

XXIX, 13. Targ. Ps. XVIII, 45; II Sam. XXII, 45 ed. Lag. (oth. שְׁמוֹעַ, שְׁמוֹעַ). Targ. Josh. VI, 27 שְׁמֵעִירָה (some ed. שְׁמֵר); a. e.

שְׁמֵעָא m. (preced. wds.) *servant, attendant, esp. the disciple ministering to the master*. Ber. 62^a לְשִׁמְעִירָה ... א"ל לְשִׁמְעִירָה R. Z. said to his attendant; R. Hash. 33^b. Pes. 103^b ש' שְׁמֵעִירָה my attendant did it of his own accord; a. fr.

שְׁמֵעוֹן (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Simeon, Simon*, 1) the son of Jacob; the tribe of Simeon. Gen. R. s. 71 שְׁמֵעוֹן שׁוֹמֵעַ בְּקוֹל אָבִיו Simeon (listener), listening to the voice of his father in heaven. Num. R. s. 27 שְׁמֵעוֹן ש' the jewel in the high priest's breastplate for the tribe of S. was a topaz. Ib. s. 13¹⁹ ש' נְשִׂיאָהּ the prince of the tribe of S.; a. fr.—2) *Simon the Just*, a high priest. Yoma 69^a ש' הַצַּדִּיק when he (Alexander the Great) saw Simon the Just, he alighted from his chariot &c. Ab. I, 2 ש' הַצַּדִּיק ש' Simon the Just was one of the last members of the Great Assembly; a. fr.—3) name of several Tannaim, esp. a) S. son of Hillel. Sabb. 15^a.—b) R. S. son of the Sagan. Shek. VIII, 5. Keth. II, 8; a. e.—c) S. ben Sheṭah, chief of the Pharisees under Alexander Jannai. Hag. II, 2. Tosef. Keth. XII, 1. Kidd. 66^a; a. fr.—d) R. S. ben Gamliel I (abbrev. גַּמְלִיָּא) Ker. I, 7. Succ. 53^a; Tosef. ib. IV, 4. Ab. Zar. 20^a; (Y. ib. I, 40^a bot.; Y. Ber. IX, 13^b bot. גַּמְלִיָּא); a. e.—e) Rabban S. ben Gamliel II. Hor. 13^b. Keth. 77^a, a. fr. מקום ש' שְׁמֵעוֹן ש' wherever R. S. b. G. is cited in the Mishnah, his opinion is the adopted law. Ib. VII, 9; a. v. fr.—f) R. S. son of R. Judah han-Nasi (B'ribbi). Ib. 103^b. Ber. 13^b; a. fr.—g) בֶּן זִימָא II.—h) זִימָא II. v. עֲזָאִי; a. many other Tannaim; v. Fr. Darkhé, Additamenta, p. 64-67.—4) name of several Amoraim, esp. a) R. S. bar Abba (Ba, Va), in Babli שְׁמֵעוֹן. Y. Sabb. VII, 8^a bot.; Bab. ib. 61^a. Y. Ber. V, 9^b bot.; Bab. ib. 33^a; a. fr.—b) R. S. b. Lakish (abbrev. לַקִּישׁ, a. רִישׁ לַקִּישׁ). Keth. 54^b. Gitt. 47^a. Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^d bot.; a. v. fr., v. לַקִּישׁ I; a. other Amoraim; v. Fr. M'bo p. 127^a-130^a.

שְׁמֵעִי (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Shimei*, 1) son of Gera the Benjamite, who insulted David on his flight. Ber. 8^a. Koh. R. to VII, 15. Meg. 12^b; a. e.—2) brother of Onias, the founder of the Temple of Onias (v. דוֹזְנִיָּהּ). Men. 109^b.

שְׁמֵעִיָּהּ, שְׁמַעְיָהּ (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Shemaiah*, colleague of Abtalion (v. אֲבַתְלִיּוֹן). Pes. 66^a. Ab. I, 10. Yoma 71^b. Gitt. 57^b; a. fr.

שְׁמַעְתָּא, שְׁמַעְתָּא f. (v. שְׁמַעְתָּא) *report, tradition, traditional law; outcome of a discussion, decision*. Targ. I Chr. XI, 11 (ed. Rahmer שְׁמַעְתָּא, corr. acc.). Ib. II, 55.—Erub. 9^b; Kidd. 50^b, a. e. וְמוֹדֵבִין אֶשְׁמַעְתָּין but we must bring evidence against the tradition which we just cited; Ber. 33^a אֶשְׁמַעְתָּיהּ (corr. acc., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 70). Sot. 21^a ש' וְכ' אֶשְׁמַעְתָּיהּ a scholar whose final conclusions agree with the adopted practice. Snh. 38^b ר"מ ש' וְכ' ר' מֵירָא ש' וְכ' R. Meir used to divide his lectures into three parts, one part devoted to legal discussion, one

to homily (v. אֲגָרָה), and one to parables. Ber. 6^b אֲגָרָה אֲגָרָה the merit of studying traditions lies in the reasoning thereon; a. v. fr.—Pl. שְׁמַעְתָּא, שְׁמַעְתָּא. Nidd. 14^a שְׁמַעְתָּיהּ v. חָרַד; Keth. 62^b שְׁמַעְתָּיהּ Erub. 65^a מְחַדְדִּין תּוֹרָתְךָ תּוֹרָתְךָ תּוֹרָתְךָ thou hast thy traditions always ready. Ber. 42^a ש' וְכ' לִיתָּהּ הִילָכָה כְּכֹל הַנִּי ש' וְכ' the adopted practice is not in agreement with all these traditions &c.; a. fr.

שְׁמֵץ m. (b. h.; Shaf. of מֵצֵץ, מוֹצֵץ; v. Targ. Job IV, 12; XXVI, 14) [*chaff*], 1) *particle, atom*. Sabb. 119^b וְכ' אֲפִי יֵשׁ בּוֹ ש' שֶׁל ע"א וְכ' אֲפִי even if there be some idolatry in him, he will be forgiven.—2) (cmp. מוֹם) *blemish, suspicion*. Kidd. 71^b ש' פְּסוּלֵי וְכ' אֲפִי when thou seest two men quarrel with each other, there is some blemish of descent in one of them, and heaven does not allow them to become attached to each other. Pes. 3^b וְכ' אֲפִי וְכ' אֲפִי and they found in him a blemish of descent, contrad. to שוֹחֵץ (v. שוֹחֵץ I); Meg. 25^b (Treat. Sof'rim ch. IX, 11 וְכ' אֲפִי); a. e.

שְׁמֵצָא, שְׁמֵצָא ch. same, *slight suspicion of idolatrous manipulation of wine* (v. נִכְסָה). Ab. Zar. 31^b וְכ' אֲפִי ש' וְכ' אֲפִי wine (he refused to drink) because of a suspicion, but why did he refuse beer? ש' וְכ' אֲפִי because of a suspicion of a suspicion (it might be suspected to be wine).—V. next w.

שְׁמֵצָה, שְׁמֵצָה f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *blemish, disgrace*. Lev. R. s. 20 ש' דְּבַר שֶׁל ש' (some ed. שְׁמֵצָה) something disgraceful, v. דְּרִיבָא.

שְׁמֵצוּתָא Yalk. Esth. 1048, read: שְׁמֵצוּתָא, v. שְׁמֵצוּתָא (חֲזָקָא).

שְׁמֵר (b. h.) [*to be still*], *to watch, guard, wait; to observe; to keep*. Snh. 63^b וְכ' אֲפִי לִי וְכ' אֲפִי one should not say to his neighbor, wait for me at such and such an idolatrous statue (or temple). B. Mets. 58^a ... הַשׁוֹכֵר וְכ' אֲפִי if one hires a workingman to guard a cow, a child &c. Sabb. 118^b וְכ' אֲפִי ש' וְכ' אֲפִי if Israel had observed the first Sabbath &c.; a. v. fr.—Part. pass. שְׁמֵר; f. שְׁמֵרָה &c. Ib. XXII, 4 ש' בְּשִׁבְלֵי שִׁיזָא ש' וְכ' אֲפִי you may put a dish into the well that it be kept (cool); a. e.

שְׁמֵר 1) same. Ib. 118^b וְכ' אֲפִי ש' וְכ' אֲפִי if Israel would observe two Sabbaths as they ought do, they would at once be redeemed. Keth. 62^b וְכ' אֲפִי ש' וְכ' אֲפִי the poor woman has in vain waited (for her husband). Ab. Zar. IV, 11 וְכ' אֲפִי ש' וְכ' אֲפִי the watchman (guarding wine against idolatrous defilement) need not sit and watch &c. Y. Kidd. I, 58^d top וְכ' אֲפִי ש' וְכ' אֲפִי God has watched, and such a case has never occurred. Y. M. Kat. III, 82^c שְׁבַע ... הַשְׁבַּע ש' וְכ' אֲפִי the Lord observed the seven days of mourning for his world (before the flood, ref. to Gen. VII, 10); a. fr.—2) (denom. of שְׁמֵרָה) *to clear wine from lees, filter, strain* (v. מְשַׁמֵּר). Sabb. 138^a וְכ' אֲפִי ש' וְכ' אֲפִי if one filtered wine (on the Sabbath), he is bound to bring a sin-offering; Y. ib. XX, 17^c; VII, 10^b, a. e. הַמְשַׁמֵּר הַיַּיב שוֹם בּוֹרֵר he who filters is guilty &c., v. בְּרַר. Ib. וְכ' אֲפִי ש' וְכ' אֲפִי when one filters, the wine

goes down, and the lees remain above (in the filter); a. fr.—Bab. ib. 146^b לשמר לְשַׁמֵּר a place in the keg where a hole has been made for the purpose of letting the wine off, clear of lees (and has been closed again; Ar. s. v. הוּיַן; Rashi: where the hole has been closed in order to preserve the flavor).—Part. pass. מְשֻׁמָּר guarded. Pes. 109^b (ref. to שמרים, Ex. XII, 42) מן וּבֵא מִן לֵיל הַמֶּשׁ a night which is for all time guarded against dangers (v. מְצִיק; R. Hash. 11^b).—b) kept, preserved, designated. Ib. לֵיל הַמֶּשׁ וּבֵא מִשְׁשׁוֹ וְכִי a night which has been designated for redemption since the six days of creation. Snh. 99^a; Ber. 34^b וְכִי הַמֶּשׁ וְכִי v. עֲנֵב; a. e.

Hilpha. מְשֻׁמָּר 1) to be on one's guard, be observant. Mekh. Bo, s. 14 (ref. to שמרים, v. supra) צְרִיכִין צְרִיכִין ... צְרִיכִין this intimates that all Israelites must be careful in it (to observe its ceremonies); Yalk. Ex. 210; Tanh. Bo 9.—2) to be guarded. B. Mets. 11^a מְשֻׁמָּרָהּ v. חֲזַר. Erub. 54^b מְשֻׁמָּר וְכִי ... מְשֻׁמָּר וְכִי if the fowler breaks the wings of each bird as he catches it, it is kept (from flying off) &c. Men. 99^b נֶשְׁמָרוּ ... נֶשְׁמָרוּ כל המשמר who guards the Law (takes care not to forget it), his soul is guarded; a. e.

Nif. נֶשְׁמָר same, to be on one's guard. Ib. מִקֹּמָם כל מקום שנאמר הִשְׁמַר הַשְּׁמַר פֶּן וְאֵל וְכִי the words, 'be on thy guard, lest', or 'be on thy guard that not', it is a prohibitive law; ib. הַשְּׁמַר וְפֶן וְכִי 'be on thy guard' and 'lest' make two prohibitions. Ib. 36^b הַשְּׁמַר לאו *hishshamer* followed by a negative is a prohibitory law; *hishshamer* connected with a positive order, is a positive command (v. עֲשֵׂה).—[Tanh. Vayhi 13 ומשמירין, v. שְׁפַר.]

שמר ch., *Ithpa.* אֲשַׁמֵּר, v. סָמַר II. Targ. Is. VII, 4 some ed.

שמר m., pl. שְׁמָרִים (b. h.), (preced.) *sediment, lees*. Sabb. 146^b הַשְּׁמָר מִן הַיַּיִן when the jug has a hole below the line of the lees. B. Bath. 96^b רֵיחַ שְׁמָרֵי יַיִן wine lees. Ib. טַעַם יַיִן שֶׁ ... טַעַם יַיִן (or flavor) of wine. B. Mets. IV, 11 שְׁמָרֵי ... שְׁמָרֵי you dare not mix wine lees (left of one jug) with wine, but you may give the purchaser the lees belonging to the wine sold; a. fr.

שמרא ch. same. Targ. Jer. XLVIII, 11.—Pl. שְׁמָרִיאָה Yalk. Jer. 321 דְּכִילְהוּ דְרֵי שֶׁ דְכִילְהוּ דְרֵי (not שאריא) and he (Zedekiah) had to drink the dregs of all those generations (had to suffer for all the sins of &c.).

שמראי, v. שְׁמָרֵי.

שמרון, Gen. R. s. 36 some ed., v. שְׁמָרוֹן.

שמו' (b. h.) *Samaria*, city and district. Esth. R. to I, 2. Tanh. Vayesheb 2 וְכִי ... בִּשְׁ ... בִּשְׁ when the Israelites were exiled from Samaria, Sennaherib sent his servants and settled them in S. to raise taxes for the kings. Num. R. s. 10³ (ref. to Am. VI, 2) צִיּוֹן וְשֵׁנִי 'these kingdoms' refers to Zion and Samaria (Judah and Israel); a. fr.

שמרוןא, v. שְׁמָרֵי.

שמרוןי m. (b. h.) *Samaritan*.—Pl. שְׁמָרוֹנִים. Tanh. Vayesheb 2 לְמַלְחָמָה בְּאוּ עֲלֵיהֶן הַשְּׁמָרוֹנִים the Samaritans went to war with them; וְכִי שֶׁ הֵיוּ ... נִקְרְאוּ שֶׁ were they Samaritans? were they not Cuthæans? But they are called Samaritans from the city of Samaria; Yalk. Kings 234; a. e.

שמרוןי I, Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXVII, 5, v. שְׁמָרֵי.

שמרוןא, שמראי, שמרוןי = h. שְׁמָרוֹן. Gen. R. s. 32; s. 81; a. e.—Pl. שְׁמָרִיאָה, שְׁמָרִיאָה, שְׁמָרִיאָה. Targ. II Kings XVII, 29.—Gen. R. s. 94 (ref. to שְׁמָרוֹן, Gen. XLVI, 13) אֵילֵינָהּ this refers to the (Jewish) inhabitants of Samaria. Y. Shebi. IV, 35^a וְהָדָר מִשְׁמַר וְהָדָר מִשְׁמַר Y. Snh. III, 21^b top read: מְשֻׁמָּרִיאָה, v. הָאֵסֶטֶי.

שמרוןי = h. שְׁמָרוֹן. Y. Ab. Zar. V, 44^d קְרִייהָ דְשֶׁ הַעִיר שְׁמָרוֹן. Ib. I, 39^c [read:] מִשְׁ ... מִשְׁ כְּפִלְחִין דְּהָדָר דְּהָדָר the garrison of Caesarea, because the majority of them came from Samaria, are considered as worshipping observers (of the Calendæ and Saturnalia); v., however, סְפִירָה.

שמרון, Gen. R. s. 36 some ed., v. שְׁמָרוֹן.

שמרקעון, שמרקעים m. pl. *truffles* (Löw, Aram. Pfl., p. 303); a species of *very acrid onions* (Maim.). Uktsin III, 2.

שמש, Pi. שְׂמִישׁ (Shaf. of מוש, מושש) 1) [to handle, be busy,] to minister, officiate. Yoma VII, 5 גְּדוּלָה כְּהֵן גְּדוּלָה the high priest officiates in eight garments, and the common priests in four. Y. ib. 44^b בֹּטַל מִפְּנֵי מַה מְשַׁמֵּשׁ וְכִי why does he not officiate (on the Day of Atonement) dressed in gold? Lev. R. s. 21 מְשַׁמֵּשׁ בְּיָמֵינוּ מְשַׁמֵּשׁ בְּיָמֵינוּ during the first Temple, because they ministered in faithfulness, only eighteen high priests officiated in it. Yoma 47^a הַחֲרָדִי שֶׁ הִתְחַדַּר לְשִׁמְשׁוֹתָם and all of them performed the functions of high priesthood. Y. Sot. IX, 24^a אֵלֶּיךָ הַפְּרִיזָה שֶׁיִּמְשָׁו פְּרִיזָה the former served in an administrative capacity (not merely as scholars). Tanh. Bo 4 וְאֵפֶלֶה שֶׁלְּשִׁמְשׁוֹתָם 'darkness and mist' served (as divine agents) in Egypt, but 'void and waste' never served, and never shall serve; Yalk. Is. 360. Gen. R. s. 33, end 'וְכִי הַכּוֹכָבִים לֹא שִׁמְשׁוּ מִזְלוֹתָם וְכִי הַכּוֹכָבִים לֹא שִׁמְשׁוּ מִזְלוֹתָם during all the twelve months (of the flood); they did act, only that their mark was not recognizable. Y. Yoma III, 41^a top ... הַמְשָׁה the Sagan had five functions to perform. Tam. V, 5 מְשַׁמֵּשׁ ... מְשַׁמֵּשׁ it served three purposes. Midd. I, 6 וְכִי דְרִי מְשַׁמֵּשׁוֹתָם and what were they used for? R. Hash. 3^a כִּי מְשַׁמֵּשׁ וְכִי *ki* serves for four meanings &c., v. הִילְמָא I; a. fr.—Euphem. מְשַׁמֵּשׁ, or only 'to perform the marital duty; in gen. to couple (also of animals). Nidd. 17^a. Ib. II, 1. Bekh. 8^a; Gen. R. s. 20; a. fr.—Mikv. VIII, 4 בִּיהָ אֵל שְׁמִישָׁהּ אֵל בִּיהָ. Ned. II, 1 שְׁמִישָׁהּ אֵל בִּיהָ.

שמש I vow that I will not have intercourse with thee. Ib. 15^b; Keth. 71^b משמשו she must allow him marital intercourse; a. fr.—2) (denom. of שמש) to attend, serve, wait upon. Ab. I, 3 הרב אה הרב v. עבד. Sabb. 32^b 'וכ' he will live to see himself waited upon by two thousand . . . servants. Kidd. 32^b מצנינו we find that a greater man than he waited (upon his guests); Yalk. Ex. 229; a. fr.—Esp. (of students) to be in attendance upon a scholar as a disciple. Ber. 47^b 'וכ' ולא ש' הלמיד וכו' even if one has studied the Bible and the Mishnah, but has failed to wait upon scholars, he is considered an 'am haarets (v. ארץ). Sot. 47^b שלא ש' who did not wait upon scholars sufficiently. Y. Sabb. X, 12^c bot. שמשתי את אבא וכו'. Ib. III, 6^a (in Ohald. dict.) וכו' ולא ש'.

Hithpa. משמש (with ב) to be handled, be used for; (of persons) to make use of, be waited upon. Snh. 48^b בהן קודש אסור ליהמש בהן הול having once been used for a sacred purpose, it is forbidden to use them for a secular purpose. B. Mets. 84^b . . . כלי שני shall a vessel that has been used for a sacred purpose, be used for a profane purpose (i. e. shall I marry one inferior to my first husband)? Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIX, 134 ב' מלך וכו' a vessel which the king has used &c., v. סגן. Hull. 60^b אורו בכור אורו v. פהר. Koh. R. to II, 5 משהו . . . ברוחור Solomon made use of the spirits, and he sent to India &c. Ber. 52^b אסור להשמש בשמש וכו' you must not be waited upon by an ignorant waiter. Gen. R. s. 37; Yalk. ib. 62 (משמשין שריו משמשין ברוח"ק (acted under) holy inspiration; a. fr.

שמש, Pa. שמש same, to minister, wait upon. Targ. Gen. XVIII, 8. Targ. I Kings I, 2; 4. Targ. I Sam. I, 3. Targ. Ex. XXVIII, 1; a. fr.—Part. pass. משמש. Targ. Koh. X, 6 בש' באצלחורא וכו' (not משמש) enjoying happiness from above.—Ab. Zar. 10^b אנטונינוס משמש לרבי Antoninus waited upon (entertained) Rabbi; a. e.—Transf. to couple. Targ. Y. Lev. XV, 18; a. fr.

Ithpa. משמש to make use of. Ab. I, 13 בהגא וכו' he who makes use of the crown (of the Law) goes to ruin. Meg. 16^a לא משמשו בני וכו' it is unbecoming to make use of royal garments in such a condition; a. e.

שמש m. (preced.) attendant, servant, waiter. Pes. VII, 13 כשהש' עומר וכו' when the waiter (at a Passover meal of two parties) rises to serve the wine. Ber. 52^b, v. שמש; a. fr.—Snh. 59^b גרול וכו' woe for the great servant (the most useful instrument of comfort) that was lost to the world! for if the serpent had not been cursed &c.—Euphem. membrum virile. Nidd. 11^b. Ib. 41^b; a. fr.—Pl. משמשין. Mekh. Yithro, Bahod., s. 10; R. Hash. 24^b (ref. to Ex. XX, 23) משמשין לא תעשון כדמות משמשיי (ref. to Ex. XX, 23) you shall not make an image like any of my servants (angels, Hayoth &c.) that are in attendance before me on high. Ib. שבמדור העליון ש' the servants of the higher dwelling (angels, Hayoth &c.); שבמדור התחתון ש' the servants of the lower dwelling (sun, moon &c.); a. e.

שמש c. (b. h.; preced.; v. Gen. I, 16 לממשלה וכו' a. Targ. Y. ib. I, 18; emp. R. Hash. 24^b, quot. in preced.) sun. Taan. 8^b בשברו וכו' sunshine on the Sabbath is a charity to the poor (who are cheered by it). Pes. 2^a זריחה v. זריחה. Mekh. Mishp., s. 13 (ref. to Ex. XXII, 2) וכו' did the sun shine on him alone? but (it means,) as the sun signifies peace to the world, so in this case, if it is sure that he has come in peace (without murderous intentions) &c. Gen. R. s. 58, beg. ש' שלא ישקיע הקב"ה שמשו וכו' before the Lord causes the sun of one righteous man to set, he causes the sun of another to rise. Cant. R. to I, 6 שמשו ב' (abbrev. ש' שמשו) [between the two services, between the rulership of the day and that of the night,] at twilight. Sabb. 34^b איהו שמשו ב' what time of the day is called ben-hash-sh'mashoth? From the time that the sun sets (and) as long as the eastern horizon is red (from the reflex); בה"ש . . . הכסוף when the lower horizon is pale, but the upper horizon is not, it is still ben-hash-sh'mashoth &c.; Y. Ber. I, 2^b bot. Ib. בה"ש כהרף עין v. הרהר. Ab. V, 6 בה"ש . . . עשרה ten things were created on the Sabbath eve at twilight; a. fr.

שמש, ש' ch. 1) same. Targ. Y. Gen. I, 16. Targ. Y. II ib. XLIX, 27. Targ. Num. XXV, 4; a. fr.—B. Bath. 84^a, v. סמקתו. Sabb. 129^a בש' ניגניו let him lie in the sun. Ib. רמעי ביה ש' Gen. R. s. 68 (ref. to Gen. XXVIII, 11) אהא ש' אהא ש' אהא ש' he heard the angels say . . . , the sun has come (Jacob, with ref. to Gen. XXXVII, 9); a. fr.—Pl. משמשו, שמשו, שמשו.—(בין הערבים) at twilight (v. preced.). Targ. Y. I Gen. XLIX, 27. Targ. Ex. XII, 6 (h. text הערבים) ש' שמשו, pl. שמשו (sub. רמעי שבתא) Friday evening, Sabbath eve. Keth. 103^a כל ב' שמשו דוי וכו' every Sabbath eve he used to come home; וכו' בקדושה אהא ש' Ber. 43^b בקדושה אהא ש' by partaking of the wine at the Kiddush (v. קידוש) on Friday night; a. fr.—2) (emp. רמעי) fever. Gitt. 67^b ש' בר יומא tertiary fever; ש' בר יומא chronic fever; a. e.—Pl. משמשו, שמשו, שמשו. Esth. R. introd. to II, 1 (R. Azariah) transl. ש' דייעין Prov. XXIII, 29) inflammation of the eyes; Lev. R. s. 12 שמשוין; (Yalk. Prov. 960) שמשוין.

שמש c.—h. שמש. Targ. Y. II Ex. XXXIII, 11 (v. משמשו). Targ. Ez. XXIII, 20 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. שמשו, corr. acc.) prostitute.—Y. Taan. II, beg. 65^a כל מאן דלא שמשו let him to whom the sexton has not come (to put ashes on his head) take ashes and put &c. Y. Keth. IV, 28^a bot. רדיא ש' . . . רדיא ש' does it not stand to reason that they (the children to whom their father has assigned his property) must hire an attendant for him? So also must they give him a wife (if he desires it), and were it merely as his attendant; a. e.—Pl. משמשו, שמשו, שמשו; f. משמשו. Targ. Is. VI, 2 שמשו (h. text עמדים עמדים). Targ. Ps. XXIX, 9. Ib. CXXXVII, 6 שמשו (not משמשו) my servants (the angels). Targ. I Sam. VIII, 13 (h. text רוקחור); a. e.

שְׁמִשׁוֹן, v. next art.

שְׁמִשׁוֹן, v. שְׁמִשׁוֹן.

שְׁמִשׁוֹן (b. h.) pr. n. m. Samson. Sot. I, 8 'ש' הִלֵךְ וְכ' 'S. followed his eyes, therefore they put his eyes out. B. Bath. 91^a, v. נִצְּבָה לְפָנָיו; a. fr.—Naz. I, 2 'ש' וְכ' 'if one says, I will be like S., like Manoah's son &c. Ib., a. fr. 'ש' נִזְיֵר, v. נִזְיֵר. Ib. 'ש' לְנִזְיֵר... what is the difference between a Nazarite for life and a Nazarite like S.? Y. ib. 51^b 'ש' אֵינָן כִּינּוּיֵי 'ש' what are the substitutes for Shimshon (in a Nazarite vow)? שְׁמִשׁוֹן שְׁמִשׁוֹר שְׁמִשׁוֹן *shimshokh, shimshor, shimshots*.

שְׁמִשׁוֹר, v. preced.

שְׁמִשְׁי (Ezra IV, 8, a. e.) pr. n. m. *Shimshai*, a scribe of the Samaritan colony; (in legend) a scribe at the court of Ahasuerus. Targ. II Esth. VI, 1.—Meg. 15^b sq. (ref. to Esth. VI, 2) 'ש' מִדּוֹק 'ש' מִדּוֹק 'ש' this intimates that Sh. had erased (the record in favor of Mordecai), and Gabriel wrote it over. Yalk. Esth. 1045 'ש' הוֹסֵפֶר 'ש' הָמָן... Haman the wicked, that is Sh. the scribe, that is to say, Sh. the son of Haman; Esth. R. introd.; a. e.

שְׁמִשְׁמִין, v. שְׁמִשְׁמִין.

שְׁמִשְׁק, v. שְׁמִשְׁק.

שְׁמִתָּה (omp. שְׁמִתָּה) *to be still, desolate*.—Denom. שְׁמִתָּה.

שְׁמִתָּה (denom. of שְׁמִתָּה) *to excommunicate, accurse*. M. Kat. 16^a מִנְּלֵן דְּמִשְׁמִתֵּינָן whence do we derive the authority to excommunicate (persons refusing to obey the summons of the court)? Ib.; Shebu. 36^a 'ש' וְכ' 'ש' הִנְהוּ בִּי חִלּוּא דְּמִשְׁמִתָּה לֹא אֲרוּ וְכ' 'ש' when a court of three has declared a ban, another court of three cannot raise it. Ib. 17^a 'ש' בְּרִישָׁא בְּרִישָׁא בְּרִישָׁא first he banned himself, and then him (the guilty scholar); a. fr.—Part. pass. (h. form) מְשִׁמֵּת. Sabb. 67^a (in an incantation) 'ש' לִימָא חֲבוּרָא וְכ' 'ש' cursed, broken, and banned.

שְׁמִתָּה, שְׁמִתָּה, שְׁמִתָּה f. (preced.) [*desolation*]. 1) *curse, ban*. Targ. Y. Gen. XLII, 37. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 24. Targ. Cant. II, 16.—M. Kat. 17^a 'ש' מָאִי what is (the etymology of) *shamta*? Rab said שְׁמִתָּה מִיָּהוּ there is death; Samuel said, שְׁמִתָּה יִהְיֶה (Ms. M. שְׁמִתָּה; Ar. שֵׁם שֵׁם, read: שְׁמִתָּה הוּא) he shall be (be thou) a desolation. Ib. 'ש' לִיהוּי הָאִי גִבְרָא בִּשְׁמִתָּה that man (thou) be excommunicated. Ib. 16^a 'ש' עֲלִיָּה וְכ' 'ש' לֹא חֵל 'ש' (masc.) the ban has not yet rested on him thirty days. Ib. 'ש' עֵד דְּחִיילָא 'ש' 'ש' (it cannot be raised) before he has been under the ban thirty days. Sot. 5^a 'ש' דְּלִיתָּה בִּיהַּ וְכ' 'ש' דְּאִיתָּה בִּיהַּ וְכ' 'ש' he (the scholar) in whom there is pride deserves excommunication, and also he in whom there is no pride at all. Kidd. 12^b Rab ordered to be lashed 'ש' וְכ' 'ש' עַל דְּחִילָא 'ש' 'ש' him who allowed excommunication (for contempt of court) to rest on him thirty days (and did not submit to authority). B. Mets. 70^a 'ש' דְּרַבְּנָן 'ש' וְכ' 'ש' מִקְּבֵל עֲלִיהָ 'ש' Ms. M. and does not bring upon himself the ban of the Rabbis (but obeys their

summons); a. fr.—2) = h. חֲרָם, *accursed object*. Targ. Y. Deut. XIII, 18.—Pl. שְׁמִתָּה. Ib. VII, 26, v. שְׁמִתָּה.

שְׁמִתָּה, v. שְׁמִתָּה.

שְׁמִתָּה, v. שְׁמִתָּה.

שֵׁן c. (b. h.; שֵׁן) 1) *tooth, tooth-like projection*. Sabb. VI, 5 (64^b) שֵׁן הוֹחֵבָה וְשֵׁן שֵׁל זֶהָב an inserted (natural) tooth or an (artificial) gold tooth; (Bab. ed. שֵׁן הוֹחֵבָה שֵׁן Ms. O. וְשֵׁן, v. Rashi a. l.). Ib. 10, v. שֵׁן; a. fr.—Esp. (sub. נֹכַח) *the damage done by an animal's eating*. B. Kam. 2^b הַקָּרְן וְהַשֵּׁן וְהַרְגֵל... three chief damages are mentioned (in the Scriptural text) with reference to the ox: damage by the horn, by the tooth, and by the foot. Ib. תּוֹלְדָה דְּשֵׁן, v. נְשִׂיבָה. Ib. 'ש' יֵשׁ הַנְּאִה וְכ' 'ש' קִיּוּק, v. שֵׁן וְכ' 'ש' it refers to damages by the tooth and by the foot; שֵׁן וְרֵגֶל דִּיקָא כּוֹרֵבִי where is the damage by the tooth or the foot written (in the Biblical text)? Ib. וְכֵרִי זֶה וְכֵרִי זֶה (in the Biblical text) this refers to damage by the tooth; a. fr.—Du. שְׁנִיָּם, שְׁנִיָּם, שְׁנִיָּם. Hull. I, 2 'ש' וְהֵשׁ... you may cut ritually with anything, except... with teeth in the jaw. Ib. וְאִם הוֹחֵבִי שְׁנִיָּהּ and if the teeth of the saw have been made smooth. Keth. 71^b שֵׁנִיָּהּ בֵּין שֵׁנִיָּהּ, v. אֶצְבֵּעַ. Ib. 16^a, v. פְּרָס. Kel. XIII, 8 שְׁנִיָּהּ שְׁנִיָּהּ (a hackle) whose teeth are broken off. Gen. R. s. 33 שֵׁנִיָּהּ רַבִּי רַבִּי רַבִּי Rabbi suffered from tooth-ache for thirteen years. Keth. 111^b 'ש' וְכ' 'ש' הוּא הוֹחֵבִי שֵׁן וְכ' 'ש' he who causes his neighbor to show the white of his teeth (who makes him cheerful) does better than he who gives him milk to drink. Ib. לֶבֶן לֶבֶן 'ש' אֵלָּא לֶבֶן 'ש' read not *l'ben shinnayim* (Gen. XLIX, 12) *būt libbun shinnayim* (whitening of teeth, cheerfulness); a. fr.—2) *any organ of the body resembling teeth, gland*.—Du. as ab. Y. Yeb. VI, beg. 7^b בֵּיתָּה הֵשׁ that part of the vagina which has glands; וְלִפְתָּרִים חֵשֶׁן מִבְּרִין חֵשֶׁן from the glands and farther inside; Nidd. 41^b. Hull. 16^b שֵׁנִיָּהּ נִשְׁרִיחַ the glands of his rectum will fall off; Sabb. 82^a; a. e.—3) *cliff, peak*. Gen. R. s. 74 'ש' כֶּשֶׁן דְּהוּא שֵׁל וְכ' 'ש' (the stone which Jacob put up was) as large as the peak of Tiberias; Yalk. ib. 130; a. e.—4) (sub. פִּיל) *ivory*. Num. R. s. 3¹² (play on גְּרִשׁוֹן) הוֹק כֶּשֶׁן גְּרִי... who can abide snow and hail, and cold and heat? He who is as strong as ivory (or marble?); 'ש' אֵלָּא לִשְׁוֹן הוֹק וְכ' 'ש' *shen* has the meaning of *strong* (ref. to Cant. V, 14); a. e.—5) *marble*. Cant. R. to V, 11; Yalk. ib. 991, v. עֲשֹׂר.

שֵׁן, שֵׁן, שֵׁן ch. same. Targ. O. Deut. XXXII, 24. Targ. Ex. XXI, 24. Targ. I Kings X, 22 (v. פִּילָא I). Ib. 18. Targ. I Sam. XIV, 4; a. fr.—Y. Kil. IX, 32^b bot. דְּאִי שֵׁן 'ש' וְכ' 'ש' how is that tooth of thine?; Y. Keth. XII, 35^a bot.; Gen. R. s. 33. Ib. 'ש' יָדָה יָדָה עַל שֵׁנִיָּהּ וְכ' 'ש' he put his hand on his (Rabbi's) tooth, and it was cured.—Gitt. 68^b וְכֵרִי זֶה וְכֵרִי זֶה he puts it (the Shamir) on the peak of a mountain, and the mountain bursts. Snh. 96^b 'ש' דְּטוֹרָא (Rashi דְּטוֹרָא) come (to Jerusalem) even if it be necessary to march over the cliffs of mountains (differ. in Rashi); Yalk. Is. 287; a. fr.—שֵׁן דְּדוֹר, שֵׁן pr. n. pl. *the Cliff of Dor* (v. Hildesh. Beitr. pp. 4; 10). Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c (not דְּדוֹר); Tosef. ib. IV, 11 שׁוּרָא דְּדוֹר (corr. acc.);

שני, v. שני.

שני, v. שני.

שני, v. שני.

שני, v. sub 'שני'.

שני, v. שני.

שני, v. שני.

שני f. = שני, cliff, bluff, embankment. Y. B. Kam. X, 7^b bot. מש' דים משליליהו הנחר... from the bluff of the sea, or from the alluvium of the river (v. שני); Y. Shek. VII, 50^c bot. משונה דים (שני); Tosef. B. Mets. II, 2 ומשונה הנחר (שני); Var. (ed. Zuok, משוליהו של נחר (שני); B. Mets. 21^b מוזטו ו' (שני).

שני, v. שני.

שני, v. שני.

שני, Targ. Cant. I, 17 ed. Vien., read שני, v. שני.

שני m. (b. h.) scarlet; v. שני. — Pl. שני. Sabb. 89^b (ref. to Is. I, 18) וכ' ליה וכ' kasshanim? it ought to read kasshani (as scarlet) &c.; Yalk. Is. 256; a. e., v. שני II.

שני (b. h.) 1) to repeat, do a second time. Yoma 86^b but if he committed the same sins again, he must confess them. Ib. כיון... וש' בה וכ' when a man commits a sin and repeats it, it appears to him permitted; M. Kat. 27^b. Ib. 16^b; Ber. 18^a אם קריה לא שני ואם שני, thou hast not repeated, and if thou hast repeated, thou hast not reviewed a third time, and if thou hast done so, they have not explained it to thee (v. שני). Sot. 9^a (ref. to Mal. III, 6) I never struck a nation and had to do it a second time, but you, children of Israel, have not been consumed; Yalk. Deut. 825. Ib. ולא... שדיה מכה... who used to strike a man once and no more (killed with one stroke). Tosef. Toh. IV, 1 שני, we say to him that he should do it again (when it will be seen whether it can be done without touching uncleanness); אין שנין בטהרה for the purpose of deciding in matters of levitical cleanness; Nidd. 5^b ושונה לו שני we say to him, do it again, and he does it again; a. fr. — Part. pass. שני; f. שני &c. Meg. 31^a; Ab. Zar. 19^b, v. שני; a. e.—2) (denom. of שני) to study the Mishnah; in gen. to study; to teach. Meg. 28^b; Nidd. 73^a כל השונה וכ' he who studies (reviews) traditional laws every day. Meg. 32^a; Treat. Sof'rim III, 10 שני who studies (Mishnah and Gemarah) without chant. B. Mets. 44^a שני לנו... and again in thy old days, thou teachest us &c.; Ab. Zar. 52^b. Erub. 92^a וכי רבי לא שני? but if Rabbi has not taught that, whence could R. Hiyya have it?; Yeb. 43^a; Nidd. 62^a רבי לא שנה וכ' Rabbi

has not taught this? whence &c.? Yeb. 108^b, a. e. 'ש' זו he who taught this, has not taught that, i. e. the two clauses in the Mishnah are from different authors, v. שני. Hull. 85^a רבי ראה רבי... and embodied it in the Mishnah as the opinion of 'the scholars'. Pes. 3^b; Hull. 63^b לעולם רשקה אדם לחלמירו וכ' one should always teach his pupil the shortest way (use the briefest terms). Ib. 81^b, a. fr. 'ש' לא שני אלא וכ' they have taught this only with regard to a case &c., i. e. this is meant only when &c.; a. fr.—Part. pass. as ab. Nidd. 22^b, a. fr. במחלוקת שנייה, v. מחלוקת.

Nif. שני 1) to be repeated. Snh. 59^a ורשקה, v. שני. Hull. 63^b why are the laws of clean and unclean animals repeated (in Deut.)? With reference to quadrupeds, on account of hassh'su'ah (Deut. XIV, 7, which is not found in Lev. XI, 4) &c., v. שני; Bekh. 6^b; a. e.—2) to be taught. B. Mets. 33^b; B. Kam. 94^b, a. e. this Mishnah was taught (originated) in Rabbi's days. Ber. 28^a, v. שני; a. e.

Hif. שני to teach (Mishnah &c.). Lam. R. to I, 6 שני, v. שני II; a. e.

Pi. שני 1) to repeat, to come a second time. Y. Snh. III, 21^b bot. שני, v. שני. Num. R. s. 4²⁰ שני, v. שני.—2) to change, vary, modify; to make a distinction. B. Mets. VI, 2 כל השני רדו וכ' v. שני. Snh. 92^b... אפי' even in time of danger (persecution) a man must not change himself from (disguise the insignia of) his office. Yeb. 65^b לשונה וכ' one may modify (the report of a person's utterances) in the interest of peace. Ib. בי וכ' peace is a great thing, for even the Lord modified (Sarah's words) for its sake (ref. to Gen. XVIII, 12 a. 13). Y. Pes. IV, 30^d top אל השנו מנהו וכ' change not the usage of your fathers &c. Gen. R. s. 48 שני זה זה this is one of the things which they (the seventy translators) changed for king Ptolemy. Sabb. 10^b אל ישיקה אדם בנו בין בן ובין אב a man must never distinguish his son among his sons (favor one son more than the others); Gen. R. s. 84. Bets. 30^a אפשר לשנות אם אי אפשר לא אם it is not possible to do the thing in a different manner (so as to be reminded that it is a Holy Day). Tanh. Nitsabim 3 אשקה I have sworn to you that I will not change my relation to you &c. Yalk. Mal. 589 במי ש' which of us changed his conduct towards the other?; המקום לא God has not changed his relation to Israel; a. fr.—Part. pass. שני; f. שני. Y. Taan. I, end, 64^d מן הברווז the raven came out of the ark looking different from all other creatures (black). Shek. V, 2, v. שני. Sabb. 56^a (ref. to II Sam. XII, 9) רעה מש' this evil deed is different from all &c. Ib. 156^b מראה מש' a strange (unnatural, sudden) death; Sot. 35^a; a. fr.—Deut. R. s. 9 ראה אורו מש' he saw him (the angel of death) looking strange (excited); why art thou excited?

Hithpa. שני to be changed, different. Snh. 38^a בשלשה... משקה מחבירו וכ' one man is distinguishable from another: by his voice &c. Pes. X, 4 (116^a) מה נ' הלילה וכ' why is this night different?

from all other nights? Snh. 71^b [read:] דינו ונ' דינו because his (the proselyte's) legal status is different, and the mode of capital punishment is different for him. Sabb. 53^b ונ' סדרו ונ' the order of nature had to be changed for him. R. Hash. 19^a מזה מזה wherein are we different from any other nation or tongue that you decree for us such hard decrees?; a. e.

שְׁנָא ch. same, 1) to repeat. Targ. ISam. XXVI, 8 ed. Wil. (v. תני).—Snh. 59^a בסניי בסיני and why is it repeated at Sinai?; a. e.—2) to change; to be different. Targ. O. Deut. XXXIV, 7.—Lev. R. s. 22 דהוה דהוה ש' as the one (the mosquito) changed, so did the other (Titus) change. Yeb. 21^b לא ש' (abbrev. ל"ש) or is there no difference (between the wife of a brother on the mother's side and that of a brother on the father's side)? Succ. 29^b ונ' ש'... ול' ש' no difference whether it is the first Holy Day or the second. Ib. 30^a ל' ש' no difference whether before &c. Sabb. 6^a ל' ש' in this case, too, it is the same; a. v. fr.—Yeb. l. c. הא ש' מאי ש' (abbrev. מ"ש) what difference is there between the former and the latter? Sabb. 4^a מ"ש וימאי ש' and wherein lies the difference? Ib. 2^b... מ"ש וימאי ש' wherein lies the difference (what reason is there) that the Mishnah says here, 'two which are four within, and two which are four without', and there (Shebu. I, 1) only, 'two which are four'?; a. fr.—Part. שְׁנִי it is different. Succ. 21^b ש' שוורים הוואיל ונ' it is different in the case of oxen, because &c. Sabb. 7^b ש' צרור ונ' it is different with bundles and other objects &c. Ker. 11^a והכא ש' but here it is different; a. v. fr.—V. שְׁנִי.

Pa 1) to change; to act strangely. Targ. Gen. XLI, 14. Targ. Ps. LXXXIX, 35. Ib. XXXIV, 1. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 5; a. fr.—[Ib. 41 אישני, read: אישני, v. שְׁנִי.—Targ. Jud. XX, 16 משני, read: משני, v. שְׁנִי.]—Taan. 24^b שְׁנִי דוכריה ש' he changed his place. Ker. 11^a כמה דאפשר לשנויי משניין ב' בתר. Bets. 30^a לישנא דשנויי ונ' as much as it is feasible to change (the mode of doing a thing), we must change on the Holy Day; Sabb. 128^b; ib. 117^b משניין ונ'... ולא משניין ונ' but there are those women that fill their pitchers... without any change, and we say nothing to them (to interfere)! Snh. 96^a top שני נפשך (Rashi אֲשֶׁנִי) disguise thyself; how shall I disguise (myself)?; Yalk. Is. 276; a. fr.—2) to reply. Sabb. 7^b ונ' at times he replied to it (met the objection by saying) &c. Ib. 3^b דמשני לך; Keth. 98^b שניין, v. שְׁנִי. Pes. 20^b שניין ונ' and he answered, it is different in that case; a. fr.—Shebu. 21^a top כדשני ליה (Rashi כדשני) as he (Abayi) replied to him (R. Papa, further below).

Af to change, act strangely. Targ. Mal. III, 6. Targ. O. a. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 5; a. fr.—[Targ. Ps. LXXI, 17 אשני, read with ed. Lag. ארני.]—Snh. 96^a top, v. supra.

Ihpa 1) to be changed. Targ. Deut. l. c. Targ. Lam. IV, 1; a. e.—Snh. 71^b ונ' א' let us say, because his status has changed, he is a different person (not responsible for acts committed in his previous condition); 'א' מיררו לא א' this man's

legal status has changed, but the mode of his execution is not affected thereby. Ib. דא' לגמרי א'... דא' לגמרי because a change has taken place (by her becoming of age), she is a different person (and the mode of her execution must be different): so much the more here (in the case of a proselyte) where a complete change has taken place. Ib. 96^a אפיה ודוה ונ' his face changed, and he looked like a dog. Sabb. 36^a ונ' א' שמיררו ונ' the names of the following three things have changed since the destruction of the Temple; Succ. 34^a; a. e.

שְׁנִי two, v. שְׁנִי.

שְׁנִי to hate, v. שְׁנִי.

שְׁנִי m. (b. h.) second. Meg. IV, 1 בש' on the second day of the week. Ib. 22^a; Taan. 27^b קורא א' הש' קורא (of those called to read from the Law) reads &c. Bets. 6^a, a. fr. ש' יום טוב ש' the second (Rabbinical) Holy Day (instituted on account of the uncertainty of the calendar). Sabb. 40^b, a. fr. ש' second vessel, i. e. a vessel into which a boiling mass has been poured, contrad. to כל ראוני a vessel direct from the fire.—Maas. Sh. I, 1, a. fr. ש' מעשר ש', v. מעשר.—Esp. a) (לטהארה) ש' the second degree of levitical uncleanness, an object made unclean through contact with uncleanness, v. ראשוני. Toh. II, 2 ש' ש' אובל... אובל he that eats food unclean in the second degree, becomes unclean in the second degree. Pes. 14^a ש' ונ' ונ' it is a contact between two things both unclean in the second degree, and why do you say that he adds to the degree of uncleanness?; a. fr.—b) relationship in the second degree, second generation. Snh. 28^a ונ' ש' we have learned that a relative in the second degree (first cousin) cannot testify for or against a relative in the second degree; ש' בראשוני ונ' we have learned that one of the second generation cannot testify for or against one of the first generation, i. e. his uncle. Ib. שלישי ש' a relative in the third degree against one in the second degree, i. e. his father's first cousin; a. fr.—Pl. שְׁנִי. Yad. II, 2 ונ' ונ' במקום אחר ונ' and water poured over his hands a second time on another place. Ib. ועל הש' טרוור and a loaf which fell on the place which received the second water is clean. Gen. R. s. 31 ונ' לו ונ' the second story of the ark was for him (Noah) and his sons and the clean animals; a. fr.—Fem. שְׁנִי. Shek. III, 4; a. fr.—Pl. שְׁנִי. Yad. III, 2 ש' (sub. לטהארה), v. supra. Ab. Zar. 3^b ש' during the second three hours of the day; a. fr.—Esp. שְׁנִי (sub. לערוה) incest of second degree, intermarriage forbidden by rabbinical enactment. Yeb. 21^b אמו אמו ונ' connection with one's mother is incest, with one's mother's mother incest in the second degree. Ib. משום ש' as incest of the second degree; a. fr.—Pl. as above. Ib. ש' מה הם ש' what relationships are sh'niyoth? Ib. (ref. to Lev. XVIII, 27) מאי נינרו ש' האל ש' ha'el means the severe, which implies that there are milder forms of incest; what are they? The sh'niyoth; a. fr.

שְׁנִי f. 1) different, a different thing.—[Targ. Prov. X, 14 שניא some ed., read: שְׁנִי.—Y. Dem

I, 21^d bot. [read] וְכִי הוּא דְבֵר . . . הוּא וְכִי it makes no difference, (it is all the same) whether it is a plant the seed of which disappears (must be renewed every year) or &c. Y. Pes. V, 32^c הוּא דְבֵר . . . הוּא וְכִי it is all the same whether one slaughters a Passover sacrifice as a peace-offering or the reverse. Ib. X, end, 37^d הוּא דְבֵר it is a different case; a. fr.—[V. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, s. v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.—2] strange thing, folly.—Pl. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, שְׁנִיאוֹתָא. Targ. Is. XXX, 10 (h. text מְדַחֵלֵלוֹת).

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, Y. Suco. III, beg. 53^c, v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, Y. Yeb. I, 3^b top עוֹנֵינָא וְכִי, v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא pr. n. pl., v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, שְׁנִיאוֹתָא f. (b. h.) two. Ber. 8^a m., שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, שְׁנִיאוֹתָא reading the Scriptural portion of the week twice, and the Targum once. Ib. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא a distance of two gates. Zeb. V, 4, v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא. Sabb. I, 1 שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא two ways of transfer from place to place, which become four (by rabbinical addition). Ib. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא both of them are free. Shh. V, 3 שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא on the second day of the month. Ib. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא in the second hour of the day. Men. III, 3. Ib. 6; a. v. fr.—שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא twelve. Nidd. 69^b. Ab. Zar. 3^b; a. fr.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, Mikv. X, 4, v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא (b. h.) pr. n. *Senir*, a portion of Mount Hermon. Succ. 12^a, v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא. Cant. R. to IV, 8 [read:] שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא as Mount Senir hates the plough and can be sown only once, so was Isaac &c. Hull. 60^b שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא Senir and Sirion belong to the mountains of Palestine; a. e.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא (b. h.) *to be pointed, sharp; to sharpen*.—Part. pass. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, pl. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא *sharpened*; trnsf. *ready, quick*. Pesik. Bahod., p. 108^a, a. e., v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.

Pi. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא 1) *to sharpen*; trnsf. (cmp. חָדַד) *to teach diligently, v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא*.—2) *to brighten, cheer*. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XVIII וְכִי שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא and with this (his disposition) he cheered all Israel's scholars.—3) *to speak distinctly*. Y. Ber. III, 6^b bot. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא is it not evident that in reading the Sh'm'a every one must recite it distinctly with his own mouth?

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא ch. same. Part. pass. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, שְׁנִיאוֹתָא (שְׁנִיאוֹתָא); pl. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא (שְׁנִיאוֹתָא). Targ. Prov. XXV, 18. Targ. Y. I Gen. III, 24 (Y. II שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, not שְׁנִיאוֹתָא). Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 41. Targ. Ps. CXX, 4 שְׁנִיאוֹתָא (oth. ed. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא).

Pa. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא *to sharpen*. Ib. LXIV, 4 שְׁנִיאוֹתָא (ed. Wil. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא). Targ. Jer. LI, 11. Targ. Y. II Deut. I. c. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, read: שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.

Ithpa. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא *to be sharpened, polished*. Targ. Ez. XXI, 15; a. e.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא m. (preced.) *pointed rock, cliff*.—Pl. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא. Ohol. VIII, 2; cmp. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא m., constr. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא (preced. wds.) *blade, edge*. Targ. O. Gen. III, 24 (h. text לְדָבָר). Targ. I Sam. XVII, 7 שְׁנִיאוֹתָא (ed. Wil. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא).—V. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא f. (preced.) *spear point*. Snh. 82^a bot. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא (Rashi שְׁנִיאוֹתָא II; Yalk. Num. 771).

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא (b. h.) pr. n. *Shinear*, a part of Babylonia (v. Sehr. KAT², p. 118). Y. Ber. IV, 7^b bot., a. e. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא לָמָּה נִקְרָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא why is Babylonia called Shinear?; v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא II; Zeb. 113^b. Ib. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא it is called Sh., because it shakes out its rich men (makes them poor); a. e.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא (Shaf. of שְׁנִיאוֹתָא; cmp. b. h. שָׁסַס) *to squeeze in, fasten, lace*. Y. Kil. IX, end, 32^d שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא for when he laces himself (his shoes), it (the purple band) slips down.—Part. pass. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא; f. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא. Y. Meg. III, 74^b bot., v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא. Y. Ber. II, 5^c bot. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא (not שְׁנִיאוֹתָא), v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא m. (preced.) *strap, lace*. Mikv. X, 4 שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא ed. Dehr. (ed. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, read: שְׁנִיאוֹתָא) laces of a sandal, contrad. to שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.—Pl. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, with suffix שְׁנִיאוֹתָא. Kel. XXVI, 1, sq. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא a bag which is closed by means of laces.—[שְׁנִיאוֹתָא pr. n. pl., v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.]

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, שְׁנִיאוֹתָא ch. same.—Pl. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, שְׁנִיאוֹתָא. Targ. Y. Deut. XXV, 9 (not שְׁנִיאוֹתָא . . .).—Yeb. 102^a שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא a sandal which has laces. Y. ib. XII, 12^c bot. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא (not שְׁנִיאוֹתָא), v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא. Sabb. 92^a שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא a bag which has laces with which to close it.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא (Shaf. of שְׁנִיאוֹתָא or שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, *Pi*. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא *to strangle, choke*. Pesik. R. s. 36; Yalk. Is. 359 שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא and they shall choke thy spirit (curb thy energies) with a yoke.

Ithpa. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא *to be strangled*. Pesik. Zutr., Huck., p. 244 שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא and we should not have been choked by thirst.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, *Pa*. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, שְׁנִיאוֹתָא 1) same. Targ. O. Ex. XIV, 27 (h. text שְׁנִיאוֹתָא); Targ. Ps. CXXXVI, 15 (Ms. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא). Targ. Cant. I, 9; a. fr.—2) *to trouble, confound*. Targ. Mal. I, 13 (h. text שְׁנִיאוֹתָא; some ed. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא). Targ. Y. Ex. X, 2 שְׁנִיאוֹתָא (h. text שְׁנִיאוֹתָא; ed. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא). Ar. (ed. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא; h. text שְׁנִיאוֹתָא). *Af*. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא *to be narrow*. Targ. Prov. IV, 12 Ar. (ed., v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא).

Ithpa. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, שְׁנִיאוֹתָא 1) *to be strangled, suffocated*. Targ. Job VII, 12. Targ. Y. Num. XIV, 13; a. e.—2) *to be distressed*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXII, 20.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא f. pl. (v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא) *teeth-like marks*. Men. IX, 2 (87^b)

have you been slaves to Pharaoh? Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXVIII, 32 (insert from Yalk. ib. 819) **וְשָׂאוֹל יָבִיאוּ לָנוּ לְהַשְׁעִיבֵנוּ שִׁיעֲבוֹר זֶה שֶׂאִנִּי עִלָּה לֹא יָרַד עִיר וְלֹא הָיָה לָנוּ לְהַשְׁעִיבֵנוּ שִׁיעֲבוֹר זֶה שֶׂאִנִּי מְשׁוֹעֲבָדִין (v. ed. Bub.)** this refers to Jacob . . . , for if he had gone up, he would not have gone down again, and we should not have to suffer the servitude to which we are now subjected; a. fr.—2) (with ב) *to use as slave, enslave*. Pes. 118^b **שָׂאוֹל יָבִיאוּ לָנוּ לְהַשְׁעִיבֵנוּ** if they (the Egyptians) who treated them as slaves, fare thus, I (Cush) who did not enslave them &c. Gitt. 40^a **וְכִי יִשְׁתַּעֲבְדוּ בְּהָ וְכִי אֶל יִשְׁתַּעֲבְדוּ בְּהָ וְכִי** that handmaid of mine, they (my heirs) shall not treat her as a slave after my death. Keth. 111^a **וְכִי יִשְׁתַּעֲבְדוּ בְּהָ וְכִי** . . . שלא ישתעבדו בהן וכי the Lord adjured the nations not to oppress Israel too hard. Men. 53^b; Yalk. Jer. 289 [read:] **וְכִי אַרְבַּע מַלְכוּתִים יִשְׁתַּעֲבְדוּ בְּהָ וְכִי** (v. Rabb. D. S. to Men. l. c., note) four successive empires shall treat them as slaves, each as long &c.; a. fr.—[Yalk. Ex. 208, v. supra.]

שַׁעֲבָד ch. same. Targ. O. Gen. XII, 5. Targ. Jud. X, 8. Targ. Nah. I, 12. Targ. Y. Ex. III, 7; a. fr.—B. Mets. 13^a **שַׁעֲבָד נַפְשִׁיהָ** he bound himself (made himself responsible). Gitt. 49^b **שַׁעֲבָד נַפְשִׁיהָ** a man makes himself responsible. Ab. Zar. 2^b, v. infra; a. fr.—Part. pass. **שַׁעֲבָד**; f. **שַׁעֲבָדָא**; pl. **שַׁעֲבָדִין**; **שַׁעֲבָדִין**; **שַׁעֲבָדִין**. Targ. Y. Gen. IX, 25. Targ. Ez. XVI, 7; a. e.—B. Mets. 73^b **שַׁעֲבָד מִשֶּׁ** v. **שַׁעֲבָדָא**. Lev. R. s. 16 **שַׁעֲבָדָא** maiden forced into servitude, v. **שַׁעֲבָדָא**; Pesik. Vattom., p. 133^b **שַׁעֲבָדִין** (corr. acc.); Lam. R. to IV, 15; a. fr.—**שַׁעֲבָדָא** (sub. נכסין) *encumbered property*, opp. **שַׁעֲבָדָא**, v. preced. B. Mets. 12^b. Ib. 13^b; a. fr.

שַׁעֲבָדָא 1) (with ל) *to be subjected, enslaved, to serve; to be pledged, responsible*. Targ. II Chr. XXXIII, 13. Targ. Gen. XXV, 23. Ib. XXVII, 29; a. fr.—B. Kam. 20^b **שַׁעֲבָדָא** the house (the lower story) is pledged to the upper story, i. e. the owner of the lower story is bound to keep it in a condition to support the upper story. Ib. 40^b **שַׁעֲבָדָא** as well as I am obliged to pay thee, I am obliged to pay him. Gitt. 49^b **שַׁעֲבָדָא** he is responsible. B. Bath. 55^a **שַׁעֲבָדָא** v. **שַׁעֲבָדָא**; a. fr.—2) (with ב) *to enslave, oppress*. Ab. Zar. 2^b **שַׁעֲבָדָא** Ms. M. (ed. these nations have persecuted Israel, we have not &c. B. Mets. 73^b **שַׁעֲבָדָא** v. **שַׁעֲבָדָא** (ed. ומשתעבדי, v. **שַׁעֲבָדָא**, B. Bath. 55^a **שַׁעֲבָדָא**, v. **שַׁעֲבָדָא**; a. e.

שַׁעֲבָדָא m. (preced.) 1) *subjection, servitude, oppression*. Ber. 12^b **שַׁעֲבָדָא** Ms. M. (ed. שהחזא) that the delivery from servitude to the empires &c., v. **שַׁעֲבָדָא**. Ib. 34^b, a. e. **שַׁעֲבָדָא**, v. **שַׁעֲבָדָא**. Cant. R. to II, 14 **שַׁעֲבָדָא** . . . כרי שיצאו . . . בלא ש' why were the wives of the patriarchs barren (for a time)? In order that many (of the four-hundred) years (Gen. XV, 13) might pass without servitude; Gen. R. s. 45. Ib. s. 44 **שַׁעֲבָדָא** shall I, too, be in slavery?; a. fr.—2) (or 'ש only) *pledge, hypothecary obligation, landed security*. B. Mets. 4^b **שַׁעֲבָדָא** . . . כפירת ש' ק' . . . because a note of indebtedness implies a hypothecary obligation (that the debtor's landed property is pledged

to the creditor), and no oath is assigned on a disputed hypothecary obligation; Shebu. 37^b; Keth. 87^b. B. Mets. 14^a **שַׁעֲבָדָא** the scribe must ask for authorization to insert, in a deed of sale of land, 'amelioration', 'best land' and 'pledge', i. e. that the seller pledges his land, and this the best portions of it, for indemnity to the buyer in case of seizure for the seller's debt, this indemnity to include the improvements eventually made by the buyer; a. fr.

שַׁעֲבָדָא ch. same, 1) *servitude, oppression*. Targ. II Esth. I, 2. Targ. II Chr. XII, 8. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXVII, 17. Targ. Y. Deut. V, 6; a. fr.—*Pl.* **שַׁעֲבָדָא**, **שַׁעֲבָדָא**. Targ. Y. Gen. XL, 18.—2) *pledge, obligation*. [In post-Talmudic literature נזקן 'ר' the obligation introduced by R. Nathan, whereby the court can collect a debt in favor of the creditor's debtor; v. B. Kam. 40^b; Keth. 19^a; a. fr.]

שַׁעֲבָדָא (v. next w.), part. pass. **שַׁעֲבָדָא** *one who has abnormally large testicles or an abnormally long scrotum*. Bekh. VII, 5 (44^b) Ar. (Mish. ed. באושכן, Talm. ed. מאישכן), v. **שַׁעֲבָדָא**.

שַׁעֲבָדָא m. pl. (Shaf. of עבדו, v. אבדו) *extremities, testicles, scrotum*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXIX, 1. Targ. Job XL, 17 **שַׁעֲבָדָא** Ms. a. Ar. (ed. פחדוי).

שַׁעֲרָא I, v. שַׁעֲרָא.

שַׁעֲרָא II f. (Dan. IV, 16; preced., v. Del. Proleg. p. 39 sq.) *moment, while; hour*, esp. *the twelfth portion* of the day and of the night, varying according to the season. Tosef. Ber. I, 1, a. e., v. עונת I. Ber. 7^a, v. קצת. Ib. ^b, a. e. **שַׁעֲרָא** **שַׁעֲרָא**, v. **שַׁעֲרָא**. Lam. R. to III, 37 **שַׁעֲרָא** **שַׁעֲרָא** from the moment that the Lord said &c. Ber. I, 1 **שַׁעֲרָא** **שַׁעֲרָא** from the time of day when the priests go in &c. Pes. II, 1 **שַׁעֲרָא** **שַׁעֲרָא** as long. Keth. 104^a **שַׁעֲרָא** **שַׁעֲרָא** when a righteous man is called away &c. Ib. **שַׁעֲרָא** **שַׁעֲרָא** when Rabbi died &c. Ber. 64^a **שַׁעֲרָא**, v. **שַׁעֲרָא**; **שַׁעֲרָא**, v. **שַׁעֲרָא**. Sabb. 10^a, a. e. **שַׁעֲרָא** . . . ועוסקין . . . נדחה מפני הש' they neglect the life everlasting, and busy themselves with the life of the hour (earthly affairs). Y. Taan. III, 67^a (expl. יולדתך, Prov. XXIII, 25) **שַׁעֲרָא** (or **שַׁעֲרָא**) thy hour (of birth). Cant. R. to I, 1, a. e. **שַׁעֲרָא** in its due time, v. **שַׁעֲרָא**; Num. R. s. 10⁴ **שַׁעֲרָא**. Ex. R. s. 19, a. fr. **שַׁעֲרָא**, v. **שַׁעֲרָא**; a. v. fr.—**שַׁעֲרָא**, or **שַׁעֲרָא** temporary, special legislation, opp. **שַׁעֲרָא**. Yoma 69^b. Men. 19^b **שַׁעֲרָא**, v. **שַׁעֲרָא**. Ib. 56^a **שַׁעֲרָא** we cannot derive the modes of a temporary act (e. g. the offerings of the princes, Num. VII, 12-83) from the laws concerning a permanent institution; a. fr.—*Pl.* **שַׁעֲרָא**. Ber. 3^a **שַׁעֲרָא** to four hours (the fourth hour of the night). Pes. 58^a **שַׁעֲרָא** **שַׁעֲרָא** two hours and a half. Shh. V, 3 **שַׁעֲרָא** **שַׁעֲרָא** if one witness testifies that the act under consideration was committed at the second hour of the day &c. Kel. XII, 4 **שַׁעֲרָא**, v. **שַׁעֲרָא**; a. v. fr.

שַׁעֲרָא m. = next w. Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 3. Ib. XXII, 15; a. e., v. **שַׁעֲרָא**.—Targ. Y. Gen. XXXVII, 25; XLIII, 11 **שַׁעֲרָא** (שַׁעֲרָא; h. text כחא).

שְׁעָרָה f. (שְׁעָר = שְׁעִיר) *wax*. Sabb. II, 1 'בלא ילך ב' nor must you use wax in place of oil for the Sabbath light, v. קְרוֹרָה. Gen. R. s. 44 'כש' דריח לכו רפה כש' v. שְׁעָרָה I. Ib. s. 91, end (expl. נִכְאָר, Gen. XLIII, 11) 'ש' (perhaps a *gum*, v. preced.). Ex. R. s. 35 'כש' הנחונה וכ' like wax that is put on the writing tablet; a. fr.

שְׁעָלָא, שְׁעוֹלָא m. = h. שְׁעַל, 1) *hollow of the hand, palm*. Targ. Is. XL, 12. — *Pl. constr.* שְׁעוֹלָי. Targ. Ez. XIII, 19. — 2) *hollow of the sole, step*. — *Pl. constr.* שְׁעוֹלָי. Targ. I Kings XX, 10.

שְׁעוּעִים, v. next v.

שְׁעוּעִיָּה f. (שְׁעָר; cmp. שְׁעוּרָה) a species of *beans*, prob. *kidney-bean* (*Phaseolus Vulgaris*), v. פְּסִילָהָא, a. הלוקה. Kil. I, 1 'פיל הלבן והש' וכ' Y. ed. a. Ms. M. (Mish. a. Bab. ed. שְׁעוּעִים, corr. acc.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) the white bean and the kidney-bean are not heterogeneous. Y. ib. 27^a top expl. פְּסִילָהָא (פְּסִילָהָא). Ib. שְׁמַעְשַׁעְרָה 'ש' שמעשערה 'ש' למה שמה 'ש' שמעשערה 'ש' פְּסִילָהָא (some ed. שְׁעוּעִיָּה) why is it called *sh'u'ith* (pasty)? Because it pastes up (dulls) the heart, and loosens the bowels.

שְׁעוּרָא, שְׁעוּרָא, v. שְׁעוּרָה.

שְׁעוּרָה f. (b. h. שְׁעָרָה; שְׁעָר, v. סְעָר) 1) *panicle*, v. שְׁעָרָה. — 2) *barley, barley-corn*. — 'כש' the size of a barley-corn. Kel. XVII, 8 'כש' שאמריו לא וכ' where the scholars make the barley-corn the ritual standard measure, neither the large sort is meant nor &c. Ex. R. s. 10, end; Snh. 67^b, v. שְׁד; a. fr. — *Pl.* שְׁעוּרִים, שְׁעוּרִין. Pes. II, 5. Ib. 35^a מין 'ש' a species of barley, v. שְׁעוּרִין. Ib. 42^b 'ש' ... לא היה יינם ... the wine of Judæa would not get sour (to be used for vinegar) until they put barley into it. B. Kam. 60^b גדישין של 'ש' stacks of barley. Peah VI, 7; Y. Snh. II, 20^b bot., a. e., v. עֲנָבָה; a. fr.

שְׁעוּרִים pr. n. m., v. סְעוּרִים.

שְׁעוּרִין *barley*, v. פְּסִילָהָא.

שְׁעוּתָא f. (denom. of שְׁעָרָה) *a while, time*. Meil. 6^a, v. שְׁעוּתָא.

שְׁעוּתָא f. = h. שְׁעוּתָה, *wax*. Targ. Ps. XXII, 15 Ms. (ed. שְׁעוּתָה). Targ. Mic. I, 4 שְׁעוּתָה — V. שְׁעוּתָה.

שְׁעוּזָא (= שְׁעוּזָא) *sh'az*, the first and the last element of שְׁעוּזָא, representing the act of *carding* (שְׁעוּזָא), and that of *twining* or *weaving* (נִזָּא). Y. Kil. IX, end, 32^d, v. נִזָּא.

שְׁעוּזָא (v. preced.) *sh'at*, the first and the middle element of שְׁעוּזָא, representing the act of *carding* (שְׁעוּזָא), and that of *spinning* (שְׁעוּזָא). Y. Kil. IX, end, 32^d.

- **שְׁעוּמִנְיָא** *the seven letters which require crownlets* in the Pentateuch scrolls. Men. 29^b, v. זִינִין.

שְׁעוּמִנְיָא m. (b. h.) *a web mixed of wool and linen*. Kil. IX, 8, expl. as acrostic, שְׁעוּמִנְיָא שְׁעוּמִנְיָא שְׁעוּמִנְיָא, v. נִזָּא.

שְׁעוּמִנְיָא, שְׁעוּמִנְיָא ch. same. Targ. O. Lev. XIX, 19; Deut. XXII, 11.

שְׁעוּתָא (b. h.) 1) (cmp. שְׁעוּתָה) *to dwell, linger*, denom. שְׁעוּתָה. — 2) *to look, care for, mind*. Sifrē Deut. 318 (ref. to Deut. XXXII, 17) לא שְׁעוּתָא לא שְׁעוּתָא לא שְׁעוּתָא (whom they did not regard); although they sacrificed and burnt incense to them, they were not afraid of them (with ref. to Gen. IV, 5); Yalk. ib. 945.

שְׁעוּתָא, שְׁעוּתָא (cmp. שְׁעוּתָה) *to smooth, paste over, daub*. Succ. 51^b; B. Bath. 4^a בְּרַחֲבָא לְמִשְׁעָרִין בְּרַחֲבָא he (Herod) intended to cover them (the Temple walls) with gold.

Pa. שְׁעוּתָא same. Targ. Ps. V, 10 מְשַׁעְרִין Ms. (ed. משְׁעוּתָא). — Part. pass. מְשַׁעְרָא. Targ. Y. II Num. XIX, 15 מְשַׁעְרָא (corr. acc., or מְשַׁעְרָא, Part. pass. *Af.*).

Ithpa. אִשְׁתְּעִי, *Ithpe.* אִשְׁתְּעִי [to make one's self pleasant,] *to converse, talk; to tell a story*. Targ. O. Gen. XXIV, 66. Targ. Jud. VI, 13. Targ. Is. XXX, 10. Targ. Ps. L, 16; 19; a. fr. — B. Bath. 73^a 'וכ' נְחוּרִי וְכ' (not אִשְׁתְּעִי) seafarers told me. Ib. 74^a 'וכ' יְרַחֵן מִשְׁתְּעִי וְכ' R. J. told a story: once upon a time &c. Y. Ber. II, 4^d bot. 'וכ' אִשְׁתְּעִי וְכ' ... as the Scripture talks, so does the Mishnah, i. e. the Mishnah applies the Biblical phraseology; a. fr. — *to talk about the law with, to sue*. B. Mets. 14^a ומִשְׁתְּעִי דִּינָא בְּחִדְרֵיהּ ... the law is that R. may go and sue him. Bekh. 47^b 'וכ' גְּבַרְא דְלֹא מְצִירָא לְאִשְׁתְּעוּרָא וְכ' a man with whom thou canst not go to law; a. e.

שְׁעוּתָהָא f. (preced.) *smoothness*, v. שְׁעוּתָהָא.

שְׁעוּרָא, Tosef. B. Bath. IV, 5, v. שְׁעוּרָה.

שְׁעוּעִיָּה m., **שְׁעוּעִיָּה** f. (שְׁעָר) *smooth*. Targ. Gen. XXVII, 11. Targ. Cant. V, 12; a. fr. — *Pl.* שְׁעוּעִיָּה, שְׁעוּעִיָּה, שְׁעוּעִיָּה (h. text שְׁעוּעִיָּה אֲבַנִּיא). Targ. I Sam. XVII, 40 שְׁעוּעִיָּה (h. text שְׁעוּעִיָּה אֲבַנִּים). Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 17. Targ. Ps. XII, 3. Ib. XXXV, 16 שְׁעוּעִיָּה Ms. (ed. שְׁעוּעִיָּה); a. e.

שְׁעוּעִיָּהָא f. (preced.) *smoothness*. Targ. Gen. XXVII, 16. Targ. Ez. XXVI, 4; 14 (h. text שְׁעוּעִיָּה). Targ. Prov. VI, 24. Targ. Is. LVII, 6 (some ed. שְׁעוּעִיָּה); a. e.

שְׁעוּרָה m. (v. שְׁעָרָה) *gum, balm*. Targ. Ez. XXVII, 17 (h. text שְׁעוּרָה). Targ. Jer. XLVI, 11; LI, 8 (not שְׁעוּרָה).

שְׁעוּרָה m. (b. h.; שְׁעָר) 1) *goat*. Yoma VI, 2 המשרחלחל שְׁעוּרָה וְכ' the bullock and the goat designated to be burnt. Zeb. V, 1; a. fr. — *Pl.* שְׁעוּרָה, שְׁעוּרָה. Ib. 2. Yoma VI, 1; a. fr. — 2) *demon*. B. Bath. 25^a, v. סְעָר II. Ber. 64^a מִיִּחְלָהּ שְׁעוּרָה שְׁעוּרָה goat and demon may interchange (both going by the name of *sa'ir*). — *Pl.* as ab. Lev. R. s. 22, v. שְׁד; a. e. — 3) *shower*. Pl. as ab. Sifrē Deut. 306 (ref. to Deut. XXXII, 2) מַדּוּ שְׁעוּרָה וְכ' as the showers come down on the plants &c.; Yalk. ib. 942, v. סְעָר II. — 4) *hairy*. Gen. R. s. 65.

שְׁעוּרָה (b. h.) pr. n. *Seir* (*Idumæa*). Y. Taan. I, 64^a top

(ref. to Is. XXI, 11) 'אלי קורא מפני ש' my God cries out on account of Seir (Rome, v. ארזים); ib. אלי איכן נדרווג לי. From Seir (Deut. XXXIII, 2). Sifré Deut. 343 ליפרע מש' when the Lord shall punish Seir (Rome). Ber. 62^b עד השחא ב' thou hast not yet gone to Seir (Rome), and hast already learned the things of Seir (indecent manners); Tam. 27^b; a. fr.

שְׂעִירָן, v. סְבִירָן.

שְׂעִירָא, v. שְׂעִירָא.

שְׂעִירָא f. (cmp. שְׂעִירָא) a species of beans, prob. the Egyptian bean (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Colocasia). [The definition given Ab. Zar. 38^b is fabulous and obviously founded on confusion with the colocasia bean, which is sown on moist earth and sinks into the water.] Ab. Zar. 38^b Ms. M. (ed. שְׂעִירָא), v. פְּסִילָא.

שְׂעִל m. (b. h.) 1) hollow of the hand, palm, handful. Tanh. B'resh. 5 (ref. to Is. XL, 12) מן שְׂעִלִי ארזה יודע וכ' by the size of his handful canst thou know who he himself is; ib. Hayé 3 בשעלי . . . וכל all the seas and rivers did he measure with his palm; ib. Emor 15 מלא . . . וכל all the waters of the world fill the palm of the Lord; Pesik. Eth Korb., p. 57^b מלא שְׂעִלִי; Tanh. Pinh. 12 מלא שְׂעִלִי my handful; Num. R. s. 21¹⁷; Pesik. R. addit. s. 1 לרוך שעלי . . . כל all the waters of creation did I compress into my palm.—Pl. שְׂעִלִים. Ib. . . גבור ' a mighty man . . . drinks no less than ten handfuls; a. e.—2) רם של ים the hollow of the sea, depth. Cant. R. to II, 15 (ref. to Cant. l. c.; v. ed. Baer et Del. Notae criticae a. l.) שיררו לשעלי של . . . קדמאה מלא רם the first shu'alim is written plene, the second defective, which may be read שְׂעִלִים; they (the Egyptians) were the foxes that went down to the bottom of the sea; Ex. R. s. 22 רם של ים שם שעלי של רם an allusion to the bottom of the sea; Yalk. Ps. 786 שעלים (read: רם).

שְׂעִלָא, v. שְׂעִלָא.

שְׂעִים m. bamboo (Maim., identifying our w. with שְׂגִים); [oth. opin. cork-tree, cork]. Kel. XIV, 5 shoes for cattle made of sha'am. Tosef. ib. B. Bath. IV, 14; Succ. 20^b וכ' mats made of sh., or of reeds &c.; a. e.

שְׂעִמוּם, שְׂרִי m. (שְׂעִמָּם) 1) dullness, idiocy. Keth. V, 5 idleness may lead her to idiocy; [corr. acc. quot. s. v. בְּשָׂלָה.—2) (= בעל ש') dull-minded man, idiot. Sot. 24^a sq.; 27^a; Num. R. s. 9²⁸ אשה ש' the wife of an idiot.

שְׂעִמוּם, שְׂרִי ch. same, stupefaction. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 37 (h. text שְׂפִמוּם).

שְׂעִמוּמִיתָא f. (preced.) a dull-minded woman, idiot. Tosef. Keth. VII, 10 ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. משוּמִיתָא), v. שְׂבָמָא. Tosef. B. Bath. IV, 5 דריא ש' (ed. Zuck. שְׂעִירָא, corr. acc.) she (the slave) is an idiot; B. Mets. 80^a משוּמִיתָא.

שְׂעִמוּמִיתָא, שְׂעִמִי f. (preced.) dullness, idiocy. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 20 Ar. (ed. ערבורא; h. text מדומה); v. שְׂעִמִיתָא.—Ned. 81^a scabs arising from neglected clothes lead to idiocy.

שְׂעִמָּם (Shaf. of עִמָּם) to make dull, stupefy.—Part. pass. משוּעִמָּם; f. משוּעִמִיתָא. B. Mets. 80^a, v. שְׂעִמִיתָא.

Nithpa. שְׂעִמָּם to be made dull, be stupefied. Num. R. s. 10⁸ כל דערו נְשַׂעִמָּמוּ כל הכליות וכ' all his mind is gone (in drunkenness), the kidneys (seat of deliberation) are entirely dulled, and his heart (reason) is disordered &c.

שְׂעִמָּם ch. 1) same. Targ. Y. Ex. XIV, 24 (some ed. 'שא; h. text ירהם). Targ. Hos. IX, 7.—2) to lay waste. Targ. Y. Lev. XXVI, 31.

Ithpa. שְׂעִמָּם to be stupefied. Targ. Esth. VII, 6 (h. text נכער). Targ. Ps. CXLIII, 4 (h. text ישרומם). Targ. Jer. IV, 9 (h. text ירמוז).

שְׂעִמִיתָא f. (preced.) stupefaction. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 28 שְׂעִמִיתָא לבה ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. שְׂעִמִי; Ms. שְׂעִמִיתָא; some ed. משְׂעִמִיתָא; Y. שְׂעִמִיתָא; h. text ירמוז). Targ. Zech. XII, 4 שְׂעִי (h. text שְׂעִירָן).

שְׂעִין (b. h.; cmp. Syr. שאן, P. Sm. 4012) to be smooth, be quiet.

Nif. נְשַׂעִין (cmp. בטוח) to rely on, lean, be supported. Lev. R. s. 36 נְשַׂעִין בוכות החורה וכ' as the vine is supported by a reed, so Israel relies on the merit of studying the Law which is written with a reed. Y. Bets. V, 63^a top נשענים בבהמה you may lean against an animal (on the Sabbath or Holy Day, it is not considered work for the animal); מאן דאמר אין נשענין בהש; he that says, you dare not lean, has reference to a weak animal; a. e.

שְׂעִין (Shaf. of עני, cmp. Syr. שַׁעִי=φάλατ, P. Sm. 4255) to shout, sing. Targ. Is. LV, 12 ישענין בעפירון (h. text ימחאו קח).

שְׂעִיעַ (b. h.; cmp. שְׂעִי) to smooth, paste.

Pilp. שְׂעִיעַ 1) to smooth, paste over. Y. Kil. I, 27^a top משְׂעִיעָה אר הלב, v. שְׂעִיעָה.—2) to appease, console. Pesik. Nahamu, p. 126^b וּמְשַׂעִיעָה בּוּז, v. פִּיר; ib. שְׂעִיעָה במצרים. ושיעשעה באשור; ib. ושיעשעה באשור (not לשאור); Yalk. Job 918; Pesik. R. s. 33 ויאם חביא עליהם הוא שבר הוא מְשַׂעִיעָה וכ' when he brings misfortune upon them, he consoles them one with the other.

Hithpa. הִשְׂעִיעָה, Nithpa. נִשְׂעִיעָה 1) to be appeased, enjoy one's self. Ex. R. s. 5 (ref. to ישעי, Ex. V, 9) שררו מְשַׂעִיעִין בהן וכ' they had scrolls with them, in reading which they consoled themselves from Sabbath to Sabbath; אל יהו משועשעין וכ' they shall not enjoy themselves, and they shall not rest on the Sabbath; Tanh. Vaëra 6; a. e.—2) to be a pleasure. Tanh. T'savveh 1 (ref. to Jer. XXXI, 19) וּמְשַׂעִיעָה לאביו . . . מהו ילד שעשועים . . . what is 'a child of delight'? Three or four years old, when it begins to talk and becomes a pleasure to his father.

שְׂעִיעַ, שְׂעִיעַ ch. same, 1) to smooth, paste over, daub.

Targ. Ez. XIII, 10, sq. Ib. 12 שְׁעָהוּן (some ed. שְׁעִירוּן, Pa. of שְׁעִי). Ib. XXII, 28; a. e. — 2) to make smooth, flatter. Targ. Ps. XXXVI, 3.—3) (of skin) to be smooth, bright. Targ. Lam. IV, 7 (h. text צָהוּ).

Pa. שְׁעִי to smooth. Targ. Ps. V, 10 (v. שְׁעִי).

Itpha. אֶתְשֵׁעַ to be pasted, daubed, v. שְׁעִי ch.

שְׁעָרָה m. (cmp. שְׁעָרָא) a gum used as a spice, *tragacanth*. Targ. O. Gen. XXXVII, 25; XLIII, 11 (h. text כְּבֹאֵה).

שְׁעָרָה I (b. h.; denom. of שְׁעָרָה) to keep the gate.—V. שְׁעָרָה.

Pl. שְׁעָרָה same. Arakh. 11^b בשל חבירו שש"י a Levite chorister that helped in attending to the gate in his neighbor's stead.—Part. מְשֻׁעָרִים pl. (formed by analogy to מְשֻׁעָרָה, v. שְׁעָרָה I). Ib. שְׁעָרָה, v. שְׁעָרָה I. Ib. (השְׁעָרָה) (Sifré Num. 116; Yalk. ib. 752 שְׁעָרָה), v. שְׁעָרָה I.

שְׁעָרָה II (b. h.; v. שְׁעָרָה) to divide, distribute. [Midr. Till. to Ps. XIV שְׁעָרָה, v. infra.]

Pl. שְׁעָרָה 1) to apportion, estimate, measure, calculate. Hull. VII, 4 כיצד מְשֻׁעָרִין אֹרְזָה וּכ' how do we define the proportions of the mixture (to find out whether the forbidden admixture is large enough to impart its taste to the permitted portion)? As if it were an admixture of meat in a vegetable dish. Ib. 97^b כְּשֶׁהָיָה מְשֻׁעָרִין וּכ' when we define the proportions, we include in the calculation the broth &c. Ib. מְשֻׁעָרִין... מְשֻׁעָרִין וּכ' in all admixtures of Biblically forbidden matter we assume for calculation that the forbidden matter was onions or porret. Ib. שְׁעָרָה חֲכָמִים וּכ' the scholars have calculated that of all forbidden substances none give a stronger taste than onions &c. Lev. R. s. 37 מְשֻׁעָרָה אִיזָה... (some ed. מְשֻׁעָרָה) do you estimate that in all I drank at my meal there would have been a quarter of a Log of Italian (unmixed) wine? Koh. R. to V, 8 שְׁעָרָה, v. next w.; a. fr.—Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIV (expl. סָלַף, Ps. LXVIII, 5) שְׁעָרָה לְפָנֵינוּ דְרַבְרַבִּים (not 'שְׁעָרָה'; ed. Bub. שְׁפָרוּ, a glossator's emendation) measure your ways before the Lord (cmp. שְׁעָרָה I). Pesik. Zutr. Haaz. (ed. Bub. p. 114) (ref. to שְׁעָרָה, Deut. XXXII, 17) לֹא שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה whom your fathers never appraised, to find out whether or not they are of use; Yalk. Deut. 545 לֹא שְׁעָרָה. — 2) (v. שְׁעָרָה) to superintend the market, v. שְׁעָרָה.

Itpha. שְׁעָרָה to be estimated, measured. Ukts. II, 8 שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה are measured as they are (not compressed); מְשֻׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה is measured as it is.

שְׁעָרָה ch., Pa. שְׁעָרָה same, to measure, calculate. Targ. O. Gen. XXVI, 12 בְּשֻׁעָרָהוּ ed. Berl. (oth. ed. בְּשֻׁעָרָהוּ); Y. בְּשֻׁעָרָהוּ; h. text שְׁעָרָהוּ.—Hull. 97^b בְּשֻׁעָרָהוּ בְּשֻׁעָרָהוּ בְּשֻׁעָרָהוּ why not use as a standard (for calculation in the case of admixtures of forbidden substances) pepper or spices which are not neutralized in a mass of a thousand times their quantity? Ib. בְּשֻׁעָרָהוּ אוֹ בְּשֻׁעָרָהוּ אוֹ בְּשֻׁעָרָהוּ do we calculate the proportions by the actual size of the admixture, or by the quantity that has come out of it (has been absorbed in the dish)? Y. Kil. IX, 32^d top

שְׁעָרָהוּ the Rabbis made the calculation, and it (the well of Miriam) was exactly opposite the middle gate &c.; Lev. R. s. 22 שְׁעָרָהוּ (corr. acc.); Koh. R. to V, 8 שְׁעָרָהוּ אֹרְזָה וּכ' (Hebr.).

שְׁעָרָה (b. h.; cmp. שְׁעָרָה II) to be rough, denom. שְׁעָרָה; to shudder, fear. Sifré Deut. 318 (expl. שְׁעָרָה, Deut. XXXII, 17) 'שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה your fathers' hair did not stand on end before them (v. שְׁעָרָה II); Yalk. ib. 545.

Hif. שְׁעָרָה (denom. of שְׁעָרָה) to grow hair, be hairy. Hull. 44^a שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה Ms. M. a Rashi (ed. כְּרִי, corr. acc.) to the place (of the stomach) where it becomes covered with hair. Ib. (Chald. diction) שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה an ox, which is more hairy (on the stomach). Nidd. 25^b עַד שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה until the embryo has hair.

שְׁעָרָה, Af. שְׁעָרָה, v. preced.

שְׁעָרָה, שְׁעָרָה m. (b. h.; preced.) hair. Meg. 18^a, a. e. מְשֻׁעָרָה, v. מְשֻׁעָרָה. Naz. I, 2 שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה, v. מְשֻׁעָרָה. Naz. I, 2 שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה to ruin such fine hair; Tosef. ib. IV, 7. Yoma 47^a שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה, v. קְלָעִי II; a. fr.—Trnsf. crown, ramification of a tree; panicle, stem and pod of leguminous plants. Peah II, 3, a. e. כֹּחַשׁ שְׁעָרָה, v. שְׁעָרָה; Y. ib. 17^a top שְׁעָרָה. Kil. IV, 9 שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה he turned the branches of two rows of vines towards one side; B. Bath. 82^b. Sabb. XXI, 3 שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה the panicles (pods) of beans and of lentils. Tosef. Ukts. I, 8 שְׁעָרָה ed. Zuck. (Var. שְׁעָרָה, read as ed. T'bul Yom III: שְׁעָרָה) the panicle of a pomegranate; a. fr.—Pl., v. שְׁעָרָה.

שְׁעָרָה, שְׁעָרָה ch., v. שְׁעָרָה.

שְׁעָרָה m. (b. h.; v. שְׁעָרָה to divide, break open) 1) gate, open place for public and private transactions. Sifré Deut. 242 (ref. to Deut. XXII, 24 שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה the gate (of the place) where she was found, and not the gate where she was judged. Keth. 45^b (ref. to Deut. XVII, 5) שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה the gate (of the place) where he worshipped the idol. Midd. I, 3 שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה the eastern Temple gate; a. v. fr.—Pl. שְׁעָרָה; constr. שְׁעָרָה. Ib. שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה the Temple mount had five gates; שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה two huldah gates, v. שְׁעָרָה II. Ib. 4; a. v. fr.—2) market, market price. B. Mets. V, 7 שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה, v. שְׁעָרָה. B. Mets. V, 7 שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה (בש"י) according to the price at the height of the market, i. e. the lowest price. Ib. 8 שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה according to the lowest market price. Ib. 1 שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה if he bought wheat of him, at a gold Denar a Kor, and such was the market price. Gitt. 57^a שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה the price went down one Modius, i. e. from forty Modii to thirty-nine for a Denar; שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה the price went back to its former figure; a. fr.—Pl. as ab. B. Bath. 89^a שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה for the regulation of market prices, v. שְׁעָרָה; Y. ib. V, end, 15^b שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה.

שְׁעָרָה II m. (b. h.; v. שְׁעָרָה II) estimation, proportion.—Pl. שְׁעָרָה. Gen. R. s. 64 (ref. to Gen. XXVI, 12) מֵאָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה שְׁעָרָה one hundred Kor; one hundred proportions, one hundred quantities; one

hundred *sh'arim*, this shows that they had made an estimate of it (the crop of the field), and it brought a hundred times the estimated quantity; Yalk. ib. 111 (corr. acc.); Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXIII של מאה ... וכל דבר ... ממה ש' and for every thing that he gave tithes of, the Lord sent him one hundred times the value, and he blessed him.

שְׂעֵרָא I ch., pl. שְׂעֵרִין same, esp. percent., interest. Targ. Y. Ex. XXII, 24 (h. text נשך). Targ. Y. I Lev. XXV, 36, sq. (ed. Vien. שְׂעֵרִין, corr. acc.); Y. II שְׂעֵרִין.

שְׂעֵרָא II m. = h. שְׂעֵר I, 2, market price. Ruth R. introd. שְׂעֵרִיהוּן דְּפִירִיא, v. פִּירִיא.

שְׂעֵרָא, **שְׂעֵרָא**, **שְׂעֵרָא**, **שְׂעֵרָא** m. = h. שְׂעֵר, hair. Targ. Gen. XXV, 25, v. קְסֵר. Targ. Lev. XIII, 3; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 15, v. שְׂטָפָא; Yalk. ib. 554 שְׂעֵרָה. Midr. Sam. ch. II (v. מוֹרָא I a. מוֹרָה II) אִם הָדִין ש' וְכ' as the thorn is afraid of nothing but the iron, so is the hair &c.; Yalk. Sam. 78 (corr. acc.); Y. Naz. IX, end, 58^a ... בִּירָא ... סְעֵרָה; a. e.—Pl. שְׂעֵרָן (fem.). Targ. Ps. LXIX, 5 Levita (ed. סְעֵרִין, סְעֵרָן).

שְׂעֵרָה f. (b. h.; preced.) 1) hair. Y. Sot. I, 16^c top 'ש אחד one hair; a. e.—Pl. שְׂעֵרִיוּ. Ib., a. fr. 'ש שני (not שני) two hairs (symptom of maturity). Lev. R. s. 20 מעילם לא ש' ראשי the beams of my house never saw the hair of my head (v. קָלַע II); Y. Yoma I, 38^d top; a. fr.—2) ear, panicle. Y. Ter. I, 40^d top של אורי (ed. Krot. שְׂעֵרָה) the panicles of rice.

שְׂעֵרִין, **שְׂעֵרִין** m. pl. barley, v. סְעֵרָתָא.

שְׂעֵרִים, **שְׂעֵרִים** pr. n. pl. Beth-Sh'arim, near Sepphoris (v. Neub. Géogr. p. 200), one of the seats of the Sanhedrin. B. Hash. 31^b. Sanh. 32^b 'ש' רבי לב' follow up Rabbi to B. Sh. Tosef. Ter. VII, 14; Tosef. Succ. II, 2 (the seat of R. Johanan ben Nuri). Tosef. Par. V (IV), 6; a. e.

שְׂעֵרִינָן, **שְׂעֵרִינָן** v. סְעֵרָן.

שְׂעֵשֵׁעַ m. (b. h.; שְׂעֵשֵׁעַ) delight, pleasure. Cant. R. to VI, 11, v. שְׂחֹק; (Pesik. R. s. 11 רענוג).—Pl. שְׂעֵשֵׁעִים. Tanh. T'savveh 1; Yalk. Jer. 315 'ש' ילד של ש' a child of delight, v. שְׂעֵעַ.—Trnsf. (sub. ילד, ילדי) beloved child or children. M. Kat. 25^b (in a eulogy) גִּידְלָהּ שְׂעֵשֵׁעִיָּה ... ארץ the land of Shinear (Babylonia) conceived and gave birth to, the land of beauty (Palestine) raised her beloved child.

שְׂעֵשֵׁעִיתָא, v. שְׂעֵשֵׁעִיתָא.

שְׂעֵשֵׁעִיתָא f. = שְׂעֵשֵׁעִיתָא, smoothness. Targ. Y. II Gen. XXXIII, 4.

שְׂעֵשֵׁעַ, **שְׂעֵשֵׁעַ** v. שְׂעֵעַ, שְׂעֵעַ.

שְׂעֵהָ, **שְׂעֵהָ**, **שְׂעֵהָ** (שְׂעֵהָ) f. = h. שְׂעֵהָ, while, time; hour. Targ. II Kings V, 26 (ed. Wil. שְׂעֵהָ). Targ. Ex. XXXIII, 5. Targ. Y. ib. XXIII, 5; a. fr.—Ber. 64^a 'ש' אצטריכא להו ש' the time needed them (circumstances required one of them as chief of the college); Bekh. 31^a,

v. צָרָה. Y. Bets. II, 61^c top, a. e. בשְׂעֵהָ in its proper time, v. גִּמְרָא. Ber. 7^a אל־שִׁירָה 'ש' ... כ' when that moment comes, I will curse him; 'ש' נִירָם ... כ' when that moment came, he was asleep. Ib. 'ש' כל ש' at all times. Ib. כל ש' any other time; 'ש' בְּהוֹרָא but at that special time; Ab. Zar. 4^b. Pes. 11^b פְּלַגָּא דִּש' half an hour; a. fr.—Pl. Job VII, 18 (not שְׂעֵרָא); a. fr.—Ber. I. c.; Ab. Zar. I. c. 'ש' בהנך תלח ש' וְכ' during those first three hours (of the day) &c.; a. fr.

שְׂפָה, v. שְׂפָה.—(ו) יִרְחַב.—שְׂפָה, v. שְׂפָה I ch.

שְׂפָה, v. שְׂפָה.

שְׂפָה, **שְׂפָה**, v. שְׂפָה.

שְׂפָה m. (שְׂפָה I) [slip, the place from which something slipped,] socket. Macc. 11^b עַל אִבְרֵיהָ לִש' each limb (bone) of his went into its socket; Yalk. Gen. 149.

שְׂפָה I m. (v. next w.) block of hewn stone, v. סְפָא.

שְׂפָה II, 'ש' m. (שְׂפָה) chip, pin. Targ. Hab. II, 11 (h. text כַּפִּים).

שְׂפָהִין, **שְׂפָהִין** m. pl. (שְׂפָה I) same, chips. Ab. Zar. 49^b 'ש' מִדּוּ וְכ' what is the law about those chips? Ib. שְׂפָהִין (Ms. M. שְׂפָהִין, v. שְׂפָהִין I).—Trnsf. שְׂפָהִין (emp. בְּרִזְלֵי) disconnected strips of a first class field. Gitt. 50^a (v. Tosaf. a. l.); [Rashi takes שְׂפָהִין as verb, fr. שְׂפָה = to slip].

שְׂפָהִין, v. שְׂפָהִין.

שְׂפָהִין to chip, point.—Denom. שְׂפָהִין.

שְׂפָהִין (denom. of שְׂפָהִין) to pierce. Shh. 41^a בִּירְחֹר שְׂפָהִין (or שְׂפָהִין) he pierced him with the shoot of a fig tree.

שְׂפָהִין ch. same 1) to point.—Part. pass. שְׂפָהִין. Bekh. 40^a, v. פָּרַס I.—2) (denom. of שְׂפָהִין) to put on the spit, roast. Hull. 111^a sq. וְקָא שְׂפָהִין וְכ' he saw the son of R. b. A. put a liver on the spit over a piece of meat. Pes. 74^b שְׂפָהִין בְּשִׁפְהָא (or שְׂפָהִין Pa.) if he put it on the spit (and roasted it).

שְׂפָהִין, v. סְפָא.

שְׂפָהִין f. (b. h.; v. סְפָא) 1) rim, border, binding. B. Bath. II, 1 'ש' אַרְבַּעָה כַּף הַש' four handbreadths from the rim of the stove. Ib. 19^a שְׂפָה מִחֲמַצְצָן the border of the wash-pit; a. fr.—'ש' קָמַי, v. קָמַי.—2) lip; speech. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c top 'ש' הַמְאִיר אֹרֶם בִּש' he who reddens his lips (v. אָרֶם; Nahmanides reads: בטפוח). Ib. XIV, 14^d top כל שְׂחֹמָא מִן הַש' וְלִפְנֵים־יָדָא any wound on the lip and further inside (in the mouth, opp. דָּלַל III). Y. Macc. II, end, 32^a, a. fr. בִּש' רַפְהָ with lax lips, with low indistinct speech; a. fr.—Pl. שְׂפָהִין, שְׂפָהִין, שְׂפָהִין; Du. שְׂפָהִין. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. VI, 15 שְׂפָהִין, v. שְׂפָהִין. M. Kat. 15^a (expl. שְׂפָהִין) שִׁירָה שִׁירָה מִדּוּבְקוּתָא וְכ' his lips should cleave to each other (he must not greet or answer greeting). Koh. R. to XII, 4 בְּנֹת דְּשִׁירָה אֵלֵי הַש' the daughters

of song', that means the lips; Lev. R. s. 18 שְׁפוֹתָיו Sabb. 152^a רָשָׁק v. שְׁפוֹתָיו וְכִי v. שְׁפוֹתָיו וְכִי Keth. 61^b אִרְאֵה שְׁפֵיפִים v. שְׁפֵיפִים Y. Keth. V, 30^a bot. וְשֵׁפִיפִים v. שְׁפֵיפִים a. fr.—Y. Yeb. VI, beg. 7^b בֵּין הָשֵׁי between the lips (of the vagina).

שְׁפָה verb, v. שפי.

שְׁפָה f. (שְׁפָה II) overflow, additional measure; v. שְׁפַע.

שְׁפִיד m. (שְׁפִיד) spit. Pes. VII, 1 שֶׁל רִימוֹן a spit made of pomegranate wood. Ib. 74^a שֶׁל מַחְכָּה a metal spit. Y. Naz. VI, 55^b אֶרֶז שֶׁל נִבְרִילָה one spit with forbidden meat. Bets. 28^b; a. fr.—[Tosef. Meil. I, 25, v. שְׁפִיד I.]—Pl. שְׁפִידִין Y. Naz. l. c.; a. e.

שְׁפִידָא ch. same. Pes. 74^b שְׁפִידָא v. שְׁפִיד. Ib. שְׁפִידָא if he suspended them from the spit; a. e.—Pl. שְׁפִידָא Targ. Y. Num. XXXI, 23 (ed. Vien. 'שפ').—V. שְׁפִידָא.

*שְׁפוֹרְנָא m. (שְׁפִיר I) crushing, destruction. Targ. Prov. XXIV, 22 Ms. (ed. סופא); some ed., a. Var. ed. Lag. ספיר; h. text פיר.

שְׁפִיר v. sub שִׁיר.

שְׁפִירָא v. שְׁפִיר I, III.

שְׁפִירָא v. שְׁפִירָא.

שְׁפִירָא m. (שְׁפִיר) gutter, slope, spout. Targ. O. Num. XXI, 15 לְנֹרְאָה ed. Berl. (oth. ed. 'שִׁירָא' read: שְׁפִירָא; Ms. שְׁפִירָא, שְׁפִירָא; h. text אש).—B. Bath. 3^b Ar. ed. Koh., v. שְׁפִירָא.—V. שְׁפִירָא.

שְׁפִירָא m. (preced.) a laborer engaged in pouring wine to fill up vessels.—Pl. שְׁפִירָא Ab. Zar. 72^b.—[B. Bath. 3^b Ar., v. שְׁפִירָא.]

שְׁפִירָא v. sub שִׁירָא.

שְׁפִירָא v. שְׁפִירָא.

שְׁפִירָא f. (= שְׁפִיר, v. שְׁפִיר) [something round.] tube; egg-shell. Nidd. 21^b. Erub. 43^b, v. שְׁפִירָא. Lev. R. s. 16, beg. וְכִי שֶׁל מִבְּרָאָה she took an egg-shell and filled it with balsam; v. שְׁפִירָא. Hull. 57^b לָרֶגֶל וְכִי שֶׁל קַנָּה וְכִי they made for it (the dislocated and detached hip-bone) a tube of reed (to support it), and the hen recovered. Kel. XVII, 17 הַקֶּשֶׁת a straw tube. Snh. 68^a, a. fr. כְּמַחְכָּל v. מְכַחֵל; a. fr.—or שְׁפִירָא the tube (mouth-piece) of the leather bottle. Par. V, 8. Ib. VI, 1; a. fr.

שְׁפִירָא v. שְׁפִירָא.

שְׁפִירָא Y. Ned. I, 37^a top, read: שְׁפִירָא, v. שְׁפִירָא.

שְׁפִירָא v. שְׁפִירָא.

שְׁפִירָא f. (b. h.; v. מְשִׁפֵּתָא) [attached to the household,] handmaid, slave.—Snh. 89^a שְׁפִירָא v. חֲרוּפָא.—Snh. 89^a לֵוִי לָקַח מִלּוֹ וְכִי שֶׁל שְׁפִירָא they took a rib from him (Adam), and gave him a handmaid to wait on him. Ib. 89^b מִיֵּשֶׁב

better for her to be a handmaid to this nation than a mistress to any other nation. Kidd. III, 12 וְכִי שֶׁל עַבְדֵי וְכִי שֶׁל אֲמִילָה if a bastard married a slave, their child is a slave. Ib. 69^a וְכִי שֶׁל אֲמִילָה if one says to his bondwoman, be thou free, but thy child (with which thou goest) shall be a slave, the child follows her status (is free). Ib. כְּנַעֲנִיתָא v. אֲמִילָה a Canaanite slave. Keth. V, 5 וְכִי שֶׁל אִשְׁתָּא לֵוִי if the wife brought him one slave, she need not grind, or bake &c.; a. v. fr.—Pl. שְׁפִירָא. Ib. וְכִי שֶׁל מֵאָה אֲפִי even if she brought him a hundred slaves, he may force her (his wife) to work in wool &c. Ker. 9^a חֲרוּפָא v. חֲרוּפָא. Lev. R. s. 16, a. e. שְׁפִירָא should not my sister Rachel be at least like one of the handmaids (Bilhah and Zilpah)? Ab. II, 7; a. fr.

שְׁפִירָא f. (preced.) status of a handmaid. Y. Kidd. I, 59^c bot., v. אֲשִׁירָא; Bab. ib. 18^b. Ib. 19^a; a. e.

שְׁפִירָא (b. h.; v. פִּשְׁטָא, s. v. פִּשְׁטָא) [to divide; emp. גזר.] to decree, decide, judge. Ruth R. to I, 1 צְרִיכִין לְהַשְׁפִּיט (criticise) their judges, and woe to the generation whose judges need to be judged; B. Bath. 15^b (ref. to Ruth l. c.) דִּיר 'it was a generation that judged its judges &c., v. קִיפָס. Sot. 10^a וְכִי שֶׁל שְׁפִירָא remember unto me the twenty (-two) years that I judged Israel, and never did I say to them, carry a stick for me from one place to another; a. fr.—V. שְׁפִירָא.

Nif. שְׁפִירָא to be judged, criticised. Ruth R. l. c., v. supra.

שְׁפִירָא m., pl. שְׁפִירָא (b. h.; preced.) judgments, punishments. Mekh. B'shall., Shir., s. 8 בע"ז שֶׁל שְׁפִירָא judgment was executed on the idols; a. e.

שְׁפִירָא m. (שְׁפִירָא; v. שְׁפִירָא) childish. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 6 Ar. (ed. טפשא; h. text גבל).

שְׁפִירָא v. שְׁפִירָא.

שְׁפִירָא I (b. h.; emp. שְׁפִירָא II) 1) to crush.—Part. pass. שְׁפִירָא, pl. שְׁפִירָא crushed, humble, contrite (= b. h. שְׁפִירָא). Tosef. Hag. II, 9 וְכִי שֶׁל שְׁפִירָא humble and contrite; Tosef. Snh. VII, 1 וְכִי (only); Y. ib. I, 19^c. Gen. R. s. 60 וְכִי שֶׁל שְׁפִירָא broken down and crushed (poor); a. e.—2) to rub, smooth, plane.—Part. pass. as ab. a) smooth. Koh. R. to XII, 14 שְׁפִירָא וְכִי שֶׁל אֶרֶץ one smooth, and the other full of thorns and pebbles.—Yalk. Gen. 62 בּוֹר שֶׁל שְׁפִירָא (Snh. 109^a שְׁפִירָא; Ar. שְׁפִירָא, corr. acc.) a smooth (blank, empty) pit, v. בּוֹרְסִיָּה.—b) (emp. שְׁפִירָא) unimpaired, unscathed. Gen. R. s. 45, v. רָחַק.

Pi. שְׁפִירָא 1) to plane, saw, trim. Hull. 125^a קוֹלֵירָא וְכִי שֶׁל שְׁפִירָא a thigh-bone which one sawed through lengthwise. Ab. Zar. 42^a וְכִי שֶׁל שְׁפִירָא if an Israelite chipped off an idol whether for his own purpose (to use the wood) or for its sake (to improve its appearance). Ib. 49^b. Y. Gitt. V, 47^a bot. וְכִי שֶׁל שְׁפִירָא if he took a block by force and planed it. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. III, 1 וְכִי שֶׁל שְׁפִירָא (read: שְׁפִירָא) if he filed off a part of it and made of it &c.;

a. e.—Part. pass. מְשֻׁפָּר; *pl.* מְשֻׁפָּרִים; *pl.* מְשֻׁפָּרִים. Y. Gitt. I. c. במש' if he took it planed. Y. Succ. I, 52^c top 'מְשֻׁפָּרִים (not בכלים) when the boards are planed preparatory to making them into utensils; a. e.—2) to smooth, polish. Kel. XIV, 5 מְשֻׁפָּרִים Ar.; Ned. 56^b מְשֻׁפָּרִים, v. שָׁפַר II.—Trnsf. to pacify, give satisfaction. Y. B. Mets. V, 10^b חייב לְשַׁפֵּר... if a tenant or an agent neglects his neighbor's field, he must indemnify him; ib. IX, beg. 12^a—3) to leave smooth places, (comp. חֲלָק *Hif.*) to plant wide apart. Y. Orl. I, beg. 60^c בְּמִשְׁפָּחָה (or בְּמִשְׁפָּחָה *Hif.*) when he plants the trees wide apart, it is an indication that he wants to raise them for beams, opp. רָצָה. B. Bath. V, 4 לְשַׁפֵּר (or לְשַׁפֵּר) if they (the trees bought in a person's field) grew large, he (the owner of the field) has no right to smooth the field (cut the trees down). Ib. הגדילו ישפח when they are grown large, he (the owner of the trees) may cut them (in order to use the ground they occupy); a. e.

שָׁפַר ch. same, 1) to crush, rub, grind. Targ. Ps. LVI, 2 (h. text שָׁפַר). Ib. 3.—Part. pass. שָׁפָר; *f.* שָׁפָרָא; *pl.* שָׁפָרִין. Ib. LI, 19 (h. text נִרְכַּח). Targ. Job XXXIII, 21.—2) to plane, smooth, paste over. Yeb. 75^b וְכִי יִשְׁפָרָהּ he trimmed it (cut off the protuberances) like a writing reed. Sabb. 98^b, v. כְּרִיז (v. שָׁפַר II). B. Kam. 98^a Ms. M., v. שָׁפַר II ch. Snh. 109^b וְכִי יִשְׁפָרָהּ they smeared her body with honey, and placed her on the roof &c.; a. e.—Part. pass. as ab. smooth, level. Targ. Prov. XV, 19; Targ. Y. Gen. XXXI, 2; 5 (*friendly*).—Snh. 109^a שָׁפָר, v. preced.

Pa. שָׁפַר 1) to crush. Targ. Esth. I, 10. Targ. Ps. LI, 10 שָׁפָרָהּ Ms. (ed. Lag. שְׁפִירָא, corr. acc.; ed. Wil. שְׁפִירָא *Pe.*; h. text נִרְכַּח). Ib. LXXXIX, 11; a. e.—2) to plane, trim.—Part. pass. מְשֻׁפָּר; *f.* מְשֻׁפָּרָא; *pl.* מְשֻׁפָּרִין. B. Bath. 3^a מְשֻׁפָּרִין דְּלֹא מְשֻׁפָּרִין Ms. M. (ed. מְשֻׁפָּרָא, corr. acc.), v. גָּוִיל.

שָׁפַר II (v. שָׁפַר) 1) to incline, v. שָׁפַר II.—2) to tilt; pour out slowly (so as to leave the sediment behind). Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 12 שָׁפַרִין... כְּרִיזִים ed. Bub. (oth. ed. שׁוֹפְכִין) as the small bowels of an animal that pour their contents from one to the other. Esth. R. to II, 3; a. e.—Esp. to sell wine. B. Mets. 60^a מְשֻׁפָּרִים Ms. H. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 10; ed. לְחַבְרִין; Ar. לשמרים, corr. acc.) if one sells wine to ass-drivers (caravan at an inn); 'Tosef. ib. III, 27 'זיה שופא וכ' ed. Zuck. (Var. שופח); a. e.

Pi. שָׁפַר to make slanting, whittle to a point.—Part. pass. מְשֻׁפָּר; *f.* מְשֻׁפָּרָא; *pl.* מְשֻׁפָּרִים. Keth. 5^b מְשֻׁפָּרִים כִּיחָדוּחַ (the fingers) pointed like pegs.

שָׁפַר ch. same, 1) to incline, make slanting. Sabb. 98^b כִּי טָרְוִין לְהוּ כִּי טָרְוִין they made the boards slanting like mountain sides (bringing to a point; Ar. טָרְוִין q. v.); Yalk. Ex. 370.—2) to pour out slowly. Hull. 67^a לֹא (דש') אֶפְשֵׁר... וְשֵׁי לִיהָ... B. Kam. 115^b צִיבָהָא, v. לְשַׁפֵּר וכ' one may put something (a piece of cloth &c.) over the mouth of a jug, and pour (strain) the liquid through. Sabb. 139^b שָׁפַר שִׁיכְרָא וכ' Rashi (ed. שָׁפָר) they poured

beer slowly from vessel to vessel (leaving the dregs behind); a. e.—Kidd. 71^b שְׁפִירָא דְּלֵאנָא vinegar dealer, v. שְׁפִירָא.—Trnsf. to let the blood flow after bloodletting. Sabb. 129^a וְכִי לִיהָ שֵׁי דְלֵמָא perhaps the surgeon may bleed him too long &c.

שָׁפַר III (v. שָׁפַר I) [*to be smooth,*] to be quiet, at ease; to be relieved. Nidd. IV, 4 לְעַר מְעַר לְעַר and was relieved for a full day, opp. קָשְׁתָה, v. קָשְׁתָה. Ib. שְׁפָתָה וְכִי מִן הַצָּעַר וכ' she was relieved from pain, but not from the flux of blood; a. e.—Part. pass. שְׁפָרִי quiet, sane. Arakh. 17^b, sq. וְנִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה שֵׁי if he was sane and became mad; B. Bath. 128^a.—V. שְׁפָרִי II.

Hithpa. הִשְׁפָּחָה, Nithpa. נִשְׁפָּחָה (of a delirious person) to become quiet, conscious, sane. B. Kam. IV, 4 נִשְׁפָּחָה וְכִי הַמְדָּמָה נִשְׁפָּחָה when he is sane again (we may write a letter of divorce at his order); Y. Gitt. VII, beg. 48^c. Y. Keth. I, 25^b; a. e.

שָׁפַר ch. same, to be quiet, at ease.—V. שְׁפָרִי.

Pa. שָׁפַר to quiet, pacify, satisfy. Gitt. 73^a לִיהָ שָׁפַר וְכִי וְכִי וְכִי go and pacify (settle with) him. B. Mets. 15^a וְכִי וְכִי וְכִי (Ms. H. a. R. וְכִי וְכִי וְכִי, v. מְרַק.—Part. pass. מְשֻׁפָּר; *pl.* מְשֻׁפָּרִין. Ib. 70^a מְשֻׁפָּרִין דְּמִשְׁפַּחָה (not דְּמִשְׁפַּחָה) one whose property is at peace (undisputed by any claimants).

שָׁפַר m. (preced.) quiet, ease. Targ. Y. II Num. XXIII, 3; Targ. Y. II Gen. XXII, 8 שֵׁי בְלֵב with an easy heart.

שְׁפִירָא, v. שְׁפִירָא.

שְׁפִירָא f. (preced.) compromise, peace. Targ. Y. I Gen. III, 15 (Y. II שְׁפִירָא).

שְׁפִירָא pr. n., שְׁפִירָא the family of Shafēhala (vinegar dealer). Kidd. 71^b Ar. (ed. שְׁפִירָא דְּלֵאנָא, v. שְׁפִירָא II).

שְׁפִירָא f. (שָׁפַר) judging, judgeship. Snh. 3^b (ref. to Num. XXXV, 24 sq.) מִשְׁעַר שְׁפִירָא דְּעֵרָה from the time that the assembly meets for judging (from the beginning of the legal proceedings, the court consists of twenty-three). Num. R. s. 14⁹ עַל שְׁפִירָתָה שְׁמִשְׁוִין (Gen. XLIX, 16) refers to Samson's judgeship.

שְׁפִירָא m. (שָׁפַר II) wine merchant.—Pl. שְׁפִירָאין, שְׁפִירָאין. Lev. R. s. 12 וְכִי בְּחַרְעֵי וְכִי wine merchants passed the gate of the cemetery; Esth. R. to II, 1 (ר' זוריר) שְׁפִירָאין (strike out שְׁפִירָאין, a corrupt dittogr. of שְׁפִירָאין); Yalk. Prov. 960. Y. Dem. V, 24^d בְּרַם וְכִי but as to wine dealers, they are used to empty from vessel to vessel. Y. Shek. VII, 50^c bot., v. חֲכָם.

שְׁפִירָא, v. שְׁפִירָא.

שְׁפִירָא, v. שְׁפִירָא.

שְׁפִירָא, *pl.* שְׁפִירָאין, v. שְׁפִירָאין.

שְׂפִיכָה f. (שֶׁפַךְ) *pouring out*. T'bul Yom IV, 7, v. לא שָׂבַר I. Y. Pes. I, end, 28^b (ref. to Deut. XII, 24) ... לא 'אלא I have allowed thee no other use of its blood than pouring it out (but you must not bleed a consecrated animal). Y. Yoma V, 43^a top (ref. to Lev. IV, 7) 'לש' ... לרבוה this includes the blood of the bullock for the Day of Atonement, that it must be poured out (at the bottom of the altar); a. fr.—*Pl.* שְׂפִיכָה. Lam. R. to IV, 11 'ארבע ש' לטובה וכ' four times is pouring out mentioned for good, and four times for evil.

שְׂפִיכוֹת f. same. Makhsh. II, 3 ש' מי water that is poured out, dirty water, opp. גשמים מי rain water.—Esp. *shedding of blood*. Arakh. 15^b ... כל המספר ... ר' וי' he that talks slander commits great sins to be compared to the three great crimes: idolatry, incest, and bloodshed. Snh. 57^b (ref. to Gen. IX, 6) של 'איהו' 'אדם שדוא בגופו וכ' what way of killing is a shedding of blood within a man's body? It is strangulation. Ib. 74^a כל 'ר' ... וי' ... ר' regarding all sins ... one may transgress in order to escape death, except idolatry, incest, and murder; a. fr.

שְׂפִיכוֹתָא ch., constr. שְׂפִיכוֹתָא, same. Targ. Y. II Lev. I, 16. Targ. Y. II Deut. III, 17 קרמא ש' (read מרא) v. שְׂפִיכוֹתָא. Targ. Y. Gen. XXVIII, 20 (not שְׂפִיכוֹתָא).—B. Bath. 25^b בש' when the rain comes pouring, opp. בנדרהא gently.

שְׂפִיכָה, שְׂפִיכָה, שְׂפִיכָה v. sub שְׂפִיכָה.

שְׂפִיפּוֹן m. (b. h. שְׂפִיפּוֹן; שֶׁפַךְ) [*sliding*,] a species of serpents, adder(?). Num. R. s. 14^o נחש וי' ... כנגד corresponding to the two things to which his (Dan's) father compared him, serpent and *sh'fifon*. Sot. 10^a ... בלעם Balaam was lame in one foot, for we read (Num. XXIII, 3), and he went *shefi*; Samson was lame in both feet, for it says (Gen. XLIX, 17) *sh'fifon* (sliding) on the road. Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d bot. ושמו ושמו 'ש' it is a small kind of serpent, its name is *sh'fifon*, and it is as thin as a hair.

שְׂפִיפּוֹנָא ch. same. Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d top 'ש' אשכחון 'ש' (not 'שפיפי') they found a serpent as thin as a hair wound around &c., v. preced.

שְׂפִיץ v. שְׂפִיץ.

שְׂפִיק v. שְׂפִיק.

שְׂפִיר m. (שְׂפִיר; cmp. שְׂפִיר 2, a. שְׂפִירָתָא) *membraneous bag, sac of a fetus*; in gen. *fœtus*. Nidd. III, 3 'ש' המפלת 'ש' מלא וכ' if a woman discharges a sac full of water &c. Lev. R. s. 14; Y. Nidd. III, 50^d top (ref. to Job XXXVIII, 9) 'ש' לבושו זה הש' וכ' 'its garment' means the sac, 'its swaddling band', the placenta. Ib. מרוקם 'ש' a fœtus having an articulated shape, v. רשון; Bab. ib. 25^a מרוקם 'ש' a shapeless fœtus. Y. Naz. VII, 56^b I have seen כאפון 'ש' the embryo of a calf, of the size of a bean, in a bag; a. fr.

שְׂפִירָא, שְׂפִירָא ch. same. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 57.—Nidd. 25^b 'ש' רחמי וכ' a fœtus was brought before Mar Samuel, and he said, this is forty-one days old; a. e.

שְׂפִיר m. (שְׂפִיר) 1) *handsome, pleasing; good; cheerful*. Targ. I Sam. XVI, 12. Targ. O. Gen. XLVII, 6, (v. שְׂפִיר ch.); a. fr.—Midr. Till. to Ps. XVI, 6 (in Hebr. dict.) נעשה ... 'ש' because I was content with my portion, it became beautiful to me; Yalk. ib. 667 (corr. acc.).—Kidd. 31^b אנא ... מש' ירושלם 84^a I want a man as handsome as thou art; a. fr.—*Pl.* שְׂפִירָא, שְׂפִירָא, שְׂפִירָא. Targ. Deut. VIII, 12. Targ. II Chr. VII, 10; a. fr.—B. Mets. 84^a I am one of the survivors of the handsome men of Jerusalem. Ib. כוורי 'ש' children as good-looking as I am; a. fr.—*Fem.* שְׂפִירָא, שְׂפִירָא, שְׂפִירָא. Targ. Gen. XII, 14. Ib. 11. Targ. O. Num. XII, 1; a. fr.—B. Mets. l. c. מינאי 'ש' who is handsomer than I am; a. e.—*Pl.* שְׂפִירָא, שְׂפִירָא. Targ. Gen. VI, 2. Targ. Y. ib. 1. Targ. Job XLII, 15; a. e.—2) (adv.) *right, well*. B. Mets. l. c. קאמינא 'ש' do I not know that what I say is right? Yoma 29^b מאן קא מוהיב 'ש' קא מוהיב he who asked that question has asked well. Yeb. 94^b ורהאי 'ש' נסיב and he married rightly (legally); ורהאי 'ש' נסיב and he married this one lawfully; a. fr.—ש' דמי, v. I. קמי.

שְׂפִירָא v. שְׂפִיר ch.

שְׂפִירוֹתָא f. (preced. art.) *goodness; (with לבנא) cheerfulness*. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 47 (Y. שְׂפִירוֹתָא; ed. Lsb. קשיטתא).

שְׂפִירָתָא v. שְׂפִיר.

שְׂפִירָתָא f. (שְׂפִיר) *placing over or by the fire*. Kel. VIII, 8 מכנגד שְׂפִירָתָא הקורה ולפנים from the place where the pot is placed and inside (towards the fire). Ib. 9 כור שיש בו בית 'ש' a smelting pot which has a bottom or foot whereon it can rest (Mish. ed. וכ' בור a hole in the ground with an arrangement for putting a pot over fire); a. e.

שְׂפִיץ (b. h.; *Shaf.* of הפך) [*to invert*,] *to pour; to empty*. Lam. R. to IV, 11 'ש' ולא 'ש' ... וי' I sing, because he (the king) has upset his son's bridal chamber, but has not poured out his anger over his son; 'ש' ולא 'ש' because the Lord has poured his anger over wood and stone, and did not pour it out over Israel. Yeb. 75^b (ref. to Deut. XXIII, 2) מי 'ש' כריחה שוּפָךְ he who pours (semen, instead of shooting forth, מקלח) in consequence of cutting. Succ. II, 9, v. קירחון. Y. Sabb. XII, end, 13^d 'ש' וי' לא השופך 'ש' and he writes' (Deut. XXIV, 3), but not 'he pours' (a chemical fluid over a sympathetic writing to make it legible); ib. דירי 'ש' he pours ink in which there is no gall-nut, and this catches (settles on) the written letters; Y. Gitt. II, 44^b top שְׂפִירָתָא (Chald.); a. fr.—ש' דמיים 'ש' to shed blood. Gen. R. s. 34. B. Mets. 58^b, v. לְבָן II; a. fr.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII, 16 שוּפָךְ, read: שוּפָרָן, v. שְׂפִירָתָא.]

Nif. שְׂפִיץ *to be poured out, emptied*. Hull. 47^b ריאה

is emptied like a ladle. Sot. 42^b (play on שופך, v. שוכך) 'whoever saw him, was poured out before him like a ladle (his courage failed him, cmp. Pes. 22^b 'blood that is poured out like water makes susceptible of uncleanness. Ib.^a 'like water that is poured out (ordinary water), opp. המזוגסכין used for libation. Ib. 20^b shall be poured into the sewer; a. fr.

Part. pass. משופך. Yoma 68^b (ref. to שפך, Lev. IV, 12) 'the place for the ashes must be sloping; Sifra Vayikra, Hob., Par. 3, ch. V; Zeb. 106^a.

ch. same. Targ. Ez. XXIV, 7. Ib. XXII, 6. Targ. Zech. XII, 10; a. fr.—Ab. Zar. 72^b 'אמר... כי שפכיתו... כי R. said to the laborers engaged in filling, when you pour wine (from vessel to vessel) let no gentile come near to help you &c. Y. Sabb. XX, end, 17^d 'שפך, v. צניני; a. fr.

אֲשַׁפֵּךְ, Ithpa. אֲשַׁפֵּךְ, Ithpe. to be poured out. Targ. I Kings XIII, 3. Targ. Ps. LXXIX, 10; a. fr.—B. Mets. 26^a 'אֲשַׁפֵּךְ אֲשַׁפֵּךְ the things in the wall were washed down; a. e.

שפכה m. (preced.) spout, gutter.—Pl. שפכין. B. Bath. 3^b 'עד רחקין עד רחוקן... שפכין... until he provided its spouts (until it was entirely finished; Ar. ed. Koh. שפוכא, oth. ed. שפוכאי). Ib. 6^a, v. שנה.

שפכה f. (b. h.; preced.) urinary canal; ש' כרוח one whose canal is mutilated. Yeb. VIII, 2, v. פרוץ. Y. ib. 9^b top. Bab. ib. 75^b 'כריב במקום ששופך... it says shofkhal (Deut. XXIII, 2) in the place where one pours out (discharges fluid); a. e.

שפכני m. (preced.) [pouurer,] name of a species of olives, rich olive. Peah VII, 1 (Y. ed. שפכני; Ms. M. שסמני, corr. acc.), expl. Y. ib. 20^a top 'שהוא עושה שמן הרבה שפכני... which yields much oil.

שפכנתא f. (preced. wds.) gutter, slope. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 15 (v. שפוך). Targ. Y. Deut. III, 17 (ed. Vien. 'ש).

שפכני, v. שפכני.

שפל I (b. h.; Shaf. of נפל) to be low.

המשפיל עצמו to lower, humble. Erub. 13^b 'המשפילי; Ned. 55^a. Pesik. R. s. 10 (ref. to Is. II, 9) 'המשפילם הקב"ה... when did they sink and were lowered? When they committed that deed (worshipped the golden calf), the Lord lowered them. Arakh. 15^b 'המשפיל דעתו let him humble his mind (think of his shortcomings). M. Kat. 16^b (play on רחמנני, II Sam. XXIII, 8) 'הואיל והמשפלת עצמך רחמנני... because thou didst lower thyself, thou shalt be like myself; a. fr.

Nif. נשפל to be lowered. Pesik. R. l. c., v. supra.

Hof. הושפל, הושפלת same. Pesik. Ki Thissa, p. 11^b (ref. to Is. II, 9) 'ורדשפלתני אני ורחם וכ'... I know that

Israel bowed to the golden calf, and I and they have been lowered, but wilt thou not raise (forgive) them? Tanh. Ki Thissa 4 'ורדשפלתני אורתי and I myself have been lowered; Yalk. Is. 260 'ורדשפלתני Tanh. l. c. 5 (ref. to Ps. LXXV, 8) 'וכ' בלשון זה 'ורדשפלתני (Ex. XXXII, 24) was he (Aaron) lowered, v. נבכה; ז' 'ורדשפלתני זה בלשון זה 'ורדשפלתני (ib. 23) were they lowered, and with zeh (ib. XXX, 13) have they been raised; Lev. R. s. 8; a. fr.

Hithpa. הִשְׁפַּלְתִּי, Nithpa. נִשְׁפַּלְתִּי [to let one's self drop,] 1) to be humble, gentle. Ib. s. 19 (ref. to שפלות ידים, Koh. X, 18) 'ש' שִׁנְתָּהֶם מִלְּחִנּוּת וְכ' because the Israelites were too gentle to encamp (before Sinai) in discord &c.—2) to be lazy, indolent. Ib. 'ש'... מִשְׁפַּלְתִּי מִלְּקַנּוּחֵי וְכ' (not because that man is too careless to wipe his body properly, he gets scabs. Ib. 'ש'... מִשְׁפַּלְתִּי וְכ' because that woman is too indolent to examine her body properly &c.; a. e.

שפיל I, שפיר ch. same, to fall down, go down. B. Kam. 92^b; Meg. 14^b (prov.) 'שפיל ואזיל בר ארוזא וכ' the duck bends its head down in walking, and its eyes look all around (it follows two pursuits at the same time, v. פלכא. Snh. 7^a 'ורדיקולא שפיר, v. ודיקולא. Ber. 10^a 'שפיל גלי לספיה דקרא go to the end of the verse (in order to understand the whole of it); a. fr.

Af. אֲשַׁפֵּל 1) to lower. Targ. Y. II Lev. X, 20. Targ. Prov. XXV, 7. Ib. XXIX, 23; a. fr.—2) to carry down, carry along. Yeb. 121^a 'גלי אֲשַׁפֵּלוּ the waves may have carried (and landed him).

Ithpa. אֲשַׁפַּלְתִּי to humble one's self. Targ. I Sam. II, 36.

שפלה m., שפלה f. (b. h.; preced.) 1) low, humble. Num. R. s. 4²⁰ 'ש' בעיני ואל... say not that I was low in the eyes of others, and was not despised in my own eyes. Taan. 16^a; Snh. 88^b, a. e. 'שפלה ברך low of knee, polite. Y. ib. I, 19^c 'ש' נפש ש' a humble soul, humility; Ab. V, 19 'ש' רוח ש' contented, opp. רחובה. Ib. IV, 10 'רוח ש' מי שרעו וכ' be humble before every man. Snh. 43^b 'ש' מעלה וכ' to him whose mind is lowly the Lord accounts it as if he had offered all kinds of sacrifices. Sot. 5^a 'אבל... ורואה את הש' ואל... ואין... but not so the Lord, he is high and looks at the low; a. fr.—Pl. שפלות, שפלות, שפלות. Ib. 47^b, v. נבכה; a. e.—2) (v. שפלה, Hithpa.) [letting the hands sink,] indolent, negligent, opp. זריז. Tosef. Yeb. IV, 8; Pes. 50^b 'ש' וכ' sometimes one is lazy and profits, and sometimes one is lazy and loses.—Pl. as ab. Ib. 89^a; Ned. 36^a; Gitt. 25^a.

שפלה II ch. same, lowly. Targ. Prov. XVI, 19.

שפלה II (or שפל) m., v. next w.

שפלה, שפיר f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) lowland. Shebi. IX, 2 'וכ' וביהודה ההר הש' and the valley; וְשַׁפְלָהּ the highland, the lowland, and the valley; לְוַד כַּשְׁפָּלָה הַדְּרוּמָה and the lowland of Lydda is (with reference to Sabbatical year laws) like the lowland of Darom (South). Tosef. ib. VII, 10; Y. ib. IX, 38^d bot. שפלה מ'מאמאם עד לוד ש' (not שפלה), v. נמק. Ib. 'ש'.

Emmaus to Lydda is the plain (of Judæa). Ib. 'לש' וכ' the presence of sycamores indicates lowland; Pes. 53^a; a. fr.

שֵׁפֶלָה, v. שָׁפַל.

שֵׁפֶלָה f. (preced. wds.) 1) (b. h.) ש' יריים *lassitude*, v. שָׁפַל I. — 2) *humility, humiliation*. Num. R. s. 4²⁰ אם צריך אדם לנהוג ש' בעצמו וכ' if a man must conduct himself humbly before a king of flesh and blood, how much more must he do so before the Lord? Ib. end 'וכ' וזיה ניהג בש' וכ' he lived humbly before the Lord. Sot. 48^a bot. (ref. to Is. V, 15) לשונאי של הקב"ה לשונאי (not לשונאי) they cause humiliation to the enemies of the Lord (euphem. for: to God); של ישראל the humiliation of Israel; a. e.

שֵׁפֶלֹּהָ ch. same, *lassitude*. Targ. Jer. XLIX, 24 (h. text רשט).

שֵׁפֶלְיָהוּ, שֵׁפֶלֶהוּ, שֵׁפֶלְהוּ f. = ה. שֵׁפֶלָה. Targ. Deut. I, 7. Targ. Jer. XXXII, 44; a. fr.

שָׁפָה m. (b. h.; v. שָׁפַח) *upper lip*. Cant. R. to I, 7 היה שפמו v. עָכָה. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XVII, end שפמו 'וכ' מכוסה if his upper lip was covered, they knew that he was a mourner; 'וכ' לא היה שפמו וכ' if his upper lip was not covered, they knew that he was excommunicated; a. e.

שָׁפָה, שָׁפָמָה, שָׁפָה ch. 1) same. Targ. Lev. XIII, 45 (O. ed. Berl. 'ס'). Targ. II Sam. XIX, 25 שֵׁפֶמֶיָהוּ ed. Lag. (oth. ed. 'ס'). Targ. Ez. XXIV, 17; 22. Targ. Mic. III, 7. — Pl. שֵׁפֶמֶיָהוּ ש', שָׁפָה, שָׁפָה I. Ib. מאה ש' הוּא (Ms. O. only; Ms. M. מאה ס' v. קָרְנָה I. Ib. הוא דש' הוא to-day is a day of lip-shaving, i. e. a day spent without profit. — 2) *border*. Targ. Y. I Ex. XXVIII, 32 (Y. II ספוחא). — [Targ. Y. Num. XXX, 13 שפמיהא, read: שֵׁפֶמֶיָהוּ.]

שָׁפָה, a word in an incantation against thirst. Pes. 112^a.

שָׁפָה m. (b. h.; cmp. שָׁפָה II) *cony, (rock-badger)*. Midr. Prov. to XXX, 26 'ש' בו וכ' 'the conies &c.', this refers to Media, as the cony has the symptoms of cleanness (being a ruminant) and also those of uncleanness &c.; Lev. R. s. 13; Yalk. Prov. 964.

שָׁפִינָה m. (cmp. preced.) *turtle-dove*. Targ. Lev. XII, 6. Targ. Gen. XV, 9 (Y. II שֵׁפִינִין). Targ. Ps. LXXXIV, 4 (h. text דרוז; a. e. — Pesik. 'Āniya, p. 137^a, v. צוֹפִלָא. — Pl. שֵׁפִינִין, שֵׁפִינִין. Targ. Lev. V, 7. Ib. XIV, 30; a. e.

שָׁפַע (cmp. שָׁפָה II) 1) *to be smooth*. Gen. R. s. 14 קורח שפעה a smooth-trimmed trunk (of a palm-tree, v. שָׁפָה I). — 2) *to incline, slide*. Neg. X, 10 'וזשופע' v. גְּבַחַת; Sifra Thazr. Par. 5, ch. X. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. VI, 15 שֵׁפַעוֹת (not שֵׁפַעוֹת) a stove the rims of which incline towards the inside; שֵׁפַעוֹת לאחורוי if its rims incline towards its outer walls. Ohol. VII, 2 שֵׁפֶה אהל שפעה a tent the top of which goes slanting down, so that the flat roof is only of the size of a finger; a. e. — 3) *to pour out, run, discharge*. Yalk. Lev. 554 זמן כל

as long as it (the spring) discharges its overflow into the garden, the vegetables get black (dark green) &c. Nidd. IX, 8 (among the symptoms of approaching menstruation) ושפעה and she discharges, expl. ib. 63^b top. Bekh. III, 1 'וכ' גסה ששפעה וכ' a large domestic animal that discharged a clod of blood; a. e. — [Y. Hor. I, 46^a top שישמע, v. שֵׁפַע, read: שישמע, v. שֵׁפַע.]

Hif. שֵׁפֵיץ 1) *to make slanting*. Erub. 43^b משפיע ויריד (משפיעי) let him make the wall slanting (from the centre) upwards and downwards (so that it should cast no shade). — 2) *to pour abundantly; to sell in large quantities; trans. to give in abundance*. Dem. II, 4 כל המשפיעים במדה גסה (Y. ed. המשפיעים, corr. acc.) all wholesale dealers; 'וכ' קריטון Ber. 32^a (ref. to רוי ווי, Deut. I, 1) 'וכ' וזהב שהשפיעה להם וכ' on account of the silver and gold which thou didst pour upon them, until they said, enough!—this was why they made the golden calf; (Yoma 86^b שוהריב). Snh. 108^a ... דור 'וכ' בשביל טובה שה' וכ' the generation of the flood became overbearing only on account of the wealth that the Lord bestowed upon them. Ib. 'וכ' בשביל טובה שה' וכ' with the very blessing that I bestowed upon them, do they provoke me to anger; a. fr. — 3) *to give overmeasure*. Tosef. B. Bath. V, 3 'וכ' מקום שנהגו להשפיע משפיע וכ' where it is customary to give overmeasure, you must pour as much as is required: as long as the back and the bottom rim of the vessel are not wetted; a. e. — Part. pass. משֵׁפֵץ, v. infra.

Pi. שֵׁפַע 1) *to make slanting*. Part. pass. משֵׁפֵץ f. משֵׁפֵץוֹת; משֵׁפֵץוֹת, משֵׁפֵץוֹת, משֵׁפֵץוֹת. Sabb. 5^a כוהל 'מש' היה המקום מש' מש' a slanting wall. Y. Ned. V, beg. 39^a 'וכ' if the place in his court is sloping ... the neighbor may protest (against washing being done in it), for he may say, thou pourest out, and it comes to my ground; a. e. — [Yalk. Lev. 571 משופע, ירך, v. משֵׁפֵץ. — 2) *to cause to flow*. Lam. R. to IV, 15 'וכ' מהו ושפוח וש' what is *v'sippah* (Is. III, 17)? It means *v'shipp'a* (he caused them to discharge blood), in order that the holy seed be not mixed up &c. — Part. pass. as ab. *abundant, eloquent, verbose*. Midr. Till. to Ps. I, 5 ed. Bub. (ref. to Prov. XV, 7^b) 'וכ' אליו המש' וכ' this refers to those who are extremely fluent, but in whom there is not the sap of the Law; Yalk. Prov. 953 המשפיעים

Pu. שֵׁפַע 1) *to be made slanting*; part. משֵׁפֵץ, v. supra. — 2) *to be poured*. Gen. R. s. 69 end; Yalk. ib. 120, v. שֵׁפַע.

Hithpa. שֵׁפִיץ *to slant*. Y. Erub. X, 26^b bot. במשפיע when the wall slants at the grade of ten handbreadths to three.

שָׁפַע ch. same, 1) *to flow, run, overflow*. Targ. Prov. III, 10. Ib. V, 16; a. e. — Nidd. 63^a וזולה ושפעה the Mishnah says, 'she discharges;' but does she not continue to discharge (how can this be a premonitory symptom)? — 2) *to slant, hang down*. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVI, 12 (Levy quotes המשפיע Af.).

Af. שֵׁפַע *to make slanting, let hang down*, v. supra. — 2) *to pour, give in abundance*. Lev. R. s. 27 ויהיב אתן דאח' where thou givest, thou givest plentifully; Gen.

R. s. 33 אֲשֶׁפַעוּ (not אֲשָׁפַעוּ); Yalk. Ps. 727; Tanh. Emor 6; Pesik. Shor, p. 74^a מְשַׁפֵּיעַ.

Pa. אֲשֶׁפַעוּ to incline, make slanting, let hang down. Part. pass. מְשַׁפֵּיעַ. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVI, 13 (some ed. מְשַׁפֵּיעַ Hebraism).—Sot. 22^b, v. מְדוּקְרָא. B. Mets. 26^a בָּהָרָא גֵרְסָא when the wall is slanting on one side.

שָׁפַע m. (b. h.; preced.) overflow, esp. overmeasure, customary addition. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXVIII, 50 מָכָה כָּל מַכָּה . . . דַּבַּר שֶׁ עָלִיהֶן . . . to every plague that came upon them, pestilence came as an addition (in the bargain); ed. Bub., a. Yalk. Ps. 820 שָׁפַע.

שָׁפַע ch., constr. שָׁפַע, same, overflow. Targ. Is. XLVIII, 18; LIX, 19; LXVI, 12.

שָׁפַע I f. (שָׁפַע I) smoothing, planing.—שָׁפַעוּ קוֹרָה smooth-trimmed trunk (of a palm tree). Gen. R. s. 41, beg. 'שֶׁ קוֹרָה לְהַקְרוֹת וְכִי the planed trunks (of the palm tree) are used for ceiling the house; Num. R. s. 3, beg.; Yalk. Ps. 845 שֶׁ קוֹרָה. Koh. R. to III, 11 קוֹרֵי שֶׁ (read קוֹרָה), v. שָׁפַע.

שָׁפַע II f. (b. h.; שָׁפַע to crush, stamp, comp. שָׁפַע I) stamping, trot, marching troop. Sot. VIII, 1; Sifré Deut. 192; Yalk. ib. 923, v. קַלְגָּס.

שָׁפַע (v. שָׁפַע II, a. שָׁפַע I) to crush, rub.—Part. pass. שָׁפַע; f. שָׁפַעוּ; pl. שָׁפַעוּ; שָׁפַעוּ a) rubbed, rubbing. Gen. R. s. 65 בָּרִיךְ שֶׁ בָּרִיךְ שֶׁ בָּרִיךְ (which were hanging down) rubbed against the ground; (Y. Peah VII, 20^b top נִגְעוּ עַל הָאָרֶץ).—b) crushed, weak, nimble. Gen. R. s. 22 the evil inclination וְכִי לִלְסוֹת שֶׁ וְכִי is like an enfeebled robber sitting on the cross-road &c.; Yalk. ib. 36; Yalk. Ps. 840. Gen. R. s. 25, end 'שֶׁ בְּנֵי אָדָם שֶׁ weak people, opp. גְּבוּרִים; Ruth R. to I, 1. Gen. R. s. 53 'שֶׁ לֹא שֶׁ . . . עַכְשָׁיו now what is his gift (the child born to him)? is it not puny? I put my finger &c. (v. שָׁפַע); Yalk. Deut. 810 שָׁפַעוּ . . . מַחְטִיאוּ (Ohald.). Gen. R. s. 60 'שֶׁ דְּרוֹיִן ed., v. שָׁפַע I; a. fr.

Palp. שָׁפַעוּ to rub, polish, brush off. Y. Sabb. IV, end, 7^a שָׁפַעוּ עַד שֶׁ יִשְׁפָּטוּ until he rubs (the stones, to wipe off the dirt); Bab. ib. 125^b וְשָׁפַעוּ צֵאֵן וְשָׁפַעוּם go out and rub them. Y. Ter. I, beg. 40^a בְּמִשְׁפָּחָה בְּהֶן בְּמֵי מַיִם when he scours them with water. Yoma 30^a לְשָׁפַעוּ to wipe off (squirtings). Mikv. IX, 2 'שֶׁ כֵּן אֵלֵּא אִם כֵּן שֶׁ unless he has rubbed the soot off. Tosef. Dem. I, 18 מְשַׁפֵּשֵׁת he may rub him (with oil). Y. Ber. IX, 14^c עַד שֶׁ יִשְׁפָּטוּ עַד שֶׁ יִשְׁפָּטוּ before rubbing (the rectum), v. מְשַׁמֵּשׁ; a. fr.

Nif. שָׁפַעוּ to be crushed. B. Kam. 28^b וְנִשְׁפָּעוּ בְּאֵבֶן (Ms. F. וְנִשְׁפָּעוּ read: וְנִשְׁפָּעוּ), v. שָׁפַע II.

שָׁפַע ch. same (interch. with שָׁפַע). Targ. Ex. XXXII, 20 וְשָׁפַע (h. text וְשָׁפַעוּ); Targ. Cant. I, 14. Targ. Ps. LXXII, 4 וְשָׁפַע (h. text וְשָׁפַעוּ); Ib. LXXXIX, 24 (h. text וְשָׁפַעוּ); a. e. Palp. שָׁפַעוּ to rub against, let glide down. Sabb. 154^b וְשָׁפַעוּ II. דִּקְאָ מְשַׁפֵּשֵׁת.

Ithpa. שָׁפַעוּ to be crushed. Targ. Job V, 4 וְשָׁפַעוּ (incorr. וְשָׁפַעוּ; h. text וְשָׁפַעוּ). Ib. XXX, 8, v. שָׁפַע II ch.

שָׁפַע, Pi. שָׁפַע (v. next w.) to repair. Keth. 103^a

שָׁפַעוּ if she repaired the house, how is it?; v. שָׁפַעוּ.

שָׁפַע, Pa. שָׁפַעוּ (Shaf. of שָׁפַע) [to undo a breach (comp. to remove the ashes),] to repair. Targ. II Chr. XI, 11 וּבָנָה וְשֶׁ קָרְוִין וּמְנִי וְכִי (h. text וְיָרְוֶה וְכִי). Ib. 23 וְיָרְוֶה וְכִי (h. text וְיָרְוֶה וְכִי), to which Targ. supplies וְיָרְוֶה he built and fortified cities, and appointed &c.—Meg. 4^a אֲרָא אֲסָא וְשָׁפַעוּ Ar. a. Rashi (ed. שָׁפַעוּ, corr. acc.) Asa came and restored their fortifications. Yeb. 63^a שָׁפַעוּ fill up (a hole in time), that thou need not repair, repair, that thou need not build.

שָׁפַע, v. שָׁפַע, שָׁפַע, שָׁפַע.

שָׁפַע, Tosef. Makhsh. I, 2, read: שָׁפַעוּ (v. R. S. to Makhsh. I, 4).

שָׁפַר (b. h.) to be smooth, rounded; to be pleasing, good, cheerful. Ex. R. s. 1 (play on שָׁפַר) שָׁפַר מַעֲשָׂיהָ וְכִי her deeds were pleasing before God.

Pi. שָׁפַר to cleanse, make pleasing; to conciliate, harmonize. Sot. 11^b; Ex. R. l. c. the Lord sent an angel from on high וְשָׁפַר אֹתָם . . . שָׁפַר אֹתָם (not וְשָׁפַר) who cleansed them and made them good-looking, like a midwife that cleanses an infant. Ib. וְכִי שֶׁ שָׁפַר מִשְׁפַּחַת עַל וְכִי she smoothed over her daughter's words, and pacified (the king) for her. Gen. R. s. 98 (ref. to שָׁפַר, Gen. XLIX, 21) words of the Shofar, for they harmonize the words that were given with sounding the Shofar &c. (the Torah). Ib. וְשֶׁ עַל יָדוֹ (not וְרִץ) Naphtali ran like a hind and brought the document (of the purchase of the cave of Machpelah) from Egypt, and through it he pacified (the Hittites). Ib. s. 99, end (ref. to Gen. l. c.) [read:] וְשָׁפַר דְּבִירָהּ . . . וְשָׁפַר מִכְּבֹדֵיהֶם they offer kings their fruits and speak pleasing words; Tanh. Vayhi 13 וְשָׁפַר (corr. acc.). Lev. R. s. 29 (ref. to Ps. LXXXI, 4 שָׁפַר מַעֲשֵׂיכֶם (שִׁפַּר) in this month (Tishri) cleanse your deeds; 'שֶׁ אִם שָׁפַרְתֶּם וְכִי if you cleanse your deeds, I will &c.; a. e.

Nif. שָׁפַר to be made neat-looking, be adorned. Y. Sabb. X, end, 12^d לִישְׁפַר . . . לִישְׁפַר who makes a strap (for an animal) . . . to be adorned with it; Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. IV, 13 לִישְׁפַר (Pi).

שָׁפַר ch. same. Targ. Gen. XXXIV, 18. Targ. Ps. LXIX, 32. Targ. Esth. I, 10; a. fr.—Snh. 11^b מִיִּלְחָא מִיִּלְחָא וְכִי and the thing was pleasing in my sight and &c.; Y. ib. I, 18^d top; Y. Maas. Sh. V, 56^c top. Ker. 5^b שְׁמִיךְ וְכִי if it (the cock) gets fat and well-looking, he may know that he will succeed; a. e.

Af. שָׁפַר to cleanse, make handsome, pleasant. Targ. Y. Gen. IX, 27 (h. text וְשָׁפַר). Targ. Prov. XV, 2. Ib. XVII, 22 (Ms. מְשַׁפֵּר Pa.); a. e.—Y. Maas. I, 49^a bot. וְכִי מְשַׁפֵּר cleaning the theatre; a. e.

Ithpe. שָׁפַר to make one's self fair, adorn one's self. Targ. Jer. II, 33.

שָׁפַר m. (b. h.; preced.) beauty, splendor, pleasantness.