךְ.

הַשִּׁיכָּהּ c. (חֲשַׁךְ) mashed.—Pl. fem. הַשִּׁיכָּהּ. Hull. 93^a bot. חֲשִׁיכָהּ בִּיעֵי חֲשִׁיכָהּ mashed testicles (undevelopped).

הַשִּׁיכָּהּ f. (preced.; v. חֲשַׁךְ) a brew made of peeled and pounded fruits, v. חֲשִׁיכָהּ. Ber. 38^a (יִדְאֵי) חֲשִׁיכָהּ (Ms. F. דְּרִמְרֵי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; Ar.

חֲלִישְׁרָא, incorr.) (by trimma) you (surely) mean a brew of ground dates.

הַשִּׁיפָּה f. (חֲשַׁף, v. חֲסַף I) 1) stripping, uncovering. Y. Ber. IX, 13^a תְּשִׁיפֵהוּ זְרוּעֵי הַיָּד הַשְּׂמֵינִית the baring of His arm (Is. LII, 10).—2) paring, shavings used for basket work. Tosef. Kil. III, 14 הַדֵּי Var. (ed. Zuck. הַשְּׂמֵינִית); Y. ib. V, end, 30^a הַשְּׂמֵינִית. Tosef. Toh. XI, 16 הַדֵּי quot. by R. S. to Toh. X, 8 (ed. Zuck. הַשְּׂמֵינִית) basket work made of shavings; Ab. Zar. 75^a הַשְּׂמֵינִית (ed. Pes. חֲשִׁי). Succ. 20^a הַשְּׂמֵינִית מְחַצְלָתָהּ של הַדֵּי Ms. M. (ed. שְׂמֵינִית) matting made of etc.; Tosef. ib. I, 10 שְׂמֵינִית ed. Zuck. (Var. חֲשִׁיפָה, oth. ed. חֲשִׁי).

הַשִּׁיקָהּ f. (חֲשַׁק) pleasure, favor, use of the root חֲשַׁק. Gen. R. s. 80, a. e.; v. חֲשִׁיפָה.

הַשִּׁיךְ, v. חֲשַׁךְ.

הַשִּׁיךְ (v. חֲשַׁךְ) to spare, withhold. Targ. Prov. XIII, 24 חֲשִׁיךְ חֲשִׁיךְ (part.). Ib. XVII, 27.

חֲשִׁיכָהּ אֶתְחַשֵּׁב to deduct. Y. Pes. IV, end, 31^c חֲשִׁיכָהּ אֶתְחַשֵּׁב (not חֲשִׁיכָהּ, v. חֲשִׁיכָהּ).

חֲשִׁיךְ (b. h.; cmp. חֲשַׁשׁ) [to be pressed, thick,] to be dark. Sabb. 34^a; 51^a מְשִׁיכָהּ; ib. IV, 2 מְשִׁיכָהּ when it darkens (at nightfall, v. חֲשִׁיכָהּ). Snh. 22^a הַיָּמִין כְּעֵדוֹ הַיָּמִין the world around him is dark; Ab. Zar. 8^a (some ed. חֲשִׁיכָהּ). Ber. 16^b אַל תְּחַשְׁכוּ אֶת עֵינֵינוּ let not our eyes be obscured; a. fr. V. חֲשִׁיכָהּ.

Hif. חֲשִׁיכָהּ 1) to be overtaken by (the Sabbath) nightfall. Sabb. XXIV, 1 שְׂדֵה בְּרִיךְ מִי שְׂדֵה בְּרִיךְ he who is on the road at nightfall (on Friday).—2) to wait for the nightfall, to make preparations to be ready for work on the exit of the Sabbath, v. חֲשִׁיכָהּ. Ib. XXIII, 3 וְכִי אֵין מְחַשְׁבִּין עַל יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת you must not, during the day, walk to the extreme end of the Sabbath limit to await the night there for the purpose of hiring workmen etc.; וְכִי אַבְל מְחַשְׁבִּין הוּא וְכִי but one may do so for the purpose of going at nightfall to watch his field, and then he may also take his fruits home. Ib. לְחַשְׁבִּין עֲלֵיוּ to await the night at the Sabbath limit for the purpose of doing it. Ib. 4; a. fr.—3) to darken, obscure. Cant. R. to I, 1 (ref. to חֲשִׁיכָהּ, Prov. XXII, 29) that is Potifar וְכִי חֲשִׁיכָהּ שְׂדֵה חֲשִׁיכָהּ whose eyes the Lord darkened etc. Ex. R. s. 51 (ref. to חֲשִׁיכָהּ, Gen. XV, 12) that is Media וְכִי שְׂחַחְשִׁיכָהּ who made Israel's eyes dim (with tears) by her decrees. Pesik R. s. 47 (ref. to Job XXXVIII, 2) חֲשִׁיכָהּ (not חֲשִׁיכָהּ) thou hast obscured the council which I held in heavens (when the Lord vouched for Job's integrity); a. fr.—4) to become dark. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 12 (ref. to the versions חֲשַׁכָהּ, Ps. l. c., and חֲשַׁכָהּ II Sam. XXII, 12) הַיָּמִין מְחַשְׁבִּין הַיָּמִין when the clouds are laden with the waters, and afterwards they drop them as through a sieve.

חֲשִׁיכָהּ, חֲשִׁיכָהּ I ch. same. Targ. Job. XVIII, 6. Targ. Ex. X, 15; a. fr.—Taan. 10^a חֲשִׁיכָהּ עֲנַנֵי וְכִי when the clouds are dark, they contain much water.

Pa. הַשֵּׁף 1) to darken, obscure. Targ. Ps. CV, 28; a. e.—2) to do something at night, to be late. Tam. 27^b הַשֵּׁף וְכִי תִקַּן נֶשֶׁךְ וְכִי at bed-time attend to thy body, and in the morning etc. Ber. 8^a וְכִי מִקְרָמֵי וְהַשְׁכֵּר וְכִי they go to Synagogue early and late. Ib. קָרִימוּ וְהַשְׁכֵּר וְעִיְלוּ וְכִי (Ms. M. וְהַשְׁכֵּר וְכִי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) go ye early and late to etc. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 65, v. הַשְׁכֵּן.

Af. הַשֵּׁף 1) to obscure. Targ. Job XXXVIII, 2; a. e.—2) to do something late. Targ. I Sam. XVII, 16.—Ber. l. c., v. supra.

Ithpe. הַשְׁתַּשֵּׁף, הַשְׁתַּשְׁפָּה to grow dark. Targ. Ps. LXIX, 24; a. e.—Snh. 96^a עַד רָאִתָּה אֵיזוֹ הָיָה עָרָב by the time he came it had grown dark.

הַשְׁפֵּן II (emp. הַסֵּךְ) to be reduced, lean. Targ. Ps. XXXI, 11 (h. text עֲשֵׂשׁוּ, v. Rashi a. l.)

Ithpe. הַשְׁתַּשֵּׁף same. Targ. Job XXXIII, 21 Ms. (ed. שפירן).

הַשְׁפָּה m. (b. h.; הַשְׁפָּה) darkness. Ex. R. s. 14. Hag. 12^a; a. v. fr.—הַר הַשְׁפָּה Dark Mountains, behind which the Amazons live (*Amazonici Montes*, v. Sm. Class. Dict. s. v.). Lev. R. s. 27; Pesik. Shor, p. 74^a; Tam. 32^a. [The Jewish legend relating the meeting of Alexander the Great with the Amazons seems to point to Africa, v. קרישגניא].

הַשְׁפָּה ch. same. Targ. Ps. XVIII, 29 (Ms. חבירא, v. הַבְּרִיא); Targ. II Sam. XXII, 29 (ed. Lag. הַשְׁפָּה). Targ. Ps. LXXXVIII, 13 הַשְׁפָּה constr. (Ms. הַשְׁפָּה).—V. הַשְׁפָּה.

הַשְׁפָּה, v. הַשְׁפָּה.

הַשְׁפָּה f. (preced. wds.) dimness, darkness. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 65 (ed. Vien. הַשְׁפָּה).

הַשְׁפָּה f. same. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 65, v. preced.—*Pl.* הַשְׁפָּה. B. Mets. 30^b הַשְׁפָּה וְכִי every early morning or every evening after dark.

הַשְׁפָּה II, v. הַשְׁפָּה.

הַשְׁפָּה = הַסֵּל.

הַשְׁפָּה (b. h.; emp. הַסֵּל) to scrape off, polish; to reduce.

Pi. הַשְׁפָּה to crush, batter. Koh. R. to I, 6 the Lord breaks it (the vehemence of the wind) through the mountains; (Lev. R. 15; Gen. R. s. 24 מְרַשְׁלֵי בָרִים; Y. Ber. IX, 13^c bot. מְבַשְׁלֵי).

Nif. הַשְׁפָּה to be crushed. Sifré Deut. 296 (ref. to הַשְׁפָּה, Deut. XXV, 18) וְכִי הַשְׁפָּה מִדֶּרֶךְ וְכִי who have been crushed out of the ways of the Lord and battered away from under the protection of etc.

הַשְׁפָּה ch. same, 1) to furbish, forge, hammer. Dan. II, 40.—Ab. Zar. 16^a הַשְׁפָּה מִיְדֵי וְכִי Ms. M., v. הַשְׁפָּה.—Transf. to plan, design (corresp. to b. h. הַשְׁפָּה a. הַשְׁפָּה). Targ. Ps. XXXVI, 5. Targ. Prov. XIV, 22; a. fr.—2) to peel, pound grits, v. הַשְׁפָּה.—V. הַשְׁפָּה.

Pa. הַשְׁפָּה same, esp. to plan. Targ. Ps. XXI, 12, a. fr. Ms. (ed. Pe.). Targ. Y. Deut. I, 12.

הַשְׁפָּה m. (preced.) furbisher, smith.—*Pl.* constr. הַשְׁפָּה. Keth. 77^a (expl. מְצַרְקָה נַחֲשֵׁר. Mish.) הַשְׁפָּה kettle smiths.

הַשְׁמוֹנֵא n. gent. m. Asmonean, Hasmonean, family name of Mattathias the priest and his descendants (Maccabean dynasty). Midd. I, 6 בְּנֵי דָד the sons of the Asmonean (Judah and his brothers). Sabb. 21^b בְּלִכְוֹת בֵּית דָד the government of the Asmonean house. Midr. Till. to Ps. XCIII, beg. (ed. Bub. plur.). Sot. 49^b; Men. 64^b; B. Kam. 82^b (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) בֵּית מְלָכֵי בֵּית דָד the kings of the Asmonean house (Hyrcan and Aristobulus).—*Pl.* הַשְׁמוֹנֵא. B. Kam. l. c. (some ed.).—[*Chald.* Targ. I Sam. II, 4. Targ. Cant. VI, 7 (some ed. נָאָה... pl.).]

הַשְׁמָל m. (b. h.; emp. הַסֵּם II; v. Ges. H. Dict. 10 s. v.) a glittering substance; amber or galena(?). Hag. 13^a הַשְׁמָל including the verse in which *hashmal* appears (Ez. I, 27). Ib. הַשְׁמָל מִבֵּין בָדָד was speculating on the meaning of *hashmal*; וַיֵּצֵא אֵשׁ מִדָד and fire came out of the *hashmal*. Ib., sq. הַשְׁמָל הָיָה אֵשׁ מְלַלֶּה Hayoth (v. הַשְׁמָל) speaking fire; v. הַשְׁמָל.

הַשְׁמָל ch. same. Targ. Ez. I, 4; a. e.—Hag. 13^a.

הַשְׁמָל, v. הַשְׁמָל.

הַשְׁמָל (b. h.) to press, tie, surround. Ab. Zar. 35^a (ref. to Cant. I, 2) הַשְׁמָל שֶׁפְּתוּרָהּ זֶה בָדָד press thy lips together and be not too hasty in replying.—2) (emp. הַשְׁמָל) to be attached to, in love with; to elect. Tosef. Yeb. VIII, 4 בְּחִירָה... הַשְׁמָל my soul has chosen the Law (as bride); Yeb. 63^b. Hull. 89^a (ref. to Deut. VII, 7) הַשְׁמָלִי I elected you.

הַשְׁמָל ch. same, to bandage, saddle, harness. Targ. II Sam. XIX, 27.—Part. pass. הַשְׁמָל, pl. הַשְׁמָל, f. הַשְׁמָל. Targ. Jud. XIX, 10. Ib. V, 10.

הַשְׁמָל [(emp. הַשְׁמָל II a. הַשְׁמָל) to peel, whence הַשְׁמָל an implement for removing peels, sieve, from which הַשְׁמָל] to sift, distil drops as if through a sieve. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 12, v. הַשְׁמָל. Ib. ... הַשְׁמָל אִם נִשְׁלַח כְּבִירָה וְהַשְׁמָל a man takes a sieve and lets (a liquid) down a height of two or three fingers; before it comes down to the ground, the drops will be mixed up; Yalk. Sam. 160.—Gen. R. s. 13 כְּבִירָה כִּמְיֵן כְּבִירָה and they (the clouds) distil it (the rain) as if from a sieve; Yalk. Gen. 20; Yalk. Koh. 967.

Pi. הַשְׁמָל same. Taan. 9^b וְהַשְׁמָל ... הַשְׁמָל they (the clouds) are perforated like a sieve and distil water to the ground.

הַשְׁמָל ch. same, to sift. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^b bot. דָד הַשְׁמָל he who (on the Sabbath) sifts powder of gypsum &c. Y. Meg. I, 71^b top שְׂרֹוּא מְרַדֵּיק וְכִי because its meshes are wide and you may sift flour through it; Y. Ned. IV, beg. 38^c, v. הַשְׁמָל.

הַשְׁמָל (v. הַשְׁמָל) 1) to feel heavy, feel pain. Y. Sabb. IV,

Pi. **תתס** to provide with signatures. Y. Gitt. I, beg. 43^a, a. e. **תתס** he may have provided it with the signatures of unfit witnesses. *Ib.* **תתס**.—*Part. pass.* **תתס**. Y. Keth. II, 26^c; Y. Shebu IV, 35^c **תתס** מרד בארבע **תתס** provided with four signatures.

Nif. **תתס**, *Hithpa.* **תתס**, *Nithpa.* **תתס** 1) to be signed, sealed. Gitt. I, 1 בפני גור (Y. ed. **תתס**) in my presence has it been signed; a. fr.—2) to be finally sentenced (by attaching the seal or signature). R. Hash. 16^b **תתס** ונתתמין ונתתמין **תתס** their verdict is written and sealed at once; Y. ib. I, 57^a **תתס** Gen. R. s. 31, beg. **תתס** נרדד גור their decree was sealed; a. e.

תתס, ch. same. 1) to close up. Ber. 6^a פומיה **תתס** and let him close up its opening. *Part. pass.* **תתס**. Targ. O. Lev. XV, 3.—2) to seal, sign. Targ. Jer. XXXII, 44; a. fr.—Gitt. 66^b **תתס** to draw their signatures.—*Part. pass.* as ab. Targ. l. c. 11.—B. Bath 89^b **תתס** דלא **תתס** where they do not stamp measures officially.—3) to close a benediction. Meg. 22^b בריך **תתס** he closed his prayer without saying *Barukh* &c. Cant. R. to I, 11 [read:] מסיימה... מסיימה a closed and finished word (complete in itself).

Pa. **תתס** to lock up. Targ. Job XXIV, 16 (some ed. *Ithpa.*).

Ithpa. **תתס** 1) to lock one's self up. V. supra.—2) to be sealed, stamped. Targ. Esth. IV, 1. Targ. Is. VIII, 21; a. fr.—3) to be closed up. Targ. Y. Lev. XV, 3 ed. pr. (ed. *אחסתם*).

תתס, *תתס*, v. *תתס* a. *תתס*.

תתס (b. h., cmp. preced.) to tie, connect, to covenant (Assyr. *hatānu*, to protect. Friedr. Del. Proleg. p. 91).

Hithpa. **תתס**, *Nithpa.* **תתס** to become connected, to enter into the family, to intermarry. Snh. 82^a **תתס** כאלו **תתס** כאלו **תתס** as if he connected himself with idols. Gen. R. s. 82, beg. **תתס** שני ביהודיה **תתס** who married Judith &c. Sifré Deut. 52, a. e. **תתס**... **תתס** when Solomon married the daughter of Pharaoh; a. fr.

תתס ch. same. Y. Sot. IX, end, 24^c [read:] **תתס** **תתס** **תתס** they desired to ally him to the Nasi family; Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c **תתס** **תתס** **תתס** **תתס** (read: *תתס*) members of the Nasi family desired to take him into the family.

Ithpa. **תתס** to become connected. Targ. I Sam. XVIII, 22, sq.; a. fr.—Y. Sabb. XII, 13^c **תתס** **תתס** v. *תתס*.

תתס m. (b. h.; preced.) connection, son-in-law; bridegroom; (metaph., with ref. to the covenant of circumcision, v. *תתס*) *the infant fit for circumcision*. B. Bath. 98^b **תתס** **תתס** a son-in-law who lives in the house of his father-in-law. Pes. 113^a **תתס** **תתס** **תתס** guard thy wife against her former affianced. Y. Ned. III, end, 38^b (ref. to Ex. IV, 24 sq) **תתס** **תתס** Moses is called the *hathan*... (and she said) **תתס** **תתס** (ed. *תתס*) husband, blood (circumcision) is asked of thee; **תתס** **תתס** the infant is called the *hathan*, (and she said) **תתס** **תתס** child of the covenant, a high price I pay for thee; Bab. ib. 32^a; Ex. R. s. 5 **תתס**

תתס thou shalt be my affianced by covenant, thou art given to me &c. Nidd. V, 3 an infant one day old... is **תתס**... **תתס** (as regards mourning ceremonies) like a perfect circumcised child to his parents &c.—Ber. II, 5 **תתס** **תתס** a bridegroom in the first night is exempt &c. Keth. 8^a (in wedding benedictions) who causest the bridegroom to rejoice with the bride; a. fr.—Transf. (cmp. *תתס*) *the fructifying rain*. Ber. 59^b; Taan. 6^b **תתס** **תתס** when the bridegroom goes forth to meet the bride, i. e. when the falling rain-drops meet the water on the ground and bubble; [oth. opin.; when the rivulets formed by the rain meet each other in gutters.]—*Pl.* **תתס**. Keth. l. c. *Ib.*, v. *תתס*; a. fr.—

תתס, *תתס* ch. same. Targ. Ex. IV, 25, sq. (Targ. Y. II ib. 26 *תתס*, corr. acc.)—Targ. I Sam. XVIII, 18.—Targ. Is. LXII, 5; a. fr.—Yeb. 52^a **תתס** a son-in-law who resides &c., v. *תתס*. Hull. 83^a **תתס** **תתס** in the bridegroom's family; a. fr.—*Pl.* **תתס**. Targ. Jer. VII, 34; a. e.—Sabb. 23^b **תתס** Ms. O. sons-in-law, v. *תתס*.

תתס f. (preced. wds.) *marital relation, intermarriage, wedlock* (connubium). Ab. Zar. 31^b, a. e. **תתס** as a guard against intermarriage (between Jews and gentiles). *Ib.* 36^b, v. *תתס*. Yeb. 78^a **תתס** **תתס** they have no connubium (a marriage with them is not legally recognized); a. e.—*Pl.* **תתס** **תתס** *additional rooms for the young couple* in the bridegroom's paternal house. B. Bath. VI, 4 (98^b). Taan. 14^b.

תתס ch. same. Targ. G. I Deut. XXXII, 50.—*Pl.* **תתס** **תתס** **תתס** **תתס** **תתס** **תתס** (Ms. O. **תתס**) will have scholars in the family through intermarriage.

תתס, v. *תתס*.

תתס—*תתס*. Targ. Job. IX, 12 ed. Lag. (ed. *תתס*).

תתס (b. h.; cmp. *תתס*) to dig, break in, make an opening. Kidd. 24^b **תתס** **תתס** Ar. (ed. *תתס*) scrape my tooth (to clean it). Deut. R. s. 2 (ref. to *תתס*, II Chr. XXXIII, 13) **תתס** **תתס** the Lord made an opening for his prayer; **תתס** **תתס** He broke through the heavens; Y. Snh. X, 28^c **תתס**; Ruth R. to II, 14 **תתס** **תתס** **תתס** **תתס** (v. Snh. 103^a).—Ex. R. s. 37 **תתס** **תתס** **תתס** he took the digging tool to undermine his father's house; Lev. R. s. 10 (ל**תתס**, **תתס**) (corr. acc.). Gen. R. s. 63 (ref. to *תתס*, Gen. XXV, 21, v. supra) like a prince **תתס** **תתס** who undertook a siege (for military practice) against his father for a *litra* of gold (for the winner) **תתס** **תתס** and so the one did mine from within &c. (the father assisting his son's efforts).—Snh. 109^a **תתס** **תתס** and broke in there; Gen. R. s. 27; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* **תתס**, f. *תתס*, pl. *תתס*. B. Kam. 114^b **תתס** **תתס** his house was broken into. *Ib.* 23^a **תתס** **תתס** with reference to dogs, ordinary *dogs* are subject to being broken

in, i. e. the owner of a dog is responsible for damages done by breaking in.

חַרְחַר ch. same. Targ. Ez. VIII, 8; a. e.

Ithpa. אִתְּחַרְחַר, Ithpe. אִתְּחַרְחַר 1) to be broken into. M. Kat. 25^b אִתְּחַרְחַר שבעין מחחרתא וכ' (ed. אִתְּחַרְחַר) seventy robberies were committed in Tiberias (ed. in N'hardea). Snh. 109^a אִתְּחַרְחַר מחרתא וכ' (Ms. O. אִתְּחַרְחַר) that night three hundred robberies were

committed in S.—2) to break in for one's self. Targ. Ez. XII, 7.

חַרְחַרְחַר, v. חַרְחַרְחַר.

חַרְחַר (b. h.) to break, shatter. Hull. 27^a (play on חַרְחַר Deut. XII, 21) מִמִּקוֹם שֶׁזָּבַח הַדָּם מִמֶּנּוּ מֵאֵי דְרַחֲמֵי חַרְחַר; במאי דרמאי חררו; לישנא דמחרר הוא what proof have you, that this hottehu has the meaning of breaking? (Answ. ref. to חררו, Deut. I, 21). [Ib. חַרְחַר formed fr. חַרְחַר Pl., sec. r. of חררו.]

ט

ט Teth, the ninth letter of the Alphabet. It interchanges dialectically with צ, as טביא a. צבי, with ח, as טפא a. חפא; with ד, as טפא a. דפא.

ט, as a numeral, nine, v. ט. — Maas. Sh. IV, 11, v. ט'.

טא, v. טאטא.

טאב (= h. טוב) to be bright, good, well.—טאב, טאב, v. טאב, to feel well, be happy. Dan. VI, 24.—Targ. I Sam. XVI, 23 (ed. Wil. טב).

טאבא m. (preced.) good (thing). — Pl. טאבא. Targ. Prov. XIV, 22 (ed. Wil. טבא).

טאר, Tosef B. Kam. X, 2, v. טאר.

טאטא (Palp. of טא, comp. טאר [to brighten.] to sweep. R. Hash. 26^b; Meg. 18^a טאטא וטאטא ביהא (Ms. M. 2 טאטא) take the (thy) broom and sweep the house (from which the Rabbis learned the meaning of Is. XIV, 23).

טאטא m., טאטא f. (preced.) broom. R. Hash. 26^b; Meg. 18^a, v. preced.

טאב, v. טאב.

טאט, v. טאט ch.

טאב, v. טאב ch.

טארין, read: טארין, v. טארין.

טאל, Y. Sabb. VII, 9^a top מטאלין מילידיא read: מטאלין; comp. Bab. ib. 70^a.

טאניס, טאניס, טאניס pr. n. pl. (h. צינן) Tanis (Zoan) in Lower Egypt. Targ. Num. XIII, 22. Targ. Y. Gen. XII, 50 (h. text טאן). Targ. Y. Ex. I, 11 (h. text טאן); a. e.

טאט, v. טאט ch.

טאב, v. טאב ch.

*טאגא, Midr. Till. to Ps. I (ed. Bub. טאגא), a gloss to חריר, (Ital. targa) buckler, v. Yalk. Ps. 833.

*טאריקי, Ex. R. s. 11 בט', read: טאריקי.

טב I (contr. of טאב) = h. טוב, to be good, well.—טב to feel well, be satisfied, fare well. Targ. Deut. XV, 16; a. e.

טב, to do good. Targ. Zech. XII, 4 לטבא (ed. Lag. לטב). V. טב, a. טב.

טב II m., טבא c., טבא f. (preced.) 1) good, precious. Targ. Gen. II, 9.—Targ. II, Esth. I, 19 דטבא ed. Lag. (oth. ed. דטבא) — Targ. Jud. V, 26 (missing in ed. Lag.); a. v. fr.—Gen. R. s. 22; Lev. R. s. 22, v. גיש. Ber. 60^b לטב... כל מאי דעביר (v. Rabb. D.S. a. l. note) whatever God does is for a good purpose. Tam. 32^a דידר טבא מינה my advice is better than yours.—Lev. R. s. 33, beg. טבא from it (the tongue) comes what is good &c.; a. v. fr.—2) worth, valued. Y. Keth. IV, end, 29^b וזר ביה בטב וכ' (ed. Krot. מכוין דליה, read: וזר ביהא טב) a house worth &c. Ib. מכוין דליה טב וכ' as the house is not worth more than &c.—Y. Peah I, 15^d bot. דטב דטב דטב something of equal value; Gen. R. s. 35, end (corr. acc.); a. fr.—3) best man, elder, officer. Y. Taan. IV, 68^d top טבא קרמא טב an officer of the town.—Pl. טבא, טבא, טבא, fem. טבא, טבא. Targ. Mic. VII, 1. Targ. Ps. CXXV, 4; a. fr.—B. Mets. 44^b וכ' טבא pay her in good and full-weight coin. Y. Snh. X, 28^b bot. טבא, v. טבא. Lam. R. to I, 1 טבא (חזר מאר) 1) חזר מאר the good fruits; a. fr.—4) (adv.) much, more. Targ. Prov. XVII, 10.—Gitt. 14^b טב טב ליה Ar. (ed. only one טב) strike him more (or, it is right, v. Rashi a. l.)—Y. Shek. IV, 48^a top, v. טבא.

טב III, טב pr. n. pl. En Tab, a place where the New Moon was proclaimed in the days of Rabbi (v. Neub. Géogr. p. 272). R. Hash. 25^a; Y. ib. II, 58^a bot.; Y. Taan. II, 66^a bot. טב; עירי טב; Pesik. R. s. 41 טבא.

טבא, v. טב II.

טבא (טבא) rumor, v. טב II.

טבא, v. טב.

*טבאג m. tabag, name of a jewel in the High-priest's breastplate. Targ. Cant. V, 14 (Fl., to Levy Targ. Dict. I, 426², suggests טבאג = topaz).

טבאות (טבאות), **טבאות** f. (v. טב a. טבא) (*in a good manner, well, properly* (h. טב). Targ. Y. Deut. IX, 21; a. e.—Y. Ber. V, 9^e top לא עברין טב do not do right. Cant. R. to I, 1 וכו' I will go to whosoever explains the Bible well etc.—Y. Shebu. VII, 38^a bot. טב אין אתא דא if he appears, it is well. Y. Shek. IV, 48^a top כן יטביר Bab. ed. (Y. ed. וטבא) and so it is right. Y. Maas. Sh. I, 52^d top וטביר (corr. acc.)—Hebr. form: טביר. Meil. 17^a אמר טב he spoke well (he is right).

טבאי pr. n. m. *Tabbai*. Ab. I, 8; a. fr.

טבאל (Is. VII, 6) pr. n. place (!) *Tobal*. Y. Ab. Zar. I, beg. 39^a מקום ששמו טב... דיזרנו we searched the whole Bible and could not find a place by the name of Tobal.

טבב, Y. Maas. Sh. I, 52^d top וטבבו, read: וטביר.

טבח m., pl. טבחי (Pers. *tābah, tāvah, tapak*, Lag. Ges. Abh. p. 49) (*pieces of*) *roasted meat*. Erub. 29^b bot. (Ar. sing.; ed. Ven. ט' ט' pieces after pieces &c.).

טבוא f. constr. **טבות**, **טבות** f. constr. **טבות** (טב) *beneficence, good deed*. Targ. Mic. VII, 20 (perh. pl.).—Pl. טבון, טבון, טבון. Ib. (ed. Lag. טבון). Targ. Gen. XXXII, 11; a. e.

טבואה, **טבואה**, v. טבואה.

טבח m. (infin. of טבח) 1) *slaughtering and preparing the pilgrim's offering*. Hag. II, 4 (17^a) וכו' the slaughtering day is observed after the Sabbath. Y. ib. 78^a bot. טבחה היא יומה its day (the festive day itself) is its slaughtering day.—2) *Taboah*, name of a wind-storm (demon). Sabb. 129^b.

טבול, **טבולא**, v. טביל.

טבוסה, Y. Sabb. VI, 7^d (P'né Mosh. סכוסה, read טבוסה or טבוסה, v. טביל; cmp. Bab. ib. 57^b).

טבועין, v. טבועין.

טבור, **טבור**, v. טבור.

טבות I, v. טבאות.

טבות II pr. n. m. *Tabuth*. Snh. 97^a, v. טבועין; B. Mets. 49^a (Ms. Alf. טבאות, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6).

טבוחא, v. טבוחא.

טבוא, v. טבוא.

טבח (b. h.) *to prepare a feast, esp. to slaughter and dress meat, to cook*. Keth. 4^a טבחיו טבח his meat for the feast is ready (for cooking).—Bets. 25^a (expl. טבחה) (בית טבחה) מקום שטבחה וכו' the place where the animal cooks (digests) its food.

טבח ch. same. Ber. 56^a ולא אכלה וכו' thou shalt prepare and not eat. Sabb. 129^b וכו' להו וכו' it (the

wind or demon טבח) would have feasted on them (the Israelites), on their flesh and their blood; a. e.—V. טבוחיא.

טבח same. Gen. R. s. 57, end טבחון *Tebah* (Gen. XXII, 24) means, 'Slaughter them' v. טבחון.

טבח m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) 1) *the meat for a feast*. Keth. 4^a, v. טבח.—2) *feast*, trans. *onslaught*. Gen. R. s. 83 (ref. to Is. XXXIV, 6) וכו' גדול וכו' nevertheless the main onslaught will be in the land of Edom (Rome); Pesik. R. s. 14, end; s. 15; Yalk. Num. 759.

טבח m. (preced.) *meat-dresser, butcher, cook*. Bets. 28^a אימין טב a professional butcher; a. fr.—Pl. טבחים. Kidd. IV, 14; a. e.

טבחא ch. same. Targ. Y. Lev. I, 5.—Targ. I Sam. IX, 23, sq.—Hull. 18^a; a. e.—Pl. fem. טבחין. Targ. I Sam. VIII, 13.

טבחא, **טבחא** ch.=h. טבח. Targ. Prov. VII, 22.—Gen. R. s. 65 טבחא לוקבל הורא טב according to the size of the ox is the feast (as you call Esau (Rome) great, so will his punishment be great, ref. to Is. XXXIV, 6); Pesik. Hahod. p. 56^b; Pesik. R. s. 15 (read ליום for ליום); Cant. R. to II, 15 טבחיא (corr. acc.).

טבחון, v. טבח.

טבי I pr. n. m. (cmp. טבא) *Tabi*. 1) a slave. Ber. II, 7; a. fr.—2) name of several Amoraim. R. Hash. 22^a, Meg. 6^b; a. e.—3) *T. Rishba* (the hunter, Rashi). Sabb. 17^b top.

טבי II, pr. n. pl. *K'far Tabi*, near Lydda. Bets. 5^a; R. Hash. 31^b. Tosef. Ohol. IV, 2 טבא (Var. טבא).

טביא m. (=h. צבי) *deer, gazelle*. Targ. Deut. XII, 15; a. fr.—Snh. 95^a. Hull. 59^b, v. קריש II; a. e.—Ib. 59^a טביא a young deer.—Pl. טבאי, טבאי. Targ. II Sam. II, 18; a. e.—Keth. 103^b וצירינה טביא (Rashi: וצירינה טבאי) and I caught deer.—Fem. pl. טבין, טבין. Targ. I Kings V, 3. Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 5.—Y. Snh. VII, end, 25^d.—[Y. Ter. IX, end, 48^b מה טבייה v. טבי I ch.]

טביומי pr. n. m. *Tabyomi*. Snh. 97^a... רב טביומי רב טביומי his name was R. Tabuth, some say, R. Tabyomi. Kidd. 14^b. Men. 70^a קיסנא טב (Ms. M. טבוי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).—Gen. R. s. 4. Ex. R. s. 93, end.

טבחה f. (טבח) 1) *slaughtering*; 2) *digestion*. Bets. III, 3 בית טבחה the place where it is cut (neck); ib. 25^a וכו' מאי לאי מביה טב מהש וכו' does this not mean actually from the place etc.? No, וכו' טבחה וכו' v. טבח.

טבילה f. (טביל) 1) *dipping*. Mekh. Bo, Pisha, s. 11 (ref. to Ex. XII, 22) על כל דוגעה טב you must dip the hyssop into the blood for each time you strike. Sifra Vayikra, Hobah, ch. III, Par. 3.—Zeb. 93^b; a. fr.—2) *immersion, purification*. Yoma 88^a, a. fr. טבילה

the immersion in due time is obligatory (must not be postponed). Kerith. 9^a; a. v. fr.—Pl. מבילות Men. 7^b 'ט שיעור enough for all dippings.—Yoma I. c.; a. fr. 'ט those bound to take an immersion. Nidd. 29^b 'ט and we make her take immersions at intervals during ninety five days; a. fr.

מבילות ch. same. Snh. 39^a 'ט בנורא is the law requiring immersion (for levitical purification) complied with by putting the object in fire? Ib. 'ט עיקר 'ט the true purification is by fire (ref. to Num. XXXI, 23).

מבילות f. same. Nidd. 30^a 'ט יתירה (Rashi) an additional immersion.

מבילות I f. (טביע I) being drowned. Num. R. s. 14, beg. 'ט שחטתי איתו מן הש' ו' whom I saved from drowning through the intervention of &c. [Y. Ber. V, 9^b 'ט חשתי מטביעה]

מבילות II, v. next w.

מבילות f. (טביע II) impression; 'ט identification of an object from a general impression of its form without stating particular marks. Sabb. 114^a... שמוחזירין 'ט to whom a lost object is restored on his identification etc. [Some ed. טביעה.]

מבילות ch. טביעה עינא same. Gitt. 27^b; B. Mets. 19^a 'ט if you require a special mark, I have one on it, if you require identification on general impression, I have it (I recognize it). Ib. 23^b... להחזיר 'ט as to restoring it to a scholar on his identification &c., v. preced.—Hull. 98^a 'ט בגייה 'ט we know him by his general impression (not by special marks). Ib. 'ט 'ט identification by one's voice; a. fr.

מבירות, מבירות, v. sub 'טבר.

מביתא pr. n. f. (v. טבי I) Tabitha, name of a handmaid. Y. Nidd. II, beg. 49^d.

מביל I (b. h.; cmp. טביע I) to dip. Zeb. 93^b, a. e. 'ט ולא 'ט to immerse, to bathe for purification. Yoma VII, 4 'ט ירד 'ט went down to the bath and took an immersion. Ber. 2^b 'ט שהכוננים טבילין 'ט when the priests (that have been unclean) bathe in order to be permitted to partake of their priestly share; a. v. fr.—Ib. 22^a 'ט שחרין those taking a bath in the morning (after emission of semen virile); Y. ib. III, 6^c top שחריר 'ט.—Tosef. Yad. II, 20 טבילין שחרין (Var. טבילין) morning bathers (Es-senes, v. Graetz Gesch. d. Jud. III², p. 468, a. for correct vers. R. S. to Yad. IV, 8).—Part. pass. טביל 'ט (one who has bathed in day-time,) one who has bathed but must wait for sunset to be perfectly clean (Lev. XXII, 7). T'bul Yom I, 1; a. fr.—Nidd. 30^a 'ט ארוך a woman after bathing whose day is adjourned (having to wait a long time for perfect levitical purity).—טביל יום T'bul Yom, name of a treatise of Mishnah and Tosefta of the order of Tahäroth.

מביל 1) to dip into vinegar, salt &c., to make tasty; esp. to take a luncheon, to take the first course of

a meal consisting of relishes; to take the antepast. Maasr. IV, 1 'ט המטביל בשדה he who makes a luncheon (of fruits) in the field. Pes. X, 3 'ט בחורר מטביל he takes lettuce as antepast. Tosef. ib. X, 9 'ט 'ט if he has eaten as antepast only &c. Pes. 107^b 'ט אבל מטביל Ms. M. a. comment. (ed. מטביל) but he may make a luncheon of &c. Ib. 'ט השמש מטביל בבני 'ט comment. (ed. מטביל; Tosef. ib. X, 5 'ט 'ט, v. מטביל, v. מטביל); a. fr.—2) (cmp. רובל) to season with spices. Part. pass. מטביל. Y. Shek. III, 47^c top מבושל 'ט boiled (wine) is (in ritual law) like spiced wine; v. infra.

מביל 1) to immerse vessels for purification, to order immersion. Ter. II, 3 'ט 'ט he who immerses vessels on the Sabbath. Bets. II, 2 'ט 'ט you must immerse whatever needs immersion (both persons and vessels) before &c.—Ib. 3 (17^b), v. גב.—Nidd. 29^b, v. מטביל; a. fr.—2) to take luncheon, v. supra.—3) to season. Erub. 28^b 'ט 'ט they used to season the roast with it (in place of pepper).

מביל to be immersed, to be made clean. Mikv. V, 6 'ט 'ט לא 'ט are not considered as clean through immersion; Tosef. ib. IV, 10.

מביל (מביל) ch. same. Targ. Lev. IX, 9; a. fr.—Part. pass. מביל, f. מבילא. Targ. Josh. III, 15 (מבילין?).—Snh. 39^a 'ט במאי טביל wherewith did he purify himself (after contact with a corpse)?; 'ט בנורא טביל he did it by means of fire, v. מטביל. Nidd. 30^a 'ט לטבילה let her bathe; a. fr.—Af. מביל as preced. Hif. 1) to immerse, order immersion. Nidd. I. c. 'ט 'ט we make her bathe. Bets. 19^a 'ט לטבילה to immerse it; a. fr.—2) as preced. Pi. 1, to take an antepast. Pes. 114^b 'ט 'ט must take the bitter herb a second time; a. e.

מביל II (denom. of טביל) to create Tebel, to make obligatory the setting aside of tithes &c. Y. Maasr. IV, beg. 51^a 'ט 'ט אור טביל fire (roasting) makes subject to sacred gifts; 'ט טביל טביל salting makes subject &c.; a. fr.—Part. part. טביל that which is subject to sacred gifts, forbidden as Tebel. Ber. 47^b 'ט 'ט טביל declared to be such by rabbinical enactment; a. e.—Pl. טבילים. טבילין. Y. Dem. VI, 25^c bot., opp. מוחקנים. Ib. VII, 26^b top 'ט פירות fruits of which the sacred gifts have not been set aside.

מביל to become, or to be declared Tebel. Y. Maasr. I, end, 49^b 'ט 'ט מבריהו טביל טביל which is declared to be such by rabbinical law, v. supra. Ib. IV, beg. 51^a 'ט 'ט the roasted ears became subject to tithes; a. fr.

מביל ch. same. Men. 70^a 'ט 'ט (not טבילא) he made it subject to tithes. Bets. 13^a 'ט 'ט ביומיה Ms. M. (ed. טבילא, corr. acc.) he made them Tebel on that day (by designating them for immediate use); a. e.

מביל m. (מביל I, v. Pi. a. Hif.) fruits of which you are permitted to make a luncheon or improvised meal in the field without separating the priestly or levitical shares. Ber. 35^b 'ט 'ט מהחייב 'ט the tebel is not subject to tithes, until it is brought home (for consumption or storage).—Esp. Tebel, produces in

that stage in which the separation of levitical and priestly shares respectively is required, before you may partake of them; eatables forbidden pending the separation of sacred gifts. Ter. X, 6 ט' של חלהן של ט' bundles of fenugrec subject to T'rumah; expl. Bets. 13^a ט' טבול של ט' (Rashi: לרומה) *Tebel* considered as such, because it is subject to T'rumah (Deut. XVIII, 4; Ms. M. גרולה של ר' to the general gifts of T'rumah and tithes); ט' טבול של רומה *Tebel* (in the possession of a Levite who received it for tithes, and) considered *Tebel*, because it is subject to the T'rumah from tithes (Num. XVIII, 26). Ter. IX, 6 'וכ' the growth of seeds that had been subject to sacred gifts the separation of which had been omitted &c. Ib. 7 ט' שפיררוזיו ט' although its growth is considered *Tebel* (because the seeds were not tithed) &c. Kidd. 58^b ט' של ר' ט' his neighbor's *Tebel*; a. fr.—[Erub. 86^a ט' רש לי ט' read: טבלא I.]—*Pl.* טבלים. Ib.—Ned. 20^a ט' סופך להאכילך ט' he will finally give thee to eat things from which the tithes have not been given. Hull. 132^b; a. e.

טבלא ch. same. Nidd. 46^b ט' ראורייהא *Tebel* by Biblical law (lacking the separation of T'rumah). Bets. 13^a טבלא אסורייהא (some ed., corr. acc.), v. אסורייהא טבלא. Ib. 'וכ' ט' לא ט' there (in the case of ears, ib.) it was not subject to T'rumah &c.; a. e.

טבלא I (טבל, comp. Aeth. טבלל *to tie around*, v. Ges. H. Dict.¹⁰ s. v. טבילים; comp. טבעה, טבור, טבעה) a bell or collection of bells, an instrument especially used at public processions (in Arab. *drum*, Gr. *ταβλά*; v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Tintinnabulum as to forms and uses of bells). Targ. Koh. VII, 5 'וכ' ט' קל ט' the music of the fools. Targ. Cant. I, 1.—Sot. 49^b (expl. אירוס) ט' דוד פומא *tabla* with one mouth (a single bell). Ber. 57^a 'וכ' ט' (I dreamt) I suspended a *tabla* and shouted into it (differ. in Rashi). Sabb. 110^a ט' בט' to the sound of a *tabla* (at a wedding). M. Kat. 9^b (prov.) ט' רהטא . . . לקל ט' . . . בן שיתין a woman of sixty years, like one of six, runs at the sound of the *tabla* (to see the procession). Y. Erub. VIII, 25^a bot. ט' אפ' if even he has there a *t.* (which he dare not move on the Sabbath); Bab. ib. 86^a ט' רש לי טבל.—In gen. *musical instrument*. Arakh. 10^b, v. גירגנא.

טבלא II, **טבלת** f. (*tabula, tabella, τὰβλα*) *plank, board, tablet for writing; book of accounts, list; will*. Erub. IV, 8 (49^b) (כטבלא) (Talm. ed. כטבלא) like a square tablet. R. Hash. II, 8 (24^a) על הט' בכורל Ms. M. (ed. בכורל, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) (drawings of the phases of the moon) on a tablet on the wall. Gitt. 20^a ט' ופינקס writing (of manumission) on a tablet or on a board (account book or will, v. Treat. 'Abadim, ed. Kirhh. ch. III, Rev. des Etudes Juives 1883, p. 150). Y. Snh. I, 18^d bot. רפואות ט' של רפואות list of (superstitious) remedies (Pes. 56^a ט' ספרו); a. fr.—[Y. Bets. I, 60^c bot. טבלה ברייהא 'וכ' (read טבלתה *pl.*) the outside stone plates of the colonnade of Asi.]—*Pl.* טבליות, טבליות. Y. B. Bath. VI, 14^c bot. ט' של ט' polished marble plates for walls. Yalk. Ex. 426 'וכ' וייראין ט' and they appeared like marked off squares

surrounding &c. Pes. 57^a ט' של זהב gold plates.—Chald. pl. טבלתה, v. supra.

טבלא III pr. n. m. *Tabla*, an Amora. Hull. 132^b Y. Gitt. IV, 46^a; a. e.; v. next w.

טבלאי, **טבליי** pr. n. m. *Tablai*, an Amora. Y. Erub. V, 25^a bot.; (Sabb. 101^a טבלא).—Y. Sabb. VI, 8^a bot.; a. e.

טבלת, v. טבלא II.

טבליו, v. טבלאי.

טבלר m. (*tabellarius courier*).—*Pl.* טבלרין. Pesik. R. s. 21 [read:] טבלרין אספריגים על לבם כהרין אספריגים the angels are His couriers, and His name is engraven upon their hearts like a seal (v. Pesik. Bahod, p. 108^b, note 161); Midr. Till. to Ps. XVII ed. Bub. (corr. acc.).

טבלרא ch. same. Targ. Prov. XXIV, 34 (h. text טג' אש טג').

טבע I (b. h.; comp. טבל I) 1) (act. verb) *to sink, drown*. Gitt. 56^b לטובעו *to drown him (sink his ship)*. Ib. טבעו He drowned him; a. fr.—2) (neut. verb) *to sink, be drowned*. Ber. 16^b טבעה ספינתו *if his ship went down &c.* Meg. 10^b; Snh. 39^b טבעין *my creatures (Egyptians) are perishing in the sea, and you want to sing?*; a. e.

Hif. טבע *to sink*. Yalk. Gen. 120 דאבן ט' He made the stone sink down to the depth &c.; (Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXV, וטבעה האבן, Midr. Till. to Ps. XCI, end טבע אורח). Yalk. Ex. 241 לטבעין ארז מצרים *to drown the Egyptians*; a. e.

טבע ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. IV, 8.—Targ. I Sam. XVII, 49; a. e.—Pes. 40^b דטבעא *א ship with wheat sank &c.* Sabb. 108^b ט' לא ט' never was yet a man drowned in the Lake of Sodom. B. Bath. 153^a אמרה ליה טבאי *אמרה ליה טבאי וט' אמרה ליה טבאי (Ms. H. טבאי וט' אמרה ליה טבאי) said she, May his (thy) ship go under; a. e.—[Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 29 טביעין some ed., read, רב, v. תבע.]*

Pa. טבע *to sink*. B. Bath. 73^a גלא דטבע *the wave which threatens to sink the ship*. Hull. 60^a ארז מישרא ארז טבעיה *there came a rain and sank the provision into the sea*.

Ithpa. טבע *to be sunk*. Targ. O. Ex. XV, 4.

טבע II [*to round, shape*, denom. טבע, fr. which אדם טבע כמה מטבעה] 1) *to coin*. Snh. IV, 5 (37^a) טבע *אדם טבע כמה מטבעה*; וזרחם, Y. ib. VI, 22^b bot.; a. e.—*Trnsf. to formulate*. Gitt. 5^b, a. e. טבע *he who deviates from the formula of the deed of divorce which the scholars have fixed*. Ber. 40^b טבע *he who changes the formula of benedictions which &c.; a. fr.—2) to specify, mention explicitly*. Num. R. s. 20 (ref. to Deut. XXVII, 12, sq.) . . . טבע *in ordering blessings He mentioned them (the people) . . . but in ordering curses He did not*

