

vapid (v. Jer. XLIX, 7); Snh. 97^a; Cant. R. to II, 13; Yalk. Am. 549.—Part. pass. as ab. Cant. R. to IV, 8 וְכִי וְכִי that senseless fool &c., v. הָעֵזָה. Num. R. s. 20; Tanh. Bal. 9 (ref. to the peculiar expression in Num. XXII, 29) אֵי"שׁ לְשׁוֹנוֹ... even when speaking the sacred tongue, the gentile's speech is tasteless (or obscene).

Nif. נִסְרַח to become vapid, be stupid. Hag. 5^b (ref. to Jer. I. c.) וְכִי נִסְרַח... נִסְרַח when counsel was gone from the children (of Israel), the wisdom of the nations became vapid.

Hif. הִסְרַח 1) to make offensive. Sabb. 62^b (ref. to סְרַח, Am. VI, 4) וְכִי מִסְרַחֲוֵיהֶן make their beds offensive with effusion &c.; Kidd. 71^b. Tanh. Vaëra 14 מִסְרַחֲוֵיהֶן they made Egypt stink; a. e.—2) to become vapid, putrid; to smell badly. Cant. R. to II, 13 הַיַּיִן הַזֶּה הִסְרַח the wine will become vapid (Sot. I. c., a. e. בְּיוֹקֵר). Gen. R. s. 34 הוּא הִסְרַח it becomes putrid; and spread stench in Egypt. Tanh. I. c. וְכִי הִסְרַחֲוֵיהֶן and spread stench in Egypt. Yalk. Ex. 391 מִסְרַח... מִסְרַח galbanum gives only an offensive smell; a. fr.

סָרַח ch. same, to decay. Part. pass. סְרַיְחָא. Targ. Job XLI, 19 Ms. (ed. בגְלַטִּיָּהּ).—Esp. to sin. Targ. Y. Num. XV, 28. Targ. II Sam. VII, 14; a. fr.

Af. אִסְרַחֲוֵיהֶן to make offensive. Targ. Y. Ex. V, 21 אִסְרַחֲוֵיהֶן (not וְאִסְרַחֲוֵיהֶן).

סָרַח (b. h. שָׂרַח) pr. n. f. *Serah*, daughter of Asher, a legendary prophetess, a survivor of the Egyptian immigrants to the period of the exodus. Sot. 13^a. Gen. R. s. 94 (some ed. שָׂרָה). Deut. R. s. 11 פְּגַעָה בּוֹ סוּגוּלָה (read: סָרַח בַּח). Koh. R. to IX, 18; a. e.

סָרַחָא, v. סְרַיְחָא a. סְרַיְחָא.

סָרַחֲוֵיהֶן, v. סְרַיְחָא.

סָרַחֲוֵיהֶן m. (III סָרַח) *sinner*.—Pl. סְרַיְחָא. Tanh. Vayera 13.

סָרַחֲוֵיהֶן, v. סְרַיְחָא.

סָרַחֲוֵיהֶן, v. sub סְרַיְחָא.

סָרַח (b. h. שָׂרַח; contr. of סָרַח, *Saf.* of הָרַח) to make an incision; to mark. Tosef. Sabb. XI (XII), 6 הַסּוֹרֵט he who draws one mark over two boards at the same time; (Sabb. 103^b שְׂרִיטָה). Gen. R. s. 33, end וְכִי לוֹ שְׂרִיטָה לוֹ יִסְרַח let him make a mark on the wall (indicating the standing of the sun) &c. Ex. R. s. 12, beg. (שָׂרַח לוֹ שְׂרִיטָה 16 Tanh. Vaëra) he drew a mark for him on the wall &c. Lam. R. introd. (Zabdi 2); ib. to IV, 12 (ref. to Is. X, 19) שְׂרִיטָה... לְהַיְיֹרֵם שְׂרִיטָה six were left over, for that is a child's way to make a stroke (resembling וְשֵׁשׁ = six); (Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXIX, beg.; v. ed. Bub. note 21); a. fr.—Esp. to wound the body in mourning, v. שָׂרַח.

Pi. סָרַח same. Sabb. XII, 4 בְּשָׂרֵי עַל בְּשָׂרֵי he who makes a mark on his body by scratching, contrad. to הַכּוֹרֵחַ. Sot. 48^a (expl. נִקְפֵּינָן) וְכִי מִסְרַחֲוֵיהֶן לְעַגְלֵי כִּסְיֵיהֶן they used to make a scratch between the calf's horns, that

the blood might run over its eyes; (Tosef. Sot. XIII, 10 שְׂרִיטָה, ed. Zuck. שְׂרִיטָה). Ex. R. s. 24 ... שְׂרִיטָה אִשׁוֹר if a man were to eat (and swallow) a piece of bread in its natural condition (not softened by the moisture of saliva), it would enter his entrails and wound him; a. e.—[Tosef. B. Mets. III, 29 מִסְרַחֲוֵיהֶן, strike out as a corrupt dittography of מִסְרַחֲוֵיהֶן; v. ed. Zuck.]—V. שָׂרַח.

Nif. נִסְרַח, *Hithpa.* הִנְסַח to be scratched, wounded. Sabb. 53^b כְּדִי שֶׁלֹּא יִסְרַח דְּרִיחֵיהֶן that their udders may not be scratched (when passing between bushes). Ex. R. s. 2 וְכִי יִסְרַח מִסְרַחֲוֵיהֶן but when he takes his hand out, it will be wounded.

סָרַח, *Pa.* סָרַח same. Targ. I Sam. XXI, 14 וְכִי יִסְרַח (Levita וְכִי יִסְרַח; Kimchi וְכִי יִסְרַח) making marks (scribbling; h. יִסְרַח).

סָרַח m. (preced.) 1) (= b. h. שָׂרַח) *incision*, v. שָׂרַח.—2) [that which is marked out for cutting,] *stripe, strip of a sheet*. Kil. IX, 9 (Ms. M. סָרַח); [Tosef. ib. V, 22 סָרַח ed. Zuck.; oth. ed. סָרַח].

סָרַחָא, v. סְרַיְחָא.

סָרַחֲוֵיהֶן, v. סְרַיְחָא.

סָרַחָא pl. n. pl. *Sarṭaba* (Karn Sarṭabe), a signal station for the proclamation of the New Moon. R. Hash. II, 4 מִדֶּם מִדֶּם מִדֶּם מִדֶּם מִדֶּם from Mount Olives to S., and from S. to Agrippina; Tosef. ib. II (I), 2 (ed. Zuck. סָרַחָא; corr. acc.).

סָרַחֲוֵיהֶן, v. סְרַיְחָא.

סָרַחֲוֵיהֶן, v. סְרַיְחָא.

סָרַחֲוֵיהֶן, v. סְרַיְחָא.

סָרַחָא f. (= אֶסְרַחֲוֵיהֶן I) *camp, station*. Sabb. 6^a סָרַחָא a camp and a large highway. (Ib. 151^a אֶסְרַחֲוֵיהֶן). Erub. 22^b וְכִי יִסְרַחֲוֵיהֶן (Ms. M. אֶסְרַחֲוֵיהֶן; ed. Sonc. אֶסְרַחֲוֵיהֶן) made for them roads with stations.—*Pl.* סָרַחֲוֵיהֶן, *Pl.* סָרַחֲוֵיהֶן. Tosef. Ab. Zar. II, 5 הַעוֹלָה לְסָרַחֲוֵיהֶן הַעוֹלָה לְהַרְטִיאוֹתָם (ed. Zuck. לְהַרְטִיאוֹתָם; corr. acc.) he who visits gentile camps (for entertainments). Ib. 7 ... הַעוֹלָה לְהַרְטִיאוֹתָם (ed. Zuck. לְהַרְטִיאוֹתָם; corr. acc.) he who enters Roman camps (joins the Romans in besieging a Jewish city), if they undertake the siege for the benefit of the country &c., v. הַעוֹלָה (v. Ab. Zar. 18^b מוֹחֵר מוֹחֵר); Y. ib. I, 40^b (לֹא יִצְיִיר) הַעוֹלָה לְהַרְטִיאוֹתָם (read: לֹא יִצְיִיר).

סָרַחָא ch. same.—*Pl.* סָרַחֲוֵיהֶן. Targ. Y. Gen. XLII, 6.

סָרַחֲוֵיהֶן m. (סָרַח) [*scratcher, scraper*,] *crab; Cancer*, the fourth sign of the Zodiac, corresp. to the Hebrew month of Tammuz. Pesik. R. s. 20 אַתָּה בּוֹרֵא סָרַח וְאַחֲרָיו מַה אַתָּה בּוֹרֵא סָרַח? and after that, what wilt thou create? Cancer; ... מִפְּנֵי כִּסְיֵיהֶן because man (in childhood) grabs out of holes and cracks like a crab; Tanh. Ha'az. 1 כִּסְיֵיהֶן at first

in the bowels, it will cling to it (v. טָרַף מִיָּמָה); a. e.—2) to confound, v. infra.

Pa. טָרַף same, 1) to clutch; (cmp. טָפַס) to climb. Bets. 11^a וּסְלִיקוּ סָרְפוּ they clutched and climbed up. B. Kam. 20^a וּב' סָרַף סָרַף it climbed, came up and ate &c. Ib. לסְרוּכִי וּלְמַסְלַק (not לסְרוּכִי); Ms. F. לְמִסְרָךְ, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30) to climb up; a. e.—2) to cling to, adhere. Hull. 111^a חֶלֶב סָרְפוּ מִסְרָףָה (not סְרוּכִי) milk adheres (and penetrates), opp. מִיִּשְׂרָק שְׂרִיק glides off. Ab. Zar. 22^b מְסָרְפָה אַבְרָהָה (Ms. M. מְסָרְפָה סָרְפָה) he clings to her (runs after her).—3) (v. preced.) to confound. Pes. 51^a מִשּׁוּם דְּמְסָרְפִי מִלְהָה בְּמִלְהָה (Ms. O. מְסָרְפִי מִלְהָה בְּמִלְהָה) because they confound one thing with another (if you permit them one thing, they will allow themselves another); Ms. M. סָרְפִי מִלְהָה (Ms. M. סָרְפִי מִלְהָה) those people (ignorant Jews) will likewise confound &c.; a. e.

Ithpe. טָרַף to cling to. Ab. Zar. l. c. כִּיּוֹן דְּמִסְרָףָה Rashi (ed. רמב"ג), v. גָּרַי.

סָרַף m. (preced.) clinging to, following the example of; habit. Nidd. 67^b מִשּׁוּם ס' בָּרַח because her daughter might follow her example (and make the mother's exceptional act a rule for all occasions). Hull. 106^a נְשִׂילָה נְשִׂילָה... the washing of hands before a meal on secular food was introduced for the sake of uniformity with T'rumah (to make it a habit). Y. Yoma III, 40^b bot., sq. טָרַף an immersion required merely for the sake of uniformity; Bab. ib. 30^a טָרַף טָרַף. Y. Bicc. III, 64^d bot.; Y. Hag. II, 78^b טָרַף טָרַף washing of hands (before meals) for the sake of uniformity (v. supra).

סָרַף ch. same, 1) adhesion, cohesion. Bets. 40^a מִשּׁוּם ס' דְּמִשְׁכָּה on account of the adhesion of the skin (because the hide is hard to flay unless the animal is watered before slaughtering).—[In ritual: ס' an adhesion of lobes of the lungs to each other or to the chest].—2) climbing, v. סָרַף. Ab. Zar. 30^a סָרַף סָרַף she is supposed to have adopted her husband's habits. Snh. 51^b טָרַף טָרַף (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) he merely used the customary phraseology. Ber. 16^a סָרַף טָרַף, v. טָרַף. *4) (cmp. b. h. טָרַף) branch, scion of a figtree. Cant. R. to I, 1 (prov.) סָרַף טָרַף a scion which confirms (the reputation of) the fig tree, i. e. a good son of a good father; (Yalk. Sam. 134 טָרַף טָרַף (some ed. בָּרַכָה), prob. to be read: בָּרַכָה דְּמִקְיָם טָרַף טָרַף).—[שָׂרַף, Yalk. Gen. 116, v. טָרַף].

סָרַף m. (סָרַף, Saf. of טָרַף; cmp. אָרַף I, a. מְסָרְפָה) manager, commander. Targ. Prov. VI, 7 (h. text טָרַף).—Pl. טָרַף, טָרַף, טָרַף. Targ. Deut. I, 15. Ib. XX, 5; a. fr.

סָרַף, v. טָרַף.

סָרַף m. (v. טָרַף) leader, officer (corresp. to h. נָגִיד). Targ. Y. Gen. XLI, 41. Targ. I Chr. XI, 2 (two versions, with אָרַף a. טָרַף, combined); a. fr.—Targ. Y. Ex. XXIV, 1 Michael, the prince (angel) of wisdom.

סָרַף, v. טָרַף.

סָרַף, v. טָרַף ch.

סָרַף m. (v. next w.) choking, suffocation. Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 21 (Ms. סָרַף טָרַף; v. Ber. 8^a). Targ. Job VII, 15 (שָׂרַף טָרַף; ed. טָרַף טָרַף).

סָרַף (= סָרַף, v. סָרַף) to close, stop. Targ. Ps. LXIII, 12 (h. text טָרַף).

סָרַף, v. טָרַף.

סָרַס I, Pi. סָרַס (cmp. הָרַס, הָרַס) to destroy, uproot; to mutilate, esp. to make impotent. Tosef. B. Bath. IV, 7 (לִירֵשׁ ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. לִירֵשׁ) if the honey-combs of a bee-hive are sold, the purchaser must not uproot (tear out) all of them at the same time, but must leave the outermost cakes &c. Sot. 36^a טָרַף טָרַף it (the wasp טָרַף) mutilated them at their lower extremities. Cant. R. to I, 1 טָרַף טָרַף made him impotent. Kidd. 25^a עַבְדֵי שְׂרָסוּ וּב' a slave whom his master mutilated by injury to his testicles. Sabb. 110^b טָרַף טָרַף if one desires to emasculate a cock, let him take off his comb, and he will thereby be emasculated (without an operation). Ib. 111^a בְּמִסְרָס אֲדוּר מִסְרָס if one adds to the mutilation caused by another person; a. fr.—B. Bath. V, 3 טָרַף טָרַף the buyer takes three broods, after which the owner may make the bees impotent of propagation; ib. 80^a טָרַף טָרַף by what means does one make them impotent?... By feeding them with mustard. Ib. טָרַף טָרַף mustard does not make them impotent &c.—Trnsf. to disarrange, upset; to transpose. Ib. טָרַף טָרַף (another interpret. of טָרַף, Mish. l. c.) טָרַף טָרַף. Ib. 119^b (ref. to Num. XXVII, 2) טָרַף טָרַף invert the order in which the persons are mentioned in that verse, and interpret it. Lev. R. s. 27, beg. (ref. to Ps. XXXVI, 7) טָרַף טָרַף transpose the verse, and explain it: 'thy kindness is as far above thy judgments, as the mountains are above the great deep'. Ex. R. s. 5 (ref. to Ex. V, 2) טָרַף טָרַף transpose *mi* and read *yam*, the sea made thee know the Lord; a. fr.—[Lev. R. s. 12 מְסָרְסוּ, read: מְסָרְסוּ, v. טָרַף].—Part. pass. טָרַף טָרַף upside down, transposed &c. Nidd. III, 5 טָרַף טָרַף if the embryo came out with its feet foremost. Num. R. s. 11 (ref. to Ex. XX, 24) טָרַף טָרַף this verse must be interpreted by transposition, wherever I shall come and bless thee, there I shall allow my Name (the Tetragrammaton) to be pronounced. Mekh. B'shall, Vayass'a, s. 4. Gen. R. s. 70 (ref. to Gen. XXVIII, 22) טָרַף טָרַף the accounts of the section are not in chronological order, opp. טָרַף טָרַף; a. e.

Hithpa. טָרַף, *Nithpa.* טָרַף 1) to be emasculated. Sabb. 110^b טָרַף טָרַף, v. supra. Gen. R. s. 86; a. e.—2) (cmp. טָרַף) to be uprooted, removed. Snh. 93^b טָרַף טָרַף idolatry was uprooted in their days (in the days of Hanania, Mishael &c.). Mekh. Mishp. s. 20 [read:] טָרַף טָרַף to intimate that the weekly Sabbath is not to be removed from its place, i. e. that it must be observed also in the Sabbatical year; Yalk. Ex. 354. Mekh. l. c. טָרַף טָרַף טָרַף that the three festivals

סָרַק ch., Pa. סָרִיק same. B. Kam. 93^b דְּסָרִיקָא סָרִיקָא he carded the wool with a comb, opp. נְפַצְרֵיהּ נְפַצְרֵיהּ hatchelled it by beating. Lev. R. s. 5, end שְׂעִירָהּ ס' he combs his hair. M. Kat. 10^b סָרִיקָא סָרִיקָא to curry a horse. Lam. R. to II, 2; Gitt. 57^b, a. e. 'וכ' מְסָרִיקָנָא I shall flay your flesh with iron combs; Lam. R. introd. (R. Josh. 2) סָרִיקָנָא; a. e.

סָרַק III, Pi. סָרַק (Saf. of יִרַק; cmp. מָרַק) to stain wood; to paint. Kel. XV, 2 סָרִיקָן; XXII, 9 סָרִיקָן, v. בְּרַבִּים. —[Cant. R. to I, 1; Yalk. Prov. 960, v. סָרַק.]

סָרַק m. (preced.) paint. Shh. 14^a; Keth. 17^a Ar. (ed. שְׂרַק, v. בּוֹתֵל. M. Kat. 9^b על פְּנֵיהָ ס' מעבירה ed. (Ms. M. a. Ar. 'מעבירה ש') she may pass paint over her face (during the festive week). [Ib. של משה.. read with Ms. M. a. Rashi: סָרִיקָן.] Sabb. 95^a 'וכ' אשה לא תעביר ס' (Ms. O. a. Ar. 'ש') a woman must not pass paint over her face (on the Sabbath), because this comes under the category of coloring; Tosef. ib. IX (X), 13 שיש בו ש'... לא הקנה a woman must not rub her face with a cloth on which there is paint.

***סָרַק** m. (preced. wds.) [that which is marked out with paint for cutting] a strip of a sheet. Kil. IX, 9 Ms. M.; Tosef. ib. V, 22 (ed. Zuck. סָרַק); v. סָרַט 2.

סָרַק, v. ס' אַנִּי, v. הַרְקָלִיאֻפּוּלִים.

סָרַק m. (סָרַק I) barrenness, desert. — a tree which bears no fruit; shade-tree, wild-tree. Kil. VI, 5 (ref. to ib. 3) כל שאינו וכ' א' what tree is meant by illan s'rak? Any tree which bears no fruit; (oth. opin.) 'וכ' הוֹרֵן מִן הַזֵּיתִים א' all trees are s'rak, except olive and fig trees; (oth. opin.) 'וכ' הַרְרִי זֶה א' whatever trees you do not plant in orchards, are called illan s'rak. B. Kam. 91^b (ref. to Deut. XX, 20) 'וכ' א' 'that it is not a fruit tree', that means a tree which bears no edible fruit; למאכל (sub. אילן) to prefer (for cutting down) the barren tree to one that has edible fruit; Sifré Deut. 204. Gen. R. s. 16 'וכ' א' אומרים לאילני ס' they ask the fruitless trees, why are you so noisy? Ib. אבל אילני ס' but the shade-trees are loud, because they are not burdened with fruit; a. fr.

סָרַקָא m. (סָרַק II) hatcheller, carder. — Pl. סָרִיקָן. Targ. Is. XIX, 9 כִּרְחַנָא דִּסְ סָרִיקָן ed. Lag. (ed. סָרִיקָן) flax of the hatchellers (h. text שְׂרִיקוֹת). — [Lam. R. to I, 15 סָרַקָא, a corrupt., v. סָרַקָא II.]

סָרַקָא, v. סָרַקָא, v. סָרַקָא.

סָרִיקָן, v. סָרִיקָן.

סָרִיקָן m. (v. סָרַק) [desert-dweller,] pr. n. Sarkī (Saracenus), a nomadic trading tribe (v. Sm. Dict. Rom. a. Greek Geogr. s. v. Saraceni). Gen. R. s. 48 אחד נרמח Ar. (ed. סָרִיקָן, corr. acc.) one of the angels appeared to him as a Sarkī, one as a Nabatæan &c.; Yalk. ib. 82 סָרִיקָן. — Pl. סָרִיקָן, סָרִיקָן. Y'lamd. to Num. XXIV, 6; Yalk. Num. 771 (ref. to אַתְּלִים, Num. I. c.) בקש לעשותן

'וכ' סָרִיקָן he (Balaam) wanted to make them like the tents of the Saracens which are removed from place to place. Y. Yoma VI, 43^e bot. חס' אוכלין איהו the desert dwellers ate it (the scape-goat that escaped death).

סָרִיקָן, **סָרַקָא**, **סָרִיקָן**, **סָרַקָא** ch. same. Y. Bets. V, end, 63^b, v. יָקָר. Y. Dem. I, 22^a top מרגלי מן סָרִיקָן (prob. to be read דְּסָרִיקָא) one of the jewels belonging to a chief of the Saracens. Y. B. Mets. II, 8^c top סָרִיקָן... מחר סָרִיקָן they bought for him (R. Simon ben Shetah) the ass of a Saracen; (Deut. R. s. 3, in Hebr. dict.: יִשְׁמַעְאֵלִי); a. fr. — Pl. סָרִיקָן, סָרַקָא, סָרִיקָן. Targ. Y. I Gen. XXXVII, 25 (ed. Amst. עֲרַבִּין; Y. II סָרִיקָן). Ib. XXXIX, 1 Ar. (ed. עֲרַבִּין).

סָרִיקָן, Men. 39^b, v. סָרִיקָן.

***סָרִיקָן** (or **סָרִיקָן**) m. pl. (v. סָרִיקָן ch.) unlawfully acquired. Y. Taan. I, 64^b bot. ס' שמעיה עליון דאיתון ס' I heard that they (the coins deposited with you by my father) were ill-gotten.

סָרַר (b. h.) [to be strong,] to lord it, rebel (emp. מָרַח). — Part. סָרַר, esp. ס' ומורה (בן) a rebellious son; v. מָרַח. Shh. VIII, 1; a. fr.

סָרַר, Y. Ber. IV, 8^a סָרַר, read: לְסָרַר. — Y. Sabb. XII, 13^d top סָרַר... אמר, read: בְּסָרַר; v. סָרַרָא.

סָרַרָא f. (v. סָרַר) = שְׂרַרָא, office, command. — Pl. סָרַרָא. Tanh. Kor. 9 הם אבדו ולא סָרַרָאן וכ' (or סָרַרָאן) they perished, but not so their offices, but others in their stead were appointed; Num. R. s. 18 פְּהוּרָאן (corr. acc., or פְּסוּדָאן). — V. שְׂרַרָא.

סָרַרָא ch. 1) same. Kidd. 76^b דמחא ס' דמחא I want to be the officer of the town. — 2) lordliness, presumption. Pes. 104^b דמר וסָרַרָא דמר דמָר (Ms. O. שְׂרַרָא; Ms. O. 2 סָרַרָא) your pride and your presumption.

סָרַרָא = סָרַרָא, q. v.

סָרַרָא m. (b. h.) winter. Pesik. Hahod., p. 50^a; Pesik. R. s. 15; Cant. R. to II, 11 הוא דגשם ולא הוא חס' are not rain and winter the same?; Yalk. ib. 986 חס' ששה וכ' the winter lasts six months, but the real trouble about them is the rainy season; a. e.

סָרַרָא, **סָרַרָא**, **סָרַרָא** ch. same. Targ. Gen. VIII, 22 (h. text חָרַף). Targ. Is. XVIII, 6 יעברון ס' (h. text חָרַף); a. e. — B. Bath. 3^b ובי ס' וב' ס' they tore down and built the summer house (of worship) in winter, and the winter house in summer. Men. 41^a, v. סָרַרָא; a. fr. — Y. Taan. II, 65^b top מן עפר קיטא לס' out of the summer's dust the winter's mud is made, i. e. your doing during the year is passed in review at its end.

סָרַרָא, **סָרַרָא**, **סָרַרָא** f., pl. סָרַרָא, סָרַרָא (preced.) winter-fruits, late fruits (remaining on the tree until winter-time). Shebi. IX, 4. Ter. XI, 2 ס' vinegar made of late grapes; a. fr. — V. סָרַרָא.

סָתוּם (or סָתוּם) m. (סָתָם) closing up, pasting over. Ab. Zar. 69^b סָתוּמוֹ נִיכַר סָתוּמוֹ (or סָתוּמוֹ; Ms. M. שָׁחֲמוֹ) its paste will tell (that the cask has been tampered with); v. שָׁחַם.

סָתוּמָה, v. סָתַם, a. סָתַמָּה.

סָתוּמָאָה, v. סָתַם, a. סָתַמָּה.

סָתוּנִית, v. סָתַם, a. סָתַמָּה.

סָתוּר (b. h.) pr. n. m. Sethor, one of the twelve spies. Sot. 34^b; Gen. R. s. 71; a. e.; v. סָתוּרִים.—[Tosef. Men. IX, 14 סָתוּרִיהָ II.]

סָתוּרָא m. (סָתַר II) destroyer.—Pl. סָתוּרִי. Yoma 10^a, v. בְּנִיָּא.

סָתוּרוֹן, סָתוּרוֹן m. pl. (preced.) confusion, mischief. Gen. R. s. 71 (play on סָתוּר q. v.) בֵּן סִי (not בֵּין סִי) a doer of mischief; (Yalk. ib. 126 מסָתוּרוֹן, v. מְסָתוּרִין).

סָתוּת, v. סָתַם, a. סָתַמָּה.

סָתִי, Lam. R. to I, 15 some ed., v. סָתָא II.

סָתוּרָאָה f. pl. (Hithpa. noun of סָתַר, as שָׁתוּרָאָה for שָׁתוּרָאָה; comp. אֶסְתַּרִּיאָה, אֶסְתַּרִּיאָה riggings, sail-yards. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXXI וְכִּי בָּאֵלֶם סִי בָּאֵלֶם סִי there are sail-yards in the world, and so there are sail-yards in the structure of man, that is, his two arms.

סָתוּר, v. סָתַם, a. סָתַמָּה.

סָתוּמָה, v. סָתַם, a. סָתַמָּה.

סָתוּמָה f. (סָתָם) closing, closure, cover. Snh. 47^b, a. e. גִּילְגַּל, Kel. VIII, 8 מִן הַסִּי וְלִפְנֵיָם (ed. Dehr. סָתוּמָה הַגִּילְגַּל) from where the covering of the vessel begins and farther inside (not the rim surrounding the lid); Tosef. ib. B. Kam. VI, 15 סָתוּמָה.

סָתוּמָה f. (preced.) that which is closed up, secret.—Pl. סָתוּמָאָה. Targ. II Esth. IX, 14 (ed. Lag. סָתוּמָאָה).

סָתוּמָאָה m. (v. סָתָם) an unnamed authority. Bekh. 30^a; Meg. 2^a סִי דִּבְרֵי רִ"ע those are the words of R. Akiba whose opinion has been adopted without naming him. Ib. 26^a סָתוּמָה. Keth. 101^b; a. fr.

סָתוּרָה I f. (סָתַר I) hiding, retirement, esp. (with ref. to Num. V, 13) a married woman's retirement with a man under suspicious circumstances. Sot. 2^a קִינּוּי וְסִי הַזְּמַן the husband's jealousy (warning) and the wife's retirement. Ib. a. fr.

סָתוּרָה II f. (סָתַר II) tearing down, destruction. Meg. 31^b סִי סָתוּרָה זְקֵנִים... the tearing down of the old is building, the building of the young is tearing down; Ned. 40^a; Tosef. Ab. Zar. I, 19. Tosef. Men. IX, 14 מִכֹּל מִקוּם וְעֵץ מִכֹּל מִקוּם (Var. סָתוּר or סָתוּר) and wood of any kind taken from a torn-down building (or a broken vessel); v. Sifra

Vayikra, N'dab., Par. 4, ch. VI; Men. 22^a שְׁלֹא נִשְׁחַמְשׁ עֵצִים.. שלא נשחמש עצים (ברוך הריוט).—Trnsf. discontinuance, cancelling. Y. Naz. II, end, 52^b מִמַּשׁ כִּי חָצַק חֲזַר הַנְּזִירָה the interruption of a Nazirite's vow brought about by cutting his hair, is like a real annulment (so that he has to begin his nazariteship anew). Ib. V, 55^b תּוֹךְ שְׁלֹשׁ לְשָׁנִים לְכַלּוֹת הַנְּזִירָה (the obligation to begin it over again), the cutting of at least three hairs is required; v. סָתַר II.

סָתוּרָא f., pl. סָתוּרָאָה, v. סָתַם, a. סָתַמָּה.

סָתוּת, v. סָתַם, a. סָתַמָּה.

סָתָם (b. h.; = סָתָם, Saf. of סָתָם) 1) to stop up, close, shut. Ab. Zar. V, 3 כְּדִי שִׁישְׁחוּם וְיִסְתָּמוּ וְיִגְבּוּ v. נָגַב. B. Mets. VII, 5 וְיִהְיֶה סוֹתָם אֶת הַפֶּתַח וְכִי... that he (the laborer) must not be greedy so as to shut the door before himself (make himself objectionable to employers). Hull. 43^a, a. e. סוֹתָם וְכִי מֵרָחֵק וְכִי מֵרָחֵק if the bladder of the gall is perforated, and the liver (adhering to the perforated spot) closes it up. Ib. 49^b סוֹתָם סוֹתָם clean fat (such as it is permitted to eat) forms a stopper (to an adjacent organ, and makes the animal so affected permitted). Pes. IV, 9 (56^a) מִי גִירוֹן וְכִי he stopped up the water of the upper Gihon (II Chr. XXXII, 3); a. fr.—Part. pass. סָתוּם; f. סָתוּמָה; pl. סָתוּמָיִם. Yeb. 71^b; Nidd. 30^b; Lev. R. s. 14 וְכִי יִנְסָח הַסִּי נִפְתָּח הַסִּי the organ which (in the embryonic stage) was closed, opens, and that which was open, closes itself. Bets. IV, 3 סִי... בֵּית אֶת הַפֶּתַח filled with fruit which was closed up (with bricks). Y. ib. 62^a bot. סִי לְפָסִים pots with their lids on (not yet cut apart); Tosef. ib. III, 13; Tosef. Sabb. XVI (XVII), 13. Snh. 94^a (ref. to סָתוּם, Is. IX, 6) לְמַדָּה... מִ"ם... וְהָיָה כִּי... why is every Mem in the middle of a word open, and this one is closed (final Mem). Meg. 3^a וְכִי בְּסוֹף וְכִי... open in the middle of words and closed at the end (v. מִנְצַף); a. fr.—Esp. פרשנה סָתוּמָה a paragraph in the Torah separated from the preceding by a vacant space in the middle of the line, opp. to פְּתוּחָה a section beginning a new indented line. Gen. R. s. 96, beg., v. infra. Treat. Sofrim I, 14 וְכִי אִיזוּדִי סִי כֹל שְׁהֵנִיהָ וְכִי... what is a closed paragraph? When space is left &c., and how much space must be left ..., in order that the paragraph may be called closed?; a. fr.—2) to conceal. Gen. R. l. c. (ref. to the section beginning with Gen. XLVII, 28) that paragraph is closed, וְכִי מִמֶּנּוּ שֶׁכִּי... because the Lord concealed from his vision all (coming) troubles; (Yalk. ib. 154 שְׁנִסְחָמוּ, v. infra); a. e.—Part. pass. as ab. concealed, not explicitly stated, opp. מְפֹרֵשׁ. Zeb. 53^a מִן סִי מִן סִי let that which is not explicitly stated in a law be derived (by analogy) from what is explicitly stated; Sifra Aḥārē, beg. וְכִי מִן סִי מִן סִי let the explicit statement throw light on the implicit. Meg. 15^a אַבְרָהָם... כִּי אֶת אֲבוֹתָיו (mentioned in the Bible) whose deeds and the deeds of whose ancestors are not stated; a. fr.—Y. Bets. I: c. (in Chald. dict.) סָתוּמָה the anonymous opinion, v. סָתָם.

Nif. סָתָם, Hithpa. סָתָם, Nithpa. סָתָם to be closed; to be concealed; to be silenced. Gen. R. l. c. מִמֶּנּוּ סִי, וְכִי מִמֶּנּוּ סִי.

Jacob wanted to reveal the end of the captivity, and it was closed before him; Yalk. ib. l. c. נִסְתָּמָה מִמֶּנּוּ, v. supra. Cant. R. to I, 4 וּמִסְתָּמֵינָא אָמַר he said a word (of charm) over them, and they became silent (dumb). Snh. 31^b שִׁירְשֵׁרִי לְעוֹלָם... עַד שִׁירְשֵׁרִי מִטְעוֹרְרֵי (Alf. שִׁירְשֵׁרִי; Asheri שִׁירְשֵׁרִי) he may continually bring evidence and refute, until he declares himself closed as to his pleas, i. e., until he declares that he has no more evidence to offer. Yeb. 76^a; Tosef. ib. X, 4, a. e. כִּשְׁרֵי כִּי if the perforation in the membrum has closed itself again, he is considered unblemished. Kel. XIV, 8 נִסְתָּמָה נִקְבֵּינָא if the holes have been stopped up. Snh. 94^a לִכְךָ נִסְתָּמָה therefore the Mem was closed (the final מ was written). Sot. 13^b נִסְתָּמָה מִמֶּנּוּ שְׁעָרֵי וְכִּי נִסְתָּמָה the gates of wisdom were closed before him (he lost his judicial judgment); a. e.

Pi. סָתַם to close. Y. Snh. X, 28^c bot. וְכִי סָתְּמוּ מַלְאָכֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם the ministering angels closed the windows (of heaven) that the prayer of Manasseh might not rise; Deut. R. s. 2; (Pesik. Shub., p. 162^b סוֹתְמֵינָא).

סָתַם ch. same. Targ. II Chr. XXXII, 3. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3) סָתַם (the gate) closed itself; a. fr.—Part. pass. סָתְּמָה; f. סָתְּמָה; pl. סָתְּמָה; Targ. Ez. XLI, 16. Targ. Y. I Gen. XLIX, 1; a. e.—Hull. 49^b סָתְּמוּ one of them stops up a perforation (by close adhesion, v. preced.). Ib. sq. סָתְּמוּ לֹא אֵינָם יֹאכְלוּ (that kind of fat), and for us was it not even to have the effect of closing up the perforation (that the animal in the case be permitted)?; a. fr.—Esp. to conceal an authority; to state a law without naming the author. Bets. 2^a (ref. to Sabb. XXIV, 4) שֶׁ לֹא הָיָה כֹּהֵן where the editor of the Mishnah states the law anonymously, in agreement with R. S.'s opinion. Ib.^b (ref. to Bets. IV, 3) דִּסְתָּמָה where the editor gives R. Judah's opinion anonymously; a. fr.

Pa. סָתַם same. Gitt. 68^a וְכִי נִסְתָּמָה וְכִי נִסְתָּמָה and stopped the waters up with wool.—Part. pass. סָתְּמָה; f. סָתְּמָה; pl. סָתְּמָה; Meg. 3^a in the Prophets... אֵינָם מֵיִלֵּי (Ms. O. דִּסְתָּמָה) some things are clearly stated, others obscurely.

Ithpa. סָתְּמָה; *Ithpe.* סָתְּמָה to be closed, stopped up, sealed. Targ. Esth. VIII, 10. Ib. V, 14 (some ed. אִסְתָּמָה, incorr.); a. fr.—Targ. Y. Lev. XV, 3 אִסְתָּמָה (v. חָתַם).—Keth. 106^a מִטְעוֹרְרָה (v. preced.) he declared he had nothing to say (was intimidated). Shebu. 30^b מִטְעוֹרְרָה וְכִי מִטְעוֹרְרָה (Ms. M. קָמְסָתְמָה) the opponent will be intimidated; Yalk. Deut. 92^a מִטְעוֹרְרָה; a. e.

סָתַם m. (preced.) 1) closing up. Tosef. Ab. Zar. VII (VIII), 14; Ab. Zar. 69^b, v. סָתַם, a. שָׂתַם.—2) something unknown, undefined. Ib. 74^a bot. סָתַם Ms. M. a. Bashi (ed. יין) wine of gentiles of which it is not known that it has been dedicated to an idol, opp. יין נִסְתָּם; Hull. 4^b. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^b bot. בְּסֵי חֲלוּקֵינָא they differ with regard to a tree (Asherah) of which it is not known that it has been worshipped. Ib. סָתְּמוּ עִיבְרֵינָא those of them (the gentiles) not otherwise known worship an image but not a tree. Macc. 3^b סָתַם אִתְּחִיבֵינָא he who makes a loan to his neighbor without terms, cannot claim payment

before thirty days. Snh. 25^b כִּשְׁרֵי אֶשְׁרֵי a tax collector, unless known to be dishonest, is admissible as witness; B. Mets. 69^a (in Chald. dict.) סָתְּמָה אֶשְׁרֵי a shepherd, unless known to guard his flock from illicit pasture, is disqualified. B. Mets. 69^a (in Chald. dict.) סָתְּמָה אֶשְׁרֵי the presumption is that a tenant obligates himself, etc. R. Hash. 7^b סָתְּמָה אֶשְׁרֵי as a rule, when one rents a house etc.; a. v. fr.—3) an opinion stated without an authority, anonymous opinion. Yeb. 42^b, a. fr. סָתְּמוּ מִחֲלוּקָה וְאִתְּמָר where differing opinions are quoted and followed by an anonymous opinion ('the scholars say'), the latter is the practice. Hull. 43^a, a. e. מִשְׁנַת כִּסְּמָה the practice follows the anonymous opinion in the Mishnah. Snh. 86^a, a. e. מִשְׁנַת ר' מֵאִיר סָתְּמָה wherever an anonymous opinion is stated in the Mishnah, it is R. Meir's; in the Tosefta, etc.; a. fr.—Y. Sot. I, 17^b bot. סָתְּמוּ לֵיהּ סָתְּמוּ write the order for two men without specified names.

סָתְּמָה ch. same. B. Bath. 61^b סָתְּמָה אֶשְׁרֵי אֶשְׁרֵי if he said to him, fields (I sell thee), without any further qualification. B. Mets. 81^b סָתְּמָה הִנֵּה סָתְּמָה 'put it down' without anything else (instead of הִנֵּה לְפָנַי or הִנֵּה לְפָנֶיךָ); הִנֵּה לְפָנֶיךָ סָתְּמָה from which we deduce that if he said merely, 'put it down', he has said nothing. Ib. 15^a, a. fr. סָתְּמָה אֶשְׁרֵי ordinarily. B. Bath. 4^a סָתְּמָה אֶשְׁרֵי אֶשְׁרֵי but where there is no distinct usage in that respect, we do not force him; a. fr.—Yeb. 42^b סָתְּמָה וְכִי מִחֲלוּקָה וְכִי מִשְׁנַת סָתְּמָה states an opinion anonymously (as undisputed), and the Boraitha records differences; סָתְּמָה אֶשְׁרֵי where the Boraitha states an undisputed opinion; a. v. fr.—Sabb. 157^a אֶשְׁרֵי אֶשְׁרֵי אֶשְׁרֵי R. J. found another ruling opinion of R. S. without having his name attached to it.—Y. Bets. IV, 62^c bot. סָתְּמָה, v. סָתַם.

סָתְּמָה (dial. for סָתַם) to split.—Part. pass. סָתְּמָה; f. סָתְּמָה; Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 3 Ar. (ed. סָתְּמָה).—V. סָתְּמָה.

סָתְּמָה f. (preced.)=סָתְּמָה. Sot. 40^a Ar. (ed. סָתְּמָה).

סָתַר I (b. h.) to cover, hide.

Pi. סָתְּרָה to conceal. Meg. 13^a (play on אֶשְׁרֵי) שֶׁהִתְרָה דְּבָרֵיהּ she used her words with discretion (ref. to Esth. II, 20); Yalk. Esth. 1053 (not שֶׁהִתְרָה).—Part. pass. סָתְּרָה; f. סָתְּרָה; pl. סָתְּרָה; Ab. d'R. N. ch. VI מִבְּנֵי מִסְתָּרִים; pl. מִסְתָּרִים; things which are concealed to men, R. Akiba brought forth to the light.

Hif. סָתְּרָה to hide. Yalk. Deut. 941 אֶנֶפְסֵי שֶׁהִתְרָה פָּנָי אֶנֶפְסֵי although I hide my face before them, I will speak to him in a dream.

Hithpa. סָתְּרָה to be hidden, protected; to hide one's self. Midr. Till. to Ps. XIX, 7 מִי יִסְתָּר מִחֶמְדוֹ in the future who will be protected from his heat?—Esp. to retire under suspicious circumstances (Num. V, 13). Sot. 3^a וְכִי יִסְתָּרָה לֵיהּ קִינָא he was jealous of her (forewarned her), and she retired (with the man). Y. ib. I, 16^b bot. מַה לֵּיהּ לְיִסְתָּרָה what business had she to retire? Bab. ib. 5^b אֶל הַסָּתְּרֵי do not hide thyself (with that man); ib. 2^b (in Chald. dict.) לֹא יִסְתָּרֵי do not hide thyself with that man. Ber. 31^b אֶלְכָּא וְאֶסְתָּרֵי I will go and seclude myself (with a man) before my husband. Ib.

... ויסתתרו... אם כן ילכו... if this be so, all childless women would go and hide themselves; a. fr.—*תסתרו* *f. pl. a*) *secret things, mysteries*. Hag. 13^a (fr. Ben Sira) אין לך עסק בני' thou must have nothing to do with (must not speculate on) mysteries; Gen. R. s. 8; a. e.—b) *secret sins* for which the whole community is made responsible. Snh. 43^b לא יבא עונש על בני ישראל until &c. Y. Sot. VII, end, 22^a בני' עסק בני' you will no more be made responsible for undetected sins.

סתר ch., *Pa. סתר* same, *to hide*.—Part. pass. *מסתתר*. Targ. Is. LXV, 16. Targ. Jer. XVI, 17 (ed. Wil. מִסְתַּרְתָּן, corr. acc.).

Ithpa. אסתתר, Ithpe. אסתתר *to hide one's self; to find shelter*. Targ. Koh. VII, 12.—*Targ. Y. I Deut. XXIX, 5 כיון כי אסתתר finding shelter in your schools.—Ber. 31^b כי אסתתר when I closet myself (with a stranger), v. preced. Sot. 2^b לא אסתתר ואמר איסתתר (not אסתתר) it may happen that she did not closet herself with a man, but he (the husband) says that she did &c. Ib. אסתתר ויאמר Rashi (ed. מיסתתר) and she may closet herself, and we have in our days no waters... to test her &c.; a. e.

סתר II (= סתור, Saf. of סתור; cmp. Arab. *šatar*) [*to dig under*.] 1) *to upset, tear down*. Meg. 31^b אמרו לך אם יבנה סתור ובני' if the old tell thee, tear down, and the young, build, tear down and build not, v. סתור II; Ned. 40^a. Sabb. VII, 2 וסותרו וסותרו he who builds (on the Sabbath) or who tears down. Yoma 10^a בידו בונטין סותרין that the builders (of the Temple, the Persians) should fall through the hands of the destroyers (the Romans), v. סותרו. Ab. d'R. N. ch. VI סותרו וקרוהו he dug under it (the rock) and broke it loose &c. Koh. R. to VII, 26 וסותרו... כוחל קשה a wall is strong, but man has more power and tears it down; a. fr.—2) [*to stir up*.] *to loosen, unravel*. Sot. I, 5 שעררה את שעררה the priest loosens her hair (Num. V, 18 ופרע) ... לא היה ... אם ... לא היה ... if her hair was beautiful, he did not loosen it. Treat. S'mah. ch. VIII סותרים שעררה ובני' you may untie the hair of dead brides; a. e.—3) *to dissolve, decompose*. Lam. R. introd. (R. Hünina 1) (ref. to Prov. XXV, 20) כוה... וסותרו כך דיו סותרים ובני' as one pours vinegar on natron and decomposes it, so they decomposed (counteracted) the words of the Law; v. infra.—4) *to undo, reverse, invalidate*. Snh. III, 8 סותר את הדין ... סותר את הדין whenever he offers new evidence, he reverses the decision, i. e. the court has to try his case again; יום לאחר שלשים יום after thirty days, the judgment cannot be disturbed.—Esp. *to make void the days of a Nazarite's vow which have been observed, to begin anew*. Naz. II, 10 סותר שבעים he must count seventy days again. Ib. III, 3 ס' את הכל he must count over the whole period (of days); אינו ס' אלמא שבעה he has to count only seven days over. Tosef. ib. II, 13 יש לו לסותר סותר ובני' if there is a portion of the period left to undo, i. e., if the period of his vow has not yet expired, he must count thirty days again; ויאין לו לסותר סותר ובני' whenever he becomes unclean on a day on which it is improper to offer a sacrifice, and he has nothing left to undo, i. e. his term

has expired, and he lacks only a sacrifice to be released: he must count seven days; a. fr.—5 (logics) *to contradict, disprove*. Succ. 26^b, a. fr. מעשה לסותר, v. מִעֲשֵׂה. Sabb. 13^b ... שדויו דבריו סותרין ובני' but for him, the Book of Ezekiel would have been expunged from the canon, because its words seemed to contradict the words of the Law. Ib. 30^a לא ייך שדברין סותרין ובני' not only do thy words contradict those of David, but they contradict one another; a. fr.—Num. R. s. 13 סותר על חבירו neither of them conflicts with the other.—[Yalk. Ex. 356 סותרו, v. שלא יסחרו I *Ithpa.*]

Ithpa. אסתתר *to be disarranged, be undone*. Y. Kil. IX, end, 32^d; Y. Sabb. XIII, beg. 14^a מִסְתַּרְתָּר הוא the web will go apart again, opp. מוֹקְרִים.

סתר ch. same, 1) *to tear down, destroy*. Targ. Y. Deut. VII, 5. Targ. Jer. I, 19; a. fr.—Taan. 20^b ... אשירא כל אשירא every threatening wall he ordered to be torn down. B. Bath. 3^b לא ליסתור ובני' one must not tear down a synagogue before having built another one. Ib. סתרו, v. סתרו; a. fr.—2) *to unravel, wind up*. Hull. 60^a, v. סתרו.

Pa. סתר same. Targ. Prov. XV, 25 (Var. ed. Lag. נסטר, corr. acc.). Targ. II Kings XI, 18; a. e.—Yeb. 116^b קריע סתרי מדיך ... rend thy garments, disarrange thy hair (in mourning). Ned. 50^b עד דמסתריין ובני' until the people of his household disarranged their hair for him (in sympathy with his pain).

Ithpa. אסתתר *to be torn down*. Meg. Taan. ch. VIII, v. סתרינא.

סתר m. (b. h.; סתר I) *secrecy*. Sot. I, 2 (2^a) נכנסה ס' (not בס') if she went with him to a closeted place, v. סתירה. Gen. R. s. 45 סתירה, v. גלוי. *in secret*. B. Bath. 9^b ובני' וס' he that dispenses charity in secret, is greater than Moses. Hag. 16^a סתור עבירה ובני' he who selects a secret place for committing a sin, is considered as though he pushed away the feet of the Divine Presence (denying the omniscience of God). Ab. IV, 4; a. fr.—*Pl. סתריים*, constr. סתריי. Mikv. IX, 3; Lev. R. s. 15, a. fr. סתריי covered parts of the body, posteriors &c. Meg. 3^a סתריי סתריי מי הוא זה שגילה סתריי סתריי? Ib. סתריי סתריי ... I did reveal thy secrets. Hag. 11^b סתריי סתריי the secrets of the laws of incest, i. e. the laws not explicitly stated (cmp. סתום). Y. Keth. V, 29^d סתריי סתריי the secrets of the Law, i. e. logical deductions; a. fr.

סתר ch. same. Targ. O. Deut. XIII, 7. Targ. Jud. III, 19; a. e.—*Pl. סתריין*. Targ. II Esth. I, 2; a. e.

סתר f. (b. h. *cover*) same. Pesik. R. s. 1 אין סתור סתור we do not talk secrets (obscure language) &c.

סתר pr. n. m. *Sithriel*. Bekh. 57^b.

סתר (= סתור, Saf. of סתור), *Pi. סתור* *to chip, chisel; to polish*. Sabb. XII, 1 המסתור he who chisels (on the Sabbath). B. Kam. 93^b וסותרו גזל... אבנים if one stole

(by which to unfit it for the altar). Ab. Zar. 46^b יש איש במוחובר אצל גבוהה does the law forbidding the use in divine worship of objects which have been used for idolatrous purposes include things fixed in the ground? Ib. 75^b יש שינוי בו does change of form restore to legitimate use objects otherwise forbidden on account of their use in connection with idolatry? a. fr.

Nithpa. גזעבד same, v. supra.

Hif. גזעבד *to enslave, oppress.* Yalk. Ex. 162 גזעבדו he (Esau) oppressed him with all sorts of troubles.

Pi. גזעבד *to prepare, esp. to dress hides.* Sabb. VII, 2 (among the labors forbidden on the Sabbath) והגזעבד את עורו dressing the hide of the deer (to fit it for parchment). Ib. 75^b מעבד משום חייב is guilty of a Sabbath offence coming under the category of tanning. Gitt. 54^b לא גזעבדתי לשמן I did not prepare the parchment sheets with the proper intention; a. fr.

עבד I, עבד ch. same (corresp. to h. עֶבֶד) 1) *to do, labor; to make; to act.* Targ. Gen. I, 7. Ib. XXXI, 26; a. v. fr.—Ber. 60^b לטב כל דעבד רחמנא לטב Ms. M. (ed. לטב עבד; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 3) man should train himself always to say, Whatever the Merciful One does, is for good; Yalk. Job 893 לטב עבד Tem. 4^b מי עבד רבנן חקנתא וכ' ו' v. חני. Yeb. 37^a מי עבד (not עבד) have the Rabbis adopted special measures for priests &c.? Ib. עבדינן כרבנן we act (decide) in accordance with the opinion of the Rabbis. Keth. 60^b לא עבדי לא עבדי women will not do such a thing as strangling their children. Kidd. 50^a לא עבד דמשוי וכ' א' a man will not declare himself a wrongdoer; a. v. fr.—2) *to do, fare, prosper.* Lev. R. s. 5, end מה את עבדו how art thou?; מה חרין and how does the field fare?; מה חרין how are the oxen? Ib. לב טב עבד he assumes cheerfulness. Gen. R. s. 13 עבדת ארעא .. עבדת ארעא all the talk of people turns on the land (material prosperity): 'the land is doing well' (crops promise to be good); 'the land is not doing well'; a. fr.—3) *to spend time.* Y. Shebi. VIII, 38^b top עבד טמיר במערותא וכ' עבדו he remained hidden in a cave &c.; ib. IX, 38^d. Y. Shek. V, 48^d top עבדו she (the ass) remained hidden with them &c.; Gen. R. s. 60 עבדו גבון; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* עבד; f. עבדא *made, liable to, likely, used to.* Y. Peah III, 17^d bot. עבדו how did it happen (i. e. in what case would it make a practical difference for the slave)? R. Hash. 22^b, a. e. מילתא דע' לאיגלוויי v. גלי. Shebu. 46^a, v. גזעבד; a. fr.

Af. עבד *Pa.* עבד 1) *to make, produce.* Targ. O. Ex. XXXII, 10 עבדו ed. Berl. (oth. עבד; Y. עבד). Ib. XXX, 37; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 28, end, v. infra.—2) *to cause to prosper.* Gen. R. s. 13 מרי תעבדו ארעא .. מרי תעבדו all the prayers of men turn on the earth (mundane affairs): Lord, make the land (crop) thrive, make the land prosper; a. e.—3) *to work through.* Part. pass. מעבד, מעבדא. B. Mets. 116^b רמע' מינא thoroughly kneaded clay. *Itlpe.* עבד *to be done; to be made, become.* Targ. Gen. XXIX, 26. Targ. Koh. VIII, 4. Targ. Ps. LXII, 4; a. fr.—Lam. R. to II, 2 בעיה לאיעבדא וכ' (לאיעבדא) dost thou want to be made a senator? Lev. R. s. 28, end מאן דעבד .. ארע' וכ' he who made the comes...

is now to become a bather &c.; Esth. R. to VI, 10 דאייבדו גברא מעבדו (corr. acc.); a. fr. [Zeb. 75^b דאייבדו, read: דאיעבדו, v. ערב I.]—V. דאיעבד.

עבד m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *slave, servant.* Kidd. 20^a עבדו he who buys a Hebrew slave, has, so to say, bought a master over himself. Sabb. 89^a יש כולם יש עבדו dare a servant salute his master (first)? Snh. 58^b (ref. to Prov. XII, 11) וכ' כי לארמה וכ' אם if a man makes himself a slave to the soil, he will be satisfied with bread &c. Kidd. I, 3 כנעני נקדה וכ' a Canaanite (gentile) slave is acquired by money, by deed &c. Ib. III, 13 ממזר עבדו if a bastard marries a slave, the child is a slave; עבדו the child is a bastard slave (subject to the disabilities of both). Shebu. 47^b מלך כמלך a king's officer is like a king (the inferior person is raised by association with a superior); a. v. fr.—*Pl.* עבדים. Kidd. 22^b (ref. to Lev. XXV, 55) כי לי .. ולא ע' לבי 'the children of Israel are my servants', but they must not make themselves servants of servants (of human beings). Ab. I, 3 אל חדו כע' וכ' be not like the servants that wait upon their master for the sake of getting their fare (reward), v. פקס; a. fr.

עבד II, עבד ch. 1) same. Targ. Gen. IX, 25 (O. ed. Berl. עבד; ed. Vien. עבד). Ib. 26; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 86 לחרויהו ע' זבין ... ע' לחרויהו a slave (Potiphar) buys, the son of a handmaid (the Ishmaelite) sells, and the free man (Joseph) is the slave of both; Koh. R. to X, 7. Gitt. 12^a, a. e. v. בהפקרא וכ' v. הפקרא; a. fr.—[Y. Ber. IV, 7^c עבד, עבדי, עבדיא, עבדין.—*Pl.* עבדיא.—]—*Pl.* עבדיא. Targ. Gen. XXIV, 25. Targ. Is. LIV, 17. Targ. Prov. XII, 9; a. fr.—B. Kam. 97^a ע' דאיינשי ע' חקיה used to seize slaves of men against whom he had a claim &c. Kidd. 70^a רגיל ע' דקרי אינשי ע' he is in the habit of calling people slaves; a. fr.—2) *worshipper.* Ned. 62^b ע' דנורא fire-worshipper (Geber); a. e.

עבדא, v. עבד.

עבדיתא f. (preced. wds.) *slavery, servitude; status of a slave.* Y. Kidd. I, 59^d עבדיתא עבדיתא one declaration at the end of the sixth year, while he is still a slave by law. Pes. X, 5 (in the Passover night service) עבדיתא לחרויהו he led us forth from slavery to freedom; Kidd. 22^b. Hor. 10^a ארם עבדיתא you seem to believe that I place a rulership upon you (by appointing you to office), I place servitude upon you (ref. to I Kings XII, 7); a. fr.

עבדיתא ch. same. Targ. O. Ex. XIII, 3; a. fr.—Gitt. 86^a (in a deed of sale) עבדיתא עבדיתא this slave is lawfully a slave.

עבדן m. (עבד Pi.) *hide-dresser, tanner.* Kel. XXVI, 8 עבדן (עבדיתא) hides in the tanner's possession (intended for sale to mechanics). Sabb. I, 8; a. e.—*Pl.* עבדן. Kel. XV, 1 עבדיתא (ed. Dehr. עבדיתא) a trough used by tanners.

עבדקן m. (comp. of עבד a. עבדקן; cmp. עבדקן) *thick-bearded.* Snh. 100^b (Mss. F. a. K. עבדקן, v. עבדקן).

עֵבֶה I, f. of עֵבֶה.

עֵבֶה II, v. עֵבֶר.

עֵבֶר, Bekh. VI, 6 (40^a) Ms. M., v. אֶבֶר.

עֵבֶר, v. עֵבֶר.

עֵבֶר f. (b. h. עֵבֶר; עֵבֶר) *work, labor, service, attendance*, esp. 1) (in agric.) *space required for attending to a plant*. Kil. VI, 1, a. e. נִחְטְוֵי לֹא אֶת עֵבְרֵיהֶן (כִּי עֵבֶר) we must allow it (the vine) its space (within which no other seed should be planted). Ib. וְכִמָּה הִיא עֵבֶרְתָּהּ הַגֶּפֶן and how large is the space for the vine? B. Bath. 83^a כִּי עֵבֶר עֵבֶרְתָּהּ אֶת עֵבֶרְתָּהּ הַכֶּרֶם as much space as is required for attending to the vineyard. Tosef. Kil. II, 7 עֵבֶרְתָּהּ יִרְקֵי בִירְקֵי אֲחֵרֵי the space to be left between one vegetable and another; a. fr.—2) *service, agricultural implements, working cattle &c.* Gen. R. s. 42 (ref. to אֶבְרָם Gen. XIV, 11) עֵבֶר זוֹ עֵבֶר זוֹ this means their agricultural service.—3) *manual labor; servitude, service*. Men. 109^b, v. שִׁירֵיהֶן. R. Hash. 11^a בְּרִ"ה בְּרִ"ה on the New Year's Day (prior to going out of Egypt) our ancestors in Egypt were freed from servitude; a. e.—4) *divine service, priest's service; worship*. Y. Kidd. I, 59^d top הֵן וַיִּפְסֵל מִן הַעֵבֶר and he (the priest) will be made unfit for service. Tosef. Shek. III, 26; Hull. 24^a לֵב עֵבֶר לֵב לְלִמּוּד וּשְׁלִשִׁים לֵב twenty-five years is the age for apprenticeship, and thirty years for practical service. Ib. הַשְׂמֵנָה מֵעַל הַעֵבֶר the service of carrying the Tabernacle on the shoulder. Men. l. c. עֵבֶר אֶלְמִדְךָ סֵרֵי עֵבֶר I will teach thee the order of the priestly service. Yoma 32^a מֵעַל לֵב עֵבֶר the special service of the Day of Atonement is performed in white garments. Ib. 39^b הִיא עֵבֶר לֵב עֵבֶר casting lots is no special function. Ib. III, 3 וְכִי אֵין אֶרֶם נִכְסֵי לְעֹרֶה לֵב עֵבֶר no one must enter the Temple court for worship, unless &c. Shh. VII, 6 (60^b) זוֹ הִיא עֵבֶרְתָּהּ (עֵבֶרְתָּהּ) this is the form of worshipping that deity; a. fr.—Trnsf. *the emoluments of the officiating priest*. B. Kam. 109^b, sq. עֵבֶרְתָּהּ (עֵבֶרְתָּהּ) the gifts for officiating at its offering and its hide belong to &c.—In gen. *divine worship, prayer*. Ab. I, 2. Taan. 2^a (ref. to Deut. XI, 13) הִיא עֵבֶרְתָּהּ זוֹ הַפֶּלֶא what is meant by the service of the heart? Prayer. Arakh. 11^a (ref. to Deut. XXVIII, 47) זוֹ הַשִּׁירָה what is the service in joy and cheerfulness of the heart? It is song. Ib. (ref. to Num. IV, 47) הִיא עֵבֶרְתָּהּ עֵבֶרְתָּהּ what service is that which requires (accompanies) sacrificial service? It is song; a. fr.—by the worship!, for 'by God!' Yeb. 32^b. Sifra K'dosh., Par. 2, ch. IV; a. fr.—Esp. *Ābodah, the first of the last three sections of the Prayer of Benedictions (הַפְּלִיאָה), containing the prayer for the restoration of the Temple service*. Ber. 29^b לֵב עֵבֶרְתָּהּ if he failed to insert the prayer for the New Moon Day in the Ābodah, he must begin the Ā. anew; נִזְכָּר בְּחֹדֶשׁ הַחֹדֶשׁ if he recalls the omission while reading the Hodaah (the second of the last three sections), he must begin &c. Y. ib. IV, 8^a bot. לֵב עֵבֶרְתָּהּ בְּעֵבֶרְתָּהּ whatever prayer refers to the future is inserted in the

'A.—Meg. 18^a עֵבֶרְתָּהּ הַפֶּלֶא בְּאֵת עֵבֶרְתָּהּ when you speak of prayer (praying that your prayer be acceptable), comes the prayer for the restoration of the Temple service. Ib. עֵבֶרְתָּהּ הִיא עֵבֶרְתָּהּ Āb. and Hodaah are one thing (belong together); a. fr.—5) *idolatry* (עֵבֶרְתָּהּ) mostly used for *idol, heathen deity*, interch. in editions with עֵבֶרְתָּהּ (עֵבֶרְתָּהּ) and עֵבֶרְתָּהּ (עֵבֶרְתָּהּ) (abbrev. עֵבֶרְתָּהּ) (B. Bath. 110^a אֵלֵּךְ לֵב עֵבֶרְתָּהּ thou (Jonathan, grandson of Moses) to be a priest of idolatry?; I have a tradition from my grandfather, a man should rather hire himself out for 'strange service', than be dependent on man; he thought it meant real strange service (idolatry), but it means 'for labor strange to him' (beneath his station). Shh. V, 1 (40^a) הַעֵבֶרְתָּהּ (הַעֵבֶרְתָּהּ כִּי כֹכְבִים וְכֵ) in the case of one accused of idolatry, (the witnesses are asked,) whom (what special deity) did he worship? and in what manner did he worship? Ab. Zar. 11^b עֵבֶרְתָּהּ אֵלֵּךְ idolatrous temples (and fairs connected therewith); a. v. fr.—Ābodah Zarah, name of a treatise of the Mishnah, Tosefta, Talmud Babli a. Y'rushalmi, of the Order of N'ziqin.—עֵבֶרְתָּהּ. Sifra Sh'mini, Milluim שְׁבַע הַעֵבֶרְתָּהּ in a short moment they learned seven sacrificial functions: the slaughtering &c. Yoma 47^b מֵעַל לֵב עֵבֶרְתָּהּ this is one of the difficult services (manipulations) in sacrificial rites. Ib. 32^a הֵן עֵבֶרְתָּהּ and there were five rites (on the Day of Atonement): the daily morning sacrifice &c.; a. fr.

עֵבֶר, v. אֶבֶר, a. אֶבֶר.

עֵבֶר m. (b. h.; עֵבֶר; cmp. עֵבֶר s. v. עֵבֶר) [*fastening; pledge, security*. B. Mets. 114^b (expl. Deut. XXIV, 12) לֹא תִשְׁכַּב וְעֵבֶרְתָּ אֶתְּךָ thou must not go to bed with his pledge with thee.—2) = עֵבֶרְתָּהּ *saddle, saddle-bag*. [Tosef. Maasr. III, 13, v. עֵבֶרְתָּהּ.—Pl. עֵבֶרְתָּהּ *saddle cushions, rugs &c., baggage*. Tanh. Emor, ed. Bub. 26, note 188 thou knowest that I have no gold. Said he to him, then give me the baggage, and he gave him a rug and other garments that he had robbed him of; ib. שְׂמֵלֶת עֵבֶרְתָּהּ give me that baggage which thou hast taken from me; he gave him that gold (of which he had robbed him) and the baggage, but only a part thereof; Tanh. Emor 18 עֵבֶרְתָּהּ.]

עֵבֶר m. (עֵבֶר, cmp. עֵבֶר) *densely covered, thick with leaves*. Targ. O. Deut. XII, 2 (עֵבֶרְתָּהּ); Targ. Jer. III, 13 (רֵעֵנְךָ עֵבֶרְתָּהּ); a. fr.

עֵבֶרְתָּהּ f. (preced.) *thick foliage*. Targ. Job XV, 32 (רֵעֵנְךָ עֵבֶרְתָּהּ).

עֵבֶרְתָּהּ, v. sub עֵבֶר.

עֵבֶר (b. h.; עֵבֶר) *for the sake of*. Taan. 20^a הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ הָיָה נִשְׁבָּר לְעֵבֶרְתָּהּ הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ הָיָה נִשְׁבָּר לְעֵבֶרְתָּהּ the sun was made to break forth for his sake. Ib. עֵבֶרְתָּהּ לְעֵבֶרְתָּהּ for their sake; a. fr.—[Pesik. Haḥod., p. 45^a sq. בְּעֵבֶרְתָּהּ, read: הַרְגִישׁ בְּעֵבֶרְתָּהּ.]

עבירה, v. עבירה.

עבירה f. (עבר) *passing by*. Y. Erub. I, 19^a top כדי עבירה as much space as is required for a person to pass.

עבירה, עברה f. (preced.) *transgression, sin*. Sot. 3^a (play on עבר *Hif.*, with ref. to ויעברו, Ex. XXXVI, 6) 'בסתר והקב"ה מכרו וכו' man commits a sin in secret, and the Lord causes his exposure in public; ואין 'אלא לשון הכרזה וכו' and the word 'überah' (emp. preced.) has the meaning of publication (passing forth) &c. Ib. 'אין אדם עובר 'אלא אם כן וכו' a man does not sin, unless a spirit of insanity has entered into him. Tem. 20^b 'אדם... בדבר הבא בע' a person cannot obtain atonement by means of a thing which is connected with an offense, v. מצינה; a. v. fr.—Esp. (emp. איסורא) *sexual immorality*. Gen. R. s. 90. Snh. 70^a top בע' מצויה אצלה בע' for all people will finally associate with her in an immoral way; a. v. fr.—Pl. עבירות, עבירות. Yoma VIII, 8 קלות ע' light transgressions. Ib. 9 מקום אדם לומר ע' sins affecting the relation of man to God; ע' לחבירו... ע' sins affecting the relation of man to his fellowman; a. fr.

עבירות, v. עבירות.

עבירות, עבר f.=h. עבירה. Targ. Prov. X, 23 עבירות (not עבירות). Ib. XXI, 27. Targ. O. Deut. XXIII, 15; XXIV, 1 עבירות פחגם (h. text ובר עבירות); a. fr.—Pl. עבירות, עבירות. Targ. Job IV, 4 Ms. (ed. Lag. עבירות, hebraism; ed. Wil. עבירות; oth. ed. עבירות, incorr.). Targ. Y. Num. XXXV, 25; a. e.—Y. Taan. I, 64^b bot. [read:] א"ל המש עבירות האי גוברא עביר בכל יום he said to him, five sins does this man (I) commit every day.

*עבירות f., pl. עבירות (עבת; emp. עבות) *engines for hurling missiles by means of twisted fibres, ropes &c.* (Lat. tormenta). Lam. R. to IV, 19, v. דלק.

עבירות, v. אבירות.

*עבין I (v. next w.) *to become white, be put to shame*. Targ. Ps. XXXIV, 6 עבצני Ar. a. Levita (ed. עבצני; h. text יחפרו).

עבין II, עבצא m. (transpos. of בעבין = בעבין; emp. עבין = עבצא, transpos. of עבצא = עבין). Targ. Ez. XXVII, 12 (ed. Lag. עבין). Targ. O. Num. XXXI, 22 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. אבצא).

עבר (b. h.) 1) *to be thick, swell; to run over*. Par. VI, 4 כדי שיעברו המים וכו' that the water may overflow into a vessel; a. e.—Ex. R. s. 15 שאני עובר v. עברה.—2) (emp. עבר I a. II) *to pass, to cross*. Tosef. Sot. VIII, 1; Sot. 33^b כיצד עברו ישראל את וכו' in what manner did the Israelites cross the Jordan? Cant. R. to V, 13 עובר הוא וכו' he goes over his studies once and again &c.; a. fr.—to cross the line of justice, to be too severe. Midd. II, 2 כאילו עברו עליו וכו' as if they had treated him too severely (arbitrarily). Ex. R. s. 30 כשם וכו' שאני יכול לעבור... ואני איני מעביר וכו' as I (the Lord) have power to treat the nations with rigor, but refrain from

doing so, so shall you not go beyond the line of justice. Ib. עברה את הדין (Pi.); a. e.—3) (with על) *to pass over* (a sin); *to forgive*. Cant. R. to V, 5 (play on עבר, ib.) מר עובר ע' על מררי the bitterness passes away, he (the Lord) passes over my bitterness (sin). R. Hash. 17^a (ref. to Mic. VII, 18) על פשע ע' למי נשא עון למי שעובר על פשע (his neighbor's) transgression; a. e.—4) *to transgress, sin*. Yoma 86^b, a. e. 'אדם עבירה ושנה וכו' as soon as a man has committed a sin and repeated it, it becomes to him a permitted act. Ib. 87, a. e. ע' על עשה ע' when one has transgressed a positive law (committed a sin of omission). Ib. ע' על כרירות וכו' when one has committed sins punishable with extinction or death by a court. Erub. 100^a, a. fr. ע' על דה וכו' Keth. VII, 6 ע' על כל וכו' if a wife offends against Mosaic or Jewish customs, v. ע' Y. ib. VII, 31^c top הרה על הרה (Pi.); a. v. fr.—5) *to pass, overtake, precede*. Pes. 7^b כל המצות מברך עליהן ע' in the performance of all religious ceremonies one must say the benediction over them before doing them; מאי משמע דהאי עובר לישנא דאקרימי הוה what evidence is there that this 'eber has the meaning of precedence? Answ. by ref. to ויעברו (II Sam. XVIII, 23) 'and he arrived before the Cushite'.—6) *to pass by, go away, be removed*. Pes. III, 1 אלו עבירות בפסח 1 the following things must pass away (their use must be suspended) during Passover. Bets. 26^a, a. fr. עובר מום a transitory blemish, opp. קבוע. Ber. 26^a ע' יומי בטל קרבנו ע' when its day is passed, the sacrifice of the day is void. Pes. II, 2 שעי עליו המץ... שעי עליו הפסח leavened matter... over which Passover has passed (which had been in the house during Passover). Ber. IX, 3 וכו' לשתעבד ע' praying for what is passed (decided) is a vain prayer, e. g. if one's wife is with child, and one prays, may it be the will of God that my wife bear a male child; Y. Taan. II, 65^c bot. one gives thanks for what is passed, and prays for what is to come. Gitt. VII, 7 כל זמן שאעבור מנגד פניך וכו' as soon as I shall have been out of thy sight for thirty days; Tosef. ib. VII (V), 10. Keth. 17^a מלפני כלה ע' he passed aside to make room for a bridal procession. Yoma 66^a, a. e. עבירה שנתה a sin-offering whose year is passed (that is older than one year); Tem. 22^a עבירה שנתה (Pi.) whose year is completed (v. infra). Ib. 21^b בכור שעברה שנתו a first-born animal older than one year; R. Hash. 5^b; Zeb. 29^a bot. שעברה שנתה; Tosef. Snh. III, 6 בכור שעברה זמנו ed. Zuck. (read with Var.: שעבר). Keth. 87^a ע' על ע' as regards the past, v. עבר; a. v. fr.—לשע' in former days. Gen. R. s. 47, opp. עבר; a. fr.

Hif. עבר 1) *to lead past, stroke gently*. Tosef. Sabb. VII (VIII), 23 [read:] עבין בשבת ע' גבי העין בשבת you are permitted to stroke a sore eye on the Sabbath; Y. ib. XIV, 14^c bot. עבירות על העין ע' they passed garments over it.—2) *to cause to pass; to remove, displace*. Keth. 17^a את המזל מלפני כלה וכו' a funeral procession is made to make way for a bridal procession, and both of them for the king, v. supra. Gitt. 57^b שאין מעבירי אורו באל אהר וכו' that we shall never displace him for another god; וכו' שאין מעבירי אורו וכו' that

he will never displace us for another nation. Ex. R. s. 30 'איני מעביר אִיקוּיָן וּכְ' as if he removed (defaced) the king's portrait; a. fr.—3) *to go beyond*. Ib. 'איני מעביר וּכְ' v. supra. Ib. 'הריני על הדין וּכְ' men go beyond the line of justice (are treacherous, cruel), and they are punished; a. e.—4) *to skip over; to forego, postpone*.— על מדרויו 'ה' v. מְדוּהוּ.—Yoma 33^a; 58^b, a. fr. אין מעבירין על המצוה you must not forego the occasion for performing a religious act. Erub. 64^b על מעבירין על המצוה you must not pass by eatables (and let them lie in the street); B. Mets. 23^a; a. fr.—5) *to forego, overlook, pardon*. R. Hash. 17^a (ref. to Mic. VII, 18) מעביר ראשון וּכְ' וּכְ' ראשון וּכְ' (Ms. M. 'על ראשון וּכְ' v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) he pardons one sin after the other (before they are put on the scale), and such is the divine dealing. Ib. מעבירין לו על כל פשעיו all his transgressions are pardoned; a. fr.—6) *to cause to forego or disregard*. Erub. 41^b שלשה דברים מעבירין... על וּכְ' three things make a man disregard his own sense (of right) and the sense of his Maker; a. e.

Pi. עִיבָר 1) *to be completed, full*. Tem. 22^a, a. e., v. supra.—2) *to transgress repeatedly*. Y. Keth. VII, 31^c top, v. supra.—3) *to go beyond*. Ex. R. l. c. הדין את הדין v. supra. [Tosef. B. Kam. VI, 22 שעיברה והליקה עד ערב, read with Y. ib. VII, 5^c. ... אה... שעיברה.]—4) (v. עִיבָר) *to carry, be with young*. Kidd. 31^b 'כִּי עִיבְרָהּ אִמּוֹ וּכְ' while his mother was pregnant with him, his father died. Tosef. B. Kam. X, 1 וּכְ' (B. Kam. IX, 1 וּכְ' עִיבְרָהּ אִמּוֹ) and the cow became pregnant while she was in his possession. Hull. 58^a; a. fr.—*Part. pass. f. מעִיבְרָהּ; pl. מעִיבְרוֹת pregnant*. Yeb. XVI, 1. Ib. 36^b, a. e. חבירו מע' a woman who is with child of another man (divorced or widowed during pregnancy). Gen. R. s. 85 מע' מלכים אני מע' גואלים אני מע' I am pregnant with kings, with redeemers (kings and redeemers are destined to be of my offspring). Yeb. III, 10; a. fr.—4) (v. עִיבָר) *to extend the city limits*, for the purpose of defining Sabbath distances, in cases of buildings projecting beyond the city lines (outskirts). Erub. V, 1 ביצור מעִיבְרָהּ וּכְ' (v. אָבָר), defined ib. 53^a; Y. ib. V, beg. 22^b; Y. Ber. VII, 12^c top כאשה עוברת like a pregnant woman; Tosef. ib. VI (V), 1; a. e.—6) *to complement, add to, esp. to intercalate a month, (second Adar); proclaim a leap year; to complement a month (v. מֵלֵא) by assigning to it an additional day (thirty days)*. Tosef. Snh. II, 1 לְעִבְרָהּ צִיּוּקָה אִיבָרָהּ if two judges say, it is necessary to intercalate a month. Ib. 2 על שלשה סימנים מעבירין וּכְ' on three indications the intercalation is decided; when two of them exist, the intercalation is decreed. Ib. וְאִם עִיבְרָהּ הָרִי וּכְ' but if they proclaimed it a leap-year, it remains a leap-year; a. fr.—*Part. pass. מעִיבְרָהּ; f. מעִיבְרָהּ*. R. Hash. 19^b מע' אלול an Elul of thirty days. Snh. 11^b מע' אינה מע' the year is not a leap-year (the declared intercalation is invalid); a. fr.

Hithpa. הִתְעִיבָר, *Nithpa.* נִתְעִיבָר 1) *to swell (with anger), to become wroth*. Sifré Num. 135 (expl. ויחעבר, Deut. III, 26) 'בִּי פְלוּגִי נִחְמָלָה וּכְ' as a man says, that man (became full) got wroth with me, meaning, he was filled with wrath against me; Yalk. Deut. 818; Sifré Deut. 29 עִיבְרָהּ לְשׁוֹחַ מִפְּנֵי עִיבְרָהּ (swelled,) like a woman that cannot bend down on account of the child

she is pregnant with; v. עִיבְרָהּ.—2) *to become pregnant*. Gen. R. s. 45 נִתְעִיבְרָהּ.. נִתְעִיבְרָהּ אִשָּׁה אֵין אִשָּׁה מִתְעִיבְרָהּ וּכְ' no woman conceives on &c.; Yeb. 34^a. Ib. 6^b 'כִּי שֵׁלָא תִתְעִיבְרָהּ וּכְ' that she may not become with child, and her beauty &c., v. קְדוּשָׁה. B. Kam. IX, 1 וּנְתַעְבְּרָהּ אִצְלוּ v. supra; a. fr.—3) *to be extended, to be consolidated into one township*. Y. Erub. V, 22^b bot. 'בֵּית מַעְזָן מִתְעִיבְרָהּ וּכְ'... בֵּית מַעְזָן אֵין יִכּוֹל אֵין I can cause Beth Ma'on and Tiberias to be considered one township (as regards Sabbath distances).—4) *to be added to, to be proclaimed a full month (of thirty days), a leap-year (of thirteen months)*. Y. R. Hash. III, beg. 58^c לֹא נִיִּסָן לֹא נִיִּסָן נִיִּסָן נִיִּסָן was never made a full month (by decree of the court); Y. Shebi. X, beg. 39^b; a. e.—Snh. 12^a שִׁתְעִיבְרָהּ... רִאשִׁיָהּ that year ought to have been a leap-year. B. Mets. נִתְעִיבְרָהּ הַשָּׁנָה נִתְעִיבְרָהּ לְשׁוֹכֵר if the year was made a leap-year, the tenant (that rented by the year) reaps the benefit of the intercalation. R. Hash. 19^b; a. fr.

Nif. נִתְעִיבְרָהּ (with עִיבְרָהּ) *to be committed*. Tosef. B. Kam. X, 3 בהי עִיבְרָהּ בהי עִיבְרָהּ if one stole a beast, and some sinful act was committed on it (by which it became forbidden for any benefit); (B. Kam. IX, 2, a. fr. נִתְעִיבְרָהּ... עִיבְרָהּ).

עבר, עבר ch. same, *to pass, cross, step over, forgive* &c. (v. preced.). Impf. יִעֲבֹר; infn. מִעֲבִירָהּ. Targ. Gen. XXXII, 17. Ib. XII, 6. Targ. O. Deut. XVII, 2 מִעֲבִירָהּ ed. Berl. (oth. ed. מִעֲבִירָהּ; Y. מִעֲבִירָהּ). Targ. Ps. CXXIV, 4; a. v. fr.—Sabb. 40^a אֵין מִתְעִיבְרָהּ אֵין מִתְעִיבְרָהּ he who disregards Rabbinical enactments. Y. ib. VII, 9^a top; Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^c עִיבְרָהּ בִּידֵךְ וּכְ' v. גְּרִי I. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^b bot. מִדּוּ עִיבְרָהּ מִדּוּ עִיבְרָהּ how about passing it by?; ... עִיבְרָהּ מִדּוּ עִיבְרָהּ pass it and ignore it, v. סָמֵי; Y. Ber. II, 4^b מִדּוּ עִיבְרָהּ (not מִדּוּ עִיבְרָהּ); Y. Shek. II, 47^a top; a. fr.

Af. אֵתְעִיבְרָהּ as preced. *Hif.* תִּעֲבֹרָהּ. Targ. O. Lev. XVIII, 21 לֹא תִעֲבֹרָהּ ed. Berl. (oth. ed. לֹא תִעֲבֹרָהּ). Targ. Gen. XLVII, 21. Targ. Ex. XXXVI, 6.—Targ. II Sam. XII, 13.—Targ. Mic. VII, 18; a. v. fr.—Esp. (b. h. עִיבְרָהּ) *to pass through; to bar*. Targ. I Kings VI, 21. Targ. O. Ex. XXXVI, 33.—*Part. pass. מעִיבְרָהּ passed through, barring*. Ib. XXVI, 28.—Hag. 5^a מִעֲבִירָהּ בְּמִילָהּ = h. מִדּוּ עִיבְרָהּ v. preced. a. מִדּוּ עִיבְרָהּ.

Pa. עִיבְרָהּ 1) *to be with child, to conceive*. Targ. Ps. LI, 7 עִיבְרָהּ (ed. Lag. עִיבְרָהּ, Bxt. עִיבְרָהּ, corr. acc.). Targ. Y. Num. XI, 12 (ed. Vien. עִיבְרָהּ, corr. acc.); a. fr.—*Part. pass. f. מעִיבְרָהּ; pl. מעִיבְרוֹת*. Targ. Y. Gen. XVI, 11. Ib. XXXVIII, 24; a. e.—B. Kam. 47^a פִּרְוָהּ אִשָּׁה אֵין אִשָּׁה מִתְעִיבְרָהּ all pregnant women miscarried; a. e.—2) as preced. *Hif.* תִּעֲבֹרָהּ, *to cause to pass; to remove, displace; to cover up*. Ab. Zar. 65^b עִיבְרָהּ לְדוּ עִיבְרָהּ he passed them over the ford. Yoma 33^b עִיבְרָהּ שְׂמִרְתִּיהָ וּכְ' Erub. 65^a, v. פִּיִּקָּה. Hull. 18^a עִיבְרָהּ הֵעִיבְרָהּ וּכְ' he excommunicated him and removed him (from his office). Ib. 'מִעֲבִירָהּ לֵיהּ וּכְ' we remove him and declare his meat *frefah*. Ber. 27^b וּנְתַעְבְּרָהּ רֵא וּכְ' come, let us displace him. Ib. 39^a לְעִבְרָהּ וּכְ' to carry off foul matter. Y. Ber. II, 4^c bot. הוּא מְעִבְרָהּ וּכְ' covered it with a sheet, v. פְּלִיָּדָהּ; a. fr.—Yeb. 63^b עִיבְרָהּ v. infra.—3) *to declare a full month, a leap year*. Targ. I Chr. XII, 32. Targ. Cant.