



A DICTIONARY
OF THE TARGUMIM, THE TALMUD BABLI
AND YERUSHALMI, AND THE MIDRASHIC
LITERATURE

COMPILED BY

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WITH AN INDEX OF SCRIPTURAL QUOTATIONS

VOLUME II:

ל—ת

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לֵאָר, v. לֵאָר.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, v. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, v. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, v. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא (b. h.) to labor (in vain); to be tired. Gen. R. s. 50 (expl. ויילאו, Gen. XIX, 11), v. next w. Nif. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא to be exhausted. B. Kam. 82^a; a. e.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא ch. same, 1) to labor. Targ. Josh. XXIV, 13; a. fr. — 2) to be tired. Targ. O. Gen. XIX, 11 לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא ed. Berl. (oth. ed. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא; Y. אשורלודיוו); a. fr.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא to be worn out, to make a vain effort. Gen. R. s. 50 (ref. to ויילאו, Gen. I. c.) אֵלְמִינִי they labored in vain (with ref. to Is. XVI, 12); אֵינְסִין they grew sick (with ref. to Is. I, 14); [Yalk. ib. 84 ולעראו (with ref. to Ex. VII, 18).—V. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא (= לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא) = לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא. Tosef. Erub. XI (VIII), 23 לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא ברייא הווח (ed. Zuck. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, read לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא) was this (the first tongue) not a divine creation?, i. e. it was nothing else than &c.; Pes. 54^a ברייא שמיים הווח (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. notes 9 a. 10); Tosef. Hag. I, 9 לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא (ed. Zuck. אלא, Var. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא read: לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא).—Ker. 12^a לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא לא עמדתי בשומאחתי (ed. only לא עמדתי) no; in this case, too, he may correct himself (saying), I did not remain &c. Ib. 6^b לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא צריכי לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא it is not so; they are necessary. Ib. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא it is not; for it is written &c.—Snh. 40^b לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא אפמידי מופנהו it is not so; there is indeed an expression in the text open for interpretation; Sabb. 64^a לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא אפרעו מגופיה 22^b לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא is it not? it is indeed &c. Yoma 22^b לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא no? Indeed, he was punished on his body.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, part. of לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.

*לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא m. (ῥητορ) rhetor, advocate. Sifr. Deut. 343 לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא like to an advocate who stands on the platform (in court) and has been hired by a man to speak in his behalf; Yalk. ib. 951 . . . לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא ומוכר וכו' (corr. acc.).

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, v. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, v. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.

*לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא (accus. of Λάχסיς) by Lachesis! (the goddess of fate). Lev. R. s. 30 (in a speech of a gentile robber) לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא Ar. (Var. לאכסיס; in ed. differ. phraseology, a. our w. omitted) by L. ! Nothing has been left to me of all &c. [Ar. explains לאכסיס (?).]

*לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, Targ. Lam. III, 34 לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא some ed. (oth. זחוח רינגלוי, — a misplaced and corrupt Var. for למכנא in the beginning of the verse.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, v. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, v. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, v. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, part. of לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, Targ. Y. I Num. XI, 8, a corrupt. for אֵלְפִיטִיָא, v. אֵלְפִיטִיָא; v., however, מֵלִיטִיָא.—V. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, v. אֵלְפִיטִיָא.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, v. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא m. (b. h.; קָרַב; emp. קָרַב a. קָרַב) [innermost,] heart, bosom; thought, inclination, mind &c. Sot. I, 5 לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא if her bosom was handsome (inciting the senses). Shebu. 26^a לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא אנטך thy heart has carried thee away against thy will, i. e. you were under the impression that you told the truth. Nidd. 3^b, a. fr. לבו נוקפו v. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא I. Men. 79^b, a. e. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא מִזְנֵה עֲלִיהֶן the authorities (in receiving materials for offerings) accept them with a condition at heart (that they may dispose at their discretion of what has not been used for sacrifices).—I. גוּס I.—Midr. Till. to Ps. IX, 1 לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא his heart is against him, he bears him a grudge.—Zeb. 21^a לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא מִלְּבָבְךָ לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא to remove (the false opinion) out of the heart of the Sadducees, i. e. to demonstrate, by practice, the rejection of their opinion; Hag. 23^a (Ms. M. מִפְּנֵי הַצְּדוּקִים); Yoma 2^a (Ms. M. מִפְּנֵי הַצְּדוּקִים, v. Par. III, 7). Gen. R. s. 87, end (in a gloss) לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא מִלְּבָבְךָ לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא in order to remove (the bad opinion about) her out of the hearts of men, i. e. to save her reputation.—Ned. 20^b, v. גְּרוּשָׁה; a. v. fr.—Trnsf. a) the marrow of trees, the sap-wood. Meg. 14^a; Succ. 45^b as the palm-tree 'אין לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא has only one 'heart' (sap-cells only in the stem but none in the branches), so has Israel one heart directed to his Father &c.—b) centre, central portion. Lev. R. s. 30, end לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא a Lulab which is the central stalk of the palm tree, v. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.—Pl. f. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא. Midr. Till. to Ps. VII וכו' לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא from the fact that thou examinest hearts' and reins &c.—V. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.

לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא ch. same. Targ. Gen. VI, 5. Targ. I Chr. XII, 38; a. fr. — Ab. Zar. 55^a לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא myself and myself are convinced &c. Midr. Till. to Ps. VII (ref. to רשמים, ib. XII, 8) לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא בִּלְבָבוֹן guard the Law in their hearts. Ib. to Ps. XXVIII, end (ref. to Gen. XXXVII, 4) לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא מִזֶּה דַבְּלוּ as they thought so did they speak, but there (II Sam. XIII, 22) לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא he did not speak out what was in his heart; Gen. R. s. 84 לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא בִּלְבָבוֹן בִּלְבָבוֹן בִּלְבָבוֹן בִּלְבָבוֹן what was in his heart remained there. Snh. 35^a [read:] נרדי לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא although they (the secretaries) record the word of mouth (the vote of each judge), the heart (the impressiveness of the argument), once forgotten, remains forgotten (cannot be recalled several days after; v. Rashi in Rabb. D. S. a. l. note). Hull. 59^a, a. fr. — אֵלְפִיטִיָא on an empty stomach; a. v. fr. — אֵלְפִיטִיָא, לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא.—Pl. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא, v. אֵלְפִיטִיָא (אֵלְפִיטִיָא). Targ. Prov. XXVII, 19 לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא (ed. Lag. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא). Targ. Jer. XII, 3. Targ. II Esth. V, 1; a. fr.

*לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא f. (b. h. לֵאָרְמוֹנִיָא) flame. Erub. 53^b a Galilean woman

(v. אימור) says instead of חלבא דאויכליך חלבא (come, I will give thee cream to eat): חלבא דאויכליך Ms. M. a flame consume thee (ed. לָבַא a lion &c.), v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.—[Pes. 42^b לָבַא ברוך לָבַא, v. צבועי ברוך לָבַא.]

לָבַא = לָבַא, v. פָּא.

לָבַא, Targ. Y. Gen. XVIII, 8, v. לָבַא.

* לָבַא or לָבַי (v. לָבַה) [to grow white; cmp. Joel I, 7,] to be dried up, v. infra.

פום בריחא לָבַא M. Kat. 11^a לָבַא Ar. ed. Koh. the Pumbeditheans laid the fish dry (by changing the course of the water); [ed. as corrected in marginal note (v. also Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 300): פום בריחא לָבַא at P. the fish were laid dry (the water failing through some obstruction in the channel); Var. in Ar. בריחא לָבַא (read ב'ר) the B'ditha dried up].

לָבַא m. pl. (preced.) dried up, laid dry. Kidd. 72^a לָבַא Ar. they surrounded (with nets, mats &c.) a pond of fish that were laid dry on the Sabbath (to prevent the fish from being swept along with the coming flood); [for differ. version and interpret., v. לָבַא].

לָבַא, v. לָבַא.

לָבַב m. (b. h.) = לָב, heart; (in rabbinical homiletics) double heart, seat of two opposite inclinations (v. רִצְרִצְ). Ber. IX, 5 (ref. to Deut. VI, 5) וְכָל לָבָבְךָ בְּשֵׁנֵי יִצְרִיחַ וְכָל לָבָבְךָ בְּשֵׁנֵי יִצְרִיחַ 'with all thy heart' means with both thy inclinations &c. (i. e. break thy evil inclination for the love of God). Gen. R. s. 48 (ref. to Gen. XVIII, 5) וְכָל לָבָבְךָ בְּשֵׁנֵי יִצְרִיחַ it does not say here, 'comfort ye your *l'bab*, but your *leb*', which intimates that the evil inclination has no power over angels; a. e.—[Pesik. S'lih., p. 166^a, v. next w.].—Pl. f. לָבַבְתָּ. Tanh. Ki Thabo 1 (ref. to Deut. XXVI, 16) וְכָל לָבָבְךָ בְּשֵׁנֵי יִצְרִיחַ... שְׂרָיִי לִי וְכָל לָבָבְךָ בְּשֵׁנֵי יִצְרִיחַ when you pray before the Lord, you shall not have two hearts, one for the Lord, and one for another thing (idol); ib. 2. Sot. I, 8 לִי גִבְעוֹת גִּבְעוֹת (Bab. ed. p. 9^b גִּבְעוֹת) he deceived three hearts (v. גִּבְעוֹת). B. Bath. 12^b before eating and drinking man has two hearts (his thoughts are not clearly defined) &c. (ref. to Job XI, 12 'a hollow man is divided at heart').

לָבַב (b. h.) 1) to join closely; to tie.—Part. pass. לָבֻב, pl. לָבֻבִין. Sabb. V, 2 (52^b) לָבֻבִין וְזָרִים יוצאין לִי wethers may be taken out (on the Sabbath) coupled; expl. ib. 53^b רורורי. Ib. מַאי מַשְׁמַע דְּהָא לִי לִישְׁנָא דְּקָרְבִי הוּא where is the proof that this root לָבַב has the meaning of bringing close together? Answ. ref. to לָבַבְתָּ (Cant. IV, 9) 'thou hast chained me'; Ulla says אמר עור שקושרין להם כנגד לבם וְכָל לָבֻבִין refers to) the skin which is tied against their chests to protect them from the attacks of wolves; Y. ib. V, 7^b bot. שְׂרָיִי לִי וְכָל לָבָבְךָ (v. בְּרִיחֵיךָ).—2) (denom. of לָב) part. pass. לָבֻב (עור) a hide showing a hole in the place corresponding to the heart.—Pl. לָבֻבִין, לָבֻבִים. Ab. Zar. II, 3 (29^b) לִי עוֹרוֹת לִי לָבֻבִין hides with holes &c. (are forbidden, because the heart has been cut out for idolatrous

purposes); expl. Tosef. ib. IV (V), 7; Y. ib. II, 41^b; Bab. ib. 32^a.

Nif. לָבַב to be tied around. Y. Sabb. X, end, 12^d דעושה לִי לָבַב... he who makes a strap to be tied around (an animal's chest &c., v. supra); Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. IV, 13 לָבַב Pi.

Pi. לָבַב 1) to join, tie, v. supra.—2) (denom. of לָב) to encourage; to strengthen. Tanh. Sh'moth 14; Ex. R. s. 2 (play on לָבַב, Ex. III, 2) וְכָל לָבָבוֹ וְכָל לָבָבוֹ (כרי) in order to make him courageous when he comes to Mount Sinai &c. Gen. R. s. 77 וּמִלָּבָבוֹ בָּאֵרִי... the king took his son and made him courageous by making him attack the (tamed) lion; Cant. R. to III, 6 וְהָאֵרִי וְהָאֵרִי מִלָּבָבוֹ וְהָאֵרִי וְהָאֵרִי מִלָּבָבוֹ he attacked the lion and incited him against his son. Pesik. S'lih., p. 166^a [read:] יפה כחך לָבַב כחך גבורי improve thy strength, strengthen thy powers, valiant man! (Ar. ed. Koh. לָבַב כח בגבורה, oth. ed. לָבַב כח בגבורה, join physical strength to valor).

לָבַבָא, לָבַבָא, v. לָבַא.

לָבַד, v. לָבַד III.

לָבַד [to join,] to full, stamp.—Part. pass. לָבֻד q. v.

לָבַד m. (preced., Arab. *libd*, v. Fl. to Levy Targ. Dict. I, p. 429¹) felt; thick, fulled or felted stuff made of wool, hair &c. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. V, 3 sq. (interch. with לָבִיד).—Pl. לָבֻדִים, לָבֻדִין. Ib. 3.—Esp. felt-cloaks. Ib. 11. Tos. Neg. V, 1; 14. Kil. IX, 9 אסורים לִי אסורים felt-clothes (of mixed material) are forbidden.

לָבֻדָא, לָבֻדָא ch. same.—Pl. לָבֻדָא, לָבֻדָא Y. Ber. II, 5^a top לָבֻדָא וְזָרִים לִי וְכָל לָבֻדָא he took to selling felt-clothes for children; Lam. R. to I, 16 לָבֻדִין. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c bot. לִי לָבֻדִין like those felt-garments (which cannot be torn apart, but must be cut).

לָבֻדָא m. (preced.) the hairy side of cloth. Targ. Y. Lev. XIII, 55.

לָבֻדָא, v. לָבֻדָא.

לָבֻדָא m. pl. (v. לָבֻדָא) Libyan asses. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXII, 16 Ar. (ed. לָבֻדָא, לָבֻדָא, לָבֻדָא, לָבֻדָא).

לָבֻדָא, v. לָבֻדָא.

לָבַח, v. לָבַח.

לָבֻד m. (לָבַד) 1) = לָבַד.—2) compact, solid. Sabb. 97^a; Succ. 16^b רמי כל פרוח משלשה כל רמי לָבֻד wherever there is a gap of less than three handbreadths, the parts so separated are considered as a solid (partition), e. g. a mat suspended vertically so as to leave a gap of less than three handbreadths from the ceiling and one of the same size from the floor is to be considered a solid wall completing the requirements of the Succah (v. סֻכָּה).—Hence *labud*, the legal fiction of considering separated parts as united, if the gap is less than three handbreadths. Ib. וְהָאֵרִי וְהָאֵרִי מִלָּבָבוֹ וְהָאֵרִי וְהָאֵרִי מִלָּבָבוֹ you might have thought we adopt one *labud* but not two *labud* (a fictitious connection with

לָבַן II (cmp. לָבַהּ) to glisten.

Pi. לָבַן 1) to polish, brighten; to finish. Sabb. VII, 2 והמלבינו... והמלבינו he who clips wool and he who cleanses it (by washing, removing clods &c.); Y. ib. 10^c top המלבינו... המלבינו under *m'labben* of the Mishnah is implied (any preparation for improving raw material, e. g.) he who pitches wood &c., v. אָלְיָקָה. Ib. המיינשון הייב משום. Ib. המיינשון (אמרינשון) comes under the law forbidding polishing (on the Sabbath). Tosef. Ber. VII (VI), 2; Ber. 58^a; Y. ib. IX, 13^c top גזז ולי' וכ' (Adam) clipped (wool) and cleansed &c. Ab. Zar. V, 12 לָבַן... לָבַן באור לָבַן וכ' such utensils as are ordinarily cleansed by being put in the fire (metal spits &c.) he must cleanse by fire.—Gen. R. s. 70 (play on לָבַן, Gen. XXIX, 5) do you know Him ערוד לָבַן וכ' who will cleanse your sins to make them appear like snow (Is. I, 18)?; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* מְלֻבָּן finished, polished, refined. Nidd. 31^a (of an embryo) מלי ומזורז well-formed and of strong vitality; Snh. 70^b; Num. R. s. 10.—Ib. ברשע מלי finished (refined) in wickedness, v. אפרכסיס; Gen. R. s. 60; Ruth R. to II, 1; Yalk. Gen. 109.—Esp. a) to glaze tiles; to heat tiles. Bets. IV, 7 (33^a) לָבַן מְלֻבָּן אר' וכ' you must not heat (new) tiles (on Holy Days) for roasting on them; Y. ib. IV, end, 62^d דאמר מלבינין בבודקים בודקים he who says that you may heat tiles &c., refers to such as have been tested (to be sound under fire).—b) (of metal utensils, v. supra) to glow. Hull. 8^a ל' סכין וכ' if one made a knife glowing hot and cut with it; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* מְלֻבָּן, f. מְלֻבָּנָה. Y. Yeb. XVI, 15^c bot.

Hithpa. לָבַן, *Nithpa.* נִלְבָּן 1) to grow white, glossy, be cleansed. Ex. R. s. 23 (play on שְׁלֵמָה a. שְׁלֵמָה as the garment gets soiled and is cleansed again &c.; (Yalk. Cant. 982 מְלֻבָּנָה. Ib.; Cant. R. to I, 6 גופו ל' גופו his tanned skin became white again, v. פְּרָכִים.—2) to be glowed, heated. Sabb. 27^b משיחֵלְבָנִי... משיחֵלְבָנִי bundles of flax are considered finished after they are baked; Sifra Thazr., Neg., Par. 5, ch. XIII.

Hif. לָבַן 1) to grow white. Neg. I, 6 והלבינו... והלבינו if the hair was black and turned white. Ib. IV, 4... עיקרן לָבַן if their roots are black and their tops white. Yoma VI, 8; a. fr.—2) to whiten, cleanse. Cant. R. to V, 11 לָבַן לְחַלְבִּין to make white one wing of a raven. Yoma 39^b the Temple is called Lebanon שְׁמֵלְבָן because it cleanses the sins &c.—Keth. 59^b ברזו לָבַן he who desires to make his daughter white-complexioned (handsome); a. e.—*Transf.* (with פָּנִים) to put to shame, expose. Ab. III, 11 וכ' פני פני he who exposes his fellowman to shame in public. B. Mets. 59^a נוח לו לאדם שישפיל... ואל ילבינו וכ' man should rather have himself thrown into a furnace than put his neighbor to shame. Yalk. Deut. 938 אני מלבינן פניהם I should put them to shame; (Pirké d'R. El. ch. XLIV מגולה, v. נִלְבָּה). B. Mets. 58^b כל המלבינן... כאילו שופך דמים he who puts his neighbor to public shame is considered as if he shed blood; a. fr.—Y. Succ. V, 55^c bot. (play on לָבַל) שמלבינן כמה מיני (לבל) זמר it shames (excels) many a musical instrument.

לָבַן ch. (denom. of לָבַנָה, cmp. אָרִיחַ) to have a strong

rest; to be well balanced. Sabb. 104^a מ"ט שקר אחידא כרעיה Ms. M. why has the word שקר one single foot (in the letter פ), while the letters of אמת have a level foundation?; (ed. שיקרא אחידא כרעא קאי ואמת מלפנין לפיגיה. (ed. שקר) stands on one leg, while the foundation of truth (אמת) is level).

Pa. לָבַן to found, rest. Erub. 14^a וכ' בשינא וכ' you may form a level rest for it by plastering, partly on this, partly on the other side, so that it will be firm.—*Part. pass.* מְלֻבָּן, v. supra.

לָבַן I (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Laban*, son of Bethuel, freq. יבוא ל' L. the Aramaean. Snh. 105^a. Ab. Zar. 3^a ל' הארמי וכ' let L. come and give testimony for Jacob &c. Gen. R. s. 60, v. אפרכסיס. Koh. R. to II, 26; a. fr.

לָבַן II m. (b. h.; v. לָבַן) white; white color, white substance. Gen. R. s. 73 ל' בן א white child, opp. בוישי. Men. IV, 1 אה ה'... אה ה' the absence of the blue fringe is no obstacle to using the white one &c. Bekh. 45^b, v. ברוקן. Lev. R. s. 31 וכ' רואה מרוך ה' וכ' man does not see through the white (of the eye). Yoma 75^a כמרגלית v. ל' כמרגלית a. v. fr.—אֶסְטִיָּה (ה) a bright, shadeless field, vegetable or grain field, opp. אֶסְטִיָּה (ה) Shebi. II, 1. M. Kat. I, 4^c; a. fr.—*Pl.* לָבָנִים, לָבָנִים. Mikv. VIII, 2 (מים) white and cohesive matter (urine). Tosef. Sabb. I, 22 ה' white garments, opp. צבועין colored; a. fr.—*Fem.* לָבָנָה. Y. Shek. VI, 49^d bot.; Cant. R. to V, 11 אש ל' white fire. Sifra Thazr., Neg., Par. 5, ch. XIII מזה פשרים ל' as 'linen' means 'of natural white color', so does 'wool' &c. Gen. R. s. 73 ל' שחורה או ל' is it the portrait of a black or of a white person?; a. fr.—*Pl.* לָבָנִים. Macc. 20^b וכ' במלקט ל' when he plucks the gray hair from among the black. B. Kam. 60^b; a. fr.

לָבַן ch. 1) same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXX, 37, v. next w.—*2) לָבָנָה, brick. Targ. Y. II Ex. XXIV, 10 (Y. I, a. O. לבנתו; h. text לבנתו).

לָבַן (לָבַן) לָבַן, לָבַן m. ch.=h. לבנה, white poplar. Targ. O. Gen. XXX, 37 (Y. פרח לבן, v. פרח). Targ. Hos. IV, 13.

לָבַן, v. לָבַן.

לָבָנָה, לָבָנָה m. brick; pl. לָבָנִים, לָבָנִים, v. לָבָנָה.

לָבַן לָבָנָה f. (b. h.; לָבַן to stamp, tread, cmp. לָבַד; v. Schr. KAT², p. 121 note) brick. Lev. R. s. 23 (ref. to Ex. XXIV, 10, cmp. Targ. Y. ib.) זה עד שלא נגאלו אבל this (brick of sapphire under his feet) was before they (the Israelites) were redeemed, but after their redemption the brick was placed where it belonged. Kel. IX, 6 ל' שבלעה וכ' a brick in which a metal ring has entirely disappeared; Tosef. Mikv. VI (VII), 12 וכ' טבעת שחונה בל' וכ' a ring which was stuck into a brick of soft clay. Ab. Zar. 46^a ל' שזקה ל' a. fr.—*Pl.* לָבָנִים, לָבָנִים. Ex. R. s. 5. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XLVIII ה' לָבַן בין לָבַן between the layers of bricks. B.

be undecided. Deut. R. s. 5 אל תהי מקללג ברין do not give judgment in a hesitating manner (speak clearly and with full knowledge, emp. גמגם; Yalk. ib. 907 קקן.—2) (with על) to sneer. Sabb. 30^b וכו' עליי וכי a certain student sneered at him. Ber. 39^a כועס אני על המלגלג אני I am angry with him who sneers; Y. ib. VI, 10^c תפח ללגלג למה אחרו למה why didst thou laugh?; a. e.

לגלג I ch. same.

lhpalp. אחרלגלג to be sneered at. Targ. Esth. I, 17.

לגלג II (= גלגל, v. גלג; emp. געגע = געגע) to proclaim, boast. Targ. Y. I Gen. XXXIV, 31 מלגלג במלחיה ed. (Ar. מלגלג; Y. II בלבריה).—Gen. R. s. 64, end תהא וכו' יל תהא go and announce it that thou didst put thy head into the lion's mouth and camest out in peace; Yalk. ib. 111, end.

לגלג m. (לגלג) stammering. Cant. R. to II, 4 (ref. to ורגלוי ib.) ורגלוי וכו' even the child's stammering is pleasing to me.

לגלג m. = הלגלוג (ה rejected) 1) purslane, v. הלגלוג.—2) pl. constr. לגלג, only in הרדל ל' stems of the mustard plant. B. Bath. 18^a; 25^b אוכלו ל' הרדליי they (the bees) eat the stems of my mustard plants, v. תרקל.

לגמל, Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. VI, 9 ל' Var., read: אגלוגין.

לגמל m. (a corrupt. of linea) a narrow path between fields.—Pl. לגמל. Targ. Is. XXVIII, 25 Regia (ed. Lag. לוגין, Var. לוגין; ed. בריי; h. text שורה; emp. Löw Pfl. p. 221).

לגמל f. same, in gen. row, bed; v. לגין 2.

לגמל Part. Pa. מלגמל, to stammer. Hag. 15^b Ar. (ed. מנגמל).—

לגס, Y. Yoma III, 41^a bot., v. לגס.

לגש, v. לגש.

לדוקיא, v. לדוקיא.

לדוקיא m. (v. לדוקיא) Laodicean. Kel. XXVI, 1 סנדל ל' (ed. Déhr. לקי) a Laodicean sandal.

לדנא m. = b. h. נדן, sheath. Targ. I Chr. XXI, 27. Targ. II Sam. XX, 8; a. fr.—Targ. I Sam. XVII, 51 (ed. Wil. נד).

לדקי, v. לדקי.

לדקיא, v. לדקיא.

לדא, v. לדא.

לדב to glüsten, be bright, v. Shaf. שלהב.

לדב m. (b. h.; preced.) flame.—Pl. לקבוי, constr. לקבוי. Deut. R. s. 11 אש ל' מרוח ל' אש I am destined to receive the Law from between flames of fire.

להב ch. same.—Pl. constr. לקבוי. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXIII, 2. Targ. Y. Ex. III, 2.

להבת f. (b. h.) same. Deut. R. s. 11 ל' שרפי flaming Seraphim.

להבותא ch. same. Targ. Ps. CVI, 18.

להג m. (b. h.; denom. of להג) study. Num. R. s. 14 (ref. to Koh. XII, 12) אם יגעתי הרבה בל' דברי וכו' if thou takest great pains in the study of the words of the wise &c. (v. Erub. 21^b וכו' כל הרוגה ברוך וכו').

להגיא = הגיגיא. Targ. Lam. III, 62 Var.

להוב m. (להב) flourishing, brandishing. Targ. Nah. III, 3 וכו' וכלהוב וכו' (ed. Lag. ל' מסיק producing sparks by the hoofs of the horses).

להט (b. h.; emp. להב) to glüsten, glow. Gen. R. s. 21, end מאש לוקטת זו מהא לוקטת זו what will save my children from this glowing fire (hell)?; a. e.—Part. pass. להוט, f. להוט; pl. להוטים, להוטיין, להוטיין glowing; (with אחר) להוטיין passionately following, anxious for. Gen. R. s. 94 אחר ל' שרוי להוטיין, v. גרוי. Y. Taan. VI, 69^b; Pesik Dibré, p. 114^a שרוי להוטיין (not שרוי) the Israelites were greedy for sweet things. Gen. R. s. 22 אורי הארמה ל' אורי had a passion for agriculture. Cant. R. to I, 4 אורי שכינה ל' the Israelites were anxious for the Divine Presence; a. fr.—Tanh. Huck. 4 (ref. to Ps. LVII, 5) אורי להוטיין אורי להוטיין they had a passion for denunciation; Midr. Till. to Ps. VII; Yalk. ib. 637; Yalk. Kings 213 להוטיין; Y. Peah I, 16^a; a. e.

להט Pi. להוט to glow; to make glowing. Lev. R. s. 16 האש שריא מרחפת... ומלקטתו... ומלקטתו סביביו the fire was shining around him. Gen. R. s. 21, end (ref. to Gen. III, 24) ומלקטתו... ומלקטתו 'וכי it (the fire of hell) turns around man and heats him through from top to bottom &c. Num. R. s. 18 היהש האש ל' the fire seized him; a. e.

להט Pa. להט ch. same, to heat. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 22 ולקטתו (prob. to be read: ולקטתו).

להטיות, Y. Nidd. III, 51^a, v. להט.

להטים m. pl. (b. h.; Talm. etymol. fr. להט) glittering; delusions. Suh. 67^b (ref. to Ex. VII, 11, a. 22) בלטיהם 'אלו מעשה שדים בלטיהם וכו' (secret arts) refers to works of demons, 'with their l'atim'—to works of sorcery (with ref. to להט Gen. III, 24).

להטמיוא, v. להטמיוא.

להי (emp. להי) [to be bent; emp. להי to be tired. Targ. Is. LXV, 23 ed. Lag., v. להי. Ib. XLII, 4 להי (ed. Wil. להי Af.; ed. Lag. להי, v. להי).—Part. להי, pl. להיין. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXV, 18 (h. text להיין).

Af. להי 1) same, v. supra.—2) to tire, annoy. Targ. Mal. II, 17 (ed. Lag. להי).—3) to bend (one's self), v. להי.

להלן, להלא, להלן, v. להלן, להלא, להלן.

להם, Hithpa. להם, v. להם.

לָחַן = אֶלְחָן, *but, only*. Taan. 12^a (quot. fr. Meg. Taan. ch. XII, ed. Meg. Taan. לָחַן).

לָחַן (v. לָחַר), *Af. אֶלְחָן to bend (one's self)*. Targ. II Kings IV, 34, sq. (ed. Wil. a. Bxt. אֶלְחָר, v. לָחַר; Ar. אֶלְחָר; h. text גֶּחָר).

לָחַן *unto him*; v. לָחַן.

לָחַן (homiletic interpret.) = לָחַן. Gen. R. s. 73 .. כל דבר .. היה חוזר בו .. whatever agreements Laban made with Jacob, he retracted mentally ten times, for we read (Gen. XXX, 34) *hen, lu yes, no*; Yalk. ib. 130.

לָחַן, v. לָחַר.

לָחַן, v. לָחַר.

לָחַן, v. לָחַר.

לָחַן, v. אֶלְחָן.

לָחַן (b. h.) pr. n. *Libya*, v. לִיבוי. Y. Kil. VIII, 31^c דר"א אמר ליה זה ליבוי וזה מצרים this proves that Lib and Egypt are the same, v. לִיבוי.

לָחַן m. (preced.) = לִיבוי *Libyan*. Sabb. 51^b חמרא לִיבויא a Libyan ass.—*Pl.* לִיבויא. Targ. Nah. III, 9. Targ. II Chr. XII, 3; a. e.—*Tam.* 32^a לִיבוי, v. supra.—*V.* לִיבוי, v. supra.

לָחַן, v. לִיבוי.

לָחַן m. h. a. ch. (b. h., v. לִיבוי) *Libyan*. Y. Kil. VIII, 31^c; Y. Sabb. V, beg. 7^b an Egyptian bean when fresh צוודין is named Libyan, when dried, they call it Egyptian bean; ... דר"א אמר ליה זה ליבוי וזה מצרי this proves that Libyan and Egyptian means the same (v. לִיבוי). Ib. 34^a bot. a proselyte descendant of a Libyan. Y. Shebi. II, 34^a bot. bunches of Libyan beans.—*Pl.* לִיבוי. Y. Kil. I. c.; Y. Sabb. I. c., v. לִיבוי. Ib. לִיבוי, v. supra. proselytes, descendants of Libyans; v. לִיבוי.

לָחַן, Yalk. Deut. 950, v. לִיבוי.

לָחַן, v. לִיבוי.

לָחַן m. 1) (לָחַן) *white matter, white color*. Gitt. 57^a, a. e. ביצה לִיבוי the white of an egg. Neg. IV, 1 לִיבוי the white color (of leprosy). Nidd. 31^a, a. e. לִיבוי the white substance (semen virile). Ib. דל' שבועין לִיבוי the white of the eye; a. fr.—*Pl.* לִיבוי. Koh. R. to V, 10 לִיבוי the white (semen) out of which are formed the white substances of the embryonic body.—*2)* (לָחַן) *the mass of clay for bricks*. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XLVIII הלבנים לִיבוי in the clay stamped for bricks.

לָחַן, m. (b. h.; לָחַן) *onomatop. to lick, lap; to gurgle*. v. Ges. H. Dict.¹⁰ s. v. לָחַן a small narrow-necked vessel, Log, a liquid measure equal to the contents of (or the space occupied by) six eggs (v. Herzfeld Metrol. p. 46, sq.). Men. IX, 2. B. Bath. 90^a; Tosef. ib. V, 10. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. II, 2; a. fr.—*Pl.* לָחַן, לָחַן, לָחַן. Ib.; Kel. II, 2; a. fr.

לָחַן (or לָחַן) ch. same, 1) *small bottle*.—*Pl.* לָחַן or לָחַן. Yoma 83^b [read:] בלי וצעי (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note, a. פִּלְיוֹג) they surrounded him with bottles (of cordials) and dishes; (Ms. O. צעי ולגי they placed around him dishes &c.).—*2)* *Log*, v. preced. Targ. Lev. XIV, 10; a. fr. (some ed. לָחַן).—Pes. 109^a דמקדשא לִי the Log measure of the Temple. Y. Sabb. VIII, 11^a bot.; Y. Shek. III, 47^c top דאורייתא לִי the Biblical Log, v. דאורייתא; a. fr.—*Pl.* לָחַן. Targ. Y. Ex. XXX, 24. —Y. Ter. X, 47^b top; a. e.

לָחַן, לָחַן pr. n. m. *Loga*. Tosef. Yoma II, 7 שמיין לִי; Cant. R. to III, 6 לָחַן; Y. Yoma III, 41^a bot. לִי (corr. acc.).

לָחַן m. (λογιστής = curator orbis among the Romans) *market commissioner*. Tanh. Tsav 1 לִי, ed. Bub. לִי (corr. acc.); Yalk. Lev. 479 לִי; Yalk. Mic. 555 לִי (corr. acc.); (Tanh. Balak 12 בעל השוק).

לָחַן m. (לָחַן) *sneerer*. Y. Ber. VI, 10^c top ed. Lehm. (לָחַן).

לָחַן c., pl. לָחַן (לָחַן, v. לָחַן) *puffed up cheek (filled with a quaff)*; לִי a mouthful, quantity of liquid filling one cheek. Pes. 107^a מלא לִי (Ms. M. לִי). Yoma VIII, 2; Tosef. ib. V (IV), 3 לִי מלא לִי he who drinks (on the Day of Atonement) a quantity equal to the fill of his cheeks; expl. Bab. ib. 80^a and corrected לִי say as much as would cause the appearance of puffed cheeks. Y. ib. VII, 44^d bot. [read:] לִי there is a version (for מלא לִי) there is a version (for מלא לִי): לִי, and what is the difference? (לִי means) a mouthful which can be kept in one cheek. Ib. לִי the mouthful of Ben Abatia which is more than a quarter of a Log; a. e.

לָחַן, לָחַן, Num. R. s. 2 לִי דבר של לִי, a corrupt. for לָחַן or לָחַן (λαγνεία or λάγνευμα) *lewdness*; (Lev. R. s. 20 שמצוה, Ar. זישמא).

לָחַן, v. לָחַן.

לָחַן m. ch. = h. לָחַן. Y. Sabb. II, beg. 4^c.

לָחַן (b. h. לָחַן) pr. n. pl. *Lod, Lydda* in South Palestine (Roman name *Diospolis*). Maas. Sh. V, 2 מן המערב לִי Lod was the westernmost term (of one day's journey from Jerusalem). Tosef. Erub. IX (VI), 2. Y. Meg. I, 70^a bot. לִי לוד and Ge Haharashim belong to the fortified towns of the conquest days (v. ריהושוע). B. Mets. IV, 3 לִי הרגרי the merchants of L. Snh. 32^b לִי follow R. El. to L.; a. fr.

לָחַן (b. h.) *Lud, Lydia*, a district of Asia Minor. Pes. 50^a; B. Bath. 10^b, a. e. לִי הריוג the martyrs of L., v. לָחַן. —Tosef. Yeb. IV, 5 (confession of a robber captured in Cappadocia) לִי אני הרגרי בכניסתו לִי I killed him on his entering Lydia (Laodicea); Y. ib. II, end, 4^b; Bab. ib. 25^b.

לָחַן (לָחַן) (cmp. next w.) pr. n. m. *Luda, (Ludaah)*, an Amora. Sabb. 96^b (Ms. M. לָחַן; Ms.

O. לודא; Yalk. Ex. 413 (לוד). Ib. 137^a (Ms. M. לודא; Ms. O. לודא); Yeb. 71^b לודא.—Y. Taan. III, 67^a לודא.

לודא m. 1) = h. לודא Lyddan. Ab. Zar. 36^a שמלאי ל' לודא thou citest Samlai, the Lyddan; (Y. ib. II, 41^d bot. (הדרומי).—Yeb. 71^b, v. preced.—Pl. לודא. Ab. Zar. l. c. it is different with Lyddan scholars, because they disregard traditional laws.—2) לודא (denom. of ludi, the latter being treated as a geographical term) *people hiring men for gladiatorial contests, lanistae* (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Gladiator). Gitt. 46^b bot. הווא גברא דזבין ל' לודא there was the case of a man who had sold himself to the Ludaë. Ib. 47^a ל' לודא Resh Lakish had sold himself &c.—Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d top גרמך ל' לודא if thou hadst sold thyself to the lanistae, thou wouldst have sold (thyself) at a high price, but here thou hast sold (risked) thy life for a trifle.—V. לודא.

לודא v. לודא.
לודא m., pl. לודא of Lod, Lyddan. Pes. 62^b.—[V. לודא].—Fem. לודא, pl. לודא. Kel. II, 2, v. לודא.—[V. לודא].

לודא ch. = לודא, same. Ex. R. s. 3 ל' שמעון ל' לודא.

לודא m. pl. (v. לודא 2) 1) *keepers of gladiators, also gladiators*. Pes. 12^b; Sabb. 10^a ל' לודא the meal time of the gladiators (to whose diet special attention was paid). Y. Gitt. IV, end, 46^b ל' לודא 2.—2) (= ludi) *public games*. Tanh., ed. Bub., Noah 20 בלעם (Bal. introduced sleeping rooms for prostitution), dice, public games and divinations; Tanh. ib. 14 ובזנות ובזנות בקסמים ובזנות בקסמים. Ab. Zar. 18^b, v. בלודא.]

לודא v. לודא.

לודא f., pl. לודא (v. לודא) *gladiator's food* (of beans or wheat; sagina gladiatoria). Bets. 14^b לודא ל' לודא (which can be made direct use of) for preparing &c.; Y. ib. I, end, 61^a לודא ל' לודא (corr. acc.); Tosef. ib. I, 23 לודא ed. Zuck. (Var. לודא).

לודא m. *ladanum*, a soft resin, a product of the Cistus (v. Löw Pfl., p. 127; Sm. Ant. s. v. Ladanum). Keth. 77^b.

לודא, Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d top, v. לודא 2.

לודא pr. n. pl. *Laodicea*, name of several towns, esp. *L. ad Lycum*, a city of Asia Minor, counted to Lydia (v. לודא). M. Kat. 26^a, v. לודא I. B. Mets. 84^a, v. לודא. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^e top לודא.—Koh. R. to III, 17; Taan. 18^b; Treat. S'mah. ch. VIII; Sifra Emor, Par. 8, ch. IX (לודא); Meg. Taan. ch. XII (martyrdom of Lulianus and Papus, v. לודא). Gen. R. s. 11; Sabb. 119^a; Pesik. R. s. 23.

לודא m. (ludarius, not recorded in Lat. Dict., v. Sachs Beitr. I, p. 121; P. Sm. 1905) *a gladiator trained to fight beasts at the Roman games*, analogous to the Spanish

matador (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Venatio a. Bestiarum). Ex. R. s. 30, end, v. לודא Gen. R. addit., ed. Wil. p. 376 top, v. לודא.

לודא v. לודא.
לודא v. לודא.

לודא m. pl. (Syr. לודא, P. Sm. 1905; emp. לודא I) *the first milk after delivery*, a dainty dish. Targ. Job XX, 17 (ed. Lag. לודא; some ed. לודא; h. text לודא). Ib. XXIX, 6 (ed. Wil. לודא; h. text לודא). Targ. Y. Gen. XVIII, 8 לודא שמיין ודולב ed. (Ar. לודא); Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 14 לודא שמיין.

לודא, v. לודא.

לודא, v. לודא.

לודא, v. לודא.

לודא, v. לודא.

לודא, Ar. quot. fr. Y'lamd. to Num. XXIII, 7 or 18, or XXIV, 3,—quid?

לודא, Gen. R. s. 20 Ar., a corrupt. for לודא as in ed. a. Yalk. Gen. 32.

לודא f. (לודא) *curse*, v. לודא.

לודא, v. לודא.

לודא m. (לודא) *attachment*.—*surname, epithet*. Neg. XIV, 6 ל' לודא nor any hyssop which is qualified by an epithet (לודא); Par. XI, 7; Succ. 13^a; Hull. 62^b; Sifre Num. 124; 129; a. e.—Ned. VI, 9 (53^a) ל' לודא for this (the addition of 'field') is a differentiating epithet.

לודא, v. sub לודא.

לודא, v. לודא.

לודא, v. לודא.

לודא, v. לודא.

לודא, v. sub לודא.

לודא, v. לודא.

לודא, v. לודא.

לודא I (b. h.) pr. n. pl. 1) *Luz*, in Palestine, identical with, or near, Bethel. Gen. R. s. 69, v. next w.; a. e.—2) *Luz*, in the land of the Hittites (Jud. I, 26), supposed to be Lizan in Kurdistan (v. Neub. Géogr., p. 394), a place, mentioned in the Talmud as still existing, from which the purple blue (רודא) was imported. Snh. 12^a (in a secret letter) לודא דבריהם הנעשים בל' (not דבריהם הנעשים בל') things manufactured in Luz (רודא). Sot. 46^b (ref. to Jud. I. c.) לודא דבריהם הנעשים בל' it is that Luz where they dye purple blue, which

81^b, v. לולבא.—Gen. R. s. 41, beg. לולבא ליהודה its branches are used for praise (v. לולבא); Num. R. s. 3, beg., v. לולבא; Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII, 13 (sing.). Succ. IV, 4 מוליבין ארז מוליבין they used to bring their festive wreaths to the Temple mount &c.; a. fr.—2) לולבין twigs used as brooms in the wine press (Rashi), emp. לולבין; the two posts supporting the beams of the press (Ar.). Ab. Zar. 75^a; Y. ib. V, end, 45^b; Nidd. 65^a; Tosef. Toh. XI, 16; Tosef. Ab. Zar. VIII (IX), 3.

לולבא ch. same, esp. palm-branch, palm-tree. Targ. Cant. VII, 9 (h. text זמר).—Succ. 32^a ממיא ממיא... (כפרת לולבא דורא ed. (Ms. דורא כפרת חמרים דל' דורא how do you know that this kappoth (Lev. XXIII, 40) means a green sprout?—B. Kam. 96^a 'וכ' לולבא' v. לולבא. Gen. R. s. 6 'וכ' לולבא' when thou tighest thy *Lulab* (for the Succoth festival), tie thy feet (stop travelling); Y. Sabb. II, 5^b; Yalk. Is. 317.—Pl. לולבין, לולבין, לולבין. Targ. Lev. XXIII, 40. [Targ. II Esth. III, 8 לולבנא, v. next w.]—Targ. Ps. I, 3, v. לולבא.—Ab. Zar. 57^a 'ואיררתי לולבא' (Ms. M. למישרא לולבא) took branches down. Ib. (ריש לולבא, דלולבא, Ms. M. ראשה דלולבא).

לולבנא m. (preced.) palm-gardens. Targ. II Esth. III, 8 לולבנא (ed. Lag. לולבנא, corr. acc.) our palm-gardens.

לולבין, Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. II, 3 ל' או, v. לולבין.

לולבוס, Midr. Sam. ch. II, read לולבוס (v. Yalk. Sam. 78).

לולבין f., pl. לולבין (b. h.; redupl. of לולב) loops, couplings. Yalk. Esth. 1048. Sabb. 99^a top 'וכ' לולבין the hooks in the loops looked like stars on the sky; Yalk. Ex. 370; a. e.

לולבין, v. sub. לולבין, לולבין, לולבין.

לולבין I, v. לולבין.

לולבין II pr. n. m. *Luleba*. Y. Orl. II, beg., 61^d ר' לולבין; Y. Ab. Zar. II, beg. 40^c בר' לולבין; Fr. (in M'bo, p. 83^b), ed. לולבין q. v.

לולבין, לולבין, Ab. Zar. 18^b, read לולבין (ludi) games, v. לולבין.

לולבין, לולבין pr. n. m. *Lulianus* (popular corrupt. of Julianus) 1) name of an influential man who suffered a martyr's death together with one Papias. Sifra B'huck., Par. 2, ch. V (ref. to Lev. XXVI, 19, v. לולבין) like P. son of Judah and L. the Alexandrian and his associates. Y. Taan. II, 66^a top 'וכ' לולבין... the day on which L. and P. were put to death; Bab. ib. 18^b לולבין; v. fr., v. לולבין.—2) לולבין King (emperor) *Julian*. Y. Ned. III, 37^d bot.; (Y. Shebu. III, 34^d דוקלטיאנוס).

לולבין, לולבין pr. n. m. (preced.) (son of) *Lulian* (Julian). Cant. B. to IV, 12 [read:] לא דיו קורין

they did not change Reuben into Rufus, or Judah into Juliani; Lev. R. s. 32 (corr. acc.).—Y. Ned. III, beg. 37^d לולבין בר' לולבין ed. Krot.; Y. Yoma II, 39^d; Y. Naz. IV, 53^c top; a. fr.

לולבין, לולבין, לולבין f. (preced. wds.; sub. *Lulian style of hair-cutting, clipped hair*. Ned. 51^a (expl. כסים יכסמו Ez. XLIV, 20) לולבין like the L. style, expl. 'וכ' לולבין 'the style of a distinguished person', ראשו 'וכ' לולבין the top of one (row of hair) touching the root of the other; Snh. 22^b לולבין חספיה.

לולבין, v. לולבין.

לולבין, v. לולבין.

לולבין, v. לולבין.

לולבין m. (popular corrupt. of nummus=sestertius) *sesterce* (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Sestertius).—Pl. לולבין. Ab. Zar. 34^b לולבין בר' לולבין... קיסטא דמוריריס בלומא Ar. (ed. . . קיסטא Ar. (ed. . . לולבין) a *axetos* of brine sells for one *nummus*, while one of wine sells for four *nummi*.—Tosef. Dem. III, 12 לולבין מדה גסה וכו' (R. S. to ib. II, 5 לולבין read: לולבין or לולבין=סטסטוס) as to baskets of figs or grapes and piles of vegetables, quantities sold for a *nummus* (and upward) are considered wholesale, those sold for less than a *nummus*, retail; Y. ib. II, end, 23^a 'וכ' לולבין (read: לולבין for לולבין; R. S. l. c. לולבין) a quantity sold for a *nummus* (or less) is retail, for more than a *nummus* is wholesale.

לולבין, v. preced.

לולבין, Y. Hor. I, 46^a top, read לולבין.

לולבין I (b. h.) to stay over night, to take (night-) lodging; to be kept over night. Num. R. s. 12, beg. (ref. to Ps. XCI, 1) לולבין שם לינוח הרבה (ref. to Ps. XCI, 1) לולבין... is desirous to lodge under our shade (Tabernacle). Snh. VI, 4 ואלו לולבין but if his body was allowed to hang over night. Pes. 42^a מים שלנוי water which has been kept in vessels over night (misunderstood for 'our water', v. לולבין). Ber. 18^b בבית הקברות and stayed over night in the burial ground; a. fr.—[Gen. R. s. 60, distinction between לולבין, לולבין, Gen. XXIV, 23 and לולבין, ib. 25, v. לולבין.]

לולבין to keep over night. B. Kam. 99^a משום לולבין (לא) בלולבין transgresses the law which says, (Lev. XIX, 13) 'thou shalt not &c.'; B. Mets. IX, 12 משום לולבין the prohibition to keep the wages of the hired man over night applies to it; ib. 111^b; a. fr.—Esp. to leave a corpse unburied over night. Snh. VI, 5 כל לולבין ארו וכו' whosoever postpones the burial of his dead transgresses a prohibitory law (ref. to Deut. XXI, 23 in its general application); לולבין לכבודו וכו' but if one kept him over night for his honor's sake (to prepare a more honorable burial) &c.; a. fr.—V. לולבין.

לולבין, לולבין, לולבין to seek shelter; to take refuge. Num. R. l. c. (ref. to Ps. l. c.) [read:] לולבין

'Almighty, be pleased to lodge in the shade which Bezaleel has made for thee. Yalk. Job 906 'have a place of refuge where to find shelter from the judgment of Gehenna; (Yalk. Jud. 41 שניצלו).

לון II (b. h.; cmp. לון to join. Nif. לון, Hif. לון) (cmp. קהל) to rise against, murmur, rebel. Ex. R. s. 25 when they rebelled, it would have been necessary that the anger (of the Lord) &c.

Hithpol. same. Tosef. B. Bath. VII, 9 המרדלונגים the rebellious (Num. XIV, sq.) and the spies ... took no share &c.

לון = להון, unto them. Y. Ber. III, 6^b top; a. fr.

לונביות, לונביות, v. לונבית.

לונבית f. (v. לונבית I) bathing clothes, sheet. Y. Sabb. I, 3^a top from the time he wraps himself up in a sheet (for hair-cutting). Ib. IX, 12^a bot.; a. e. (interch. with לונבית).—Pl. לונביות. Ib. III, 6^a; Tosef. ib. XVI (XVII), 15 לונביות Var.; a. e.

לונבית, v. לונבית.

לונבית, v. next w.

לונבית f. (λόγχη) spear-head, lance, javelin.—Pl. לונביות, לונביות. Snh. 14^a של ברזל ... לונביות. Ms. M. לונביות, Ms. F. לונבית; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) they stuck into his body three hundred iron spear-heads; Ab. Zar. 8^b (ed. לונביות, Ms. M. לונביות). Sot. I, 8 (9^b) לונביות; Num. R. s. 9 לונביות some ed. (corr. acc.); a. e.—Oh. לונבית. Snh. 110^a bot. עילוי ל. Ar. (ed. ברית רימון) around the spear-head; B. Bath. 74^a.—Pl. לונבית. Gitt. 70^a Ar., v. לונבית.

*לוס pr. n. m. Lus. Gitt. 11^b, v. לוסי.

לוע m. (b. h. לוע or לע, cmp. לוע, a. לוע) jaw. Gen. R. s. 81; Yalk. Prov. 959 (ref. to לע, Prov. XX, 25) אוכל לועו who chews sacred things with his jaw. Ib.; Snh. 58^b (ref. to לע, l. c.) הסיטר לועו he who strikes an Israelite's jaw, is regarded as if striking the Shekhinah.

לוע, לו' ch. same. Targ. O. Deut. XVIII, 3 (Y. לוע, h. text לוע). Targ. I Sam. XVII, 35; a. e.—Sabb. 54^b (expl. סולם בר ל' Ms. M. (ed. בר ל', v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) a bandage or bar under the jaw to prevent friction. Ib. 67^a, v. לוע. Snh. 18^b; Y. ib. I, 18^c bot. לוע, v. לוע.

לוע, v. preced.

לוע, v. לעו.

לופ m. (cmp. לופ) lof, a plant similar to colocasia, with edible leaves and root, and bearing beans. [It is classified with onions and garlic.] Peah VI, 10. Shebi. V, 2 ו' ה' ה' he who puts lof in the ground for preservation in the Sabbatical year. Y. ib. 35^d bot. [read:]

so much about lof; how about onions? (Answ.) ו' ה' ה' the same law applies to lof and to onions. Ib. (ref. to Mish. 3) ו' ה' ה' the Mishnah speaks of leaves of the wild lof, i. e. lof trained for the leaves. Ib. VII, 1 ה' ה' the (edible) leaves of the wild lof; ib. 2 ה' ה' the (inedible) root of &c. Sabb. XVIII, 1 ו' ה' permits the handling of (the beans) of lof, because it may be used as food for ravens. Tosef. Maasr. III, 10 גומוז ה' (ed. Zuck. גומוז) lof preserved in pits, v. supra. Y. Erub. III, beg. 20^c ה' ה' the bean of the lof and of the colocasia (not eaten raw), a. fr.

לון (cmp. לון) to join. B. Bath. 4^a bot. אתי חבריה (ed. ליה חבריה) his neighbor may go to work and join (a front) to the hedge (v. חזיר).—Part. pass. ה' ה' when it remains joined (to the body), opp. חרוך לגמרי. Ib. 107^a ה' ה' the waters are considered as connected. B. Mets. 100^b Ar. (ed. ברדיפ, corr. acc.; Ms. M. ברדיפ, Ms. H. a. oth. ברדיפ, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) when the goods are not yet cut. Shebu. 43^a ברדיפ (Ms. F. ברדיפ, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5) when the girdle consists of pieces sewed together.

לופ m. pl. (לופ) place of coupling, border (= b. h. לופ). Targ. O. Ex. XXVI, 4 (Y. לופ); Y. a. O. ib. XXXVI, 11, sq.; a. e.

לופ, v. לופ.

בר ל' לופיני pr. n. m. (prob. corresp. to Joviani, cmp. לופיני) Bar Lufiani. Esth. R. to I, 4. Cmp. לופיני.

לופין (לופין) m. (cmp. לופי) one having thick and connected eye-brows. Bekh. 44^a לופין (Ar. לופין, v. Koh. Ar. Compl. s. v. note); Tosef. ib. V, 9 לופין ed. Zuck. (Var. לופין, v. לופין).

לופיר v. לופיר.

לופיס, v. לופיס.

לופור (לופור) m. (prob. corrupted fr. λογχοφόρος or δορυφόρος; cmp. לופור) spear-bearer, guardsman, satellite. Num. R. s. 10 ו' ה' and the guardsman came and arrested them (the revellers).—Pl. לופור, לופור. Gen. R. s. 61 (ref. to Gen. XXV, 3, which verse must be inserted in the Midrash text.) [read:] א' ג' ד' ה' ו' ז' ח' ט' י' ו' ז' ח' ט' י' ו' ז' ח' ט' י' although they render (the words ashshurim &c.) by 'merchants', 'satellites' and 'chiefs of tribes', yet they are all names of tribes; Yalk. Chron. 1073; v. לופור. Pesik. V'zoth, p. 196^b רמו ללופירין שלו he motioned to his guardsmen, and they stabbed him; Yalk. Deut. 950 ללופירין (corr. acc.); Yalk. Sam. 151 ללופירין (corr. acc.).

לופתא f. pl. (v. לופי) couplings. B. Bath. 6^a ו' ה' (Ms. M. בקנתא ובקנתא, read בקני) if a neighbor built against the party wall in an angle and joined his wall

and how much is a L.? One hundred *zin* (v. II). Ned. 59^a בצלים ל' a Litra of onions; a. fr.—*Pl.* ליטראות, ליטראות, ליטראות, ליטראות. B. Bath. l. c. Tosef. Ter. l. c. Gen. R. s. 10; Lev. R. s. 22. Y. Peah II, 20^a bot.; a. fr.—Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. I, 16 ל' קצא (not ליטרא), weights of a half-pound, a third of a pound &c.—Chald. pl. ליטרא, ליטרא, ליטרא... ותרתי ל' וב' Lev. R. l. c. a pigeon on one side and two L. on the other; Gen. R. l. c. —[Y. Ned. VI, 39^d top ליטרא, v. טריטא]

ליטרא f. (preced.) (by the) pound. Y. Ber. II, 5^c bot. ל' בכמה הדין how much is this (meat) a pound?—Pesik. R. s. 23 דינר ל' וזבירה and a Jew bought it at a denar a pound.

לי, v. די.

ליא, v. ליא.

ליא, v. ליא.

ליא, ליא m. (לי) tail; כלפני, v. אלה.

ליא, v. די.

ליא, ליא, v. ליא.

ליא, v. ליא.

ליש m. (ליש) dough. Sifré Num. 89 (ref. to ליש, Num. XI, 8) [read:] לשון נטריקון דבר אחד משמש שלש לשונות זהו ל' וזה ל' וזה ל' this is short-hand writing, one word-sign serving for three words: dough, oil and honey, like a dough moulded into cake with oil &c.; Yalk. ib. 735.—[ליש, v. ליש.]

ליש, ליש ch. same, v. ליש.

ליש, v. ליש.

ליש, lion, v. ליש.

ליפא I m. (ליפא) beating (wine and oil) into a mixture. Sabb. 134^a ל' בעי ל' it requires beating.

ליפא II (= לא איפא) there is not, none. Kidd. 21^b ול' . . . בעינא אהברי . . . the case requires that he must say, 'I love my master and my wife' (Ex. XXI, 5), which he could not do (if the master were not permitted to give him a gentile slave to wife on account of his being a priest); ib. 22^a ול' which he cannot say (at the beginning of his servitude). Ib. 4^b ל' שמידי דל' לשמידי where there is no other reply. Ber. 25^a, a. fr. למשמע מינה ל' from this nothing can be proved. Snh. 97^a ל' קושטא וכ' formerly I thought there is no truth in the world; a. v. fr.

ליפא, Snh. 106^a, v. אספר.

ליפא, ליפא, v. sub ליפא.

ליפא, Tosef. B. Bath. I, 4, read: ליפא.

ליפא, Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 10=ליפא, v. ליפא.

ליילה m. (b. h.) 1) night, evening; darkness; metaph. suffering, misery. Cant. R. to II, 17 מלכודת ל' the misery (of exile) under the governments; the sufferings in Egypt; v. פירח. Y. Taan. I, 64^a top, v. בקר. Ber. 3^a ל' משמרו דיי דל' the night is divided into three watches. Zeb. V, 3 ל' ו' the same day and the night following to midnight. Snh. 96^a עמו מעשה ל' Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) night-work was done for him (the stars helping, v. Jud. V, 20); a. v. fr.—*Pl.* ליילה, constr. ליילה (also used as a sing.: night-time, v. next w.). Ber. I, 5 ל' at night (in the night prayer). Taan. 23^a שבתות ובל' רביעיות (not רביעיות) in the nights of Wednesdays and Sabbaths. Sifra B'huck. ch. I שבת ל' every Sabbath night; Lev. R. s. 35 שבתות ל' שבת. Pes. 71^a ל' יום האחרון ל' the night of the last (eighth) day of the festival; Succ. 48^a; a. fr.—2) pr. n. *Laylah* (ref. to Job III, 3), name of the angel of night and of conception. Snh. 96^a. Nidd. 16^b.

ליילה, ליילה, constr. ליילה ch. same. Targ. Gen. I, 5. Targ. Ex. XII, 42; a. fr.—Ber. 3^b ל' ששה שעות של הלילה. Ib. ל' ו' ל' the night moves &c.; v. לילה; a. fr.—*Pl.* ליילה, ליילה, ליילה, ליילה, constr. ליילה. Targ. Y. Ex. l. c. Targ. O. Deut. IX, 9 ל' . . . ed. Berl. (oth. ed. a. Y. ל' . . .). Targ. I Sam. XXX, 12. Targ. Job II, 13 ליילה Ms. (ed. לילה). Targ. II Esth. IV, 16; a. fr.—Gitt. 57^a. B. Mets. 86^a ליילה לילה לילה three nights; a. fr.—ליילה (v. preced.) night-time, at night. Targ. Y. I Gen. VIII, 22. Targ. Ps. I, 2. Targ. Is. XXXIV, 10; a. fr.—Pes. 2^a (explain. אור, Mish. I, 1); a. e.—[Y. Dem. VII, beg. 26^a לילה לילה, read: לילה לילה, v. R. S. to Dem. VII, 1.]

ליילה, v. ליילה.

ליילה f. (v. preced. wds.) ליילה [night-coal,] name of an insect glowing by night, fire-bug. Pesik. R. s. 33; Yalk. Is. 336.

ליילה, v. ליילה.

ליילה, ליילה, Sabb. 134^a, v. ליילה.

ליילה, ליילה, v. ליילה.

ליילה, v. ליילה.

ליילה, ליילה, v. ליילה.

ליילה, v. next w.

ליילה f. (b. h.; ליילה) night-demon, *Lilith*. Targ. Job I, 15 ל' מלכה וכ' (h. text שבא)—Erub. 100^b ל' דמור ל' she (woman) lets her hair grow like L.—Nidd. 24^b ל' דורמין בר' ל' (a fetus) like L. (with wings). B. Bath. 73^a ל' ליילה, ליילה, ליילה, ליילה, Var. in ed. a. Mss. ליילה, ליילה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note), v. דורמין. Sabb. 151^b ל' ל' L. will take hold of him.—*Pl.* ליילה, ליילה m. night-demons. Targ. Y. Num. VI, 24. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 24. Targ. Is. XXXIV, 14. Targ. II Esth. I, 2; a. e.—Erub. 18^b.

ליילה ch. same. B. Bath. 73^a, v. preced.—Gitt. 60^b ליילה Rashi (ed. ליילה, Ar. (דלילה), v. גירא II.

לכד ch. 1) same, to seize. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 17.—*2) to contain. Targ. II Esth. I, 8 לכיר ed. Lag. (ed. Amst. למיר).

Ithpe. לחב to be seized, caught. Targ. Koh. VII, 26.

לכח v. לה a. לה.

לכוסין v. להס.

לכין Snh. 106^a, v. אספר.

*לכיס m. (prob. a corrupt. of λευκίσκος) the white mullet. Y. B. Me's. II, beg. 8^b, contrad. to ירק.—[Gen. R. s. 7 אספרין Var. in Ar. s. v. אהר חירר ואהר ל' v. אספרין.]

לכיסא ch. same. Y. Kil. I, 27^a bot., contrad. to ירוקא.

לכה v. לה.

לכה (emp. לה) to mix thoroughly, to beat oil and wine (corresp. to h. שרה). Sabb. 134^a לא ילוך Ms. M. (ed. לה v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) let him not mix it thoroughly by beating.

לכלב, לכלאבי v. להבו.

לכל Pesik. B'shall. p. 92^b מתלכלין v. להקה.

לכלה m. (לה) 1) (= לה) making palatable by moistening, as dipping into vinegar &c. Y. Ber. VIII, 12^a bot. משקה any food which is likely to be moistened with a liquid. Ruth R. to II, 14 (ref. to וטבלת וכו' ib.) מעשים זה זה this is symbolical of the seasoning of (Solomon's) deeds, i. e. of his amending his deeds, v. לה.—[Pesik. Eth. Korb., p. 58^a, a. e., v. לה]—2) soiling, staining. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXIII; Yalk. Deut. 808 (play on לכתך Deut. II, 7) הילוכך גלויקה thy travels, thy getting soiled and thy pains about thy support.—Pl. גלויקה Mikv. IX, 4; Tosef. ib. VI, 17 stains of excrements. Ib. 9 the (moist) stains of fruit-juice. Ib. 18 שבריים שבבים the muddy sediments in the cup.

לכלוכות, ללי' f. same, 1) glutinous moisture, humors; vitality. Gen. R. s. 61 beg.; ib. s. 48 Ar., v. להזרית. Ib. s. 79 וכו' הביא Ar. (read: ל' הביא בכל ל' thou shalt go to the grave in the fulness of vigor; (ed. להזרית, v. לה).—2) thick nauseating substance. Lev. R. s. 14 בריפה של (of the semen virile). Ned. 66^b, v. לה.

לכלה (emp. לה) 1) (= לה) to moisten; to season by dipping into vinegar &c. Ruth R. to II, 14 (v. לה) מעשו ממשו כחומץ ממעשירי רעים (לה) amended his conduct as if with vinegar (freeing it) from bad deeds.—Part. pass. לה f. לה; pl. לה; v. לה. Y. Hag. III, 78^a במשקה מ' dipped in liquid, contrad. to אה מ' opp. to נגיב. Y. Sabb. XII, 16^b top מ' במשקה if the cane is saturated with oil. Ker. 13^a מ' על וכו' a. e.—2) to soil, stain; to defile. Midr. Prov. to XI, 22; Yalk.

Prov. 944 (ref. to Prov. I. c.) אם... היא מלכלה בטיט אם if thou putteth a golden ornament on the nose of a swine, it will soil it with mud &c.; מלכלה את הידיו so does a scholar... soil his learning; (Midr. Prov. I. c. (מקלקל).—Part. pass. as ab. Yoma 77^b מלכלה וכו' Ms. M. 2 (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 100) if his hands are soiled &c. Gen. R. s. 65 מל' משמשו בבגדיו I used to attend him in soiled (working) garments. Ex. R. s. 22, end (ref. to Job XVI, 17) מ' שידיו מל' בגול וכו' he whose hands are soiled with robbery, will call... but not be answered. Ib. s. 27, end בעבירות מל' soiled with sins. Lev. R. s. 1, v. אספקלריא; a. fr.

Hithpa. לה, Nithpa. לה 1) to be moistened, flavored. Pesik. B'shall., p. 92^b מהלכלין (not מלכלין) they were perfumed with the moisture of the herbs &c.; v. לה; Yalk. Deut. 850.—2) to be soiled. Y. B. Kam. III, 3^c מלכלה (not מלכלה) (Bab. ib. 30^a נטנפו) if his garments were soiled. Gen. R. s. 65 מלכלה בשיטתו defiles himself with sins. Ex. R. s. 23; Cant. R. to I, 5 מלכלה Esth. R. to II, 7 מלכלה במינאה I became soiled with impurity; a. e.

לכלה ch. same, 1) to moisten, saturate. Part. pass. לה. Y. Meg. III, 74^a bot. באורייתא saturated with knowledge.—2) to soil. Y. Ab. Zar. V, 45^a top (expl. עקבה יין sediment, Mish. ib. 10) בהחיא דמלכלה it means that remnant of wine which soils (is thick, with ref. to עקבה, Hos. VI, 8).

לכן v. לה I h. a. ch.

לכנון Y. Kil. I, 27^a bot, v. פריסולכנון.

לכסן v. להסן.

לכש m. the woolly substance of cedar twigs, used for wicks. Sabb. II, 1 (Ar. להש, v. להרנין a. להשא).

לכה f. (לה) going, thrusting forward, לה ומיתנא לה thrusting forward and pulling home, a bolt or pin attached to a cord for fastening the panniers, barrels &c. which hang down on each side of the beast of burden. Sabb. 102^a מ' ל' it applies to thrusting a bolt which you can pull back by the cord in your hand; [Bashi reads: מ' מ' rope.]—Ib. 154^b מ' א' (Ar. some ed. מ' pl.) or when the burdens are fastened with a bolt (which you can pull out without touching the animal).

לכהלה, לכהלה v. להרה.

למה I wherefore? v. לה.

למה II, למה (= לה) naught, vanity. Targ. I Sam. XII, 21. Targ. Is. II, 22; a. e.—V. לה.

למהרניא v. להרניא.

למ"ד the letter Lammed. Y. Sabb. VII, 9^b bot. Y. Meg. I, 71^c bot., v. ארביקה. Y. Yeb. I, 3^a שצריך כל דבר שצריך ל' a noun which would require the prefix Lammed (to) and has it not, is given a Hé as suffix; Gen. R. s. 86; a. fr.

למד I, **למד** (b. h.) 1) to be joined, affixed to, v. *Pi.*—2) to accustom, train. Part. pass. **למד**, f. **למדה**; pl. **למדורים**; **למדור**; **למדור**. Y. Ter. IV, 42^d **למד** according to what he is used to. Lev. R. s. 4 **למד** she is not used (to handle Trumah) from her father's house. Dem. IV, 4 **למד** but if a priest or the poor are habitual guests at his table. Sifra K'dosh. Par. 3, ch. VI, v. **למד**; a. fr.—3) to learn, study. Ab. II, 5 **למד** he who is bashful will not learn, nor can the hot-tempered teach, v. **למד**. Ib. IV, 1 **למד** he who learns from everybody. Ib. 20 **למד** he who studies at an early age; **למד** who begins to study at an advanced age. Ib. I, 9 **למד** lest through them (your intricate cross-examinations) they may be led to tell a lie. Taan. 7^a; Macc. 10^a **למד** I have learned much from my teachers, more from my colleagues, and most from my pupils; a. v. fr.—B. Mets. 71^a, a. fr. **למד** here you learn, i. e. this proves. [Targ. Esth. I, 1 **למד** from this you will learn.]

Pi. **למד** 1) to join; to arrange. Sabb. 125^b **למד** go out and place them (the building stones) in order (for sitting there the next day).—V. **למד**.—2) to train, accustom. Hor. 13^b **למד** man should train his body (to relieve his bowels) early in the morning &c. Nidd. 66^b **למד** man should make it a rule in his house; a. fr.—Part. pass. **למד**, f. **למדה**; pl. **למדורים**; **למדור**; **למדור** trained, experienced. Snh. 109^a top (in Chald. dict.) **למד** בניסין הוא for he has experience in miracles. Taan. 25^a. Succ. 29^a **למד** because they (the Jews) have experience in afflictions; a. e.—3) to teach, instruct; to argue. Keth. 50^a **למד** he who studies the Law and teaches it. Pes. 112^a **למד** teach me the Law; **למד** I will not teach thee. Ib. **למד** כשאתה **למד** when thou teachest thy son, teach him from a revised (correct) copy. Snh. 19^b **למד** Aaron begot (his sons), but Moses taught them, therefore they are recorded under his name; a. v. fr.—*Primary teacher.* Ib. 17^b. B. Bath. 21^a **למד** teachers. **למד** לזכות **למד** to argue in favor of, to plead for; **למד** לזכות **למד** to plead against. Sabb. 32^a **למד** and even if nine hundred... plead against him, and one (good deed) for him, he will be saved; a. v. fr.—Esp. (in textual interpret.) to lead, hint, throw light on. Sifra Emor Par. 4, ch. IV **למד** **למד** I might have thought **למד** (Lev. XXII, 10) meant one hired for a limited period; therefore **למד** (ibid.) comes in to throw light on **למד** that it means one bought for life; Kidd. 4^a; Yeb. 70^a.—Sifra introd. **למד** is specified for the sake of illustration, v. **למד**. Meil. 11^b, a. fr. **למד**... two verses which coincide (teach the same), prove nothing, cannot serve as an illustration for similar cases; a. fr.

Hithpa. **למד** to practice. Gitt. 24^b; Zeb. 2^b **למד** it treats of scribes who are in the habit of writing documents merely for practice. Gitt. 60^a **למד** to write one portion of the Pentateuch for a child for practicing purposes; a. fr.

למד II m., **למד**, **למד** f. 1) accustomed. Tanh. Noah 2 **למד** מה שהיה **למד** what each was used to eat (ed. Bub. ib. **למד**).—2) (of persons) learning, arguing.—Pl. **למד**, **למד**. Nidd. 22^b **למד** from an analogy of textual words (v. **למד**) which are not free for interpretation (being necessary to the subject proper), you cannot derive any general rule; ib. **למד** we may derive a rule, but it is open to argument; a. fr.—those who were permitted to argue before the scholars (e. g. Levi before Rabbi). Meil. 9^b; Snh. 17^b (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 3). Men. 80^b **למד**—3) (of subjects) having light thrown upon, defined. Pes. 25^b, a. e. **למד** זה בא **למד** ונמצא **למד** (a proverbial phrase: behold this one comes as a teacher and turns out a learner) this is intended to throw light (on the case of a violated betrothed) and is at the same time receiving light.—Sifra introd. **למד** דבר **למד** something which is clearly understood from the context; a. fr.—Y. Kidd. I, 59^a **למד** עבריה **למד** the case of the **למד** (that a Hebrew handmaid can be acquired by a written deed) is learned from that of a free woman, and that of the **למד** (the Hebrew bondsman) from the **למד**; **למד** consequently a case may be illustrated by one itself defined (only indirectly) by analogy; a. fr.

למד *whereto?*, v. **למד**.

למד *why?*, v. **למד**.

למד (v. **למד** II) *naught, vanity.* Gen. R. s. 2 (ref. to Gen. I, 2) **למד** ולא כלום who was reduced to naught and nothing (on account of his sin, v. **למד**). Y'lamd. to Ex. V, 4, quot. in Ar. (play on **למד** ib.) **למד** you are vanity, and your words are vanity; Yalk. Ex. 176 **למד** **למד** that I may not appear a nonentity in the sight of &c., a. e.

למד (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Lemuel*, homiletical surname of Solomon. Cant. R. to I, 1 **למד** לא לבו **למד** he was surnamed L. because he spoke against God in his heart (saying, I may take many wives and yet not be seduced to sin); Koh. R. to I, 1. Num. R. s. 10.

למד, v. **למד**. [Targ. II Esth. I, 8 ed. Amst., v. **למד**.]

למד, **למד**, v. **למד**.

למד f. (למד) *study.* Yeb. 109^b (ref. to Deut. V, 1) **למד** כל שישנו בעשייה ישנו **למד** whoever is bound to execute (the laws) is bound to study them; Yalk. Deut. 829.

למד, **למד**, **למד** m. (*λυμην*) *haven, bay.* Esth. R. to I, 8 **למד** **למד** **למד** two ships attempting to enter the harbor (from different directions); one desires a northern wind &c. Y. Yoma III, 41^a **למד** **למד** the harbor of Japho. Y. Gitt. I, 43^b **למד** **למד** **למד** **למד** if a man wants to build a ship able to stand in the

לעג Af. אַלעג, Pa. אַלעג ch. same. Targ. Jer. VIII, 18. Targ. Is. XXVIII, 11.

לעג m. (b. h.; preced.) sport, mockery. Erub. 21^b (ref. to Koh. XII, 12, v. לעג) 'וכ' לעג מי כריב ל' וכ' does the text read la'ag (mockery)? does it not read lahag (thought)?; v. הענה.

לעג ch. same. Targ. Jer. XX, 8 (ed. Lag. לעג); v. לעב.

לעז m. (לעז) speaking a foreign tongue, esp. Greek. Y. Meg. II, beg. 73^a בלעז בה יוצא הל' יוצא בה בלעז if the Book of Esther was written according to law (in Hebrew), the Greek-speaking (reading from it) in Greek (translation) performs his duty.—Pl. לעז. Mish. ib. II, 1 'בלעז ובלעז' קורין אותה לל' בלעז והלעזי וכ' it is read to those speaking a foreign tongue in their tongue, but the foreigner that heard it in Hebrew &c. Y. ib. IV, 75^a bot. Tosef. ib. IV (III), 13 ל' ברה הבססו של ל' (Var. לעזות) in a synagogue of foreigners; a. e.

לעזא ch. same.—Pl. לעזי. Macc. 6^b 'וב' לעזי foreigners (not speaking Chaldaic) came to court before Raba.

לעזי, לעזינין, לעזינים m. pl. garden-orache (Artiplex Hortensis, v. Löw Pfl. p. 274). Kil. I, 3; Y. ib. 27^a, expl. 'המעינין' 'having eyes' or 'colors'.—[Sabb. 90^a; Nidd. 62^a, v. הענה.]

לעזיא, v. לעזיא.

לעזי (b. h.; emp. לעג) [to talk, babble;] 1) to speak a foreign tongue, esp. to speak Greek. Meg. II, 1 לעזי, pl. לעזיות, v. לעזי.—2) (v. לעזי IV) to talk against, criticise, cast suspicion. Pes. 51^a 'וכ' לעזי עליו כל וכ' the entire country criticised him; a. e.

Hif. לעזי same. Y. Shek. V, 4 in some ed. of Talm. Babli לעזי, v. לעזי IV.

לעזי m. (preced.) 1) foreign tongue, esp. Greek. Meg. 18^a בל' יוני the la'az (of Mish. II, 1) means Greek. Ib. לעזי בל' יוני Ms. M. (ed. יוני) written in Greek (translation). Ib. בל' in any foreign tongue. Y. ib. I, 71^b bot.; Y. Sot. VII, 21^c top; Esth. R. to I, 22, v. לעזי I; a. fr.—2) evil talk, disrepute.—לעזי לעזי to spread evil talk against, to cast suspicion, discredit. Kidd. 81^a הוא על בניה שלא מוציא ל' על בניה that you may not (by punishing her for private meeting with a man, v. לעזי) cast suspicion on the legitimacy of her children. Shh. 43^b על לעזי לעזי do not discredit the decision by lots; a. fr.

לעזי abbrev. of לעזי, q. v.—[Y. Sot. III, 19^a top, v. לעזי.]

לעזי (b. h.; emp. לעס) to swallow, glut. Deut. R. s. 1, beg. (ref. to לעזי, Ez. XLVII, 12, emp. Men. 98^a לעזי) לעזי לעזי כל מי שהוא אלם ולעזי לעזי (פיה אלמים) whoever is tongue-tied and eats greedily of it (the Law), will have his tongue loosened &c.

Hif. לעזי to feed an animal by putting food into its mouth, contrad. to לעזי. Sabb. XXIV, 3 לעזי לעזי but

you may put food into the camel's mouth; Gen. R. s. 63 (with ref. to לעזי, Gen. XXV, 30); Num. R. s. 21. Tosef. B. Kam. VI, 17, ib. Hull. III (IV), 19 'וכ' לעזי לעזי if he made the animal eat asafetida &c.; a. e.—B. Kam. 69^a לעזי לעזי let the wicked (robber) glut it and die.

לע'מ a mnemonical word, intimating לעב, לעינים, לעב. Ber. 51^a לעב לעב לעב לעב it is good for the heart, the eyes and the mill.

לעא, לעא (v. לעא) 1) to labor, work; to study. Targ. Y. Gen. III, 18; a. fr.—Targ. Prov. XVI, 26 לעא לעא.—Lev. R. s. 32 לעא לעא work right (Tanh. Emor 24 לעא לעא). Ib. s. 34 לעא לעא why doest thou not go working and have something to eat?—Y. Keth. V, 30^b top לעא לעא because they are working beasts. Y. Sabb. VI, 7^d bot. לעא לעא that he might be able to study the Law; a. fr.—Y. Erub. I, 18^d top לעא לעא (emp. לעא לעא) and he studied (repeated) it after him forty times; ib. לעא לעא (read לעא לעא).—2) to be tired. Targ. Y. Ex. XVIII, 18 לעא לעא Ar. (ed. מרחק הענין); O. לעא לעא ed. Lag. (oth. לעא); a. e.—Lam. R. introd. (R. Isaac 3), v. לעא לעא.—Y. Gitt. VIII, beg. 48^c; Y. Ter. I, 40^b לעא לעא and he became tired (ceased from raving).

Af. לעא לעא to tire out, ruin. Targ. I Chr. XVII, 9 לעא לעא (not לעא לעא).

לעב, v. לעב.

לעג, v. לעג.

לעומה f. (לעמ) putting food into an animal's mouth. Hull. 55^b, v. לעומה.

לעזי, v. לעזי.

לעזי pr. n. m. La'yi, name of a Tannai. Y. Dem. I, beg. 21^c; (Tosef. ib. I, 3 לעזי, emp. לעזי).

לעילא, לעיל, v. לעיל.

לעיונה, v. לעיונה.

לעיונין, v. לעיונין.

לעיסה f. (לעס) pap or paste; לעיסה גריסין pap made of grits of beans. Nidd. IX, 7 (expl. גריסין); Tosef. ib. VIII, 9.

לעיסה m. ch. same. Y'lamd. to Deut. beg., quot. in Ar. לעיסה לעיסה remove this paste from off thy eyes (said to a bribed judge).

לעלא, לעלא, v. לעלא.

לענה I pr. n. m. לען Ben La'anah. Y. Shh. X, 28^a top לען לען; (Koh. R. to XII, 12 לען לען).

לענה II f. (b. h.; Arab. la'an to curse) bitterness; wormwood. Tanh. B'shall, ed. Bub., 21; Yalk. Ex. 258, v. לען I.

לענתא ch. same, *bitterness*. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXIX, 17 (not לענתא).

לעס (emp. לעס a. לעש) *to chew, masticate*. Sabb. XIX, 2 'one chews (cumin for a plaster) with one's teeth and applies it. Tosef. ib. XII (XIII), 8 אין ליעסין 'you must not chew gum-mastich on the Sabbath. Tosef. Pes. VI, 11 'ולועס עד וכו' (not לעס) when the attendant gets up from the table to mix the wine, he must close his mouth and chew (the meat of the Passover lamb) until &c. Pes. II, 7 לא ילעס ארס 'one must not chew wheat (on Pesah) and put it on one's wound; a. e.—Part. pass. לעוס. Y. Ter. VIII, 45^b bot., v. בלע.

לעס ch. same. Targ. Koh. XII, 3.

לעת, v. לעי.

לפד, v. לפיר ch.

לפדא m. (לפר, emp. לפד) *pap, esp. of figs*. Sabb. 37^b bot. (Alf. לפרא). B. Mets. 84^b 'לפדא מין מין sixty kinds of pap.—Pl. לפדא. Ned. 50^b (expl. דעברין בלופסין). אלאפא a species of figs of which pap is made. Ib. מין מין.

לפדא m., prob. to be read: לפדא pl. (v. לפיר) *stew-pots*. Targ. Y. II Num. XI, 8.

לפוד, v. לפיר.

לפום, according to, v. פום.

לפוסין m. pl. *kettles*, v. לבס.

לפי according to, because, v. פה.

לפיא to join.

Af. לפיא (emp. למד) *to arrange*. Targ. Y. Lev. VI, 5.

לפיד m. (b. h.; emp. לפס) *a pot in which light is carried* (v. Maim. to Kel. II, 8 a. Ar. s. v.); *torch*. Kel. II, 8 הלי (R. S. לפיד) the light-pot.—Midr. Till. to Ps. LII (ref. to Gen. XV, 17) 'אלא תורה וכו' torch means the Torah &c. (with ref. to Ex. XX, 18); a. e.—Pl. לפידים. Shh. 108^b (ref. to לפיד, Job XII, 5) words קשים בלי as hard as light-pots.—Trnsf. *lightning, flash*.—Pl. as ab. Mekh. Yithro s. 9 (ref. to Ex. I, c.) 'קולות וקולות לפיד' various sounds and various flashes; היו וכו' were there various kinds of sounds? various kinds of flashes?; a. e.

לפיד ch. same. Gen. R. s. 30 (ref. to לפיר, Job XII, 5) 'המן אמרין כרוז ליה ליה' (Ar. לפד) there (in certain places) they say (instead of) 'he has a crier' (that walks before him): 'he has a torch' (carried before him), i. e. he is a distinguished person.

לפימון, Tanh. ed. Bub. B'resh. 24, Var. לבטינן, read: לפורין m. pl. (leporinae, sub. lanae) *garments made of hare-wool*; (emp. Gen. R. s. 20 אינבים).

לפידא (= לפי דה, v. פה a. דה) *therefore*. Pes. X, 5, Keth. 2^a; a. v. fr.

לפוסא, v. לפסא.

לפיר, v. לפה.

לפלוקה m. (לפה) *glutinous substance, pus*. Mikv. IX, 2 'ל' שבועין ל' טחוקין לעין in the eye, on the eye-lids.

לפלופא ch. (preced.) *pulp, soft portion of cabbage*. Y. Ter. X, 47^b bot. 'ל' פלופא וכו' take (for thyself) from its trunk and give (as Trumah) its pulp.

לפניו, **לפניו**, **לפניו**, v. פנים.

לפס c. (לפס, emp. לפה) *a tightly covered pot, stew-pot*, v. אפס. Y. Hag. II, 77^d top [read:] 'אפס אפס. Y. Shebi. VI, end, 37^a 'אפס אפס a stew of vegetables. Peah VIII, 4 מלפסו out of his stew. Y. Ned. VI, beg. 39^c 'דודרד ל' דודרד a dish prepared in the stew-pot; (Bab. ib. 51^a 'דודרד לאילפס; Tosef. ib. III, 2 'הנעשין באילפס). Hull. 84^a [read:] 'יקח ל' יקח may buy for his stew a litra of &c.; a. fr.—Pl. לפסין. Tosef. Sabb. XVI (XVII), 13; Y. Bets. IV, 62^c bot., v. סתם. Eduy. II, 5, v. אירונת; a. e.

לפסא ch. same. Y. Peah VIII, 20^d bot. 'הקנייה מן גיא 'gave the Trumah out of the stew-pot. Ib. VII, 20^a bot. 'אילפס כפר 112^a (read: לפסא; Keth. 112^a 'הקנייה מן גיא) the pot of K'far H. (which was very large). Ib. VIII, 21^a bot. 'הוא וכו' does not the dish originally come out of the (earthen) pot? Bat (now) of it, v. לפסא.—Pl. לפסא. Targ. Y. I Num. XI, 8, v. לאפוסא.

לפסן m. (preced. ws.; emp. λψάνη) *charlock, a plant resembling the mustard plant*. Kil. I, 5.

לפיה (emp. לפי) *to cling to, to clasp*. Tanh. B'har 3 (ref. to Ruth III, 8) 'לפיהו she clasped him; Ruth R. to l. c. 'לפיהו (some ed. לפיהו, v. לפיהו).

לפיה 1) same. Bekh. 41^a (interpret. לפיה) 'לפיהו it continues to cling (to the body) to the day of death, v. supra. Sot. 3^b (play on לפיהו, Job VI, 18) 'לפיהו (sin) clings to him and goes before him on the day of judgment.—2) *to wrap, swathe*. Sabb. 129^b bot. 'לפיהו את הולד וכו' you may swathe a new-born child on the Sabbath.—Part. pass. לפיה; f. לפיה. Deut. R. s. 3 באש ומל' באש . . . התורה the Torah scroll which was given to Moses,—the skin was of white fire, written upon with black fire, sealed with fire and swathed with bands of fire.

לפיה ch., Pa. לפיה (interch. with לפיה) 1) *to swathe, bandage, wrap*. Targ. Y. Ex. XV, 2. Targ. Lam. II, 22 לפיה (some ed. לפיה).—Sabb. 66^b; 147^b 'לפיהו ינוקא to swathe a new-born child.—Part. pass. לפיה. Targ. II Chr. XXXIV, 15 (of a scroli, v. preced.). Targ. Lam. II, 20 (Ar. 'לפיהו Ithpa.).—Trnsf. *to handle in the way a child is swathed, to turn clay, mould, shape* (emp. לעב). B. Mets. 74^a 'לפיהו וכו' does it not require

Tosef. Sabb. XVIII, 4 מלקטין, *contrad.* to מהלקטין (v. מהלקט); Sabb. 155^b.—2) *to arrange the gleanings by the poor.* Peah IV, 5 (3) דרו מלקטין על דהובל Y. ed. (Bab. ed. a. Mish. מלקטין) arranged the gleanings by the line, leaving a corner at the end of each furrow.

Hithpa. מלקטין *to be collected; to require collection.* Maas. Sh. II, 5 דמלקטין those coins which have been picked up singly, opp. דמלקטין. Hull. 46^a מלקטין if the required size of sound flesh can be obtained only by collecting (it not being in one place), how is it?—Ib. 77^a מלקטין how is it, if the quantity of flesh required to cover the broken bone is scattered?

לקט, לקיט, לקיט, ch. same, *to pick up; to gather.* Targ. Gen. XXXI, 46. Ib. XLVII, 14 (ed. Berl. לקיט). Targ. Ex. XVI, 26; a. e.—Part. לקיט, לקיט, לקיט, Targ. O. Deut. XXIX, 10 (דקט) ed. Berl. (ed. Amst. לקיט, corr. acc.; h. text לקיט); Targ. Josh. IX, 21 לקיט Bxt. (ed. מלקיט).—Sabb. 156^a דלא לקיט (a calf) that does not take up with its tongue (the fodder placed before it), v. infra; a. e.

Pa. לקיט same. Targ. Gen. XLVII, 14, v. supra. Targ. Lev. XIX, 9 (Y. II Pe.); a. fr.—Targ. II Esth. III, 8 ומהלקטין (not ומהלקטין), v. ומהלקטין.—Lev. R. s. 6 לקט לקט לקט he began to pick up (the scattered Denars); said he to him, pick up, pick up, for it is thine own thou art picking up.—Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot. ומהלקטין (not ומהלקטין) and gathers them (the sun-dried fruits in cakes or strings; v. Maim. Sabb. VIII, 6); a. e.

Af. לקיט *to cause to take up, to put the mouth to.* Sabb. 156^a מלקיטין ירדה Ms. O. (Ms. M. לקיטין ירדה, ed. מהלקיטין, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) we may make it take up (taste the fodder).

לקט m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) 1) *gleanings; the poor man's share in the crop* (Lev. XIX, 9). Peah IV, 3. Ib. 10 'what is called *leket* (the poor man's share)? That which drops &c. Ib. 11 'where there is a doubt about *leket*, it is *leket*, i. e. the poor man has the benefit of the doubt. Ib. V, 1 'אומדין אורחא כמה ל' we calculate how much it would ordinarily give out for the poor man. Y. ib. V, beg. 18^d 'של לקיטין של ו' for he piled up the stack over the poor man's share; a. fr.—2) *pucker, seam.* M. Kat. 26^b 'ה' מרוך ה'... מרוך ה' he who rends his garment... in a place which has been mended by a pucker (after having been rent for a death).

לקט, לקטא, לקטא ch. 1) same, *gleanings, poor man's share.* Targ. Lev. XIX, 9.—2) *the accumulated food in a bird's crop.* Targ. Y. I Lev. I, 16.

לקטיות Maasr. III, 7; Ohol. XVIII, 10 ה' Ar., v. אלקטיות.

לקטיות, לקטיות f. (lectica) *sedan-chair.* Mekh. Mishp. s. 1 'בל'... לא ישינו... ב' he (the Hebrew servant) shall not be used to carry him (his master) in a litter, a chair or a sedan-chair; Yalk. Ex. 311; v. אלקטיות.

לקי, לקי [to become less,] 1) *to suffer, be under a disadvantage.* B. Mets. III, 12 ויקח בחסר וירר he suffers the disadvantages of loss or gain, i. e. he must pay ac-

ording to the original value of his charge in case of depreciation, or according to the present value in case of a rise in value. Tosef. Yeb. IX, 3 לוקה לוקה בזו מידת הדין לוקה לוקה i. e. it is inconsistent; Y. B. Kam. IV, beg. 4^a; a. e.—Esp. *to be smitten, afflicted with disease* (esp. leprosy); (of crops) *to be struck* (by hail &c.); *to be blighted.* Sabb. 87^b לקי בכורית לקי the first-born (in Egypt) were smitten. Ib. 97^a; Yoma 19^b לוקה... חזושי he who entertains a suspicion against worthy men, will be smitten with disease; Ex. R. s. 3 לקי לקי thou, likewise, deservest to be afflicted with leprosy. Hull. 55^a לקי לקי if one of its kidneys is disordered.—B. Mets. IX, 7 לקי לקי the wheat crop was blasted.—Ber. 18^b לקי לקי his crop was not struck by hail.—Makhsh. IV, 3, a. e. לקי לקי that the wall may not suffer (from the rain); a. fr.—2) (of luminaries) *to be eclipsed.* Mekh. Bo. s. 1 לקי לקי when there is an eclipse of the sun; בשומזלוק לקי when planets are eclipsed; Succ. 29^a; a. fr.—Part. pass. לקי לקי *disordered, sickly, stunted.* Sifra Thazr., Neg., ch. VII, Par. 5; Neg. X, 1 (expl. Lev. XIII, 30) לקי לקי *dak* means diseased (sparse) and short hair. Yeb. 80^a לקי לקי one born with defective genitals. Tosef. ib. X, 6 לקי לקי his voice is abnormal (womanly, thin). Ib. 7 לקי לקי her voice is abnormal (manlike; Yeb. 80^b לקי לקי). Ib. לקי לקי his hair is abnormal; a. fr.—3) (law) *to be punished with lashes.* Macc. I, 1 לקי לקי he receives forty lashes (v. אלקיט). Ib. III, 1 לקי לקי the following persons receive (thirty nine) lashes. Snh. IX, 5 לקי לקי he who has been lashed twice (and commits the same offence again); a. v. fr.

Hif. לקי לקי 1) *to disaffect, weaken, strike.* Ber. 18^b לקי לקי hail will ruin his crops. Sabb. 113^b לקי לקי because it makes thin (weakens one's constitution); a. e.—Part. pass. לקי לקי *sickly, broken down.* Ruth R. to I, 5 לקי לקי he (the messenger) was likewise broken down and sick; Lev. R. s. 17; Pesik. Vayhi, p. 66^b; Pesik. R. s. 17 לקי לקי (part. Pu.)—2) *to punish with lashes, flog.* Macc. III, 10 לקי לקי how many lashes does the court inflict? Ib. 12 לקי לקי how is the flogging done? Kidd. 81^a לקי לקי the court orders the flogging of a person for conduct giving rise to suspicion, basing its action on I Sam. II, 24. Gen. R. s. 7 לקי לקי, v. אלקיט, a. fr.

לקי, לקי ch. same, *to be affected, disordered, smitten, punished.* Targ. O. Ex. V, 14 לקי לקי (Y. לקי). Ib. 16 לקי לקי (Y. לקי). Ib. IX, 31, sq. Targ. Y. I Num. XXVI, 11; a. fr.—Tem. 4^b לקי לקי why should he be punished?—Ib. 5^a לקי לקי let him, too, be punished. Y. Kidd. I, 61^b לקי לקי if it should happen to thee to suffer, it is better that I suffer in thy place; Pesik. R. s. 23—24 לקי לקי (corr. acc.); a. fr.

Af. לקי לקי as preced. *Hif.* Targ. Deut. XXII, 18 לקי לקי (not לקי). Ib. XXV, 2, sq.—Targ. I Sam. V, 6; a. fr.—Sabb. 113^b לקי לקי because it is ruinous to health.—Kidd. 81^a לקי לקי punished the woman of bad repute and published the cause (for the protection of her children; v. לקי). Ib. לקי לקי why do you not likewise punish and publish?; a. fr.

Af. אלקש as preced. Hif. 2. Yalk. Ps. 855 (ref. to יענה, v. preced.) ליה ויהא ארי ומלקש ליה (the poor man) comes (to prayer late) and goes through it in a state of exhaustion.

לקש, v. לקיש.

לקת, inversion of תקל (Dan. V, 25). Snh. 22a אום אום מנא תקל ופרסין ל' ניסרפי.

לרע (= לארע, v. לארע) below. Targ. Y. II Gen. XL, 23 מלרע human favor, opp. דלעיל. Targ. Ez. I, 27.—מלרע (from) below. Targ. Gen. I, 7 (ed. Berl. מקרע). Targ. Deut. XXXIII, 13; a. e.—Y. R. Hash. II, 58a bot. Y. Peah V, end, 19a מן לרע; a. fr.—[In Hebr. grammar: accent on the last syllable; on the penultima.]

לשון c. (b. h.; ליש) 1) tongue. Ber. 61a, v. לתון. Bekh. VI, 8 (40a), v. לדיבר. Lev. R. s. 16; a. v. fr.—Pl. לשונות. Ib. s. 33, beg.; a. e.—Transf. a) language. Sot. 49b לשון, Syriac, v. סאקסי. ל' הקודש (abbr. לוד'ק) Hebrew; ל' יוניק Greek; a. v. fr.—b) expression, phraseology, parlance. Ber. 31b, a. fr. בני אדם, v. דבר. Y. Ned. VI, beg. 39c חורה ל' Biblical usage; ל' ב' common parlance (later Hebrew).—Gen. R. s. 70; s. 86 (ref. to Gen. XXXIX, 6) it is a euphemism, i. e. 'the bread which he ate' means his marital life. Pes. 3a; a. fr.—Ib. ב' כבוד ל' respectful, chaste language.—Par. I, 1 חל' שלשירי ל' what does the expression mean?—Eduy. I, 3; Sabb. 15a רבו ל' in transmitting a tradition one must use the very words of the teacher, v. דין; Ber. 47a.—ל' כפול a reiteration of the same word or an amplification. Cant. R. to I, 16, opp. פשוט ל' plain expression, v. infra.—ל' נפל על ל' assonance, alliteration. Gen. R. s. 31 (קחשור א. קחש); a. e.—ל' הרע (abbr. לוד'י) evil talk, calumny, gossip, denunciation. Arakh. 15b; a. v. fr.—ל' נקבה, ל' זכר, v. לקבה, זכר.—Pl. as ab. Y. Sabb. XIX, 17a; Y. Yeb. VIII, 8d bot. (ref. to ימול מול, Gen. XVII, 13) ל' ריבויין ל' the double expressions intimate amplification (repeated action); ל' כפולין וכו' (כפולין) they are merely double expressions, the Torah speaking in the usual way (according to popular usage, v. supra); Y. Ned. I, beg. 36c. Y. B. Bath. VIII, end, 16c ל' linguists; a. fr.—2) anything tongue-shaped, strip, strap, wedge. Yoma VI, 8, v. זודוריר. Erub. 12a ל' רם ל' a small inlet, creek; a. fr.—Pl. as ab. B. Mets. II, 1 של ל' חושין purple wool coming in straps; Erub. 96b, opp. חושין in threads. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. VIII, 6 ל' שריי two straps of a bed, v. ליה I.—Kel. XVIII, 4 ל' מלבן שנתנו על ל' a bottom of a bed made to rest on wedge-shaped corner pieces; a. e.

לששית f. (לששית, v. לששית) juice of a plant used for drying. Tosef. Kil. III, 12. Tosef. Shebi. V, 6; Y. ib. VII, 37c top לששית.

לשבת, ליש' f. (b. h.) cell, chamber, compartment. Midd. V, 4 לשבת הניח' the compartment (in the Temple) for the storage of wood; ל' הגולה the compartment containing the pilgrims' well; ל' הגזירה, v. גזירה.—Esp. הל' the

Temple treasury for congregational sacrifices. Shek. III, 2 ל' תורמין אתה הל' the funds in the treasury are arranged in three piles. Ib. תרומתו הל' the treasure of &c. Ib. IV, 1 שרין מרומה הל' receive their wages out of the Temple fund; a. fr.—Pl. לשכור. Midd. V, 3. Tam. III, 3; a. e.

לשבת, ליש' ch. same. Targ. Y. Num. XIX, 2 ל' תרומת הלשכה, v. preced. Targ. Jer. XXXV, 4; a. fr.—Pl. לשבת, לשכין, לשכין. Targ. I Chr. IX, 26. Targ. Ezek. XL, 17; a. fr.

ל' לשלשה (v. next w.) foam (of nostrils). Targ. Job XXXIX, 20.

ל' לשלשה f. (transpos. of שלשה, v. שלל a. comp. late Hebr. לשלשה diarrhoea) secretion, chicken's dirt, spittle &c. Sabb. XXI, 2.

לשן, Hif. הלשין (b. h.; denom. of לשון) to slander, speak evil of. Esth. R. to III, 9 וד' עליהם וכו' Satan arose and denounced them (the Israelites) before the Lord. Ex. R. s. 3 וכו' כשה' וכו' as well as I smote the serpent when he spoke evil (of the Lord). Ib. אר' שלו על ל' לקח אר' שלו על ל' was punished because he had spoken lightly (of the Israelites, Ex. IV, 1); a. fr.

לשן, Af. אלקש ch. same. Targ. Prov. XXX, 10.

לת, v. לתח.

לת f. (לתח, denom. of לתח, to join, attach, v. P. Sm. 1920) 1) fellowship, company. Yeb. 29a גידרה אחורה משום ל' רידה they made her sister subject to Hälitsah (v. חלית) on account of her associate in the case (i. e. her sister).—2) that which clings to a person, fate, luck. B. Mets. 20b משום ל' ל' the cedar column burst in my luck (to avenge the wrong done me). Ib. 106a הוא ל' ל' it happened in thy (bad) luck; ל' ל' in my bad luck.

לתח f. (לתח) moistening the grain before grinding. Pes. 36a ל' ל' ל' ל' ל' the moistening is not done by careful persons (priests). Ib. 40a ל' ל' ל' ל' white flour cannot be produced without moistening. Ib. ל' ל' ל' if it required no moistening what is the guard for? (v. שריי).

לתח m. (b. h.) Lethekh, a dry measure, half a Kor (פור); also (= ל' ביר) a land-measure. Shebu. VI, 3.—B. Mets. 104a; B. Bath. 7a אלא בו אלא א' א' א' א' if one said, 'I sell thee a Beth-kor of land', although it measures only a L. &c.

לתח (comp. ליש' a. Arab. latta) to stir, mix, esp. to stir the grain in water for the purpose of moistening it before grinding, in gen. to wash or moisten grain. Tosef. B. Kam. X, 9 ול' ל' and the miller omitted to moisten it. Tosef. Makhsh. III, 2 וכו' ל' ל' ל' to have them washed in the dew or rain. Pes. 36a ל' ל' ל' must not be washed before grinding; a. fr.

לח ch. same. Pes. 36^a [read:] מילתה נמי נילתה (v. Rabb. D. S. a. I. note 9; Ms. M. לירחור, read לחור *Pa.*) let it also be permitted to wash (the grain for the meal-offerings), Y. Gitt. I, 43^c לחור לחרין לחרין how do you moisten

the wheat (without fitting it for levitical uncleanness)?— we boil eggs and wash with the water in which they were boiled; Y. Shebi. V, 36^c top (corr. acc.).

מ

מ Mem, the thirteenth letter of the Alphabet. It interchanges with נ, esp. in the plural termination ים (Chald.) קוין, e. g. קויןאים=קויןאים &c., with ב, v. letter ב.— is frequently inserted for emphasizing a succeeding labial, comp. קמפיריגון a. ספיר a. זבלגיא a. זבלגיא &c.— מ as a preformative letter in denominatives, e. g. מןבן from מןבן, מןבן from מןבן, מןבן from מןבן, זבן from זבן, זבן from זבן, זבן from זבן &c.

מ, as a numeral letter, forty. [מ the letter Mem, v. מ.]

מ (followed by Dagesh forte), **מ** (before gutturals) prefix for מן, 1) from, of, e. g. מןמקום from a place; מןמאמר from what time &c.— מןמאמר, v. מןמאמר.— 2) (v. מןמאמר) from the time that, when; from the fact that, since; also separated מן, e. g. Sot. IX, 7 משנעזרפה העגלה after the heifer has been killed; Num. R. s. 2 מן שדוה אומר מן שדוה אומר after having said; Y. Shek. V, end, 49^b מן when I come back; Y. Peah VIII, 21^b top מן when we come back,—when they came back &c.; Y. Ber. II, 5^c bot. מן סבירה ed. Lehm. (ed. מן סבירה) because I thought; Y. Taan. IV, 69^a מןפסקין (Lam. R. to II, 2 מןפסקין) when they came forth; a. fr.

מא ch.=h. מן, 1) what? Targ. O. Gen. XXXI, 26 ed. Berl. (mostly מן, q. v.). מן, contr. מן what (will happen) if?, suppose, perhaps. Targ. O. Gen. XVIII, 24 מן ed. Berl. (oth. ed. a. Y. מאים); a. fr.— מן, contr. מן what is this?, why? Targ. I Kings I, 13 מן (מן) ed. Lag. מן; h. text מדוע. Targ. Jer. XII, 1. Targ. O. Gen. XL, 7 (some ed. מן); a. fr.— 2) how! Ib. XXVIII, 17 (ed. Berl. מן, oth. ed. a. Y. מן).

מאגנוות, Pesik. R. s. 33 מן אחר עשר מן, a corruption, prob. for אחר עשרה אחרות, v. אחר II.

מאד m. (b. h., v. Schr. KAT², p. 564) much; (adv.) very. Ber. IX, 5 (ref. to מאד Deut. VI, 5) . . . מן מדה ומדה מן מן . . . (Ms. M. a. Y. ed. מן; Bab. ed. 54^a מן omitted) whatever measure he may measure out to thee, give thanks to him very, very much. Ab. IV, 4 מן מן be exceedingly lowly in mind (humble).

מאדים m. (אדים) the planet Mars. Gen. R. s. 10. Sabb. 129^b, v. זון I; a. e.

מאדנין scales, v. מדנין.

מאת (b. h.) one hundred. Tosef. Ber. VII (VI), 24 מן מן one hundred religious acts. Ib. 8; a. v. fr.— Pesik. Vattom., p. 131^b מן מן ninety-eight; a. fr.— Du. מן. Ex. R. s. 23; Mekh. B'shall., s. 6. Macc. I, 2. Keth. I, 2, v. מן; a. fr.— Pl. מן. Macc. 23^b; a. fr.

מאת ch. same. Targ. Gen. V, 3, sq.; a. fr.— Du. מן, מן. Ezra VI, 17.— Targ. Gen. XXXII, 15; a. fr.— Pl. מן. Targ. II Sam. XVIII, 4 ed. Lag. (ed. מן; corr. acc.). Targ. I Sam. XXIX, 2.— Targ. O. Ex. XVIII, 21 מן ed. Berl. (oth. ed. מן; Y. מן); a. fr.— Y. Kil. IX, 32^b bot. מן מן three hundred fasts; Y. Keth. XII, 35^a bot. מן (corr. acc.). Y. Naz. V, end, 54^b מן מן three hundred Nazarites; מן מן nine hundred sacrifices; (Y. Ber. VII, 11^b bot.; Gen. R. s. 91 מן מן, מן מן); a. fr.

מאון (or מן) m. (Arab. mawz) the fruit of the wild Strawberry-tree or Arbutus (v. Löw Pf. p. 334; Sm. Ant. s. v. Arbutum).— מן מן the juice of the wild Strawberry, used for adulterating honey. Koh. R. to VI, 1; IX, 13 Var. in Lonzano (ed. מאים, מאים); Tosef. B. Bath. V, 6 מן ed. Zuck. (corr. acc.; Var. מעין, read: מן); Sifra Vayikra, Hoba, Par. 12, ch. XXII; Yalk. Lev. 479 מן (corr. acc.).

מאום, Y. Ab. Zar. V, 44^d bot. מן=מאום, v. מאום.

מאון, v. מאה.— [Tosef. B. Bath. V, 6 מן ed. Zuck., v. מאון.]

מאוס or **מאוס**, Koh. R. to VI, 1; IX, 13, v. מאו.— [Part. pass. of מאס, q. v.]

מאוסת, v. מאוס.

מאור m. (b. h.; אור) 1) luminary, light. Ber. VIII, 5 Beth-Shammai reads שברא מאור האש (Blessed be &c.) who created the light of fire; Beth Hillel האש מאור האש the Creator of the lights (colors) of fire. Tosef. ib. VI (V), 6 they differ על המ' וכל as to the order of the benedictions over light and over spices; Ber. 52^b; Pes. 103^a; a. fr.— מן מן eye-sight. Ib. 62^b. Y. Taan. IV, 68^d top.— Hag. 5^b (euphem.) מן מן he is blind (comp. מן מן).— Ber. 17^a מן מן may thy eyes shine through the light of the Law. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIX, 135 מן מן with a shining face (benevolence); a. fr.— Pl. מן; constr. מן. Ber. 52^b מן יש באור מן there is a com-

this (drowning) is his *mabbul* (v. infra); an epidemic.—Esp. (דמי) the flood of Noah's days. Snh. X, 3, v. דור. Gen. R. s. 31 אנשי רמ' the men of the flood-period; a. v. fr.

מבולא ch. same. Targ. Hab. III, 6; a. e.—Gen. R. s. 33 במ' . . . בנפלא לא נספר . . . Palestine was not submerged during the flood; Cant. R. to IV, 1. Gen. R. s. 32, v. נהא ch.; a. fr.

מבוע m. (b. h.; נבע) well, spring. Koh. R. to XII, 7 (ref. to Koh. ib. 6) על מבועו וכ' . . . the (drawing) pitcher of Barukh over the well (of prophecy) of Jeremiah: על מבועו של ברוך . . . the (pouring) pitcher of Jeremiah over the well (of inspiration) of Barukh; Lam. R. introd. (R. Josh. 2).—Pl. מבועין, מבועים. Mekh. B'shall., Vayassa, s. 1; Yalk. Ex. 257; a. e.

מבועא ch. same. Targ. Jer. XVIII, 14 (ed. Wil. מבועי pl.). Targ. Prov. XIV, 27; a. e.—Y. Ab. Zar. V, 44^d וכ' וז' the well is before thee, drink! (i. e. do what you please, I shall not assist you). Y. Dem. I, 22^a top ליה מבועין וכ' our well does not supply us.—Pl. מבועין. Targ. O. Ex. XV, 27. Targ. Is. XLIX, 10; a. e., v. supra.—[Targ. Ps. CIV, 6 מבועין Ms., v. מבועא]

מבורא m. (v. מברא) ferry-man. Hull. 94^a מבורין (not our ferry-man, v. פירס ch.

מבועא m. (בוע) shred of a garment.—Pl. מבועין. Targ. Ps. CIV, 6 (Ms. מבועין).

מבוינא m. (= מלבינא; ל rejected as in מקח, fr. לקח, cmp. מפקנא fr. פסק; v. לבן II) broom. Targ. Is. XIV, 23 (some ed. incorr. מב').—Gen. R. s. 79 end אשאל לך מנין (not מבניך, מבניך) wanted to say, Lend me thy broom, and she said, Lend me מנין; [Y. Meg. II, 73^a bot. אבנינא; correct etymol. s. v. אבנינא].

מבלבליהא v. בלבל.

מבליגה v. מבלוגה.

מבלעא f. (בלע) the uppermost part of the gullet. Hull. 43^b, expl. רורבין הוישט.

מבניך v. מבנינא.

מבסימא pr. n. m. *Mabsima*. Y. Maasr. V, end, 52^a מנתם בר' מ'.

מבססין Ar., v. מוקססים.

מבסרנא m. (בסר I) *despiser; haughty*.—Pl. מבסרניא. Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 17. Ib. CXXIII, 4.

מבעא v. (מב') מבועא, מבע.

מבעה v. בעה.

מבעיר v. בעיר. [Tosef. B. Kam. IX, 1 וזמבעיר, read with ed. Zuck. וזמבעה.]

מברא m. (= מעברא; עבר) ferry, ford, crossing board. Hull. 94^a במ' עבר was crossing on a ferry-boat; Keth. 105^b

היה יורב במ' וכ' Hull. 95^a (מקלא). Hull. 95^a היה יורב במ' וכ' was sitting by the ford of &c., v. אישתמיה. Ib. ^b בריק במ' made the readiness of a ferry-boat a foreboding test (whether it was auspicious to undertake the journey).

מברחה f. (ברה) a woman making an assignment before marrying in order to exclude her husband from the right of inheritance. Keth. 79^a במ' שטר the document of assignment. B. Bath. 150^b מ' צריכה וכ' a *mabraḥath* must assign all her belongings. Ib. 151^a מ' קני (sub. שטר) an assignment of a woman &c. gives possession to the assignee (although it is merely formal); a. e.

מברר (מב') f. (inf. Af. of ברא) strengthening food (v. הרבא). Targ. Ps. XLII, 4 (ed. Wil. מב').

מברין Y. Hall. I, 58^a top, ed. Krot., v. מכרין.

מברכתא pr. n. pl. (v. next w.) *Mabrakhta*, a caravan station and market near Maḥoza. Erub. 47^b למ' דכרי דארו למ' rams that came to M. (on a Holy Day). Ib. בני מ' the inhabitants of M.; ib. 61^b. Keth. 10^a, v. קבט.

מברכתא (מברכתא) f. (ברך; cmp. Gen. XIV, 11) a caravan (of camels). Y. Keth. XIII, 35^d top היתה עוברת מ' a caravan passed (Shiloh); Y. Sot. I, 17^a top; Gen. R. s. 85 בבאר שבע . . . מ'.

מבשקנא m. (בשק) [what is known by searching,] innermost, true nature (corresp. to b. h. חקר).—Pl. מבשקני. Targ. Job XXXVII, 16 (h. text מפלשי, cmp. פלש I).

מבתא f. (בית) night-lodging. Targ. Jer. XIV, 8 (some ed. מבתא). Targ. Is. I, 8 ערסל מ' (ed. Wil. מבתא, corr. acc.; Regia מבתא; some ed. מב', corr. acc.) the hammock for night-lodging (h. text מלונה).—Pl. מבתין (בית) lodging place. Targ. Gen. XLII, 27; a. e.—Targ. Jer. IX, 1 מבתין (בית) constr.).

מבאנא v. מבנא.

מבאנא v. מבנא.

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מבנהא f. (בנה) collection. Y. Keth. IX, 33^b bot.; Y. Gitt. V, 46^d top הדין רחמי' it (the widow's right of alimentation) depends on (ceases with) the collection of her widowhood; Y. Shebu. V, 36^b bot.—Y. Meg. I, 70^b bot.; B. Mets. 78^b, 106^b; מבנהא פורים וכ' the collection for Purim must be given to the poor for the Purim festival; Tosef. Meg. I, 5 מבנהא. Ib. מבנהא דעיר what has been collected in one town. Lev. R. s. 5 מבנהא לזכמים the business of collecting contributions for the maintenance of students; Esth. R. to I, 4 מבנהא חכמים.

מבניא m. (נב; cmp. Syr. מבניא coagulum, P. Sm. 2001) [astringent,] alum.—(ג') מ' גילא (v. גילא II) liquid alum. Sabb. 110^a (in a prescription) מ' גילא Ar. (ed. גביא, Ms. M. only מבניא; Ms. O. מבניא) alum of the weight of a Zuz. Men. 42^b bot. גילא מ' (Ms. R. 2 גליא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8).

Ib. X, 3, v. תלחלח.—2) the clay used for sealing wine vessels, sealing clay. Y. Ber. IX, 13^d bot. כרי ששררה דמי so much rain that the sealing clay looks as if dissolving; Y. Taan. I, 64^b top (not שררה); a. e.—3) an air-tight vessel. Tosef. Bets. II, 14; Y. ib. II, 61^c bot. במ' they brought the burning perfume (מגופתא) into the dining room (on a Holy Day) in an air-tight vessel.

מגופתא ch. same, stopper; clay-seal. Targ. O. a. Y. I Num. XIX, 15 (Y. II פורייחא). Targ. Y. ib. 9.—Pl. מגופתא. Targ. Joel I, 17 מגופתא (h. text מגופתא).

מגור m. (b. h.; גור I) 1) dwelling, neighborhood. Sabb. 149^b (expl. יגור, Ps. V, 5) לא יגור במגורא רע a bad man shall not dwell in thy neighborhood; Hag. 12^b evil shall not &c.; a. e.—*2) rest, stand. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. IV, 20 (R. S. to Kel. V, 11 מגור).

מגורא neighbor, v. מגור.

מגורא I f. (b. h.; גור, v. גורן, גורן) store-room; bin for wheat, figs &c.; reservoir. Pes. 4^b, a. e. מליאה פירות a store-house full of provision. Maasr. I, 8, v. עגל; a. e.—Tosef. Mikv. I, 17 מ' של דיסקים וכ' (ed. Zuck. ינורס, corr. acc.) the water-reservoir of Discus in Jabneh; Y. Ter. VIII, 45^b מגורא של וכ' וכ'—Tmsf. (v. מגורא) pericarp of nuts, almonds &c.; drupe. Maasr. I, 2 nuts are subject to tithes מ' משיעשו מ' from the time they form drupes; Tosef. ib. I, 1; Y. ib. I, 48^d bot.—Gen. R. s. 18 בנה בה מגוריה וכ' (read מגורא) he built in woman's body one store-room (the womb) more than in man; (Erub. 18^a sq. כבתי אוצר.—Pl. מגורא. B. Bath. IV, 6 (67^b) מ' שלמים (Ms. M. מערות) reservoirs. Kel. XIX, 7 שבה מ' ביה חבלין. Tosef. ib. B. Kam. II, 7. a wooden spice box having compartments (partitions) without lids. Ib. B. Mets. VIII, 1 שירה שהמ' שלה וכ' (ed. Zuck. מגוריה, corr. acc.) a chest whose drawers are inside (not protruding). Yalk. Cant. 992, v. אגורא.

מגורא II f. (גור I) a court containing several dwellings. Erub. 70^b (Rashi: a barn divided off, v. preced.).—Pl. מגורא (or מגורות) neighborhood, neighbors. Gen. R. s. 99; Tanh. Vayhi 9, v. מגורא.

מגורא, Y. Sabb. XVI, end, 15^d read במ' דר' יונה, read מגורא, v. מגורא.

מגורסי, Lam. R. to II, 22, Ar. ed. Koh., v. מגורסי.

מגוררת f. strigil, v. מגוררת.

מגוררה f. 1) = מגוריה I, q. v.—2) v. מגוררה.

מגוררתא, מגוררתא f. ch. 1) = h. מגוררה II, court, neighborhood. Y. Sabb. XVI, end, 15^d [read:] במגוררתא וכ' a fire broke out in the court of R. J.; Y. Yoma VIII, 45^b במגוררתא; Y. Ned. IV, 38^d.—2) neighbor, v. מגור.

מגוש m. magian, sorcerer. Sabb. 75^a. Sot. 22^a מ' ד"ז he is a magian (saying words he does not understand).

מגושא ch. same. Yoma 35^a Ms. M. (ed. אמגושא). Sot. 22^a (prov.) מגושא מ' ולא וכ' the magian mumbles and understands not what he says.

מגושא f. (preced.) the magian's practices, v. אמגושא.

מגורא, מגורא m. (גור) cutting tool, sickle, pruning knife.—Pl. מגורין, מגורין. Targ. II Sam. XII, 31 (h. text מגורין).—Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b bot. (expl. בזמורה, Is. II, 4) מגורין (corr. acc.).

מגורא, v. מגורא.

מגור, v. מגור.

מגור m. (גור) speaker, preacher. Pes. 52^b (play on Hos. IV, 12 ומקלו יגיד לו מ' לו דמיקל לו מ' whoever makes it easy for him, is his preacher.—Pl. מגורין, constr. מגורין. Erub. 53^b, v. עקשה.

מגורנית, Yalk. Num. 786, read מגורנית.

מגורס, Num. R. s. 4, end, v. מגורס.

מגורתא (מגורתא) pr. n. pl. (comp. מגורתא) Mgizah (Pass), Mazaca, later Caesarea, capital of Cappadocia. Yeb. 25^b קיסרין שבקפודקריא^b (Y. ib. II, end, 4^b); Tosef. ib. IV, 5 בקפ' only). Y. ib. XVI, 15^d top קפ' של קפ'; Tosef. ib. XIV, 5 מגורתא קפ' (Var. מדירת; Bab. ib. 121^a מדירת; Koh. R. to XI, 1 מדירת). Tosef. Sabb. XV (XVI), 8 מד' (Var. מדירת). M. Kat. 26^a קסרי (Ms. M. דקסרי).

מגורתא II, v. מגורתא.

מגורתא I, מגורתא f. (גור or גור), constr. מגורתא, ford, pass. Targ. II Sam. XIX, 19. Targ. Num. XXI, 11; a. e.—Pl. מגורתא, מגורתא. Targ. Y. Num. XXXIII, 45. Targ. Jer. XXII, 20; a. e.

מגורתא II f. (גור) arbitrary decision. מגורתא the arbitration practice of untrained magistrates, opp. to learned courts. B. Mets. 30^b לדייני דמ' דינא דמ' לדייני דמ' (Ms. M. מגורתא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) what else should they have done (in lieu of deciding according to the law of the Torah)? Should they have followed the practice of the arbitrators?—V. מגורתא II.

מגורתא, מגורתא, v. sub מגורתא.

מגורתא, v. מגורתא.

מגורתא (מגורתא), מגורתא m. ch. = h. מגורתא, shield, protection. Targ. Deut. XXXII, 38 (some Ms. מגורתא, Y. ed. Amst. מגורתא); a. e.—Gen. R. s. 59, end אניה במגורתא he swung his shield; Yalk. ib. 107; Yalk. Sam. 156. Gen. R. s. 77, end מגורתא וכ' the shield of the one against that of the other; a. e.—Pl. מגורתא, מגורתא. Targ. I Kings X, 17 (ed. Wil. מגורתא); a. e.—Pl. מגורתא pr. n. pl. Beth Maginmaya (Shield-House). Kil. VI, 4 Y. ed. (Bab. ed. a. Mish. מגורתא; Ms. M. מגורתא; Tosef. ib. IV, 7 מגורתא).

מגורתא, v. מגורתא.

מגורתא (מגורתא) m. (v. מגורתא) tray, plate. Yoma VI, 7; Pes. V, 10 נהני במ' ודקשירן וכ' he put them (the parts belonging on the altar) on a tray and burned them &c. Ib. 65^b לודו גופיה מקשר לודו Var. in Rashi (v. Rabb. 92*

for the Temple).—Pl. מגלגין. Targ. Is. II, 4; Mic. IV, 3; Joel IV, 10 (h. text מזמרות).

מגלג m. (גלב, v. Fl. to Levy Targ. Dict. II, p. 567^a) [*scraper*], an instrument of torture, goad or whip. Gen. R. s. 41, beg.; s. 52; Yalk. Gen. 69 מגלבה; (Tanh. Lekh. 5 לך והכרו. —Pl. מגלגים, מגלגין. Ex. R. s. 14, beg. חמשה עשר מ' ומ' chains and straps; Num. R. s. 13. Ib. חמשה עשר מ' five afflictions. Ib. s. 10, beg.; Lev. R. s. 27; Cant. R. to V, 16, v. מרובות.

מגלגא, מגלגא ch. same. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 3 (Var. Ms. נמגלגא, corr. acc.; h. text מרגא). —Pl. מגלגיא, מגלגין. Lev. R. s. 15 חלן מ' חלן she saw the straps hanging. Gen. R. s. 84, beg.; Yalk. ib. 140; Yalk. Job 904 מאה מ' one hundred lashes.

מגלגה, v. מגלג.

מגלגה, מגלגה f. (b. h.; גלגל) roll, scroll, volume, part of a ספר. Treat. Sof'rim V, 9 וכן חלל מ' וכן אין עושין שמע (או) חלל מ' וכן you must not prepare the section of *Sh'ma* or of *Hallel* as a special volume for children; Gitt. 60^a מדוי לכרוב מ' וכן v. למד; Yoma 37^b. Gitt. l.c. נירונה מ' נירונה the Pentateuch was published in sections, opp. דרומה. Deut. R. s. 8 קורא מ' when beginning, the student reads (the Pentateuch) in a detached scroll, opp. בספר. —Y. Shek. V, 49^a; Yoma 38^a; Cant. R. to III, 6 מנין מ' a volume containing prescriptions for frankincense; a. fr. —מ' ירחסין מ' סדרים, &c., v. respect. determinants. —Pl. מגלגות, מגלגות Cant. R. l. c. היו מוסרין מגלגות וכן they handed over their rolls (containing the prescriptions) one to the other; (Y. Shek. l. c. את המגלה הזאת. —Esp. מגלגה = מגלגה אסתר, a. אסתר. Meg. I, 1. Ib. 19^a ספר מ' the book of Esther is called a book and also a letter. Ib., sq. הקורא וכן he who recites from a Book of Esther as written among the Hagiographa (instead of using a special scroll); a. v. fr. —*M'gillah*, name of a treatise of the Mishnah, Tosefta, Talmud Babli a. Y'rushalmi, treating chiefly of the Festival of Purim. —*M'gilloth*, the five books: Esther, Ruth, Canticum, Lamentations and Koheleth.

מגלגתא, v. מגלגתא.

מגלגתא m. (גלג) decreer of exile. Y. Yoma III, 40^c top מגלגתא נסורה מ' *kerets* (Jer. XLVI, 20) means *sweeper*, that is, he who will banish (v. Deut. XXVIII, 63).

מגלגתא, מגלגתא constr. מגלגתא, מגלגתא ch.=h. מגלגה. Targ. Jer. XXXVI, 2; a. e.

מגלגת, v. מגלגת.

מגלגת m. (b. h.; גלג) shield, defense. Pesik. Ha'omer, p. 70^a,^b (ref. to מגלגת, Job V, 5) לא בויין ולא במ' not with weapon or with shield (will he prevail); Lev. R. s. 28; Pesik. R. s. 18; Yalk. Job 898.—Cant. R. to IV, 4 end (ref. to אלה המגן, ib.) אלה דור... אלה דור I folded together (skipped over) a thousand generations and brought unto

them that shield (the Torah).—Midr. Till. to Ps. I, 5, v. גון; a. fr. —Pl. מגלגים, מגלגים. Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 1) (ref. to Is. XXII, 5) עושין ארון מ' they broke down the walls of their houses and made of them defenses. Cant. R. l. c. הרבה מ' הרבה unto thy children I shall be many defenses. Gen. R. s. 44 של מ' shields of the righteous (protectors of their generation by dint of their righteousness); a. e.—Esp. *Magen*, the first section of the Prayer of Benedictions closing with אברהם (usu. called אברהם, v. אב). Deut. R. s. 11, beg. חזור לרחל מ' (Ber. 34^a לראש) he must go back to the beginning of the first section. Erub. 65^a, v. פיק h.—מגלגתא, Tosef. Kil. IV, 7, v. פיק h.

מגלגת, מגלגת ch. same, v. מגלגת.

מגלגתא, מגלגתא m. (גלג; cmp. חנן fr. חנן) *grace, undeserved gift*; (adv. with or without prepos.) for nothing, in vain. Targ. Prov. XV, 27.—Targ. Gen. XXIX, 15. Targ. Ex. XX, 7; Targ. Deut. V, 11; a. e.—Y. Bicc. III, 65^c bot. it is not for nothing that he has been allowed a long life. B. Kam. 85^a אסיה דמ' a physician (that will cure thee) without pay; Ms. M. a. oth. (ed. incorr., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) a physician without pay is worth as much as unpaid service can be expected to be, i. e. an unpaid physician is likely to be careless. Y. Shh. X, 29^a bot. אפי' על מ' even if the curse has been pronounced gratuitously (without cause), cmp. חנן s. v. חנן.

מגלגתא m. (גלג) couch, or couch-room.—Pl. מגלגתא. Targ. II Esth. I, 9 (ed. Lag. a. oth. מגלגתא, corr. acc.).—[Pes. 107^a מגלג, v. מגלגת.]

מגלגת, v. מגלגתא.

מגלגת, v. מגלגתא.

מגלגתא f. (part. Ithpe. of גלג) =h. מגלגת (v. גלג), *blame-worthy*; מגלגתא *blemish, defect*. Gen. R. s. 60 (prov.) what blemish there be in thee, be the first to tell it; B. Kam. 92^b מגלגתא דמ' Ms. M. (ed. גלגתא).

מגלגתא, מגלגתא.—[Mekh. B'shall. s. 2 מגלגתא, emend. for מגלגת, read: סגלגת, v. סגלגת.]

מגלגתא, v. מגלגתא.

מגלגתא f. =מגלגת, *protection, defense*. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXVIII; Yalk. Gen. 76 (expl. מגלגת, Gen. XV, 1) אני מ' I am a defense to thee.

מגלגת, v. מגלגת.

מגלגתא, מגלגתא, מגלגתא, v. sub מגלגת.

מגלגת m. (גלג) *touch, contact*. Kel. I, 1, a. fr. מגלגתא, makes unclean by contact. Toh. VI, 4 מגלגתא טומאה וכן a doubt as to having touched an unclean thing is judged in favor of uncleanness; Ab. Zar. 70^a, a. e.—מגלגתא wine touched by a gentile suspected of idolatrous manipulations. Ib. 58^b.—Ib. 69^a חבירו מ' another ignorant

man's touching things kept in levitical cleanness; a. fr.—*Pl.* מגפיר. Y. Sabb. VII, 9^d bot., v. מגפיר.—Constr. מגפיר. Y. Pes. VII, 34^d bot. זבין מגפיר those unclean through contact with gonorrhoeists.

מגפיר f. (גפיר) *threatening, shouting*. Yalk. Ps. 864; Midr. Till. to Ps. CVI, 9 ed. Bub. (missing in eds.) לא אפי' מגפיר it was not even a shouting (at the sea) but only a blowing. Yalk. l. c. (missing in Midr. Till. l. c.) לא מגפיר not only a shouting but even a roaring.

מגפיר m. (גפיר or גפיר) *sealer of wine vessels*. Y. Ab. Zar. V, 44^d top מגפיר מעשה מגפיר (not מעש) the boring of which the Rabbis speak (Mish. V, 4) is the work of a professional sealer (requiring care and time).

מגפיר f. (b. h.; גפיר) [*striking*] 1) *wound*. Makhsh. VI, 8 מגפיר דם the blood flowing from a woman's wound. Nidd. 55^b; Ker. 13^a. Hull. 35^b. Yalk. Num. 710; a. e.—2) *sudden death, plague*. Mekh. B'shall. s. 2 אין הממה אלא מגפיר the verb הממה (Ex. XIV, 24) means pestilence. M. Kat. 28^a מגפיר a sudden death. Ber. 4^b בשעת המגפיר during an epidemic; a. fr.—[מגפיר] Mekh. l. c., v. מגפיר a. [מגפיר].

מגפיר m. du. (גפיר) *greaves, metal leggins*. Sabb. VI, 2 (expl. ib. 62^a פומקיי). Kel. XI, 8; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. III, 1 מגפיר ed. Zuck. (corr. acc.; Var. מגפיר).

מגפיר ch.=h. מגפיר. Targ. Y. II Num. XXV, 8 פתח... (corr. acc.).

מגיר Pa. מגיר (b. h. מגיר; emp. גיר) 1) *to drag down; to throw over*. Targ. Gen. XLIX, 17 (h. text ויפל). Targ. Ps. LXXXIX, 45. Targ. Ez. XXXIX, 3. Targ. II Kings IX, 33 (h. text שמת). Targ. Is. XXII, 19 (h. text הרס); a. e.—2) [*to scrape off*]; *to diminish, destroy* (corresp. to b. h. מגיר a. מגיר). Targ. Ps. CXIX, 139. Ib. CI, 5; 8. Ib. CXLIII, 12; a. e.

Itkpa. to be diminished. Targ. Job VI, 17. Ib. XXIII, 17 Ms. (ed. אהגמר, h. text מגיר).

מגיר v. מגיר, a. מגיר.

מגיר v. sub מגיר.

מגיר v. מגיר.

מגיר f. ch.=h. מגיר, v. מגיר. *Hif.* B. Kam. 99^b מגיר (Ms. R. מגיר) a case of a *mugremeth*.

מגיר v. מגיר.

מגיר Pesik. R. s. 6, read מגיר.

מגיר v. מגיר.

מגיר f. (גיר; v. מגיר) 1) *spade, shovel*. Gen. R. s. 16, beg. פרוק במ' אזור. ארבעה. he divided off the course of four river-heads with one (cut of the) spade.—2) *trowel*. Pesik. R. s. 6 [read:] לא מגפיר לא מגפיר no trowel nor axe was broken; Yalk. Kings 186 מגפיר (corr. acc.).

מגיר ch. same. Gen. R. s. 38. Lev.

R. s. 24.—*Pl.* מגפיר. Targ. Num. IV, 14; Targ. O. Ex. XXVII, 3 (Y. מגפיר, corr. acc.); a. fr. (h. text מגפיר).

מגיר v. מגיר.

מגיר v. מגיר.

מגיר Pesik. R. s. 16, v. מגיר.

מגיר v. מגיר.

מגיר v. מגיר.

מגיר m. (גיר) 1) *trowel*. Y'lamd. to Gen. XI, 1, quot. in Ar. s. v. גיר.—2) *shovel*. Y. Shebi. III, 34^e; Y. M. Kat. I, 80^b וכו' מגפיר וכו' his basket and shovel show that he is preparing dung.

מגיר f. (preced.) 1) *spoon, ladle; trowel*. Kel. XXIX, 8 של ב'ב' the ladle of the household (v. Maim. a. l.); של סידרים the plasterers' trowel. Tanh. Sh'moth 9 של שיש the trowel for clay; Ex. R. s. 1 (some ed. מגפיר של שיש, v. preced.). Kel. XIII, 4 מג' (v. Maim. a. l.).—2) (usu. in connection with של) *spade* used for digging and shovelling; *shovel*. Gen. R. s. 16; Sifré Deut. 6, a. e., v. פיר.—Tosef. Toh. VIII, 13; Zeb. 99^b. Sabb. XVII, 2 מג' ל'גיר וכו' one may handle a spade (on the Sabbath) for grabbing &c., v. גיר. Num. R. s. 15; Yalk. Ex. 163. Lev. R. s. 23; Cant. R. to IV, 8 וכו' דינא וחסל וכו' it (the Torah) and all its implements, v. אר'גיר.—Y. Hag. II, 78^b bot. מ' של עץ an iron spade (flat); a. e.—*Pl.* מגפיר. B. Mets. 30^a. Tam. II, 1. Gen. R. s. 46, beg.; a. e.—3) *magrefah*, a name of a musical instrument in the Temple. Arakh. 10^b; Y. Succ. V, 55^d top.—b) name of a sort of *tympanum*. Tam. V, 6, Ib. III, 8; Y. l. c. 55^b bot.

מגיר v. מגיר.

מגיר f. (גיר) 1) *strigil*. Tosef. Sabb. XVI (XVII), 19 אין מגפירין במג' (מגפירין במגיר); Sabb. 147^b אין מגפירין במג' (מגפירין במגיר); v. גיר I.—*Pl.* מגפיר. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 12 (מגפיר) ed. Zuck.; Kel. XII, 6 מגפיר (מגפיר).

מגיר ch. same. Sabb. 147^b (Ms. M. margin: מגיר; Rashi Ms. מגפיר).

מגיר m. (b. h.; גיר) *open space outside of a place*. Gen. R. s. 21, end (ref. to Gen. III, 24) וכו' מגפיר he drove him out to the open outskirts of the garden of Eden. Macc. 12^a, a. e. וכו' מגפיר you must not change a cultivated field (outside of a town of refuge) into an open space &c.

מגיר v. מגיר.

מגיר Targ. Hos. XI, 4, v. מגיר II.

מגיר, a prefix, = מג' 1) *than that*. Targ. O. Ex. XIV, 12 מגפיר (ed. Amst. מגפיר, corr. acc.); a. e.—2) *from the time that; from the fact that; since, because*. Targ. Gen. XLVIII, 15. Targ. I Sam. I, 12. Targ. O. Ex. XIV, 11; a. fr.—Ber. 2^b שמע מינה וכו' מגפיר from the fact that the Boraita says... we conclude that &c. Ib. 15^b

... מכלל ... מכאן since the second clause reads, 'R. Judah says &c.', we must conclude that the first clause does not express R. Judah's opinion.—Gitt. 19^b מדא since one (of the papers found) was undoubtedly there (before the letter of divorce was thrown there), the other was surely there, too, and the letter of divorce may have been carried off by mice. B. Mets. 83^b מדא since he is so bold.—מדאוריא, מדאוריא, v. מדאוריא.—Gitt. 37^a, a. fr. מדא as concluded from what R... said; a. v. fr.

מדא m. ch. = (b. h. מד; מדר) *the priest's cloak*. Ber. 28^a, v. לבש.

מדא, v. מדא.

מדא, v. מדא.

מדא f. (v. P. Sm. 2011) = *tribute, tax, fine*. Targ. Prov. XII, 24 למ' Ar. s. v. כרגא (ed. למסא).

מדא, v. מדא.

מדא m. (דבר) *guide*; מדא *torch* or *torch-carrier* directing the work of night laborers.—Pl. מדא. M. Kat. 12^b Ms. M. a. Ar. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; ed. מדא, Alf. מדא).

מדא m. ch. (דבר) = *altar*. Targ. Josh. XXII, 10. Targ. Gen. XII, 8; a. fr.—Zeb. 54^a רב (ובן כופיו שכן) Rab translated באחסניה יתבני מ' Deut. XXXIII, 12) on his possession shall the altar be built; a. e.—Pl. מדא, מדא; fem. מדא. Targ. O. Num. XXIII, 1; 4; a. e.—Targ. Ps. LXXXIV, 4.—משקי ב' liquids used on the altar (wine, oil), contrad. to משקי ב' משבתיא liquids of the slaughtering place (blood, water). Pes. 17^a (ref. to Eduy. VIII, 4); Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 7 (ed. Zuck. מנ').

מדא, v. מדא.

מדא m. (דבק) *junction, welding*. Targ. I Kings VII, 29; 36 (h. text ליוה).—Pl. constr. מדא; מדא. Targ. Jer. XXXVIII, 12. Targ. Ez. XIII, 18 ed. Lag. (Var. מדא; ed. Wil. מדא).

מדא m. (דבר) 1) *speaker*.—Pl. מדא. Ber. 63^b, a. e. מדא the first among the speakers on all occasions (attribute of R. Judah).—2) *the anterior part of the tongue*. Bekh. VI, 8; Tosef. ib. IV, 11; Kidd. 25^a.

מדא m. (b. h.; v. מדא) *pasture-ground, desert*. Gen. R. s. 31, end. Cant. R. to IV, 4 (play on מדא ib. 3) אע"פ מדא although the Temple is a desert, you are bound to observe the sacredness of its precincts now that it is ruined &c.; a. fr.—מדא the generation that died in the wilderness. B. Bath. 73^b bot.; a. fr.—Tosef. Macc. III (II), 2; Macc. 9^b; Y. ib. II, 31^d top במ' בצר במ' (b. h.) *Bezer in the Wilderness*, on the eastern side of the Jordan.—Tosef. Men. IX, 13, במ' read: ממדא from the pasture-ground of Hebron; v. Men. 87^a; Sot. 34^b.—Pl. מדא. Ber. IX 2. Ib. 54^b מדא those travelling in the deserts; a. e.

מדא m., **מדא** f. ch. same. Targ. Ex. III, 1; a. fr.—B. Bath. 73^b; 74^b במ' אולינן we were travelling in the desert; a. fr.—Cant. R. to IV, 4 (ref. to מדא, ib. 3) מדא thy מדא is beautiful, this means thy waste (the ruined Temple) is beautiful, v. preceding; [Comment.: *thy speech*.]—Pl. מדא. Targ. Ps. LXXV, 7. Targ. Is. LI, 3. Targ. Cant. II, 14.

מדא m. (דבר) *leader*. Targ. Prov. XI, 14 (Levita מדא; h. text רחבולות, cmp. מדא).—Targ. II Esth. IV, 1 Var. ed. Lag. (ed. מדא).—Pl. constr. מדא. Targ. Cant. I, 8.

מדא f. pl. (דבר) 1) *conduct, manners*. Koh. R. to III, 18 (ref. to מדא, ib.) מדא מדא the way the righteous conduct themselves.—2) (b. h.) *conversation, talk*. Ib. מדא מדא the conversations which the wicked hold. Snh. 67^b, a. fr. מדא, v. מדא; ib. 38^b, כלך למדברותך אצל וכ' Ms. M. (ed. אצל); Hag. 14^a מדא, v. כלך מדברותך אצל.

מדא m., **מדא** f. (denom. of מדא) *belonging to the desert*. Erub. 83^a, a. e. מדא the S'ah of the Israelites in the desert, containing six desert Kab, or five Jerusalem Kab.—Pl. מדא; מדא; Men. VII, 1, a. e., v. מדא.—Esp. מדא *pasture-animals*. Bets. V, 7 (40^a), opp. מדא; Tosef. ib. IV, 11.

מדא f. pl., v. מדא.

מדא m. = *leader*. Targ. II Esth. IV, 1. Targ. Prov. XI, 14, v. מדא.—Snh. 14^a מדא (Ms. K. מדא, v. מדא) leader of his people; Keth. 17^a.

מדא f. (preced.) *command, strategy; scheme* (b. h. רחבולות). Targ. Prov. I, 5; XX, 18; XXIV, 6. Ib. XII, 5.

מדא, v. מדא.

מדא pr. n. pl., v. מדא.

מדא (b. h.) [*to stretch*], *to measure*. Sabb. 149^b sq. (play on מדא, Is. XIV, 4) the nation that said מדא מדא measure (the area of thy land) and bring (tribute); Lev. R. s. 15, end (Ar.: מדא מדא measure and give). Erub. V, 4 מדא מדא Sabbath distances must be measured only with a rope of &c. Ib. 5 מדא מדא the measuring must be done only by the best experts. Y. Succ. I, 51^d מדא מדא if he measures from &c. Maas. Sh. V, 9 מדא מדא one tenth (as tithe) which I shall measure off (when I come home); a. fr.—Sot. I, 7 מדא מדא the measure with which man measures will be measured out to him, i. e. as man deals, he will be dealt with, v. מדא; Tosef. ib. III, 1 מדא מדא he measured by the S'ah (committed great wrong). Ber. IX, 5, v. next w.—Ib. 30^b מדא מדא man must always measure himself (examine the disposition of his mind; cmp. אמד), if he feels that he can direct his mind, let him pray, if not &c.

Nif. מדא to be measured. B. Bath. VII, 1 מדא מדא are not included in the measure. Arakh. VII, 1 מדא מדא are included &c.; a. fr.

Pi. same, to stretch. Gen. R. s. 3; Midr. Till. to Ps. XXIV, a. e. מְדָדָה, v. מְדָדָה.—[Cant. R. to VIII, 11 ממדדין v. נְדָדָה.]

מִדְּדָה, **מִדְּדָה** f. (b. h.; preced.) 1) *dimension, measure, proportion.* Sabb. 150^a (play on מְדָדָה, v. preced.) מֵאֵד מְדָדָה bring much, very much, without measure. Peah VIII, 6 ז' זוּ this proportion. Gen. R. s. 64; Esth. R. introd. (ref. to מְדָדָה, Ezra IV, 13) ז' זוּ that is the tax from the land as measured, i. e. the (Roman) land-tax. B. Bath. VII, 3 ב' בַּחֲבֵל וְכ' I sell thee exact land-measure by the rope. Ib. 128^a מְדָדָה אֲרֵכּוּ the length-measure of the cloak. Ib. מְדָדָה מִדְּרָה מִשְׁקָלֵהוּ the measure of its (the gold-bar's) weights, i. e. an estimate as to how many coins of a certain weight can be obtained from it. Hag. 12^a מְדָדָה יוֹם וְלַיְלָה the combined length of day and night. Yeb. 76^b (ref. to I Sam. XVII, 38) מְדָדָהוּ his (Saul's) garments such as fitted his stature. Mikv. X, 5; Hull. 73^a מְדָדָה אֵלַי אֵלַי אֵלַי as far as the designed length of the handle (excluding the portion which it is intended to cut off).—Kidd. 42^b; B. Mets. 56^b, a. e. וְכ' וְשִׁבְמִשְׁקָל וְכ' objects which are sold by measure, by weight or by the piece. B. Bath. 89^b וְכ' מִן הַסִּירָה וְכ'... one must never keep in one's house too small or too large a measure (smaller or larger than the legal size); a. fr.—*Pl.* מְדָדָה, מְדָדָה. Ib. 88^b מְדָדָה עוֹשֵׂן שֶׁל מֵ מְדָדָה לֹא הָיָה מְדָדָה... they (the *agoranomoi* in Jerusalem) were appointed not for the regulation of market prices but for the superintendence of the measures; B. Bath. 89^a, v. מְדָדָה; a. fr.—Men. 18^a מְדָדָה מִדְּרָה, v. מְדָדָה.—Whence: *Middoth* (measurements of the Temple), name of a treatise of the Mishnah, of the order of Kodashim.—2) *deal-ing; reward or punishment; dispensation.*—מְדָדָה מִן כְּנֹגֵד מִן *retaliation, adequate punishment or reward.* Sot. I, 7, v. preced. Ib. 9^a לְכַמֵּי לְכַמֵּי the verse is to intimate that God dispenses adequate punishments. Ib. 8^b (ref. to ib. I, 7) אֲנִי אֲנִי אֲנִי although retribution (by the Jewish court) has ceased, the adequate divine punishment has not ceased. Lam. R. introd. (R. Alex. 2) (expl. וְכִי יִבְרַח, Lev. XXVI, 43) מְדָדָה מִן כְּנֹגֵד מִן all retributions of the Lord are in correspondence with man's doings. Ber. 48^b 'whatever the Lord thy God has given thee' (מְדָדָה מִן כְּנֹגֵד מִן) he is thy judge in whatever sentence he decrees upon thee, whether it be a good or an evil dispensation. Ib. IX, 5, v. מְדָדָה. Sabb. 97^a. Ib. 151^b עַל מֵ ז' עַל מֵ ז' at all times let one pray to be spared this fate (poverty); a. fr.—*Pl.* as ab. Snh. 90^a, v. supra. Yoma 87^b הַמְעַבֵּיר וְכ' he who passes over his retaliations (who forbears to retaliate), his failings will be passed over (be forgiven); Meg. 28^a. Ib. עַמְדָה עַל מְדָדָה I never insisted on retaliation; Kidd. 71^a מְדָדָה עַל מְדָדָה (Rashi: מְעַמְדָה); a. fr.—3) *manner, ways, character, nature, condition.* Ber. 40^a לֹא כַמְדָה הַקְּבָ"ה וְכ' the nature of divine (intellectual) affairs is not like the nature of human (material) affairs. Ib. 11^b לְחֹכֵד מְדָה יוֹם וְכ' to mention the nature of the day (light) at night. Tanh. Balak 3 מְדָדָה

what is the nature of his power. B. Mets. 33^a מְדָדָה מִן it is a (meritorious) way (of studying) and is not, i. e. you might do better; Y. Hor. III, 48^c top מְדָדָה מִן; a. fr.—*Pl.* as ab. Ab. V, 10 בְּאֵד מִן אַרְבַּע מִן there are four different dispositions of men (as to treating one's fellow-man); ib. 11 בְּדַעְוָה מִן אַרְבַּע מִן four characters (temperaments); ib. 12 בְּחִלְמִירִים מִן אַרְבַּע מִן four natures of students (with regard to receptive and retentive faculties). Y. Snh. XI, 30^a bot. 'וכ' כל שבע מִן וְכ' all the seven characteristic features of righteous men which the scholars have defined have been realized in Rabbi. Ned. 20^b בְּנֵי חֹשֶׁעַ מִן children conceived under nine (abnormal mental) conditions. R. Hash. 17^b, a. fr. מְדָדָה מִן the thirteen divine attributes (Ex. XXXIV, 6, sq.). Ned. 32^a, v. מְדָדָה; a. fr.—*Pl.* as ab. a) *justice.* Tosef. Yeb. IX, 3, a. e., v. מְדָדָה. —Esp. *the divine attribute of justice*, opp. מְדָדָה מִן, v. II. —b) *common sense, logical argument.* Yoma 43^b מְדָדָה מִן (דִּיא) מִן דְּרִין נִרְחַנְתָּ Shebu. 14^a. Y. Maas. Sh. II, 53^c top מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן they regulated the laws of Sabbath limits according to common sense (not by textual interpretation). —c) *decision in money matters, civil law* (contrad. to ritual law). Y. Gitt. V, 46^c bot. מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן הַכֵּן the same principle holds good for civil law (collection of claims, v. מְדָדָה); Y. Shebi. X, 39^c bot. Ib. (last line) מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן וְכ' do we apply the rules of Prosbol (v. מְדָדָה) to ordinary claims? Y. B. Kam. V, beg. 4^d מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן אֲדָרָה הַרְיָן (strike out במְדָדָה) in civil law we are not guided by probabilities (v. מְדָדָה; cmp. Bab. ib. 27^b). Y. Ber. II, 5^a bot. מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן but in civil law (questions of possession). —4) *principle, standard, consistency.* Men. III, 4 וְכ' מְדָדָה מִן following the principle of R. &c.; Pes. 77^b; Y. ib. VII, 34^c top. Shek. IV, 6 מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן (comment. מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן) this is not consistent (with a previous rule). Ib. 7 מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן (Y. ed. מְדָדָה) he makes his standards even (is consistent). Pes. I, 7 מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן this is not the right argument. Ib. 15^b מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן why do you say, it is no argument? it is surely a correct argument. Y. Hag. III, 77^d 'Menaheem went out' means מְדָדָה מִן he went over from one principle to another (joined the opposition; Bab. ib. 16^b מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן). —Esp. *rules of interpretation.* Sifra introd., ch. I, end וְכ' מְדָדָה מִן Hillel the Elder explained seven rules &c.; Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXXVII; Tosef. Snh. VII, 11. Sifra introd., beg. (R. Yishm. said) מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן the Torah is interpreted by means of thirteen rules. [Appendix to treat. B'rakhoth. מִן ל"ב מִן הַרְיָן the thirty two rules of R. José the Galilean.] —Lev. R. s. 3, beg. מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן decisions and interpretations (by which the decisions were reached), v. מְדָדָה מִן. —Gitt. 67^a מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן my rules of interpretation are the selection from selections of rules by R. Akiba. —Ber. 33^b וְכ' מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן he makes compassion the standard (or reason) of the divine laws, while they are decrees (the reasons for which it behooves not man to discuss); Y. ib. V, 9^c מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן because it sounds as if he were finding fault with the ways of the Lord (as if the Lord were partial); וְכ' מְדָדָה מִן הַרְיָן as though he were setting limits to the attributes of the Lord.

מודיעים מודיעות, מודיעים pr. n. pl., v. מודיעים.

מודלא m. = מודלא. Targ. Prov. XXIX, 3 Ms.; ib. XXVIII, 8 מירד; ib. VI, 31 מירד Ar. (ed. everywhere מודל; h. text מודל).

מודלת m., מודלת f. 1) part. Hof. of דלה.—2) gourd-field, v. מודלת.

מודלית f. (דלה) hanging fruits. B. Mets. 91^b, v. דלה.

מודנא c. (denom. of מודנא; v. מודנא) scale. Targ. Y. Ex. I, 15.—Pl. מאדנין. Targ. Koh. II, 8 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. מודנין, מאדן, מודנין. Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 36 מודנא (not מודנא)).

מודעא (h. form מודעה) f. (ידע) declaration, esp. protest before witnesses against a forced or unduly influenced action. B. Bath. 40^a וכ' אלא אמאן וכ' we write a protest only against a person who does not submit to law. Ib. ^b להברתה מ' ליהיא the order to write a deed of donation in secret is a protest annulling a subsequent disposal by deed. Ib. 49^a היו דבריני מ' if witnesses subscribed to a deed say, We signed after the owner had entered a verbal protest before us against the deed; a. fr.

מודעי m. (v. next w.) of *Modim*, esp. 'המ' (ר' אלעזר) R. El. of Modim. Ab. III, 11; a. fr.—Sabb. 55^b; B. Bath. 10^b אני צריכין למ' we still need the Modite (for interpretation).

מודעין מודעין pr. n. pl. *Modaim, Modim, Modin*, the native place of the Asmonean family. [Eds. a. Mss. vary between מודיעי, מודיעי, מודיעי. Kidd. 66^a. Pes. IX, 2. Ib. 93^b וכ' ולירושלם וכ' from M. to Jerusalem are fifteen miles. Hag. III, 5; Tosef. ib. III, 33; a. fr.—[מודיעים, Erub. 54^b, v. מודיעי.]

מודעת f. (b. h.; ידע) acquaintance; transf. (m.) friend. Y. Peah IV, beg. 18^a שלא יראה לפני מודעתו וכ' R. S. to Peah IV, 1 (ed. מדעתו) that he may not see a poor man who is his friend and cast it before him.

מודרון v. מודרון.

מודרקא v. מודרקא.

מודתא v. מודתא.

מודתבא f. (יהב) gift. Targ. Prov. XXI, 14. Ib. VI, 35 (some ed. מודיבא, read מודיבא)—Pl. constr. מודתבי. Targ. Y. I Deut. XVIII, 8 (not מודתבי).

מודתבא מודתבא, מודתבא f. same. Targ. Prov. XVIII, 16. Targ. Ps. XVI, 5 מודתבא constr. (Ms. מודתבא). Targ. Y. Deut. XVI, 17 מודתבא; a. e.—Pl. מודתבא. Targ. Prov. XV, 27 (some ed. sing.). Targ. Y. Deut. XVIII, 2 מודתבא (corr. acc.).

מודתי מודתי, a disguise of משה. Ned. I, 2 (10^a) נדר 'במ' (Mish. ed. במורחא, Bab. ed. במורחא; corr. acc.) if one says, A vow by (that of) Mohi; Tosef. ib. I, 2 האומר ודאמר, a. מודתי, מודתי... מודתי ed. Zuck. (Var. מודתי... מודתי) read: 'האומר מ' ודאמר מ' (Neder) Mohi, or (Neder) d'amar Mohi, the vow of M. or the vow which

M. uttered; expl. Y. ib. I, 37^a top [read:] 'בנדר דגדור מ' by the vow which M. vowed, that means, by the oath which Moses vowed, as we read (Ex. II, 21) &c.; Bab. ib. 10^b לא אמר כלום וכ' if a person said, by Mohi, he said nothing, but if he says, by the oath which M. spoke &c. Ib. 22^b וכ' אי נדרה במ' if thou hadst vowed by M. (using the phrase 'נדר מ') &c.—[מודתי water, v. מודתי.]

מודתי v. מודתי.

מודתל m. (v. מודל II) a thin secretion. Y. Naz. VII, 56^b שקרש the secretion (from a decaying corpse) which congealed, opp. ערודי מודתי if it is still fluid. Ib. IX, 57^d bot.; Y. B. Bath. V, beg. 15^a. [Mish. a. Tosef. מודתל, q. v.]

מודתל m. circumciser, v. מודל.

מודתלא v. מודתלא.

מודתר מודתר m. (b. h.; מודר) exchange, esp. the price paid for the wife; (in later practice) the wife's settlement, widowhood (כרובה). Mekh. Mishp., N'zikin, s. 17 (ref. to Ex. XXII, 15) מ' מלמד שדויה עישה עליי מ' indicates that he (the father) imposes it upon him (the seducer) as a mohar; 'אלא כרובה וכ' and mohar means *kthubah*, as we read (Gen. XXXIV, 12) &c.; Y. Keth. III, 27^d top (read ארחה for ארתן). Bab. ib. 10^a (ref. to Ex. XXII, 16) זה כמ' הברולית וכ' that this (fine) be equal to the indemnity for outraged virginity (Deut. XXII, 29), and the settlement of virgins be like this (indemnity, i. e. fifty Shekel silver); a. fr.—Pl. מודתרי, constr. מודתרי. Y. ib. III, beg. 27^a [read:] כרוב כרובי ברולית if it read, like the indemnities for virgins, it might be right (as you say).

מודתרא ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXIV, 12.—Pl. (with singular meaning) מודתרי; constr. מודתרי. Targ. O. ib. Targ. ISam. XVIII, 25. Targ. O. Ex. XXII, 16 (Y. מודתרי).

מודתרי מודתרי m. pl. (preced.) exchange, adaptation of a name of a Persian festive season and fair (comp. מודתריה). Ab. Zar. 11^b (Ms. M. מודתרי; ed. Ven. a. oth. מודתרי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Y. ib. I, 39^c מודתרי a Babylonian season.

מודתרינקי מודתרינקי m. pl. name of a Persian and of a Babylonian festive season, (v. preced. a. next w.). Ab. Zar. 11^b (Ms. M. מודתרינקי for the Persian season; ed. Ven. a. oth. מודתרינקי); Y. ib. I, 39^c מודתרינקא, a Median season (prob. a corruption of our w.). [V. Fl. to Levy Talm. Dict. p. 305².]

מודתריקי מודתריקי m. pl. (used as sing., sub. שטר) (יריקא, v. מודתריקי) surety, esp. for royal taxes (פריגא). Yeb. 46^a; B. Mets. 73^b (Ms. M. מודתריקי) the surety for these people lies in the archive of the king, and the king has ordained that he who pays no *charga* can be made the servant of him who pays (for him).—[Erub. 62^a בריאה 60] a lease is sound if made legal by sureties and (counter-signed) by officers. Oth. explan., v. מודתרינקא.]

מודתריני מודתריני, Targ. Prov. XV, 8, some ed., a. Var. ed. Lag., a corrupt. for מודתריני or מודתריני.

them myself; a. fr.—2) *the better, the right conduct*. Lam. R. introd. (R. Abba 2) היה מוזרין לבי . . . היה מוזרין לבי the light in it (the Law) would have led them back to the right way. Snh. 101^b; a. fr.

מוֹמָה, **מוֹמָה** f. (b. h.; v. מוֹמָה 1) *a small barrow*. Bets. III, 3 (25^a), v. מוֹמָה.—2) *pl. מוֹמָה bands of a yoke; yoke*. Tanh. B'shall. 23 וידיו מ' ומרכבות וכו' the yokes and the chariots ran (of themselves) &c.—*3) *balances*. Pesik. B'shall., p. 82^a במטה דאמיטון אחמיט לחון להון Ar. with the balance with which they weighed, weighing was done to them; [Ar.: as they made others sink, so were they made to sink (v. מוֹמָה); oth. opin.: 'וכ' במִשָּׁה with the staff with which they struck, were they struck].

מוֹמָה f. (b. h. מִשָּׁה; נְגָה) [*bend*], *the radial bone of a bird's wing*. Tanh. Thazr. 8; ed. Bub. 10 (ref. to Is. VIII, 8) הוא וכו' the radial bone of a chicken is one sixtieth portion of its wings; [Rashi to Is. l. c. quotes מוֹמָה, *pl.*]; Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXIX, beg.; Yalk. Is. 279.

מוֹמָה *reclining*, v. נָגַה.

מוֹמָה, v. מוֹמָה.

מוֹמָה, Gen. R. s. 44 some ed., v. מוֹמָה.

מוֹמָה m. pl. (מְרָה) *business* (?), an adaptation of the name of a *Persian festive season and fair*. Ab. Zar. 11^b (Ms. M. מוֹמָה; Y. ib. I, 39^c, a Median festival, מוֹמָה; Ar. מסרדי).

מוֹמָה, read: מוֹמָה.

מוֹמָה m. pl. = מוֹמָה, *water*. Targ. Ps. I, 3; a. fr.—Targ. II Esth. III, 3 מוֹמָה (ed. Lag. מוֹמָה *its waters*); Targ. Is. LVIII, 11; Targ. Jer. XV, 18; a. fr.—מוֹמָה *her (its) waters*. Ib. I, 38; a. e.—Targ. Is. XIX, 10 מוֹמָה (Var. ed. Lag. מוֹמָה) read מוֹמָה—Y. Erub. X, 26^c מוֹמָה דלא יהון מוֹמָה that he add no water to it. Y. Pes. III, beg. 29^d; a. e.

מוֹמָה (b. h.) *to be crushed; to be low, sink; to be poor*. Tanh. B'har 3 בעינור שמך על שמוך because he sank into sins.—V. מוֹמָה.

מוֹמָה 1) same. Mekh. B'shall., Amal., s. 1 כשדוהא ח' מוֹמָה when he (Moses) let his hands sink, (it intimated) that Israel is destined to sink in the knowledge of the words of the Law to be given through his hands; Tanh. B'shall. 27.—2) *to lower, let sink*. Ib., v. supra.—Sifré Num. 90 באן הקב"ה ממיד ומשה מגבירה וכו' here the Lord lowers (his anger) and Moses raises (is more angry), but when the golden calf was made, the Lord raised, and Moses lowered (tried to soften his anger); Yalk. Num. 735 מוֹמָה (fr. מוֹמָה).

מוֹמָה, part. מוֹמָה; f. מוֹמָה; pl. מוֹמָה *low*. Kil. IV, 7 מ' מ' lower than ten handbreadths. Ruth R. to III, 3 in the lowest part of the city. Y. Maas. Sh. V, end, 56^d; Y. Sot. IX, 24^a bot. מ' מ' in a low voice, opp. גבוה. Ber. 10^b. Sifré Num. 58. Ib. 83, v. מוֹמָה. Ab. V, 19 הוריים הן'—Cant. R. to IV, 4 מ' מ' a lowly spirit, v. גבוה.—Cant. R. to IV, 4 מ' מ' the lower mountains; a. fr.

מוֹמָה ch. same, 1) *to decline, sink*. Targ. Y. II Ex. XII,

42. Targ. Hab. III, 6; a. e. (v. מוֹמָה).—2) *to become soft*. Snh. 95^a מ' מ' ליה ארעא וכו' the ground under him became soft.—3) (denom. of מוֹמָה) *to lay under, make a bed*. Targ. Ps. OXXXIX, 8.—Pes. 49^a מ' מ' בר מ' מ' one who lays under (his cloak) and lies down (at any place, a shiftless person). Taan. 6^b; Ber. 59^a (prov.) מוֹמָה שקיך וגני . . . מוֹמָה בבי . . . מ' מ' כר מפרח בבי . . . מוֹמָה שקיך וגני (in the morning), lay down thy bag, ass-driver, and sleep (do not export, for provisions will be cheap); a. e.—Part. מוֹמָה, מוֹמָה. B. Mets. 84^b מ' מ' מ' מ' ליה וכו' (Rashi: מוֹמָה; Var. מוֹמָה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 1) they spread for him sixty mattresses. Taan. 21^b bot. מוֹמָה Ar. (ed. מוֹמָה), v. מוֹמָה.—V. מוֹמָה.

מוֹמָה 1) *to lower*. Targ. Ps. CXIII, 6 מוֹמָה Ms. (ed. מוֹמָה, מוֹמָה; h. text המשפילי).—2) *to make soft, crush*. Ib. XLIV, 20 (h. text מוֹמָה).—3) *to lay under, make a bed*. Targ. Job XLI, 22 (h. text מוֹמָה).

מוֹמָה m. (preced. 2) *a soft, spongy substance, hackled wool, rag, lint &c.* Sabb. VI, 5 שבאזנה מ' מ' wool in her ear (to resorb running pus); מ' מ' in her shoes (to soften them). Ib. 184^b מ' מ' a dry compress or dry sponge. Tosef. Nidd. II, 6 מ' מ' insert a resorbent (to prevent conception); a. fr.—*Pl.* מוֹמָה. B. Kam. X, 10 שהכובס מ' מ' the lumps (of threads) which the washer takes out (of the trough). Tosef. ib. XI, 12; 13. Neg. XI, 12; a. fr.—[מ' מ', מוֹמָה, v. מוֹמָה].

מוֹמָה m. (מ' מ') *evidence*, v. מוֹמָה.

מוֹמָה, v. מוֹמָה.

מוֹמָה, v. מוֹמָה.

מוֹמָה f. (μῶμα) *machine for lifting weights, wheel-work*. Yoma III, 10 מ' מ' מ' מ' made a machine for sinking the wash-basin (v. מוֹמָה) into the well; Tam. III, 8. Kel. XVIII, 2 (ed. Dehr. מוֹמָה). Tosef. Par. III (II), 9 מ' מ' מ' מ' if one slaughters by means of a machine; a. e.

מוֹמָה ch. (pl. form) same, *rollers*. Targ. II Esth. I, 2.—V. מוֹמָה.

מוֹמָה m. (מ' מ') *storage*. Tosef. Ab. Zar. VIII (IX), 1 מ' מ' מ' מ' these (vessels) are made for storage; (Ab. Zar. 74^b מ' מ' מ' מ' Ms. M.).

מוֹמָה m. (denom. of מוֹמָה) *revenue farmer, publican, custom-collector* (considered a robber in Jewish law). B. Kam. 113^a מ' מ' מ' מ' a publican who is not limited by legal stipulations; מ' מ' מ' מ' a self-constituted collector. Ab. Zar. 39^a; Bekh. 30^b bot. מ' מ' מ' the publican's knots (seals or written receipts); a. e.—*Pl.* מוֹמָה. B. Kam. X, 2 מ' מ' מ' if publicans took away his ass and gave him one taken from somebody else. Ib. 1; Tosef. ib. X, 22 מ' מ' מ' the treasury of the publicans. Ned. III, 4; Tosef. ib. II, 2, v. מוֹמָה. Sabb. VIII, 2 מ' מ' . . . מ' מ' paper large enough to write on it a tax-receipt (v. supra). Shebu. 39^a מ' מ' מ' . . . מ' מ' there is no family in which there is a publican, whose members may not all be considered as publicans (in Jewish law); a. fr.

מוֹכֵס ch. same. Y. Snh. VI, 23^c; Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot. מ' ברירה דמעין מ' the son of Mayan the publican; Snh. 44^b מ' בעיניו, v. בעיניו. — Y. Sabb. VI, end, 8^d [read:] מ' קריב למקסא והב ליה דזמרא ואזיל ליה he came near (was caught by) a publican, and he gave him his ass and was let off, v. דפלא. — Pl. מוכסין. Targ. Jud. V, 11 (ed. Lag. מוכסין). — [מוכסין, Ab. Zar. 14^a Ms. M., v. next w.]

מוֹכֵסִים, **מוֹכֵסִין** m. pl. a species of figs. Bekh. 8^a (inferior to שורח). Ab. Zar. 14^a (Ms. M. מוכסין; Ar. מבססין).

מוֹל I m. (b. h.; Assy. māla, prob. a comp. of מ a. אָל, v. Del. Proleg. p. 132) 1) *border, front, in sight of*. Hull. 19^b (expl. ממול ערפי, Lev. V, 8, *border of the neck*, the space beginning with the back of the head, opposite the face, and ending with the end of the neck, opposite the throat) מ' הרואה את העורף the edge which sees the 'oref (but not the 'oref itself). Ib. מ' דידיה ... מ' עורה. — *2) *travail*. B. Bath 16^b מ' מרפא ממולדה (not מרפא) she is relieved of her severe throes (differ. vers. in Ms. M., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

מוֹל II (b. h.; v. preced.) 1) *to make an edge, to hem or fringe*. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. V, 7 עד שעה שימול until he hems the girdle. Ib. ומל מרוח ארוח when he made a hem on one side (of the piece which he cut out of the middle of a piece of cloth). — 2) *to circumcise*. Sabb. XIX, 4 מ' אחד למול אחד one child which was to be circumcised after the Sabbath &c.; and by mistake he circumcised &c. Ib. 6 מ' ולא פריע וכ' if he circumcised but failed to split the prepuce &c. Ib. 5 (137^a) אין ... קטן Ms. M. (ed. מודלין) a sick infant must not be circumcised. Pesik. R. s. 25 מ' מי מל לשמי וכ' who circumcised a son in honor of my name, unless I gave him a son?; Lev. R. s. 27 מלל (corr. acc.); a. fr. — Part. pass. מול, pl. מולין, Yalk. Jer. 285.

Nif. מול, to be circumcised. Sabb. XIX, 5. Lev. R. s. 25; Gen. R. s. 46 ומדיכן ומול on what part of the body should one be circumcised? — Y. Shebi. IV, end, 35^c מש' מולך גזר הרופא the physician ordered that they must be circumcised; a. fr. — [Polel מולל, v. מלל.]

מוֹל ch., *Ithpol.* (מלל) *to become brittle, fade*. Targ. Job XIV, 2. Ib. XXIV, 24 Ms. (ed. רחוקטפ). Targ. Ps. XC, 6; a. e.

מוֹלָא I, **מוֹלָא** m. (מלא; comp. b. h. מלא) *plenty, power*. Targ. Prov. VI, 31 Ms. (v. Bxt. s. v. מרל; ed. מולא). Targ. Job XII, 6 first vers. מ' אל מ' וכ' דומין אל מ' וכ' ed. Lag. (some ed. מולא corr. acc.; in oth. ed. our w. is omitted).

מוֹלָא II m. (mulus) *mule*. Pesik. Shub., p. 162^a (ref. to נזשרים, II Chr. XXXIII, 11) של נזשר Ar. (ed. מילא) a sort of mule of bronze; Y. Snh. X, 28^c bot. מילא;

Deut. R. s. 2 מולין; Ruth R. to II, 14 מילה; Yalk. Kings 246 מולא. — Pl. מולאור, Sabb. 52^a (Ar. masc.). — Ch. v. מולאור.

מוֹלָאִי, v. ממוֹלָאִי.

מוֹלָגִיָה (מוֹלָגִיָה, מוֹלָגִיָה, מוֹלָגִיָה), Lev. R. s. 12, read: מולגמא.

מוֹלָבֵז, v. מוגבזו.

מוֹלָד m. (comp. b. h. מולדה; ילד) *issue, descendant*. — Pl. מולדדים, with suffix, emphatic form מולדדידי. Keth. 72^b, v. יולד.

מוֹלָדֵת m. (ילד) *birth-time*. Sot. 11^b זמן מולדתן זמן their time of giving birth; Ex. R. s. 1 מולדתיהן (corr. acc.). — מולד לבנה (or only 'מ) the beginning of the first quarter of the moon, *New-Moon*. Pesik. R. s. 15 מ' הלבנה היה וכ' the New-Moon took place on a Wednesday at noon-time. — *2) *travail*. B. Bath 16^b מ' מרפא ממולדה (not מרפא) she is relieved of her severe throes (differ. vers. in Ms. M., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

מוֹלָדָה ch. same. Targ. I Chr. XII, 32; Targ. Y. I Gen. I, 14 מולדה = מולדה = ה. מולדה = ה. מולדה, v. preced.

מוֹלָדָה f. = h. מולדת, *midwife*. Ab. Zar. 26^a מולדתהא thou, midwife of Jewesses &c.

מוֹלָדוֹת, v. מולדת.

מוֹלֵי *mule*, v. מולא II.

מוֹלֵי, pl. מולאים m. (v. מולא) *mule-drivers*. Y. Yoma I, 38^c; Y. Meg. IV, end, 75^c, v. מולקה II.

מוֹלֵיָה f. (מלי) *filled up ground, mound*. B. Bath. 54^a מ' ושקל מ' ושקל if one takes earth from the mound and throws it on the low ground; 'מ' if one throws from mound on mound (to make them even); M. Kat. 10^b. — Pl. מוליותא. Erub. 56^b, v. מוליותא. — [For pr. n. pl. with מוליותא or מוליותא, v. respective determinants.]

מוֹלֵיָר, **מוֹלֵיָר** m. (miliarium, μιλιαριον) *a large vessel to boil water in, caldron*. Sabb. III, 4 מ' מוליותא מוליותא from under which the coals have been removed; Y. ib. III, 6^a bot.

מוֹלֵיד, v. מוליד. — Ex. R. s. 1 מולידיהן, v. מוליד.

מוֹלֵידָה m. (ילד) *parent*. — Pl. מולידין. Cant. R. introd.; Yalk. Sam. 134, v. מולידין.

מוֹלֵיָוִן m. (mulio) *muleteer*, a figure in a Roman play; comp. מוליותא. Tosef. Ab. Zar. II, 6; Yalk. Ps. 613. — [Y. Ber. VIII, 12^b, v. מוליותא.]

מוֹלֵיָר m. pl. (מלי) *filling*. Y. Bets. II, 61^c top; Y. Maas. Sh. V, 56^c top; Y. Hag. II, 78^a bot., v. מוליותא. [Hiddushé Meiri to Bets. 20^a quotes: כשורחא בעיני מלא: a joist (to be felled) requires the (wooden) *handle* (of an axe), i. e. the teacher is beaten by his own pupil.]

מִדְּבַר אֶתְנָה, v. מִדְּבַר אֶתְנָה.

מִדְּבַר יוֹרֵר, v. מִדְּבַר יוֹרֵר.

מִדְּבַר יוֹרֵר f. (מִלֵּי) *stuffing, stuffed meat*. Pes. 74^a דָּאֵר מִן (Ms. M. 2 מִדְּבַר יוֹרֵר, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 50) a roasted lamb stuffed with raw and unsalted meat; ib.^b.

מִדְּבַר יוֹרֵר, pl. of מִדְּבַר יוֹרֵר a. of מִדְּבַר יוֹרֵר.

מִדְּבַר יוֹרֵר, v. מִדְּבַר יוֹרֵר.

מִדְּבַר m. (b. h. מִלְּךָ) *Molekh*, the fire-god of the Canaanites and others. Snh. VII, 7 'עד ש'ימסור ל'מ' ו'כ'... he who dedicates a child to M., is not punishable until he surrenders it to M. and passes it through fire. Ib. 64^a קַרְתֵּי עֲבוֹרֹת וְקַרְתֵּי מ' (in general) and then of M.; ib. עֲבוֹרֹת דֵּירָא (sub. מ' לֹא עֲבוֹרֹת דֵּירָא) the Mishnah speaks first of idolatry (in general) and then of M.; ib. עֲבוֹרֹת דֵּירָא (sub. מ' לֹא עֲבוֹרֹת דֵּירָא) the Molekh worship is not included in general idolatry. Tosef. ib. X, 5 'ואחד ו'כ' whether he passes his son through fire for M. or for any other idol, he is equally punishable; Snh. l. c. Ib. כ'ל מ'... מפני מ'ד' why does the Torah use the expression Molekh (when meaning any idol)? Whatever people make their ruler (מִלְּךָ); Y. ib. VII, 25^c top. Bab. ib. l. c. עֲרֵאֵי מ' an improvised object of worship (a stone, piece of wood &c.); a. fr.

מִדְּבַר כְּנָא m. (מִלְּךָ) *counsel*. Targ. Y. I Num. XXI, 29. מִדְּבַר כְּנָא.

מִדְּבַר לָא, v. מִדְּבַר לָא.

מִדְּבַר לָא f. (v. מִדְּבַר II) *mule*. Targ. II Chr. XXXIII, 13. —Ib. II מִדְּבַר לָא (pl. constr., used as sing.).—Targ. Y. Ex. XIV, 7 מִדְּבַר לָא *team of mules*.—Pl. מִדְּבַר לָא, v. supra; ib. מִדְּבַר לָא, corr. acc.).—Y. Ber. VIII, 12^b ed. Lehm. (ed. מִדְּבַר לָא, corr. acc.). Y. Taan. III, 66^c top.

מִדְּבַר m. (b. h.; =מִדְּבַר; v. מִדְּבַר; comp. פִּלְגִים) 1) *something, anything*. Ned. 66^b, v. רִפְּחָה.—Y. Kidd. III, 64^c bot. what is *mamzer* (מִמְזֵר)? Something repulsive; Yeb. 76^b זֵר מִמְזֵר כְּרִיב מ' זֵר *mamzer* which means anything repulsive (male or female); Sifré Deut. 248 מִמְזֵר מִמְזֵר כֹּל שֶׁהוּא מִמְזֵר (corr. acc.) whatever is in any way repulsive.—2) *blemish*. Bekh. V, 5, a. fr. מ' הַיְהוּא מִמְזֵר (unfit for the altar, for priestly service &c.). Ib. VI, 9, a. fr. מ' הַיְהוּא מִמְזֵר this is a legal blemish; מ' הַיְהוּא מִמְזֵר &c.—Meg. 29^a, v. יִדְּוֵר. B. Mets. 59^b ו'כ' שְׂבָרְךָ ו'כ' do not reproach thy neighbor with a fault which is also thine own; a. fr.—Pl. מִמְזֵר. Bekh. VI, 1 ו'כ' מ' אֵלֵי מ' ו'כ' these are the blemishes in consequence of which a first-born animal may be slaughtered (after the destruction of the Temple). Ib. 2 בְּלֶבֶן מ' אֵין מ' a blemish in the white of the

eye is no blemish in the sense of the law. Ib. VII, 1 מ' פּוֹסְלִין ו'כ' the above named blemishes, whether permanent or transitory, make also human beings unfit (for priesthood &c.); a. fr.—Denom. הִדְּבַר *to become blemished, defective*. Y. Shek. IV, 48^b וְהוֹמְקֵי הֵם שֶׁהָיוּ מִמְזֵרִים וְהוֹמְקֵי הֵם שֶׁהָיוּ מִמְזֵרִים they had redeemed them when they were without blemish, and they became blemished. Num. R. s. 12, end; Cant. R. to VI, 4 וְלֹא הוֹמְקֵי ו'כ' and they have not become unfit for sacrifices on account of blemishes or old age &c., v. זָהָם.—Y. Yoma II, 39^d קְטוֹרֶת שֶׁכִּבְתָּ הוֹמְקֵיהָ frankincense which was extinguished is unfit for the altar.

מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר ch. same. Targ. Job XI, 15. Targ. Lev. XXI, 17; a. fr.—Bekh. 35^a מ' הוֹרֵי is a blemish in the sense of the law. Gitt. 56^a ו'כ' מ' הוֹרֵי דִלְרִינָא which according to our (Jewish) laws is a blemish (unfitting for the altar), but is not so according to their (Roman) ritual; a. fr.—Pl. מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר. Snh. 5^b, v. בְּקִרְעֵי II. Bekh. 36^b; a. fr.

מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר m. (μῖμος) *mimic actor, mime*. Lam. R. to III, 13 ו'כ' מ' הוֹרֵי מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר (Ar. מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר, read מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר) they bring a mime on the stage, his head shaved &c.; ib. introd. (R. Abbahu 6) מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר (corr. acc.).—Pl. מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר. Gen. R. s. 80, beg.—Cant. R. to VII, 9 הַפְּרִיָּה מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר (read: מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר) *tiftayê* (Dan. III, 2) means the actors.

מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר, v. מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר.

מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר, v. next w.—[Sabb. 58^a, v. מִדְּבַר.]

מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר m. (מִדְּבַר; comp. τριτός, Lat. tritus) *tried, skilled, expert, practical*. Snh. 5^a; R. Hash. 25^b מ' לְרַבִּים recognized by the public as an experienced judge. Ib. מ' לְרַבִּים there can be no expert more popular than Moses was. Bekh. IV, 4 (28^b) מ' לְרַבִּים a lawyer approved by a court. Ab. Zar. 27^a top מ' לְרַבִּים a practical physician (that has a reputation at stake). Ib. מ' לְרַבִּים if he is a recognized practitioner. Sabb. VI, 2 מ' לְרַבִּים קְמִיעַ שְׂאִינֵי מִן מ' לְרַבִּים an amulet which is not issued by an approved person; ib. 53^b מ' לְרַבִּים קְמִיעַ שְׂאִינֵי מ' לְרַבִּים an unapproved amulet; Tosef. ib. IV (V), 10 מ' לְרַבִּים מ' לְרַבִּים of approved effect on human beings. Y. ib. VI, 8^b top מ' לְרַבִּים קְמִיעַ שְׂאִינֵי מ' לְרַבִּים this amulet is approved.—Eruv. V, 5 (58^b) מ' לְרַבִּים מ' לְרַבִּים (Ms. O. מ' לְרַבִּים, v. Rashi a. l.) only one of the best of the expert class; (oth. opin. v. Bart. a. l.).—Gen. R. s. 30 מ' לְרַבִּים צְדִיק וְיָשָׁר a righteous man and at the same time a practical man; a. fr.—Pl. מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר. Snh. III, 1 (23^a) מ' לְרַבִּים (אֵין מ' לְרַבִּים) (Bab. a. Y. ed. מ' לְרַבִּים מ' לְרַבִּים, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 1) men otherwise qualified and (or) authorized by the court; expl. ib. 23^a מ' לְרַבִּים קְמִיעַ שְׂאִינֵי מ' לְרַבִּים if not disqualified (on account of kinship or bad conduct) they are to be considered as if they were authorized judges; a. e.—[מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר, Sabb. 58^a, v. מִדְּבַר.]

מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר m. pl. (מִדְּבַר) *oath; imprecation, curse*. Targ. O. Num. V, 21 (Y. מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר). Targ. O. Lev. V, 1. Targ. I Kings VIII, 31 (not מִדְּבַר); a. fr.—B. Mets. 85^a מ' עֲזוּבָה דֵּא I swear, this (my desire) has been abandoned. Lev. R. s. 6 (prov.) מ' לְרַבִּים מ' לְרַבִּים right or wrong, do not run the risk of an oath. Y. Ned. I, 37^a top, v. מִדְּבַר מִדְּבַר; a. e.

מוֹמְיָקָה m. ch. (a corrupt. of מוֹמְיָקָה) *necklace, official badge*, v. הַמְיָקָה. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b top.

***מוֹמְיָתָא** (prob. to be read סְמִימְיָתָא, or שְׂמִי) f. (v. סְמִימְיָתָא) *a mite*. Y. Sabb. I, 3^b דרישא מ' דרישא מ' head-mite, דמניא דמניא clothes-mite.

מוֹמְסִין, pl. of מוֹמְסִין.

מוֹמְרָא m. (part. Hof. of מוֹר) 1) *exchanged*, v. מוֹר. — 2) *converted, apostate*, esp. *mumar, an open opponent of Jewish law, non-conformist*. [Our w. interchanges with מוֹמְרָא in eds. a. mss.] Hull. 4^b מ' ישראל מ' even a non-observant Israelite; Tosef. ib. I, 1 משימר ed. Zuck. (Var. מ'). Hull. I. c. לערלוה מ' opposed to circumcision; מ' לאורו opposed to this one practice (of slaughtering according to ritual); ib. להורה כולה מ' is considered as a rebel against the entire Law; ib. לע'א מ' accused of idolatry. Ib. 5^a ומנסך וכ' expl. ib. one accused of idolatrous libation &c. Erub. 69^a, v. גילוי. Ab. Zar. 26^b להכעיס וכ' מ' if eating unslaughtered flesh (נבילות) to gratify his appetite, he is called a *mumar*; if he does it in a spirit of defiance, he is called a *min* (heretic). Ib. (oth. opin.) מ' להכעיס נמי מ' even if in defiance, he is only a *mumar*; Hor. 11^a; a. v. fr. — Pl. מוֹמְרָא. Yalk. Lev. 434, quoted fr. Sifra Vayikra, N'dabah, ch. II, s. 2 (ed. משומדים).

מוֹמְרָא ch. same. — Pl. מוֹמְרָא. Targ. Y. Lev. I, 2.

מוֹמְרָא (מוֹרְתָא) f. (מוֹרְתָא, v. מוֹמְרָא; as to מוֹרְתָא comp. מוֹרְתָא fr. ירע. ירע) *oath, imprecation, curse*. Targ. Job XXXI, 30 מוֹרְתָא ed. Lag. (oth. ed. מוֹרְתָא). Targ. Ps. XXXVII, 22 מוֹרְתָא Ms. (ed. מוֹרְתָא). Targ. O. Num. V, 21 (ed. Amst. מוֹרְתָא). Targ. Ex. XXII, 10; a. fr. — B. Kam. 114^a מוֹרְתָא ליה they (the gentile courts), too, in the case of there being only one witness, administer an oath to him (the claimant). Pes. 118^b מוֹמְרָא דהכי חכי (Ms. M. מוֹמְרָא דהכי incorr.; Ms. M. 2 מוֹמְרָא דהכי v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) and thus they swear. — [Ned. I, 2 מוֹמְרָא, v. מוֹרְתָא.]

מוֹן (contr. of מוֹרְתָא) *who?* Targ. II Esth. VII, 5 מ' מ' (ed. Amst. מ') whose son?

מוֹנָא pr. n. m. *Mona*; v. מוֹנָא III.

מוֹנְבָז pr. n. m. (Μονόβαζος) *Mumbaz*, 1) name of a King of Adiabene, and of one of his sons who embraced the Jewish faith (v. Jos. Ant. XX, 2, 1 sq.; B. J. II, 19, 2). Gen. R. s. 46. — Tosef. Peah IV, 18; Y. ib. I, 15^b bot.; B. Bath. 11^a. Yoma III, 10 (Ar. מוֹנְבָז). Men. 32^b; a. e. — 2) name of a scholar. Tosef. Sabb. VIII (IX), 5; Sabb. 68^b; Yalk. Num. 749.

מוֹנְגִּינִים (corr. מוֹנְגִּינִים) m. (μονογενής) *only child*. Pesik. R. s. 10.

מוֹנְדָרִין, v. מוֹנְדָרִין.

מוֹנְהִי, v. מוֹנְהִי.

מוֹנְמָכִים m. (μονομάχος) *gladiator*. Y'lamd.

to Gen. XLIX, 1, quot. in Ar. עושה דייחיקי a gladiator makes no will (has nothing to dispose of; Yalk. Gen. 157 עבר; Gen. R., addit., ed. Wil. p. 376, Var. לוקר).

מוֹנְהִי, מוֹנְהִי, Lam. R. to I, 13, prob. to be read: מוֹנְהִי, v. מוֹנְהִי; v. מוֹנְהִי.

מוֹנְמָא, Gen. R. s. 44 some ed., v. מוֹנְמָא.

מוֹנְמָתָא, מוֹנְמָתָא f. (moneta) *mint; coin, coinage*. Ex. R. s. 5. Lam. R. to I, 1 (דעיר) מ' look at this coin. Esth. R. end וכ' כך מרדכי מ' וכ' as the King's coinage passed all over the country, so did his (Mordecai's) coinage &c.; and what was the legend of his coinage? Y. Snh. II, 20^b top . . . מ' עדיין מ' . . . (masc.) our lord Saul's coinage still exists (he is yet king; Midr. Sam. ch. XXIII מטבע). Ex. R. s. 15 של אלוהיכם בטלה ושלכם קיימת 15 the coinage of your gods is abolished (the Egyptian gods are defeated), and shall your coinage remain (shall you continue to beget)? — Gen. R. s. 37 כל מ' של מצרים אינה אלא בים וכ' every stamp (names of the descendants) of Mitsrayim is marked with ים (the sea in which they were destined to perish): *Ludim* (as though) *Lude-yam* &c.; Yalk. Chr. 1073; a. fr. — Pl. מוֹנְמָתָא. Yalk. Gen. 62 [read:] אינן אלא פסילין מ' כל מ' . . . אינן אלא פסילין מ' [read:] יצאו לזכר מ' (not מוֹנְמָתָא) their coins (medals in their memory) were issued; a. e. — [Gen. R. s. 44, v. מוֹנְמָתָא.]

מוֹנְמָתָא, v. preced.

מוֹנְמָתָא, מוֹנְמָתָא m. (μολύβδης, v. מוֹנְמָתָא) *necklace*. Deut. R. s. 4 [read:] מ' עשיר רצוני הרי מ' (v. Yalk. Is. 256) here is a necklace and here are chains; if thou doest my will, here is a golden necklace for thee; if not &c. Pesik. R. s. 29-30. — מוֹנְמָתָא. Ib. (ref. to ענקים, Prov. I, 9) . . . קיר (not כמ' וכ' like necklaces and suspended them &c.

מוֹנְנִי m. pl. (a comp. of מוֹר a. מוֹנָא; Versions vary, betw. מוֹנְנִי, מוֹנְנִי a. מוֹנְנִי) *fish-brine, small fish in brine*; in gen. *brine*. Keth. 60^b מ' דאכלה מ' וכ' a woman that eats *moninē* (during pregnancy) will &c. Snh. 49^a מ' וצחנחא (Yalk. Kings 172 דצ' מ') even brine and (Yalk.; brine of) hashed fish he used to taste and give to the poor. Sabb. 110^b מ' דקמצי מ' brine of locusts. Ab. Zar. 29^a מ' טובה מ' is good to eat after fasting. Gitt. 69^b.

מוֹסְמָא, v. מוֹסְמָא.

מוֹסְיָא pr. n. *Mysia*, a district of Asia Minor. Targ. Y. Gen. X, 2 Ar. (for h. text מוֹסְיָא; ed. אוסִיָא q. v.); Targ. I Chr. I, 5 ed. Rahmer (ed. Lag. אוסִיָא); Yoma 10^a; Y. Meg. I, 71^b bot. מוֹסְיָא.

מוֹסְיָא, v. מוֹסְיָא.

מוֹסְיָתָא, v. מוֹסְיָתָא.

מוֹסְכִין m. pl. (μόσχος, muscus) *the animal perfume*

musk. Y. Ber. VI, end, 10^d (Ar. מוֹשְׁקִין, v. מוֹשֵׁק. Keth. 75^a מוֹשְׁקִין Ar. (missing in ed.), v. מוֹרָא.

מוֹסָמִים, v. מוֹסָמִים.

מוֹסָמִים = מוֹסָמִים, v. מוֹסָמִים.

מוֹסָף m. (מוֹסָף) [addition,] 1) *attachment, rim* (comp. אֶסְטִימְיוֹר). Kel. V, 5 מוֹסָף הוֹנֵר a chimney-piece; the rim around a boiler in the ground. Ib. 11 ט"ז מ' a moulding of clay around the stove; Tosef. ib. B. Kam. IV, 18. Tosef. Par. XII (XI), 10 יוֹרֵחַ, v. supra. Ib. דְּמוּסְיָהּ (corr. acc.); a. fr.—2) (sub. קְרִיבָן, הַפְּלֵחַ) *Musaf, additional offering, additional prayer* on Sabbaths and festive (and fast-) days. Tosef. Ber. III, 10 מ' כל שאין בו מ' a half-festival on which there is no Musaf (prayer or offering); וכל שיש ימים מ' and one on which there is a Musaf; Sabb. 24^a שיש בהן קרבן מ' שיש בהן קרבן מ'. Ib. כיון דליה ביה מ' since there is no Musaf appointed for it; a. fr.—Pl. (with sing. sense) מוֹסָפִין. Ib. Ber. IV, 1. Ib. 28^a; a. fr.

מוֹסָפָא ch. same, *Musaf*. Y. Yoma VI, 43^d כר מפני מ' when he had finished the Musaf (on a fast day).—Pl. מוֹסָפִי, מוֹסָפִין, מוֹסָפֵי. Targ. II Chr. VIII, 13; a. e.—Ab. Zar. 14^b. Ber. 28^b; a. e.

מוֹסָר m. (b. h.; רוֹסָר) *discipline, morality, conduct*. Midr. Prov. to I, 2 מ' למד... אם יש if a man has wisdom, he can learn good conduct; ib. to I, 7; Yalk. ib. 929; a. e.

מוֹסָרוֹת m., pl. מוֹסָרוֹת (b. h.; אֶסְרֵי) *bands, fetters, restrictions*. Yeb. 77^a (ref. to Ps. CXVI, 16; comp. אֶסְרֵי) שני מ' two restrictions which were against me thou hast untied (permitted) (by confining the prohibition of intermarriage to male Moabites and Ammonites), v. מוֹאָבִי.

מוֹסָרָא ch.=next w., v. מוֹצֵר h.

מוֹסָרָה, מוֹסָרָה f. (preced. art.) *reins*. B. Mets. 8^b וישיב לא רפס במ' וב' (not רפס) he who sits in the wagon has not taken hold of the reins, while he who rides holds the reins (and leads the heterogeneous animals, v. נָהַג).—Esp. (sub. אֶרְוֹ אוֹ רַפְס; comp. אֶפְסָר) *taking hold of the reins as a form of taking possession*. Ib. אינה קונה במצירה. Rashi a. Ms. R. 2 (v. Babb. D. S. a. l. note 30) taking hold of the reins does not give possession to the finder. Ib. מ' getting the reins from a fellowman (the owner) means possession. Ib. מ' לישון מ' what is the expression (the etymology of) *moserah*? (Answ.: from מוֹסָר).—Kidd. I, 4 quot. in Rashi to B. Mets. l. c. נקניה במ' (ed. במסירה) is taken possession of by seizing the reins (or chain). B. Kam. IV, 9 במ'... קשרו if the owner tied the animal (to a fence &c.) by the reins. Par. II, 3 מ' אתה אתה מ' if he threw the reins over her back. Y. Kidd. I, 60^a bot. מ' if he handed him the reins of one of the camels; a. fr.

מוֹסָרִין, Y. Sabb. VIII, 10^b bot. מ' שרי, read: מוֹסָרִין; v. בילוס.

מוֹסָתֵקִין* m. pl. (redupl. of מוֹסָתֵק) *olive barrels, consisting of loosely joined splices lined with pitch*. Bets. 33^b.

מוֹעֵדָה m., **מוֹעֵדָה** f. (עוֹדָה) *forewarned, esp. (law) Mu'ad* (v. Ex. XXI, 29), *an animal whose owner stands forewarned on account of three successive injuries; liable to full indemnity*, contrad. to הָם. B. Kam. I, 4 שור דמ' an ox that has done damage three times. Ib. מ' לאכול וכ' the tooth of an animal is considered a *mu'ad* with reference to eating such things as are fit to be eaten by it, i. e. damages for eating must be paid in full without previous forewarning. Ib. מ' לשבר וכ' the foot is a *mu'ad* &c., i. e. what an animal treads upon on its way must be paid for in full without forewarning. Ib. מ' הנחש מ' לעולם the serpent is always a *mu'ad* (even when tamed). Ib. מ' משלם נזק שלם וכ' the *mu'ad* pays full damage, collectible from the owner's best property. Ib. II, 4 מ' כל שהעידו וכ' a *mu'ad* is an animal against which three warnings on three days have been given; (another opin.) מ' שהעידו... פעמים... אדם damage done by a human being must under all circumstances be restored in full. Ib. 17^b מ' הדידוס הרי זה מ' damage done by chickens must be restored in full; אינו מ' must not &c.; a. v. fr.—Trnsf. מ' לעבירה a *mu'ad* for sin, i. e. *likely to sin again*. Num. R. s. 9 ששנשלש מ' כיין ששנשלש מ' having sinned three times, he has become a *mu'ad* for sin.—Pl. מוֹעֵדִים, מוֹעֵדִים. B. Kam. I, 4; Tosef. ib. I, 4 מ' דמשה there are five kinds of *mu'ads*. B. Kam. 16^a; a. fr.

מוֹעֵד m. (b. h.; יוֹעֵד) 1) *appointed time, appointment*. Pes. I, 3 (10^b) מ' ברוך דמ' within the time appointed for the removal of leavened matter (up to the sixth hour of the day); מ' אחר דמ' after the time (until nightfall), Rashi; (oth. interpret., v. infra).—Pl. מוֹעֵדִים. Erub. 54^b מ' לחזרה מ' עשה מ' לזורה מ' have fixed times for the study of the Law, v. מוֹעֵדֵי.—2) *festive season, festival, esp. = חול המועד, the week-days intervening between the first and the last days of Passover and of Succoth*. M. Kat. I, 1; a. fr.—Pes. l. c. מ' ברוך דמ' during the festive week of Passover; מ' לאחר דמ' after Passover, Tosaf.; (oth. interpret., v. supra).—Pl. מוֹעֵדִים, מוֹעֵדִים. Pes. X, 6 מ' ורגלים אחרים מ' other seasons and festivals. Sabb. 145^b מ' שבבל שמחה מ' the festivals in Babylonia are joyously celebrated; a. fr.—מ' קטן מ' *Mo'ed Katon, (half-festival)* name of a treatise of the Mishnah, Tosefta, Talmud Babli and Y'rushalmi, of the Order of Mo'ed.—מ' סדר מ' the Order of Mo'ed, name of the second order of the Mishnah, Tosefta and Talmud Babli and Y'rushalmi.

מוֹעֵדָה, מוֹעֵדָה ch. same. Targ. I Sam. I, 3; 4.—M. Kat. 18^b מ' חול המועד=חולא רמ' v. preced. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^b bot. מ' בריה דמ' the day or days after a (gentile) festival.—Pl. מוֹעֵדִים, מוֹעֵדִים. Targ. Lev. XXIII, 2. Targ. Hos. II, 13; a. fr.

מוֹעֵדָה* f. ch.=מוֹעֵדָה *liable to do damage*. Targ. Prov. XXXV, 19 מ' רגלא מ' (h. text מוֹעֵדָה, v. B. Kam. I, 4; Ms. מוֹעֵדָה, מוֹעֵדָה. Targ. Lam. R. introd., B. Hānina 2, v. רפס a. רפס).—v. מוֹעֵדָה.

מוֹעֵדָה, v. מוֹעֵדָה.

מוצא m., **מוצא** f. (= מ'צ'ט; מ'צ'ט) *small, minute, sparse*. מ'צ'ט a little; *small (spot &c.)*. Tosef. Sot. XV, 12, sq.; Tosef. B. Bath. II, 17 מ'צ'ט משיירי בה ד' מ'צ'ט leaves a little portion (of the wall) unfinished in remembrance of the destruction of Jerusalem; מ'צ'ט משיירי ד' מ'צ'ט leaves off a little portion of her toilet. Hag. I, 5 מ'צ'ט וזה וזה if he has little of both. Ib. 8 מ'צ'ט the Biblical text for these laws is sparse. Gitt. 14^a מ'צ'ט מרוצה a small gift. Sifra Tsav, ch. XV, Par. 11 מ'צ'ט the putting on of hands which is rarer (than waving, being confined only to live sacrifices); מ'צ'ט תנופה waving which is rarer (being performed by one person only, while putting hands on is done by all sharers in the sacrifice); a. fr.—Pl. מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט; מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט; מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט. Hag. l. c. מ'צ'ט many eaters (members of the household partaking of the peace-offering) and small wealth. Ib. 11^a מ'צ'ט ודלכות . . . והלכות מ'צ'ט the Rabbinical laws sparse in comparison to the profuse Bible text on the subject. Arakh. 30^b מ'צ'ט שנים . . . וכי יש are there longer and shorter years?; a. fr.—Esp. מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט the smaller thing, the lesser sphere. R. Hash. 4^b, a. fr. חפסח מ'צ'ט if you take hold of the larger thing, you may lose your hold, if of the smaller, you will hold it, i. e. where the interpretation is doubtful, select the smaller number; Y. Yoma II, end, 40^a מ'צ'ט. Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., ch. XIII, Par. XII מ'צ'ט the least portion thereof. Y. Keth. III, 27^d מ'צ'ט בושר הקטן מ'צ'ט the disgrace of a minor is the less grave thing; ib. וזקוק מ'צ'ט and the indemnity he gets, is smaller; a. fr.

מוצא, v. מ'צ'ט. [Meil. 14^b דקא מוצא, v. מ'צ'ט.]

מוצא, Y. Ab. Zar. I, 40^a, v. מ'צ'ט.

מוצא m. (פ'לא) 1) *concealed, hidden; miraculous*. Hag. 13^a (quot. fr. Ben Sira) מ'צ'ט במך וכ' search not into that which is concealed from thee (mysteries of theosophy); Gen. R. s. 8 (v. פ'לא). Midr. Till. to Ps. III; a. e.—Pl. מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט (פ'לא) מ'צ'ט. Snh. 16^b (play on פ'לא) מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט for their proceedings are wonderful; Ber. 4^a מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט. —Trnsf. (in the phrase מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט, arisen from פ'לא, Lev. XXVII, 2) a child whose power of discrimination is uncertain. Tem. 2^b מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט (צ'כין) in order to include 'a doubtful person next to a man', i. e. a boy near the age of religious majority; Num. R. s. 10; Naz. 62^a; a. e.—Ib. 29^b מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט the rule that the vow of a boy of twelve years of age is valid is merely a rabbinical enactment.—2) *distinguished, esp. mufla*, a special expert assessor at court to whom questions of law are referred, *instructing judge*. Hor. I, 4 (if a court gave a wrong decision) מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט in the absence of the *mufla*. Ib. 4^b מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט . . . נמר פ'לא מ'צ'ט also, if the *mufla* was absent, they cannot be made responsible for their decision, because they ought to have informed themselves and did not do so (therefore their judgment was not a legal act at all). Y. Snh. I, 19^c מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט he (the questioner) and the *mufla* of the court (to whom the question had been referred) went to &c.; Tosef. ib. VII, 1; Tosef. Hag. II, 9 מ'צ'ט ed. Zuck. (Var. מ'צ'ט). Sifre

Deut. 152 (ref. to פ'לא, Deut. XVII, 8) מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט this intimates that the text speaks of the *mufla*; Snh. 87^a top (Rashi: = מ'צ'ט). Cant. R. to III, 7; Num. R. s. 11 (ref. to ס'ריס, II Kings XXV, 19) מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט the *saris* means the *mufla* of the court, who is called *saris* (mediator) &c., v. ס'ריס II.—Pl. מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט. Hor. 7^a Ms. מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט. Midr. Till. to Ps. l. c. מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט. M. a. Rashi (ed. מ'צ'ט). Midr. Till. to Ps. l. c. מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט.

מוצא, v. מ'צ'ט. [Tosef. Hag. II, 9, v. preced.]

מוצא m. (יפה, cmp. יפה) *confirmation, evidence; miracle*. Sifre Deut. 83 מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט . . . בארין מ'צ'ט refers to a phenomenon in the heavens, . . . *mofeth* to one on earth. Snh. 93^a מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט men in whose behalf a miracle was effected. Y. ib. XI, end, 30^c; a. fr.—Hull. 103^b מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט thou prodigy of the generation!—Pl. מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט. Tanh. Sh'moth 23.

מוצא ch. same. Targ. O. Deut. XIII, 2; a. e.—Pl. מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט. Ib. Deut. VI, 22. Targ. O. Ex. IV, 21; a. fr.

מוצא (cmp. מ'צ'ט) *to suck*.—Part. מ'צ'ט. Sabb. 134^a מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט an infant that does not suck. Ib. 133^b מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט a surgeon (circumciser) that fails to suck the blood out of the wound.—Ab. Zar. 32^a מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט and they (the earthen vessels) resorb the wine (Ms. M. מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט, v. מ'צ'ט).

מוצא, imper. of מ'צ'ט.

מוצא m. (b. h.; מ'צ'ט) [*sucked out, dry*], *chaff*. Midr. Till. to Ps. I, 4 מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט you might think 'like the chaff' in the valley in which there is yet some moisture &c. Gen. R. s. 83, end מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט the straw, the stubble and the chaff were disputing with one another. Midr. Till. to Ps. II; a. e.—[Tosef. Ter. III, 17 מ'צ'ט ed. Zuck. from the *grain before it is threshed*; v., however, מ'צ'ט.]

מוצא I ch. same. Targ. Is. XXIX, 5 (ed. Lag. M'צ'ט. Targ. Hos. XIII, 3; a. fr.—[Targ. Ps. LXIX, 21 מ'צ'ט, some ed., read: מ'צ'ט, v. מ'צ'ט II.]—Y. Snh. X, 27^d מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט the chaff which remains there (after the straw is removed) undermines the walls.

מוצא II pr. n. pl. *Motsa*, near Jerusalem (also named *Colonia*). Succ. IV, 5. Y. ib. 54^b מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט what is *Motsa*? *Mamtsia* . . . named *Colonia*; Bab. ib. 45^a מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט the place was named *Colonia*, but why does our Tanna call it *Motsa*? (Answ.: as if מ'צ'ט because its inhabitants are exempt from royal taxes, he calls it *M.* (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. *Colonia*).

מוצא III m., pl. constr. מ'צ'ט (b. h.; מ'צ'ט) *exit*; מ'צ'ט (abbrev. מ'צ'ט) the night following the Sabbath; מ'צ'ט the night following a Holy Day. Tosef. Sabb. III, 5; Hull. 15^a, a. e. מ'צ'ט (or מ'צ'ט) may be eaten after the Sabbath is past. Bets. 30^b; Sabb. 45^a מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט not before the end of the last day of the (Succoth) festival; a. v. fr.—מ'צ'ט מ'צ'ט the period beginning with the end of the Sabbatical year. Shebi. IV, 2. R. Hash. 9^a; a. fr.

for in Greek they call a foolish woman *mora*; Yalk. Zeph. 567 מירה (corr. acc.). Midr. Till. to Ps. IX, 21 (play on מורה, ib.) מ' . . . שכן בל' . . . שכן בל' let folly enter into their hearts, for in Greek they call a fool *mora* (= מורוס).

מוראה, constr. מוראה, v. מורא I.

מוראה f. (b. h. מוראה; v. מרא Hif.) *crop* of birds. Zeb. VI, 5, sq. Yoma 21^a; a. e.—Pl. מוראות. Tam. I, 4; Sifra Yayikra, N'dab., Par. 7, ch. IX.

מוראנה, v. מורנא.

מורביות, מורביות, v. מורביות.

מורביות I f. (רבה) *young tree or bough*.—Pl. מורביות. Succ. IV, 5 (45^a) מ' של ערבה (Mish. a. Ms. M. 'מ') young willows; Yalk. Ps. 876. Tam. II, 3 'מר.

מורביות II f., pl. מורביות (= מורביות, v. מורביות) *watering times*. Y. Shebi. II, 34^a מ' מנע ממנו שלש מ' (sub. מים) he omitted to water it for three periods (Mish. ib. 9 עונות); Tosef. ib. II, 4 מורביות ed. Zuck. (read: מורביות; Var. מורביות).—2) *layers, piles of hewn stones*. Ib. III, 1; Shebi. III, 5.

מורג, מורג, v. מוריג.

מורגון, Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 36 some ed., v. מורגון.

מורגשה f. (רגש) *perception*.—Pl. מורגשות. Num. R. s. 14 (some ed. 'מרגש', v. מרגש).

מורד, v. מרד I.

מורד m., מורדת f., v. מרד.

מורד I m. (b. h.; נרד) *descent*.—Pl. מורדות. Erub. 56^a.

מורד II (or מורד) m. name of a species of *locusts*. Tosef. Hull. III, 25.

מורדיות f. pl. (רדי to plough) *furrows*. Targ. Ps. CXXXIX, 3 מורדיות ed. Lag. (Regia מורדיות; ed. Wil. מורדיות; ed. Ven. מורדיות, corr. acc.).

מורדיא m. (preced.; cmp. דור, Jon. I, 13) *rudder*. B. Mets. 87^a; Meg. 16^b, v. לברוא.

מורדיות, v. מורדיות.

מורדקא m. (Pers. *murdah* mortuus, v. Fl. to Lev. Targ. Dict. I, p. 418¹; cmp. מורקא) *dead, withered flesh*. Hull. 121^a (expl. אלל, Mish. ib. IX, 1) R. J. says מורדקא Ar. s. v. אלל (ed. a. Yalk. Job 906 מורקא); R. Lak. says, בשר שפלטחו סכין (v. פלטח); [Targ. Job. XIII, 4, a gloss to ומורדקא דפלטחו סכין: מורדקא; Ar. ed. Koh. s. v. אלל: 'דמ']. ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. 'מורד'; Ar. ed. Koh. s. v. אלל: 'דמ').

מורדת *myrrh*, v. מורא.

מורד I m. (b. h.; = מערה, of Phoenician origin, v. Wellh. Text d. B. Sam., p. 146, sq.) *razor*. Naz. IX, 5; Midr. Sam. ch. II וכן מ' האמורה (וכ' מ' האמורה) which is used in connection with Samson (Jud. XIII, 5) intimates that he shall be a nazarite, so also &c. (I Sam. I, 11); v. next w.—Num. R. s. 10 why is the razor (רצר)

called *morah*? שאין השער מתיירא וכ' for the hair is afraid of nothing but the razor (v. מורא); v. Midr. Sam. I. c.

מורה II m. (cmp. מרה) *authority*. Naz. IX, 5 ודלא ידעא לא אלא של ב' does not this *morah* (I Sam. I, 11, v. Targ.) mean, 'the authority of man (shall not come upon his head)?' שוכר היה עליו מ' של ב' (Var. מורה) the authority of man was obviously upon him (I Sam. XVI, 2); Midr. Sam. ch. II (corr. acc.).

מורה III f. *stupid*, v. מורא II.

מורה I, part. Hif. of מרה; v. next w.

מורה II m. (b. h. מרה; part. of מרה) *rebellious*.—Pl. מורים. Tanh. Huck. 9 (ref. to המרים, Num. XX, 10) מ' . . . רמ' סרבנים what does this *hammorim* mean? There are several explanations of it: *hamm.* means 'troublesome'; *hammorim* means 'fools', for in the sea towns they call fools *morim* (v. מורוס); ויש אומרים ויש אומרים 'המ' and some say, *hamm.* means those who presume to teach their teachers; (or) המורים חצים (or) those who shoot arrows (with ref. to I Sam. XXXI, 3); v. מרה; Num. R. s. 19.

מורה III (μωρέ, vocat. of μωρός, v. next art.) *fool*. Pesik. Shim' u. p. 118^b מ' אל תהי קורא לבני מ' like to a king who gave his son in charge of a pedagogue and said, never call my son fool; . . . כהרין מ' מה מורים . . . what does this *moré* mean?—As in Greek they call a fool *moros*; Yalk. Jer. 265; Yalk. Num. 764 לְבָנֵי מורים (corr. acc.).

מורין, Targ. Ps. LV, 22, v. מורין.

מורוס m. (μωρός) *fool*. Pesik. Shim' u. p. 118^b, a. e., v. preced. art.—Pl. מורים, מורין. Ib. מ' לבני מ' . . . אל you shall not call my children fools (play on מורין, v. preced. art.). Tanh. Huck. 9, v. מורה II.

מורומות* m. supposed to be the name of a clean *bird with long legs and of a red color*, Rashi (differ. in Ar.). Hull. 63^a. [The sense of 'מ' וסימניך is obscure.]

מורחת, Tosef. Ter. IV, 15 = ממורחת, v. מרה.

מורמ m. (= מורמ; מרמ) *bald-headed person*. Tosef. Naz. I, 6 (Naz. 46^b מורמ).

מורמניא, מורמניא pr. n. *Mauretania*, a district of northwestern Africa. Sifre Deut. 320; Yeb. 63^b (not מורמניא), v. מורמניא.

מורי, Yalk. Gen. 149, read מור.

מוריג m. (b. h. מורג; cmp. ארג Pi) 1) *an implement with grooves or indentations, esp. threshing sledge*.—Pl. מוריגים, מוריגים. Zeb. 116^b; Men. 22^a; Ab. Zar. 24^b (expl. מוריגים, II Sam. XXIV, 22), v. מוריגיל.—2) *palate* (Rashi: *all parts of the animal which are rough and indented*).—Pl. as ab. Ber. 55^a; Sabb. 81^a בהמה מוריגית the palate (or tongue &c.) of an animal.

מוריגא ch. same; 1) *threshing ledge*. Targ. Is. XLI, 15.—Pl. מוריגא. Targ. II Sam. XXIV, 22. Targ. Is. XXVIII, 27 מוריגא ברולא (ed. Lag. מוריגא; h. text מוריגא).—Tem. 18^a מוריגא ממוריגא (ed. Ar. (ed. M. Rashi); Rashi מוריגא) even if you have to take them away from the threshing sledges.—2) *palate*. Targ. Job XII, 11; a. fr.—Pl. as ab. (with *sing.* meaning). Targ. Ps. XXII, 16 (ed. Wil. *sing.*). Targ. Cant. V, 16; a. e.

מוריגאן *morigan*, a word in an incantation. Sabb. 67^a Ms. M. (ed. מריגו).

מוריגא (b. h.) *Mount Moriah*, the Temple mount. Taan. II, 4, sq. בורג המ' . . . שבעה . . . מי ששנה . . . בורג המ' וכו' He who answered Abraham on M. M. answer your prayer &c. Ib. 16^a; Y. Ber. IV, 8^c top; Cant. R. to IV, 4; Gen. R. s. 55; Pesik. R. s. 40 (homiletical etymologies).

מוריגאן, v. מוריגא.

מוריגאניס pr. n. m. *Mauriatinus* (?), eponymous hero of Raamah. Targ. Y. Gen. X, 7; Targ. I Chr. I, 9 (ed. Lag. מוריגאניס).

מוריגא m. pl. (v. שויגא, a. מוריגא) an ingredient of *frankincense*, supposed to be *unguis odoratus*. Targ. Y. II Ex. XXX, 34 (not שובלא; h. text שחלה).

מוריגא f. (= מוריגא) *decision, law*. Y. Shh. IV, beg. 22^a (in Chald. dict.) לא ידע מ' . . . דהוא that scholar did not know the law.

מוריגא, Cant. R. to II, 16, צמר מוריגא, v. צמר מ'.

מוריגאן m. (ירי) *teacher, scholar*. Keth. 23^a בני דמי אינון they are the daughters of a scholar. Y. Sabb. VIII, 11^b top דנשיא מ' (not דנשי) the teacher of the Nasi (R. Judah); Y. Shek. III, 47^c; ib. VIII, beg. 51^a מוריגא דנשיא.

מוריגא m. (muries) *brine, pickle* containing fish-lass and sometimes wine. Ab. Zar. 34^b מוריגא מוריגא you may use muries prepared by a gentile professional cook (because he puts no wine into it). Ib. קסרא דמי ארבא דמוריגא a ship-load of muries. Pes. 109^a דמי ארבא דמוריגא which corresponded to the Log of the Temple; Y. Sabb. VIII, 11^a bot.; Y. Pes. X, 37^c bot. וכו' רומנא טריקא דמי וכו' an old Tumanta (eighth of a kab) for muries in Sepphoris. Y. Ter. VIII, 45^b bot., v. צירא I. Tosef. Ber. IV, 2. Tosef. Dem. I, 24; Hull. 6^a; a. fr.

מוריגא *morifath*, a word in an incantation. Sabb. 67^a Ms. M. (missing in ed.).

מוריגא m. 1) (ירק) *crocus, saffron*. Targ. Cant. IV, 14.—[Targ. Ps. CXIII, 9, v. ירק].—Y. Kil. II, 28^a, v. תריע. Gitt. 70^a, v. ירקא. Hull. 47^b וכו' . . . דמי which has the color of cuscuta or saffron; a. e.—2) v. מוריגא I.

מוריגא m. (part. *Hif.*, denom. of ייר) *spitting, discharging secretion*. Tosef. Par. IX (VIII), 6 שווא מוריגא R. S. to Par. IX, 2 (ed. מוריגא, corr. acc.) because it

secretes liquid matter.—Pl. מוריגא. Ib. R. S. I. c. (ed. מוריגא, corr. acc.). Neg. IX, 2, quot. by R. S. to Par. I. c.; v. מוריגא.

מוריגא m. *testator, ancestor*, v. ירש.

מוריגא m. (b. h. מריגא; מריגא) *faintness, cowardice*. Sifra B'huck. Par. 2, ch. VII (ref. to מריגא, Lev. XXVI, 36, without ו) [read:] מריגא וכו' . . . אלא . . . מריגא it does not read *morekh* (with ו, which may be derived from מריגא and mean *hope*, v. מריגא) but *morekh* (without ו) which means fear, terror, despair &c. (v. מריגא); Yalk. Lev. 675 (corr. acc.).

מוריגא f. pl. (מריגא) *long boards, esp. the trough at the well* (הרשי). Targ. Y. I Gen. XXIV, 20 (ed. Amst. מוריגא, corr. acc.); Y. II מוריגא מוריגא, corr. acc.). Ib. XXX, 38; 41 (Y. II מוריגא, corr. acc.). Targ. Y. Ex. II, 16 (ed. Amst. מוריגא, corr. acc.).

מוריגאן, Y. Shebi. VI, end, 37^a, v. מריגאן.

מוריגא, Part. *Hof.* of רום q. v.

מוריגא m. (prob. contract. of מוריגא; מוריגא) *morán*, name of a *compartment* of the house (the Greek peristyle?). B. Bath. I, 6 (11^a) המ' (Ms. M. מוריגא; Ms. H. מוריגא).

מוריגא (Ar. מוריגא, מוריגא) name of a *parasite worm*. Ab. Zar. 26^b לשום מ' (a circumcision performed) on account of a *murana*.—Hull. 49^a מ' פליגי וכו' as to a *murana* found on the lungs, there is a difference of opinion &c. Ib. 67^b Ar. (ed. דרני).—Pl. מוריגא, מוריגא. Targ. Y. Ex. XVI, 20. Targ. Job VII, 5 (not מוריגא); a. e.—[V. next w. a. מוריגא].

מוריגאן (or מוריגא) f. pl. (comp. ארין) 1) *ash-trees* (b. h. מוריגא). Targ. Is. XLI, 19; LX, 13 (ed. Wil. מוריגא; ed. Ven. I מוריגא).—2) *lances*, v. מוריגא.

מוריגא, Targ. Y. Ex. XXI, 18, a misplaced Var. lect. of מוריגא, v. מוריגא.

מוריגא f. (v. preced. art., comp. *μελα ash a spear*) *spear, lance*.—Pl. מוריגא. Ex. R. s. 17, end שלי . . . דמי דמי it is for you my darts are prepared, which I send over the waves of the sea (on your ships). Ib. שלי וכו' my (the Lord's) darts are ready.

מוריגא ch. same, *lance, pole*. Targ. Ps. XLVI, 10. Targ. I Sam. XIII, 22; a. fr.—[Targ. Y. Ex. XXI, 19 מוריגא his staff, v. מוריגא].—[Targ. Ps. CXXIX, 3 מוריגא מוריגא ed. Ven., v. מוריגא].—Pl. מוריגא, מוריגא. Targ. Ps. LV, 22 (ed. Wil. מוריגא, corr. acc.). Targ. Jer. XLVI, 4. Targ. II Chr. XI, 12; a. fr.—Targ. Ez. XXXIX, 9 מוריגא (h. text יד מקל, v. מוריגא).—Pesik. B'shall, p. 94^a; Koh. R. to XI, 2 with sticks and poles.

מוריגא, Pesik. R. s. 21, v. מוריגא.

מוריגא m. (comp. ארס) *abscess*. Eduy. II, 5; Tosef. ib. I, 8, a. e., v. פסס. Gitt. 69^b למי a remedy for an abscess.

מוריגא, v. מוריגא.

Pes. VII, 13 לְמִזְגֵי to serve the wine; a. fr.—Part. pass. מִזְגֵי a) *mixed* (wine), opp. חָיִי. Ib. 108^b. Neg. I, 2 בשֵׁלֶג בְּשֵׁלֶג the color of red wine mixed with snow, v. פִּתְחָה. Nidd. II, 6 כִּמְּ כִּמְּ like mixed wine; expl. ib. 7 שְׁנֵי חֲלָקִים וְכִּי two thirds water &c., v. supra; Sabb. 75^a; a. fr.—b) *combined*. Num. R. s. 2, beg. מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי in eighteen biblical passages are Moses and Aaron combined (the predicate being in the singular number as if they were one person).

Nif. מִזְגֵי to be mixed. Y. Ab. Zar. V, 45^a bot. כִּל אֶפְרַיִם אֶפְרַיִם even if the quantity finally added to produce the required proportion was a permitted substance; Y. Orl. II, 62^b bot.

Pl. מִזְגֵי to clarify, make clear. Cant. R. to VII, 4 (play on מזג, ib.) the Sanhedrin מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי which makes the law clear for her (the congregation).

מִזְגֵי ch. same. Targ. Y. Ex. XXX, 33 (h. text יִרְקַח). Targ. Prov. IX, 2. Targ. II Esth. I, 8; a. fr.—B. Mets. 60^a מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי he mixed it, (and) when he tasted it &c. Erub. 54^a וְכִי מִזְגֵי לִיהָ וְכִי מִזְגֵי לִיהָ he found his servant when he was about to mix the wine for him; אֲרִמְזֵינָה אֲנִי I will mix it myself; Ned. 55^a. Lam. R. to I, 1 רַבְרִי (הַרְבֵּי) (in an enigma) מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי two give drink (the breasts). Ex. R. s. 45 וְכִי מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי two angry faces putting hot water into the drink, i. e. one adding to the other's wrath, instead of placating; Midr. Till. to Ps. XXV, 4 מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי (corr. acc.; comp. Deut. R. s. 3). [Lev. R. s. 28, end מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי, v. מִזְגֵי.] Gen. R. s. 68 (read: מִזְגֵי קְרִמִּידוֹן and tempered the bath before them (v. מִזְגֵי); a. e.—Part. pass. מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי. Yoma 81^b מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי Ar. (ed. מִזְגֵי) did I say, 'tempered' (vinegar)?

Pa. מִזְגֵי same. Targ. Is. LXV, 11.

Af. מִזְגֵי same, esp. to mix drugs. Part. מִזְגֵי apothecary. Targ. Y. Ex. XXX, 25 [read: מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי]; ib. 35 (h. text מִזְגֵי).

מִזְגֵי (מִזְגֵי) pr. n. *Mizgag* (*Mizgag*), eponymous hero of a tribe answering to *Mazices*, *Mazyes* (*Mazyes*) in Northern Africa (v. Sm. Greek a. Roman Geogr. s. v. Mauretania). Targ. Y. Gen. X, 7; Targ. I Chr. I, 9 (ed. Lag. מִזְגֵי); ib. 32 (h. text מִזְגֵי).

מִזְגֵי m. (b. h.; מִזְגֵי, comp. מִזְגֵי fr. מִזְגֵי) [*clearing, refining*; fr. which מִזְגֵי to clear (dark) wine by dilution &c.,] 1) *mixture*. Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., Par. 5, ch. VII כִּמְּ כִּמְּ not in a mixture of water and wine. Nidd. II, 7 (19^a) וְכִי מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי (Mish. כְּמִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי, v. מִזְגֵי. Y. ib. II, 50^b top וְכִי מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי . . . מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי אֲבָא (not וְכִי מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי) 'and like mixed wine', says Abba . . . like a cup filled with mixed wine, seen from without (through the glass). Bab. ib. 20^a מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי except the discharge which has the color of a mixture of one third wine &c.; a. e.—2) *temperament, disposition*. Gen. R. s. 28 רַע . . . מִזְגֵי (not רַעֲהוּ) the king's disposition is bad (he is illiberal).

מִזְגֵי I, מִזְגֵי ch. same, *mixed wine, drink*. Targ. Prov. XXIII, 30 מִזְגֵי בֵּית מִזְגֵי drinking house (h. text מִזְגֵי).—Ned. 55^a מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי this prepared wine tastes like that prepared by &c.; Erub. 54^a מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי B. Mets. 60^a מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי wine which I mixed is easily distinguished

(because I make it very weak).—Trnsf. מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי the banquet of the world, *the needs of life*. Cant. R. to VII, 4; [Matt. K.: מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי the *butler of the world* (the Lord)].—*Pl.* מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי, v. next w.

מִזְגֵי II or מִזְגֵי I m. (comp. מִזְגֵי) *crystal, glass*. Yoma 35^b מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי as the wine shines through a glass cup (be it ever so thick).—*Pl.* מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי or מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי. B. Bath. 73^b מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי (Rashb. מִזְגֵי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 300) two cups of wine. [Y. Nidd. II, 50^b top וְכִי מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי]

מִזְגֵי II pr. n. pl. *Mazga*. Gen. R. s. 34, end; Yalk. Gen. 61 מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי where are you from? Said they, from Mazga. Ib. וְכִי מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי I am a scholar from M., and it contains no more than two stands (for students).

מִזְגֵי m., v. מִזְגֵי.

מִזְגֵי f. מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי (*Wine-Mixer*, name of an unclean bird; מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי *Little Wine-Mixer*, name of a clean bird. Hull. 62^b, sq.

מִזְגֵי, v. מִזְגֵי.

מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי, v. מִזְגֵי.

מִזְגֵי m. (מִזְגֵי) *seed*. Targ. Y. Gen. IV, 3, v. מִזְגֵי II.

מִזְגֵי I (b. h.) = מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי, *what is this?* Tanh. Sh'moth 23 (ref. to Ex. IV, 2) מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי 'what is this in thy hand?' It may be read *mizze*, out of that which is in thy hand thou deservest punishment.

מִזְגֵי II m. (מִזְגֵי) *the priest appointed to do the sprinkling* (Num. XIX, 21). Tosef. Par. XII (XI), 12.—Trnsf. *priest, man of distinction*. Y. Ber. IV, 7^d top מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי let him sprinkle (occupy the office) who is a sprinkler, son of a sprinkler (a scholar of scholarly ancestry); dare he who is neither himself a sprinkler . . . say to him who is . . . Thy water is plain cave water, and thy ashes mere ashes from the stove (thy decisions are of no legal value)?; Y. Taan. IV, 67^d; Ber. 28^a; comp. מִזְגֵי.

מִזְגֵי = מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי *what is this? why is this?* Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^b; ib. IV, 44^b top.

מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי, v. מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי.

מִזְגֵי m. (מִזְגֵי) *wine-mixer, butler*. Targ. Y. Gen. XL, 5; a. e.—Y. Sabb. I, 3^a bot.—*Pl.* מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי. Targ. Y. Gen. XL, 1; a. e.

*מִזְגֵי or מִזְגֵי f. (v. מִזְגֵי) *travelling bag containing provision* &c. Kel. XX, 1 Mish. ed. (Talm. ed. מִזְגֵי, מִזְגֵי, corr. acc.; ed. Dehr. מִזְגֵי, Var. in Maim. מִזְגֵי).

מִזְגֵי f. (b. h.; מִזְגֵי=מִזְגֵי; comp. מִזְגֵי) [*coupling, set*,] *door-frame, esp. door-post*. Kidd. 22^b (ref. to Ex. XXI, 6) מִזְגֵי מִזְגֵי door and post were my witnesses in Egypt (ib. XII, 23) when I passed . . . and said, my servants are the sons of Israel and not servants of servants &c. Ib.

מזוזתא *m'zuzah* is used only of what is in a standing position, so is here *deleth* meant of the door in its position. Men. 34^a ארזו למ' where there is only one door-post; a. e.—*Pl.* מזוזתא. Mekh. Bo. s. 11; a. e.—Esp. *m'zuzah* (Deut. VI, 9; XI, 20) *the inscription on the door-post* (a slip of parchment containing Deut. VI, 4—9, a. XI, 13—21). Pes. 4^a מ' דויר דודי וכ' to fasten the *m.* at the door is the tenant's duty (not the owner's). Men. 44^a כל שאין לי מ' בפתחו requires no *m.* Ib. 34^a אחת במ' בפתחו he who has no *m.* at his door. Ib. 34^a אחת במ' אחת is bound to have one *m.* at the door; a. v. fr.—Y. Meg. IV, 75^c bot. ברית מזוזתא של ר' the case of the *m.* in the house of Rabbi. —Yoma 11^a מזוזתא יחידית *m.* in a private house.—*Pl.* as ab. Men. l. c. מ' דויר דודי must have two door-post inscriptions; Yoma l. c.; a. fr.

מזוזתא ch. same, *door-post; door-post inscription.* Targ. Ps. CXXI, 5 וב' מ' בגלל מ' ed. Lag. (missing in oth. ed.) for the sake of the *m'zuzah* &c. Targ. Y. Deut. XX, 5; a. e.—Men. 33^a מ' קבע לי מ' fasten the *m'zuzah* for me.—Ab. Zar. 11^a מ' חזא saw the inscription at the entrance; a. e.—*Pl.* מזוזתא, מזוזתא, מזוזתא. Targ. Lam. II, 9 (h. text 'בריה'). Targ. Deut. VI, 9; a. e.—[Targ. I Sam. I, 9 מזוזתא, missing in ed. Lag.]

מזוזתא, מזוזתא = מזוזתא q. v.

מזון m. (b. h.; זון) *food, sustenance; meal; alimentation.* Erub. III, 1 וב' מ' דודי he who vows abstinence from *mazon* (nourishment) is permitted to partake of water and salt. Ib. 30^a; Ber. 35^b וב' מ' דלא איקר מ' only water and salt are not called *mazon*, but all other food is included in *mazon*; Gen. R. s. 94, beg. Erub. VIII, 2 לארזי דמ' ב' סעודתו food for two meals. Ber. VIII, 8 לארזי דמ' for the after-meal (dessert). Ib. מברך על המ' he says the grace after meal. Ib. 5 וב' מ' נר ומ' the benediction for the light, then for the meal, then for the spices &c.; Pes. 103^a. —Ber. VI, 8 וזו מזונו and this was his meal.—Y. Yeb. XV, 14^d bot. האשה והבנות the alimentations of wife and daughters (after a man's death). Ib. VII, 8^a bot. הבנות מדבריהן the obligation to support the daughters from a man's estate is a Rabbinical enactment; a. fr.—*Pl.* מזונות. Ber. 35^b מ' בורא מיני מ' (abbrev. במ"מ) (Blessed be he) who created various kinds of food. Keth. IV, 6 ברזי במ' דוירי bound to support his daughter. Ib. XI, 2 לזה מ' איך לזה she cannot claim alimentations. Ib. 3 למה מכרה I have sold (a portion of my widowhood) for my support. Ib. XII, 2 דמי מ' . . . דמי מ' her husband supports her, and they (the heirs) must give her the equivalent of her support; a. fr.

מזונא, מזונא ch. same. Targ. O. a. Y. I Deut. XXIV, 6. Targ. Y. I Gen. III, 18; a. fr.—Ber. 44^a, v. זינינא I.—*Pl.* מזוני, מזוני. Y. B. Bath. IX, beg. 16^d לזה מ' לזה she cannot claim alimentations. Keth. 65^a לי מ' decree alimentations to be given me (by my husband's heirs). Bets. 16^a דהאי חק לישנא דמ' הוא that this *lok* (Ps. LXXXI, 5) means sustenance; a. e.

מזונחת, v. זנתא.

מזונחת, מזונחת f. (preced. art.) *support, comfort.* Gen. R. s. 48 (ref. to Gen. XVIII, 5) דלביא מ' דלביא bread is the comfort of the heart; Yalk. Gen. 82; Yalk. Jud. 75 מזונחת (corr. acc.).

מזונחא m. (זונח) *creditor.* Targ. Ps. CIX, 11 (Ms. מזונחא).

מזונחא I f. (preced.) *loan; creditor.* Targ. Ps. LXXVI, 12. Targ. Y. Deut. XV, 2 (ed. Amsterd. מזונחא).

מזונחא II f. (זונח) *threatening, rebuke, wrath.* Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 20 מ' ed. Berl. (oth. ed. a. Y. 'מ', 'מ'). Targ. Ps. XVIII, 9. Targ. Is. XXX, 17; a. fr.

מזונחא I, v. מזונחא.

מזונחא m. (b. h.; זור or זור) *compress.* Y. Sabb. II, 5^a top לא כמי שעשאה מ' . . . לא כמי שעשאה מ' if he had made a compress out of it, it would have been clean; now that he soaked it in oil, is it not the same as if he had made it a compress?

מזונחא m. ch. (v. preced.) *an implement for mashing olives &c.* Y. Sabb. XVII, 16^b top; Y. Bets. I, 60^c, v. זינינא, —*Pl.* מזונחא. Sabb. 123^a.

מזונחא, Kel. XX, 1, v. מזונחא.

מזונחא, v. מזונחא.

מזונחא f. (זונח) *gutter, spout.* B. Bath. II, 5 מרחיקין מ' מ' מ' . . . you must build your wall at a distance of four cubits from your neighbor's spout, so that he can put up a ladder (to repair it). Ib. 22^b מ' משופעת מ' an inclined spout (under which people can pass). Ib. 59^a מ' דמ' a spout made of masonry. Tosef. Toh. IX, 15 שדריחה שדריחה שדריחה a spout which an unclean person broke apart while it was receiving and discharging liquids; a. fr.

מזין pr. n. pl. *Mazi*, near Tyre (v. Hildesh. Beitr., p. 27, note 192). Y. Dem. II, 22^d top; Tosef. Shebi. IV, 7 מזינין ed. Zuck. (Var. מזינין).

מזינא, מזינא, מזינא m. collect. noun (זא, emp. מזינא; Syr. pl. מזא, P. Sm. 2064) *hair.* Targ. Y. Deut. XXI, 12.—Naz. 39^a וב' מ' דלא (Rashi בירזא) does hair grow from beneath or from above?—Meg. 18^a מ' מ' מ' was busying himself with his hair; R. Hash. 26^b Ms. M. (ed. בשעריה). Ned. 50^a. Snh. 110^a top למ' מ' she loosened her hair. Ib. גריז ליה למיזיניו he cut your hair off (shaved you all over). Yeb. 116^b מ' מ' loosen thy hair. Ab. Zar. 75^a רמ' (filters made) of human hair.—[Targ. Is. III, 20 קילמו מסיא ed. Lag.], Var. קילמו מסיא, קילמו מסיא, Ar. קילמו מסיא, read: קילמו מסיא (*hair-pins* (h. text קשרים; LXX ἐμπλόκιστον; cmp. LXX Ex. XXXV, 22.]

מזינא, v. מזינא I.

מזינא I pr. n. pl., v. מזינא.

מזינא II f. (מזינ) *mixing the wine, offering drink.*

it was used for trimming the wicks and cleansing the snouts of the candlestick.—[יָרַשׁ, v. מוֹקֵשֶׁת].

מַחְטָא f. (חוט I) 1) *needle, pin*. Sabb. VI, 1 שאינה מ' נקיבה a *mahat* without a hole, i. e. a dress or hair-pin; ib. 3 הנקיבה מ' a needle. Ib. I, 3 וכן' the tailor must not go out with his needle near Sabbath eve; ib. 11^b במ' הדחובה וכן' with his needle stuck in his garment; Tosef. ib. I, 8. Sabb. XVII, 2 של יד מ' a small (sewing) needle של סקאים the sack-needle (for loose and coarse webs); Kel. XIII, 5. Y. M. Kat. I, 80^d bot. Or. I, 4, v. מ'הית; a. fr.—2) *stitch*. Y. B. Kam. X, end, 7^c מ' the length of a stitch which those of . . . interpreted to mean כפליים מ' double the length of a stitch; Bar K. used the expression מ' מלא משיכת המ' וכן' as much as is required for making a stitch (carrying the needle), which R. J. interpreted כפליים (כפליים) double &c.; Bab. ib. 119^b מ' מ' the length of a stitch and besides it a thread the length of a stitch (Rashi: the length of a needle).—*Pl. מְחַשֵּׁן, מְחַשֵּׁין* (m.). Y. Kidd. I, 58^c bot.; Y. Shebu. VI, beg. 36^d מ' שני מ' two needles (or pins). Sabb. 96^b זורקין מְחַשֵּׁתָן וכן' . . . the embroiderers of curtains threw their *spools* (v. מ'הית) one to the other; a. fr.

מְחַשֵּׁת ch. same, 1) *needle, pin*. Targ. Y. Ex. XXI, 6; Deut. XV, 17 (h. text מְרַצֵּעַ).—2) *stitching*. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVI, 36, a. fr. מ' stitched embroidery (h. text רִקֵּם).—Ber. 63^a מ' דחלמיותא מ' stitching in lines or furrows (quilting).—*Pl. מְחַשֵּׁן*. Y. Yeb. XII, 12^d bot.—Y. Ber. IV, 7^d top; Y. Taan. IV, 67^d מ' עבירי מ' making needles.—Targ. Is. III, 22 Ar. (ed. מ'הית) *embroideries* (h. text מְרַצֵּעַ).

מְחַטְבָּת f. = חֲטָבָה, *chopping*. Macc. 8^a מְחַטְבָּת עציים felling of trees.

מְחַטְבֵּן m. (חטא II) *seducer*. Gen. R. s. 52 (play on מ'חטו, Gen. XX, 6) וכן' לי יצרך וכן' thy seducer is in my power, thy inclination which made thee sin &c.

מְחַטְבֵּי delicate, v. חֲטָבָה, I. מְחַטְבֵּי, Targ. Job I, 22, v. מְחַטְבֵּי.

מְחַטְבֵּי m., pl. מְחַטְבֵּי (prob. = מחטבין; cmp. Syr. מְחַטְבֵּי, P. Sm. 1247) *embroidered horse-covers*. Targ. II Esth. VI, 11.

מְחַטְבָּה m. (חטא) *striking with the rod, punishment*. Sabb. 32^a מ' ליהוי בחד מ' ליהוי אמתא בחד מ' ליהוי אמתא בחד מ' let the maid continue her rebellion, it will all go under one rod (in her hour of need a woman's sins are remembered).

מְחַח (מְחַח) (b. h.; v. מְחַח) *to rub, wipe out; to wear out, destroy*. [In Talm. mostly מְחַח] Erub. 13^a; Sot. II, 4 (17^b) (ref. to מְחַח, Num. V, 23) כחב שיכול לְמַחֵחַ (Mish. להמחיק) a writing which one can wash off. Gen. R. s. 23 (play on מחויאל, Gen. IV, 18) וכן' מְחַח אַיִן וכן' I shall wipe them out of the world; a. e.—V. מְחַח.

Pl. מְחַח [to strike out, annul.] 1) *to protest against*. B. Bath. 38^b מ' בפני שנים מ' if he entered a protest against the illegitimate occupation of his property in the presence of two (v. מְחַח). Ib. וכן' לְמַחֵחַ וכן' must he protest in

the occupant's presence?—Keth. 11^a מְחַחָה she protested against her conversion in childhood. Pes. 38^a מְחַחָה she has the privilege of protesting (declaring her preference); a. fr.—2) (with ב or ביר of the person) *to forewarn, interfere, try to prevent*. Sabb. 55^b מְחַח מ' (not להפני, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) it was for Ph. to forewarn Hofni, and he did not. Ib. מ' . . . קבלי מהם (Ms. M. מ' . . . קבלי מהם) that if they warned them, they would not have heeded them. Pes. IV, 8, a. e. לא מ' בירם לא they did not prohibit their doing so; a. fr.—Cant. R. to IV, 12 מ' מ' על (מ' מ' על) the daughters (in their father's absence) entered a protest concerning themselves and gave themselves away to husbands (Pesik. B'shall., p. 82^a, a. e. נרעסקו נרעסקו).

Hif. מְחַח 1) *to dissolve, dilute*. Y. Pes. III, beg. 29^d מ' if (by boiling) he made a mush of the leavened matter (made it unrecognizable). Hull. 120^a; Y. Maas. Sh. II, beg. 53^b, a. e., v. מְחַח; a. fr. (interchanging with מְחַח).—Tosef. Par. IX (VIII), 8 באור מ' (not באור) if he thawed the frozen water by artificial heat.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. VI, 7 read ומ'סה, v. מְחַח.]—2) *to rub off, cleanse, polish*. B. Bath. V, 10 מְחַח מ' משקלו מ' cleanses his weights. Lev. R. s. 7 (play on מ'הית, Ps. LXXVI, 15) מ'הית מ'הית like him who wipes a dish (licks the remnants up); Pesik. Eth Korb., p. 61^a; Pesik. R. s. 16; a. e.—Pirké d'R. El. ch. XVII מ'הית מ'הית she produces a sound by rubbing her hands (in sympathy with the mourners).—3) (denom. of מְחַח) *to recognize as an authority; in gen. to authorize; to appoint*. Sh. 23^a מ'הית רבים עליהם . . . שהמ'הית רבים עליהם . . . he cannot reject a judge whom the majority has recognized as an authority over them. B. Mets. IX, 12 מ'הית וכן' if he gave him an order to the storekeeper. Y. Pes. VIII, 35^d top וכן' מ'הית סתם האשה מ'הית וכן' if by M' is meant giving authority (and not merely knowing and tolerating), it is tacitly understood that a woman makes an appointment as if saying, I will dine with my children; if it means merely knowing, then the Mishnah (Pes. VIII, 1) means appointment.—[Y. Sabb. XIII, beg. 14^a המ'הית צדדיו ed. Krot., v. מְחַח.]

Nif. מְחַח *to be dissolved, washed away; to be wiped out, destroyed*. Y. Pes. III, beg. 29^d a cake boiled מ' without being mashed beyond recognition (v. supra). Taan. III, 8, a. e. מ' מ'הית וכן', whether the stone . . . has been washed away, v. אָבֵן. Tosef. Par. I, c. מ'הית (fr. מְחַח) the water was thawed up. Gen. R. s. 28 . . . אפ' אסטרובילין . . . even the millstone was washed away. Ib. וכמה נימרו מ' and how many of them were destroyed?; a. e.

מְחַח I (מְחַח) ch. same, 1) *to dissolve, mash* (by stirring &c.). Pes. 40^b מ'הית מ'הית ליה ב'חסי מ' (insert קידרא) for R. himself they made a mush with flour of parched grains (v. מְחַח); ed. מ'הית ליה וכן' (read מ'הית) R. himself had a mush made for himself &c. Ib. מ'הית מ'הית Ms. M. (ed. מְחַח) to make a mush &c. (corresp. to h. מ'לל).—V. מְחַח.—2) *to wipe off, blot out*. Targ. Is. XXV, 8. Targ. Ex. XXXII, 32; a. fr.—3) *to protest*, v. infra.

Pa. מְחַח, Af. מְחַח 1) *to protest, forewarn, interfere*.

Targ. Koh. VIII, 4.—B. Bath. 38^a ליהא למהני ליה איבעי ליה he ought to have entered a protest. Ib. 39^b למהני ליה (למהני), v. מחציתא. Keth. 11^a מחציתא she may protest (against her conversion in childhood). Y. B. Bath. II, 13^b bot. מחציתא, v. מחציתא, a. e.—Ib. מחציתא ביההון... למימתייב... their neighbors may inhibit them.—2) (denom. of מחציתא) to declare approved, to recognize as efficient. Sabb. 61^b גברא למחציתא (Ms. O. a. Rashi למחציתא) so as to make the man an approved physician; למחציתא קמייע to consider the amulet as approved.

Ithpe. מחציתא, אימחציתא, אימחציתא 1) to be wiped off; to be blotted out. Targ. II Kings XXI, 13. Targ. Ps. CIX, 13 מחציתא ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. מחציתא). Ib. 14; a. fr.—2) to be diluted, dissolved. Pes. 74^b bot. מחציתא Ms. M. 2 a. early eds. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; ed. מחציתא; Ms. M. 1 מחציתא, corr. acc.) weak vinegar. Gitt. 69^a מחציתא אימחציתא (some ed. מחציתא) it (the liver) is dissolved.—3) to be declared approved (מחציתא). Sabb. l. c. גברא א' the person has become an approved physician; א' קמייע the amulet is considered approved. Ib. 61^a מחציתא גברא ומחציתא קמייע early ed. (later ed. ומחציתא... ומחציתא, read 'מחציתא'; Ms. O. מחציתא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 1) until both, the person and the amulet, have been approved; a. e.

מחציתא II (preced.) [to diminish, cmp. נקבה, to smite, wound.—Targ. Ex. VII, 20. Targ. II Esth. II, 21 מחציתא the serpent will bite him; a. v. fr.—Part. מחציתא, מחציתא; pl. מחציתא, מחציתא. Ib. XXI, 19 (Y. מחציתא, corr. acc.). Targ. Is. X, 15. Targ. Y. Gen. III, 15; a. e.—Part. pass. pl. מחציתא (מחציתא). Targ. Is. LIII, 4.—B. Bath. 21^a מחציתא ליה when thou striketh a child, thou must strike it only with a shoe-strap. M. Kat. 17^a מחציתא לבנו גרול דהוה מחציתא אביו as soon as thou sayest, 'strike', I shall strike. Shh. 109^b מחציתא ליה דמחציתא ליה (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) when a person struck his neighbor's wife, and she miscarried &c.; a. fr.—V. מחציתא.

Ithpe. מחציתא to be smitten. Targ. II Sam. XI, 15. Targ. Esth. VII, 9 מחציתא עליו (Ezra VI, 11) and hanging thereon he shall be flogged (to death).

מחציתא m. (= מחציתא; ארזי) stitcher, fine weaver. Targ. O. Ex. XXVIII, 32. Targ. II Sam. XXI, 19 (some ed. מחציתא).—[Targ. Is. LIX, 5 מחציתא ed. Wil., read מחציתא, or with ed. Lag. מחציתא].—Denom.

מחציתא, מחציתא to interlace, weave. Targ. Is. XIX, 9 מחציתא. Targ. II Kings XXIII, 7 מחציתא. Targ. Is. LIX, 5 (v. preced.).—Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c top מחציתא וכי when she interlaces (plaits), she is guilty of an act of weaving. Sabb. 148^a; Ber. 24^a; Pes. 42^a; Hull. 58^b, v. מחציתא.—[Mach. Targ. Is. XIX, 10 מחציתא, some ed., read: מחציתא, v. מחציתא.]

Ithpe. מחציתא to be interwoven, fastened. Sabb. 58^a מחציתא [Mach. Targ. Is. XIX, 10 מחציתא] Ms. M. a. Ar. (Ms. O. מחציתא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; ed. מחציתא ביה מוחציתא, some ed. מחציתא, corr. acc.) it is fastened to it.

מחציתא, מחציתא f. (b. h.; מחציתא) 1) support, provision. Y. Peah III, 17^d bot. מחציתא he has left for himself something to live on (a permanent source of income). Sifré Num. 159; Yalk. Num. 787 מחציתא וביתא המחציתא markets and a provision store (v. מחציתא).—2) [healing] light cicatrization.

מחציתא. Y. Pes. VII, 34^a bot., expl. מחציתא (Lev. XIII, 24) מחציתא it is and is not healed up (has only a thin covering). Neg. I, 5. Sifra Thazr., Neg., ch. II, Par. 2 מחציתא מחציתא if the half-healed part of it is as large as a bean. Ib. Par. 5, ch. XI; a. fr.—*3) creatures; מחציתא sea-animals. Gen. R. s. 7, end; Yalk. ib. 12 מחציתא מחציתא who causes the cross-breeding of sea-animals (Tosaf. to B. Kam. 55^a quotes: מחציתא מחציתא); Y. Kil. I, 27^a bot. מחציתא. (corr. acc.).

מחציתא, Y. Shh. VI, 23^c bot., read: מחציתא, v. מחציתא.

מחציתא, v. מחציתא.

מחציתא f. (מחציתא; v. מחציתא) enervation. Num. R. s. 10 (ref. to Prov. XXXI, 3) מחציתא מחציתא be on thy guard against those things which are (the cause of) the enervation of kings.

מחציתא, Gen. R. s. 77 מחציתא מחציתא (Ar. some ed. מחציתא), a corrupt, prob. for מחציתא a mat (bale) of silk; (Cant. R. to III, 6 מחציתא של מחציתא).

מחציתא, pl. of מחציתא.

מחציתא, מחציתא, v. sub מחציתא.

מחציתא f. (מחציתא) pardon. Yoma VII, 1; Sot. VII, 7 מחציתא the benediction offering praise for forgiveness of guilt. Y. B. Kam. VIII, end, 6^c מחציתא מחציתא will never be forgiven. Shh. 44^b; a. fr.

מחציתא I m.=h. מחציתא, a wall of loosely piled stones. Targ. Ez. XIII, 10, sq. (ed. Lag. מחציתא, Regia מחציתא).

מחציתא II, v. מחציתא.

מחציתא I f. (מחציתא) striking, wounding. Shh. 91^b (ref. to Deut. XXXII, 39) מחציתא מחציתא as striking and healing refer to the same person, so do death and life refer to the same person; Yalk. Deut. 946 מחציתא (corr. acc.).

מחציתא II f. (מחציתא I or מחציתא) 1) division. B. Bath. 2^b מחציתא מחציתא may I not say, מחציתא (ib. I, 1) means a division of property?—Answ. מחציתא מחציתא then it ought to have read, 'they agreed to divide'.—2) partition, wall. Ib. 3^a, v. מחציתא; a. e.—Esp. (in Sabbath law) a partition ten handbreadths high, to mark a space off as private ground (רשות היחיד). Erub. VIII, 7 מחציתא מחציתא if a canal runs through a (private) court, you must not draw water out of it on the Sabbath, unless you made at its entrance and its exit a partition &c.; מחציתא מחציתא... מחציתא the wall over the channel may serve as a legal partition. Ib. 8. Sabb. 101^a, a. fr. מחציתא מחציתא an overhanging מחציתא (not connected with the ground). Erub. 5^a מחציתא מחציתא the beam (across an alley) serves as a legal fiction for a מחציתא. (as if its broadside were prolonged so as to form a partition), v. מחציתא; a. v. fr.—3) divided off space, compartment; (for sacred law) camp, precinct, cmp. מחציתא. Num. R. s. 4 מחציתא מחציתא the camp of the priestly division. Macc. 20^a, a. e. מחציתא מחציתא the limit (the area of Jerusalem) for consuming (the second tithes); מחציתא מחציתא the limit for protecting it (as having once entered the sacred precinct). Lev. R. s. 26 מחציתא מחציתא 'with me' (I Sam.

B. Mets. 107^b; B. Kam. 92^b מ' זו מרה 'the sickness' means (affection of) the bile &c., v. חלה.

מחלוקת f. (b. h. מחלקה; חלק) division; separation; difference, dissension, strife, faction. Gen. R. s. 4 למה אין אמ' נבראת המ'... נבראת המ' why are not the words 'that it was good' written about the second day of creation?... Because separation was created thereon (Gen. I, 6); אמ' אם מ' שחיתא לריוקונו וכ' if to a separation which was made for the establishment and settlement of the world, 'that it was good' cannot be applied, how much less to a separation which tends to the confusion of the world! Ab. V, 17 מ' שחיתא לשם שמים a dissension which is carried on for the sake of heaven (of truth, without selfish motives). Ber. 37^a בין המ' מתי' . . . בין המ' how long wilt thou put thy head between contending parties, i. e. why dost thou deviate from the established rule? Ib. 38^b במ' שחיתא this has been taught under a controversy of opinion. Y. Peah I, 16^a בעלי מ' people who create strife. Y. Shh. I, 19^c top וב' in former days there were no conflicting opinions in Israel (they being settled by the Sanhedrin); Bab. ib. 88^b וב' מ' they allowed no differences to spread &c.; Tosef. ib. VII, 1; Tosef. Hag. II, 9 (pl.). B. Bath. 147^a אל תהיו במ' do not join a political faction. Hor. 11^b מפני מחלוקתו של וב' on account of the contention of Adoniyah (who claimed the right of succession). Ib. כי איכא מ' בעיא וכ' whenever there was a contest between claimants, anointing was required; a. fr.—Pl. מחלוקת. Sot. 47^b וב' רבו מ' the factions in Israel became numerous. Tosef. Shh. l. c., v. supra. Meg. 3^a וב' ירבו מ' in order that dissensions may not spread &c.; a. e.

מחלוקתא ch. same, division.—Pl. מחלוקתא. Targ. Y. I Gen. L, 1.

מחלף m. (b. h.; חלה) sharp knife.—Pl. מחלפים. Y. Yoma III, 41^a top (ref. to Ezra I, 9) מ' מ' . . . מ' . . . מ' means the slaughtering knives.

מחלץ m., du. מחלצים pl. מחלצין, cmp. חלץ a sort of windlass, loops of a rope attached to a heavy slab for rolling over plastered roofing &c., v. מעגלה. Macc. 9^b (ed. מחצלו) מחצלו עד שישימש מחלצו מידו until the entire ramming machine slips out of his hands (opp. to נפסק the breaking of the rope); Y. ib. II, beg. 31^c (read שיפיל or שיוריד) עד שיתיר את כל המחלצין מה דמר ר' (נפסק החבל = expl. = החבל). Ib. מה דמר ר' (not המחלצין) what R. J. says ('until he drops the whole rope') refers to the slipping of the machine; Tosef. ib. II, 3 ed. Zuck. עד שיפול כל המחלצין מידו (read: שפין את . . . אבל לא (11^a). שיפיל . . . המחלצין במחלצין (Y. ed. צייר . . . ; Ms. M. מחצלים) you may plaster over cracks in the roof, or roll them over with a (small) roller, using the hands or the feet, but not with the windlass, v. Y. ib. 81^a top.—[The Var. lect. מחצל rests upon a popular transposition, as if from מחץ. The interpretation of מחצל by commentators as trowel does not fit the context.]

מחלצייתא m. pl., ch. same. M. Kat. 25^b והיו אירשתי.

'למ' ed. (Ms. M. למחצלייתא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 80) the statues became smooth (effaced) and they were used as slabs for rolling machines.

מחלקת, מחלקות, v. מחלקת.

מחלת pr. n. f. (b. h.) Mahlat, name of the mother of the queen of demons, v. אגרת. Pes. 112^b; Num. R. s. 12.

מחם, v. מיתם.

מחמדא f. (חמד) something desirable, treasure. Koli. R. to V, 10 מחמדא דמוביר דמוביר who loses a dear object.

מחמיר, מחמירי m. (חמיר) sight, appearance, v. חמירי. Targ. Y. Gen. XXIII, 8. Ib. XLI, 21. Targ. Y. Deut. IV, 6; a. e.

מחמעא m., מחמעא f. (חמע) that which is leavened. Targ. Ex. XII, 19, sq.

מחמצן m. (חמצין) a wash-pit containing ordure &c. to create fermentation. B. Bath. 19^a.

מחמירא (מחמיר) m. (חמיר) a pile of debris, mound (of a ruined place). Targ. Is. XVII, 1 כרך מ' a fortress of debris.—Pl. מחמירין. Targ. Ps. CXL, 11.—V. המחמירא.

מחמות (מחמת), v. חמת.

מחנה m. (b. h.; חנה) camp, esp. the encampment of the Israelites in the desert (v. Num. II); transferred to the limits of graded sacredness in Jerusalem (v. מחצוה II). Sifre Num. 1 מחנה ישראל the camp of the Israelites (from the gate of Jerusalem to the Temple mount); מחנה מ' the camp of the attendants (priests and Levites, from the Temple mount to the Temple court); מחנה מ' שכינה the camp of the Divine Majesty (from the entrance of the court and further). Ib. מחנה מ' ארון the camp of the Ark in the desert (= מ' לוייה); Y. Sot. VIII, 22^b bot.; a. fr.—Pl. מחנות. Sifre l. c. הן מ' שלש there are three camps of graded sacredness (= מחצוה).

מחסא m. (חיס) mercy. Targ. Is. LXIII, 9. V. מרחם.

מחסומיתא f. (חסם II) polish, glaze. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. I, 3 וכ' מחסומיתא (some ed. 'חסימ'; R. S. to Kel. XI, 4 חסימתו, expl. the steel-edge of an axe) its glaze is of an unclean material.

מחסור m. (b. h.; חסר) need. Cant. R. to VII, 2 לכל כרי מחסורא . . . כרי גויה to each body according to its need; Ber. 29^b.

מחסור ch. (preced.) defect, shortcoming. Targ. Y. Num. XI, 23.

מחסורייתא f. pl. (preced.) defects (of sight). Bekh. 44^a אבל מ' לא but mere defective eye-sight does not disqualify (opp. perfect blindness). Ib. מ' מ' the disqualification from defective eye-sight is derived from דק (Lev. XXI, 20).

מחסיא m. ch. = next w. — *Pl.* מחסורין. Targ. Zeph. II, 9 (ed. Wil. מחסור) salt-mines. Targ. Ez. XLVII, 11.

מחסיא adv. (חסל) *complete measure*. Targ. I Kings VII, 26, a. e. (h. text נכיל).

מחפורת m. ch. = next w. — *Pl.* מחפורין. Targ. Zeph. II, 9 (ed. Wil. מחפור) salt-mines. Targ. Ez. XLVII, 11.

מחפורת f. (חפר) 1) *mine*. Keth. 79^b של צריקה מ' an alum-mine.—2) *product of the mine*. Ah. Zar. 33^b (expl. כלי נתר) vessels made of alum crystals.—3) (v. חפירה II) *fruits obtained by digging, bulbous vegetables*. Tosef. Maasr. I, 6 כרי מ' של stored vegetables (some ed. מחפורות *pl.*).

מחפ"ץ a mnemonical abbreviation for מיתה penalty of death, חומש fine of one fifth, פדיון not redeemable, and ירים forbidden to non-priests. Yeb. 73^b.

מחפרת (or מחפרה) f. (חפר) *a field which is cleared of trees*.—*Pl.* מחפרות. Tosef. Shebi. III, 18 ed. Zuck. (Var. מחפריות).

מחפרנה m. (חפר II) *one causing shame*. Targ. Prov. XIX, 26.

מחץ (b. h.; sec. r. of חצץ) *to split, strike*. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXIV וכ' מחצתי את ירושלים וכ' I struck Jerusalem on the day &c.; Yalk. Deut. 946. Snh. 91^b.

מחצין m. (חצין, v. Jud. V, 11) [*distributor*, comp. בְּזִיזָה] *ladle for filling vessels out of the well, or the wine- or oil-pit*. Par. V, 5 שולי המ' the sides of a broken ladle. Ab. Zar. 74^b; Y. ib. V, end, 45^b; Tosef. ib. VIII (IX), 1. Toh. X, 7 אם הירה וילת מ' if he emptied the pit by using a ladle (to pour into the vessels).—*Pl.* מחצין. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. VII, 15.—[Fl. to Levy Talm. Dict. III, 309^a: מחץ, fr. מחץ to stir, comp. Ps. LXVIII, 24.]

מחצא v. מחיצא I.

מחצב m. (חצב) *quarry, mine*. Shebi. III, 5. Ib. 6 מ' פחית if a stone fence is less than ten handbreadths high; it comes under the category of a quarry. Y. ib. 34^c bot. שביני וכ' a quarry situated between two estates. Ex. R. s. 15 וכ' המ' ברוך המ' blessed the quarry from which it was hewn. Lev. R. s. 26, end לפניו וכ' and they filled the quarry before him with gold Denars. Esth. R. to I, 6 הוה המ' הזה וכ' this (marble) quarry had not been revealed to any man before &c.

מחצבה ch. same.—*Pl.* מחצבא. Targ. Jud. III, 26 (h. text פסילים).

מחצה f. (b. h.; חצה) *division, half*. Shek. VII, 1 מ' at an equal distance from each. Hull. 29^a; Pes. 79^a מ' half to half (if the nation is equally divided between clean and unclean), we treat it as if the majority

were clean. Hull. 28^b מ' על מ' כרוב מ' half (of the vital organ) cut and half uncut is considered as if the larger portion were cut. Lev. R. s. 10 מ' עושה מ' repentance effects half (the atonement); a. fr.

מחצלין v. מחליץ.

מחצלה f. v. מחצלהא.

מחצליה v. מחצליהא.

מחצלת f. (v. חוצלת) *matting used for partition, covering &c.*, in gen. *mat*. Succ. I, 11 מ' קנים מ' a reed mat. Tosef. ib. I, 10 מ' של שירופא מ'; Succ. 20^a מ' של שיפה מ' a mat of bulrushes. Bets. 36^a וכ' ע"ג וכ' מ' פורסין מ' you may spread a mat over bricks &c.; a. fr.—*Pl.* מחצלות. Succ. l.c. (expl. חוצלות) מ' real mats. Y. ib. II, end, 52^c מ' מ' mattings of Usha.—Y. Erub. VII, 24^c top מחצלות (not ליהיה...). Num. R. s. 21 מחצלות; a. fr.

מחצלתא ch. same. Gen. R. s. 33... חמא מ' בורא מ' saw a poor man wrapped in a mat; Yalk. Ps. 727.—*Pl.* מחצלתא. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c top. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c top מ' חפון איקוניה מ' they covered the statues with matting; Koh. R. to IX, 10 [read:] מ' חפון אפיראיקוניה מ'.

מחצצר m. (= מחצצר, v. חצצר) *trumpeter*.—*Pl.* מחצצרין. Targ. II Chr. V, 13. [חצצרין, part. pl., v. חצצר.]

מחוק (comp. מחה) 1) *to rub out, blot out*. Sabb. VII, 2 וכ' מחוק ע"מ וכ' he who rubs out in order to write over the erasure. Sot. 18^a וכ' וכ' כחב אורח אורח וכ' if he wrote (the adjuration of the Sotah) by writing and washing off letter by letter. Ib. וכ' ומחוקן לרודך וכ' and washed them off in one cup. Sabb. 75^b אורח גדולה מ' if he erased one large letter. Ib. וכ' זה דורמ' במחוקן וכ' in this case he who erases, is more severely dealt with than he who writes (on the Sabbath); a. fr.—Part. pass. מחוק. Ab. IV, 20 מ' נירי מ' erased papyrus (palimpsest).—2) *to scrape, smooth*. Sabb. VII, 2 (73^a) המעבר והמחוקן. Mish. a. Y. ed. (Bab. והמחוקן) he who tans its skin, and he who scrapes it. Y. ib. 10^c bot. מ' מ' is guilty of an act coming under the category of scraping. Ib. 10^a המחוקה מ' he who planes the beam; a. fr.—3) *to level, strike*. B. Bath. V, 11 ומחוק... ומחוק, v. ג'דש. Sabb. 153^b; Tosef. ib. I, 17 מחוקי סאה מ' they made the measure (of laws passed) just even (so that anything added would make it overflow), opp. ג'דש; Y. ib. I, 3^c; a. fr.—V. מחוק.

Nif. מחוק *to be blotted out*. Sot. II, 4, v. מחה. Ib. 18^a קודם שנמחקה מגילה before the roll (containing the adjuration of the Sotah) has been washed off. B. Bath. 164^a מ' בן שני ימים מ' an erasure of one day's standing, מ' בן יומי an erasure two days old; a. e.

Pi. מחוק *to smooth, shave*. Sabb. 73^a, v. supra. Y. ib. VII, 10^d top מ' מ' מ' is guilty of an act coming under the category of scraping; a. fr.

מחוק ch. same, 1) *to blot out, wash off, erase*. Targ. Num. V, 23.—B. Bath. 164^a וכ' ליה מ' he may erase it and write over it what he may choose. Ib. ומחוק ומחוק let one erase (some writing) and compare;

מטה adv. (b. h.; fr. נטה, a. ה locale) *downward*, (used as a noun) *below*. Tanh. B'shall. 23 של מטה... through the fire from above were his wheels below ignited; (Yalk. Ex. 235 שלמטה... שלמטה, v. infra). Hag. II, 1 (11^b) מה למעלה ומה למטה what is above (in heaven) and what is below (in the nether world, Rashi: above the Hayoth, below the Hayoth, v. תורה). Tosef. Ber. V, 5 הימני לו למי שלישי he who is the third in rank reclines below him (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Triclinium); a. fr.—Euphem. for מעלה in order to avoid a blasphemous expression: B. Kam. 79^b של מטה... ואיון של מטה he treated, if one may say so, the divine eye as if did not see, and the divine ear as if did not hear.—Frequ. Y. Yoma VII, 44^b של מטה... של מטה as the service in heaven, so is that on earth; Lev. R. s. 21, end (not שורח). Y. R. Hash. II, 58^b ב'ד שלמ' the court on earth; a. fr.

מטהרת f. (טהר) *water pipe of a bath, gutter*. Mikv. VI, 11; Tosef. ib. V, 8. Ib. VI, 4 'וכ' ומה שמה' when the gutter of the bath opens into private ground.—Pl. מטהרת. Tosef. Erub. XI (VIII), 9.

מטהר f. (טהר) *inclining (the ear &c.), favor*.—מ' בעי מ' to ask a favor, beg. Targ. Y. Ex. XI, 8. Targ. Ps. LXXII, 12.—Yoma 87^a (in Hebr. diction.) 'וכ' ומבקש מ' he who begs his neighbor (to forgive him).—במ' במקרה (comp. I pray. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIII, 20. Targ. Y. I ib. XLIV, 18. Targ. Y. Ex. XXXII, 31; a. fr.—Yoma 72^b במ' מיניכו I beg of you. Snh. 97^a בעינא מיניכו ed. (Ms. M. במ' מיניכו); a. fr.

מטהר f. (b. h.; טהר) *yarn*. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXIII, 4.

מטהותא f. (טהר) *spider*. Targ. Job VIII, 14 מ' מ' (Ms. מטהותא) spiderweb.

מטהורד, v. טהר.

ממולמ' / ממולמלת / ממולמלת f. (מלט) 1) *plummet, plumb-line*. Kel. XII, 8 מוט' Ar. a. Mish. (some ed. משולמלת; ed. Dehr. משולמלת; Talm. ed. משולמלת); Tosef. ib. B. Bath. VII, 12 משולמלת. Kil. VI, 9 'וכ' מ' תלויה (Ms. M. מוט') as if a plumb-line were suspended on it (take the vertical line).—2) *stem with foliage attached to a fruit*.—Pl. משולמלת (comp. משולמלת). Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^d pine cones with their attachments (so that they can be used for the thyrsus, v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Thyrsus).—3) (comp. משולמלת) *a pad or cushion made of pieces of cloth*. Sabb. V, 3 'גמל במ' the camel must not be taken out (on the Sabbath) with the pad on his back; expl. Y. ib. 7^b bot., v. גמל במ'. Bab. ib. 54^a הקשורה לו ב' the pad tied only to his tail (hence liable to slide down); Tosef. ib. IV (V), 3 'וכ' במ' תלויה ו' with the pad hanging (loosely lying) on his hump to let the air strike through; ib. [read:] 'וכ' במ' הקשורה לו ב' אבל יוצא' הוא במ' הקשורה לו ב' וב'—Tam. V, 4 'וכ' מ' כמין מ' there was on the top of the lid (of the coal pan) a sort of pad (with which to handle it). Tosef. Sabb. VI (VII), 1 'וכ' מ' הקושר he who

ties a pad to his hip (a superstitious custom).—Pl. משולמלת, v. supra.

ממולמלת, Ber. 44^b, v. טהר II.

ממולמלת I (מול, מול, v. מול; comp. מול) *on account of, for the sake of*. Targ. Y. I Num. XXV, 8 מ' אליון מ' on account of these persons. Targ. Ps. XLIV, 27 (h. text מ' חכי, מ' דיכנא—because, for. Targ. Ps. I, 6.—(על כן—therefore (h. על כן). Ib. 5. [Ib. 4 דיכנא ed. Wil., strike out מ', as ed. Lag.])—Ib. XLIX, 15; a. fr.—מ' מ' for my sake, מ' מ' for thy sake, &c. Targ. Prov. VIII, 15, sq. Ms. (ed. משולמלת).—Targ. Ps. CXV, 1; a. fr.

ממולמלת II (מול I) m. (מול) *moving, march* (=h. משה). Targ. O. Deut. X, 11 (ed. Berl. משה), v. מול II.

ממולמלת II m. h. (מול) *handkerchief*.—Pl. מולין. Yalk. Gen. 7; Yalk. Ps. 848 'וכ' ומ' and by waving handkerchiefs (for salutation); Gen. R. s. 5; s. 28 מולין, מולין (corr. acc.).—V. מולין.

ממולמלת III (מול III, מול III, מול III) m. (מול) 1) *weight, burden* (h. משא). Targ. O. Num. XI, 11 (ed. Amst. מ'). Targ. ib. IV, 27 (O. ed. Amst. מולין, read: מולין). [Ib. 24 למולין ed. Berl., למולין ed. Amst.; Y. מולין, infin. of מולין].—Targ. Y. I ib. XXV, 8 מולין through the weight (of the two bodies); a. fr.—Y. Hag. I, 77^b top מ' הר'... והיון מתכונין והיון מתכונין they (the Romans) made them carry loads (on the Sabbath), and they (the Jews) arranged it so that each two persons should carry one load.—Pl. מולין. Targ. Is. XLVI, 1.—Y. Hag. I. c.—2) *burden of prophecy*. Targ. Is. XXI, 1 Rashi מולין (ed. משל); Y. Taan. IV, 69^b top מ' רב בערבייא מ' a heavy burden of prophecy (charge) against Arabia. V. מולין.

ממולמלת, v. מולין.

ממולמלת f. 1) *booth*, v. משלמלת.—2) (with suff. of personal pronoun) *on account of*, v. מול.

ממולמלת, v. טהר I.

ממולמלת, v. משלמלת.

ממולמלת, v. משה.

ממולמלת or **ממולמלת** m. (מול I, v. Targ. Y. Gen. XV, 6) *rebellion, reproach*. Targ. Job I, 22 מ' מ' Ar. s. v. מול (ed. מול, מול, fr. מול II, sinful words; h. text מול).

ממולמלת, v. משלמלת.

ממולמלת m. (מול) *grinding mill* for olives. Ex. R. s. 36, beg.

ממולמלת f. (מול II; comp. מול Ps. LI, 8) *kidney, loin*. Gitt. 69^b אהא מ' מ' אהא מ' (Ar. ed. Koh. מול, some ed. מול) on this (his) loin and... on the other loin.

מְטָרָא, v. מְטָרָא.

מְטָרָא, v. מְטָרָא.

מְטָרָא, v. מְטָרָא.

מְטָרָא m. (b. h.; נָטַע) *plantation*. Y. Kil. IV, beg. 29^a provided it was originally a large vine plantation. Lev. R. s. 25 החלה במ' החלה לא תחזקו אלא במ' החלה as the first thing be engaged in nothing but planting; a. e.

מְטָרָא f. 1) same. Gen. R. s. 15, beg.; Midr. Till. to Ps. CIV, 16 ישבעון מטעןן they (the cedars) shall enjoy their transplantation. Gen. R. s. 30 מטעןן כרמים plantation of vineyards. Cant. R. to II, 3 כרם מטעןן (prob. כְּמַטְעוֹר pl.) like the rows of plants in a vineyard. Midr. Sam. ch. XXVIII מיהןן מיהןן whence is thy origin?—2) *cultivated state*, opp. חורבן. Y. Kil. IV, end, 29^c more than when it is cultivated. Midr. Sam. ch. XXV ו' נקצצת ו' he saw his (Saul's) plantation cut down (his descendants put to death, v. II Sam. ch. XXI), and did not worry about it &c.; Yalk. Ps. 765 מעיל (corr. acc.).

מְטָרָא f. . . . f. (טעם) *exhilarating effect of the wine*. Y. Gitt. III, end, 45^b מ' מ' (the distinction between מ' and מ' is made) on account of its effect; Y. B. Bath. VI, end, 15^c מטע' (corr. acc.).

מְטָרָא f. (טע') [*leading astray*,] *prostitute*. Targ. Lev. XXI, 7 (some ed. מטע'). Targ. Y. I Gen. XXXIV, 31 מטע' .—Pl., v. next w.

מְטָרָא f. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXVIII, 21, sq. Targ. Y. Deut. XXIII, 19.—Pl. מטע' . Targ. Y. Num. XXIV, 14. Targ. Y. Gen. XLII, 9 (not מטע'). Ib. 12 מטע' constr. (not 'ט').

מְטָרָא f. (טעם) *savory, refreshing*. Targ. Hab. I, 16 (h. text בריאה).

מְטָרָא m. (preced.) *refreshment*. Y. Snh. II, 20^c bot. מ' מ' (corr. acc.) bring refreshment (for the mourner)—[which may also mean *good cheer*, whence the reply: 'send and get Menahem &c.'].
מְטָרָא, Gen. R. s. 63, v. מטע' .

מְטָרָא f. ch.=next w. Y. Ned. VIII, beg. 40^d הוא מ' the partaking of food for the sake of tasting requires no benediction, nor is it subject to laws about robbery &c.

מְטָרָא f. (טעם) *tasting*. Ber. 14^a מ' אינה טעונה ברכה ו' .
v. preced.

מְטָרָא f. (b. h.; טפח II) *towel, apron* (for wiping moist hands); in gen. *bandage, wrap*. Tosef. Hag. III, 2 (מ') של ידים his apron; Hag. II, 7. Kel. XXIV, 14 של ידים towel, and the wraps of the musical instruments of the Levites (Maim.); (oth. vers. של הכריך

bands used for tying up the instruments &c.). Ib. XXVIII, 5 כסה שעשאה מ' a bag of a bolster which was changed into a plain sheet; a. fr.—Pl. מטע' . Ib. XXIV, 14 מ' מ' there are three kinds of *mitpahoth*, v. supra. Snh. 100^a (in Chald. dict.) מ' מ' מ' Ms. M. were fitting up wraps for the books in the house of &c. Kil. IX, 3; a. fr.

מְטָרָא f. pl. (טפח II, emp. טפחה) *drippings*. Lam. R. to I, 1 רבתי (7ה' מה') מ' מ' from the nature of the drippings.

מְטָרָא, v. מטקס, מטקס.

מְטָרָא *silk*, v. מטקס.

מְטָרָא m. (b. h.; טרר to drip; emp. טרר) *rain*. Taan. 6^b (ref. to מטקס, Am. IV, 7) מ' מ' it will be a place where the rain will stand (in pools). Ib. 9^a מ' מ' rain is sent for the sake of an individual; a. fr.

מְטָרָא, Hif. הטע' (b. h.; denom. of preced.) *to let rain*. Tanh. ed. Bub., B'shall. 20 מ' מ' I let rain bread &c.

מְטָרָא ch., Af. מטע' same. Targ. Y. Gen. II, 5. Targ. O. ib. XIX, 24.

מְטָרָא ch. = h. מטע' . Targ. O. Gen. II, 5. Targ. Job XXXVII, 11 (h. text א'); a. v. fr.—Sabb. 65^b; Bekh. 55 פרה . . . במערבא מ' that rain fell in the West (Palestine), the Euphrates is the great witness (when the Euphrates rises, it indicates that Palestine has had rain). Taan. 6^a מ' בעלה ו' , v. בעלה ו' .—Pl. מטע' . Targ. Y. Gen. XIX, 24. Targ. Ps. LXXV, 10 Ms. (ed. sing.).—Taan. 9^b מ' מ' their rains are faithless (the signs of rain are deceptive). [מטע' , v. מטע' .]

מְטָרָא, v. מטע' .

מְטָרָא m. (טע'); emp. Arab. *mitrad*, hasta brevis) *the hunter's spear*. Targ. Y. II Gen. XXXVI, 39 (play on מטע' , ib.) מ' מ' ('Rashi' to Gen. R. s. 83 quotes: מ' מ' a (busy) man, for all his life-time he worked with the hunting spear; Y. I ובסרדיהא מ' with hunting spear and with net; Targ. I Chr. I, 50 ובסרדיהא מ' .

מְטָרָא f. (matrona) *matron, lady* (mostly used of Roman women of quality). Gen. R. s. 41, beg., a. e., v. מטע' . Ib. s. 52 מ' עשאה מ' he raised her to the rank of a lady (who is protected from the gaze of men, v. מטע' II). Ex. R. s. 44 מ' ו' ועשאה מ' . . . he took her for wife and made her a lady and gave her a chain &c. Gen. R. s. 4; a. fr.—Pl. מטע' , v. next w.

מְטָרָא f. (preced.) *lady-like*. Ex. R. s. 3 שפחה אחת מ' a maid, opp. כושיה a negress (slave). In gen. *lady*. Num. R. s. 16 (not מטע'); a. e.—Pl. מטע' . Y. Ned. III, end, 38^b מ' מ' (not לשני) this is to be compared to two ladies meeting one another (in car-

riages). Ex. R. s. 19 שתי מטרותא דומות ed. Wil. (oth. ed. . . .) two ladies apparently of equal rank. Sifré Deut. 317 (ref. to Deut. XXXII, 14 'with the fat of' &c.) מ' אלי מ' this alludes to their (the Roman) ladies (living in luxury); a. fr.

מטרותא ch. same. Hull. 105^b. Ned. 50^a bot. ומ' and (he became rich) through a business affair with a matron (v. comment.). Kidd. 40^a; a. e.—Pl. מטרותא. Targ. Esth. II, 14 (not 'ר'...; h. text פלגשים). Targ. II Chr. XXXV, 25 (h. text שרות!).

מטרופולין f. (μτροπόλις) metropolis, capital; city. Meg. 6^a של מלכא... שהיתה מ' של מלכא... that is Caesarea... for she became the residence of (the Roman) governors; Lam. R. to I, 5 [read:] נעשית קטרין מ' (strike out) Caesarea became &c. Gen. R. s. 92 דיתה וב' it was a metropolis and you say, 'they returned to the town'; a. fr.—[Gen. R. s. 42, v. אלתרופוליס.]

מטרופסא, v. מטרפסא.

מטרותא, v. מטרותא.

מטרודין m. (טרוד) funnel. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. III, 12 (ed. Zuck. שנפרד) a funnel which is broken into or the pipe of which is off.

מטרין womb, v. מטרין.

מטרופולין, v. מטרופולין.

מטרניאות, Sifré Deut. 204, v. טרמנטין.

מטרנית, v. מטרנית.

מטרפא m. = טרפא I, leaf.—Pl. constr. מטרפא. Targ. Y. Gen. III, 7.

מטרפולין, v. מטרופולין.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. XXXVI, v. קטילופנוס.]

מטרפלון, Tosef. Ohol. XVIII, 13, v. טרפולון.

מטרפסא m. (טרפסא, Pales of) debt matured for collection by seizure; מ' שקל למ' to get one's due, to be punished. Pes. 57^b... blessed be the Lord who caused Issachar... to receive his due at his (the king's) hand in this world; (Ms. M. למטרופסא... דשקליה ליש' Yalk. Lev. 469 דשקליה ליששכר, read: דשקליה ליששכר); Ker. 28^b דשקליה רבי למטרפסיה Yeb. 105^b דשקליה ליש' למטרפסיה Rabbi received his due (it served him right). Snh. 21^a דשקליה מיכל למטרפסיה Michal received her due.

מטרקא m. (טרקא I) goad, whip. Yoma 23^a (expl. מטרקא) מ' קטירא דטייעי וכ' Ar. (ed. omit קטירא) a plaited whip of the Arabs the head (sting) of which is taken off. Ib. 77^a דמ' דילמא מסוסיא ומ' Ar. a. Ms. M. 2 (Ms. M. 1 'דמ'; ed. ומרטקא, corr. acc.) perhaps yahel (II Sam. XV, 30); means without horse and whip?

מטרקא, מטרקא, מטרקא f. (טרקא) (=h. מטרקא, משמר, משמרת, מ' 1) (=h. מטרקא, משמר, משמרת, מ' 1)

service, post, watch, guard. Targ. O. Num. III, 36 מטר, v. מטר. Targ. Is. XXI, 8. Targ. II Kings XI, 5. Targ. I Chr. XVIII, 17. Targ. O. Deut. XVIII, 8 the division on duty (h. text ממכריו). Targ. Ex. XIV, 24 (Bxt. מטרות; h. text אשמרת)—מ' ביה מ' prison. Targ. Gen. XLII, 17; 19; a. fr.—Lam. R. introd. (R. Abba 2) ריש מ' the chief of the city guard.—Pl. מטרקא, מטרקא, מטרקא, מטרקא. Targ. I Chr. IX, 22. Targ. II Kings XI, 18. Targ. Ps. LXIII, 7 (ed. Wil. sing.; h. text אשמרת); a. e.—V. מטרקא.—2) safe, leather bag.—Pl. מטרקא, מטרקא, מטרקא, מטרקא. Ab. Zar. 10^b מ' ב' דורה שרר ליה.. במ' מ' Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 80) he sent him gold dust in bags and wheat on top. Keth. 110^a מ' למדה מ' למה מ' למה why change bags (of equal weight from one side of the animal to the other)?, i. e. let the two accounts balance each other.

מ' I, מ' from, of; because, v. מ'.

מ' II h. a. ch. (b. h.) 1) who?; which?; he who. M. Kat. 16^b מ' קורא מ' קורא מ' קורא see who calls thee outside. Keth. 64^b מ' מ' מ' which hires which?, i. e. which (of the two) hires and which is hired? B. Bath. IX, 1 מ' שמת וכ' he who (if one) died and left &c. Ib. VI, 7 מ' שדיחה דרך וכ' he through whose field there is a public passage. Ib. 6 מ' שיש לו גינה וכ' he who has a garden &c.; a. v. fr.—(Chald.) Ab. Zar. 41^b מ' דבטליה מ' מ' who can say (how do we know) that he cancelled it?—2) [who will?], Oh that! Sot. V, 2, a. e. מ' יגלה וכ' Oh that I had a scholar before me, and I would &c.; a. fr.—3) [is there any?; in gen. introducing a question:] is there?, does he? &c. Sabb. 31^a מ' כאן דלל מ' does Hillel live here? Hull. 33^a מ' איכא מ' מ' is there anything which is permitted &c. Ber. 34^a top, v. מ' מ'. Hull. 32^b מ' מ' how is it? can the first cut be combined with the second to effect &c.? Naz. 32^b מ' מ' מ' if one had come... would you have vowed? Ib. מ' מ' מ' did they know when? Ib. מ' מ' מ' did they know on what day?—Pes. 14^b, a. fr. מ' (sub. להא) is there an analogy between the two cases?; v. מ' I; a. v. fr.

מ' מ' what?; v. מ'.

מ' water, v. מ'.

מ' ch. pl. water, v. מ'.

מ' m. (מ'אן) a woman's protest against a marriage contracted during her minority, annulment of marriage. Yeb. XIII, 4 מ' אחר מ' a divorce issued after annulment (her husband having remarried her after annulment and then divorced her); מ' אחר מ' annulment following divorce (having divorced and remarried her during minority). Ib. 108^a; Tosef. ib. XIII, 1 מ' כיצד מ' (איזוהו) in what way is miun performed? Ib. מ' גרול מזה there can be no surer protest than this; a. v. fr.—Pl. מ' מ' מ' letters of protest. Yeb. 108^a מ' מ' מ' her betrothal (to another man) serves as a declaration of protest. Snh. I, 3; a. fr.

מ' (מ'אס) m. (מ'אס) repulsiveness, creating

aversion.—מִחֻמָּה מ' מוקצת. Y. Maas. Sh. II, 53^b bot.; Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^c היא מִיָּאֻסָּא it is a nauseous manipulation (and therefore forbidden on the Sabbath, v. מוקצת).

מִיָּאֻסָּא ch. same. Y. Maas. Sh. II, 53^b bot.; Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^c מאי בנייהו מ' what is the practical difference between them? It lies in the applicability of the Sabbath law concerning repulsive things, v. preced.

מִיָּאֻמוֹס, Lam. R. to III, 13 Ar., v. מִיָּמוֹס.

מִיָּאֻשָּׂא, v. מִיָּשָׂא.

מִיָּאֻשָּׁן, v. מִיָּשָׁן.

מִיָּבֵלָא, v. מִיָּבֵל.

מִיָּגֵדָּה, v. מִיָּגֵדָּה.

מִיָּגֵן, v. גֵּן.

מִיָּגֻס, v. גֻּס.

מִיָּגֻזֵין, Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b bot., v. מִיָּגֻזָּא.

מִיָּגֻזָּא, v. מִיָּגֻזָּא.

מִיָּגִיס, v. מִיָּגִיס.

מִיָּגִיס, v. גִּיס.

מִיָּגֵרִי, Targ. Y. Ex. XV, 19 some ed., read: מִיָּגֵרִי, v. מִיָּגֵרִי.

מִיָּדְבָא (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Medeba*, a town on the Eastern side of Jordan. Mikv. XII, 1.

מִיָּדָּה, v. מִיָּדָּה.

מִיָּדִי m. (comp. of מִיָּדָּה or מִיָּדָּה a. מִיָּדָּה) [*whatever it may be, something, anything*. Targ. Job VI, 6 (sec. vers.). Targ. II Esth. I, 9.—Gitt. 56^b וכי מינאי מ' ask something of me that I may grant thee. Hor. 13^b.. דיילמא מ' (Ms. M. מִיָּלֵחָא) is perhaps something (a conspiracy against me) going on at college? Snh. 38^a and they did not speak at all, Gitt. 14^a there was no surplus whatever in his account. Sabb. 62^b ולא אמר ליה ולא מ' and he said nothing to him (did not object). Ib. מ' דאית ביה וכי' whatever is connected with enjoyment. Erub. 103^b and there is nothing more to be said against it; a. v. fr.—Gen. R. s. 91 במדוי דמכסא א' (ed. Wil. מ' if we find that he argues with us about an affair of custom; Yalk. ib. 148 במדוי במכסא (corr. acc.).—2) (comp. מִיָּדָּה a. מִיָּדָּה) [*is there? will he, will it? is it?* &c. Ab. Zar. 53^b מיהרר דדור מ' will the war of Joshua come up again?; a. fr.—Shebu. 20^b, a. fr. מִיָּדָּה א' is this an argument?, v. מִיָּדָּה א'—א' מ' something which can be placed by the side of, because it is analogous to. Nidd. 3^a מ' דהוה אהרגשת וכי' because it is like the sensation of &c. Hull. 19^a; a. fr.—[Not to be confounded with מִיָּדִי out of the power of, v. מִיָּדִי.]

מִיָּדָּלָא, v. מִיָּדָּל.

מִיָּדָּם m. (= מִיָּדִי, with enclitic מ' for מִיָּדִי) *anything*. Targ. Prov. XXVII, 7 כל מ' דמרייר מ' (ed. Lag. דמרייר; Ms. מִיָּדָּם, corr. acc.) anything however bitter.

מִיָּדָּמָא, v. מִיָּדָּמָא.

מִיָּדָּעָם, v. מִיָּדָּעָם.

מִיָּדָּק, v. מִיָּדָּק.

מִיָּדָּה (contr. of מִיָּדָּה or מִיָּדָּה a. מִיָּדָּה) [*whatever it be, be it as it may, however, at all events*. B. Kam. 106^b מִיָּדָּה מ' לא אודי מִיָּדָּה Ms. M. (ed. לא אודי) now, however, you see, he has not confessed. B. Mets. 84^b מִיָּדָּה מ' גרול ממך לא וכי' (even according to thy own admission) he was thy superior, (though) I do not know (cannot judge). Sabb. 125^a אודי מ' קרני ב' do at least admit that &c., v. מִיָּדָּה. Nidd. 6^b מ' at all events it says 'loaves of T'rumah'; a. v. fr. [Not to be confounded with מִיָּדָּה from this, v. מִיָּדָּה.]

מִיָּדָּה (preced.) [*be it as it may, but*. Snh. 39^a לורי מ' Ms. M. (ed. omit מ') very well; but we &c. Ib.; Ab. Zar. 10^b מ' וכי' thou spokest well, but (there is a law that) he who defeats the King &c.; a. fr.—[Ib. 41^a מ' דויל מ' read with Ms. M. מִיָּדָּה.]

מִיָּדָּה = מִיָּדָּה. Targ. I Sam. XXV, 34; 36, a. e. ed. Lag., v. מִיָּדָּה.

מִיָּדָּה, v. מִיָּדָּה.

מִיָּדָּמָא (not מ'...) m. (μαϊουμᾱ, S., majuma) *May-day; largess (to soldiers); a kind of mock sea-fight* (in Rome). Tanh., ed. Bub., Sh'mini 8; Num. R. s. 10 כל שבט מ' וכי' היה לו מ'... each tribe had its own May-day. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 13 [read as in ed. Bub.]: וכי' מ' but when he (the King) goes out to celebrate his majuma; Yalk. Sam. 160 (Pesik. R. s. 21 לפיכך; Ex. R. s. 29 מִיָּדָּמָא II; Sifre Num. 102 לשלום).—[Pl. מִיָּדָּמָא. Lev. R. s. 5 Ms. M. (ed. דִּימִיָּדָּמָא).]

מִיָּדָּשָׁב 1) (adv.) *seated, in a sitting position*, opp. מִיָּדָּשָׁב. Shebu. 38^b, v. מִיָּדָּשָׁב. M. Kat. 20^b אירכר דמ' he recalled to mind that he had rent his garment while seated; a. fr.—2) *sedate, collected*, v. מִיָּדָּשָׁב.

מִיָּדָּה f. pl. (homiletically=מִיָּדָּה) *hundreds, (at least) two hundred*. Num. R. s. 13 (play on קוממיו, Lev. XXVI, 13) מ' קומה של מ' a height of hundreds (Tanh. B'resh. 6; ed. Bub. 18 מאה אמה). Num. R. I. c. מ' מאה מ' (קומה) *kom* (=קומה) is one hundred cubits, *meyoth* is two hundred (which combined makes three hundred); Gen. R. s. 12; Tanh. I. c.

מִיָּדָּה, v. מִיָּדָּה.

מִיָּדָּה, v. מִיָּדָּה.

מִיָּדָּה, v. מִיָּדָּה.

מִיָּדָּה, v. מִיָּדָּה.

מִזְרָן, מִזְרָק, מִזְרָן, v. sub מִזְרָן.

*מִירָא m. (מִירָא, v. מִירָא I) stirred flour in a dish, paste. Sabb. 37^b.—Ber. 37^b Ar. a. Ms. M. margin (ed. קרימא).

מִירְוִי m. (מִירְוִי) 1) cleansing. Pes. VI, 1 קרביו מ' the cleansing of its bowels, expl. ib. 68^a.—2) (=מִירְוִי) protest, declaration. Ib. 88^a וב' מ' אין לך מ' there can be no more distinct manifestation of will than this.

מִירְוִיס m. (מִירְוִיס) grace. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXIII, 11. Targ. Y. II ib. XLIV, 21 מִירְוִיס עיני my gracious look.

מִירְוִישׁ m. (מִירְוִישׁ II) 1) apprehension, doubt. Kidd. 5^b מ' כל מ' ולא מ' ראש מ' Sabb. 11^a ראש מ' כל מ' ולא מ' any ailment, only no headache. Tem. 16^a; Mekh. Yithro, Amal., s. 2.—Pl. מִירְוִישׁין, Ned. 41^a מִירְוִישׁין הראש (those suffering from) headache.

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי, Targ. Job I, 22, v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי, Gen. R. s. 77 Ar. some ed., v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי m. (מִירְוִי) vessel for heating water, boiler for mixing wine. Sabb. III, 5 דמ' שפינהו וכ' expl. ib. 41^a, sq. a boiler which was emptied of its hot water; (oth. explan.) דמ' שפינהו וכ' a boiler which has been removed from the stove; Y. ib. III, beg. 5^c העביר דמ' when he has removed the boiler. Pes. VII, 13 דמ' the boiler for mixing the wine is placed between the two parties. Kel. XIV, 1; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. IV, 1 דמ' a boiler (when defective) is susceptible of uncleanness as long as it can be used for keeping coins in it; a. fr.

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי I.

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי m., constr. מִירְוִי (b. h.; יִטֵב) the choice of. B. Kam. 7^a (ref. to Ex. XXII, 4) מ' שדהו של ניזק it means the highest assessment of damage of the property of the injured party; מ' שדהו של מוֹזֵק the best property of the injurer is held responsible for the damage. Ib. אין מירי מ' must he pay only in the best value (as property, cash &c.) and in no other stock? Ib.^b מ' הוא מ' all movable objects are payment in good value (must be accepted); a. fr.

מִירְוִי ch. same; מ' to pay the highest assessment and in best value. B. Mets. IX, 3; Y. Keth. IV, 29^a top, a. e. (formula of a farmer's contract) מ' I promise to pay indemnity in full and best value.

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי m. (metator) measurer of boundaries;

(v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Castra) officer sent in advance of persons of high rank, or of troops, to lay out the camp or to arrange quarters; quartermaster. Tanh. Ki Thissa 35 (ref. to Ex. XIII, 21) מ' אני הולך לפניהם מ' I went in advance of them as a metator. Y'lamd. to Deut. II, 31, quot. in Ar. מ' אני עתיד לעשות מ' I will be the metator even of an uncircumcised person (ref. to Is. XLV, 2). Gen. R. s. 5 קילו מ' נעשה מיטטור למשה וכ' the voice of the Lord was the metator for Moses, when he said to him, Rise &c. (Deut. XXXII, 49); ib. על המים מ' the metator for the waters (assigning to them their courses, paving their roads &c.); Midr. Till. to Ps. XCIII מטטור היה באצבעי היה הקב"ה מטטור למשה מ' מטטור; v., however, מטטורין.—Pl. מטטורין (שלוהין Balak, quot. in Ar. מטטורין (Tanh. Balak 10

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי III.

מִירְוִי, v. sub מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי f. (μῆτρα, μῆτρα, accus.) womb, uterus. Pesik. Zakh., p. 23^a שלח מ' הך he severed her womb (in birth); Tanh. Ki Thetsé 4 ed. Bub. (ed. מיררין, corr. acc.); Yalk. Ps. 868 הפך נמירין (corr. acc.). Gen. R. s. 47, a. e. עיקר מ' ovary (Yeb. 64^b ביה ולד מ', v. גִּלְגָּל; Pesik. R. s. 42 מטטורין מ' a. fr.

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי, Gen. R. s. 45, beg. Ar., v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי m. pl. ch.=h. מִירְוִי, water. Targ. O. Gen. XXVI, 19 (מִירְוִי). Targ. Gen. I, 2; a. fr.—Constr. מִירְוִי. Targ. O. Ex. XV, 19. Ib. VII, 19; a. fr.—Targ. O. Deut. XXIX, 10 מִירְוִי ed. Berl. (Var. מִירְוִי, v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 58) thy water.—Hull. 105^b מִירְוִי having added water, you must add flour, i. e. having added to my objections, you are so much the more bound to find a solution. Hull. 97^b מִירְוִי water in which eggs have been boiled; a. v. fr.

מִירְוִי, v. sub מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי.

מִירְוִי, v. מִירְוִי I.

מִירְוִי m. mayish, name of a tree, Celtis (v. Löw Pfl., p. 250) 'a tall tree with fruits like myrtle-berries'. Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., Par. 4, ch. VI; Tosef. Men. IX, 14; Tam.

seeds. Ib. שני מיני חטים two kinds of wheat. Naz. VI, 1 'וכ' אסורין מ' שלשה מ' אסורין וכ' three kinds of prohibitions exist with reference to the nazirite.—שבטת חמ' the seven products of Palestine (Deut. VIII, 8). Bicc. I, 3; a. fr.—'חמ' חמשת חמ' the five species of grain (wheat, barley, rye, oat and spelt). Ned. VII, 2; a. fr.—'שבלילב' מ' ארבעה מ' (שבילוב) the four species of the festive wreath, v. לילב. Men. III, 6; a. fr.—'something like, in the shape of, of the nature of.' Ker. 5^b נור כמ' נור כמ' drawing the shape of a crown; כי כמ' v. יוני. Ib. 'שתי טיפין וכ' two drops of oil looking like pearls. Taan. 8^b; a. v. fr.

מין III m. (preced.) [*a peculiar person,*] *sectarian, infidel.* Ab. Zar. 65^a שבאומות כמ' שבומוות he is legally treated like an infidel of the gentiles, i. e. like a gentile that has rejected the gods of his people.—Esp. *Min*, a Jewish infidel, mostly applied to *Jew-Christians* (and in editions controlled by censors, often substituted by צדוקי &c.). Hor. 11^a מ' א' זה זה מ' להכעיס דורי זה זה מ' א' Hor. 11^a מ' א' זה זה מ' להכעיס דורי זה זה מ' א' if he eats forbidden fat in a defiant manner (v. פצס), he is a Min; ib. (another opin.) מ' כל הטיבר ע"י who is a Min? (A Jew) who worships idols.—Gitt. 45^b ס"ח שכתבו מ' a book of the Law written by a Min, *contrad.* to יכרי. a. fr.—*Pl.* מינין, מינין. Y. Ber. IX, 12^d bot. מ' שאלו את וכ' the Minin asked R. Simlai &c. Tosef. B. Mets. II, 33 חמ' והמשרוירים והמשרוירים the Minin, the apostates and the informers; Ab. Zar. 26^b (Rashi: idolatrous priests, Jews or gentiles); a. fr.—'ברכת חמ' the (twelfth) section inserted in the Prayer of Benedictions and containing an imprecation against the Minim. Ber. 28^b, sq. (ed. הצדוקים); a. fr.

מינה I ch.=h. מין II. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 4.—Hull. 79^a מ' דאמה the species to which its (the mule's) mother belongs. Ib. נינורו מ' כלולו חמ' all of them are considered one species (independent of their parentage). Ib. 66^a דמיניה דמ' דלא דמיניה that which is of the same kind, דמ' דלא דמיניה that which is of a different kind; a. e.—*Pl.* מינין, מינין. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 13. Targ. Koh. II, 5.—[Y. B. Kam. IX, 6^d bot. מיני עמר, v. מנה.]

מיניא II, מיניא, מיניא ch.=h. מין III. Ber. 58^a Ms. M. (ed. צדוקי). Y. Snh. VII, 25^d top חמרון a certain Min saw them, and said what he said (a conjuration). Ib. נפיק אהן מיניא when that Min came out. Ib. bot. מ' נסיב צריר וכ' a Min took up a pebble and threw it up &c.; a. fr.—*Pl.* מיניא, מיניא. Koh. R. to I, 8 מלא מ' ליה עברון ליה מ' the Minin did something (some sorcery) to him. Ab. Zar. 4^a וכ' וכ' R. Ab. praised R. S. to the Minin (in office) as being a great scholar; a. fr.—[Sabb. 133^b bot. שב מיניא, read מיניא, v. מנה.]

מינה III pr. n. m. *Mina*. Y. B. Mets. V, beg. 10^a ר' שמואל (v. Fr. M'bo p. 66^b).—[Y. Ber. I, 3^d top בר מ', ed. Lehm. מיניא, read מינה, v. Fr. ib. p. 125^b.]

מיניא, v. מיניא.

מינה, v. מינה.

מיניא, מיניא m. (מנה) *appointment to office, ordination.* Y. Snh. I, 18^c bot. (ref. to Ez. XIII, 9 בכרב ביה וכ' that means the ordination (of teachers). Ib. 19^a bot. [read:] מ' מיניא its (his) appointment is valid. Y. R. Hash. II, 58^b top חמ' דילכין אחרי חמ' to proclaim an intercalation we go by the dates of ordination (the oldest graduate voting first); Y. Snh. I, 18^c חמינין (corr. acc.).—Y. Hor. III, end, 48^c וכ' ראי וכ' but in ordination 'those seeing the face of the King' (the Nasi) are those seated first in office' (an adaptation of Esth. I, 14), i. e. the scholars of Tiberias, as the seat of the Nasi, have the preference to those of the South; Esth. R. to I, 14 ברם במי' Num. R. s. 15, end חוקנים מ' the appointment of the elders; a. fr.

מיניא, מיניא, מיניא ch. same. Targ. II Ohr. XXXI, 13.—Y. Snh. I, 19^a bot. חמ' קרון למ' וכ' there (in Babylonia) they call the ordination *smikhutha* (v. מיניא); a. e.—*Pl.* מיניא. Y. Taan. IV, 68^a מ' חמ' מ' מיניא ordained only two (each year); Koh. R. to VII, 7 מנאין (read מיניא).

מיניא, v. מיניא.

מיניא, מיניא, מיניא m. (ינק) *child, boy.* Targ. Y. II Num. XI, 12 (Y. I מיניא).—Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^d צואה דמיניא dry excrements of a child. Y. M. Kat. III, 81^d bot. לחי מ' וכ' she saw a teacher strike a child too severely. Gen. R. s. 87; Yalk. ib. 145, v. פתרא I. Y. Sabb. I, 3^b מיניא מיניא his child; a. fr.—*Pl.* מיניא, מיניא. Y. Snh. VII, 25^d, v. מיניא. Y. Ber. II, 5^a top, v. מיניא. Lev. R. s. 37 דמ' מקלקלי וכ' with which the children make sport &c.; a. e.

מיניא f. (preced.) *girl.*—*Pl.* מיניא. Pesik. R. s. 3, beg. כהדא ספירא דמ' (not רתן...) like the ball of the girls (= h. כדור של בנות, v. פדור).

מיניא f. (מין III) *heresy, infidelity.* Tosef. Hull. II, 24 מ' נחפס על דברי מ' was arrested on the charge of heresy (suspicion of being a Jew-Christian). Ib. דבר... שמא... perhaps one of the Minin told you some interpretation in their style, and it gave thee pleasure; Ab. Zar. 16^b bot. מ' בא לירך (דבר שמא); Koh. R. to I, 8. Meg. IV, 8 (24^b) חמ' דורי זו דרך חמ' (Bab. ed. חקראים, Ms. M. חמ') such is the manner of the Minin; ib. דרך חמינין (Ms. M. חמינין, corr. חמינין, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. notes 100, sq.). Ib. 9 חמ' דרך חמ' Ber. V, 3 (34^a) early eds. (ed. שטור, missing in Mishn. a. Y. ed.). Lev. R. s. 28, beg.; Koh. R. to I, 3; XI, 9 מ' שון משין לצד מ' words which manifest an inclination towards *heresy*; a. e.

מיניא, v. מיניא.

מיניא, v. מיניא.

מיניא, Y. Snh. I, 18^c top מ' read: מיניא.

מיניא, v. מין.

מיניא, מיניא, מיניא, v. sub מיניא.

widening and narrowing the limits of the respective laws. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^b אַךְ הוּא דְרִי אֱלוּ מִיּוֹבְּ אַח וְהוּא (Ex. XII, 16, are limiting qualifications intimating that you must not cut, grind &c. (on the Holy Day). Y. Ber. IX, 14^b bot., v. אָן I; a. fr.

מִצְוָה ch. same. Erub. 77^a אִי אִי אִי אִי אִי if the reduction has any effect. Yeb. 119^a אִי דְמִפְּלוּר וּכְ אִי add the minority of miscarrying women to the half of female births, and the male births will be a minority. Hull. 6^a, a. fr. אִי דְרִי אִי takes into consideration the minority (the possibility of the rarer cases). Yeb. 119^b, a. e. אִי אִי אִי a minority of a minority he does not take into consideration. Kidd. 80^a אִי כִמְאֵן דְלִירָחַ דְמִי אִי a minority is considered as non-existent.—Pl. מִצְוָה. Snh. 45^b, sq. דְרִישׁ רִיבּוּרִי. v. preced.

מִצְוָה, v. sub **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה, v. **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה, v. **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה, v. **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה (a feigned part. Ithp. of פָּרַח, denomin. of פָּרוּחַ, a substitute of פָּרוּחַ which again is a substitute of נָדִיד, v. בִּינָה) *I will be a pahiz*. Ned. 10^b מִי אִי הוּא אִי how is it, if one says *mipp'hazna* (for *mipp'zihna*)?

מִצְוָה, v. **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה, v. **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה, v. **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה m. (צִיָּה) 1) *exit, end*. Targ. Ex. XXXIV, 22 (ed. Berl. מִצְוָה; cod. 7 מִצְוָה; oth. מִצְוָה; v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 31); ib. XXIII, 16.—Pl. מִצְוָה. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^b bot., sq. מִצְוָה = h. מִצְוָה שְׁבֵרָה, v. מִצְוָה III.—2) *going out*, v. **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה to suck, v. **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה m. (ב. ה.; מִצְוָה) [*that which is won by squeezing*], juice. Y. Naz. I, 51^b שֶׁל עֵרְלָה מִצְוָה the juice of 'Orlah fruits (v. עֵרְלָה).

מִצְוָה, v. **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה f. (מִצְוָה) [*that which is squeezed in*], the joint or collar of reeds, stalks &c. Kel. IX, 8 שִׁיפּוֹן שֶׁל מִצְוָה the second joint of a stem of oats; מִצְוָה... שֶׁל קִנְיָה of reeds.

מִצְוָה m. (מִצְוָה) 1) *squeezing, wringing out* (of the blood of the sacrifice). Zeb. 52^a. Ib. 65^a; a. fr.—2) (emp. מִצְוָה) *exact measure*. Bets. III, 8 מִצְוָה... מִצְוָה אֵף בְּרוּל... מִצְוָה in week-days he did the same (filled the measures beforehand) for the sake of exact measure (in order to allow the liquids to settle). Ib. 29^a they collected three hundred *garab* of oil מִצְוָה as the surplus in his accounts realized from the remnants in the measures; Tosef. ib. III, 8 (v. ed. Zuck. Var.).—Trnsf. מִצְוָה [*the squeezing of the soul out of the body*], *agony of death*.

Tanh. Mick. 10 (ref. to מִצְוָה, Ps. XXXII, 6) מִצְוָה אֵל מִצְוָה let him pray that he may be spared the agony of death.—מִצְוָה [*the pressing through of the day*], sunrise and sunset. Gen. R. s. 92 (ref. to Ps. l. c.) מִצְוָה at evening-time; Y. Ber. IV, 7^b bot. מִצְוָה שֶׁל יוֹם (pl.) at morning and at evening, v. מִצְוָה.—מִצְוָה *final (exact) judgment* (after death); מִצְוָה מִצְוָה final count (of sins). Gen. R. l. c.—Pl. מִצְוָה, with suffix מִצְוָה (emp. מִצְוָה for מִצְוָה s. v. מִצְוָה); v. supra.

מִצְוָה m. (מִצְוָה) *middle, midst*. Targ. Job VII, 12 (Ms. מִצְוָה). Targ. Y. Deut. XXIII, 11.

מִצְוָה m. (μύστρος, -ος) *spoon*.—מִצְוָה (v. מִצְוָה) *mystromacherion*, an instrument having a spoon on one side and a knife on the other (emp. Sm. Ant. s. v. Cochlear). Lev. R. s. 33, beg. (ref. to Prov. XVIII, 21) מִצְוָה מִצְוָה מִצְוָה Aquila interpreted it, 'a spoon-knife', death on one side and life on the other; Yalk. ib. 661 (מִצְוָה); Yalk. Ps. 768 מִצְוָה (read: מִצְוָה).

מִצְוָה, Sabb. 154^b, v. **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה, v. **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה m. (= מִצְוָה) *central, middle, between extremes*. Targ. Y. Num. XVII, 12, sq. (ed. Amst. מִצְוָה). Targ. Y. I, ib. XXII, 24. Targ. Y. I Ex. XIV, 27; a. fr.—B. Mets. 108^a [read:] מִצְוָה (Rashi: מִצְוָה) in the centre of his (the seller's) land.

מִצְוָה m. (= מִצְוָה) *central, middle, between extremes*. Targ. Y. Lev. XIV, 17, v. מִצְוָה.—Ned. 31^b top מִצְוָה (R. N. מִצְוָה) middle goods (holding the mean between goods which the seller is anxious to get rid of, and such as are sought after eagerly); v. מִצְוָה.—Pl. מִצְוָה. Targ. II Chr. VI, 18 (ed. Lag. מִצְוָה).—Ber. 18^b. Ker. 6^b מִצְוָה in between (the other ingredients). B. Mets. 108^a, v. preced.—Naz. 56^b מִצְוָה those intermediate in the chain of tradition need not be mentioned (only the first and the last). V. מִצְוָה.

מִצְוָה, v. **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה 1) part. Hif. of צָרַר q. v.—2) *pathway, narrow, balk*, v. **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה, v. sub **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה, v. מִצְוָה.

מִצְוָה, v. קָלַל. קָלַל. [Y. Dem. III, beg. 26^a מִצְוָה, read: מִצְוָה.]

מִצְוָה m. (קִיּוֹם) *standing*. Targ. Josh. IV, 3 אָרוּר מִצְוָה (h. text מִצְוָה).

מִצְוָה, v. **מִצְוָה**.

מִצְוָה to mock. Targ. Ps. CXIX, 51 מִצְוָה (מִצְוָה); emp. מִצְוָה. ed. Lag. (ed. נָן... נָן...).

מִצְוָה m. (קָרָר) *cooling*. Tosef. Sabb. XVII (XVIII), 18; Sabb. 151^b מִצְוָה מִצְוָה cooling vessels (glass &c.). Ib. 53^b מִצְוָה מִצְוָה cooling (as placing in water) is not gener-

ally done to beasts (unless they are sick).—[Part. *Hif.* מִיָּקָר, v. מִיָּקָר.]

מִירָא *myrrh*, v. מִירָא.

מִירָא, v. מִירָא.

מִירָא, Yalk. Zeph. 567, v. מִירָא II.

מִירָא m. (denom. of מִירָא, v. מִירָא) *selecting the green and tender onions in the bed*. Y. Peah III, 17^c top וְאֵי דִּינֵי מִירָא וְאֵי דִּינֵי מִירָא? [Ib. דְּמִירָא, read: דְּמִירָא, v. מִירָא.]

מִירָא, v. מִירָא.

מִירָא m. (מִירָא) *polishing, finishing*. Pesik. Nah., p. 127^a וְאֵי דִּינֵי מִירָא דְּבִרְיִיכָא צְרִיכִין מִירָא (are incomplete).—Euphem. *sexual gratification attended with effusion of semen*. Yeb. 55^b.

מִירָא, Tosef. Dem. IV, 13, v. מִירָא.

מִירָא m. (מִירָא) *embittering, hard labor* (with ref. to Ex. I, 14). Num. R. s. 3 the family was called M'rari, על מִירָא an allusion to their bitter task (of carrying the wooden material of the Tabernacle). Pesik. R. s. 15 מִירָא מִירָא . . . Miriam intimates the bitterness (of slavery); Yalk. Cant. 986. [Cant. R. to II, 11, a gloss.]

מִירָא m. (מִירָא) *a bird that has lost its feathers*. Y. Meg. I, 72^b.

מִירָא מִירָא מִירָא מִירָא (μυρτι-μυρτιάδες) *ten thousand times ten thousand*. Pesik. Bahod., p. 107^b; Yalk. Ps. 796 (corr. acc.); v., however, מִירָא.

מִירָא, Tosef. Neg. III, 10 והוּמָא ed. Zuck. (Var. מִירָא), read: מִירָא, v. מִירָא II.

מִירָא, v. מִירָא.

מִירָא m. (μυρτι-μυρτιάδες, S. = Lat. myrtatum) (*wine or oil*) *flavored with myrtle-leaves*. Y. Shebi. VII, 37^b (some ed. מִירָא).

מִירָא *weakening*, v. מִירָא.

מִירָא *pasture*, v. מִירָא I.

מִירָא, Tosef. Mikv. VI (VII), 13 ed., read with ed. Zuck. מִירָא, v. מִירָא.

מִירָא m. (מִירָא, as מִירָא fr. ירש, v. Fl. to Levy Targ. Dict. II, p. 568¹) *must, juice*. Targ. Y. Deut. XXIX, 5 (h. text שכר). V. מִירָא.

מִירָא I pr. n. pl. (v. next w.) *Mesha*, 1) a place in northern Galilee (v. Hildesh., Beitr. p. 38). Tosef. Shebi. IV, 11 ed. Zuck. note (Var. מִירָא).—2) M. in Babylonia, in the district of Mesene, v. מִירָא. Y. Yeb. I, 3^b; Y. Kidd. IV, 65^d top. Gen. R. s. 37 מִירָא (identified with מִירָא, Gen. X, 30; Targ. מִירָא, מִירָא). [Talm. Bab. מִירָא q. v.]

מִירָא II, מִירָא (מִירָא, מִירָא) pr. n. m. *Mesha* (= מִירָא, v. Nöld. Mand. Gr., p. 64), name of several persons. Erub. 13^b מִירָא . . . אלָא מִירָא . . . מִירָא. Ms. M. (ed. מִירָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note), v. מִירָא. Peah II, 6 מִירָא

Y. ed. (Ms. M. מִירָא; ed. מִירָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Naz. 56^b מִירָא.—Hull. 121^a מִירָא. Y. Orl. I, 61^a bot.; Y. Maasr. V, 51^d top.—Y. Sabb. I, 3^a bot.; Y. Ber. II, end, 5^d ירש (corr. acc.).—Ib. 4^c bot. M., grandson of R. Joshua b. Levi.—Y. Sabb. I, 2^c top.—Y. Naz. IX, 57^d bot. M., son of R. Jeremiah.—Y. Pes. IV, 30^d top מִירָא members of the Mesha family.

מִירָא, v. מִירָא II.

מִירָא, v. מִירָא.

מִירָא m. (b. h.; יָשָׁר) *plain, level; common* (emp. מִירָא). Yoma 75^a (play on מִירָא, Prov. XXIII, 31) עֲרִיזוֹת כּוֹלֵן מִירָא all forbidden connections appear to him like a common (to which all have access). Ib. מִירָא . . . כּוֹלֵן כל העולם . . . כּוֹלֵן the entire world appears to him like a common (he disregards other people's rights); Num. R. s. 10 עֲרִיזוֹת אֲוִרֵן מִירָא he considers all sins free like a common. Ib. מִירָא . . . בְּרִיחֵיהֶם they (the oppressors) carry off all that belongs to them (the Jews), and their houses are left levelled like a common. Tanh. R'eh 3 אֲרֻחַ חֲדָלָהּ מִירָא one road full of thorns in the beginning but level in the end, and one level in the beginning &c; a. e.

מִירָא, v. sub מִירָא.

מִירָא, v. sub מִירָא.

מִירָא, v. מִירָא.

מִירָא pr. n. (v. מִירָא I) *Mesha, Mesene*, the island formed by the Euphrates, the Tigris and the Royal Canal. Kil. 49^b מִירָא nine measures (of impudence) M. has carried off. Ib. 71^b, a. e. מִירָא M. is dead (for purity of descent), v. מִירָא. Yoma 10^a (expl. מִירָא, Gen. X, 11) מִירָא *Perath Mesha* (v. Berl. Beitr. z. Geogr., p. 44). B. Kam. 97^b מִירָא . . . הוֹצִיאָהּ בָּמָהּ he may say to him, pass it (the repealed coin) in Mesene. B. Bath. 73^a מִירָא; Sabb. 101^a מִירָא, v. מִירָא. Kidd. 72^b, v. מִירָא.

מִירָא m., מִירָא f. (preced.) *Mesenean*. Kidd. 71^b מִירָא that Apamea where the Mesenean dialect is spoken.

מִירָא m. (b. h. מִירָא; יָשָׁר) *straight line, horizontal, level*. Kidd. II, 6 מִירָא to divide his field in straight lines (beds) of various seeds (instead of squares, מִירָא). Y. ib. II, 28^a top. Y. Erub. IV, 21^d bot. a telescope (v. מִירָא) מִירָא הָיָה עֵינָיו בָּמָהּ the horizontal range of which he had tested before (v. Bab. ib. 43^b).—Y. ib. V, 22^d top [read:] . . . מִירָא מִירָא וּמִירָא . . . מִירָא he takes a telescope and tests its horizontal range, and then &c.

מִירָא I ch. same, 1) *bed*.—Pl. מִירָא. Kidd. 39^a מִירָא . . . מִירָא Ar. (ed. מִירָא) planted the garden of the school-house in beds (of various plants), v. preced.—2) *plain, valley*. Targ. Gen. XII, 6 (h.

the stem of 'the broom' of the palm-tree; Tosef. ib. I, 4 מכביר. Tanh. Mas'ê 13 (ref. to Esth. III, 1) מכביר 'כבמ' he swept them off as with a broom; Num. R. s. 23, end; Lam. R. introd. (R. Abbahu 2) מכביר v. הממם. Tosef. Sabb. VI (VII), 7 'שב על המ' sit on a broom (a superstitious practice); a. e.—Pl. מכביר. Succ. 13^b 'מ מכביר palm-twigs on which there are dates; Y. Bets. IV, 62^c top. Pes. 56^b 'של מ' the dates hanging on the branches. Y. Peah IV, beg. 18^a 'תמרים במ' (leave for the poor) dates on the branches. Y. Maasr. I, 48^d bot.—[Sabb. 113^b מכביר v. מכביר I, Pl.]—[Ruth R. end מכביר some ed., read: מכביר.]

מכביר, v. preced.

מכבין, Targ. II Sam. XVII, 28, v. מכבא.

מכביש, v. מכבש.

מכבנתא f. ch. (כבן) = h. פבינה, brooch, buckle. Sabb. 62^a, expl. בוקליא.—Ib. 156^b, v. הדין II.

מכבר, מ'כ, v. מכביר.

מכברתא f. (b. h. מכבר; v. פברה) sieve.—Pl. מכברתא. Gen. R. s. 39; Yalk. ib. 62; Yalk. Neh. 1071; Ruth R. end (not מכברות).

מכבש m. (כבש) clothes-press; screw, vise. Tosef. Sabb. XVI (XVII), 5 כלים... של בעלי... כלים (ed. Zuck. מים מים, corr. acc.) a domestic clothes-press which has been unscrewed to take out clothes. Sabb. XX, 5 'מתיירין וכ' you may unscrew a domestic clothes-press but not screw it (on the Sabbath). Ib. 'של כובסין (מ') the washers' clothes-press. Kel. XVI, 7 'של זרש' the carpenter's vise (for straightening wood), v. מכבין; Tosef. ib. B. Bath. I, 8 מכבש 'של נגר' the leather worker's press on which he stretches the hides. Y. Sabb. XX, end, 17^d; a. e.

מכביר, v. קרי I.

מכה f. (b. h.; נכה) wound, plague, stroke, blow. Sabb. 134^b. Meg. 13^b (ref. to Esth. III, 1) רפואה... למ' after the Lord had prepared the healing of the wound (the means of salvation); a. v. fr.—מכה בצורה & c., v. respective determinants. Sot. III, 4 מכה פרושין Y. ed. (Bab. a. Mish. מכות) the wound inflicted by the Pharisees, i. e. injury done under the pretext of strict adherence to the letter of the law, or of benevolence; Y. ib. 19^a 'זה שהיא נותן עצה וכ' 'the plague of the Pharisees' is he who advises heirs to evade paying alimentation to the widow. Ib. 'פ' נגעי בה (collect. pl.) the Pharisean plague has struck her; ib. 'פ' נגעי בו his friends under the pretext of benevolence have deprived him of the benefit of the poor-law; Y. Peah VIII, 21^a bot.—Sot. 10^b (play on מכחם, v. מך) 'מכהו' his defect was a perfection, for he was born circumcised; [Rashi: 'the place where he was to be wounded'.]—Pl. מכות. Ex. R. s. 10; a. fr.—Snh. I, 2 בשלשה מ' corporal punishment (lashes, v. מלקות) must be decreed by a court of three. Ib. 10^a 'הואוירא לזשחלש' a number of lashes which is divisible by three (39); a. fr.—Maccoth (Punish-

ments), a treatise of the Mishnah, Tosefta, Talmud Babilii a. Y'rushalmi, of the Order of N'zikin.

מכנה f. (b. h.; כנה) burnt spot on the skin, burn. Neg. IX, 1 'מ' כל שחור מרמה האש זו היא מ' all wounds produced through fire (directly or indirectly) are called 'burns'. Ib. VIII, 7 'מ' the cicatrization of a burn. Ib. IX, 2; Sifra Thazr., Neg., Par. 4, ch. VII 'מ' וכ' an inflammation and a burn cannot be combined (to make up the minimum size required for uncleanness); a. fr.

מכוון m. (כוין) a straightening device, vise. Pesik. Zutr., Haaz. (p. 111 ed. Bub.) 'מ' ולא וכ' he placed it (the crooked wood) in a vise, and it was not straightened; (Sifre Deut. 308; Yalk. Deut. 942; Yalk. Ez. 362, corrupt versions); cmp. מכבש.

מכוור, מ'כ, pr. n. Mikhvar, Makhvar, a district of Peraea. [The situation of Machaerus forbids its identification with our w.] Targ. Y. I, II Num. XXXII, 1; ib. XXI, 32 (Y. I מכבר; h. text יעזר). Ib. XXXII, 35 (Y. I 'מ' יעזר ויגבהה; h. text ויגבהה).—Y. R. Hash. II, 58^a top וגדור מ' (Bab. ib. 23^b; Tosef. ib. II (I), 2 דרים וזכיר, v. גדור; Y. Shebi. IX, 38^d bot; (Tosef. ib. VII, 11 דרים דור מ' ed. Zuck., v. Var. ib. note).—Tam. III, 8 'מ' (Talm. ed. 30^b ערי); Yoma 39^b מ' (Ms. O. מכור; Ms. M. הרים; Ms. M. 2 מכאור).

מכולין m. pl. (כולל, פלל, ענן) curtain, cover. Targ. II Kings XXIII, 7 (Ar. מקילין).

מכון m. (b. h.; כון) defined place; plan; residence. Sot. VIII, 3 'מכונו' he who rebuilds a house on its old place and plan. Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 1) 'מכונאי' to my original residence (heaven).—Esp. Makhon, name of one of the seven heavens. Hag. 12^b.

מכונתא f. (preced.) a place where animals are kept ready for slaughtering; stall, coop.—Pl. מכונתא. Ohol. VIII, 1.—[Y. Sabb. XVII, 16^b top ובמכונה, v. בוקבא.]

מכונתא f. (כון Pa.) looking out, lurking.—Targ. Jud. V, 11 'מכונתא ליסמין' the place where robbers lie in wait.

מכור, v. מכביר.

מכורת, v. מכירת.

מכורות, v. מכרות.

מכות, v. פון.

מכורסינין, v. בריסיון.

מכוש I m. (כש) hoe, spud; digging with the spud. B. Bath. 54^a 'מ' אחר וכ' (Ms. R. בה) כיון שחכיש בה מ' אחר וכ' as soon as he has inserted the spud once, he has taken possession of the entire field. Ib. 'מ' מקום מכוש בלבד only the place where he dug.—[Y. Ned. IV, beg. 38^c של קוררום מ', v. גיבש.]

מכוש II m. (כש, v. כש) 1) clapper of a bell. Midr. Till. to Ps. VII, 10 'מ' ומכושו של וכ' like a golden bell whose clapper is made of a jewel.—2) hammer,

striking with the hammer. Ab. Zar. 19^b מ' אחרון מ' the last stroke (driving the nail in).—[Tosef. Mikv. VI (VII), 17 מ'כבש, ed. Zuck., read: המכובשים, v. מ'כבש.]

מכוש I, **מכושא**, **מכוש** ch. same, *hammer*; *knocker.* Lev. R. s. 24 מ' דהור ליה מ' whoever has a hammer (or a hoe, v. next w.). Gen. R. s. 44 (ed. Wil. מ'כושא); Yalk. ib. 77 מכושא, v. מ'כוש, v. מ'כושא.

מכושא II ch.=h. מכוש I, *hoe, spade.* Lev. R. s. 25 (Var. in Ar. יטב פסא) shall take up his spade and go out and plant trees.

מכותה f. (מ'ך) 1) *poverty.* B. Mets. 114^a; Arakh. 17^b (ref. to מ'ך, Lev. XXVII, 8) וכ' שיהא במכורו וכ' he must have remained in his impoverished condition from the beginning to the end of the proceedings.—2) *humility.* Gen. R. s. 74, end (play on מ'כח, Ps. LX, 1) *humility* (of David) and innocence; Yalk. Sam. 147 ומכור לרודי מ'.

מכוחא f. (Assyr. *makua*, v. Fränkel Zeitschr. für Assyriol. III, p. 53; Proceed. Soc. for Bibl. Archaeol. 1887, p. 103) a certain kind of *boat, (low boat?)*. Keth. 69^b אסקריא דמ' (Taan. 21^a רספינרא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 300), v. אסקריא; [Rashi: *sail*]. B. Bath. 161^b מ' צייר) drew a ship in place of his name (Rashb. *mast*); Gitt. 36^a; 87^b (Rashi: *sail-yard*).

מכותה f. (מ'ך) *a bite.* Koh. R. to VI, 11 [read:] או דרא מ', v. מ'קוצי.

מכחול, **מכחול** m. (מ'חל) *staff used for painting the eye.* Kel. XIII, 2 שניטל הכה מ' a painting staff the spoon-shaped side of which is broken off; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. III, 5, v. ז'ר. Snh. 68^a כמ' בשפופרה Cant. R. to I, 3, v. ז'ר. B. Mets. 91^a בשפופרה כמ' as the painting stick is inserted in the tube; Macc. 7^a; a. e.

מכחלה m., **מכחלה** f. ch. same. B. Kam. 117^a Ar. (ed. לרא . . .) they lifted his eyelids with a silver stick.—Pl. מ'כחלי. Gitt. 69^a מ' חלוא מ' three staff-fuls of paint.

מכא, **מכא** (v. מ'ך) *to decline, bend.* Targ. Jud. V, 4; a. e. (v. מ'ך).

Af. מ'כא to lower. Gen. R. s. 17, beg. אמכא לאפה she lowered her face (looked down sulkily); Lev. R. s. 34 אמכא על אפא (corr. acc.).

Ithpe. מ'כא to be bent down, depressed. Targ. Ps. XXXVIII, 9 א'מכיה (ed. Wil. א'מכיה; h. text נ'כיה). Ib. CVI, 43. Targ. Job XXIV, 24 (Ms. א'מכיה).

מכי m., **מכיה** f. (preced.) 1) *bent, cowed, timid.* Lev. R. s. 18 [read:] הריא מן ימא הריא מ' Ar. (ed. ממכיה) an animal coming on land from the water is timid, coming out of the forest, it is not; Cant. R. to III, 4 (corr. acc.).—2) *low.*—Pl. מ'כיה. Gen. R. s. 32 הריא מ' מן מ' if it is one of the low mounts; (Cant. R. to IV, 4 מ'כיה, v. next w.).

מכיה m., **מכיה** f. (מ'ך) 1) *low*;

lowly, humble. Targ. Lev. XIII, 20, sq.—Targ. Prov. XVIII, 14 (ed. Wil. מ'כיה). Ib. XVII, 27; a. fr.—Pl. מ'כיה. Targ. Is. LVII, 15. Targ. Job V, 11; a. fr.—Cant. R. to IV, 4, v. preced. [—2) *bolster, cushion*, v. מ'כיה.]

מכיה f. (preced.) 1) *lowliness, humility.* Targ. Koh. X, 6; a. e.—2) *languor.* Ib. 18 הפקידותה *languor* in the observance of the law (h. text יריס).

מכיה, v. מ'כיה.

מכיל, **מכילה**, **מכיל** f. (מ'ל) 1) *measure of capacity*; trans. (v. מ'לה) *retribution, dealing out.* Targ. O. Deut. XXV, 14. Targ. I Chr. XXIII, 29; a. fr.—Targ. Job IX, 22 הריא מ' הריא מ' the same destiny.—Pl. מ'כילן, מ'כילן, מ'כילן. Targ. Y. Deut. l. c. Targ. O. Lev. XIX, 36 (Y. מ'כילן, read: מ'כילן . . .). Y. B. Bath. V, end, 15^b מ' מ' punished for false measures.—2) *a vessel used in connection with the show-bread* in the Temple.—Pl. מ'כילה. Targ. Ex. XXV, 29 (h. text מ'כיה); a. e.—3) (comp. מ'לה) *a collection of rules of interpretation, treatise, tract.* Gitt. 44^a עריין מ'כיה read it up in thy collection (Boraitha). Pes. 48^a and his reply is recorded in another collection.—Y. Ab. Zar. IV, 44^b top מ' . . . אפי' R. Y. produced the M'khilta (v. infra; v. Mekh. Mishp. s. 20, ed. Weiss, p. 107, note 100).—Pl. מ'כילאן. Lev. R. s. 3, beg. מ' בר מ' he likes to be called a man mastering many Mekhiltas; Koh. R. to IV, 6 מרי מ' (some ed. מ'כילאן, v. מ'כילאן, v. מ'כילאן II).—Esp. *M'khilta*, or *M. d'bé R. Yishmael*, a *Halakhic and Midrashic book* on Exodus from ch. XII, to XXXV.

מכיר, v. מ'כיר.

מכיר, Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXVIII, read מ'כיר, v. מ'כיר.

מכירה f. (מ'ר) *sale.* R. Hash. 26^b; Sot. 13^a, v. מ'כירה I. Y. Kidd. I, 59^a מ' מ' we draw an analogy between the expressions מ'כר (Deut. XV, 12 a. Ex. XXI, 7), Ib. bot. מ'כר מ' the seventh year counted from the date of sale, opp. מ'כר מ' the Sabbatical year. B. Kam. 68^a מ'כר מ' a sale which cannot be reconsidered; a. fr.—Y. Maas. Sh. III, beg. 54^a מ'כרו מ'כרו מ'כרו its sale is permitted in a special Biblical passage (Deut. XIV, 24, sq.).

מכירין m. pl. (מ'כירין) *knives, daggers.* Tanh. Vayhi 9 (play on מ'כירין, Gen. XLIX, 5) מ'כירין לחרבות מ' it is Greek, in which swords are called *machaerin*. Gen. R. s. 99 מ'כירין מ'כירין; Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXVIII מ'כירין מ'כירין (read: מ'כירין). Gen. R. s. 88 מ'כירין מ'כירין (combine into one word: מ'כירין, v. S. compounds of מ'כירין) they put short daggers in to their shoes. Lev. R. s. 33, beg. מ'כירין (corr. acc.), v. מ'כירין.

מכירין, v. מ'כירין.

מכירין, v. מ'כירין.

מכירין (v. מ'כירין), *Hif. מ'כירין to bend, lower.* Tosef. Naz. IV, 7 מ'כירין מ'כירין I bent my head.

Nif. מ'כירין to be crushed. Sifé Dent. 296 נ'כירין, v. מ'כירין. *Nithpa.* מ'כירין, v. מ'כירין.

מִכָּה ch. same, to lower, level; to humiliate. Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 37 וְכִּי לְמִימֵהּ וְכִי to level mountains. Targ. Ps. XXXV, 15 (h. text נכים).—Part. pass.: מִכָּה, pl. מִכָּהִין laid under, bolstered. Targ. Ez. XXIII, 41, v. next w.

Pa. מִכָּה same. Targ. Y. Num. XIV, 14. Targ. Prov. XXII, 22.—Targ. Lam. III, 34. Targ. Ps. CXLVII, 6 [read:] מִכָּהִין, v. מִכָּה; a. e.—Yoma 84^b מִכָּהִין מִפְּנֵי רַשִׁי a. Ms. O. (ed. מִכָּהִין, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 9; Ms. L. מִכָּהִין, v. סכוכי, v. סכך) he subdues the flame (and produces a coal fire which can be utilized).

Ithpa. מִכָּהִין to be humbled, cast down. Targ. Ps. XLII, 6; a. e.

מִכָּהִין m. (preced.; cmp. מוֹךְ bolster, cushion. Targ. Ez. XXIII, 41 מִכָּהִין מִדִּיקָר ed. Lag. (ed. only מִכָּהִין מִדִּיקָר, corr. acc.) bolstered with cushions of honor. Targ. II Sam. XVII, 28 ed. Lag. (ed. מִכָּהִין, corr. acc.; h. text מִשְׁעָב) Targ. Am. VI, 7 ed. Lag. (ed. מִכָּהִין).

מִכָּהִין, v. מִכָּהִין.

מִכָּל m. (נכל) fraud, adulteration. Mekh. Mishp. s. 13, v. קבל.

מִכָּל, v. מִכָּל.

מִכָּל, v. מִכָּל.

מִכָּל f. (b. h.; פֶּלֶה perfection.—Pl. מִכָּלוֹת מִזֶּה; מִזֶּה (vessels) made of pure gold. Men. 29^a (expl. מִזֶּה זהב, II Chr. IV, 21) וְכִי שִׁכַּחְתָּהּ לְכָל זֶהָב וְכִי it used up all the locked up gold of Solomon.

מִכָּל m. (פֶּלֶה) Destroyer, name of an angel of judgment. Deut. R. s. 3, v. הַשְׁמֵד.

מִכָּלוֹת, v. מִכָּלוֹת.

מִכָּל, v. קבל.

מִכָּל, Cant. R. to II, 15, v. בלשוורא.

מִכָּלֹתָּ pr. n. pl. (כָּלֹל) Makhlatā (Crown). Targ. Y. Num. XXXII, 3; 34 (h. text עֲשֵׂרוֹת עֲשֵׂרוֹת). Ib. 35 מִכָּלֹתָּ (Y. II ד' מ'; h. text עֲשֵׂרוֹת).

מִכָּלֹתָּ, v. מִכָּלֹתָּ.

מִכָּלֹתָּ, Yalk. Dan. 1061 some ed., v. מצלתייא.

מִכָּמוֹר, pl. מִכָּמוֹרִין, v. next w.

מִכָּמוֹר, מִכָּמוֹרִית f. (b. h.; כָּמַר to hide) trap, small fisher's net, contrad. to מִכָּמֵר. Y. Pes. IV, 30^d top; Y. M. Kat. II, end, 81^b בְּמִי דְהוּא צַד דְּהוּא בְּמִי one may fish with the small net. Y. Yeb. XVI, 15^d top (prob. to be read: רִוּחַ . . . pl.), v. קָמַר.—Pl. מִכָּמוֹרִית, מִכָּמוֹרִין, מִכָּמוֹרִית. Tosef. Bets. III, 1; Y. ib. 62^a top. Yeb. 121^a מִכָּמוֹרִין; Tosef. ib. XIV, 6 מִכָּמוֹרִית (Var. מִכָּמוֹרִית, read מִכָּמוֹרִית, fr. מִכָּמוֹרִית). Kel. XXIII, 5. Makhsh. V, 7. Pirké d'R. El. ch. LI מִכָּמוֹרִית will be caught in the nets laid for them; a. e.

מִכָּמֵר (v. מִכָּה) to crush. Nithp. מִכָּמֵר to be crushed. Snh. 101^b (Ar. ed. pr. מִכָּמֵר); cmp. מִכָּה.

מִכָּמֵר, v. next w.

מִכָּמֵר pr. n. pl. (b. h. מִכָּמֵר) Mikhmas in Benjamin. Men. VIII, 1 (Bab. ed. 83^b מִכָּמֵר, corr. acc.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.); Tosef. ib. IX, 2 מִכָּמֵר ed. Zuck. (Var. מִכָּמֵר . . .).

מִכָּמֵר, v. קָמַר.

מִכָּמֵר m. (b. h., v. מִכָּמוֹרִית) trap, net. B. Kam. 117^a.—[מִכָּמֵרִים, Esth. R. to VI, 10 ed. Wil., read מִכָּמֵרִים]

מִכָּמוֹרִית, v. מִכָּמוֹרִית.

מִכָּמוֹרִית f. constr. (compound of מ, כ, א. א. מִכָּמֵר; cmp. מִכָּמֵר) of those like. Targ. Ps. LXXIII, 15 ed. Lag., v. מִכָּמֵרִים.

מִכָּן, v. בָּאֵן.

מִכָּן, v. כָּן.

מִכָּנִי, v. מוֹכְנִי.

מִכָּנִיס Men. 83^b, v. מִכָּמֵר.—[Gen. R. s. 31 מִכָּנִיסוּ, some ed., v. next w.]

מִכָּנִיס m. (כָּנַס) 1) storing up, laid-in stock. Y. Kil. II, beg. 27^c מִי דְרִיךְ in the way of storing up (for home consumption). Gen. R. s. 31 מִכָּנִיסוּ, v. רִיב מִכָּנִיסוּ, v. דְּרִיבָה. Y. Dem. III, 22^c top מִכָּנִיסוּ מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל רִיב מִכָּנִיסוּ מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל the larger portion of his storage comes from Jews.—2) מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל מִכָּנִיסוּ מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל the lower side of the shovel, v. בּוֹנֵס. Y. B. Mets. IX, beg. 12^a.

מִכָּנִיסוֹת, מִכָּנִיסוֹת m. du. (b. h.; כָּנַס) [clothes of retirement,] undergarment, drawers. Yoma VII, 5. Ib. 23^b מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל מִכָּנִיסוֹת מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל that there must be no garment put on before (under) the drawers; a. fr.

מִכָּנִיסוֹת ch. same. Targ. O. Lev. VI, 3; a. e.

מִכָּנִישׁוֹתָּ f. (כָּנַשׁ) gathering in. B. Mets. 21^a מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל מִכָּנִישׁוֹתָּ מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל the season of storing up the grains from the threshing floor; ib. מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל מִכָּנִישׁוֹתָּ (corr. acc.). [Ar. s. v. כָּנַשׁ, reads מִכָּנִישׁוֹתָּ, and explains: the sweepings of the threshing floor.]

מִכָּס (denom. of next w.) to pay toll on. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXVIII, 20 מִכָּסוֹתָּ כָּל וְכִי unless thou payest the toll on all thy goods, thou wilt have nothing left.—V. מִכָּס.

מִכָּס m. (b. h.; כָּסַס) [marking off, counting,] toll, tax. Succ. 30^a מִכָּסוֹתָּ מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל the custom-house. Sabb. 33^b; Ab. Zar. 2^b מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל מִכָּסוֹתָּ מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל you put up bridges in order to raise toll on them. Ib. 13^a מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל מִכָּסוֹתָּ מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל to him shall the toll be remitted. Tanh. Lekh 5 מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל מִכָּסוֹתָּ collect the duty as if it were wheat; a. fr.—Pl. מִכָּסוֹתָּ. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXVIII.

and the goods (in the store) belong to gentiles. Tosef. ib. I (II), 17 if the goods belong to an Israelite. Pes. 53^b לכוסו מ' לכוסו one who throws the profits of merchandise into the purse of scholars, i. e., gives scholars an opportunity of gaining a livelihood.—Sabb. 56^a בעלי בתים they (the sons of Samuel) forced goods on private people (abused their station by making people their mercantile agents or their customers); Tosef. Sot. XIV, 6; ib. 5; a. e.

מלאי II m. *husk, glume*, v. גלע.

מלאי* m. ch. (מלי) *helve of an axe*. Y. Bets. II, 61^c top, quot. in Hiddushé Meiri, v. מלי.

מלאך m. (b. h.; לאך *to work*, comp. לאח *messenger*, esp. *angel*. Gen. R. s. 50 אחד עשה וכ' one angel never performs two missions. Snh. 96^a שזדבן וכ' the name of the angel that came to Abraham was Night. Gen. R. s. 9 חיים מלאך *angel of life*. Ib., a. fr. המור (abbrev. מ' מה' *angel of death*; a. v. fr.—Pl. מלאכים. Ib. s. 50 שני מ' ולא nor do two angels go on one mission. Ib. נדמו לו ברמור מ' they appeared to him as angels. Ib. מ' משעשו שליחותן קראן מ' after they have done their mission, the text calls them messengers. Y. R. Hash. I, 56^d bot. אה שמור המ' עליו וכ' the names of the angels, too, came (to Palestine) with them (the exiles) from Babylonia; Gen. R. s. 48.—(ה) שרת—מלאכי (abbrev. מ' מה' *the ministering angels*. Sabb. 55^b רנא רמ"ה the teacher who said (ib. top) that the angels asked the Lord &c. Ned. 20^a ר' דבריהם סווי לי מ' four things did the ministering angels tell me; ib. מ' מה' רבנן *'the ministering angels' means teachers*; מ' מ' ministering angels in the true sense.—Tosef. Sabb. XVII (XVIII), 3 מלאכי שכן *messengers of hindrance*, opp. to מ' מה'—Y. Shebu. VI, 37^a bot., a. fr. מלאכי (ה) שלום—Hag. 5^b, a. fr. מלאכי (ה) שלום *the angels of peace*; a. v. fr.

מלאכה ch. same. Targ. Y. I Ex. IV, 25; a. fr.—Pl. מלאכות, מלאכות, מלאכות. Targ. Gen. XIX, 1; a. fr.—B. Bath. 75^a ברקיע וכ' מ' ברקיע *two angels in heaven*, Michael and Gabriel, differ. Ib. הוא מ' שרה וכ' he saw ministering angels sitting &c. Koh. R. to IX, 11 (ref. to Ps. LXVIII, 13) אפי' מלכיהון דמ' וכ' *even the chiefs of the angels, Michael and Gabriel, were afraid of Moses*. Taan. 24^b, v. מלאכה; a. fr.

מלאכה f. (b. h.; preced.) *work, trade, vocation; task*. Ab. I, 10 אהוב את המ' *love trade*, opp. to רבנא, office. Ned. 49^b, v. גרול. Ber. 17^a בעירי בעירי *my work (study) is done in town*, וכ' ורוא מלאכתו בשדה *and his, in the field &c.*, v. גרר. Ab. II, 14 בעל מלאכתה *thy employer (the Lord)*. Ib. 15 מרובה ודמ' *the day (life) is short, and the task great*. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XI ועשו בו מ' בשבת *and they made him work on the Sabbath*. Sabb. VII, 1 מ' אב, v. אב; a. v. fr.—Pl. מלאכות. Ib. עשה מ' הרבה וכ' *he did several (forbidden) labors on several successive Sabbaths*. Ib. 2, v. אב; a. v. fr.

מלאכות f. (b. h.; denom. of מלאכה) *messenger's func-*

tion, angeldom. Gen. R. s. 50; Yalk. ib. 84 לבשו מ' they put on the appearance of angels.

מלאכי (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Malachi*, the prophet. Meg. 15^a מ' זה מרדכי מ' זה מ' *M. means Mordecai*, וכ' וי' ולמה נקרא שמו מ' *and why is he called M. (minister)? Because he was vice-roy*. Ib. בנביאור מ' שמו *the prophet's real name was M*. Ib. במ' in the prophetic book of M.—Ex. R. s. 28; a. e.

מלאכה, v. מלאכה.

מלאכה f. ch.—ה. מלאכה, *(the priestly gift from) the fruits laid in store*. Targ. O. Num. XVIII, 27 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. מלאכה; Ms. I מלאכה, II מלאכה; Y. חמרא דמלאכה).

מלבוש m. (b. h. לבש *dress, cover*. Shek. V, 1 על המ' *its dress (shell)*, v. ח' ח'—Deut. R. s. 7, end מלבושו של שבת במלבושך וכ' *that thy Sabbath dress be not the same as thy week-day dress*.

מלבין, v. מלבין.

מלבינין m. pl. (a corrupt. of mala pumica) *pome-granates*. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^a bot.; Y. Yeb. XII, 12^d top, v. אגוד.

מלבינהא, v. מלבינהא.

מלביש, v. לבש.

מלבין m. (b. h.; לבן I, v. לבנה) 1) *press, frame, mould*. Sot. 11^a (ref. to Ex. I, 11) וכ' הביאו מ' *they brought a brick mould and suspended it from Pharaoh's neck*; Ex. R. s. 1. Zeb. 54^a מ' שווא שלשים וכ' *a frame of thirty-two by thirty-two cubits (which was filled with stones, cement &c.)*. Y. Sabb. XII, beg. 13^c וכ' *like taking a frame and putting it over the piled up bricks (which cannot be called building)*. Tosef. ib. XIII (XIV), 15 מ' *the frame (bottom) of a bedstead*. Tosef. Erub. XI (VIII), 17 ספקלריא מ' *a window frame*. Tosef. B. Bath. II, 14 מ' צורה וכ' *a window frame or the shape of a door*; B. Bath. III, 6. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 9 לזיוור *a bedstead bottom intended to be moved from one bed to another, opp. intended for one particular bed*. Tosef. Ohol. XIII, 5 [read:] וכ' *מ' מ' מ' the frame of a large saw*. Neg. XIII, 3 מ' הבניי וכ' *a casing to protect that portion of the beam which rests on the wall*.—Gen. R. s. 38; Yalk. Prov. 961 (ref. to Prov. XXVII, 22) *like one undertaking to crush barley in a frame*; a. fr.—Pl. מלבינים, מלבינין, מלבינין. Neg. l. c. B. Bath. 69^a מ' של פתוחים *door frames*; מ' של חלונות *sockets for the legs of a bedstead*. Kel. XVIII, 3 לוי *stands for the musical instruments of the Levites*; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. V, 9 מ' לוי ed. Zuck. (corr. acc.); a. e.—2) (from its shape) *a small garden-bed, a plot (of three handbreadths in width)*.—Pl. as ab. Peah III, 1. Ib. 4 מ' הבצלים *plots of onions between vegetables*. Ib. VII, 2 מ' שורות של שני מ' *three rows at a distance of two mal-*

benim (six hand-breadths) from one another; Tosef. ib. III, 10. Ter. IV, 8 דמ' (sub. רבלי) figs pressed in quadrangular moulds, opp. עגולים.

מִלְבָּנָא ch. same, a quadrangular piece. B. Mets. 116^b מ' ריורא a wide piece of cemented bricks of a fallen wall (Ms. F. ריורא a brick wider than the usual size, v. Rashi a. l.).

***מִלְבִּינָא** f. (preced. wds.) quadrangular frame. Targ. Y. Num. XXXIII, 20 [prob. to be read:] מִלְבִּינָא דבנין (pl.) building moulds.

מִלְבִּשְׁתָּא v. דְּבִשְׁתָּא.

מִלְגָּ (comp. Syr. בלג, P. Sm. 2131) to pluck, to strip (of hair, feathers &c.). Tosef. Bets. III, 19 מ' מִלְגִּין את ר' you may cleanse the head and legs of an animal (by scalding).

מִלְגָּ ch. same, to pluck (comp. Pesh. Deut. XXIII, 26). Gen. R. s. 45, beg. (expl. מִלְגָּ מִלְגָּ מִלְגָּ Ar. whatever thou pluckest, is plucked; (ed. רתימא מִלְגָּ מִלְגָּ as you say, 'pluck, pluck'); Y. Yeb. VII, 8^a bot. כמה דאת אמר מליג מליג (corr. acc.).

מִלְגָּן m. (transpos. of מִלְגָּ) pitch-fork; the cook's fork. Sabb. XVII, 2 (122^b; Mish. a. Ms. M. מזלג; Y. ib. 16^b top מ' מִלְגָּן את ר' the kitchen fork to place food for a child upon it. Tosef. ib. X (XI), 7; Sifra Vayikra, Hobah, ch. IX, Par. 7, a. e., v. לְגָּ.

מִלְתָּ f. (b. h.; מִלְלָ III) word. Lev. R. s. 16 (prov.) מ' בסלע משהוקא בשנים where a word is worth a Sela, silence is worth two; Meg. 18^a (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 1). —Pl. מִלְתָּן. Cant. R. to IV, 4, v. קָצַב; a. e. —Ch. מִלְתָּ, v. מִרְלָא.

מִלְתָּה Y. Naz. II, 51^d bot., v. דל'ה.

מִלְחָטְמִיָּא v. לְטוֹמְיָא.

מִלְחָא m. (b. h.; מִלְא) fulness, contents. Mikv. III, 1, sq. מ' עד שירצא ממני מִלְחָא ועוד until a quantity equal to its original contents and something besides have run off. Y. Succ. I, 51^d top מ' אכסדרה שנפרצה במִלְחָא ו' an *exedra* which is (on one side) entirely open towards the public road. Ib. bot. מ' מִלְחָא של דלי as far as the bucket is let down into the water (for filling it). Hull. II, 3 מ' אם יש בסכין מִלְחָא צואר if the slaughtering knife has the length of the width of the neck. Kidd. 33^a מ' עיניו מ' as far as his eye can reach. Sabb. 30^a, a. e. מ' כמ' נימא as much as a hair's breadth. Sifre Num. 160 (expl. אבן יד, Num. XXXV, 17) מ' as large as the grasp of the hand; a. fr. —[Tosef. Ohol. XVII, 3 טימיה מ', v. לְטוֹמְיָא.]

מִלְחָא ch. same. Targ. Y. Num. XXXV, 17. Targ. O. Deut. XXXIII, 16 (Y. מִלְחָא, v. מִלְחָא II); a. e. —Ab. Zar. 29^a מ' חמש אצבעותיה מ' as much as one can pinch with five fingers; ו' מ' . . . מ' אצבעיה מ' as much as one can pinch with thumb and little finger; a. e.

מִלְחָא m. same, full capacity. Gitt. 70^a מ' מִלְחָא

(Ar. מליאה, v. פֶּעֶס 2. Ohol. XIV, 2 מליאה; Tosef. ib. XIV, 7 מליאה the full extent of the hole which the carpenter's borer is capable of making, opp. מליאה כל שהיא v. מליאה. Ib. 4, a. e. —Pl. מליאים, מ' (b. h.) [filling one's hands.] investment, inauguration. Lev. R. s. 11, a. fr. שבעת ימי מ' the seven days of the inauguration of the priests (Lev. VIII). Y. Yoma I, 38^b bot. מ' מה דרי מ' of what nature were the sacrifices at the inauguration?; a. e. —*Milluim*, name of the first division of Sifra Sh'mini.

מִלְוָה m. (מִלְגָּ, v. מִלְגָּ) [plucking,] usufruct. —מ' עברי מ' a wife's estate of which the husband has the fruition without responsibility for loss or deterioration, contrad. to צאן ברזל v. מִלְגָּ. Yeb. VII, 1; Tosef. ib. IX, 1. Keth. 79^b מ' בהמה a domestic animal belonging to the wife &c. —Gen. R. s. 45 מ' הרהר מ' שפחה Hagar was a handmaid of Sarah whom Abraham had to support but could not sell; a. fr.

***מִלְוָנָא** m. ch. (v. מִלְגָּ) a hairless skin, bag. —מ' דשברי a bag containing documents. Keth. 85^a. B. Bath. 151^a.

מִלְוִינְמָה c. (μάλαιγμα) any emollient, plaster, poultice. Sifra B'har ch. I (ref. to Lev. XXV, 6) מ' but not to use (the fruits of the Sabbatical year) for a poultice; Succ. 40^b; B. Kam. 102^a. Tosef. Dem. I, 25 מ' קמה לעשות מ' flour to make poultices; a. fr. —Trnsf. a soothing remedy. Sabb. 119^b מ' hot water after the exit of the Sabbath is soothing. Deut. R. s. 8 למכה מ' the Law is an emollient for every wound; Midr. Till. to Ps. XIX מ' ללב מ' soothing for the heart; Yalk. Ps. 675; Lev. R. s. 12 מוליג, מוליג (corr. acc.)

מִלְוִינְמָה m. of *M'loga* (supposed to be a Babylonian place), מ' קבא name of a particular *Kab* measure. Pes. 48^a מ' קבא מ' (Ar. a. Ms. M. 2 מִלְוִינְמָה of *Magla*, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 100). Ib. מ' קבא מִלְוִינְמָה (Ms. M. 2 a. oth. אה . . .).

מִלְוִיה m. creditor, v. לְוִיה.

מִלְוִיָּה f. (לְוִיה) loan, debt. Keth. IX, 2 מ' וריה לו פקדון או' and left a trust or a loan in the hands of strangers. Ib. 84^a מ' לרוצאה נרתנה מ' a loan is made to be spent (opp. to trust). Kidd. 6^b, a. e. מ' ו' if one betroths a woman to himself by remitting her indebtedness to him, she is not betrothed (there being no consideration offered to her at the time); מ' ברתא מ' offering as a consideration the benefit of the loan (by extension). Ib. 47^b, a. fr. על מ' פה a verbal loan, מ' בשטר מ' against a note. Ib. 46^a, a. e. מ' ופרישה מ' if one betroths a woman with remittance of a loan and the offer of a *P'rutah* besides. —Bekh. 48^a; a. e. מ' הכרובה בתורה מ' an obligation arising from a Biblical law, e.g. the duty of redeeming the first-born; a. fr.

מִלְוִירָא f. (לְוִירָא) funeral escort, wailing ceremonies. Midr. Till. to Ps. CIV, 26 (play on זה לְוִירָא, ib.) זה טובי מ' this (the reward of the hereafter) does him more good than that funeral service (with its eulogies, Koh. XII, 5; ed. Bub. מן ואר מלוורא; Yalk. Ps. 862 זה טובי מן דאת מִלְוִירָא) (corr. acc.).

בֵּית מִ' מִלָּח pr. n. pl. *Beth Milvan* (prob.=b. h. בית מלא II Kings XII, 21; comp. מִלָּחָה. Y. Meg. IV, 75^c bot.

מִלָּחָה, v. מִלָּחָה.

מִלְיוֹמָה, **מִלְיוֹמָא** m. (a Babylonian corrupt. of νόμισμα, numisma) stamp of a coin. Ber. 53^b כְּדֵי שִׁכְרֵי כֹּהֵן בֵּין מִ'... לְמִ' וְכִ' when one can distinguish the stamp of a Tiberian coin from that of a Sepphorian coin.

מִלָּחָה, pl. מִלָּחָה, v. מִלָּחָה.

מִלָּחָה m. (b. h.; מִלָּח) a salt-plant, sea-purslane (*Halimolobos*).—Pl. מִלָּחָה, מִלָּחָה. Kidd. 66^a. Pesik. R. s. 15 כל כֹּהֵן בֵּין מִ'... אוֹכֵל מִ' וְכִ' whoever believes in him (the Messiah), is contented to live on salt-plants &c.

מִלָּחָה ch. same. Pl. מִלָּחָה. Targ. Zeph. II, 9 (h. text הרגיל).

מִלָּחָה, v. מִלָּחָה.

מִלְיוֹמָה, v. מִלְיוֹמָה.

מִלָּחָה, v. מִלָּחָה.

מִלְיוֹמָה f. (מִלָּח) place for drawing water, well. Lev. R. s. 21 מִלְיוֹמָה לִּיהָ עַל מִלְיוֹמָה דְנִשְׂיָא sat down by the place where the women draw water; Pesik. Ahäré, p. 176^b; Yalk. Lev. 571 מִלְיוֹמָה; (Keth. 62^b מִלְיוֹמָה דְנִשְׂיָא).

מִלָּחָה, v. מִלָּחָה.

מִלְלוּח (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Malluch*, an Amora. Hull. 49^a מִלְלוּחַ מִ' עֵרְבָא וְכִ' you quote M. the Arabian, but he said &c. Ib. מִ' אֶתְרֵיהּ דְרִ' מִ' the home of R. M. (in Arabia). Y. Succ. III, beg. 53^c. Y. B. Bath. 16^a top; a. fr.

מִלְלוּחָה, v. מִלְלוּחָה.

מִלְלוּחָה f. (b. h.; מִלְלוּחָה) rulership, office. Midr. Prov. ch. XXI וְכִ' עֵלָה לְמִ' וְכִ' when a human being rises to rulership, he is in the hands of the Lord; Yalk. ib. 959. Sabb. 56^b מִלְלוּחָה אֶתְרֵיהּ shall divide the rulership between themselves. Num. R. s. 3 מִלְלוּחָה בְעַלְיָ מִ' rulers; a. e.

מִלְלוּחָה, v. sub מִלְלוּחָה.

מִלְלוּחָה m. (b. h.; מִלְלוּחָה I) lodging. Snh. 95^b לְבִיתָא... לְבִיתָא מִלְלוּחָה this righteous man (Jacob) has come to my lodging place; Hull. 91^b, v. לִיְנָה. Midr. Prov. ch. IX שְׁנַמְצָא מִלְלוּחָה לִיְנָה a beautiful lodging has been offered thee in the hour of thy death; a. fr.

מִלְלוּחָה, v. מִלְלוּחָה.

מִלְלוּחָה m. (לִיְנָה) kneading trough. Y. Gitt. VIII, 49^b bot.

מִלְלוּחָה (b. h.; denom. of מִלָּח) to salt, brine; esp. (in ritual law) to strew salt on raw meat to resorb its blood. Midd. V, 3 מִלְלוּחָה עֵרְוֹת וְכִ' they put salt on the hides of sacrifices.—Hull. 113^a וְכִ' יִפְהוּ יִפְהוּ unless one salts it carefully and washes it thoroughly. Ib. מִלְלוּחָה מִ' דִּישְׂרָאֵל one must first wash the meat, then salt it and again

wash it. B. Bath. 74^b וְכִ' מִלְלוּחָה לְצַדִּיקִים and preserved it in salt for the benefit of the righteous &c. Hull. l. c. מִלְלוּחָה דְגִי טָהוֹר שְׁמִלְחוּ וְכִ' a clean fish which was salted together with an unclean one; a. fr.—Part. pass. מִלְלוּחָה (v. מִלְלוּחָה); pl. מִלְלוּחָה, מִלְלוּחָה. Ib. מִלְלוּחָה שְׁנֵיהֶם בִּי שְׁמִלְחוּ, opp. מִלְלוּחָה. Yalk. Ps. 887 מִ' מִלְלוּחָה secretions.—Y. Taan. IV, 69^b top מִ' מִלְלוּחָה various kinds of salted food. Y. Sabb. I, 3^c bot. מִלְלוּחָה מִלְלוּחָה brines prepared by gentiles; a. fr.

Hof. מִלְלוּחָה, **Hof. מִלְלוּחָה** to be strewn with salt. Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., Par. 9, ch. XI מִלְלוּחָה שְׁלֵא הָיָה מִלְלוּחָה no salt had been put on it.

Pu. מִלְלוּחָה same. Part. מִלְלוּחָה salted, trnsf. bright. Kidd. 29^b אִם הָיָה בְנוֹ זָרִיךְ וּמִמִּי (Var. יִמְמִילָא) if his son is eager to learn and bright; [our w. missing in Tosef. Bekh. VI, 10].

מִלְלוּחָה I ch. same. Targ. Lev. II, 13. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXI, 19.—Sabb. 75^b וְכִ' מִלְלוּחָה בְשֵׂרָא וְכִ' he who salts raw meat (on the Sabbath) &c. Hull. 113^a גִּרְמָא גִּרְמָא מִ' לִיהָ גִּרְמָא גִּרְמָא let him preserve in salt the female (Behemoth); a. fr.—Part. pass. מִלְלוּחָה, מִלְלוּחָה, pl. מִלְלוּחָה. Ib. מִלְלוּחָה מִ' מִעֲלֵי מִ' בְּשֵׂרָא מִ' מִעֲלֵי מִ' fish in salt is good; וְכִ' בְשֵׂרָא מִ' מִעֲלֵי מִ' meat in salt is not.—Ib. צִיפְרֵי מִ' מִעֲלֵי מִ' fowls in salt; a. fr.—V. מִלְלוּחָה.

Ithpe. מִלְלוּחָה, **Ithpe. מִלְלוּחָה** to be strewn with salt, be salted. Targ. Ez. XVI, 4.—Hull. 112^b. Ib. 97^b מִלְלוּחָה מִ' מִעֲלֵי מִ' were (ritually) salted.. with the nervus ischiadicus left therein; a. fr.

מִלְלוּחָה II, **Pa. מִלְלוּחָה** (denom. of מִלָּח) to row; to balance. Keth. 85^a מִלְלוּחָה מִ' מִלְלוּחָה (not מִלְלוּחָה) rowed the boat (as an act of possession). B. Kam. 117^b מִ' בִּיהָ חָד מִיְנֵיהוּ מִ' מִלְלוּחָה (Alf.) one of them tried to keep the boat in balance (against the ass that threatened to upset it); [ed. לִיהָ לְחֵמָה מִ' (Var. מִלָּח, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 90) he tried to counter-balance the ass].

מִלְלוּחָה c. (b. h.; comp. מִלְלוּחָה) [brittle] salt. Ker. 6^a; B. Bath. 20^b מִלְלוּחָה מִ' מִלְלוּחָה (sub. מִלְלוּחָה) sea-salt, v. מִלְלוּחָה. Hull. 112^a מִלְלוּחָה מִ' מִלְלוּחָה is eaten on account of (with) the salt it has absorbed. Keth. 66^b (prov.) מִ' מִלְלוּחָה מִ' מִלְלוּחָה the salt (means of preservation) of wealth is its diminution (by charitable deeds), and some say *hesed* (benevolence). Gen. R. s. 51 מִלְלוּחָה מִ' מִלְלוּחָה she (Lot's wife) sinned through salt; רַחֲמֵי לִי מִ' מִ' she went to all her neighbors and said, give me salt for we have guests; a. fr.

מִלְלוּחָה, **מִלְלוּחָה**, **מִלְלוּחָה**, **מִלְלוּחָה** ch. same. Targ. Lev. II, 13 מִלְלוּחָה constr. ed. Berl. (Var. מִ' מִ', v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 32; Y. מִ'). Targ. II Chr. XIII, 5. Targ. Y. Gen. XIX, 26 (v. Gen. R. s. 51 quot. in preced.); a. fr.—Kidd. 62^a; Hull. 113^a, v. מִלְלוּחָה. Bekh. 8^b מִ' מִלְלוּחָה מִ' מִ' when salt becomes unsavory, where-with do they salt it? B. Bath. 74^b מִלְלוּחָה מִ' מִ' (differ. vers. in Ms. M., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) as to the female (Behemoth), its brine is more savory. Yeb. 63^a, v. מִלְלוּחָה II; a. fr.—Pl. מִלְלוּחָה, מִ' מִ'. Pes. 8^a מִ' מִ' salt-store. Ab. Zar. 33^a מִ' מִ' דִּישְׂרָאֵל poured wine into a Jew's salt-store (Rashi: a vessel filled with salt).

מִלְלוּחָה m. (b. h.; comp. meaning of ἄλας a. mariner, sailor. Koh. R. to IX, 8.

מְלָחָה ch. 1) same.—Pl. מְלָחִי Gitt. 73^a, v. אָגַר II. Taan. 24^b וְכִי מְלָחִי דְאִירָמוּ לִמְּ וְכִי (differ. vers. in Ms. M.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) I saw angels disguised as boatmen who brought sand and loaded the ships.—2) dealer in sailors' outfits. Y. B. Mets. IV, end, 9^d, v. סְרֵהוּרָה.

מְלָחָה, v. מְלָחָה ch.

מְגִדֵּל מְּ מְלָחָה pr. n. pl. Tower of Malha, near Caesarea (v. Hildesh. Beitr. p. 9). Y. Dem. II, 22^c.

מְלָחָהּ מְּ מְלָחָהּ pr. n. pl. Milhaya, native place of R. José, prob. in Galilee (v. Hildesh. Beitr. p. 9; Neub. Géogr. p. 269). Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^c top. Gen. R. s. 42. Lev. R. s. 26. Lam. R. to I, 9; Yalk. Is. 302 מְּ מְלִי (corr. acc.).

מְלָחָמָה f. (b. h.; מְּ מְּ II) war, contest. Sot. VIII, 1, a. fr. מְּ מְּ chaplain of the army (Deut. XX, 2), v. מְּ מְּ I. Ib. 7 מְּ מְּ מְּ (Bab. ed. 44^b, pl.) secular (political) warfare; מְּ מְּ מְּ a war for religious causes; מְּ מְּ מְּ a war of duty. Ib. 44^b מְּ מְּ מְּ the war of conquest under Joshua, all agree, is a war of duty &c.—Meg. 15^b מְּ מְּ מְּ disputes about the Law; a. fr.—Pl. מְּ מְּ M. Kat. 25^b (in a eulogy) מְּ מְּ מְּ an offspring of worthies came up from Babylonia and with him came the book of wars (allegorically for knowledge of the Law; oth. interpret. R. Hammuna who came with Rabbah). Snh. 97^a מְּ מְּ מְּ in the seventh Messianic year there will be wars; a. fr.

מְּ מְּ f. (מְּ מְּ) saline atmosphere, corrosion produced by saline influences. Ohol. III, 7 מְּ מְּ שְׂאֵלֵהוּ... שְׂאֵלֵהוּ a cave formed through saline corrosion.

מְּ מְּ f. ch. (preced.) salt deposit in a cavity in which sea-water was allowed to evaporate. Sabb. 66^b. Ib. 73^b, v. מְּ מְּ I.

מְּ מְּ (b. h.) [to stand forth, project (emp. מְּ מְּ),] to escape.

מְּ מְּ to rescue. Midr. Till. to Ps. XLI מְּ מְּ מְּ on the day of evil I shall save thee. Taan. 23^a מְּ מְּ thou hast saved it (the generation) through thy prayer. Yalk. Ps. 777 מְּ מְּ Michael helped David to escape from within and Jonathan from without; a. e.

מְּ מְּ to be saved, to escape. Esth. R. introd. מְּ מְּ Noah is the first of those saved (mentioned in the Bible). Koh. R. to IX, 15 מְּ מְּ who-soever listens to the suggestions of his good inclination will be saved; a. e.

מְּ מְּ same. Yalk. Deut. 854 מְּ מְּ and you will be saved from the judgment of &c.

מְּ מְּ ch. same. Ithpe. מְּ מְּ to be saved. Targ. Prov. XIX, 5 מְּ מְּ (ed. Wil. מְּ מְּ; Ms. מְּ מְּ).

מְּ מְּ m. (b. h.), pl. מְּ מְּ, v. מְּ מְּ.

מְּ מְּ, v. מְּ מְּ.

מְּ מְּ, v. מְּ מְּ.

מְּ מְּ, v. next w.

מְּ מְּ m. (denom. of מְּ מְּ, fr. לִיט or לִיט to wrap, cover; cmp. Syr. מְּ מְּ P. Sm. 2186) frame or casing around the beam-rest in the wall (corresp. to מְּ מְּ).—Pl. מְּ מְּ. B. Kam. 67^a (expl. מְּ מְּ, Ez. XLI, 26) מְּ (Ms. M. מְּ מְּ; Ms. H. מְּ מְּ, Ms. R. מְּ מְּ), v. מְּ מְּ.

מְּ מְּ f. (מְּ מְּ; cmp. מְּ מְּ) crumbling, corrosion. Targ. Prov. XII, 4. Ib. XIV, 30 מְּ מְּ (Var. ed. Lag. מְּ מְּ, cler. error). Targ. I Chr. XIV, 1.

מְּ מְּ, v. מְּ מְּ, a. מְּ מְּ.

מְּ מְּ to speak, v. מְּ מְּ II.

מְּ מְּ ch. = h. מְּ מְּ 1) to be full. Targ. Josh. III, 15; a. fr.; v. next art. Ab. Zar. 28^a מְּ מְּ מְּ, v. מְּ מְּ; a. e.—2) to fill. Targ. Gen. I, 22. Targ. Deut. VI, 11 (O. ed. Vienna מְּ מְּ Pa.); a. fr.—Part. מְּ מְּ; f. מְּ מְּ; pl. מְּ מְּ. Ib. O. XXIX, 10. Targ. Josh. IX, 21 (ed. Wil. מְּ מְּ). Targ. Gen. XXIV, 11; a. fr.

מְּ מְּ 1) to fill. Targ. Jer. XIII, 13; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 21 מְּ מְּ fill thy vessel; Pesik. Ahäre, p. 176^b; Yalk. Lev. 571 מְּ מְּ (read: מְּ מְּ); Keth. 62^b מְּ מְּ. Ab. Zar. 29^a מְּ מְּ and fill it with water. Taan. 29^a; Shebu. 10^a; Pes. 77^a מְּ מְּ they made the Tammuz of that year a full month (of thirty days); a. e.—2) to complement, compensate, replace. Targ. O. Gen. II, 21 מְּ מְּ ed. Berl. (ed. Amst. מְּ מְּ, corr. acc.).—B. Mets. 105^a מְּ מְּ he took pains to make up for the loss. Ib. מְּ מְּ thou didst take pains to make up &c.; a. e.—[3] מְּ מְּ to comfort. Targ. O. Gen. XXXIV, 3 ed. Berl. (v. Berl. Mass., p. 27); v., however, Kidd. 50^a, quot. s. v. מְּ מְּ II.]

מְּ מְּ to be filled, full. Targ. Gen. VI, 13. Targ. Ex. XI, 34 מְּ מְּ (filled); a. fr.

מְּ מְּ, Y. Hall. I, 57^d מְּ מְּ, v. מְּ מְּ.—Yalk. Is. 302 מְּ מְּ, v. מְּ מְּ.

מְּ מְּ I c. ch. = h. מְּ מְּ, full. Targ. Deut. XXXIII, 23 (Var. מְּ מְּ, מְּ מְּ). Targ. Ruth I, 21; a. fr.—Eruv. 84^a מְּ מְּ when the pit is full of water; a. fr.—Pl. מְּ מְּ. Targ. Deut. VI, 11; a. fr.—[Targ. O. Deut. XXIII, 26 מְּ מְּ ed. Berl. those ears which are full (ripe; oth. ed. מְּ מְּ).]

מְּ מְּ II m. (preced.) fulness. Pesik. Haḥod., p. 53^a (ref. to Ps. LXXXIX, 38) מְּ מְּ like the moon growing to fulness. Ib.; Yalk. Ex. 190 מְּ מְּ this (Solomon's reign) is the full moon; Yalk. Chr. 1082; (Pesik. R. s. 15 מְּ מְּ).—Constr. מְּ מְּ (= h. מְּ מְּ) the fill of, as much as. Targ. Ex. IX, 8. Targ. Ps. XCVI, 11; a. fr.—Meg. 16^a מְּ מְּ a handful.—V. מְּ מְּ.

מְּ מְּ f. (b. h.) 1) full, v. מְּ מְּ.—2) fulness, full growth. Pesik. Haḥod., p. 53^a (ref. to Ps. LXXXIX, 38, v. preced.) מְּ מְּ... מְּ מְּ if you will do good,

you shall count (your historical records) by the nation's growth to fulness, opp. פגום decrease; Pesik. R. s. 15, a. e., v. preced. Gen. R. s. 12 על מליאדין . . . על מליאדין those things had been created in perfect condition. Ib. s. 14 על מליאדין fully developed. Num. R. s. 12; a. e. — Gitt. 70^a Ar., v. מליאדין.—3) (the priestly gifts from) the ripe or stored fruits. Tem. 4^a (ref. to Ex. XXII, 28) מ' זו ביכורים מ'leah means the first fruits; Mekh. Mishp. s. 19 מ'leah means the first fruits which are taken from the fulness (the stored fruits). Ib. . . בכורים שהם קרויין . . . מ' first fruits which go by four names, reshith . . . and m'leah; Yalk. Ex. 351.

מליאדין, מליאדין, read: מליאדין.

מליאדין f. pl. women drawing water, v. מלי.

מליאדין m. (μελιγαλα, S.) honey- and milk-cake. Y. Hall. I, 57^d, v. מליאדין.

מליאדין f. (מלי) filling, replacing, v. מלי Pa.

מליאדין m. (מלי) 1) preserved in salt, pickled. Hull. 113^a מ' . . . כרוחה . . . מ' what is preserved in salt, is ritually to be considered as if boiled or roasted; a. fr.—[Pl., v. מליאדין].—2) salted relish, dessert. Ber. VI, 7. Ib. 44^a מ' ו' Ms. M. (ed. מליאדין, corr. acc.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) a meal without salted preserves is no meal.

מליאדין ch. same, v. מליאדין I.

מליאדין, v. מליאדין.

מליאדין, v. מליאדין—מליאדין, v. מליאדין.

מליאדין, v. מליאדין a. מליאדין ch.

מליאדין m. (מליאדין) counsellor. Targ. II Sam. XV, 12 (ed. Lag. מליאדין; Levita מליאדין).

מליאדין, v. מליאדין.

מליאדין f. ch. = next w.—Pl. מליאדין Targ. O. Deut. XXIII, 26^c (ed. Berl. מליאדין, v. מליאדין).

מליאדין f. (b. h.; מליאדין I) ripe ear, esp. parched ear.—Pl. מליאדין. Maasr. IV, 5 מ' he who rubs parched ears; Tosef. Bets. I, 20. Tosef. Ter. III, 18 . . . הכנים שובלין . . . if one brought ears to his house with the intention of parching them.—Y. Pes. III, beg. 29^d, v. מליאדין. Pesik. R. s. 43, a. e., v. מליאדין; a. fr.

מליאדין m. (Fales noun of מליאדין, emp. מליאדין) [water-pot (emp. ὕδρα)] a cooking vessel. Targ. I Sam. II, 14 (ed. Lag. מליאדין, Var. מליאדין; h. text מליאדין). Targ. Y. Num. XI, 8 מליאדין Levita (ed. מליאדין, h. text מליאדין).—Pl. מליאדין. Targ. II Chr. XXXV, 13 (h. text מליאדין).

מליאדין m. (= מליאדין; מליאדין) teacher. Targ. I Sam. XIX, 20. Targ. Ez. III, 17.—Pl. מליאדין. Targ. Jer. VI, 17. Targ. Is. L, 4; a. e.

מליאדין, v. מליאדין.

מליאדין f. (b. h.; מליאדין) 1) speech, argument, defence; (in an evil sense) sneer, scorn. Midr. Prov. to I, 6 מ' זו הדורה ו' m'leah (ib.) means the Law proper &c., ולמה נקראת, and why is it called m.? Because it saves those engaged in it from the judgment of Gehenna; מ' שכל מ' שמחוצץ ו' why is it called m'leah (scoff-producing)? Because whoever desires to scoff, will be amply supplied with scoffing.—2) metaphor. Cant. R. to I, 1 מ' משל . . . מ' they find confirmation in plain Biblical prose, in proverbs, and in metaphors.

מליאדין f. (מליאדין) pinching a bird's head. Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., ch. VIII, Par. 7; Zeb. 65^a מ' שקבע לה כהן the pinching, for which function the Text appoints a priest; a. fr.

מליאדין, Tosef. Neg. IV, 10 ed. Zuck. מ' (oth. ed. מליאדין, read with R. S. to Neg. X, 10 מליאדין).

מליאדין f. (מליאדין) filling up, complement. B. Bath. 104^b top [read:] ו' (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 40) and if there is a surplus, it must go to make up the nine kab.

מליאדין, מליאדין, מליאדין f. (preced.) 1) mound, rampart. Targ. II Sam. V, 9; Targ. I Kings IX, 24 (ed. Lag. מליאדין; h. text מליאדין). Targ. II Sam. XX, 15 (h. text מליאדין); a. e.—Pl. מליאדין. Targ. Jer. XXXII, 24.—2) stuffing. Pes. 74^a, v. מליאדין.

מליאדין (= מליאדין) what is it to thee?; of no practical value. Sabb. 150^a sq. מ' ושל מ' מה בכך (Ms. M. מה בכך, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) accounts of 'what is it to thee?' and of 'what is in it?', i. e. for no practical purpose. [Oth. opin., v. Ar.]

מליאדין (b. h.) [to lead in council,] to preside; to officiate; to be ruler. B. Bath. 164^b מ' שנה מונין לו שנים לו when he has been in office one year, they date (in documents) 'the second year'. Meg. 11^a (ref. to מליאדין, Esth. I, 1) מ' started a dynasty with himself (had no claims of succession). Ib. עשרה שנה ש' מ'leah, v. מליאדין. Zeb. 118^b מ' ו' ten years during which Samuel ruled alone, and one year during which Saul and Samuel ruled conjointly; Tem. 15^a; a. fr.

Nif. מליאדין [to be led,] 1) to take council, to ask advice or permission. Ber. 3^b מליאדין בסנהדרין they ask the Sanhedrin for their confirmation. Ib. 4^a מ' במפרישה . . . מ' in whatever I undertake, I consult the opinion of M., my teacher. Ib. 29^b מ' בקונך וצא and when thou art about to go on a journey, take council of thy Maker (pray) and go out. B. Mets. 14^a מליאדין the scribe must ask for authorization (to insert in the contract); a. fr.—2) [to take council with one's self,] to reconsider, change one's mind. Gitt. III, 1. Dem. III, 2 מ' ו' . . . הלוקח if one buys vegetables . . . and then decides to return (the goods). Ib. 3 מ' להצניע ו' לאוכלן if he took

them up to eat them and changed his mind (deciding) to keep them; a. fr.

Hif. מִלְכָּהּ *to appoint or elect for rulership, to acknowledge the authority of.* Snh. 64^a שְׂמֵלְכָהּ עֲלֵיהֶם v. מִלְכָּהּ. Y. Ned. IX, beg. 41^b (ref. to Ps. LXXXI, 10) זֶרְ שֶׁבְקִרְבֵךְ allow not the tyrant within thee (the evil inclination) to rule over thee. Ab. Zar. 18^a זוֹ אומה זוֹ this (Roman) nation has been given the rulership by divine decree. R. Hash. 16^a אָמְרוּ לִפְנֵי אֱלֹהִים שְׂמֵלְכָהּ עֲלֵיכֶם . . . recite before me verses of homage (v. מִלְכָּהּ), in order that you may declare me your ruler; a. fr.

מִלְכָּהּ ch. same, 1) *to rule.* Targ. Gen. XXXVII, 8; a. fr.—Part. מִלְכָּהּ. Targ. Jer. XXXIII, 21 (ed. Wil. מִלְכָּהּ, corr. acc.); a. fr.—Ab. Zar. 10^a רְצִינָא דְרִמְלָהּ וְכִי I desire that my son Severus be king after me; ib. דְרִמְלָהּ.—Ber. 64^a רבא מ' Babbah officiated (as teacher and judge); a. fr.—2) (mostly מְלִיךְ) *to decide.* Targ. Is. XIV, 27. Ib. XXIII, 8 (ed. Ven. מְלִיךְ). Ib. 9 מְלִיכָה ed. Lag. (some ed. מְלִיכָה, read: מְלִיכָה); a. fr.—Part. pass. מְלִיךְ. Ib. XIV, 26; a. e.—3) *to advise.* Targ. II Sam. XVII, 7. Targ. I Kings I, 12; a. fr.

Pa. מְלִיךְ 1) *to advise.* Targ. Job XXVI, 3.—2) *to decide,* v. supra.

Af. מְלִיךְ 1) =preced. *Hif.* Targ. I Kings III, 7; a. fr.—2) *to counsel, persuade.* Targ. Josh. XV, 18. Targ. Y. Deut. XXX, 6; a. e.—[Targ. Prov. VIII, 15 מְלִיכָה ed. Lag. *rule* (oth. ed. מְלִיכָה).]

Ihpa. מְלִיכָה, *Ihpe.* מְלִיכָה, *Ihpe.* מְלִיכָה = preced. *Nif.*—Targ. Is. XXXII, 7; a. fr.—B. Bath. 4^a דְעִבְרִין מְלִיכָהּ do people ask for advice (or permission) after they have acted? Ber. 27^b מְלִיכָהּ וְכִי consult my family. Ib. אוֹיֵל וְאָמַי וְכִי he went and consulted his wife. Ned. 54^a וְכִי מְלִיכָהּ דְצִרְיָה שְׁלִיחָא לְאִמְלַחְתָּי וְכִי any change of order for which the messenger has to ask special authorization, is heterogeneous (to the object of the original commission); a. fr.—2) (mostly מְלִיכָה) *to change for which the messenger asks for instructions is homogeneous.* Sot. 43^b עֲלָה אִימֵי עֲלָה if he reconsiders his original disposal; a. fr.

מְלִיכָה m. (b. h.; preced.) *leader in council, chief, king.* Ber. 3^b אֲדוֹנֵנוּ דְהַמְּ מ' our lord the king! Tosef. Snh. VIII, 5, a. fr. מְלִיכָה דְהַמְּ מ' the Most Supreme King (the Lord). Ib. IX, 8 מְלִיכָה מ' של מְלִיכָה even a king of kings (great sovereign). Snh. 38^a, a. fr. בְּשׂוֹר מ' (v. בְּשׂוֹר) a human chief. Ab. Zar. 10^a בְּן מ' בְּן מ' they (the Romans) do not allow the son of a king to succeed his father. Kerith. 5^b מְלִיכָה מ' a first king, starter of a dynasty. Shebu. 6^b מְלִיכָה מ' this hyparch's chief. Num. R. s. 18 וְכִי מ' משה has made himself the chief, and Aaron is high priest &c.; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* מְלִיכָה. Hor. 12^a מְלִיכָה מ' מְלִיכָה מ' how are kings anointed? By drawing with the oil the outlines of a crown; Ker. 5^b. Ib. מְלִיכָה מ' בֵּית דָּוִד the kings of the house of David (southern kingdom); מְלִיכָה מ' the kings of the northern kingdom; a. v. fr.—*Princess,* name of a demon afflicting the eye, also a *certain disorder of the eye,* v. פַּח I. Sabb. 109^a (Var. הוֹרִיךְ, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).—*Pl.* מְלִיכָה. Tosef. B. Kam. IX,

27 מְלִיכָה מ' יצאו בנות מ' the 'princesses' (humors of the eye) escaped (in consequence of a blow).

מְלִיכָה מְלִיכָה מְלִיכָה ch. same. Targ. Ps. XXIV, 7; 9. Targ. Ex. I, 8; a. fr.—Snh. 110^a מ' אִיִּדוּ הוֹרָה מ' (Moses) himself is chief. Y. Yeb. XVI, 15^c, v. אֲרִיִּקְיָס. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^b bot. מ' אֲרִיִּקְיָס מ' he (Dioclet) became king; a. fr.—*Pl.* מְלִיכָה מְלִיכָה מְלִיכָה. Targ. Gen. XVII, 6. Ib. XIV, 5. Targ. Prov. VIII, 15; a. fr.—Gitt. 62^a מ' שְׁלֵמָא עֲלֵיִכוּ מ' (to scholars) peace be with you, chiefs!—Shebu. 6^b מ' רָרִי מ' two kings and two viceroys (hyparchs); a. fr.

מְלִיכָה מְלִיכָה מְלִיכָה m. (preced. wds.) *counsel, advice.* Targ. Is. III, 8. Targ. Y. Deut. VIII, 18 (O. עֲצָה; h. text פָּח); a. fr.—*Pl.* מְלִיכָה מְלִיכָה מְלִיכָה. Targ. Is. XXV, 1. Targ. Job XII, 17 (not מְ). Targ. Hos. X, 6; a. e.

מְלִיכָה v. מְלִיכָה.

מְלִיכָה f. (b. h.; מְלִיכָה) *queen, king's wife.* B. Bath. 15^b וְכִי מְלִיכָה מְלִיכָה מְלִיכָה שְׁבָא וְכִי whoever says *malkath Sheba* (I Kings X, 1) means a woman is mistaken; . . . it means the kingdom (מְלִיכָה) of Sheba. Sabb. 119^a שְׁבָא דְהַמְּ the queen Sabbath; a. fr.

מְלִיכָה f. (מְלִיכָה) *consultation.* Gen. R. s. 8; Yalk. ib. 13 (ref. to Gen. I, 26) מ' לִירָה דְהַמְּ מ' this does not mean holding council (with the ministering angels).

מְלִיכָה v. מְלִיכָה.

מְלִיכָה f. (b. h.; מְלִיכָה) 1) *kingdom, government; office.* Ab. III, 5 מ' עוֹל מ' the yoke of (secular) government (burden of office). Ber. 13^b, a. fr. מ' עוֹל מ' the yoke of (submission to) divine government. Gitt. VIII, 5, v. דְּיִתְּן. Ber. 48^b, a. e. מ' נִגְעָה וְכִי, v. דְּיִתְּן. Sot. 11^b (ref. to בזים, Ex. I, 21) מ' דִּנְיָוִת בְּרִי מ' dynasties.—מ' מְרִד בְּמ' to rebel against the government, to commit treason. Snh. 49^a; a. fr.—מ' הַרְשָׁעָה מ' the wicked government (Rome). Ber. 61^b Ms. M. a. early ed. (later ed. רִיזוֹן); a. fr.—מ' קְרִיב לְמ' connected with the court (influential). B. Kam. 83^a. Gitt. 14^b; a. fr.—*Pl.* מְלִיכָה מְלִיכָה. Gen. R. s. 44 וְכִי גִירָיוֹנִים וְכִי . . . גִירָיוֹנִים the Lord showed him (Abraham) four things: future punishment, persecution by foreign governments &c.; Mekh. Yithro, s. 9 מ' אַרְבַּע מ' the four empires which were destined to subject his descendants. Ber. 34^b, a. e. אֵלָּא . . . בֵּין אֵין בֵּין מ' there will be no difference (in the conditions of life) between the present and the Messianic days except (the delivery from) the oppression of governments; a. fr.—2) (in liturgy) *a benediction invoking God as king* (מְלִיכָה). Ib. 12^a וְכִי מ' כל בְּרַכָּה שְׁאִין בָּהּ מ' a benediction in which the word 'king' does not occur, is no benediction.—*Pl.* מְלִיכָה מְלִיכָה *the references to the divine kingdom in the Musaf of the New Year's Day, the section called Malkhiyoth.* R. Hash. IV, 5. Ib. 6 מ' עֲשָׂרָה מ' the recitation of ten Biblical verses referring to the divine government. Ib. (32^b) וְכִי מ' זְכוּרֹת מ' Ms. M. (ed. sing.), v. זְכוּרֹת. Y. ib. III, 58^a; a. e.

מְלִיכָה מְלִיכָה f. same, *kingdom, rulership.* Targ. Ob. 21. Targ. Jud. IX, 9; a. fr.—B. Kam. 113^a, v. מְלִיכָה.

a charm for him to choke him.—2) *art, contrivance*. Ex. R. s. 18 (play on גניניר, Ps. LXXVII, 7) 'מ' שעשירי וכו' (ed. Wil. *pl.*) thy contrivance in Egypt (in not sending the plague of the first-born at once). Ib. 'מ' יודע מ' וכו' (ed. Wil. גננין, corr. acc.) who understands thy contrivances at the Red Sea (when those who had drowned the Israelitish children, were drowned)? Tanh. B'har 2 הויפך 'מ' שלי וכו' (not אני מ' שלי וכו' I will reverse my plans and make him (the poor) rich &c. Y'lamd. to Deut. VII, 12, quot. in Ar. 'מ' הפך דקב"ה עליי מ' the Lord turned the plan (of drowning the Israelites) against him (v. supra).—3) *mechanic contrivance, machine*. Lev. R. s. 20, beg. לא הירא ל'א הירא (ed. מנהגיו) he did not know the mechanism (of the throne of Solomon); Pesik. Ahārē, p. 168^a מנהג מנהג (corr. acc.); Tanh. Vaēthh. 1 מנגנין (corr. acc.).—Yalk. Esth. 1046; Targ. II Esth. I, 2 במ' by machinery (in the throne of Solomon).—*Pl.* מנגנין. Ib. Yalk. I. c. מנגנין הווי מנגנין פוקעים; a. fr. (v. supra).—מנגנין, v. preced.

מְנִיָּה f. (Ezra IV, 13; = מְנִיָּה; comp. מְנִיָּה a. מְנִיָּה *land-tax*. Esth. R. introd.; Gen. R. s. 64, v. מְנִיָּה; Ned. 62^b; B. Bath. 8^a מְנִיָּה is the king's share (of the crops).

כְּפַר מְנִיָּה pr. n. pl. *K'far Mandu* (Kafr Menda, north of Sepphoris; v. Sm. Bible Dict. s. v. Madon, a. Fischer a. Guthe Map of Palestine). Pesik. Shub., p. 163^b; Yalk. Job 906; Gen. R. s. 52 a. Lev. R. s. 1 ed. Wil. מְנִיָּה.—[Tosef. Yeb. X, 3 כְּפַר מְנִיָּה ed. Zuck., Var. מְנִיָּה.]

מְנִיָּה, v. preced.

מְנִיָּהן, v. מְנִיָּהן.

מְנִיָּהן, v. מְנִיָּהן.

מְנִיָּהן, v. מְנִיָּהן.

מְנִיָּה m. (= מְנִיָּה; comp. מְנִיָּה) *knowledge, wisdom*. Targ. Y. Deut. I, 13 מְנִיָּה possessors of knowledge (O., v. מְנִיָּה). Targ. Job XXXIII, 3; a. fr.

מְנִיָּה f. same. Targ. Koh. IX, 11.

מְנִיָּה, v. מְנִיָּה.

מְנִיָּה f. (v. preced. wds.) *sentiment, disposition*.—*Pl.* מְנִיָּה (comp. מְנִיָּה). Targ. Job XXXVI, 4 (some ed. *sing.*; Ms. מְנִיָּה; h. text רעור).

מְנִיָּהן, v. מְנִיָּהן.

מְנִיָּה, Y. Naz. I, 51^a bot., read: מְנִיָּה.

מְנִיָּה m. (b. h., from which *μᾶνα*, mina; [one hundred,] *Maneh*, a weight in gold or silver, equal to one hundred common or fifty sacred shekels (v. Zuckerm. Talin. Münz. p. 7, sq.). Bekh. 5^a מְנִיָּה כפול הירא מ' the sacred *Maneh* was double the weight of the common. Ib. VIII, 7 צורר במ' taking the Tyrian *M.* as a standard. Ib. 49^b של צורר מ' ... מ' צורר 'the Tyrian *M.*' ... means

the standard of the Tyrian system (one Sela = 4 Zuz, Rashi). Keth. I, 2 מארזים ואלמנה מ' ... ברולה the widowhood of a maiden is two hundred (Zuz), and that of a widow (remarried) is one hundred (Zuz, a common Shekel). B. Kam. 90^b מ' צורר חנן או מ' מדינה חנן (VIII, 6) mean a Tyrian or a country *Maneh* (twelve and a half Zuz)? Shebu. VI, 1 לי בירך מ' thou owest me one hundred denars. Snh. VIII, 2 בשר מ' meat of the weight of a *Maneh*. Shebi. I, 2 באיטלקי מ' the weight of sixty M. in the Italian system. Ker. 6^a; a. fr.—Erub. 85^b bot. מ' make room for one worth one hundred M. (in gold).—Trnsf. פ'רס מ' a *Maneh* son of a P'ras (half a *Maneh*), i. e. a distinguished son of a less distinguished father. Taan. 21^b.—*Pl.* מְנִיָּה. Y. Shek. VI, 49^c bot. מ' ... אלף the weight of fifteen hundred M. Ker. I. c.; a. e.—Chald. form: מְנִיָּה. Targ. Ez. XLV, 12 (Kimhi מְנִיָּה).—*Pl.* מְנִיָּה, מְנִיָּה, מְנִיָּה. Ib. Targ. Is. VII, 23. Targ. I Kings X, 17; a. e.—Esth. R. to VI, 10; Lev. R. s. 28.—Sabb. 133^b שב מ' הרבא (not מ' רבא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 90) fat weighing seven M. (Rashi: seven portions of fat). Y. B. Kam. IX, 6^d bot. [read as Tosaf. to Bab. ib. 100^b:] מ' סממין וכו' wool worth five M., dyeing material worth five, and ten M. wages. Y. Meg. IV, 74^d bot. מְנִיָּה (corr. acc.); a. e.

מְנִיָּה I f. (b. h.; preced.) *share, portion*. Bekh. V, 1 מ' כנגד מ' you must weigh one piece (of the meat of the first-born) against another piece (of secular meat of ascertained weight). Gitt. 59^b, a. e. מ' יפה ראשון that he (the priest) have the privilege of first choice (when a division is made). Sifre Deut. 53; Yalk. ib. 875 end 'מ' the best portion (at the meal). Yalk. Num. 765, end 'מ' a king who selected a portion for himself, and another came and spoke disparagingly of it; a. fr.—*Pl.* מְנִיָּה. Sabb. 149^a; Tosef. ib. XVII (XVIII), 5. Ib. 4 מ' על מ' cast lots for their portions (at the table); a. e.—V. מְנִיָּה.

מְנִיָּה II to count, v. מְנִיָּה.

מְנִיָּה m. (b. h.; נהג) *conduct, manner, usage*. B. Mets. VII, 1 מְנִיָּה המדינה the usage of the country. Tosef. ib. VII, 13 דולכי שירא מ' the usage among members of a caravan; ib. 14 הספנין מ' the usage of shippers (in cases of jetsam). Y. Pes. IV, 30^d top מ' אינו this is no religious usage (deserving recognition); מ' it is &c. Hull. 13^b מ' אבוידיהן בידיהן ... אלא מ' אבוידיהן the gentiles outside of Palestine are not to be considered as idolaters, they only continue the usages of their ancestors. Ab. Zar. 54^b מ' עולם כמנהגו נהג the world (nature) follows its laws. Pesik. Ahārē, p. 168^a, v. מְנִיָּהן: a. fr.—*Pl.* מְנִיָּה. Lev. R. s. 20, beg. מְנִיָּהן its arrangements, v. מְנִיָּהן.

מְנִיָּה ch. same. Targ. Ruth IV, 7; a. e.—Snh. 46^b מ' בעלמא a mere usage (is incidentally recorded in the Bible, not meant as a law). Ib. מ' לשרוני ממ' in order not to depart from the common custom; מ' לישרנו intimating that they will be treated differently from the common usage (as a disgrace). Nidd. 66^a לך אמינא I speak of a legal prohibition, and

you quote a usage; Yeb. 13^b; a. e.—[Y. Ber. V, 9^a מְנַחֵם וְהָיָה בְּמִנְחָה, v. מְנַחֵם]

מְנַחֵם f. (מְנַחֵם) *roaring*. Yalk. Ps. 864, v. מְנַחֵם.

מְנַחֵם m. (מְנַחֵם) *leader, director*. Gen. R. s. 39, beg.; a. e. ... שאבר מְנַחֵם וְכִי ... is it possible that this world has no leader? — B. Bath. 91^a sq. 'ואי ... שואבר מְנַחֵם וְכִי ... woe to the world (humanity) whose leader is gone!; a. e.—Pl. מְנַחֵם. Gen. R. s. 24 וְדוֹר וּמְנַחֵם וְדוֹר וּמְנַחֵם generation after generation and their several leaders. Ib. s. 12 הָיוּ בְּרָא הֵן וּמְנַחֵם הֵן created them (the heavens) and their directing agencies, v. מְנַחֵם.—V. מְנַחֵם.

מְנַחֵם = מְנַחֵם v. מְנַחֵם II.

מְנַחֵם m. (מְנַחֵם I) [*light-giver*] *morning star*. Y. Yoma III, beg. 40^b; Y. R. Hash. II, beg. 57^d, v. מְנַחֵם I.

מְנַחֵם f. (preced.) *fine appearance, display of dignity*. Ned. 38^b עֲבִירָה ... לְמִי עֲבִירָה Ar. (v. Asheri a. l.; ed. למְנַחֵם; Var. in R. Nissim למְנַחֵם) slaves are mainly used for display (and need no fattening food).

מְנַחֵם (= מְנַחֵם) *who is he?, who is it?* Snh. 14^a וְהוּא וְהוּא וְהוּא and one with him, and who is the one? R. J. &c.; a. fr.—Fem. מְנַחֵם (= מְנַחֵם) Sabb. 140^b לֹא מְנַחֵם דְּמִי דְּרִמְרִין מְנַחֵם אֵלֵּא מְנַחֵם (מְנַחֵם דְּמִי דְּרִמְרִין) (ellipt. for מְנַחֵם דְּמִי דְּרִמְרִין) *whose opinion is this?* Hull. 15^b וְכִי מְנַחֵם מְנַחֵם מְנַחֵם (you represent)? This is neither Rabbi's nor &c. Succ. 3^a וְכִי מְנַחֵם Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) he who said this to thee,—do you know whose opinion he represents? Beth Shammai's &c.; a. fr.—[B. Bath. 91^a מְנַחֵם, v. next w.]

מְנַחֵם, מְנַחֵם m. (comp. of מְנַחֵם a. מְנַחֵם) *manager of the house, executor*. B. Bath. 91^a (prov.) עַד קִיּוּמָא מְנַחֵם מְנַחֵם Ms. M. (ed. 'קִיּוּמָא מְנַחֵם' v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) before the dying man is dead, his executor stands (ready to assume the administration).

מְנַחֵם m. (b. h.; נִיד) *shaking*; *shaking of the head, ready assent, submission*. Sabb. 104^a (ref. to the shapes of certain letters, v. מְנַחֵם) (Ar. only) the Law has been given under repeated signs of assent.

מְנַחֵם, v. מְנַחֵם II a. מְנַחֵם.

מְנַחֵם f. (מְנַחֵם I) *nasty, muddy*. Taan. 6^b, v. מְנַחֵם.

מְנַחֵם, v. מְנַחֵם.

מְנַחֵם I (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Manoah*, 1) the father of Samson. Ber. 61^a. Num. R. s. 10. B. Bath. 91^a; a. fr.—2) M., father of R. Huna. Taan. 9^a.

מְנַחֵם II m. (b. h.; נִיד) *rest*. Sabb. 152^b יֵשׁ לְהֵן מְנַחֵם (Ms. M. מְנַחֵם) find rest. Lam. R. to I, 3 וְכִי מְנַחֵם if

she (Judah) had found rest (among the nations), she would not have returned (to the Lord); a. e.

מְנַחֵם f. (b. h.); same. Num. R. s. 10 הַנְּבוּאָה נִקְרְאָה מְנַחֵם 'm inspiration is called resting (ref. to Jer. LI, 59, a. Is. XI, 2). Ber. 64^a מְנַחֵם אֵין לְהַם מְנַחֵם scholars are never at rest (constantly progressing). Ex. R. s. 1 רָאָה שְׂאֵין לְהַם מְנַחֵם he saw that they had no recreation from labor; a. fr.—Esp. *the seat of the central sanctuary* (with ref. to Deut. XII, 9). Tosef. Zeb. XIII, 20; Zeb. 119^a, sq.

מְנַחֵם, v. sub 'מְנַחֵם.

מְנַחֵם, v. מְנַחֵם.

מְנַחֵם, v. מְנַחֵם.

מְנַחֵם m. (b. h.; מְנַחֵם; sub. איש) *manager, executor*. Gen. R. s. 22 (ref. to Prov. XXIX, 21) סוֹפֵר לְדוֹרוֹת ... כֹּל מִי שֶׁמִּפְנֵי ... סוֹפֵר לְדוֹרוֹת if one indulges his passion in his youth, it will be his ruler in his old days; (Yalk. Prov. 962 מוֹרָח מוֹרָח, some ed. מוֹשֵׁל; ib. 961 מוֹרָח). Succ. 52^b, v. אֲשֶׁר ...—[Cant. R. to II, 1 מְנַחֵם עֲבוּרִי, a corrupt gloss, perhaps for עֲבוּרִי, a reference to Ex. R. s. 23.]

מְנַחֵם m. (v. מְנַחֵם; מְנַחֵם) *the ordinary daily food*. Targ. Y. II Deut. VIII, 3 (h. text להם).

מְנַחֵם, v. מְנַחֵם.

מְנַחֵם m. (b. h.; נִיד) *refuge*. Ex. R. s. 1 נִדָּן מְנַחֵם מִשֶׁמֶסֶה מִשֶׁמֶסֶה וְכִי suffered Moses to take refuge with an idolater. Yalk. Job 906; Yalk. Jud. 41, v. לֵיָן; a. e.

מְנַחֵם f. same. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXVIII מְנַחֵם לְהֵן נִסִּים have no resort to which to flee.

מְנַחֵם f. (b. h.; נִיד) *candlestick, lamp*. Pesik. Ekhah, p. 123^a, a. e., v. מְנַחֵם. Gen. R. s. 20 מְנַחֵם וְנֵר וְכִי a golden candlestick with an earthen lamp on top (typical of a noble woman married to an ignoble husband); a. fr.—Esp. *the candlestick in the Sanctuary*. Num. R. s. 15. Men. 29^a. Tam. III, 9; Yoma 21^a, v. מְנַחֵם; a. fr.—Pl. מְנַחֵם. Men. l. c.

מְנַחֵם, v. מְנַחֵם.

מְנַחֵם, v. מְנַחֵם.

מְנַחֵם, read: מְנַחֵם.

מְנַחֵם, מְנַחֵם (a feigned denom. of נִיד, with suffix of first person) *I will be a Nazih* (substitute of Nazir), v. next w.

מְנַחֵם, מְנַחֵם (v. preced.) *I will be a Nazik* (substitute for Nazir). Y. Naz. I, beg. 51^a [read:] וְיִירֵד אִיטֵן ... מְנַחֵם מְנַחֵם what are the substitutes of substitutes? ... I will be a Nazik, a Nazih &c. Ib. אֵין אֵלוֹ כִּינּוּיִי כִּינּוּיִי מִשֶׁ אֵיטֵן אֵילוֹ הָאוֹמֵר מְנַחֵם שְׂמָא אֵינוֹ נִזִּיר כִּךְ הָאוֹמֵר מְנַחֵם מְנַחֵם מְנַחֵם כְּאוֹמֵר מְנַחֵם these are not substitutes of substitutes; these are direct substitutes. If one said *manzirna* (I will be a Nazir), is he not a Nazir? So he who says &c. (turning the sub-

stitute nouns into verbs) must be considered as if he had said *manzirna*. Ned. 10^b [read:] מְזִירָנָא מְזִירָנָא מְזִירָנָא.

מְזִירָנָא (v. preced.) *I will be a Nazir*. Y. Naz. I, beg. 51^a (not 'מְזִירָנָא', v. preced.).

מְנַח m. ch. = h. מְנַח, 1) *rest, relief*. Targ. O. Gen. VIII, 9. Targ. Deut. XXVIII, 65 (Y. some ed. מְנַח). Targ. Ps. CXVI, 7 מְנַחֵיבִי (Ms. 'נִיר', Regia 'נִיר').—2) *going to rest, decline* (v. next w.). Targ. Gen. III, 8 מְנַח יוֹמָא (h. text מְנַח).

מְנַחָה f. (b. h.; גְּנִיחָ; cmp. נִירָה) 1) [*laid down,*] *offering, present*.—Pl. מְנַחָה. Num. R. s. 13 שלשלמה הביאו gifts to Solomon &c.; a. e.—Esp. (in ritual) *meal-offering*. Men. I, 1 מְנַחָה רֹשָׁא the sinner's meal-offering (Lev. V, 11). Ib. X, 6 (68^b) מְנַחָה the meal-offering connected with animal offering (e. g. Lev. VII, 13). Ib. XII, 3 וְכִּי יִשָּׁבַע I vow a *minḥah* of barley; a. v. fr.—Pl. as ab. Ib. I, 1; a. fr.—*M'nahoth*, name of a treatise of the Mishnah, Tosefta, and Talmud Babli of the Order of Kodashim.—2) (cmp. preced. 2) [*decline,*] *afternoon* (corresp. to b. h. מְנַחֵיבִים); 'מְנַחָה (or מְנַחָה) *afternoon-prayer, Minḥah*. Ber. IV, 1 (26^a) מְנַחָה the *Minḥah* may be read until sunset; ib. 26^b מְנַחָה שֶׁל בֵּין הַשְּׁמֶשֶׁת וְכִּי יִשָּׁבַע the *Minḥah* may be read &c., because the daily sacrifice of the afternoon could be offered until sunset. Ib. פְּלֵג מְנַחָה up to the middle of the afternoon. Ib. גְּדוּלָה מְנַחָה the large (first) afternoon, i. e. the time from six and a half hours after sunrise to sunset (the day being divided into twelve hours); מְנַחָה מְאֵד the smaller (later) afternoon, i. e. from nine and a half hours to sunset. Ib. אַחֲרֵי מְנַחָה the middle of the late (small) afternoon. Ib. top מְנַחָה וְלֹא הִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה if by mistake he failed to read the *Minḥah*; a. fr.

מְנַחֵם (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Menahem*, 1) King of Israel. Yalk. Kings 236 (from Seder 'Olam).—2) name of the Messiah to come. Snh. 98^b. Y. Ber. III, 5^a top; Lam. R. to I, 16; Pirké d'R. El. ch. XIX מְנַחֵם בֶּן יוֹסֵף בֶּן יוֹסֵף. —3) M., associate judge of Hillel. Hag. II, 2. Ib. 16^b מְנַחֵם M. resigned from the judgeship to enter the King's (Herod's) service.—4) M. bar Simai, surnamed 'the son of saints'. Pes. 104^a; Ab. Zar. 50^a; (Y. ib. III, 42^c top נְחֻם אִישׁ קוֹדֵשׁ קוֹדֵשׁ קוֹדֵשׁ.—5) name of several scholars. Y. Maasr. V, end, 52^a M. bar Mabsima.—Y. Erub. VII, 24^c top.—Tosef. ib. XI (VIII), 10 מְנַחֵם אִישׁ גְּלִיָּא (Keth. 60^a נְחֻם). Tosef. Shebu. I, 7 מְנַחֵם אִישׁ גִּבּוֹר, v. גְּבוּרָה.—Tosef. Keth. V, 1; a. fr.

מְנַחֲרוּתָא, v. מְנַחֲרוּתָא.

מְנַחֵשׁ m. (b. h. מְנַחֵשׁ) *diviner*, v. מְנַחֵשׁ.

מְנַחֵשָׁא ch. same. Targ. O. Deut. XVIII, 10.—Pl. מְנַחֵשִׁין. Targ. Y. Lev. XXVI, 30; a. e.

מְנַחָה f. ch. = h. מְנַחָה, 1) *offering; meal offering*. Targ. Lev. II, 1; a. fr.—Pl. מְנַחָה. Targ. O. Num. XVIII, 9 ed. Berl. (ed. 'מְנַחָה').—2) *afternoon, afternoon*

prayer, Minḥah. Targ. I Kings XVIII, 29.—Y. Pes. V, 30^d top.—Sot. 39^b דְּרַעְנִיתָא בְּמִי דְּרַעְנִיתָא in the *Minḥah* of the fast-day.—Pl. מְנַחָה. R. Hash. 31^a בְּמִי דְּשַׁבְּתָא in the *Minḥah* of Sabbath days; a. e.

מְנַחֵלִין f. (correct 'מְנַחֵלִין, mantela, μαντήλιον, of Semitic origin, v. מְנַחֵלִין II) *napkin, handkerchief*. Y. Ber. III, 6^d bot. וְכִּי יִשָּׁבַע דְּרַקָּא אִמְרֵי וְכִי יִשָּׁבַע in Asheri to Ber. 24^b (ed. Rashba, אִמְרֵי שְׂרִילִין, Var. אִמְרֵי עֲצֻמִּין, corr. acc., and read: אִסּוּר מוֹרָר who spits into his handkerchief.—Pl. same. Gen. R. s. 5; s. 28 וּבְמִנְחֵלִין, v. מְנַחֵלִין (corr. acc.), v. מְנַחֵלִין II.

מְנַחֵר m. (נְסֵר) 1) (infin. of נְסֵר) *the charge of*. Targ. Y. Num. III, 36 (O. לְמִסְרֵי לְמִסְרֵי ed. Berl., oth. ed. לְמִסְרֵי).—2) [*guard,*] *border, edge of a cloak* (corresp. to Lat. clavus). Targ. Y. Ex. XXVIII, 31; 34.—Trnsf. (like clavus) *tunic*. Targ. I Chr. XV, 27.

מְנַחֲרוּמִין, v. מְנַחֲרוּמִין.

מְנַחֵי מְנַחֵי pr. n. *Land of Minni* (supposed to be *Minyas* in Armenia). Targ. Ps. XLV, 9; (Targ. Jer. LI, 27 הַדְּרָמִינִי).

מְנַחֵי pr. n. m., v. מְנַחֵי.

מְנַחֵי, v. מְנַחֵי.

מְנַחֵי a *weight*, v. מְנַחֵי.

מְנַחֵה (b. h.) *to divide, distribute; to count*. Bekh IX, 7 (וּמוֹנִין אֵי וּמוֹנִין בְּשֶׁבַע אֶחָד וְכִי וְכִי) and he counts with the rod, one, two &c. Ib. מְנַחֵה רְבִיעִין if he counted them while they were crouching. Shebu. 34^a bot. מְנַחֵה (not מְנַחֵה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) I counted (delivered) to thee a Maneh (as a loan) in the presence &c.; ib. R. Hash. 12^a מְנַחֵה לְמִבּוֹל וְכִי the Jewish scholars count the dates of the flood in accordance with R. El. (beginning the year with Tishri), and the astronomical calendar in accordance with R. J. (beginning with Nisan). Pesik. R. s. 15, beg. מְנַחֵה לְלַבְנָה אין מוֹנִין לְלַבְנָה (fix the date of the new month) only when seen after sunset. Succ. 29^a, a. fr. מְנַחֵה לְלַבְנָה regulate the seasons by the moon (have a lunar year). Men. 65^b, a. e. מְנַחֵה יָמִים וְכִי count the required number of days and proclaim (one day as) the New Moon Day. Yoma V, 3; a. fr.—Part. pass. מְנַחֵה; f. מְנַחֵה; pl. מְנַחֵה. Taan. 8^b דְּבַר דְּמִי that which has been counted (is known by number). Bekh. IX, 7 מְנַחֵה מִן הַבְּרִי מִן הַבְּרִי one of the sheep already counted.—b) *classified; (pl.) class*. Hag. 17^b מְנַחֵה אֶת עֲצֵרָה מה חדש לְמְנַחֵה אֶת עֲצֵרָה as the New Moon festival belongs to its class (of days), so does the Pentecost (which is determined by counting weeks) belong to its class (of weeks), i. e. the pilgrim's sacrifice (חַגִּיגָה) may be offered during the entire eighth week from Passover; R. Hash. 5^a מְנַחֵה.—c) (v. *Nif.*) *entered for a share in the sacrifice*. Zeb. V, 8 מְנַחֵה אֵלָא לְמִנְיָו can be partaken of only by those registered for it. Pes. V, 3 (61^a) מְנַחֵה לְמִנְיָו (Bab. ed. לְמִנְיָו) if while slaughtering he had

מניומין, מ' pr. n. m. *Minyomi*, a physician. Ab. Zar. 28^b (Ms. M. מניומין). Sabb. 133^b (Ms. M. בניומין; Snh. 99^b bot. בניומין).

מניומין pr. n. m. *Minyomin*. Hull. 49^b, v. פנהוקא.

מנימ, part. Af. of נוט.

מניומין, v. מניומין.

מניין, v. מן. h.

מניינא, מניין, v. מניינא, מניין.

מנייק, v. מנייק.

מניינא, Y. Meg. II, 73^b, read מניינא.

מניכא, מ' m. (מני, v. המניכא) [*badge of office*,] necklace. Targ. Gen. XLI, 42; a. e.—Tam. 32^a.—Pl. מניכין. Targ. Y. II Gen. XLIX, 22.

*מניכה f. h. form, same. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XLIII איזו וואזו אורו במניכה ראשו 1, 2 (ed. במניכה) they seized him by his necklace.

מנימין, מנין, מנין pr. n. m. *Minyamin*, name of several persons; 1) M., an Egyptian proselyte. Tosef. Kidd. V, 4; (Sifré Deut. 253 בנימין); Sot. 9^a; Yeb. 78^a.—2) בר מנימין Meg. 28^a (Ms. M. בר אירוי; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).—3) Nidd. 65^a, v. גנימין.—4) Ab. Zar. 28^b, v. מניומין.

מנין, v. מן. h.

מנין, מניין, מנין m. (b. h.; מנה) *number, count; ballot, vote*. B. Mets. 6^b; Bekh. 59^b, a. e. הריאוי פוטר מ' a count properly begun redeems, i. e. if one began to count ten or more animals for tithing purposes, and during the count one animal died or ran off, those which passed the rod are redeemed. Ib. הריאוי במ' they were redeemed by means of the (interrupted) count properly begun.—Bets. 3^b דבר מנין, רוב מנינו, רוב המ' let us decide by vote; Tosef. Ohol. IV, 2 נעמוד על המ' objects sold by the piece.—Y. Ber. I, 3^a top נעמוד על המ' let us decide by vote; Tosef. Ohol. IV, 2 נעמוד על המ' . . . בחכמה ובמ' . . . superior to a previous meeting of scholars in learning and numbers. Bets. 5^a כל דבר שבמ' צריך מ' ו' a prohibitory measure passed by ballot, requires another ballot to be abrogated (although the reason for the measure has ceased to exist). Snh. 26^a איני מן המ' . . . איני מן המ' a measure passed in a meeting of wicked men does not count (deserves no consideration on the part of successors). Hull. 97^b מן המ' does not count, is not included.—Num. R. s. 1 במנין ישראל at the census of the Israelites in the desert; a. fr.—[In later Hebrew: *the requisite number of males for congregational worship*.]

מנינא, מנין, מנין ch. same. Targ. Gen. XXXIV, 30. Targ. Num. I, 2; a. fr.—Sabb. 73^b למה לי מנינא why does the Mishnah state the number (39)?; Kerith. 2^b; a. fr.—Bekh. 60^a bot. הריאיל ואיריה במ' פריסאה ו' because it occurs in

the Persian (?) system of counting that they call ten *one*.—Snh. 36^a; Gitt. 59^a אנה הוואי במ' I was one of the voters in the school of Rabbi, and with me they commenced. Y. Snh. I, 18^c top [read:] ו' whether or not I was counted in (to make up the required number); a. fr.—Pl. מניינא, מנייני, מנייני Targ. Num. I, 44; a. fr.—Gitt. I. c.; ו' כולדו מניינא ו' in all their ballots they began their vote from the side benches (with the juniors).—Sabb. 66^b כל מ' ו' all incantations which are repeated several times, must contain the name of the patient's mother; a. e.

מניפא m. (מני) *fan*. B. Mets. 86^a הניפא עלי במ' (Ms. M. a. oth. מניפא) fan me with the (thy) fan; v. מניפא.

מניקת, מניקות &c., v. sub מני.

מנישא, Y. Meg. II, 73^b, read: מנישא.

מנית (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Minnith*, in Palestine. Lam. R. to III, 16 (play on מ' בוחשי מ' Ez. XXVII, 17) wheat dishes without number; ib. מ' כמנין מ' as many as the numerical value of מניח (500); Koh. R. to I, 8 (corr. acc.).

מניייה, Y. Sot. V, 20^c bot., v. הניייה.

מנין II, v. מנין II.—[Yalk. Koh. 971 מנין מנין II.]

מנינא, Koh. R. to V, 11 נרמנא some ed., read: מנינא, v. מנינא.

מנינא, Targ. Y. Num. XXVI, 9 Ar. (ed. מערערי), read: מנינא, v. מנינא I.

מנין, מנין, מנין (= מן אן; emp. מנין II) whence? Targ. Num. XI, 13. Targ. O. Gen. XVI, 8. (Y. מן האן). Targ. Jon. I, 8 (some ed. מנין, corr. acc.); a. e.

מניסח, or מניסח, Targ. Prov. XXIX, 21, v. ניסח.

מניסמאר, v. מניסמאר.

מניסקו, Num. R. s. 12; Sifré Num. 45, v. אסקפסקי.

מניע (b. h.) [*to cut off*,] *to withhold, refuse, refrain*. Pes. 113^b הדיקני מניע מרגליו מרגליו he who denies shoes to his feet. Keth. 96^a ו' מניע מרגליו מרגליו he who denies to his pupil the privilege of attendance, is considered as if denying kindness to him. Ber. 10^a, sq. אל מניע מניע עצמו מן הרחמים must not cut himself off from (despair of) divine mercy. Gen. R. s. 76, end (ref. to Job VI, 14) מניע מניע מניע thou (Jacob) didst refuse kindness to thy friend (Job); a. fr.

Nif. מניע 1) *to restrain one's self; to shrink*. Eduy. IV, 8; Yeb. I, 4 לא מניעו (מ) לישא ו' they did not refrain from intermarriage. Ib. לא מניעו (מ) לישא ו' they did not shrink from relying on one another in the observances of levitical pureness; Tosef. ib. I, 10. Ib. 12 מן מניעו לא דיו מניעו (אבל) מניעו ו' they did not shrink (from interchange) where the case was doubtful &c.; Yeb. 14^b. Gitt. 36^a ו' מניעו מלחלוחות ו' they hesitated to lend money to one another; a. fr.—2) *to be withheld*. Num.

R. s. 15 'joy was withheld from the wicked and given to &c.

Hif. שאר מן המזיקין *to keep apart*. Y. Taan. I, 64^b top שאר מן המזיקין *for thou keepest them (the rain-drops) from comingling* (v. דפוס); Y. Ber. IX, 14^a top ממנימען (corr. acc.).

מנע ch. same, *to diminish; to withhold*. Targ. Gen. XXII, 16. Ib. XXX, 2. Targ. O. Deut. XIII, 1 (h. text גרע); a. fr.

Uhp. ארמנע, ארמנע, ארמנע 1) *to be diminished; to cease, omit*. Targ. Ex. V, 11 (O. ed. Vien. ארמנע; h. text גרע). Ib. IX, 29 (h. text דורל). Targ. Deut. XXIII, 23 (O. ed. Vien. ארמנע). Targ. Jud. XV, 7; a. fr.—2) *to restrain one's self; to refuse, shrink*. Targ. Ex. XXIII, 2; a. e.—Gitt. 52^b ארר לאימנעיי ארר he might shrink (from becoming a guardian). Y. Sabb. VII, 9^b bot. מןמנעין, לא, v. דה"א; a. e.

מנעול m. (b. h.; נעל) *lock*. B. Bath. 65^b; Tosef. ib. III, 1 אר דנגר ואר דמ' the bolt (fastened to the wall) and the lock (fastened to the door), opp. to מפרח the portable key. M. Kat. I, 10. Zab. IV, 3; a. fr.—Trnsf. *the lock of the buttock, anus*: Koh. R. to III, 19; Gen. R. s. 17 (some ed. מנעל); Yalk. Koh. 969 מנעול; v. מנעול.

מנעול m. (b. h.; נעל, v. נעל) *foot-covering, shoe*, contrad. to סנדל sole. Kel. XXVI, 4. Esth. R. to IV, 15, v. ליה. Yeb. XII, 1. Tosef. ib. XII, 10 'במ' שנפרם וכ' with a torn shoe which still covers the larger portion of the foot; a. fr.—Pl. מנעלין, מנעלין. Sabb. 129^a. Pes. 113^b, v. מנע. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^a; a. fr.—Kil. IX, 7 מנעולות הפירון מנעולות הפירון *cloth socks*, v. מנעול.

מנעול, v. מנעול.

מנעול f. (נה) 1) *fan*. Kel. XVI, 7 (Ar. מנעול). Yeb. 63^a, v. מנעול. Ar., v. נה. ch.—V. מנעול.—*2) (v. מנעול) *flag*.—Pl. מנעול. Mekh. B'shall., s. 2 מגפור (corr. acc.); v., however, סיגון.

מנעול, Pesik. R. s. 17, read: מנעול.

מנעול m. (μονοπώλιον) *a trading mart enjoying a monopoly*. Dem. V, 4 בלוקח מן המ' when he buys (loaves of bread) in a monopolized market (where the numbers of bakers and of retailers are limited). Y. ib. 24^d top איזרוי 'וכ' what sort of a mart? Where there are nine sellers supplied by eight bakers, so that eight may have bought from one baker severally, but one baker must necessarily have supplied at least two sellers.

מנעול pr. n. pl. (Μένφ, Μέμφις) *Memphis*, in Egypt. Pesik. R. s. 17 מנעול; Pesik. Vayhi, p. 63^b מנעול (corr. acc.) the Biblical Nof is Memphis; v. מנעול.

מנעול, Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. III, 1 ed. Zuck., v. מנעול.

מנעול m. pl. *Mants' fakh*, a vox memorialis for the five letters (מ, נ, צ, פ, א, ק) which have separate forms at the end of words. Y. Meg. I, 71^d 'מ' הלכה וכ' the double forms for the five letters are a Mosaic tradition. Ib. מדוי מ' what does the vox M. in-

timate? What the inspired seers (prophets) have instituted for thee; Gen. R. s. 1. Ib.; Sabb. 104^a; Meg. 2^b מ' צופים M. intimates that the seers indited them; Num. R. s. 18; Tanh. Korah 12.

מנקדוהא, v. מנקדוהא.

מנקמ, Ab. d'R. N. ch. XVIII, end, v. מנקמ.

מנקמא f. (נקט) *holder*, פארי, *a band on which various trinkets are suspended*. Sabb. 59^b (defining נקטא, v. פארי).

***מנקיותה** f. pl. (b. h.; נק; v. מנקיותה) *tubes*. Men. 97^a (ref. to Ex. XXV, 29) מנקיותהו אלו קנים by *m'nakkiyoth* are meant the tubes placed between the show-loaves to let the air pass; Rashi: 'which keep the bread clean from mould', fr. נקח; v. נקח I Pl.—[LXX translates our w. with *xύσθου*.]

מנקרוהא, **מנקרוהא** f. (נקר II) *cleanliness*. Hull. 105^b (Ar. 'מנקר'). Ab. Zar. 30^a (Ar. 'מנקר'; Ms. M. נקרוהא.)

מנקת, v. מנקת, a. מנקת.

מנקתה, **מנקתה** f. ch.=h. *lamp*. Targ. Ex. XXV, 31; a. fr.—Y. Yoma III, 41^a top, expl. נברשו. Gen. R. s. 63, end (translat. צפה הצפירה, Is. XXI, 5) 'מ' arrange the lamp; Cant. R. to III, 4 'וכ' thou (Belshazzar) hast put up the lamp, kindled the light; a. fr.—Pl. מנקתה. Targ. Jer. LII, 19; a. e.

מנשה (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Manasseh*, 1) son of Joseph; also *the tribe of Manasseh*. Gen. R. s. 84 גרם לשבטים 'מ' M. was the cause that the sons of Jacob rent their garments (Gen. XLIV, 13; v. Gen. R. s. 91); a. fr.—2) M., King of Judah. Snh. X, 2; Tosef. ib. XII, 11. Yeb. 49^b 'מ' הרגו 'וכ' M. put Isaiah to death; a. fr.—3) M., grandfather of Jonathan (Jud. XVIII, 30). Tosef. Snh. XIV, 8; B. Bath. 109^b 'וכ' וכי בן 'מ' was he the son of M.? Was he not the son of Moses? Ib. 'וכ' שעה מעשה 'מ' because he acted like king Manasseh &c.—4) M., a scholar. Y. Meg. II, 73^a bot.

מנשיא, **מנשיא** pr. n. m. *M'nashia*. Y. M. Kat. III, 83^c top; Y. Meg. III, 73^b מנשיא (corr. acc.).

מנת f. (b. h.; מנה) 1) *portion, share*. B. Bath. 12^a 'מ' מנת המלך—I sell thee a portion of my vineyard.—the king's share (*annona*). Ned. 62^b; B. Bath. 8^a, v. מנתה. Ab. Zar. 71^a מלך 'מ' עלי settle for me the *annona* (in kind or money).—2) *appointment*; על מנת, במנת (abbrev. מ"מ) *on condition that, for the sake of*. Tosef. Dem. VI, 13 (מחלה ע"מ לעשות כן ed. Zuck. (Var. וואם החנה עמו במ' כן but if he originally had made that agreement (of dividing the profits) with him. Ib. VII, 3 ע"מ שהמעשרות שלי with the condition that the tithes be mine. Y. B. Mets. V, 10^b bot. 'מ' לעלור לו 'וכ' with the condition that he will give him (as his share) one new-born animal or one crop of wool. Ab. I, 3, v. עבר. Tosef. Snh. XI, 2 יודע אני I know (the nature of the offence and

מסגרי m. (סגרי I) *multitude*. Targ. Y. Dent. X, 22; Targ. O. Gen. XXX, 30; a. e.—[Targ. Is. V, 24, v. מסגרי III.]—V. מסגרי III.

מסגריא, v. מסגריא.

מסגרי m. (סגרי I) *greatness*. Targ. Is. V, 24 (ed. Lag. מסגרי).

מסגרי m. (b. h.; סגרי 1) *enclosure*. Ex. R. s. 15 ונעל בפניה he locked the enclosure up before it (the cattle). Y. B. Kam. V, 4^d bot.; ib. VI, 5^b bot. (in Chald. diction) 'מ (לידה) when it (the stack of grain) has an enclosure around it.—2) *locksmith*; (allegorically) *scholar*. Snh. 38^a; Gitt. 88^a; v. סגרי.

מסגריא, **מסגריא** ch. same, *enclosure, prison*. Targ. Ps. CXLII, 8.

מסגריא pr. n. pl. *Misgaria*, in Babylonia. Kidd. 72^a (Rashi: מסגריא).

מסגריא f. (b. h.; סגרי) *rim*. Men. 96^b מסגריא the rim of the table; Succ. 5^a; Yalk. Ex. 369.

מסגרי, v. מסרי.

מסגרי f. (b. h.; נסגרי) *trial; wonder*.—Pl. מסגרי. Pesik. R. s. 33. Deut. R. s. 7, v. מסגרי.

מסגריא m. (סגרי) *witness*. Targ. Job XVI, 19.

מסגרי m. (מסגרי; cmp. המסגרי) *a liquid substance used for curdling*. Gen. R. s. 4, end מ' של מ' אחד one drop of m'so. Ib. s. 14; Lev. R. s. 14; Yalk. Job 905.

מסגרי, Sabb. 78^a, read with Ms. M. מאסגרי—מסגרי, v. אסי.

מסגריא, v. משגריא.

מסגריא m. (סגרי; v. מסגרי) *reclining; invited guest*. Lam. R. to IV, 2 (in Chald. diction) 'מ ליה את thou art not invited.—Pl. מסגריא *guests, dining party*. Gen. R. s. 71 רוב מ' של לאה זריו אעפ"כ וכו' (not לפיכך) most of the guests (assembled at Boas' wedding, Ruth IV, 11) were descendants of Leah, and yet they made Rachel the chief person (placing her before Leah); Ruth R. to I. c.; Pesik. Ronni, p. 141^b (not מסגריא); a. e.

מסגריא f. (סגרי; v. מסגריא) *keeper of a wine shop*. Ab. Zar. 70^b מסגריא לאקלדיא לגייה Ms. M. (ed. incorr.) a shopkeeper who gave her key in charge of a gentile woman.—[Sabb. 105^b Alf. Ms. מסגרי, v. מסגריא.

מסגריא m. (סגרי) *load*.—Pl. מסגריא. B. Bath. 86^a מסגריא Ar. (Ms. H. מסגריא, Ms. M. מסגריא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; ed. מסגריא q. v.) in the case of loads of garlic (which are not packed in bags or baskets).

מסגריא, v. מסגריא.

מסגריא m. pl. (סגרי; cmp. סגרי) *low border-marks* (v. מסגריא). Y. B. Bath. II, 13^b bot. מסגריא if partners of a property divide off between one another by means of border-marks (which can easily be stepped over); they may object (to opening a school; v. Tosef. ib. I, 4).

מסוקיהא m. (b. h.; סיה, Ges. Thes. p. 941) *cover, sheath*; מ' כל שקפין וכו' the (iron) sheath of the ploughshare. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. I, 7 (R. S. to Kel. XXI, 2 שבמעצר (המ' שבמעצר). Erub. 22^a Ms. O., v. משואא.

מסוקיהא m., **מסוקיהא** f. pl. (preced.) *veils, masks*. Lam. R. to IV, 3, v. ירוקא.

מסוקיהא, v. מסוקיהא.

מסוקיהא *load*, v. משואא.

מסוקיהא, **מסוקיהא**, Lev. R. s. 22, beg. למ', v. סבך.

מסוקיהא m. (סוקיהא II) *critically ill*. Gitt. VI, 5 אתה המ' the same applies to one taken sick; Y. ib. 48^a, sq. מ' כל שקפין וכו' *m'sukkan* is he who was suddenly overcome, contrad. to חולקא. Ber. 62^b הוא סבר מ' הוא and he thought his health was endangered (by a delay); Tam. 27^b הוא מ' הוא; a. fr.—Fem. מסוקיהא. Hull. II, 6 השוחט את המ' he who slaughters a beast which threatens to die.—[Midr. Prov. ch. XXII מסוכן בחייו, v. מסוכן I].

מסוקיהא, **מסוקיהא**, v. מסוקיהא.

מסוקיהא, **מסוקיהא** m. (סוקיהא) *stopper*. Sabb. 111^a bot.; Keth. 6^a; Bekh. 25^a דנויהא מ' (Ar. s. v. סבר, a. Ms. M. a. F. Sabb. I. c.: 'מסוקיהא) the stopper of the brewing boiler (made of soft material, as rags &c.).

מסוקיהא, **מסוקיהא**, **מסוקיהא**, read:

מסוקיהא m. (denom. of סוקיהא) *a shoe consisting of a mere sole*. Yeb. 103^b פרט לסנול המ' וכו' to exclude the sandal which consists merely of a sole and has no heel; Yalk. Deut. 988 מוסלירי, מסוקיהא; Kidd. 14^a sq. פרט למסוקיהא (Ar. לסוקיהא).

מסוקיהא, v. מסוקיהא.

מסוקיהא, v. סוקיהא.

מסוקיהא m. (מסוקיהא; v. מסוקיהא) *stomach* (of man). Koh. R. to XII, 4 (ref. to מחנה, ib.) ע"י דלית מ' טהור because the stomach grinds no more; (Sabb. 152^a קורקבן; Lev. R. s. 18 המסוקיהא).

מסוקיהא m. pl. (μειρόστυλον, -α) *intercolumniation, space between two columns*. Y. Ned. III, 37^d bot. אנה מ' חמיר (not עומני) I saw the tanned slough of a serpent stretched over eight intercolumniations; Y. Shebu. III, 34^d מסוקיהא על חמירא v. עיבירי II.

מסוקיהא, v. מסוקיהא.

מסוקיהא, Tosef. Sabb. VIII (IX), 22 ed. Zuck., v. מסוקיהא.

מסוקיהא, v. next w.

מסוקיהא f. (מסוקיהא) *ascent, step*. Targ. Y. I Num. XXXIV, 4 (some ed. מסוקיהא; Y. II מסוקיהא). Targ. Is. XV, 5.—Pl. מסוקיהא. Targ. Y. Ex. XX, 23; a. fr.—Targ.

Ps. CXX, 1 על מסוקין רחומא (ed. Wil. מסוקין) on the rise of the depths (v. Succ. 53^a); ib. CXXI, 1 מִסְתָּרִין ed. Lag.; ib. CXXIII, 1 מִסְתָּרִין (h. text דמעות)—[Koh. R. to XII, 5 איית המן מסוקין (not מסורין) are there any steps to go up?, a Var. lect. inserted in the text; v. מִסְתָּרָא.]

מִסְתָּרָא f. (preced.) going up. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 49.

מִסְרֵר m. (מִסְרֵר) informer, traitor (delivering Jews into the hands of the Roman government). B. Kam. 119^a ממין מ' the property of an informer. Ker. 2^b; B. Kam. 5^a Ms. M. (ed. מוסר, corr. acc.); a. fr.—Pl. מִסְרֵר. Y. Sot. IX, end, 24^c, a. e. מִסְרֵר (studying Greek was forbidden) on account of the informers (whose familiarity with Greek tempted them to treason, v. Bab. ib. 49^b). R. Hash. 17^a המינין (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 50) the heretics and the informers.—Fem. מִסְרֵרָה. Midr. Till. to Ps. XII והא מ' לך (ed. Bub. מִסְרֵרָה, corr. acc.) may thy own people turn informer against thee; Yalk. Ps. 656 (not אימתך).

מִסְרֵרִין, Koh. R. to XII, 5, read: מִסְתָּרִין, v. מִסְתָּרָא.

מִסְרָה f. (מִסְרָה) a chain of tradition. Sot. 10^b דבר זה בידנו מאבותינו וכ' we hold a tradition from our fathers that &c. Hull. 63^b עוק טהור נאכל במ' as for eating clean birds we rely on tradition (there being no rules for distinguishing them in the Biblical law).—Esp. the traditional Scriptural text without vowels, contrad. to מקרא the traditional vocalization, v. א. א. Y. Meg. IV, 74^d bot. (ref. to Neh. VIII, 8) 'they explained the reading', Bab. ib. 3^a אלו המסורות (some eds. המסורות; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.); Ned. 37^b אב. III, 13 סייג לתורה מ' the tradition is the fence for (preserving the integrity of) the Torah. Zeb. 37^b, sq. אהני מ' the traditional vocalization is a help (in interpretation), and so is the traditional literal text (e. g. Lev. XXIII, 42, which may be interpreted as singular number, and which is read as a plural); a. fr.—Pl. מִסְרָה. Tanh. Vaéthh. 6 נטלו מ' חכמה וכ' the traditions of wisdom were taken from Moses and given to Joshua.—Meg. 3^a; Ned. 37^b, v. supra.—[Massorah, the collection of textual readings systematically arranged.]

מִסְרָה ch. same. Targ. Job XV, 18. Targ. Is. XXX, 11 מִסְרָה (Bxt. מסרונה, corr. acc.).

מִסְרָה, Tosef. Pes. II (III), 3 המ' ed. Zuck. (Var. המסירה, read: המסירה or הרוסות q. (v. Pes. 40^b)).

מִסְרָה f. (=מִסְרָה q. v.) bath. Snh. 62^b; Erub. 27^b, v. יבל. B. Mets. 6^a, sq. מ' מנצו עלה וכ' there was a bath-house which two contested, one saying, it is mine &c. Lev. R. s. 28, end [read:] מִסְרָה אסר מני מִסְרָה v. מִסְרָה.

מִסְרָה m. (מִסְרָה) balance, v. מִסְרָה.

מִסְרָה f. (מִסְרָה) bath; bath-house. Kidd. 33^a הוה מ' was sitting in the bath-house; v. מִסְרָה.

מִסְרָה m. (מִסְרָה) squeezing appliance, wringer. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. VI, 7 של דלת מ' a wringer on hinges.

מִסְרָה, v. מִסְרָה.

מִסְרָה, Targ. I Sam. XVII, 6 (Kimhi in ed. Ven. I read: מִסְרָה (v. מִסְרָה) scaly. [The entire clause קולסא . . . דנחשא is a misplaced and corrupted gloss to verse 5, ref. to ושריון קשקשים of the text, v. מִסְרָה a. גִּלְגָּל.]

מִסְרָה m. pl. (מִסְרָה; cmp. אִסְרָה) feasters, those who feast mourners. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3) מ' קברי ed. Lag. (ed. מִסְרָה, corr. acc.; ed. Frf. מִסְרָה).

מִסְרָה, מִסְרָה f. (מִסְרָה) 1) =מִסְרָה balance, pair of scales. Targ. Ps. LXII, 10.—Pl. מִסְרָה. Targ. Job VI, 2 ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. מִסְרָה). Ib. XXXI, 6 מִסְרָה Ms. (corr. acc.; ed. מִסְרָה). Targ. Y. Deut. XXV, 15 (not מִסְרָה)—2) weighing counter, esp. butcher's stall. Hull. 132^b מ' קבע he put up a permanent stall for selling meat. Shebu. 42^a וכ' איריבת אמ' you sat by the stall and took your (advanced) money as the meat was being sold. B. Kam. 23^b וכ' ריב אמ' (sell your animal to the butcher, and) sit by the stall and get your money (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); a. e.

מִסְרָה m. (Ithpe. noun of סבב) = אִסְרָה, porch, esp. dealer's stall with a bench attached to the house. Y. B. Bath. II, beg. 13^b ושירי בה חר' מ' sold his dwelling and reserved for himself one porch.

מִסְרָה, תח' . . . f. same. Cant. R. to VI, 12 אין מ' (להחיה) הוא מסתכל להחיה מ' וכ' מִסְרָה.—Pl. מִסְרָה. Y. Bets. I, 60^c bot. מ' ברירתא וכ' sit not on the outer benches of the hall of Bar Ula, for they are cold.

מִסְרָה f. h. same (cmp. אִסְרָה). Y. Kil. IX, 32^a מ' נחון ע' placed on a stationary stone bench, opp. מִסְרָה, couch. Y. Erub. VII, 24^b bot. מ' עשה מ' על פני וכ' if he attached a porch along the whole front of the wall.—Pl. מִסְרָה. Y. Pes. V, 32^c bot. מ' דרו עושין לדון they made for them projecting boards (along the wall, that they should not step on the blood; Bab. ib. 65^b אִסְרָה).

מִסְרָה, Targ. Is. XXX, 11 Bxt. Lex. p. 1462, a corrupt., v. מִסְרָה.

מִסְרָה m. (מִסְרָה) a blow, slap. Tanh. Hayé 3 מ' he slapped him in the face; a. e.; v. מִסְרָה.—Pl. מִסְרָה. Yalk. Koh. 968 (play on אָה, Koh. II, 9) תורה שלמדתי באה מ' the lesson which I learned with 'heat' remained to me; . . . the very lesson which I learned with (my teachers') slaps stood by me; Koh. R. to l. c. מִסְרָה באה נחקיימה מ' כל תורה שלמדתי בוקנתי פסטרין באה נחקיימה מ' (corr. acc.; v. Matt. K. a. l.).

מִסְרָה secret, v. מִסְרָה.

מִסְטֵי m. (מִסְטֵי) one who diverts judgment from its straight path (=h. מְסִיף דִּין, prevaricator. Targ. Is. LVIII, 6 מ' דִּין (h. text מְסִיף דִּין).—Gen. R. s. 50 (fictitious name of a Sodomite judge) רִב מְסִיפֵי דִּין (= רִב מְסִיף דִּין, some ed. מְסִיפֵי דִּין, corr. acc.) Chief Prevaricator (Shn. 109^b מְסִיפֵי דִּין); Yalk. ib. 84 (corr. acc.).

מְסִיפֵי דִּין, v. preced.

מִסְטֵיכִי f. (μαστιχη) gum mastic. Gen. R. s. 91 end; Yalk. Gen. 149 (expl. לֵשׁ, Gen. XLIII, 11; ed. מְסִיפֵיכִי מְסִיפֵיכִי מְסִיפֵיכִי, v. מְסִיפֵיכִי, corr. acc.). Tosef. Sabb. XII (XIII), 8, v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

מְסִיפֵיכִי, v. next w.

מִסְטֵיכִי, מִסְטֵיכִי, מִסְטֵיכִי m. sing. a. pl. (μυστηριον, -α) secret. Midr. Till. to Ps. IX, 6 מִסְטֵיכִי זֶה אֲנִי וְזֶה אֲנִי וְזֶה אֲנִי ed. Bub. (ed. מְסִיפֵיכִי, corr. acc.) this secret I reveal to thee. Gen. R. s. 50; s. 68 ע' שְׂגָלִי מ' וְכִי because they revealed the mysteries of the Lord (Gen. XIX, 13); Yalk. ib. 84 מְסִיפֵיכִי. Gen. R. s. 71 מ' secret-keeping, discreet men. Ib. s. 98; Tanh. Vayhi 8; Pesik. R. s. 21 מְסִיפֵיכִי (corr. acc.). Y. Gitt. II, 44^b top מ' כָּתַב אֶת הַמִּסְטֵיכִי; (Y. Sabb. XII, end, 13^d מִסְטֵיכִי מְסִיפֵיכִי; a. fr.—Targ. Y. I Gen. XXVIII, 12 מְסִיפֵיכִי (some ed. מְסִיפֵיכִי, corr. acc.). Targ. Y. Num. XVI, 26 מְסִיפֵיכִי (some ed. מְסִיפֵיכִי, corr. acc.).—[Gen. R. s. 50; Yalk. ib. 84, v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.]

מִסְטֵי m. (מִסְטֵי) slap in the face. Ex. R. s. 15 מ' סָטַר מ' נֶרְן מְסִיפֵיכִי אֶחָד וְכִי Num. R. s. 20, end מ' סָטַר מ' he slapped one of the boys; (Tanh. ed. Bub. Balak 30, note 175 מְסִיפֵיכִי).—V. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

מְסִיפֵיכִי, (מִסְטֵיכִי, מְסִיפֵיכִי), v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

מִסְטֵיכִי m. (μυστηριον) of a secret nature. Y. Sabb. XII, end, 13^d, v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

מְסִיפֵיכִי, v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

מִסְטֵי (b. h.) to melt, flow; to cause running off, effect curdling. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXVIII, 25 מִסְטֵי זֶה הַמָּנָה לֹא יִמְסֵי that the manna might not melt.—Denom. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

Hif. מְסִיפֵיכִי to cause to flow. Ib. to Ps. VI, 7 הַדְּמָעָה לֹא יִמְסֵי ed. Bub. (ed. וּמְסִיפֵיכִי) he began to weep and make his bed flow with (his) tears; Yalk. Ps. 636.

Pi. מְסִיפֵיכִי same, to dissolve, weaken. Deut. R. s. 7 (play on מְסִיפֵיכִי, Deut. XXIX, 2) וְכִי הַמְּסִיפֵיכִי גִפְתָּהּ הַמְּסִיפֵיכִי the plagues weakened the bodies of the Egyptians; Yalk. ib. 940.

Nif. מְסִיפֵיכִי to be melted, to fall away. Tosef. Sot. III, 4 מְסִיפֵיכִי הַיָּרֵךְ יִרְכָה הַיָּרֵךְ her thigh will fall away.

מִסְטֵי, מִסְטֵי ch. same, to flow, melt away. Targ. II Sam. XVII, 10 מִסְטֵי מִסְטֵי (ed. Wil. מְסִיפֵיכִי Af.), v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.—Part. מְסִיפֵיכִי. Targ. O. Num. V, 21 (ed. Vienna מְסִיפֵיכִי = מְסִיפֵיכִי, v. infra).

Pa. מְסִיפֵיכִי to cause melting, falling away. Targ. Ps. XXXIX, 12 מְסִיפֵיכִי. Targ. Y. Num. V, 22 מְסִיפֵיכִי = מְסִיפֵיכִי.—Part. pass. מְסִיפֵיכִי, f. מְסִיפֵיכִי, v. supra. Pes. 28^a Rashi מְסִיפֵיכִי is not dissolved in water, v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

Af. מְסִיפֵיכִי same. Targ. O. Num. I. c.; a. e.—Targ. II Sam. I. c., v. supra.

Ithpe. מְסִיפֵיכִי to be melted, fall away. Targ. Num. V, 27. Targ. O. Lev. XXVI, 39 (v. מְסִיפֵיכִי); a. fr.—Targ. Y. Gen. VII, 21 מְסִיפֵיכִי (not מְסִיפֵיכִי; h. text מְסִיפֵיכִי).

Ittaf. מְסִיפֵיכִי same. Targ. Ps. LXXVIII, 6 Ms., v. מְסִיפֵיכִי. Ib. LXXVIII, 3 Ms. (ed. Ithpe.); a. fr. (in Ms.).

מְסִיפֵיכִי, pl. מְסִיפֵיכִי, v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

מְסִיפֵיכִי, Targ. Is. III, 20 ed. Lag., v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

מְסִיפֵיכִי = מְסִיפֵיכִי, v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

מְסִיפֵיכִי, Targ. Y. Gen. IV, 8 אֲפִינִי מ' some ed., read: מְסִיפֵיכִי.

מְסִיפֵיכִי, מְסִיפֵיכִי, v. sub מְסִיפֵיכִי.

מְסִיפֵיכִי f. (מְסִיפֵיכִי) melting, losing courage. Yalk. Ex. 251; (Mekh. B'shall., Shir. s. 9 מְסִיפֵיכִי).

מְסִיפֵיכִי, v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

מְסִיפֵיכִי, v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

*מְסִיפֵיכִי f. (מְסִיפֵיכִי, Hif. מְסִיפֵיכִי) easing one's bowels. Y. Yoma III, 40^b bot. מְסִיפֵיכִי (corr. acc.), v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

מְסִיפֵיכִי f. (b. h.; מְסִיפֵיכִי II) path, road. Yalk. Deut. 907, v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.—Pl. מְסִיפֵיכִי, Ber. 59^b; Lev. R. s. 23 מְסִיפֵיכִי the planets on re-entering their periodical orbits.

מְסִיפֵיכִי (מְסִיפֵיכִי, מְסִיפֵיכִי) m. (a popular corruption of semissis) semissis, a Roman value, equal to half an as or six ounces. Tosef. B. Bath. V, 12 מְסִיפֵיכִי שְׁנֵי קוֹנְטְרוֹנְטֵיכִי a semissis is equal to two quadrantes; Kidd. 12^a מְסִיפֵיכִי שְׁנֵי קוֹנְטְרוֹנְטֵיכִי; Y. ib. I, 58^d מְסִיפֵיכִי שְׁנֵי קוֹנְטְרוֹנְטֵיכִי.—Pl. מְסִיפֵיכִי. Tosef. I. c. מְסִיפֵיכִי an as has two semisses; Kidd. I. c. מְסִיפֵיכִי; Y. I. c. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

מְסִיפֵיכִי, a species of wood, v. מְסִיפֵיכִי III.

מְסִיפֵיכִי, v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

מְסִיפֵיכִי, Y. Taan. IV, beg., 67^b, v. מְסִיפֵיכִי.

מְסִיפֵיכִי m. (= מְסִיפֵיכִי; מְסִיפֵיכִי; מְסִיפֵיכִי with which our w. interchanges) border-mark, partition consisting of wooden or stone pegs, contrad. to מְסִיפֵיכִי or מְסִיפֵיכִי partition wall. Erub. 72^a (Ms. O. מְסִיפֵיכִי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 10), opp. to מְסִיפֵיכִי עֲשֵׂרֵיהֶן a partition ten handbreadths high. B. Bath. 2^b מְסִיפֵיכִי (Ms. M. מְסִיפֵיכִי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) where there are only pegs as border marks, opp. מְסִיפֵיכִי. Ib. bot. מְסִיפֵיכִי (Ms. M. מְסִיפֵיכִי, emended מְסִיפֵיכִי). Ab. Zar. 70^b; Y. ib. V, 44^d bot. מְסִיפֵיכִי a court which is divided off by mere marks (cmp. מְסִיפֵיכִי). Tosef. Sabb. VIII (IX), 22 [read:] מְסִיפֵיכִי (כְּרִי לְעֵשׂוֹרוֹ מ') Var. ed. Zuck. (ed. מְסִיפֵיכִי) large enough to be used for a marking peg.—Pl. מְסִיפֵיכִי. Yalk. Ex. 422 [read:] מְסִיפֵיכִי a sort of marks were on top (to distinguish between the Holy and the Holy of Holies; ib. 370 מְסִיפֵיכִי הִדְּיוֹ וְכִי).

מִסְכָּן II, מִסְכִּין to make poor, make contemptible. Koh. R. to IX, 16, v. preced. Ex. R. s. 1; Sot. 11^a (play on מִסְכָּנוֹת, Ex. I, 11) שְׂמִמְסָכְנוֹת אֶת בְּעֵלֵיהֶן (read: בוֹנֵיהֶן) for they (the buildings) impoverish their builders; Yalk. Ex. 162 שְׂמִסְכְּנוֹת (corr. acc.). Cant. R. to I, 4 (play on מִשְׁכְּנֵי, ib.) [read:] נִרְצָה מִסְכָּנֵי אֲחֵרֶיךָ אֲחֵרֶיךָ נִרְצָה make me (Israel) poor, and we shall run after thee (v. preced.).

Ithpa. הִתְמַסְכֵּן, **Nithpa.** נִתְמַסְכֵּן to become poor. Sot. l. c. מִי שֶׁבָּנֵהוּ בְּבֵיתוֹ כָּל הַיּוֹסֵס בְּבֵיתוֹ מִתְמַסְכֵּן whoever makes building his business will get poor; Yeb. 63^a; Ex. R. l. c.; Yalk. Ex. l. c.

מִסְכָּן, מִסְכָּנָא, מִסְכִּי, מִסְכִּי m. ch. = h. מִסְכָּן I. Targ. Koh. IV, 13, sq. Targ. O. Deut. XV, 11; a. e.—Y. B. Mets. II, 8^c top מ' אִינֵשׁ אֵינֵשׁ a poor man. Y. Peah VII, 21^b top; a. fr.—Pl. מִסְכָּנֵי, מִסְכָּנֵי, מִסְכָּנֵי, מִסְכָּנֵי. Targ. Y. Deut. l. c. (not מִסְכָּנֵי). Targ. Prov. XXII, 7; a. e.—Y. Peah l. c. יָרַח לְסָמֹּךְ יָרַח יָרַח יָרַח gave his son Samuel money to distribute among the poor. Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot.; Y. Snh. VI, 23^c יִירוּחֵן יָרַח let the poor come and eat it, that it may not go to ruin. Y. Sot. III, 19^a; Y. Peah VIII, 21^a bot. . . יָרַח לְסָמֹךְ מ' used to give him the tithes of the poor every third year; a. fr.—Denom.:

מִסְכָּן, מִסְכִּין = מִסְכָּן II, to make poor, reduce. Targ. Ps. LVI, 8 (h. text דִּוְרֵי). Ib. XCIV, 5 (h. text יָרַח). Targ. Job VI, 9 (h. text יָרַח); a. e.

מִסְכָּן, מִסְכִּי, מִסְכָּנָא, מִסְכָּנָא f. (preced.) poverty, scarcity. Targ. O. Deut. VIII, 9 (ed. Vien. יָרַח). Targ. Job V, 11 מ' אִינֵשׁ אִינֵשׁ those black from starvation (h. text יָרַח); a. e.—Lev. R. s. 35; Pesik. Shim'u, p. 117^a; Yalk. Lev. 670; Yalk. Is. 256 מ' לִידְרוֹתֵי וְכ' לִידְרוֹתֵי poverty is as becoming to Jews as a red line on a white horse; Lev. R. s. 13 מִסְכָּנֵיהֶן (read מִסְכָּנֵיהֶן).

מִסְכָּנָא f. (preced.) making poor. Targ. Jud. XIV, 15.—[Targ. Ps. XXXIX, 12, v. מִסְכָּנֵיהֶן.]

מִסְכָּנָא, v. מִסְכָּן.

מִסְכָּת f. (b. h.; מִסְכָּת I) 1) web on the loom. Ohol. VIII, 4 מ' הַפְּרוֹסָה the spread web, i. e. the web hanging from the transverse beam (vestis pendens, v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Tela). Kel. XXI, 1 מ' הַפְּרוֹסָה the woof, opp. to שְׂרֵי עֵמֶד the warp of the standing loom. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXXVIII; Yalk. Ps. 733 מ' אֲנִי דָמָה וְאַתָּה הַשֵּׁבֵט we are the web, and Thou the weaver; a. e.—2) (comp. Lat. textus) construction, Talmudic treatise. Ruth R. to II, 9 (play on יָרַח, II Sam. XXIII, 16) עֲשָׂאָה (not מִסְכָּתָא) he (David) constructed it and fixed it as a rule for future generations that the king forces the road &c. (v. Snh. II, 4); Midr. Sam. ch. XX; Y. Snh. II, 20^c top. Sabb. 114^a, v. מִסְכָּתָא; a. fr.—Pl. מִסְכָּתָא. Midr. Till. to Ps. CIV, 25 מ' דְּבַר יָרַח וְכ' דְּבַר יָרַח those are the systematic collections of Bar K. &c. Num. R. s. 18 שְׁשִׁים מ' sixty Talmudic treatises [editions, however, count sixty-three]; Tanḥ. Korah 12; Cant. R. to VI, 9 (not תִּירוּחֵן . . .); a. fr.

מִסְכָּתָא ch. same, text, treatise &c. Snh. 49^a דְּפִתְחָהּ לְהַדִּיק אֶת הַמִּסְכָּתָא a legal subject had just been opened for them

(for discussion, and he would not disturb them). Hor. 10^b 'וְכַד פִּתְחָהּ לְהַדִּיק אֶת הַמִּסְכָּתָא have you put up such and such a web, i. e. have you mastered this and that subject?

מִסְכָּתָא, v. מִסְכָּתָא.

מִסְכָּתָא m. (סְלִי) rejectable, drossy. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 23 כִּסְפָּא מ' (h. text סִיגִים).

מִסְכָּלָתָא m. (v. סְלִי) hair-dresser. Lam. R. to I, 15 (expl. סְלִי, ib.) [read:] צִוּוּהֵן צִוּוּהֵן he combed them (carded their skins) with an (iron) comb, for in Arabia they call the hair-comber hair-curler.

מִסְכָּתָא, מִסְכָּתָא f. (סְלִי) closing a cavity, 'אֲבָן מ' v. אֲבָן. Nidd. 69^b מ' בְּאֲבָן מ' when the apparent corpse lies on a stone under which there is a cavity; Sabb. 82^b (Ms. M. מִסְכָּתָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note). Sifra M'tsora, Zab., Par. 2, ch. III; a. fr.

מִסְמָם, v. מִסְמָם III.

מִסְמָם I (v. מִסְמָם) to melt, dissolve.

Nithpa. נִתְמַסְמָם to be molten, to be in a state of dissolution or liquefaction. Hull. 45^b, v. מִזְמָא. Ib. 53^b הַבָּשָׂר הַזֶּה הִתְמַסְמָם (not מִסְמָם); ib. 53^b הַבָּשָׂר הַזֶּה הִתְמַסְמָם what do you mean by 'decayed' (Answ.) אֲנִי מִיָּד מִיָּד what a physician would peel off, until he comes on sound flesh; ib. 77^a מִתְמַסְמָם. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a top שְׁנֵי תִירוּחֵי מִלֹּחַ (a melon) the core of which is liquefied.

מִסְמָם ch. same, 1) to melt, make faint. Targ. Y. Deut. I, 28 מִסְמָם (not מִסְמָם); h. text מִסְמָם.—Y. Shek. V, 48^b מִסְמָם מִסְמָם מִסְמָם Bab. ed. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. p. 43; oth. ed. מִסְמָם; Ms. M. מִסְמָם) which wine loosens the bowels. —2) to soil, make loathsome. Hull. 18^a מִסְמָם לִיהָ בִּפְרוֹתָא the authority soils the meat with dung, so that it cannot be sold &c.—Part. pass. מִסְמָם. Ib. 28^a מִסְמָם קוֹיֵרָה מִסְמָם its throat stained with blood; ib. 53^b.

Ithpa. אִתְמַסְמָם to be dissolved, melt away, perish. Targ. Job IX, 23 (h. text מִסְמָם).

מִסְמָם II (comp. מִשְׁמָשׁ 1) to press, squeeze.—Part. pass. מִסְמָם מִסְמָם mashed, shapeless. Num. R. s. 14 (play on מִסְמָם, Koh. XII, 10) מִסְמָם מִסְמָם מִסְמָם when they (the words of the Law) come out disfigured, they are bitter (drops) to those who hear them; v. מִסְמָם I; Y. Snh. X, 28^a bot.—Nidd. 24^a מִסְמָם (מִסְמָם) a foetus whose face is mashed, contrad. to מִסְמָם (= מִסְמָם) a foetus whose face is mashed, contrad. to מִסְמָם I.—2) (comp. אֲמִץ) to press, urge, esp. (of medical treatment) to sustain vital energies. Gen. R. s. 82 כִּד מִסְמָם מִסְמָם this is the way they stimulate the vital energy of the travelling woman; (Yalk. ib. 136 שְׂמִסְמֵן (corr. acc.); Yalk. Is. 263 מִסְמָם אֶת דְּרוֹרָה).

מִסְמָם ch. same, 1) to press, squeeze. Hull. 4^a מִסְמָם מִסְמָם מִסְמָם he holds the bird's head closely in his hand (so that no mark, if there was any on it, could be rec-

ognized).—2) to stimulate, sustain strength. Yeb. 42^b 'וכ' מִסְמָרָא לִיהּ וְכ' she may sustain the child's strength with eggs and milk (replacing the mother's milk).

Ithpa. אֶרְמָסִים, אֶרְמָסִים to be squeezed, mashed. Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^a top; Y. Sabb. XIX, 17^a bot. [read:] לִיהּ וְכ' אֶרְמָסִים בְּיָדוֹ וְכ' a son was born to him with his membrum mashed, and he died.

מִסְמָר III, **מִסְמָר** I m. (v. מִסְמָר I) polished wood, prob. (=אֶלְמוֹג, comp. מוֹג) coral-wood. Hag. 26^b מ' כְּלִי מִסְמָר. Ms. M. (some ed. מִסְמָר, read מִסְמָר; Ar. מִסְמָר) vessels of polished wood, opp. to אֶבְרָתִים; Men. 97^a.—[Kidd. 12^a מִסְמָר, v. מִסְמָר.]

מִסְמָרָא, v. מִסְמָרָא.

מִסְמָרָא, Targ. Ez. XLIII, 14 Ar., v. מִסְמָרָא.

מִסְמָר m. (b. h. only in pl.; מִסְמָר 1) a pointed object, nail, pin. Sabb. VI, 10 (67^a) מ' מִן הַצְּלוֹב (Y. ed. הַצְּלוֹב) a nail from the gallows of an impaled convict (used as an amulet). Kel. XII, 4 הַגֵּרֵעַ מ' the blood-letter's pin (v. infra); מ' הַגֵּרֵעַ מ' the style of the sun-dial; מ' הַגֵּרֵעַ מ' the weaver's pin. Ib. 5 מ' שְׂרָחֵקֵינוּ וְכ' Tosef. ib. B. Mets. II, 14 מ' שְׂעִקְמוּ וְכ' an iron pin which was bent in order to be used as a key. Kel. l. c. מ' שְׁלַחְנֵי מ' the banker's pin for fastening the shutters, v. תְּרִיִּים.—Num. R. s. 14 מ' שְׂרָחֵקֵינוּ לִי שְׂרָחֵקֵינוּ a nail which has a big knob.—Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. IV, 3 מ' שְׂרָחֵקֵינוּ מ' לְהִיּוֹת רוֹפֵס בּוֹ וְכ' a staff to the end of which a pin was attached for the sake of taking hold of the threshing floor (of making it stationary); ib. V, 10. Ib. B. Bath. VII, 2 מ' שְׂרָחֵקֵינוּ מ' הַבַּיִת הַזֶּה הַבַּיִת הַזֶּה מ' the builder's cord to which a pin is attached (i. e. plumb-line). Ib. B. Mets. II, 11 הַגֵּרֵעַ מ' הַגֵּרֵעַ מ' the scraper's pin (fastened to the smith's block); a. fr.—Pl. מִסְמָרִים, מִסְמָרִים. Gen. R. s. 68, end. B. Bath. 7^b מ' קָבַע בָּהּ מ' drive nails into it, i. e. remember it well. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 11 מ' שְׂרָחֵקֵינוּ מ' גִּילְתָּ הַנְּטִי שְׂרָחֵקֵינוּ מ' a store-keeper's bowl (?) studded all over with nails. Tanh. B'haäl. 15 (ref. to Koh. XII, 11) מ' שְׂרָחֵקֵינוּ מ' כְּקוֹרֵיִן מ' it is written *k'mishm'roth* (like guards) and we read *k'masm'roth* (like nails) to teach thee, if thou drivest them like a nail into thy heart, they will guard thee; Num. R. s. 4. Esth. R. to VI, 10 מ' אֲנִי I prepared for thee ropes and nails (for impaling); a. fr.—2) (pl.) cloves. Num. R. l. c. מ' נְטוּעִים ... כְּמִי עֵרְבִין as sweet to their hearers as cloves.—3) a peg-shaped attachment to a loaf, knob. T'bul Yom I, 3 מ' שְׂרָחֵקֵינוּ מ' the knob on the back of the loaf (supposed to serve as trade-mark).—4) a wart or corn (comp. Lat. *clavus*).—Pl. מִסְמָרָא. Sifra Thazr. Neg., Par. 1, ch. II מ' הַמִּסְמָרָא; Tosef. Neg. II, 12 מ' הַמִּסְמָרָא (sing.).

מִסְמָרָא, **מִסְמָרָא** ch. same, pin, nail. Targ. Y. Num. XXV, 3.—Y. Hag. III, beg. 78^d מ' וְכ' מִסְמָרָא מִסְמָרָא each took one nail and drove it in. Y. Pes. V, 32^b top [read:] מִסְמָרָא מִסְמָרָא let this be fixed in thy memory like a nail; Y. Yeb. XIII, 13^e top מִסְמָרָא (corr. acc.); a. e.—Pl. מִסְמָרִים, מִסְמָרִים. Targ. Jer. X, 4; a. e.—Y. B. Bath. II, 13^b bot. [read:] מִסְמָרִים מִסְמָרִים מִסְמָרִים מִסְמָרִים refused to one another the fastening of the weaver's pin to the party wall.—[מִסְמָרָא, v. מִסְמָרָא.]

מִסְמָרָא f. wart or corn, v. מִסְמָר h., end.

מִסְמָרָא f. (סִימָא) one of the marked-off tiers or settles of the altar (v. Midd. III, 1). Targ. Ez. XLIII, 14; 17 (ed. Lag. מִסְמָרָא a. מִסְמָרָא; ed. Wil. מִסְמָרָא, Ar. מִסְמָרָא; corr. acc.; h. text עֲזָרָא).

מִסְמָרָא m. (v. מִסְמָרָא) shoe. Targ. O. Gen. XIV, 23. Targ. Ez. XVI, 10; a. fr.—Lam. R. to I, 5 מ' דִּירִיָּה מ' דִּירִיָּה מ' דִּירִיָּה מ' דִּירִיָּה one of his shoes; מ' דִּירִיָּה מ' דִּירִיָּה the other shoe; a. e.—Kidd. 22^b bot. מִסְמָרָא (prob. to be read: מִסְמָרָא) my shoe.—Pl. מִסְמָרָא, מִסְמָרָא. Targ. Josh. IX, 5 (ed. Wil. מִסְמָרָא). Targ. Is. III, 18 (h. text מִסְמָרָא).—Hebr. pl. מִסְמָרָא. Y. Pes. X, beg. 37^b, v. צוֹצֵל.

מִסְמָרָא, v. next w.

מִסְמָרָא m. (סִינָא) pure gold. Targ. Is. XIII, 12 (ed. Wil. מִסְמָרָא; ed. Lag. מִסְמָרָא; h. text כֶּהָן).

מִסְמָרָא f. (סִינָא) strainer; the strained mass. Sabb. XX, 2 (189^b) מ' שֶׁל הַרְדֵּל מ' a mustard mixture in the strainer (v. Rashi a. l.). Ib. 134^a מ' שְׁלֵי מ' ... בְּמִי אֵינְךָ מִסְמָרָא you must not strain a mustard mixture (on the Holy Day) in the strainer designated for it.

מִסְמָרָא f. (preced.) sieve, basket. Y. Dem. II, 21^d bot. Ib. מִסְמָרָא (corr. acc.).

מִסְמָרָא (b. h.) to melt, dissolve.

Nif. מִסְמָרָא, מִסְמָרָא, מִסְמָרָא, מִסְמָרָא to melt, be liquefied; to fall away; to faint; to despair. Ex. R. s. 25 מִסְמָרָא מִסְמָרָא (Var. מִסְמָרָא) they began to faint. Yalk. ib. 251 מִסְמָרָא מִסְמָרָא they began to lose heart; Mekh. B'shall., Shir., s. 9 מִסְמָרָא מִסְמָרָא Deut. R. s. 1, end מִסְמָרָא מִסְמָרָא may this man's (thy) eye run out. Maasr. I, 2 מִסְמָרָא מִסְמָרָא pomegranates are subject to tithes when their core becomes pulpy; expl. Y. ib. 48^d bot. מִסְמָרָא מִסְמָרָא (comp. מִסְמָרָא II) when the eatable portion (core) can be mashed under one's fingers; [anoth. definition taking our w. in the sense of falling away, diminution; מִסְמָרָא מִסְמָרָא when the ripening core is reduced to half the capacity of the cavity,—upon which the remark is made, מִסְמָרָא מִסְמָרָא ... פִּלְגוֹן לְבַבְנִי perhaps he learned it from the homiletical teachers who interpret *hemassu* &c. (Deut. I, 28), they divided our hearts (an allusion to Num. R. s. 17)].

Hif. מִסְמָרָא to cause to melt away. Deut. R. s. 2, beg. (ref. to Ps. XXXIX, 12) מִסְמָרָא מִסְמָרָא מִסְמָרָא (not מִסְמָרָא) all the delight which Moses longed for, to enter the land,—thou hast caused it to decay as a moth enters garments and makes them decay. V. מִסְמָרָא.

מִסְמָרָא ch. same. Targ. II Sam. XVII, 10 מִסְמָרָא מִסְמָרָא (ed. Lag. מִסְמָרָא מִסְמָרָא, v. מִסְמָרָא).

Ithpe. מִסְמָרָא to melt, decay. Targ. Ps. LXXXV, 4.—[מִסְמָרָא, v. מִסְמָרָא.]

מִסְמָרָא m. stomach, v. מִסְמָרָא.

מִסְמָרָא, v. מִסְמָרָא.

מִסְמָרָא, v. מִסְמָרָא.

מסע m. (b. h.; נסע) *removal; journey; station*. Cant. R. to III, 6 למ' ממ' למ' from station to station; a. fr.—*Pl.* מסעוהו (fem.). Snh. 94^b וכ' נסעו עשר מ' נסעו וכ' נסעו that wicked man (Sennacherib) marched ten journeys in that one day; Yalk. Is. 284. Tanh. B'midb. 2' ובאה עמדהו במ' and it (the well) went with them on their journeys; Num. R. s. 1. Tosef. R. Hash. III (II), 3 ובמ' and the signal for marching (Num. X, 2-8); a. fr.—Pesik. R. s. 16 המסעים המסעים the marches in the desert.—[Tosef. R. Hash. II (I), 2 מסעוהו, מסעוהו, v. משוואה.]

מסעד m. (סעד) *assistant, attendant*.—*Pl.* מסעדיהם. Par. III, 6 וכל מסעדיהו פרה the red cow and all her attendants.

מסעיות, v. משוואה.

מספד m. (b. h.) = הספד. Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 1) מ' מספדו מה לכם קושרין מ' why do you compose these lamentations?, v. הספד.

מספדא, מספד, מספד ch. same. Targ. Gen. I, 10. Targ. Y. Deut. X, 6; a. e.—*Pl.* מספדיה. Targ. Am. V, 16 (ed. Lag. a. oth. sing.).

מספומי, v. אספמי.

מספורת v. מספרת.

מספוי m. (ספי) *fearfulness*. Targ. Job XLI, 17 (Ms. מספוי; h. text שפוי). Ib. XXXI, 23 (ed. Lag. מספוי; Ms. Var. שפוי; h. text שפוי).

מספק m. (ספק II; v. ספק) *strait, dilemma; difficulty*. Y. Sot. III, 19^a bot. הוזה המרובה למ' הוזה המרובה she placed herself in such a dilemma (to be suspected of adultery and to have to drink the waters of jealousy). Y. Gitt. VIII, 49^e bot. מה ראייה להכניס עצמך למי' הוזה וכ' what was thy reason for taking such a responsibility (by deciding in favor of a lenient opinion)?—Esth. R. to II, 3 הוזה באו לידי המ' הוזה they (the Persian matrons) came to that trouble (to have to compete with all maidens of the country); a. e.

מספקא, מספקא m. (ספק II) *sufficiency*. Y. Ber. IV, 8^a top [read:] וחדא אדכרה מינהוין לך מ' לכל הודא וחדא אדכרה מינהוין you have enough material for each Divine Name out of them (the combined benedictions); Y. Taan. II, 65^e top.—2) *Pa.* of ספק, q. v.

מספר m. (b. h.; ספר) *number, count*. Cant. R. to VI, 9 (ref. to II Sam. XXIV, 9) וכ' זה המנין וכ' *mispar* means counting, *mifkad*, summing up. Pesik. R. s. 11 הוזה היוי מ' they were a limited number; v. ויהבו ליה מספרתא; a. fr.

מספרא, מספרא m. (ספר) *tool for cutting hair, razor, scissors*. Targ. O. Num. VI, 5. Targ. Ez. V, 1 (not מספר); a. e.—Snh. 96^a הוזה לי מ' (Ms. F. מספרתא) give me a razor; ib. מספרתא ויהבו ליה מספרתא; Yalk. Is. 276 מספרתא.

מספרים, מספרים m. du. (preced.) *shears, scissors*. Kel. XVI, 8 חיק מספרתא ומ' the sheath of a shearing knife or of scissors. Y. M. Kat. III, 82^a top במ' with scis-

sors, contrad. to סכין a. מספרתא; Bab. ib. 17^b; a. e.—[Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. IV, 5 מספרים ed. Zuck., read מספרים.]

מספורת, מספורת f. (preced.) *shearing knife, clipping tool*. Kel. XVI, 8, v. preced. M. Kat. 17^b, a. e., v. preced. Kel. XIII, 1 (Maim. מספרי, ed. Dehr. מספרת). Tosef. ib. B. Mets. III, 4 של פריקים מ' shears consisting of separable blades; Sabb. 48^b; 58^b מספרי. Tosef. Bets. III, 19, v. מספרי; a. e.

מספרתא f., v. מספרי.

מסק (denom. of a noun מסק, fr. נסק *to ascend*) *to harvest olives*, opp. to נקה *to pick, glean*. Tosef. Dem. VI, 6 זרחו למסוק בוזרים . . . זרחו למסוק בוזרים if an Israelite rented from a fellow Israelite . . . his olive trees for harvesting, the rent to be payable in olives; ירחו למסוק בשמן payable in oil; Y. ib. VI, 25^b top. Neg. II, 4 וכ' in the position of one taking olives down. Tosef. Toh. X, 4 עד שלא מסקן before he plucked them; a. fr.—Part. pass. מסוק; *pl.* מסוקין. Tosef. B. Mets. IX, 1.—Denom. מסוקה, מסוקה.

מסק part. *Af.* of נסק.

מסקא m. (נסק) *ascent*.—*Pl.* מסקין. Lev. R. s. 18; Koh. R. to XII, 5; v. מוהריתא.

מסקאנא, v. מסקנא.

מסקוס, Y. Bicc. III, 65^d; v. דמסקוס.

מסקנא m. (נסק) 1) *ascent, height, steps*. Targ. I Sam. IX, 11 (ed. Lag. מסקאנא). Targ. Is. XXXVIII, 8; a. e.—2) *final result, upshot*. Meg. 14^b וכ' הכי הוהא and so it finally came to pass.

מסקיין, v. מסקייתא.

מסקתא f. pl. (preced. wds.) *going up, procession*. Targ. II Chr. IX, 4.

מסר (b. h.; sec. r. of מסר, emp. meanings of b. h. סגר) 1) *to seize* (v. Num. XXXI, 5).—Denom. מסריתא 1.—2) *to hand over; to deliver, transmit*. Ab. I, 1 ומסרתה וכ' and handed it (the Law) over to &c. (in the chain of tradition). B. Mets. 8^b (expl. מוסרתה) וכ' מוסרתה דבר וכ' like one handing over (giving possession) &c. Ib. 111^b bot. דבר שמסר את נפשו (Deut. XXIV, 15) נשא את נפשו (expl. מסר. Ms. M. (ed. דמוסר, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) a labor for which he binds (obligates) himself; [oth. explan.] ib. 112^a וכ' לו נפשו עליו (Ms. M. מסר) he delivered himself to death, i. e. risked his life; (Ms. M. for which he surrendered his life to the employer); Sifré Deut. 279 מסר את נפשו מ' לך את נפשו he surrendered his life to thee (the employer); a. v. fr.—על-על-על to surrender one's case against a man (to Providence); v. דין. B. Kam. 93^a; R. Hash. 16^b; a. e.—Esp. a) *to surrender a person to the authorities, to inform against*. Gitt. 7^a למלכות למסרם למלכות it is in my power to bring them to judgment through the (Roman) government. Tosef. Ter. VII, 20 ולא ומסרו וכ' let them

or a plant &c. Ib. 9 חמ' על חמ' a lamp-chain is considered as joined to 'the comb'. Kel. II, 8 ציצור מ' של ציצור; Tosef. ib. B. Kam. II, 8 מסרוק v. מצרצור. Ukts. II, 3 חמ' the crown of a pomegranate.—Pl. מִסְרָקוֹת Ber. 61^b, a. e. iron combs for flaying, v. supra.

מִסְרָקָא, מִסְרָא ch. same. Ber. 18^b my comb. —Pl. מִסְרָקוֹת, מִסְרָקוֹת Gitt. 57^b with iron combs, v. preced.; Lam. R. introd. (R. Josh. 2); ib. to II, 2 מִסְרָקוֹת (not קוֹן...); Koh. R. to III, 16 מִסְרָקָא (sing.)

מִסְרָתָא f. (b. h. מִסְרָתָא; v. נִסְרָתָא) a mould for frying a batter (חֲלִיטָה), in gen. pan. Hall. I, 4 חלח חמ' Ms. M. (ed. חֲלִיטָה) cake formed in the mould; Pes. 37^a; expl. ib. חלח חמ' home-made *halut* (v. חֲלִיטָה I). Y. Hall. I, 57^d, v. חֲלִיטָה III. Y. Pes. II, 29^b bot.

מִסְרָתָא, מִסְרָא ch. same. Targ. II Sam. XIII, 9 (ed. Wil. מִסְרָא). Targ. Lev. II, 5 (also מִסְרָא; h. text מחברת). Targ. Ez. IV, 3. Targ. I Chr. IX, 31 (h. text חברים).

מִסְרָתָא, v. מִסְרָתָא.

מִסְרָתָא f. constr. (b. h.; v. next w.) as much as, in accordance with. Hag. 8^a (ref. to Deut. XVI, 10) . . . מלמד מ' מביא חגיגתו וכו' Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) 'in accordance with' (the free-will offering &c.), this intimates that one must procure his festal offering with secular money (not from second tithe-money). Ib. מ' משמע דהוא מ' וכו' where is the intimation that this *missath* means secular? (Answ. ref. to מַס, Esth. X, 1).

מִסְרָתָא, מִסְרָתָא (מִסְרָתָא), מִר' f. ch. (מסס; cmp. מִר' fr. דָּרָה) plenty, enough. Targ. Prov. XXX, 15, sq. (h. text דון).—Constr. מִסְרָתָא, מִסְרָתָא, מִר' adv. (=h. דָּרָה). Targ. II Sam. XXIV, 16 (h. text רב). Targ. Ex. XXXVI, 5 (h. text מדי). Ib. O. 7 (Y. קְמִיטָתָא; h. text דָּרָה). Targ. Prov. XXX, 8 מִסְרָתָא enough for me (h. text חקיי). Targ. Jer. XLIX, 9 מִסְרָתָא (h. text רָב); a. fr.—מִר' (בְּמִ), מִר' as much as required. Targ. Y. Ex. I. c., v. supra. Targ. Lev. XII, 8 (Y. ed. Amst. בְּמִ). Targ. II Chr. VIII, 18 בְּמִ (ed. Lag.); a. fr.—V. מִסְרָתָא, —*Lev. R. s. 3 מִסְרָתָא מִינְהוֹן לְעֵלְמָא דְאַתְרֵי 3 it is enough, they will pay for it in the hereafter (Yalk. Koh. 971 מִינְהוֹן).—V. מִסְרָתָא.

מִסְרָתָא, v. מִסְרָתָא.

מִסְרָתָא, v. מִסְרָתָא.

מִסְרָתָא m. pl. (סָרָתָא II, v. next w.) confusion. Yalk. Gen. 126 מ' בר' v. סָרָתָא.

מִסְרָתָא f. (סָרָתָא II) reel. Hull. 60^a, v. חֲלִיטָא.

מִסְרָתָא, מִסְרָתָא, מִר' f. (denom. of מִסְרָתָא) 1) (it is) enough. Targ. Y. Num. XII, 14 מִסְרָתָא it is enough for her. Targ. I Chr. XXI, 15; 27 מִסְרָתָא; (Targ. II Sam. XXIV, 16 מִסְרָתָא).—Y. Keth. I, 25^c וכו' מִסְרָתָא is it not enough for her that she has been raised to priesthood?—Gitt. 14^b וכו' מִסְרָתָא (some ed. מִסְרָתָא) not enough that he did not help us but &c. Ib. 56^b חזית דקא חזית &c.

thou art sufficiently rewarded by seeing the distress of thy enemy. B. Bath. 126^a וכו' מ' לא was it not enough that thou didst sell his property &c.? Ber. 55^a חרוריה his joy (over his good dream) is enough for him (he must not expect its realization); a. fr.—Yalk. Gen. 62 this (sample) is enough to prove that all the wine is bad; Gen. R. s. 38 מִסְרָתָא Ar. (ed. מִשְׁפָּה; prob. to be read: 'מִשְׁפָּה מ' וכו' (v. P. Sm. 2184) saturation, plenty. Targ. Job VI, 7 (sec. vers.) ורהוורו הונן . . . וכו' they made me sickly, and thus there was more than enough for my meal (h. text כרדי כרדי, play on די a. די), v. דיורא.

מִסְרָתָא, v. מִסְרָתָא.

מִסְרָתָא f. (סָרָתָא; cmp. אוֹשָׁם) substructure filled with earth, tier; v. מִסְרָתָא.

מִסְרָתָא m. (b. h.; סָרָתָא I) secret.—Pl. מִסְרָתָא, מִסְרָתָא Gen. R. s. 82 (quot. adopted fr. Jer. XLIX, 10) גליתי I laid open his מִסְרָתָא (Esau's) secrets in order to expose his bastards; Yalk. Jer. 331; Yalk. Chr. 1073 shall not learn his (Israel's) secrets. Hag. 5^b ומ' שמו the Lord has one special place whose name is *mistarim* (Jer. XIII, 17).—V. מִסְרָתָא.

מִסְרָתָא, Targ. Y. Deut. XXIX, 5, v. סָרָתָא I.

מִעָא I ch.=h. מִעָה, [grain,] m'ah, a coin and a weight. Targ. I Sam. II, 36 (h. text אגורה). Targ. Job XLII, 11 Ms. Var. (ed. דורפא, h. text קשרטה).—Pl. מִעָא, מִעָא O. Ex. XXX, 13 (Y. מִעָא; h. text גרה).—B. Mets. 102^b if he said 'an Istira', (adding) 'one hundred m'ah', he must pay one hundred m'ah. Kidd. 81^a, v. דָּמָא. Snh. 26^a; a. fr.—מִעָא=h. מִעָה, money. Targ. Esth. IX, 22.

מִעָא II ch.=h. מִעָה, belly, womb. Targ. Ps. CXXVII, 4. Ib. LVIII, 4 מִעָא מן מִעָא (h. text מרום). Ib. XLIV, 26 מִעָא Ms. (ed. מִעָא; h. text בטנו).—Mostly pl. מִעָא, מִעָא מִעָא; constr. מִעָא, bowels, intestines. Targ. Gen. XXX, 2. Ib. XXV, 22, sq.; a. fr.—Hull. 93^a מִעָא ריש מעיא the starting point of the (large) intestines. Yalk. ib. 976, v. מִעָא. Lev. R. s. 3 מִעָא בר' מעיא (some ed. מִעָא) the small bowels; Koh. R. to VII, 19 [read:] מ' בנתו; a. fr.—V. מִעָא.

מִעָבָא m. (עָבָר) doing.—Pl. מִעָבָא, מִעָבָא Targ. Job XXXIV, 25.

מִעָבָא, v. עָבָר.

מִעָבָא m. (preced.) maker; parent. Gen. R. s. 68; Yalk. Ps. 878 (play on דָּרָה, Ps. CXXI, 1) מִעָבָא I lift my eyes unto the *horim*, to my teacher and my begetter.

מִעָבָא f. (preced.) making, getting. Targ. Prov. XXI, 6.

מִעָבָא, v. מִעָבָא.

מעבורה m. (עבר; v. עיבורה) *growth*. Y. Ned. VII, 40^c top מעבורה; v. דגנא.

מעבורת f. (b. h. מעברה; עבר) *ferry-boat*. B. Kam. 116^a (Ms. M. מעברת); Yeb. 106^a (ed. מעברא; corr. acc.).

מעבט, Toh. X, 5, Ar., v. עביט.

מעבוות, Lam. R. to IV, 19, v. עבית a. הלכ.

מעבר m. (עבר) *pitchfork* for the first stage of winnowing (passing the grain from one side to the other). Kel. XIII, 7; T'bul Yom IV, 6. [Ar. reads מערר, with Var. lect. מעפר, מעבר.]

מעברא m., constr. מעבר (עבר) *passing, mustering*. Targ. Is. XXX, 32.—V. next w.

מעברא m. (עבר) *ford, ferry*. Targ. O. Gen. XXXII, 23 constr. ed. Berl. (oth. ed. מעבר).—Yeb. 106^a, v. מעבורת. Hull. 95^a Ar. (ed. מעברא). Ned. 27^b מ' פסקיה the ferry cut him off, i. e. there was no ferry to take him over. Ib. מ' גילג' אינסייה the accident of missing a ferry can be foreseen.

מעברת f. (b. h.; preced.) *crossing, esp. the place of crossing*.—Pl. מעברות, constr. מעברות. Ber. 54^a הים מ' the place where the Israelites crossed the Red Sea; מ' הירדן where they crossed the Jordan; a. e.

מעברתא ch. same, 1) *crossing, ferry, ford*. Y. Taan. IV, 68^c, sq.—B. Bath. 73^a Ms. F., v. מרבעתא.—2) *a parted beard* (perh. מעבר, pronged like a fork). Snh. 100^b.—3) *the hollow rim of the capsule of the T'fillin of the arm through which the thong is slipped*. Men. 35^a.

מעגול m. (v. next w.) *rolling machine*. Sifré Deut. 229 מ' מקום מעגולו וכי how large a railing is required around the place where one puts his rolling machine? Three handbreadths, opp. to בית דורסין the part of the roof used for moving about; Yalk. ib. 930 מעגלו.

מעגולת f. (עגל) 1) *roller, a slab for rolling over a plastered roof*, v. מוזלץ. Macc. II, 1; Tosef. ib. II, 3; Y. ib. II, beg. 31^c. M. Kat. I, 10 וברגל מ', expl. ib. 11^a כעין מ' with hands and feet as with a roller.—2) *a press for straightening wood*. Sifré Deut. 308, v. פין Pi.; Yalk. ib. 942 מעגלת.

מעגל m. 1) (b. h.; עגל) *the wagons surrounding the camp, ring*. Num. R. s. 19; Midr. Till. to Ps. VII; a. e.—2) v. מעגיל.

מעגלת, v. מעגילת.

מעדיא f. with child, v. עדי I.

מעדיר, v. מעדי.

מעדין I m., pl. מעדינים (b. h.; מעדינות) *knots of reed matting*; v. מעדין.

מעדין II m., pl. מעדינים (b. h.; עדין) *dainties, sweets*; מעדיני עולם the best things in the world. Sot. 9^a; 15^b. Num. R. s. 7 מ' טועמין במן כל מ' they found in the manna the taste of all the best things &c.—Y. Ber. VI, 10^b top מ' בורא מיני מ' the Creator of various kinds of sweet things (fruits &c.). Ib. מעדינה ועל הארץ ועל for the land (Palestine) and its good things. Gen. R. s. 67 טעם מ' כל מ' שבטולם the taste of all good things in the world; Yalk. ib. 115 מעדינים (corr. acc.); a. fr.

מעדר m. (b. h.; עדר) *mattock, also the share of the plough*. Kel. XIII, 7, v. מעבר. Tosef. ib. B. Mets. III, 14; IX, 3 מעירר. Tosef. ib. B. Bath. I, 7, v. מ'סנה. Ib. 8... המשיירות 'מ' the strings and thongs of the share-beam; a. e.

מעדר ch. same. Targ. Is. VII, 25.

מעז f. (b. h. pl. מעור, Is. XLVIII, 19, v. Targ.; cmp. next w.) [*grain of sand &c.*] *m'ah*, (cmp. גרה) 1) *a weight*. Y. Kil. I, 27^a top מ' אחז ו' one m'ah's weight from the top of a melon, cucumber &c.; [R. S. to Kil. I, 2: one seed taken from the top &c., v. next w.].—Lev. R. s. 17 מ' ו' one m'ah's weight of coarse thread &c.; (Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXIII, 4 מ'טה).—2) *a coin*, corresp. to the Tyrian Obolus (v. Zuckerm. Talm. Münz. p. 4). Tosef. B. Bath. V, 12 כסף ו' six m'ah silver make one denar; מ' כסף שני ו' one m. silver is equal to two dupondia; Y. Kidd. I, 58^d; Bab. ib. 12^a; Bekh. 50^a. Y. Shebu. VI, beg. 36^d; a. fr.—Pl. מעין. Ib.; a. fr.—*מעז* in gen. *small coins, money*. B. Mets. IV, 1, v. קנה. Pes. 50^b מעז מ' הבהור ממדינת הים proceeds from trans-oceanic traffic. Ib. ירומים מ' orphans' money (invested at half-profits between executor and orphans). Ab. Zar. 17^b של פורים מ' money laid aside for Purim enjoyments; צדקה מ' charity fund. Ib. יתן אדם מעותיו ו' one must not give his contribution to the charity fund, unless its manager be &c.; a. fr.

מעז (or מעי) m.; pl. מעיים, מעיין, מעיין (b. h.; ענה) [*curve*; cmp. חלל] *inside, bowels, belly*. Kinn. III, 6 מעיו לנבלים בני מעיו לכווריות its large intestines are used for harp-strings &c., v. פנור. Nidd. 22^b מעיה ברוך מכה יש לה ברוך מעיה (מבפנים); (Tosef. ib. IV, 3 מבפנים). Y. Naz. VII, 56^c bot. מעי הגמל under the belly of the camel; מעי השקוה under the arch of the gate. Snh. VIII, 2 (52^a) מעיו ודומרת בני מעיו runs into his inside and scalds his bowels. Hull. 56^b מ' באלו בני מ' by the intestines of birds (Mish. III, 3) are meant the stomach, the heart &c.—Eduy. III, 3 מעי המלון the seeds and the juice of the melon (v. preced.). Y. Maasr. I, 48^d מעיה למ' אבטיה מלפפון what is the difference between the core of the melopepon and that of the melon?—Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a top, v. מעיס I.—Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. IX, 2 מעיין שלה the stuffings of the sofa.

מעזאי, v. עי II.

מעובה m. (עבה) *dense, large-sized*, opp. מידק, v. קקק. Arakh. 25^a לא מעובה ו' neither too densely, nor too sparsely sown. Succ. IV, 9 (48^b); a. e.—Pl. מעובין. Pes. 64^b ודין מעובין.

מַעוֹן (not אֶרֶץ, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 9; Ms. M. מַעוֹן, v. מַעוֹן) and they called it the Passover of the crowded, v. מַעוֹן.

מַעוֹן, v. מַעוֹן.

מַעוֹן, v. sub מַעוֹן.

מַעוֹן, infin. Pa. of מַעוֹן.

מַעוֹן, v. מַעוֹן.

מַעוֹן, v. מַעוֹן II.

*מַעוֹן m (denom. of עֵינַי) *having many eyes or colors*, name of a *plant* (prob. πολυόφθαλμος = βούφθαλμος), *Chrysanthemum*. Y. Kil. I, 27^a, v. לְעֵינַי.

מַעוֹן, v. מַעוֹן II.

מַעוֹן m., מַעוֹן f. (עֵלָה, Pi.) *prominent, distinguished*. Ber. 10^b (expl. עֵלָה, II Kings IV, 10) בְּבָרִים 'the most distinguished room (the *exedra*); Ned. 56^a (expl. העלילה, Mish. VII, 4) שְׁבִנְכָסִי (Var. שבנכסיו) the best room. Men. 108^b שְׁבִנְכָסִי מִי (Ms. M. שבנכסיו) my best room. B. Kam, 16^b (expl. מִן הַעֲלִיָּה, Mish. I, 4) בְּמִי 'with the best portion of his estate; a. e.—Pl. מַעוֹן, Ib. מַעוֹן 'the most distinguished of his family; a. e.

מַעוֹן adv. (עֵמֵד) *standing, in a standing position*. Shebu. 38^b מַעוֹן 'an oath must be taken standing, but scholars may remain seated. Ber. 30^a אָמַר 'Rab H. says (he who is walking on the road) must stand still (during prayer), opp. מְהַלֵּךְ; Y. ib. II, beg. 4^a. Sifré Deut. 155 מַעוֹן 'no function is properly performed if the priest is not standing; a. fr.

מַעוֹן I m. (b. h.; עֵינַי) 1) [*selection*; cmp. בִּירָה, *residence, esp. the Temple*; 'מַעוֹן by the Temple! Tosef. Keth. III, 2. Tosef. Ker. IV, 4. Num. R. s. 12 מַעוֹן בְּעֵלְיוֹנִים 'thou hast placed thy residence with the uppermost (angels). Koh. R. to XII, 7 מַעוֹן מַעוֹן 'my residence (in heaven) is pure; a. e.—2) *Ma'on*, name of one of the heavens. Hag. 12^b.—3) [*that which is looked for*], *sustenance, support* (v. I Sam. II, 29; 32). Gen. R. s. 68, a. e. הַקֶּבֶץ מַעוֹן 'the Lord is the support of his world; cmp. מַעוֹן.—[Ex. R. s. 24 מַעוֹן בְּרוּךְ גִּירָתוֹ, some ed., read: מַעוֹן.]

מַעוֹן II pr. n. pl. 1) (b. h.) *Maon*, in Judaea. Mekh. Yithro, Bahod. s. l. יְהוּדָה 'מַעוֹן, also 'מַעוֹן, *Beth Maon*, near Tiberias. Sabb. 139^a bot. מַעוֹן 'the synagogue of M.; (Gen. R. s. 80, beg. מַעוֹן, read מַעוֹן; Y. Snh. II, end, 20^d מַעוֹן; Y. Erub. V, 22^b bot. מַעוֹן; Y. Sot. I, 17^a bot. מַעוֹן (corr. acc.); Num. R. s. 9 (ed. Wil. p. 58).—[Tosef. Shebi. VII, 13 מַעוֹן Var., ed. Zuck. שְׁמַעוֹן; oth. ed. מַעוֹן.]

מַעוֹן m. (preced.) of *Maon*. Gen. R. s. 80, beg. יוֹסֵף 'Jose of M.; Y. Snh. II, end, 20^d מַעוֹן (h.); Yalk. Ez. 357 מַעוֹן.—Pl. מַעוֹן. Ib. מַעוֹן; Gen. R. l. c. (not מַעוֹן), v. preced.

מַעוֹן m. 1) of *Maon*, v. preced.—2) *the Book M'oni*, name of a Pentateuch copy in Jerusalem in which was written in place of מַעוֹן (Deut. XXXIII, 27). Y. Taan. IV, 68^a bot. מַעוֹן; Sifré Deut. 356 מַעוֹן; Treat. Sof'rim VI, 4 מַעוֹן (corr. acc.).

מַעוֹן, v. מַעוֹן.

מַעוֹן, v. מַעוֹן.

מַעוֹן, v. מַעוֹן.

מַעוֹן, Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXIII, 4, read with ed. Bub. מַעוֹן, v. מַעוֹן.

מַעוֹן, read: מַעוֹן.

מַעוֹן m. (denom. of עָרַב, שָׁמַשׁ) *one who has become clean with the setting of the sun* (Lev. XXII, 7), opp. to מַעוֹן (הַשָּׁמֶשׁ). Par. III, 7; Tosef. ib. III, 7. Ib. 6 מַעוֹן שָׁמַשׁ, מַעוֹן שָׁמַשׁ (corr. acc.).—Fem. מַעוֹן. Sifra M'tsora, Zab., Par. 5, ch. IX.—[מַעוֹן mixed, v. עָרַב I.]

מַעוֹן, מַעוֹן, מַעוֹן m. (v. עֵינַי) *from goats, goats-hair, horn &c.* Targ. O. Ex. XXV, 4 מַעוֹן ed. Berl. (v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 27, a. Massorah, p. 111); Y. מַעוֹן. Ib. XXVI, 7 מַעוֹן ed. Berl. (Y. מַעוֹן). Targ. Num. XXXI, 26. Targ. O. Ex. XXXV, 26 מַעוֹן (ed. Berl. מַעוֹן); Y. מַעוֹן (מַעוֹן).

מַעוֹן f. (עוֹב, v. infra) *a concrete of stone chippings, clay &c.*, used for paving floors, *pavement* covering the ceiling (הַקֶּרֶת) of the lower story and serving as flooring to the upper story. B. Mets. X, 2 מַעוֹן אֶת הַמַּעוֹן 'the dweller below must provide the ceiling, and the one above the pavement. Ib. 117^a מַעוֹן 'the plaster preserves the ceiling (thus benefitting the owner of the lower story); (oth. opin.) מַעוֹן 'it serves only to level the floor. Succ. I, 7 מַעוֹן 'a ceiling not covered with pavement; a. fr.—[עוֹב, Neh. III, 8 is supposed to mean: *to form a concrete for fortification purposes*.—Our w. seems to be a hebraization of caementum (v. P. Sm. 2137), by confounding it with h. r. מַעוֹן; cmp. מַעוֹן a. מַעוֹן.]

מַעוֹן m. (עוֹל) *spinner*. Koh. R. to VII, 9 (prov.) מַעוֹן 'דִּמְכָה דִּמְכָה עוֹל עַל פְּלִכְתִּיהָ כִּן סְלִיק לִיהָ מִפְּלִכְתִּיהָ (not 'בַּפּ; סְלִיק) 'הוּא נִסִּיב, being a Var. lect. or gloss to סְלִיק) as the spinner winds (the yarn) on his distaff, so will it get off his distaff, i. e. the rash man hurts none but himself; v. מַעוֹן III.

מַעוֹן m. (preced.) *the yarn on the distaff*. Targ. Prov. XXXI, 19 (h. text פֶּלֶךְ).

מַעוֹן (b. h.; cmp. מַעוֹן) *to be thin, minute*.—Part. pass. מַעוֹן, f. מַעוֹן; pl. מַעוֹן; מַעוֹן. Y. Pes. V, 32^a bot.; Y. Snh. I, 18^c bot. מַעוֹן 'big in spirit (haughty) and small in learning (of narrow capacity). Tosef. Hall. I, 7; a. e.—Tam. IV, 2 מַעוֹן 'at least (Talm. ed. 31^a comment. במַעוֹן on the *smallest* of the tables).

Pl. *to diminish, reduce; to do little.* Ab. IV, 10 *do less business, and busy thyself with the Law.* M. Kat. 22^a, v. עסק. Taan. I, 7 *we must reduce business transactions, building &c.* Ib. IV, 6 *with the beginning of the month of Ab we must reduce rejoicing.* Hull. 60^b *go and make thyself smaller (be reduced).* Snh. 17^a *because you made yourselves small (were modest);* Num. R. s. 15. Tosef. Erub. IX (VI), 15 *if he reduced the size of the gap by means of stones &c.* Y. ib. VII, beg. 24^b *you may use utensils for reducing the opening.* Bab. ib. 77^b *effects the reduction, i. e. puts the two adjoining places in the legal condition of dwellings connected by a gate; a. fr.—2) (interpret.) to limit, qualify, exclude from the rule.* Shebu. 26^a *the entire Law on the principle of 'It includes and it excludes', i. e. on the principle that if, in the Biblical text, a specification is preceded and followed by general terms, both an extension (יריבו) and a limitation (מיעוט) must be found; e. g. ib. (ref. to Lev. V, 4) 'or if a soul swears', this is a general expression, 'for bad or for good', this limits (the sphere of the law to things which are either an advantage or a disadvantage); 'whatsoever it be &c.', this is again a generalization; now what does it include? All kinds of words (vows); 'וכי' and what does it exclude? It excludes a religious act (the vow of doing a forbidden thing or not doing a commanded thing). Sifra Tsav, ch. XV, Par. 11 *if I exclude them (the gentiles) from the privilege of laying hands on the sacrifice, which has a wider sphere of application, must I not exclude them from the privilege of waving &c.?*; a. fr.—Part. pass. *v. מועט.**

Hif. *to do little, less.* Ber. 17^a *lest you say, I do much good, and he but little; we have learned, whether one does much or little (they are equally worthy), provided one directs his heart &c.;* Men. XIII, 11; a. fr.

Nithpa. *to be diminished, reduced.* Erub. VII, 5 *if the pile of straw has been reduced to less than ten handbreadths.* Ib. 54^b; Ab. Zar. 19^a *he will become less (will decline in learning).* Arakh. 30^b *if his value was reduced.* Tosef. Sot. XIV, 10 *the days were reduced, and the years shortened.* Ib. *the nations began to grow and the Israelites to be reduced (in rank).* Pesik. R. s. 14 *he became reduced in fortune.* Midr. Till. to Ps. XII, end *their soul within them shrinks, i. e. they feel jealous and angry;* Yalk. ib. 659; Lev. R. s. 32, beg. *the sphere of the act of waving is the smaller one; the laying on of hands has the smaller sphere;* a. fr.—Erub. 80^b *'it was reduced' (Mish. VII, 7) means, it was reduced to atoms, v. משמש.—B. Mets. 71^a means, it was reduced to atoms, v. מושח. Tosef. Mikv. VI (VII), 14 *v. מושח.**

מעט I ch., *Pa.* *same, to reduce; to exclude.* Yoma 74^a *this 'none but' is to exclude what (whom)? ... It excludes the king;* Shebu. 31^a Ms. M. (ed. לאפוקי); a. fr.

Ithpe. *to be reduced; to be excluded.* Erub. 79^b *when its size was reduced the day before;* a. e.

מעט II m. (b. h.; preced.) *a little, little.* Ab. I, 15 *promise little and do much.* Sabb. 31^b (ref. to Koh. VII, 16) *but a little wrong one may do?; a. e.—V. מועט.*

מעטון, מעטון m. (עטון) *vat or pit* where olives are packed until they form a viscid mass. Toh. IX, 1 *the (intended) exudation produced by lying in the vat, opp. the (unwelcome) exudation originating in the pile or basket, v. זיעה.* Ib. 9; Tosef. ib. XI, 1. Tosef. Maasr. III, 7 *מעטון.* Ib. 13, a. e. *מעטון.* Y. Dem. VI, 2^d *a mass of olives from the vat; a. fr.*

מעטונא ch. same.—*Pl.* *מעטוני.* Snh. 11^b (Rashi *מעטוני*); Tosef. ib. II, 6 *מעטוני;* Y. ib. I, 18^d *top; Y. Maas. Sh. V, 56^c top.*

מעטופת f. (עטת II) *wrap.* Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. V, 4.

מעיר v. *מעיר.*

מעיריא, מעיריא v. *מעיריא.*

מעיריא v. *מעיריא.*

מעירין, מעירין v. *מעירין.*

מעירינא, מעירינא v. *מעירינא.*

מעירל v. *מעירל.*

מעירל m. (b. h.; עירל) *cloak, robe.* Ruth R. to IV, 8 (ref. to I Sam. XV, 27) *whose cloak (did Samuel seize and rend)?; Midr. Sam. ch. XVIII; a. e.—Esp. the high priest's robe.* Yoma VII, 5. Zeb. 88^b; Arakh. 16^a; a. e.

מעירל, מעירל ch. same. Targ. I Sam. II, 19. Targ. Ex. XXVIII, 4; a. fr.—*Pl.* *מעירלין.* Targ. Ez. XXVI, 16.

מעירל f. (מעיל; b. h. מעיל) *false dealing, bad faith.* Sifré Num. 7 (ref. to Num. V, 12, sq.) *this (context) proves that ma'al refers to marital faithlessness (not to pecuniary defalcation).* Ib. ... *m'ilah* everywhere (in the Scripture) has the meaning of false dealing; Num. R. s. 8. B. Bath. 88^b *this one (who robbed a man) makes sin precede faithlessness (ref. to Lev. V, 21), whereas that one (who robbed the Temple) makes faithlessness precede sin (ib. 15); a. fr.—Pl. מעירלות.* Num. R. s. 9 (ref. to Num. V, 12) *why this repetition of the stem מעיל?—Esp. m'ilah, the law concerning the unlawful use of sacred property (Lev. V, 15 sq.).* Tosef. Meil. I, 5 *מן .. מעיל*

הגיהוה, v. תת). Targ. Num. XVIII, 27 (h. text יקב).—Ab. Zar. 70^a. Ib. 74^b מעצרתא my press-room; a. e.

מעצרתא II f. (עצר); emp. מצרתא, מצרתא I) *meeting room, school-house*. Erub. 49^a; 60^a.

מעיק, מעיק (v. מיק) *to beat, stamp; trnsf. to scorn*. Part. מעיק, f. מעיקא. Targ. II Kings XIX, 21; Is. XXXVII, 22, v. מיק. — Y. Ber. II, 4^d top וואיטן מעיקין לן למחר . . . ואיטן מעיקין לן למחר (to-morrow they will be with us (the dead), and now they scorn us (by treading on our graves)).

מעקא m. (b. h.; עקה *to restrain*) *railing*. M. Kat. I, 10. Sifré Deut. 229 מן המ' פטור מן המ' not subject to the law &c. (Deut. XXII, 8). Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. VIII, 2, v. קופא; a. e.—Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 54^d bot., v. משה III.

מעקוצי* f. (עקץ) *sting*. Koh. R. to VI, 11 [read:] אי מ' אדא מ' either a bite or a sting; v., however, אמכורי.

מעקא II, v. מעיקא.

מערב m. (b. h.; ערב) *sun-set, West*. Erub. III, 5, v. ערב. B. Bath. II, 9 מערבא west of the town; a. v. fr.

מערבא, מערבא ch. same. Targ. Prov. VII, 9 מערבא (ערב יום). Targ. Gen. XXVIII, 14; a. fr.—In Talmud Babli מ' *the West, Palestine*. Ber. 2^b במ' in the Palestinian colleges. Yeb. 117^a; a. fr.—[Lev. R. s. 17 במ' בר' מ' prob. pr. n. m.]

מערבא m. ch. = h. מערבי *western, western man*. Targ. Is. XXIII, 4. Targ. Joel II, 20; a. fr.

מערבא, v. ערבב.

מערבי m. (denom. of מערב) *western*. Zeb. V, 2; a. fr.—Fem. מערבית. Ib. 3 מ' צפונית מ' north-western corner of the altar. B. Bath. 25^b צפונית מ' north-west; a. fr.—[מערבי, Tosef. Par. III, 6, v. מערב].

מערבלי m. (ערבל) *whirlpool*.—Pl. constr. מערבלי. Targ. Job XXXVIII, 16.

מערה f. (b. h.; עור, emp. אור) *cave*. Y. Ber. IV, 7^d top, v. מרה II. Sabb. 33^b למערתכם go back to your cave (hiding place). Yeb. 119^b; a. fr.—מערה המכפלה, v. מכפלה.—Pl. מערות. M. Kat. 5^b; a. fr.

מערובה, v. מערוכה.

מערוך m. (ערך) *board on which the baked bread is arranged* (Maim.); *rolling pin* (R. S. a. oth.). Kel. XV, 2.

מערוכה* ch. same. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot. משם במ' (not במערוכה) he who beats flax (on the Sabbath) using a rolling pin, is guilty of an act of the category of grinding (crushing the seeds).

מערוקא, v. מערוקא.

מעריב m. (ריב) *who causes the evenings to set, name of the first section of the night prayer*. Ber. 12^a וכ' ע' פרוח במ' ע' if one began the first section with *ma'arib 'arabim* and closed with 'Creator of the lights'. Ib. 12^a סיים במ' ע' if he closed with *m. 'ar.* (in place of 'Creator of the lights').—[In liturgy: מעריב (תפלה) *the night prayer*.]

מערכא f. (b. h.; ערכ) 1) *arrangement, order, esp. pile of wood on the altar in the Temple*. Yoma 33^a אבירי אבאי related the order of the priestly functions in behalf of the college . . . as follows: the large pile comes before &c. Tam. II, 3, sq. Tosef. Yoma III (II), 3; Yoma 45^a; a. fr.—Pl. מערכא. Ib. IV, 6; a. fr.—2) *line of battle, battle-field*. Midr. Sam. ch. XI; Yalk. ib. 102 דיה במ' דיה he (Saul) was in the battle.

מערכים, Yalk. Gen. 115, read: מערנים.

מערכים m. pl., constr. מערכי (b. h.; ערך) *arrangements, ordinances, esp. מלחמה (כהן) מ' the regulations concerning excuses from the army to be proclaimed before battle* (Deut. XX, 5—9). Tosef. Sot. VII, 18 on arriving at the frontier he says, מלחמה מ' כהן מלחמה מ' let him who hears (this) go to hear the proclamation of the priest of war (v. משיח); במ' מלחמה מהו אומר what is said in the proclamation before the battle? Sot. 42^b top מי ששומע ילך לשמוע מ' כהן מלחמה מ' listen to the words of the proclamation. Ib. VIII, 2 וכ' וכל אלו שומעין דברי כהן מ' all these listen to the words of the priest appointed over the ordinances of battle and go back &c.; Sifré Deut. 193, sq.—V. ערך.

מעריעא, v. מאריעא.

מעריקא m. (ערק) *run, haste*. Targ. Ps. CXVI, 11.

מעריקא m. (preced.) *fugitive*.—Pl. מעריקא. Targ. Jer. XLVIII, 19 (ed. Wil. מעריק; ed. Lag. מעריקא). Targ. Y. Lev. XXVI, 36 מעריקו (מערי).

מערתא, מערתא f. ch. = h. מערה. Targ. Gen. XIX, 30; a. fr.—Sabb. 33^b, a. fr.—Esp. *burial cave*. B. Bath. 58^a מ' דאברהם מ' the cave where Abraham was buried; a. fr.—Pl. מערתא. Targ. I Sam. XIII, 6.—B. Bath. I. c. מציין מ' undertook to mark the burial caves.

מעשה m. (b. h.; עשה) *deed, act; practice; fact, event*. Yeb. IV, 9 מ' עד שיעשה . . . until thy older brother takes action concerning her (v. תליצה a. ביום). Ab. I, 17, v. מדרש. Kidd. 40^b, v. לימוד. B. Bath. 130^b . . . הלכה למ' . . . הלכה למ' you dare not derive a law either from a theoretical decision or from an act (of your teachers) unless they declare their decision a rule for practical guidance. Ib., a. fr. רב מ' a practical decision is a teacher (a guiding precedent). Yeb. XV, 2 שודיה and only in the same way as it (the precedent) happened. Ib. 116^b, a. fr. בירדן מ' שודיה on account of an occurrence. Ib. . . שודיה מ' שודיה only for the Jordan and for a ship exactly as the event took place, they established the ordinance &c. Ber. I, 1 ובאו וכ' it happened that &c. Bets. III, 2 מעשה

‘וכ’ it happened that a gentile brought &c. Ib. 24^a, a. fr. לטורר מ' לטורר מ' you quote a fact which disproves your rule! Yeb. 70^b בגופו מ' ומ' מזוכר מ' (the uncircumcised) lacks an act and this to be performed on his body; a. fr.—מ' אנשי מ' (sub. נפיש) men in whose behalf miracles occur, saints. Sot. IX, 15; a. fr.—מעשה מרכבה—Pl. מעשׂי, constr. מעשׂי. B. Kam. 95^b, a. fr. מ' בכל יום מ' is it not a daily occurrence? Tosef. Nidd. IV, 3 וכו' דוליד וכו' my father brought the report of two precedents from Tibin to Jabneh. Ber. 32^b טובים מ' good deeds; a. v. fr.

מעשׂא m. (עשׂן) *stronghold*. Targ. Prov. X, 29 (Ms. מעשׂא).

מעשׂר m. (b. h.; denom. of עשׂר) *tithe*.—‘הרומה מ' the tithe of the tithe which the Levite owes to the priest (Num. XVIII, 26); מ' or ראשון מ' the first tithe belonging to the Levite; מ' שני the second tithe to be consumed by the owner in Jerusalem (Deut. XIV, 22, sq.); עניי מ' the poor man's tithe, every third year (ib. XXVI, 12). Maas. Sh. V, 6; a. v. fr.—Pl. מעשׂרות. Maasr. I, 1 מ' is subject to tithes; a. v. fr.—*Ma' asroth, Ma' aser Sheni*, respective names of two treatises of Mishnah, Tosefta and Talmud Y'rushalmi, of the Order of Z'raim.

מעשׂר ch. same. Targ. Num. XVIII, 26 (ed. Berl. מעס); a. fr.—Targ. Y. Deut. XII, 6 מעשׂר (collective noun).—Pl. מעשׂרות. Targ. Num. XVIII, 28; Targ. O. Deut. I. c. מעסריכון ed. Berl. (ed. Vienna מעשׂרתי). Targ. Mal. III, 8; 10; a. fr.

מעשׂרף, v. preced.

מעשׂרתי, v. sub מפיב.

מעשׂרתי m. (פגעי) *maggi'a (plague)*, name of an animal of which the lion is afraid, *the Ethiopian gnat* (Levys. Zool. d. Talm. p. 316). Sabb. 77^b (Rashi: a small beast frightening the lion with its howl).

מעשׂרתי f. (פגרי I) *desolation*. Targ. Is. XLIX, 19.

מעשׂרתי, Targ. Y. Ex. XXII, 16 some ed., v. מעשׂרתי.

מעשׂרתי f. (נפח) 1) *flag*. Num. R. s. 2 לכל נשיא ונשיא מ' צבע מ' for each prince a flag of a different color. Ib. מ' צבע the color of the flag; a. fr.—[Pl. מעשׂרות. Mekh. B'shall. s. 2, v. מעשׂרתי.]—2) (emp. Lat. mappa, of Punic origin) *napkin, towel*. Ber. VIII, 3; a. fr.—3) *bandage* around a scroll. Y. Meg. I, 71^d; Y. Erub. X, 26^b top ספר שאין עליו מ' a scroll which is not bandaged (so that the writing is partly exposed).

מעשׂרתי m. (b. h. מעשׂרתי) 1) *mechanic's bellows*, contr. to שופר שופר blowing tube. Tosef. Bets. III, 15.—2) *smithy*. Tanh. Vayesheb 1, v. גיצין—Gen. R. s. 84 לנפח מ' read: מעשׂרתי, v. מעשׂרתי.

מעשׂרתי ch. same, *bellows*. Taan. 12^a מ' מעשׂרתי belows full of wind (abstinence without merit).

מעשׂרתי, v. פלם.

מעשׂרתי, v. פלש.

מעשׂרתי f. (נפל) 1) *dropping, throwing seed*.

Arakh. 25^a במ' יד... כור זרע we assess the value of a field by the quantity of seed... which it takes when strewing with the hand, opp. to שוריים מ' strewing from a perforated bag or wagon drawn by oxen; B. Mets. 105^b; a. e.—Y. Ber. III, 6^c bot. במפלח יד with one and the same throw.—2) *falling in, debris*. Ber. 3^a, sq. you must not enter a ruined building for prayer מפני המ' because it may fall in. Y. Sabb. XVI, 15^d top מיר המ' we must save (on the Sabbath)... persons buried under debris. Pes. II, 3 מ' שנפלה עליו מ' leavened matter covered with debris; a. fr.—3) (= מפלה) *downfall*. Y. Ber. V, beg. 8^d של מוריביו חרם של מוריביו חרם Jeremiah closed with prophesying the downfall of the destroyers of the Temple; (Midr. Till. to Ps. IV במפלה).

מעשׂרתי m. pl. (v. פיקא II) *gliding, sinking*. Koh. R. to VIII, 11 (in Chald. dict.) לירא להוין... לירא להוין (some ed. מפיק) those haughty ones (or Romans) go in, ... go out, they never slip.

מעשׂרתי (a feigned denom. of פויה, v. מעשׂרתי) *I will be a pazi'h (a substitute for nazir)*. Y. Naz. I, beg. 51^a מפויה (corr. acc.); Ned. 10^b מפויה (corr. acc.); v. מעשׂרתי.

מעשׂרתי m. (b. h.; נפש) *blowing, expiring; exhaustion, despair*. Tanh. Sh'mini 11.—[Tosef. B. Bath. II, 17 מפח, read with ed. Zuck. מפויה, v. מפויה.]

מעשׂרתי m., **מעשׂרתי** f. ch. same; מפח נפש *despair*. Targ. Job XI, 20. Targ. Is. XVII, 11. Targ. Deut. XXVIII, 65 מפח (ed. Vien. מפח, pl. constr.; Y. מפח).—[Pl. מעשׂרות. Targ. Ps. XI, 6 ראשון מ', v. מפח.]

מעשׂרתי, v. מעשׂרתי.

מעשׂרתי, v. מפח.

מעשׂרתי, Sifré Deut. 43, v. פויה.

מעשׂרתי m. v. פטר.

מעשׂרתי m. (פטר) *dismissal from school, reading of Scriptures and prayers at dismissal*.—Pl. מעשׂרות. Ber. 53^b בעידן מעשׂרות (Ms. F. מעשׂרות) at the time of their dismissal with devotional exercises; מ' בדלא עידן מ' (Ms. F. מעשׂרות) not at dismissal (when they recite merely for practice).

מעשׂרתי f. (פטר) *divorced*. Targ. Y. Lev. XXI, 7; 14.

מעשׂרתי (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Mephibosheth*, son of Jonathan, fabled to be a great scholar and acknowledged by David as his teacher. Ber. 4^a. Num. R. s. 8; a. fr.—Erub. 53^b, v. נגב.

מעשׂרתי, v. מעשׂרתי.

מעשׂרתי pr. n. pl. *Memphis* in Egypt. Targ. Jer. II, 16, a. e. (h. text מפיס). Targ. Ez. XXX, 13 מעס ed. Wil.—V. מעשׂרתי.

מפרע m. (פרע) *upsetting*; לִמְ (adv.; cmp. דּוֹפֵךְ 1) *irregularly, out of order*. Meg. II, 1 לִמְ . . . דְּקוֹרָא he who reads the Book of Esther in an irregular way (corresp. to סִירוּסִין, ib. 18^b top). Ib. 17^a (ref. to Esth. IX, 27) מַה זְמַנָּם לֹא אַתָּה כּוֹתֵב לִמְ as you cannot disregard the order of these days in celebrating their season, so you must not transpose the order in which the events of these days are described. Ib. (ref. to Esth. IX, 28) לֹא עֲשִׂיָה לִמְ as you cannot subvert the celebration, so you must not subvert the order of recitation. Ber. 13^a; Sot. 32^b; a. e.—2) *backward, retroactively, retrospectively*, opp. מִכֵּן וְלִהְבֵּא. Snh. 27^a הוּא נִפְסַל לִמְ he becomes disqualified as witness retroactively, i. e. his testimonies are invalidated from the time that he perjured himself (opp. מִיֵּן וְלִהְבֵּא, v. בָּא III). Erub. 37^b, sq. . . וְנִמְצָא לִמְ and the retroactive result would be that he drank untithed wine at the time; Y. Dem. VII, 28^b לִמְפְרַעֵי. Y. Gitt. III, end, 45^b הוּא נִמְפְרַעֵי הוּא נִמְפְרַעֵי is it to be considered as sour wine at the time, i. e. from the day that he was bound to examine it? Tosef. Sot. XI, 9 . . . מִנֵּה לִמְ . . . count thirty-three days backward. Gen. R. s. 49 לִמְ take up the argument going back gradually (from fifty to forty-five &c.); a. fr.—Tosef. Ber. IV, 19, sq. (ל) כְּרַחֲלָה לִמְ to say the blessing after meal, opp. כְּרַחֲלָה לִמְ; Pes. 101^b.

מפרעתא f. (פרע I) *tearing open*, esp. (sub. בִּירָה) *the place of the abdomen which the butcher strikes when tearing the peritoneum*. Hull. 50^b (expl. כְּרַס הַפְּנִימִי מִכֵּן וְלִהְבֵּא). (some ed. מִפְרַעֵתָא).

מפרק m. (פרק) *joint*.—Pl. constr. מִפְרָקִי. Naz. 52^b מִי יָדַיִם וְכִי יָדַיִם the joints of arms and legs.

מפרקה f. (b. h.; preced.; cmp. אֶפְקוּרָא) [*that which branches off*], *neck, nape*. Hull. 113^a וְכִי מִפְרָקָהּ וְכִי הוּא מִפְרָקֵהּ he who breaks the neck of a slaughtered animal before it is dead. Zeb. 65^b וְכִי הוּא מִפְרָקֵהּ he cuts (with his nail) the spinal column and the nape; Hull. 21^a; 28^a. Ib. 10^b (in Chald. dict.) כְּכַזְּמֵי אֵיפְנֵי הַכַּיִס the knife may have been notched on striking the neck-bone; a. fr.

מפרש m. (פרש) *one who undertakes a voyage*. Gitt. VI, 5 וְהוּא מִפְרָשׁ וְהוּא מִפְרָשׁ one who starts for a sea voyage or a caravan journey.—Pl. מִפְרָשִׁים הֵימָּן. —מִפְרָשִׁים הֵימָּן מִפְרָשִׁים הֵימָּן. Y. Sabb. II, beg. 4^c, a. e. הוּא מִפְרָשׁ I went around inquiring of all sea-faring people; (Bab. ib. 20^b יָמָּא מִפְרָשִׁים.—[In later Hebr. מִפְרָשִׁים *commentator*.])

מפשוימותא f. (פשט) *stretching out hands and feet, prostration at prayers* (= הַנְּשִׁתָּחוּתָא). Y. Ab. Zar. IV, 43^d top וְכִי מִפְרָקָהּ וְכִי מִפְרָקָהּ the prostration on fast days (that it must not be done on stone floors, v. ib., a. Meg. 22^b), and the arrangement of the calendar with regard to the seventh day of Succoth (that it should not fall on the Sabbath), v. עֲרֵבְתָא; Y. Shebi. I, 33^b bot.; Y. Succ. IV, beg. 54^b מִפְשִׁימוּתָא.

מפתח m. (b. h.; פתח) *opening, entrance*. Mikv. VIII, 1 לִמְ (Var. לַפְתָּח) outside of the (town) gate; Tosef. ib. VI, 1 (R. S. to Mikv. I. c. פתח).—Pesik. R. s. 37 שְׁפָרְיִי לִמְ.

the opening of his lips is blessing and peace. Sabb. XV, 2 (111^b) מִן הַלִּיקָה מִן הַלִּיקָה (מִפְתוּחֵי) the neckhole of her shirt; Y. ib. 15^b; a. e.—Pl. מִפְתוּחֵי, constr. מִפְתוּחֵי. Ber. 61^a bot. מִן שְׁנֵי מִן הַלֵּב . . . מִן שְׁנֵי מִן הַלֵּב man's evil inclination resembles a fly and is seated between the two valves of the heart; Yalk. Koh. 979; Yalk. Gen. 38.—מִן הַלִּיקָה, v. supra.

מפתח ch. same, *opening*. Targ. Ez. XXIX, 21.

מפתח m. (פתח, Pi. 2) 1) *engraver, sculptor*.—Pl. מִפְתָּחִים. Kel. XXIX, 5 מִקְבַּחַת מִפְתָּחִי אֲבוּנִים the sculptors' mallet (contrad. to סַתָּחַת stone-cutter).—2) *seal-ring*. Tosef. Sabb. IV (V), 11 שְׁבַצְבְּעָה מִן שְׁבַצְבְּעָה; Sabb. 62^b שְׁבַצְבְּעָה מִן שְׁבַצְבְּעָה (corresp. to שְׁבַצְבְּעָה עֲלֵיהֶם הוּרָם, ib. VI, 3).

מפתח c. (b. h.; פתח) *key*. Kel. XIV, 8, v. מִפְתָּחוֹת. Bech. 45^a. Taan. 2^a, sq.; a. fr.—Pl. מִפְתָּחוֹת. מִפְתָּחוֹת. Tam. III, 6. Taan. I. c.; a. fr.

מפתחא ch. same. Targ. Jud. III, 25. Targ. Is. XXII, 22. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 12; a. e.—Y. Bets. I, 60^c bot., v. פְּלִימְפְרִין; a. e.—Midr. Sam. ch. VII וְכִי מִפְתָּחֵי מִן הַמִּגְדָּל (of the College, i. e. Resh Lakish, the chief arguer, v. infra) is in Migdal Z.; Y. Hor. III, beg. 47^a מִן הַמִּגְדָּל (where is the key?; Y. Snh. II, 20^a top (incorrect version).—Pl. מִפְתָּחֵי, מִפְתָּחֵי, מִפְתָּחֵי. Targ. Y. Deut. I. c.—Y. Sabb. XIX, 16^d bot.—Transf. מִפְתָּחֵי, or מִפְתָּחֵי, *a scholar that opens the discussion, arguer*. Y. Sabb. I, 3^a bot., a. e. מִן לִירָה אֵין . . . דְּהוּא גִ' מִן לִירָה we must not heed what is reported in behalf of R. Shesheth, for he is an arguer, i. e. brings matters up for mere argument's sake; Yalk. Ps. 735 דְּהוּא מִן דְּהוּא (read: דְּהוּא).

מפתח m. (b. h.) *threshold*. Ab. Zar. 41^b; Y. ib. III, 42^d top וְכִי יָרִיב בְּמִגְדָּל וְכִי יָרִיב בְּמִגְדָּל (sub. קְרוּשָׁה) they revered the threshold more than the Dagon; a. e.—Pl. מִפְתָּחוֹת. Ib. שְׁבַצְבְּעָה מִן הַמִּגְדָּל the Israelites worshipped many thresholds.

מצא v. מוֹצֵא, מוֹצֵא.

מצא v. מוֹצֵא I.

מצבתא m., **מצבתא** f. (מצב) *plant, set*. Targ. Is. V, 2 מִצְבָּה (ed. Lag. מִצְבָּה).—Pl. מִצְבָּתָא. Targ. Mic. I, 6 מִצְבָּתָא (ed. Wil. מִצְבָּתָא, ed. Lag. מִצְבָּתָא).

מצבת f. (b. h.; מצב) *array, general assembly*. Tanh. Nitsab. 1 (ref. to Deut. XXIX, 9) וְכִי מִצְבָּתָא מִשָּׁה מִן וְכִי מִצְבָּתָא מִשָּׁה מִן why did Moses call them for a general meeting? Because they were to be handed over from one administration to another.

מצבת f. (b. h.; מצב) *pillar, statue, monument*. Sifra K'dosh. introd. (idols are named) מִצְבָּתִים שֶׁהֵם עֲשִׂוִּים מִצְבָּתִים, because they are made to stand. Sifre Deut. 146 (ref. to Deut. XVI, 22) וְכִי מִצְבָּתָא מִן שְׂאֵרֵי אֲבוֹתָא (of the Lord) in the fathers, is hateful in the descendants &c. Y. Ab. Zar. IV, 44^a top מִן אֲבוֹתָא, v. מִצְבָּתִים; a. fr.

מצבתא v. מוֹצְבֵּתָא.

מצד v. מוֹצְדוֹת, pl. מוֹצְדוֹת.

מצדא I, **מצדא** f. (צד) *net, trap*. Targ. Jer. XLVIII,

43. Targ. Ex. XXXVIII, 4 (Y. some ed. מצודה, corr. acc.; h. text רשח; a. fr.—Pl. מצודה, מצודתן. Targ. Is. XIX, 8, sq. (ed. Wil. מצודתן). Targ. Koh. VII, 26 מצודתן.—Y. Sabb. XIII, 14^a bot.; Y. Bets. III, 62^a top מ' דשיחאי by מצודות are meant woven nets (not traps).—V. מצודתא.

מצודה II m. (צוד; v. מצודתא) fort, stronghold.—Pl. מצודתא. Targ. I Sam. XXII, 4, sq. (ed. Wil. מצודתא). Targ. Ez. VII, 7; a. e.

מצודתא f. (preced. wds.) 1) net, v. מצודה.—2) fort. Targ. I Sam. XXIV, 1 (h. text מצודת); a. e.—Pl. מצודתא, מצודתא. Targ. Jer. XLVIII, 41.—V. מצודתא.

מצות, v. מצוי II.

מצות f. (b. h.; מצץ) 1) [dry, pressed bread,] unleavened bread, esp. the bread served at the Passover meal. Pes. X, 3. Ib. 5 פסח מ'וכ'... פסח מ'וכ'... whoever does not explain, at the meal, the following three ceremonies, has not done his duty, and these they are: the Passover sacrifice, the eating of matsah and the bitter herbs. Men. V, 1 כל מ' המנחות all meal offerings are offered in an unleavened condition, opp. חמץ. Pes. 35^a .. דברים הבאים ' one performs his duty of eating matsah (on the first Passover night) with such things only as are capable of leavening (the five species of grain); a. fr.—Pl. מצות. Mekh. Bo, s. 8 מ' כל מ' במשמע I might think anything unleavened is included (may be used for eating on the first Passover night); a. fr.—2) עור דמ', or מ' a hide not tanned by a process of fermentation, untanned hide. Kel. XVII, 15. Gitt. 22^a; Sabb. 79^a מ' וכ' וכ' שלשה עורות דין מ' וכ' וכ' hides, matsah &c., v. חמץ. Ib. מ' במשמע וכ' m. is what its name implies, not salted and floured nor tanned with gall-nut.

מצתא m. (b. h.; צהב) a bright metal; מ' נחשת מ' bronze. Targ. II Chr. IV, 16 נחשת מ' (h. text מרוק מ').—Y. Succ. V, 55^a top; Arakh. 10^b (quot. fr. Ezra VIII, 27) נחשת מ'.

מצוד, v. מצודתא.

מצודתא m. (יצב) pyramid, pyramidal pile. Y. B. Mets. II, 8^b, sq., v. חמץ.

מצודתא pr. n. pl. Pi-M'tsubah (Maasub, Neub. Géogr. p. 22), in the district of Tyre. Y. Dem. II, 22^d top (ed. Krot. מצודת; Tosef. Shebi. IV, 9 ציבא).

מצודתא f., pl. מצודתא (v. ציב) tufts or thrums. Sabb. 105^a (expl. קירוס מ') (Ms. O. מצודתא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6) the thrums or slips to which the threads of the warp are attached. Ib. מ' שלין מצודתא Ms. O. a. Rashi (ed. מצודתא; Ms. M. מצודתא; Ms. Alf. מצודתא, v. סיב) pulled the thrums (of his garment, to indicate his anger).—[2] (v. ציבא II) dry twigs, chips. Succ. 29^a זיקא מ' ציבא אר. (ed. מצודתא ציבא; Ms. M. 1 מצודתא; ציבא; ed. Pes. a. oth. ציבא) a wind came and stirred up the withered twigs of the covering of the Succah.

מצודתא, v. מצודתא.

מצודתא m. (יצב) stalk.—Pl. מצודתא, מצודתא. Targ. Y. Gen. XL, 10 (not מצודתא). Targ. Y. I ib. 12 (h. text שריג).

מצודתא m. = מצודה II.—Pl. מצודתא, מצודתא, מצודתא. Targ. Koh. IX, 14. Targ. I Sam. XXII, 4, sq. ed. Wil. (v. מצודה II).

מצודתא f. (b. h.; צוד) hunting apparatus, net, trap; bow. Kel. XXI, 3, v. אשחא. Ib. XV, 6 מצודתא דחוליה a trap for weasels. Sabb. 43^b מ' שלא יעשה כמ' he must not spread the mat so as to form a trap (for the bees). Esth. R. to III, 2 (ref. to Ps. CXL, 6) מ' פרשו לי א'יה וכ' the nations laid a trap to ruin me, saying to me, worship idols &c. Ab. III, 16 מ' פרוסה על וכ' a net is spread over all the living (none can escape divine judgment); a. e.—Ber. 9^b; Pes. 119^a מ' זו שאין בה דגים Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30) like a net without fish; (oth. vers. דגן.. כמ' like a fort without provision; Rashi: like a trap without grain to attract the birds), v. מצודתא.—Pl. מצודתא. Tosef. Bets. III, 1; Y. Sabb. XIII, 14^a bot.; Y. Bets. III, 62^a top מצודת; a. fr.—[Y. Erub. IV, 21^d bot. מצודת, read: מצודת.]

מצודתא, Tosef. Bekh. V, 3, v. מצודתא, א. צידן.

מצודתא f. ch. = h. מצודה, 1) net, trap. Y. Kil. I, 27^a bot. herewith Kahana laid his net for Resh Lakish and caught him; Gen. R. s. 7, end (some ed. מצודתא); a. e.—2) stronghold.—Pl. מצודתא. Targ. Jud. VI, 2 (ed. Lag. מצודתא). V. מצודתא.

מצודה f. (b. h.; צנה) command, esp. religious act, meritorious deed. Hull. 141^a, a. fr. מ' לרבר מ' for a religious purpose, opp. מ' לרבר מ' for a secular or religiously indifferent purpose.—Ab. IV, 11 אחר מ' one good deed, opp. עברה sin. Ib. מ' מ' the reward of a good deed is another good deed, v. גרר. Ib. II, 1 מ' א light command (obeyed with little sacrifice); Ned. 39^b; a. fr.—מ' דבאה בעבירה מ' a religious act achieved through a wrong deed, e. g. using an illegitimately obtained object for a religious ceremony. Succ. 30^a; a. fr.—Y. Sabb. XIII, 14^a bot.; Y. Hall. I, end, 58^a מ' אין עבירה מ' no-sin is virtue; אין מ' עבירה no-virtue is sin.—Zeb. 52^a, a. fr. מ' (sub. קרבן) an offering dependent on certain occasions as ordained in the Law, opp. חובה an obligatory offering (at regular seasons).—איסור, v. איסור.—Y. Sot. I, beg. 16^b (אר) לעיכוב למ' is this said only as a recommendation or as an indispensable act?; Y. Pes. II, 29^b bot., a. fr., v. עיכוב.—Hull. 106^a מ' משום מ' because it is meritorious; מ' מאי מ' what is the merit of it? It is meritorious to obey &c. Ib. אלא רשות מ' neither an obligatory, nor a meritorious, but a religiously indifferent act; Sabb. 25^b—מצודה עשה (abbr. מ'ע) a positive command; מ' לא תעשה a prohibition. Kidd. I, 7; a. v. fr., v. גרמא, a. לא, לא, מ'—the corpse of a person whose relatives are unknown and whose burial is obligatory on everybody. Hor. 13^a מ' פגע בהם מ' they struck upon a corpse; a. fr.—M. Kat. 20^a מ' מ' the five relations (besides father and mother) whom one is obliged to bury (Lev. XXI, 2, sq.).—Lev. R. s. 34 מ' give

no decision rendered, the case being surrendered to him who proclaimed on Sinai, 'thou shalt not rob'; oth. opin. לה הזרה שביעה למחוייב לה by right should have been asked to make oath but could not be permitted to swear on account of disqualification, i. e. he must pay; a. v. fr.—מ' בכל מ' בכל מ' (abbr. מ'מ' בכל מ' everywhere. Sabb. 40^b; a. fr.—מ' ש'—מ' כל מ' wherever. Erub. 81^b. Meg. 29^a; a. fr.—מ' אורו v. אורו III.—2) existence, substance; ה' the Existence, the Lord (cmp. מעין). Gen. R. s. 68 מ' וקוראין אותו מ' in circumscribing the name of the Lord, why do we call him Makom? שהוא מקומו של עולם ואין עולמו מקומו because He is the existence (the preserver) of the world, but His world is not His existence; Pesik. R. s. 21; a. e.—Ab. Zar. 40^b blessed be the Lord who has given his world over to preservers (who has created remedies). Nidd. 49^b ה' יהיה בעורי ה' the Lord be with him. Ber. 16^b; Lev. R. s. 5, v. ה'סוין; a. v. fr.

מקום, Treat. Sof'rim XXI, 7 מ' ברבי מ' v. מ'.

מקומא, v. מקמא.

מקוף m. (קוף, קפף, קפף; cmp. קפף needle-eye) the eye of the coultter for the insertion of the horizontal pole. Kel. XIII, 3.

מקור m. (b. h.; קור, v. קור I) fountain, esp. מקור דם—the interior of the womb from where the menses are discharged. Nidd. 65^b. Ib. 66^a; a. fr.—[Pesik. B'shall., p. 89^b מקור דטבריא, v. מקורא I.]

מקור m. (קור, v. next w.) beak, a tool for whetting millstones. Kel. XXIX, 6 (not מקיר).

מקורה ch. same, beak of a bird. Gen. R. s. 64, end, the Egyptian heron מקורה אריך whose beak is long; Yalk. ib. 111, end מקורה (corr. acc.). Gen. R. l. c. ידוב ו' (מקורה) he put his beak (into the lion's mouth), and brought the bone out; Yalk. l. c. קועיה (corr. acc.).

מקורא, v. מקרא.

מקורול, v. קורול.

מקושח m. (מקושח; v. מבושח) knocker. Y. Bets. V, 63^a bot. [read:] מ' דכנישה מורר the use of the knocker in the synagogue is permitted (on the Sabbath); [oth. emend. v. ed. Krot. marginal note].

מקושש I, v. קושש I.

מקושש II, בן מ' pr. n. pl. (?) Ben M'koshesh. Yeb. 15^b; Y. ib. I, 3^a bot. קושש ביה.

מקוה, Koh. R. to I, 9 במה מ' פנסין, a corrupt Var. lect., v. קסילופנסוס.

מקזורי, v. next w.

*מקזוא m. (קזו, cmp. גזו a. Arab. kazz salire) jumper, runner. Y. R. Hash. II, 58^a top מקזוא (corr. acc.) the torches were moved (v. Mish. ib. 4) in the manner of

the runner (in zigzag).—Pl. מקזוי. Pesik. B'shall. p. 84^a מקזוי Ar. (ed. מקזוי; Yalk. Ex. 225 מקזוי, corr. acc.) his runners before him, his runners behind him (Cant. R. to IV, 12 אחריו).

*מקנהא... f. (קנה) calculation. Y. Shebi. I, 33^b bot. מקנהא זה דרא מ' ו' this calculation has also been adopted (v. מששיתא): that ten young plants within an area of a Beth-S'ah are equal to three old trees as regards the Sabbatical year laws; Y. Succ. IV, beg. 54^b; Y. Ab. Zar. IV, 43^d top.

מקנה m. (b. h.; לקח) 1) taking. Ab. IV, 22 שורר מקנה bribe-taking. Pes. IX, 5 מקנהו it must be selected (designated) on the tenth day of the month (Ex. XII, 3).—2) (traditional pronunc.) מקנה buying, purchase, bargain. Ib. 112^b ו' אל רעמור על המ' ו' do not stand bargaining when you have no money. B. Mets. IV, 3 שורר למ' if the overcharge amounts to one sixth of the price paid. Ib. 50^a רן לי מקנה give me back my goods. Ib. 51^a annulment of the bargain. Ib. 51^a מקנהו בירו the purchaser has his purchase in his possession (and can show it to his friends to have it valued); a. v. fr.—מ' אבן המקנה auction-stone for slaves. Sifra B'har ch. VII, Par. 6 (Yalk. Lev. 667 רולקח), v. מקנה I.—מ' וממכר—מ' v. מקנה.

מקמורה, מקמורה m. ch. (קטר II) the upper garment with the girdle, walking cloak or sheet. Y. B. Mets. II, beg. 8^b כרדך במ'.. אשכח found a web wrapped up in a cloak. Ab. Zar. 58^b ו' ארמקטורה עלך ו' before you take off your cloak, go back (and rescind your decision).

מקמורה m. h. same. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. VII, 1 נימי פסיקיא והמ' (R. S. to Kel. XXIX, 1 ו'מקטורה; Kel. l. c. shreds of the girth and of the wrapping clothes. Sabb. 120^a; Y. ib. XVI, 15^d top (differ. fr. מעפורה).

מקמריא m. (denom. of קמריא) cucumber-field. Targ. Is. I, 8 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. מקמריא).—מ' pr. n. pl. Bar-Mik'ya. Y. M. Kat. I, 80^b bot.

מקמריא m. pl. (קמט) objects held in the hand while making oath. Tosef. Shh. V, 1 [read:] בקמריא ו' if the contestant says, swear to me by thy life, or by the object or objects which I hold (v. קמריא); Y. ib. III, beg. 21^a (corr. acc.).

מקמריה, v. קמריה.

מקמריא, v. קמריא.

מקנהא, מקנהא f. (קנה) fire-pot, fragment of a vessel used for carrying fire. Sifra M'tsor., Par. 1, ch. I הריס מ' ו' from the word heres (Lev. XIV, 5) I might infer that a fragment of a vessel was meant, therefore it says 'a vessel'. Y. Sot. II, 17^d bot. ב' בשניטל. מאן דמר... לא במ' בשניטל. he who says... you must not use a mak'eda, means a vessel the larger portion of which is missing. Num. R. s. 9; Sot. 9^a של הריס מ' a piece of an earthen vessel, opp. כוסתה משובחין; ib. 32^b. Sabb. XXIV, 5; a. fr.

מקילון m., v. מקילין.

up to the time when people lay the figs in layers; [oth. opin.: people fold up the knives (v. preced.) to store them away; oth. opin.: people fold up the matting on which the figs are dried before they are stored]. Ib. 62^a. Tosef. Dem. I, 3 משקפלו המקצצהו; Y. ib. I, beg. 21^c המקצצהו.

f. (b. h.; קצה; v. קצה) a part; (adv.) partially, in some cases. Shebu. VI, 3 וממין לו מ' מורה לו since he has admitted a part of what is comprised in the claim (empty 'casks' against the claim of 'pitchers of oil'). Ib. מורה (ב) מ' הטענה B. Mets. 3^a, a. fr. מורה מ' הטענה he who admits a portion of the claim must make oath. Y. Shebu. VII, beg. 38^b וכ' ומהנה מ' וכ' because he is benefitted to a certain extent and benefits (the owner) to a certain extent, he must swear in some cases and pay damage in other cases. Sifra Sh'mini, Par. 9, ch. XI מ' וטהרה מ' טמא you make it possible to declare (the seeds) unclean in some cases and clean in others. Ab. V, 8 ומקצתן מעשרין ומקצתן וכ' if a part of the people give tithes and a part give not, v. בצורה. Koh. R. to VII, 27, a. e. הנפש ככל הנפש מ' loss of a part of one's life (pain, loss of property &c.) is considered like a sacrifice of one's entire life; a. fr.—Ch. v. קצה.

(b. h.; emp. מוק) to soften. Nif. נמק, נמוק, נמי, נמי, נמי to be softened; to decay; to be squashed beyond recognition. Nidd. X, 4 נמוק הבשר עד until decay has set in. Bicc. I, 8 נמוקו if the first fruits became decayed. Sifra B'huck, Par. 2, ch. VIII (ref. to Lev. XXVI, 39) נמוקו אלא נמוקו it does not merely mean 'they shall decay' (when a portion remains sound), but 'they shall dissolve' (v. Macc. 24^a bot.). Nidd. III, 4 נמוק וכ' the embryo may have been mashed (mixed up with the blood) before it was passed. Y. ib. III, end, 51^a וכ' נמוקה שלייה the placenta was mashed. Bab. ib. 27^a וכ' אינו דומה נמוק פעם וכ' there is no comparison between one presumption that the embryo was mashed and two such suppositions (that the placenta of one embryo and the embryo of another placenta were mashed). R. Hash. III, 8 נמוקיהם דידי they decayed (from the serpent's bites), opp. מרחפאין; a. e.—Tanh. Noah 10 נמוק יסודו; Yalk. Dan. 1060 נמוק סידו, v. infra.

1) to squash. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^c bot. נמוק וכ' lest she may squash the embryo in her womb.— 2) to enervate, cause consumption. Keth. VII, 10 נמוקהו she (the intercourse with her) will enervate him (the leper).

Hof. חוף to be crumbled, to dissolve. Snh. 92^b חוף (Rashi) his (Nebucadnezzar's) pride was crumbled (he confessed his wrong), v. מרק; (ed. חוף its (the kiln's) foundation was crumbled (from the heat); [oth. vers. חוף the lime in it melted; Tanh. Noah 10 נמוק יסודו; Yalk. Dan. 1060 נמוק סידו].

Hithpulp. חתמקמק to be crushed, to pine. Taan. 25^b חתמקמק עד until he is made submissive (by starvation) and feels pain.

ח. same.

1) to pine away, be weakened. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXI, 18; a. e.—2) to decay, melt. Targ. Job XIV, 10 (h. text חלש). Targ. Ps. LXXIII, 8 (h. text חלש).— 3) to sneeze, v. infra.

(omp. מוג, Hthpol.) 1) to be languid, to stretch one's self. Targ. I Kings XVII, 21.—2) [to collapse; v. מרשא a. ג'טש] to sneeze. Targ. II Kings IV, 35 ed. Lag. (ed. Ven. I חתמקמק Hthpol. of מוג; Regia חתמקמק; ed. ארמורק; h. text חתמקמק; Pesh. חתמקמק).

ח. חתמקמק, v. חתמקמק.

m. (preced.) מ' דסיפרי book-worm. Sabb. 90^a.

m. (v. חתמקמק, Hthpe.) sneezing.—Pl. חתמקמק. Targ. Job XLI, 10 חתמקמקו (Ms. Var. חתמקמק; ed. חתמקמק; h. text חתמקמק).

ח. חתמקמק, v. חתמקמק.

m. ch.=h. חתמקמק, cooling; מ' חתמקמק shady rock. Targ. Is. XXV, 5 (h. text חתמקמק).

pr. n. m. (Maxpoc) Macra. Gen. R. s. 46 [read:] מ' מסוכרית היא מ' this interpretation of M. is plausible; (Lev. R. s. 25 חתמקמק).

m. (קרא) being called, summons. Y. Ber. II, 4^d top; Y. Meg. I, 71^c (play on חתמקמק, Prov. V, 18) וכ' blessed be thy being summoned to the grave; Yalk. Prov. 937; Koh. R. to IV, 17. Ib. בבית ברוך חתמקמק חתמקמק חתמקמק be blessed in the house to which thou wilt be called.

m. (b. h.; קרא) 1) call, convocation. Sifra Emor, Par. 11, ch. XIV קרא מ' קרא אלא אלא unless one made it (the Day of Atonement) a holy call (observed it). Ib. ch. XIII, Par. 11 קרא מ' בני ישראל the sons of Israel are a holy convocation (called to celebrate the festivals) &c. Mekh. Bo. s. 9; a. fr.—2) reading, esp. the reading from the Scriptures. Ber. II, 1 ומן כמ' מ' מגילה the time for reading the Sh'm'a. Meg. 3^a, a. fr. מ' מגילה the recitation of the Book of Esther. Tosef. Ber. II, 20 חתמקמק מ' חתמקמק reading the Scriptures and prayer are permitted there; Sabb. 10^a; a. e.—Meg. I. c. (ref. to Neh. VIII, 8 מ' חתמקמק) this means the reading of the text; Ned. 37^b; a. fr.—3) pronunciation, vocalization; מ' חתמקמק the traditional vocalization of the Scripture texts. Ib.—4) teaching the Bible, primary instruction. Ib. IV, 3 מ' חתמקמק he must not teach him Bible, contrad. to מדרש &c. Ib. 36^b bot. חתמקמק... על חתמקמק where it is customary to take remuneration for teaching the Bible. Y. Meg. III, beg. 73^d; Y. Keth. XIII, beg. 35^c חתמקמק Beth Sepher was the school for Bible, Beth Sepher Talmud for Mishnah. Lev. R. s. 2, beg. חתמקמק enter the primary school; a. fr.—5) the Scriptures. Y. Taan. IV, 68^a bot. חתמקמק על כל חתמקמק, חתמקמק, v. חתמקמק; a. fr.—6) Biblical verse, text. Sot. V, 2 מן חתמקמק וכ' חתמקמק there is for it no passage in the Torah intimating that it is unclean. Ib. מן חתמקמק מ' מ' חתמקמק produces for it a Biblical text in evidence &c. Yeb. 11^b, a. e. חתמקמק חתמקמק a Bible verse can never lose its literal sense (although its meaning

מראה f. (b. h.; preced.) 1) *mirror*. Kel. XIV, 6 שעשה מ' (not שעשאה) one part of which he polished to serve as a mirror. Tosef. Sabb. XIII (XIV), 16; a. fr.—*Pl.* מראות. Gen. R. s. 4 גדולות מ' magnifying mirrors; diminishing mirrors; a. e.—2) *picture*.—*Pl.* as ab. Ib. s. 73 היה לך שחורה מ' בחדך ביתך didst thou have pictures in thy house? שחורה ... of black persons or of white?

מראה, v. מראה.

מראטא, v. מראטאי.

מראה f. (ראה), מ' (ה) עין, *appearance, sight, semblance*. Bekh. VII, 3 מ' ה' because he is repulsive to look at. Lev. R. s. 26; Midr. Till. to Ps. VII מ' מ' ... אינו מוליך מ' מ' he does not take his children with him, because he is afraid of the evil eye.—Esp. מ' (ה) ע' in order to avoid the semblance of wrong-doing, for appearance sake. Bets. 9^a, a. fr. מ' ה' מ' מקום שאסרו חכמים מפני מ' ה' wherever the scholars have forbidden a thing for appearance sake, it is forbidden even in strictest privacy, comp. ה' ה'; Y. Erub. VIII, end, 25^b. Y. M. Kat. I, 80^b. מ' ה' do the Rabbis not care for appearance?; a. fr.

מראנא, v. מראנא.

מראשונה f. pl. (b. h.; denom. of ראש) *head-part of the bed, bolster, pillow*. Y. Ber. III, 6^d bot. מ' (ב) מ' ... הולך he may suspend them from the head-board of the bed, opp. מרגלות. Yoma 78^a מראשונה מ' מ' put it under his bolster. Sabb. 12^b מ' מ' מ' מ' the Divine Presence is above the head-side of the patient; Yalk. Ps. 741.

מירב, מירב (b. h.) pr. n. f. *Merab*, daughter of King Saul. Shh. 19^b; a. e.

מרבג, v. מרבג a. מרבג.

מרבית, v. מרבית.

מרביתא, מרביתא, v. מרביתא.

מרביתא, מרביתא m. (רבי) 1) *educator, teacher*. Targ. Prov. II, 17 ed. Lag. (ed. מרביתא *teaching*; h. text מרביתא (=h. גליל) *raised (servant or child)*.—*Pl.* מרביתא, constr. מרביתא. Targ. Y. I Gen. XIV, 14 (II מרביתא, corr. acc.). Ib. XVII, 12. Targ. Y. Num. XIII, 23; 28; a. e.—3) (*pl.*) *sprouts*. Targ. Ps. LXV, 11 מרביתא מ' מ' (Ms. מרביתא; h. text מרביתא).

מרביתא, מרביתא f. (preced.) *nurse, foster-mother*. Targ. Y. II Gen. XXXV, 8 (Ar. מרביתא; h. text מרביתא).—V. מרביתא.

מרביתא, v. מרביתא.

מרביתא f. מרביתא. Kidd. 31^b הוויא מרביתא הוויא מ' (Ar. מרביתא) she (whom he calls his mother) was his foster-mother (or nurse).

מרביתא, מרביתא, v. מרביתא II.

מרביתא, v. מרביתא.

מרביתא, Targ. Y. II Gen. XIV, 14, v. מרביתא.

מרביתא f. (b. h.; רבה) 1) *increase, profit*. B. Mets. 61^a. —2) *young tree*.—*Pl.* מרביתא, v. מרביתא I.

מרביתא f. 1) =h. מרביתא I, *a growing tree* (not yet fully developed). Y. Shebi. I, end, 33^c .. ואנן חמיי הדא מ' .. (not בפורי) and yet we see young fig trees come out with full fruit; [Y. Orl. I, 61^a .. מרביתא .. a corrupt gloss transferred from Y. Shebi. l. c.]—2) *training, teaching*. Targ. Prov. II, 17, v. מרביתא.

מרביתא, v. מרביתא.

מרביתא m. (רבה) *an irregular pile*. Ohol. III, 7 מ' של מ' (Ar. מרבג, Var. מרבג) a pile of (large) stones; Succ. 20^b מ' מ' ed. (Ms. M. 2 מרבג). Sabb. 125^b מ' מ' Ar. (ed. מרבג).

מרביתא, מרביתא, v. מרביתא a. מרביתא.

מרביתא, מרביתא, v. מרביתא II.

מרביתא, מרביתא f. (רבע) *crouching; den, resting place*. Targ. Am. III, 4 מרביתא ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. מרביתא). Targ. II Esth. I, 2 מרביתא.—B. Bath. 73^a מ' מ' the resting place of a small star (Ms. F. מרביתא) v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 40). Ib. מ' מ' the place where his head rests.

מרג to sway to and fro, vacillate.

Pa. מרג to cause swaying. Targ. II Sam. VI, 6; Targ. I Chr. XIII, 9.

Ithpe. מרג to be swayed, become unsteady. Targ. O. Deut. XIX, 5 Regia a. oth. (ed. Berl. מרג, v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 55; h. text מרג).

מרגאן pr. n. pl. *Marguan* (prob. Antiochia Margiana, in Central Asia). Ab. Zar. 31^b (Ms. M. מרגאן, Tosaf. B. Elh. מרגאן, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

מרגאן f. =b. h. מרגאן (comp. מרגאן) *rest, ease*. Targ. Job XXI, 13 (h. text מרגאן).

מרגאן, v. מרגאן.

מרגאן, v. מרגאן.

מרגאן, v. מרגאן.

מרגאן m. pl. (transpos. of מרגאן) *mincing knives, meat-chopper*. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot. מ' מ' when he chops (meat &c. for sausages) with the chopper, v. מרגאן.

מרגאן f. (רגז) *irascible, quarrelsome*. Targ. Prov. XXI, 19 (Levita מרגאן).

מרגאן I f. (רגל, v. רגל) *habitual saying, a familiar*

word; מְרִירָה מ' used to say. Ber. 17^a.—Snh. 50^b; Zeb. 36^b (of a traditional law).

מְרִירָה II m. (v. מְרִירָה) *a jewel*. Targ. Job XXVIII, 19, v. מְרִירָה.—Pl. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה f. pl. (b. h.; denom. of מְרִירָה) *the bottom-part of a bedstead*; (also adv.) *at the bottom of &c.* Y. Ber. III, 6^d bot., v. מְרִירָה. Yalk. Ruth 606 שוכבת . . . מְרִירָה (not מְרִירָה) she tarried six hours lying at his feet.

מְרִירָה, **מְרִירָה**, v. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה (not מְרִירָה . . .) m. (μαργαρίτης) *margarites chersaios*, name of a precious stone. Ex. R. s. 38, end (corresp. to ישפה, Ex. XXVIII, 20).

מְרִירָה f. (comp. μαργαρίτης, μαργαρίτις &c., prob. of Semitic origin, comp. רגג, רגג, רגג, *gem, jewel, pearl*, mostly pl. מְרִירָה. Ab. Zar. 8^b מ' ואבן טובה וב' in setting pearls and a precious stone (for an ornament), which is made the base (subordinate) to the other?—Gen. R. s. 31 (expl. צדור, Gen. VI, 16) מְרִירָה a polished gem; Y. Pes. I, 27^b top; Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXIII וכן אחת הלוויה וכ' one jewel was suspended in the Ark which lighted up &c.; Snh. 108^b.—Y. Shek. II, beg. 46^c מ' ויעשו אורחן מ' why not let them exchange the coins (to be taken to Jerusalem) for a jewel . . . שמא רחול חמ' the jewel may fall in price. Yoma 75^a לבן כמ' white as a pearl; a. fr.

מְרִירָה, **מְרִירָה**, **מְרִירָה** ch. same. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVIII, 10; a. fr.—Y. Dem. I, 22^a top מ' מלכא מ' a jewel out of the crown of the King. Esth. R. to I, 6, v. מְרִירָה II. Y. Keth. XII, 35^b; Y. Kil. IX, 32^c bot. אמא מ' מובד מְרִירָה וב' I am to give up my pearl (soul) in an unclean land; a. fr.—Lam. R. to I, 9 מ' דא this *precious idea* (comp. מְרִירָה II); a. e.—Pl. מְרִירָה, מְרִירָה. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVIII, 9; 11. Targ. Is. LIV, 12 מְרִירָה (prob. to be read מְרִירָה . . .). Targ. Ez. XXVII, 16 ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. לין . . .); a. fr.

מְרִירָה f. pl. ch.=h. מְרִירָה, (*the bolster at the bottom of the bed*). Y. Maas. Sh. IV, end, 55^c, v. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה m. pl. (μάρτυρα) *whips, scourges*. Targ. I Kings XII, 11; 14; Targ. II Chr. X, 11; 14.

מְרִירָה f. (v. מְרִירָה) *pearl or jewel*. B. Bath. 146^a מ' וכן שחקי ליה מ' they ground for him a pearl worth &c. Kidd. 26^b מ' וכן חלה בה מ' he set in it (the needle) a pearl (or a precious stone) worth &c. Ib. 18^a מ' ביריה מ' he possessed a pearl (a precious slave). Ber. 33^b מ' לן מ' תקינן לן מ' they composed for us a precious prayer. Yeb. 94^a מ' היה מ' למדרש ביה מ' R. E. had an opportunity for a most precious interpretation, opp. חספא. Ib. 92^b, a. e., v. מְרִירָה; a. fr.—Pl. מְרִירָה. R. Hash. 23^a מ' מסקן מ' they bring up pearls (from the bottom of the sea).

מְרִירָה f. pl. (רְגַש) *noises*. Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 1) מ' צרות מ' וכן this expression (חשאויה, Is. XXII, 2) serves for three meanings: distress, noises and darkness;

Yalk. Is. 289 מְרִירָה (corr. acc.).—[Num. R. s. 14 מְרִירָה some ed., v. מְרִירָה.]

מְרִירָה I (b. h.; denom. of מְרִירָה; comp. מְרִירָה a. מְרִירָה) *to rebel, refuse obedience; to protest*. Keth. V, 7 מְרִירָה על בעלה she who rebels against her husband (refusing marital duties; oth. opin. refusing to work). Ib. מְרִירָה על אשורו a husband refusing marital duties (oth. opin. refusing to give her work and support); ib. 63^b. Snh. 49^a, a. fr. מְרִירָה מרדה בגילולי מ' he (Caleb) protested against the counsel of the spies. Ib. בגילולי מ' she refused homage to the idols of her father's house; a. fr.—[Y. Maas. Sh. I, 52^d top מְרִירָה, read: מְרִירָה or מְרִירָה, q. v.]—2) *to incite to rebellion*. Gen. R. s. 23, v. infra.

Hif. מְרִירָה *to make rebellious, to incite*. Y. Keth. V, 30^b bot. מְרִירָה מְרִירָה עליו the Law requires her to be rebellious against him (to refuse sexual connection). Gen. R. s. 26 זה מְרִירָה עלי this man (Nimrod) made them rebel against me; ib. s. 23 זה מְרִירָה עלי ('Rashi': (המרידן).

מְרִירָה II (v. preced., comp. מְרִירָה) *to run, discharge matter; to be sore, inflamed*. Ab. Zar. 28^b; Y. ib. II, 40^d top מְרִירָה an inflamed eye (comment: 'which rebels', i. e. threatens to burst out of its socket).—Sifra Thazr., Neg., Par. 3, ch. IV מְרִירָה ומְרִירָה מְרִירָה a running (open) wound from contusion or from a burn; Neg. VI, 8; VIII, 5 (ומְרִירָה) מְרִירָה (not מְרִירָה) מְרִירָה מְרִירָה running wounds from contusion, burn or inflammation; Tosef. ib. III, 10 ed. Zuck. (Var. ומְרִירָה, corr. acc.; v. R. S. to Neg. I. c.; R. S. to Neg. VI, 8 quotes a Var. מְרִירָה, v. R. S. to Par. IX, 2; v. מְרִירָה). Sifra I. c., Par. 4, ch. VII מְרִירָה; Y. Pes. VII, 34^a bot. מְרִירָה (corr. acc.); a. fr.

מְרִירָה, **מְרִירָה** ch. 1)=h. מְרִירָה I, *to rebel, run away*. Targ. I Kings XV, 27 (h. text קשר *Hithpa.*). Targ. Jer. VIII, 5 מְרִירָה מ' מ' (ed. Lag. (ed. למרד) to run away from (desert); a. fr.—Ber. 44^a מְרִירָה עד דמריד מ' until he ran away (bewildered).—2) comp. מְרִירָה II a. מְרִירָה) *to rule*. Targ. Lam. I, 7.

Ithpe. מְרִירָה *to become rebellious, run away*. Keth. 63^b מְרִירָה מ' מ' Rashi (ed. מְרִירָה, Alf. מְרִירָה) ran away (from her husband). B. Mets. 84^b מ' מ' (Ms. M. מְרִירָה, Alf. מְרִירָה) she ran away and went to her paternal home.

מְרִירָה I m. (b. h.; denom. of מְרִירָה) [*running away, running against*, comp. מְרִירָה] *desertion, rebellion*. Pes. 55^b מְרִירָה מ' מ' after three days since her (the bird's) deserting the eggs; ib. מְרִירָה. Midr. Till. to Ps. XC מ' מ' I beg for amnesty for the rebellion which I made. Gen. R. s. 23; s. 26 (ref. to רחול, Gen. IV, 26; VI, 1; X, 8) מ' לישון מ' it means desertion from the Lord (comp. מְרִירָה, מְרִירָה); a. fr.—מ' מ' a document stating a wife's, or a husband's, refusal of duties, v. מְרִירָה I. Keth. 64^a; Y. ib. V, 30^b bot.; Y. Kidd. I, 59^a bot.; a. fr.—Pl. מְרִירָה *rebellious acts*, contrad. to sins of passion (מְרִירָה). Tosef. Yoma II, 1; Yoma 36^b; Y. ib. III, 40^d bot., v. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה II m. (v. preced.; comp. מְרִירָה I a. מְרִירָה) [*bringing*]

18/18 one must not put a cushion of patches on his shoulder (on account of the mixture of stuffs, *פלגארים*). Y. Bicc. III, 65^d top וכ' *וכ' פלגארים* his official cloak is as befitting to him as an ass' pack-saddle; Midr. Sam. ch. VII; a. e.

מִרְדָּקָא, v. מִרְדָּקָא.

מִרְדָּקָא (מִרְדָּקָא) f. (מִרְדָּ) 1) *running about, turbulent*. Targ. Prov. VII, 11 (Ms. מִרְדָּקָא, read: מִרְדָּ).—*2) name of a synagogue in Caesarea (*the turbulent synagogue*, v. Josephus B. J. II, 14, 5). Y. Naz. VII, 56^a; Y. Ber. III, 6^a bot. מִרְדָּקָא (ed. Krot. מִרְדָּה); Lam. R. to I, 3 מדוכרע; Num. R. s. 12 מדוכרע (prob. to be read: מִרְדָּה).

מִרְדָּקָא, Tanh. ed. Bub. Huck. 2, v. מִרְדָּא.

מִרְדָּ I f. (b. h.) 1) fem. of מִרְדָּ II, *bitter*.—2) *bitter taste*. Y. Ber. VI, 10^a מִרְדָּן בשלה מִרְדָּן their bitter taste is gone.—3) *drop, poison* (v. אֶרֶס). Ter. VIII, 5 חמ' the serpent's discharge.—Esp. *gall, bile*. Hull. III, 1; a. fr.—B. Mets. 107^b (ref. to Ex. XXIII, 25) מ' זי that means (overflow of) bile, v. חֶלֶה.—Trnsf. *austerity, gravity*. Cant. R. to IV, 4 (play on מִרְדָּה) שממנו יוצאת מ' לעולם (not יוצא) from it austerity (responsibility) went forth to the world. Keth. 103^b זרק מ' ברחמידיים cast bile among the students (be austere against them). Sifré Deut. 323 (ref. to Deut. XXXII, 32) הגדולים שבכם מִרְדָּן פרוסה בכם כאשר (אשכלת מררה as to the great among you, their bile (austere rebuke) is distributed among you as the juice in the grapes; Yalk. ib. 946 מִרְדָּן פרוסה בהן וכ' their bile is distributed within them.

מִרְדָּ II (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Marah*, a station in the desert (so named from its bitter waters). Snh. 56^b; Hor. 8^b; a. e.

מִרְדָּ III *hoe*, v. מִרְדָּ II.

מִרְדָּ IV 1) *to be fat*; 2) *to be disobedient*, v. מִרְדָּ I, II.

*מִרְדָּבִיּא m. (רָחַב) *pride, haughtiness*. Targ. Ps. XXXV, 16 (ed. Wil. מִרְדָּבִיּא (v. מִרְדָּבִיּא) *sports*).

מִרְדָּא m. (רָוִי); cmp. Lat. *salvia*, v. Sm. Ant. s. v. *Elisphacos* *marva*, a medicinal plant; מ' דִּירָוּרָא *white marva, sage*. Sabb. 109^b (a defin. of יוֹן אוֹב יוֹן; Ms. M. מִרְדָּא, מִרְדָּא; cmp. מִרְדָּא).

מִרְדָּוָא, מִרְדָּוָא m. (v. מִרְדָּ IV) *power, dominion; tyranny*. Targ. Nah. III, 14 וכ' מ' אסגי increase the yoke of tyranny and force them &c. Targ. Is. XXVIII, 20. Ib. XLVII, 2 Regia (ed. מִרְדָּוָא).—V. מִרְדָּוָא.

מִרְדָּא f. (רָוִי) *intoxicating drink*. Targ. Ps. LXIX, 13 Ms. (ed. מִרְדָּא).—V. מִרְדָּא.

מִרְדָּבִיּא, מִרְדָּבִיּא f. (v. רָחַב) *large, numerous, frequent*; opp. מִרְדָּבִיּא; pl. מִרְדָּבִיּא. Hag. I, 5; a. fr.—Sifra Tsav ch. XV, Par. 11 מ' (מִרְדָּה) the more frequent act, v. מִרְדָּבִיּא. Pes. 37^a; Bets. 22^b פח מ' פח I; a. fr.—R. Hash. 4^b, a. fr. מִרְדָּבִיּא the larger sphere, v. מִרְדָּבִיּא.

מִרְדָּבִיּא *the priest distinguished by a larger number of official garments* (v. Yoma VII, 5), i. e. *the high priest* during the second Temple when no anointing took place. Sifra Tsav, Par. 3, ch. V (ref. to Lev. IV, 5) מ' ב' מנין how do you know that the law refers to the high priest even when he has not been anointed? Hor. III, 4. Ib. 12^a; a. fr.

מִרְדָּבִיּא *square*, v. רָבֵעַ.

מִרְדָּ m. (רָדָּ); cmp. רָדָּ, *the lowest, youngest*. Gen. R. s. 23, beg. חמ' שבכולם Ar. s. v. חמרוד (ed. חמרוד (שבכולם)).

מִרְדָּ m. (מִרְדָּ I) *rebel*. Tosef. Maas. Sh. I, 5 מ' (not מִרְדָּבִיּא, Var. מִרְדָּ, corr. acc.) a coin issued by a rebel (Bar Kokhba); Y. ib. I, 52^d top, v. מִרְדָּ I.

מִרְדָּ I ch. same. Targ. Y. Lev. XXIV, 10. Targ. Y. I Num. XXIV, 19 (not מִרְדָּא; a. e.—Pl. מִרְדָּבִיּא, מִרְדָּבִיּא. Targ. Job XXIV, 13 (ed. Wil. מִרְדָּבִיּא; oth. ed. מִרְדָּבִיּא). Targ. Is. XXX, 1; a. e.

מִרְדָּ II (or מ' m. (רָדָּ); cmp. רָדָּ a. b. h. *running wild*, esp. *the wild ass*. Targ. O. Gen. XVI, 12 (h. text פִּרְא). Targ. Job. VI, 5 (Var. מִרְדָּא). Ib. XXXIX, 5; a. e.—Pl. מִרְדָּבִיּא. Ib. XXIV, 5.

מִרְדָּ (or מ' m. (מִרְדָּ) *rebelliousness*. Targ. Ps. L, 16 (ed. Wil. מִרְדָּא, corr. acc.).—Pl. מִרְדָּבִיּא, מִרְדָּבִיּא. Targ. Lam. I, 5 מִרְדָּא (some ed. מִרְדָּ, corr. acc.). Targ. Ps. XXXII, 1; 5.

מִרְדָּבִיּא f. (מִרְדָּ II) *running*.—Pl. מִרְדָּבִיּא. Tosef. Bekh. V, 3 (ed. Zuck. מִרְדָּבִיּא, v. מִרְדָּבִיּא).

מִרְדָּבִיּא, v. מִרְדָּבִיּא.

מִרְדָּבִיּא, v. מִרְדָּבִיּא.

מִרְדָּבִיּא, v. מִרְדָּבִיּא.

מִרְדָּ, Y. Taan. IV, 65^b bot., read: מִרְדָּ, v. מִרְדָּ.

מִרְדָּ m. (b. h.; v. מִרְדָּ 1) (denom. of רִוּחַ) *filled with air*. Bekh. VII, 5 (expl. Lev. XXI, 20) וכ' כל שרוח וכ' he who has wind in his testicles; Tosef. ib. V, 4 (v. קִילִיטִיס); Yalk. Lev. 632.—2) (= מִרְדָּה, v. מִרְדָּה) *smashed*. Ib. (R. Yishm.) מִרְדָּה חֶשֶׁן = מ' אשך [3]—(Tosef. I. c. שְׁתוּקָה).—[3] שְׁתוּקָה וכ' *black complexion*. Bekh. I. c., opin. of R. Antigonos.]

מִרְדָּבִיּא f. (מִרְדָּ); sub. שְׁעִירָה *plucked hair*, nickname of a baldheaded person. Ex. R. s. 24; Tanh. B'shall. 18; Yalk. Ex. 255.

מִרְדָּ m. (רָוִי) *intoxicating drink*. Targ. O. Lev. X, 9 (Y. מִרְדָּא).—V. מִרְדָּא. Targ. Zech. XII, 2 מִרְדָּא.—V. מִרְדָּא.

מִרְדָּ, v. רָוִי.

מִרְדָּבִיּא, pl. מִרְדָּבִיּא (רָוִי) *dripping olives*. Y. Maasr. I, 49^a top [read:] וכ' שנייה וכ' from the time that the olives of the second year in the store-house begin to drip (from the heat).

cause it is an act resembling the spreading of plaster. Sifra Sh'mini, Par. 8, ch. X; Kel. V, 11 מֵרַחָה בְּטִיט if he smeared clay over it; Tosef. ib. B. Kam. IV, 10; 12. Ib. VII, 10 הכותל עם שפוחיה עם הכותל and connected its rims with the wall by plaster or pitch; a. fr.—Part. pass. מֵרַחָה *crushed*. Bekh. 44^b וְכִי אֵשֶׁךְ וְכִי (not מֵרַחָה) if *m'roah* meant *crushed*, it ought to read *m'morah* &c.; Yalk. Lev. 632, v. מֵרַחָה.—2) *to pass* (the hand) *over a viscid mass, to wipe off, rub off*. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a בִּידוֹ מֵרַחָה בִּידוֹ he may wipe (or brush) it off with one hand; (Bab. ib. 141^a בְּצִפְרֵן בְּצִפְרֵן.—3) *to give a pile of grain an even shape, to finish the process of storing up*. Maasr. I, 6 וְכִי מֵרַחָה וְכִי מֵרַחָה וְכִי מֵרַחָה (Y. ed. מֵרַחָה or מֵרַחָה) (is subject to tithes) as soon as he evens the pile, and if he does not even &c.; expl. Y. ib. I, 49^a בִּידוֹ מֵרַחָה when he gives a finish to the surface of the pile. Ib. מֵרַחָה לְמֵרַחָה (not לְמֵרַחָה) when he has not the intention to even the pile; a. fr.—Part. pass. מֵרַחָה, f. מֵרַחָה; מֵרַחָה (מֵרַחָה) טְבִילִים מֵרַחָה (Ar. טְבִילִים) untithed grain stored up in proper shape. Y. Peah IV, 16^c בִּידוֹ מֵרַחָה a finished pile; a. e.—Tosef. Ter. IV, 15 מֵרַחָה = מֵרַחָה.—4) (denom. of מֵרַחָה) *to winnow*. Part. pass. as ab. Tosef. Maasr. II, 17 עֲשׂוּיָה מֵרַחָה עֲשׂוּיָה מֵרַחָה (which has been abandoned), if it is made up into a pile, you dare not take it, opp. מֵרַחָה scattered; Y. ib. III, 50^c בִּידוֹ מֵרַחָה.

Nif. מֵרַחָה 1) *to be crushed into a viscid mass*. Bekh. VII, 5 (expl. מֵרַחָה אֵשֶׁךְ, Lev. XXI, 20) מֵרַחָה אֵשֶׁךְ (Bab. ed., 44^b, נימחו) whose testicles are crushed; (refuted ib. in Gem.) וְכִי מֵרַחָה וְכִי מֵרַחָה, v. supra.—2) *to be smeared over*. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. VII, 10 מֵרַחָה עִם הַשֶּׁפֶחַ עַד שֶׁמֵרַחָה עִם הַשֶּׁפֶחַ until it is smeared over so as to be even with the rim.

Hithpa. מֵרַחָה, *Nithpa.* מֵרַחָה *to be shaped into an even pile, to be finished*. Y. Peah I, beg. 15^a נִרְמַח עַד שֶׁלֹּא נִרְמַח as long as the pile is not struck off; a. e. [Y. Maasr. I, 49^a בִּידוֹ מֵרַחָה מֵרַחָה מֵרַחָה, read: מֵרַחָה, v. supra.]

מֵרַחָה I ch., *Pa.* מֵרַחָה same, *to strike off the pile, finish*. Bekh. 11^b מֵרַחָה מֵרַחָה מֵרַחָה who, do you mean, finished the pile?

מֵרַחָה II (denom. of מֵרַחָה) *to blow up*.—Part. pass. מֵרַחָה *haughty, bold*. Targ. Prov. XIV, 13 (ed. Wil. מֵרַחָה, corr. acc.; h. text מֵרַחָה).—V. מֵרַחָה.

מֵרַחָמָא m. (רַחֵם) *friend*.—Pl. מֵרַחָמֵי, מֵרַחָמֵי. Targ. Lam. I, 19. Targ. O. Gen. XXVI, 26 מֵרַחָמֵי (ed. Berl. מֵרַחָמֵי, v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 10); Gen. R. s. 65 מֵרַחָמֵי.—Sabb. 32^a, v. מֵרַחָמֵי I.

מֵרַחֲמָנָא m. (preced.) *friendly, compassionate*.—Pl. מֵרַחֲמָנֵי, מֵרַחֲמָנֵי. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3) מֵרַחֲמָנֵי (ed. Lag. a. oth. מֵרַחֲמָנֵי). Ib. מֵרַחֲמָנֵי מֵרַחֲמָנֵי (Var. for מֵרַחֲמָנֵי, read: מֵרַחֲמָנֵי).

מֵרַחֲוֵץ c. (רַחֵץ) *bath*. Y. Ber. IX, 14^b תְּפִילַת הַמֵּי מֵרַחֲוֵץ prayer on entering and on leaving the bath-house. Ib. מֵרַחֲוֵץ מֵרַחֲוֵץ מֵרַחֲוֵץ a heated (vapor) bath. Ab. Zar. III, 4, v. מֵרַחֲוֵץ; a. fr.—Pl. מֵרַחֲוֵצוֹת. Ib. 2^b; Sabb. 33^b. Cant. R. to I, 6 מֵרַחֲוֵצוֹת מֵרַחֲוֵץ מֵרַחֲוֵץ with a slight bath in

one of the bath-houses. Arakh. 32^a מֵרַחֲוֵץ; Sifra B'har, ch. V, Par. 4; Y. Maasr. III, end, 51^a מֵרַחֲוֵצוֹת; a. fr.

מֵרַחֲוֵץ m. (b. h.; רַחֵץ) *distance*. Yalk. Prov. 964 מֵרַחֲוֵץ מֵרַחֲוֵץ for she (Sarah) came from a distant land; a. e.

מֵרַחֲוֵץ m., מֵרַחֲוֵץָא f. (רַחֵץ) *abominable, unclean*. Targ. Job XV, 16 (h. text נִרְעַב). Targ. O. Lev. VII, 18 (h. text פָּגוּל). Targ. O. Deut. VII, 26 מֵרַחֲוֵץ that which is abominable (cmp. מֵרַחֲוֵץָא). Targ. Lev. XX, 21 (ed. Berl. מֵרַחֲוֵץָא; h. text מֵרַחֲוֵץ); a. fr.—Pl. מֵרַחֲוֵצֵי. Targ. Y. Deut. XXIV, 4.

מֵרַחֲוֵץָא, מֵרַחֲוֵץָא f. (preced.) *abomination*. Targ. Deut. XXIV, 4. Targ. Prov. XIII, 19; a. fr.

מֵרַחֲשָׁוֶן, מֵרַחֲשָׁוֶן (Assyr. *Araah samna*, Schr. KAT², 380) *Marheshvan*, the eighth month of the Jewish calendar, containing twenty nine or thirty days, varying between the fifth of October and the second of December. Targ. Y. Deut. XI, 14. Targ. II Esth. III, 7.—R. Hash. 11^b.

מֵרַחֲשָׁה I f. (b. h.; v. רַחֵשׁ) *deep and covered pan*. Men. V, 8; Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., Par. 10, ch. XII; a. e.; v. מֵרַחֲשָׁה.

מֵרַחֲשָׁה II pr. n. pl. *Marhesheth* (v. Hildesh. Beitr., p. 31). Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c; Tosef. ib. IV, 11 מֵרַחֲשָׁה ed. Zuck. (Var. מֵרַחֲשָׁה); Sifra Deut. 51 מֵרַחֲשָׁה; Yalk. ib. 874 מֵרַחֲשָׁה.

מֵרַחֲטָא (b. h.) *to pluck off* (hair, wool &c.); *to pull*. Tosef. Sabb. IX (X), 20; Sabb. 74^b וְכִי מֵרַחֲטָא and he who plucks the down off the large feather of the wing. B. Mets. 68^b מֵרַחֲטָא מֵרַחֲטָא (מֵרַחֲטָא) גִּזְזוֹת וְשׂוֹפּוֹת וְשׂוֹפּוֹת וְשׂוֹפּוֹת they yield wool by being shorn, by passing through water, and by being plucked (in passing bushes &c.; [prob. to be read מֵרַחֲטָא וְשׂוֹפּוֹת מֵרַחֲטָא]).

Pi. מֵרַחֲטָא 1) same. Naz. 39^b וְכִי מֵרַחֲטָא if he pinched his hair (near the root), plucked it off, or trimmed it &c.; (Ar. s. v. מֵרַחֲטָא: 'created a bald spot by using a depilatory'). Sabb. l. c. מֵרַחֲטָא מֵרַחֲטָא מֵרַחֲטָא he who plucks the down (v. supra) is guilty of an act coming under the head of scraping (leather).—Part. pass. מֵרַחֲטָא *bald-headed*. Naz. 46^b; Yoma 61^b מֵרַחֲטָא; Tosef. Naz. I, 6 מֵרַחֲטָא; Y. ib. VI, end, 55^d מֵרַחֲטָא מֵרַחֲטָא (read: מֵרַחֲטָא or מֵרַחֲטָא).—2) *to smooth, polish*. Num. R. s. 12 מֵרַחֲטָא מֵרַחֲטָא (prob. to be read: מֵרַחֲטָא) polished bronze.

Nif. מֵרַחֲטָא *to be plucked, to be bald*. Sifra Thazr., Par. 5, ch. X וְכִי מֵרַחֲטָא if his head became bald through sickness.

מֵרַחֲטָא I ch. same. Targ. O. Lev. XXI, 5. Targ. Jer. XVI, 6; a. e.—Part. מֵרַחֲטָא, pl. מֵרַחֲטָא. Targ. Is. L, 6 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. מֵרַחֲטָא; ed. Wil. מֵרַחֲטָא).

Ithpe. מֵרַחֲטָא *to be laid bare, to have the shoulder uncovered* (in mourning), v. חֲלֵץ. Targ. Ez. XXIX, 18 (ed. Wil. מֵרַחֲטָא; h. text מֵרַחֲטָא; Pesh. חֲלֵץ).

Pa. מֵרַחֲטָא, v. infra.

Palp. מֵרַחֲטָא *to pull to pieces, to divide, plunder*. Targ. Job XVI, 11 מֵרַחֲטָא ed. Lag. (Ms. מֵרַחֲטָא, Var. מֵרַחֲטָא *Pa.*; h. text מֵרַחֲטָא). Targ. Ps. XXXIX, 3 מֵרַחֲטָא he lacerates my wound (h. text נִעְכַּר).—Hull. 92^b מֵרַחֲטָא לֵיהּ he pulled the fatty fibres out (going to the root).

Ib. 67^a, v. עֵיבֹב. Y. B. Bath. I, beg. 12^d מְרִישָׁא (it means (a protection) by means of its timber (roofing)).

מְרִישָׁא ch. same; (collect.) *timber*. Targ. Hab. II, 11. Targ. I Kings VI, 36; a. e.

מְרִירָה (מְרִירָה) m. (denom. of מְרִירָה מ' *first flow of trodden grapes, sweet wine*. Targ. Is. XLIX, 26 (h. text (עֲסִים); a. e.

מְרִירָה, v. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה (denom. of מְרִירָה; מְרִירָה) *to be soft; to soften*. *Nithpa. מְרִירָה* *to be softened; liquefied* (of the brain or the spinal column). Hull. 45^b, v. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה ch. same.

מְרִירָה (comp. מְרִירָה) *to be faint, become unsteady*. Targ. O. Deut. XIX, 5 ed. Berl., v. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה m. (b. h.; מְרִירָה) *riding seat, saddle, handle of the saddle*, esp. 'מ' *that degree of uncleanness which arises from an unclean man's riding* (Lev. XV, 9); *unclean saddle*. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. II, 7; Erub. 27^a האוכה מ' the saddle itself (on which an unclean man sat) is unclean as a seat, and its handle is unclean as a riding implement. Kel. I, 3. Zab. V, 8; a. fr.

מְרִירָה, מְרִירָה ch. same. Targ. Lev. XV, 9; a. e.

מְרִירָה f. (b. h.; preced.) *chariot*. Esth. R. to I, 2 (ref. to II Chr. IX, 17) [read:] מ' *שודיה עשוי כמְרִירָה של מ' מי* it was made like the chariot of him who spoke and the world existed. Num. R. s. 12 ומְרִירָה אגרה. . . and her chariot; a. e.—Esp. *the divine chariot of the vision of Ezekiel* (Ez. I); 'מ' *מעשה מ' the mystic speculations on the divine chariot, esoterics*. Gen. R. s. 82 האבות הן הן ה' the patriarchs are the divine chariot. Hag. II, 1. Ib. 13^a אגמך במעשה המ' I shall instruct thee in the secret of the vision of Ezekiel. Ib. היכן מעשה המ' which verse (in Ez. I) do the speculations on 'the Chariot' go (the communication of which is subject to certain restrictions)?—Tosef. Meg. IV (III), 28. Cant. R. to I, 4 (ref. to חרירי ib.) מ' *ויגלה להם חרירי מ' how should Ezekiel be able to reveal to them the inwardness of the Chariot?* Ib. 10 *בסודי מ' hast thou perhaps been studying the secrets of the Chariot?* Lev. R. s. 16 *בסודי מ' (corr. acc.); a. fr.—Pl. מְרִירָה*. Pesik. Bahod., p. 107^b; Pesik. R. s. 21; a. fr.

מְרִירָה m. (preced. wds.) *chariot-driver*. Targ. I Kings XXII, 34.

מְרִירָה ch.=h. מְרִירָה; מְרִירָה *the divine Chariot*. Targ. I Kings VII, 33; a. e.

מְרִירָה, v. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה, v. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה (מְרִירָה) m. (comp. מְרִירָה) *markof*, name of a *musical instrument* made stationary. Kel. XV, 6 *המ' טהור* the m. (used in the Temple) is not susceptible of un-

cleanness. Ib. XVI, 7 *של זמר מ' the m. used for the accompaniment of songs*; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. V, 10.

מְרִירָה, v. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה m.=מְרִירָה. Y. Sabb. X, 12^c. Y. Shek. V, 49^a; a. e.—Pl. מְרִירָה. Shek. V, 3 Y. ed.; a. e.

מְרִירָה, v. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה, v. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה f. (b. h.; מְרִירָה) *fraud, guile*. Num. R. s. 20. Koh. R. to I, 16 *הלב עושה מ' the heart plans fraud*; a. fr.

מְרִירָה m. (v. Löw Pfl., p. 252) *Origanum Marjorana, marjoram*, an aromatic plant. Gitt. 69^b *תבואה מ' Ar. ed. Koh. (other ed. Ar. הון . . . ; Talm. ed. הון . . .) a piece of the stem of marjoram*.

מְרִירָה, v. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה f. (מְרִירָה, v. מְרִירָה) *a wound from stepping on a pointed stone*. Koh. R. to VI, 11 *אי הוה מ' (not הוה), v. מְרִירָה*.

מְרִירָה, v. next w.

מְרִירָה, a corruption, prob. to be read: מְרִירָה f. *trance, catalepsy*. Gen. R. s. 17 (and thence copied in s. 44; Yalk. Gen. 23 מְרִירָה; Yalk. Sam. 139 מְרִירָה).

מְרִירָה, v. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה m. (marmor, *μάρμαρος*) *marble*, in gen. *polished stone*. Targ. Y. Deut. IX, 9, sq.; a. e.—Pl. מְרִירָה, מְרִירָה. Ib. V, 19. Targ. Esth. I, 6. Targ. I Chr. XXIX, 2. Targ. Lam. III, 9.—V. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה m., מְרִירָה f. (מְרִירָה) *uplifted, high*. Targ. O. Ex. VI, 6 (ed. Vien. מְרִירָה; Y. מְרִירָה). Targ. Y. I Ex. XIV, 8; a. fr.

מְרִירָה m. (b. h.; מְרִירָה) *that which is trodden upon*. Tanh. ed. Bub., B'resh. 23; Yalk. Dan. 1066 *מ' מתי דום מ' עד מתי דום מ' how long will they be trodden upon by the nations?* Gen. R. s. 21 *לפני מלאך מ' trodden upon by the angel of death*.

מְרִירָה f. (מְרִירָה) *casing, ouch*.—Pl. מְרִירָה, מְרִירָה. Targ. Ex. XXVIII, 13, sq. (h. text מְרִירָה); a. e.—V. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה, v. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה, Y. B. Bath. X, 17^c some ed., read: מְרִירָה, v. מְרִירָה.

מְרִירָה m. (v. מְרִירָה) *white marble*. Succ. 51^b *שירשא מ' yellow, black and white marble*; B. Bath. 4^a; Yalk. Deut. 913.—Pl. מְרִירָה (marmora) *marble or cemented pavement*. Targ. Esth. I, 6.—Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d *בתי מ' sat in a house the pavement (of which) was worn out*.

מְרִירָה (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Meres*, one of the attendants of King Ahasver. Esth. R. to I, 14, v. next w.

מָרַס *Pi*, מִירָס (denom. of מָרַס fr. רָסַס *to crush; to rub; to stir*. Esth. R. to I, 14 (play on מָרַס ib.) שְׂחִיחַ מְמָרַס he prepared the hash of birds; ib. (play on מִרְסָנָא, ib.) שְׂחִיחַ מְמָרַס אַתְּ הַסְלִחוֹת (making dough). Ib. הַעֲפֹרֹת אֶת הַדָּם (not מִמֶּנּוּ לַפְנֵיךָ אֶת הַדָּם, v. infra) who will stir before thee the blood (of the sacrifices)?; ib. הַסְלִחוֹת... מִי מִי מְמָרְס... who will stir the flour (for the meal offerings)? Ib. (play on מְמָרְסָנָא מִמִּיכָן, ib.) מְמָרְס אֲנִי I will crush, chop and dissolve their lives &c.; Meg. 12^b מִיָּדָם לַפְנֵיךָ בְּרַם לַפְנֵיךָ בְּרַם did they ever stir the blood (of sacrifices) before thee? במְנוּחָתָם בְּמִנְחֹתָם did they ever stir the flour for the meal offerings &c.?. Yalk. Esth. 1051 מְמָרְסֵי Yoma IV, 3; V, 3; a. fr.—Shebi. II, 10 מְמָרְסֵיךָ בְּאֶרְצְךָ בְּאֶרְצְךָ you may, in the Sabbatical year, stir (mix) the ground of a rice field with water (so as to make it dough-like).

מָרַס ch. same. Targ. Esth. I, 14.—Gitt. 69^a וְכִי יִמְרָסֶהָ וְכִי יִמְרָסֶהָ and let him rub it (the garlic) with oil.—Part. pass. מְמָרְסֵי. Targ. O. Lev. XXI, 20 (h. text מְרוּחַ, v. מְרָח). Ib. XXII, 24 (h. text מְעִד).

מְרָסָנָא (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Mars'na*, one of the attendants of King Ahasver. Esth. R. to I, 14; a. e., v. מָרַס.

מִירָע *m*, מִירָע (רָעַע) *shaking, weakening*. Y. B. Mets. I, end, 8^a כִּי כֹהֵן מִירָע מִפְּנֵי מִירָע because this would injure the privilege of the purchaser.

מִירָע I (denom. of next w.) 1) *to become or be weak, fall sick*. Targ. Is. XIV, 10. Ib. XXIII, 4 (h. text מִירָעִי). Targ. Ps. XLI, 9 (h. text שָׁכַב, v. next w.); a. e.—2) *to be shaken, quake*. Targ. Mic. IV, 10.

Af. מִירָע *to make sick, afflict*. Targ. O. Deut. XXIX, 21. Targ. Y. II Gen. III, 15.

Pa. מִירָע same. Targ. Jer. XIV, 17; Targ. Nah. III, 19 (not מִירָעִי) *grievous* (h. text מִירָעִי).—*Part. pass.* מִירָעִי *suffering, unwell*. Targ. Jer. XIV, 18. Targ. I Sam. XIX, 14 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. מִירָע, v. next w.). Targ. I Kings XIV, 5 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. מִירָע); a. e.

Ithpa. מִירָעִי, *Ithpe.* מִירָעִי 1) *to fall sick*. Targ. I Kings XIV, 1 (ed. Lag. מִירָע). Ib. XXII, 34 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. מִירָע). Targ. II Sam. XIII, 2; a. e.—Koh. R. to X, 16 (ref. to שָׁכַב, I Kings III, 19) מִירָעִי עָלָיו (not מִירָעִי... she fell sick (fainted and fell) upon him (cmp. Targ. to Ps. XLI, 9); a. e.—2) *to feign sickness*. Targ. II Sam. XIII, 5, sq.—3) *to be shaken, quake*. Targ. Jer. LI, 29.

מִירָע II, מִירָע *m*. (denom. of רָעַע) *sick, suffering*. Targ. Y. Gen. XVIII, 1 מִירָעִי מִן מִירָעִי (not מִירָעִי) suffering from the wound &c.; Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXIV, 6 מִירָעִי מִן מִירָעִי (שָׁכַב מִן מִירָעִי, 1 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. a. Y. מִירָעִי); a. fr.—Esp. (in Talm. also in Hebr. dict.) *dangerously ill, expected to die*. Targ. I Sam. XIX, 14 (v. preced.).—B. Bath. IX, 6 מִירָעִי מִן מִירָעִי if a sick man assigns all of his property to a stranger (as an unqualified donation, v. מִירָעִי). Ib. מִירָעִי מִן מִירָעִי if it was not stated in the document that he was sick; מִירָעִי מִן מִירָעִי

הִיא he (the donor) says that he was sick (at the time), opp. בְּרִיא. Ib. 152^a, a. fr. מִירָעִי מִן מִירָעִי the donation of a sick man; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* מִירָעִי מִן מִירָעִי. Targ. Y. I Deut. I. c. Targ. Ps. CXXXVI, 1 מִירָעִי מִן מִירָעִי like the sick when recovering (h. text כְּחֹלְמִים, v. חֹלְמִים). Targ. Ez. XXXIV, 4; a. e.; v. מִירָעִי.—*Fem.* מִירָעִיָּה, מִירָעִיָּה, מִירָעִיָּה. Targ. Ps. LXIX, 21 מִירָעִיָּה וְהָאֵלֹהִים מִירָעִיָּה ed. Lag. (Var. מִירָעִיָּה, cler. error; ed. Wil. מִירָעִיָּה וְהָאֵלֹהִים מִירָעִיָּה). Targ. Cant. II, 5. Ib. V, 8. Targ. Koh. V, 12; 15; a. e.—*Pl.* מִירָעִיָּה. Targ. Y. Gen. XXX, 36 (some ed. מִירָעִיָּה).

מִירָעִי III, מִירָעִי c. (preced.) *evil, sickness, affliction*. Targ. I Kings VIII, 37. Targ. Koh. VI, 2; a. fr.—B. Bath. 153^a (in a formula of a deed of donation) וְכִי מִירָעִיָּה וְכִי מִירָעִיָּה and in consequence of (this) his sickness he departed &c.—*Pl.* מִירָעִיָּה. Targ. O. Ex. XXIII, 25. Targ. Ps. CXVI, 3 מִירָעִיָּה Ms. (ed. מִירָעִי); a. fr.

מִירָעִי I, מִירָעִי v. מִירָעִי.

מִירָעִי m. (b. h.; רָעַע I) *pasture*. Pesik. R. s. 16; Yalk. Kings 176 (expl. רָעַע, I Kings V, 3) מִירָעִי מִן הַרְעָה directly from the pasture ground. Num. R. s. 10 הַרְעָה כֻּלָּה הַרְעָה the whole flock; a. e.

מִירָעִי מִירָעִיָּה, מִירָעִיָּה f. = מִירָעִי III. Targ. Ps. LXXXVII, 11 מִירָעִיָּה (ed. Wil. מִירָעִיָּה; Ms. מִירָעִיָּה). Ib. XXXV, 13; v. מִירָעִיָּה I.

מִירָעִי I, מִירָעִיָּה, מִירָעִיָּה m. ch. = h. מִירָעִיָּה. Targ. Y. I Gen. XIII, 7. Targ. II Esth. IV, 1.—*Pl.* מִירָעִיָּה, מִירָעִיָּה. Tem. 18^a מִירָעִיָּה אֲפִילּוּ אֲפִילּוּ אֲפִילּוּ even if you have to take them away from their pastures, v. מִירָעִיָּה.—[Targ. Y. Deut. XXXIII, 24, v. מִירָעִי II.]

מִירָעִי II m. (v. מִירָעִי II) *dung*. Targ. Y. II Lev. XVI, 27 מִירָעִיָּהוֹן.

מִירָעִיָּה, מִירָעִיָּה v. מִירָעִיָּה.

מִירָעִיָּה I f. (b. h.; רָעַע I) *pasture-ground, pasture*. Pesik. R. s. 26, end וְכִי מִירָעִיָּה וְכִי מִירָעִיָּה and she (Zion) has become a pasture-ground for the beasts of the field. B. Mets. 86^b (fusion of Hebr. a. Chald.) מִירָעִיָּהוֹן חֹרֵר מִירָעִיָּהוֹן (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 60) they bring from his pasture an ox that has not been forced (used for labor) &c.; Yalk. Kings 176 (not מִירָעִיָּהוֹן); a. e.—*Trnsf.* *feeding one's eye, satisfaction*. Cant. R. to IV, 5 (ref. to מִירָעִיָּה, ib.) מִירָעִיָּהוֹן וְכִי מִירָעִיָּהוֹן where did the Israelites have their satisfaction on Egypt?

מִירָעִיָּה II, מִירָעִיָּה I f. = מִירָעִיָּה, *evil* &c. Targ. Ps. OXXIV, 4 (h. text מִירָעִיָּה); a. e., v. מִירָעִיָּה.

מִירָעִיָּה II f. ch. = h. מִירָעִיָּה. Targ. I Chr. IV, 39, sq.

מִירָעִיָּה, מִירָעִיָּה v. מִירָעִיָּה II.

מִירָעִיָּה, מִירָעִיָּה m. (רָעַע) *long pouch thrown over an animal's back, haversack*. Lev. R. s. 25; Koh. R. to II, 20.

מִירָעִיָּה, מִירָעִיָּה pr. n. pl., v. מִירָעִיָּה II.

מִרְפָּא m. (b. h.; רָפָא) *healing, recovery*. Keth. 103^a לְשׁוֹן הַכֹּמִיּוֹם מ' (v. Prov. XII, 18) the tongue of the wise teaches medicine (indirectly, ref. to Pes. II, 7).—Esp. 'your health', a wish uttered to one sneezing. Tosef. Sabb. VII (VIII), 5 הָרִי זֶה וְכ' (not דָּאָמַר מ' to say *marpé* is a superstitious practice (v. אֶמְוִרִי). Ib. לֹא אָמַר מ' מִפְּנֵי וְכ' did not say *m.* (at college), because it is an interruption of study; Ber. 53^a.

מִרְפָּא m. (preced.) *surgeon, operator*. Mekh. Mishp., N'zik., s. 4 שְׁהִמִּיחַ מ' a surgeon who caused the death of his patient (through negligence), v. עָרַם II.

מִרְפִּיּוֹתָא f. pl. name of certain *fruits* (prob. so named from their loosening effect on the bowels, v. רָפָה), perh. a certain kind of *apples*. Y. Maasr. I, 48^d bot.

מִרְפִּיס, v. מְרַפֵּס.

מִרְפִּיקָא, v. מְרַפֵּק.

מִרְפֵּס m. (b. h.; מְרַפֵּס) *that which is trodden*. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XLVII רַגְלֵם רַגְלֵם כִּי אִם מִרְפֵּס רַגְלֵם שְׁלֵא יִשְׂחָה... that no Israelite shall drink the wine of idolaters, but only wine trodden with their own feet (allud. to Ez. XXXIV, 19).

מִרְפֵּסָתָא f. (preced.) *a gallery or balcony* to which doors of the upper compartments open, and from which steps lead down to the court. Erub. VIII, 3 אֲנָשֵׁי מ' tenants that have a common gallery; ib. 83^b, sq. קַס"ד מֵאֵי מ' בני בני מ' at first it was thought *marpeseth* (in Mishn. l. c.) meant the dwellers of the upper story, and they are so called, because they go up to their rooms by the way of the gallery; אֹהֶל הַדְּרוֹת בְּמ' those who have rooms on the gallery itself. Tosef. ib. IX (VI); 19; a. fr.

מִרְפֵּק m. (רָפַק; cmp. Arab. marfik) *elbow*. Sabb. X, 3 (92^a). Arakh. V, 1 עַד מִרְפֵּיקוֹ I up to his elbow (Tosef. ib. III, 2 דֹּאֲצִיל בְּמ' Ohol. I, 8 שְׁנַיִם בְּמ' two joints are in the elbow. Gen. R. s. 44 אֹרְזוֹן אֹרְזוֹן אֹרְזוֹן בְּמִרְפֵּיקוֹ וְכ' held him by his elbow that he might not fall; ib. s. 65; Yalk. Gen. 115; Yalk. Is. 313.

מִרְפֵּקָא ch. same; pl. constr. מִרְפֵּקֵי same. Targ. Ez. XIII, 18; (Tosaf. to Men. 37^a quotes מִרְפֵּיקֵי, R. S. to Ohol. I, 8 מִרְפֵּקֵי; v. מְרַפֵּק.

מִרְעָן (b. h.; sec. r. of רִוּץ) *to quicken*. Nif. מִרְעָן לְבָרֵךְ *to be made rapid, to flow rapidly* in a gutter. Tosef. Par. IX (VIII), 8 הַמַּיִם הַנִּמְשָׁכִין וְהַנִּמְרָצִין ed. Zuck. (Var. וְהַנִּמְרָצִין v. נִגַּר; R. S. to Par. IX, 5 וְהַנִּמְרָצִין) water running slowly in a channel or rapidly in a gutter. Num. R. s. 9 (play on מִרְעָן Mic. II, 10) נִזְאָה מִמְּזוֹר וְכ' Sabb. 105^a (play on נִמְרָצוֹן I Kings II, 8), v. נִמְרָצוֹן.

מִרְצוּמֵי f. (רָצַם) *contusion*. Koh. R. to VI, 11 (a gloss to מְרִמְצוּמֵי) וְיֵשׁ אֹמְרִים מ' some read *martsumi*.

מִרְצוּרָה m., only in pl. מִרְצוּרֵי, *packing bags, leather bags*, esp. adapted for ship-loads. Kel.

XX, 1 (ed. Dehr. מִרְצוּרֵי). B. Bath. V, 1. Y. Sabb. X, end, 12^d, v. מִרְצוּרֵי; a. fr.—[Cmp. μάρσιπος, marsupium, prob. of Semitic origin.]

מִרְצוּרֵי, v. מִרְצוּרָה.

מִרְצוּעַ m. (b. h.; רָצַע) *awl, borer*. Kidd. 21^b הַמֵּי לַהֲבִיא 'the awl' (Deut. XV, 17), this includes the largest awl (borer); Sifré Deut. 122; a. fr.—Pl. מִרְצוּעֵי. Kidd. l. c.

מִרְצוּעָא ch. 1) same. Targ. O. Ex. XXI, 6; a. e.—Y. Maas. Sh. V, 56^b sq. מִרְצוּעָה דַּעֲקִיבָא וְכ' the awl (penetrating acumen) of Akiba... has been here.—2) (cmp. מִרְצוּעָה) *strap*.—Pl. מִרְצוּעֵיהָ, contr. מִרְצוּעֵיהָ. Y. Sot. I, 16^d bot. [read:] לֹא הוּיָנַק מִיִּרְחֵין סַפְסֻלִּיָּה וְכ' וּמִלְקִין לִיה וּמִרְצוּעֵין וְכ' should we not have brought in benches and straps and smitten him and reconciled him to his wife?

מִרְצוּהָ, v. מִרְצוּעָא.

מִרְקָה (b. h.; sec. r. of רָק; cmp. מצוהב, Targ. II Chr. IV, 16) *to brighten, cleanse (metal); to scour, scald*. Sifra Tsav, Par. 3, ch. VI; Zeb. XI, 6 מוֹרְקוֹ וְשׁוֹטְפוֹ וְכ' he must scour and rinse it &c.; Tosef. ib. X, 13 מוֹרְקוֹן (not מוֹרְקוֹן); a. fr.

Nif. מִרְקָה לְבָרֵךְ *to be cleansed, purged*. Ab. d'R. N. ch. I, beg. וְכ' בְּשִׁבִיל שֶׁמִּרְקָה מְכַל וְכ' that he might be cleansed of all the food and drink in his bowels.—[Tosef. B. Bath. XI, 9 גְּמַרְק, read: נְמַרְק].

Pi. מִרְקָה 1) *to polish up*. Koh. R. beg. סִירְחָה וּמִרְקָה he chiselled the stone and polished it, v. כִּרְפֵּם. Sabb. 33^a (ref. to תְּמַרוֹק, Prov. XX, 30) וְכ' הַמִּמְרָק עֲצֻמוֹ he who polishes himself (makes toilet, prepares himself) for a sinful act; (Rashi: who makes himself free from all other thoughts, devoting himself entirely to sin, v. infra).—2) (cmp. מְכַה בַּפְּטִישׁ) *to finish*. Tosef. Hull. I, 2 וְכ' הַגִּיּוֹר וְכ' and a gentile finished the slaughtering (by cutting farther than the ritual requires); (Hull. 121^b גְּמַר; Yoma III, 4 וְכ' Hull. 29^a וְכ' Tam. IV, 2 אִם הִחְפֵּשׂט מ' he finishes the slaying. Mikv. X, 1 וְכ' מִרְקָן וְכ' ולא מִרְקָן he inserted the handles properly but did not finish them off (by fastening &c.). Ohol. XIII, 3 מִרְקָה וְכ' הַגִּיּוֹר וְכ' he fitted the door in, but did not finish it off (so that it fitted accurately). Y. R. Hash. I, end, 57^c, a. e. מִרְקָה... inasmuch as he commenced the act, we say to him, finish it; a. fr.—3) *to cleanse from sin by suffering, to remove sin, effect forgiveness*. Ber. 5^a וְכ' יְסוּרֵין שֶׁמִּמְרָקֵין כָּל וְכ' sufferings which cleanse the entire body of man; ib. מִמְרָקֵין wash away all sins of man; Yalk. Ex. 339; Yalk. Deut. 850. Yoma 86^a מִיָּהוּה מִמְרָקָה death finishes the atonement (v. supra); Y. Shh. X, 27^c bot. מִיָּהוּה מִמְרָקָה death removes the last third of sins; a. fr.—Y. Keth. VI, beg. 30^c (in mixed dict.) וְכ' מִמְרָקָה לֹא פוּרְנָה and does not pay off the entire dowry.—Sabb. 33^a, v. supra.

Hof. מִרְקָה *to be washed off, cleansed*. Shh. 92^a וְכ' אֶר. s. v. סֵר 3, ed. Koh., v. מִרְקָה Hof.

מִרְקָה ch. same, *to polish; to cleanse*. Targ. Is. XXI, 5 (ed. Wil. מִרְקָה Pa.). Targ. Y. II Lev. XXVI, 43.—[Y. Bets. I, 60^d קוֹנִימְטוֹן מִרְקָה שְׁחֹק הוּא מִרְקָה קוֹנִימְטוֹן וְכ' קוֹנִי, v. R. N. to Alf. Bets. I, 7; v. קוֹנִימְטוֹן.] Pa. מִרְקָה same, *to cleanse, clear, finish*. B. Mets. 15^a

ly. Esth. R. to III, 9 (ref. to Is. XXXIII, 7) בוכים.. וכל צבא .. all the hosts on high weep bitterly.—2) *sin*. Cant. R. to V, 5 (play on עבר עבר, ib.) מָרַרְי עבר על מָרַרְי he passed over (pardoned) my sin.—Pl. מָרַרְיִם. Ib. דגור כורש מ' troubles,—when Cyrus decreed and said &c. Ib. מ' ש' אמרתי לעגל וכ' sins,—when I said of the calf, these are thy gods &c.

אגב 19^a מָרַר, מָרַר, מָרַרָה ch. same, 1) *trouble*. Snh. 19^a מָרַרְיִם in his trouble (excitement of mourning).—במ' *bitterly*. Targ. Esth. VI, 1; a. fr.—2) *curse*. Targ. O. Num. V, 24; 27, v. מָרַרְיִם.—3) *bitter herb*.—Pl. מָרַרְיִן. Targ. O. Ex. XII, 8; a. e.; v. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא f. ch., pl. מָרַרְיָא = h. מָרַרְיָא, a bitter herb, prob. *succory*. Succ. 13^a מ' דאגמא וכ' that succory of the marsh. Ib. מ' סרמא שמירידי וכ' the name of that plant is plain *m'rariha*, and the reason why they name it 'm.' of the marsh' is, because it is frequent in marshes. Pes. 39^a (expl. מָרַרְיָא in Ms. M. (ed. only מָרַרְיָא, read מָרַרְיָא). Ib. מָרַרְיָא מָרַרְיָא מָרַרְיָא ed. (corr. acc., as in Tosaf. to Succ. l. c.; Ms. M. 2 מָרַרְיָא דברא (אמָרַרְיָא דברא) took pains to get *m'rariha* (of the field). Hull. 59^a מ' עיקרא דמָרַרְיָא ed. (read as Tosaf. to Succ. l. c. דמָרַרְיָא; Ar. דמָרַרְיָא) the root of &c.

מָרַרְיָא, v. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא, v. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא, v. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא f. pl. (Syr. מָרַרְיָא, מָרַרְיָא, P. Sm. 401; מָרַרְיָא *mortars*. Y. B. Bath. II, 13^b bot. [read:] מָרַרְיָא מָרַרְיָא (v. Mus. in Ar. s. v.; ed. מָרַרְיָא) to remove those mortars from the walls &c. [Comment. *saw-mill* (v. מָרַרְיָא)—which corresponds neither to form nor to context.]

מָרַרְיָא, v. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא, v. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא, v. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא, Ex. R. s. 51 מ' שמואל בר מ' מָרַרְיָא or מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא m. (רחק) 1) [*knuckles*], *fist*. Targ. Y. Ex. XXI, 18.—2) *a blow with the fist*. Y. M. Kat. III, 83^b (ed. Krot. מָרַרְיָא); Y. Snh. VII, 25^b top.—3) *knocker* at the door. Ib. d top [read:] מָרַרְיָא מָרַרְיָא מָרַרְיָא whoever entered (the bath-house) struck him with the knocker, v. מָרַרְיָא ch.—V. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא f. (רָחַח) *frying pan*. Targ. Y. Lev. II, 7; VII, 9 (h. text מָרַרְיָא).

מָרַרְיָא, v. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא, v. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא m. (Pers. *murtakh*, older form of *murdah*, v. מָרַרְיָא) *litharge*, dross formed during the purification

of silver from the lead with which it is combined. Gitt. 69^b. Ib. 86^a.

מָרַרְיָא m. (רָחַח) *store-room, cellar* where vessels are stored in rows and layers. Pes. I, 1 כל פני על שתי שורות על פני כל the two rows of piled vessels in front of the cellar. Snh. 108^a מ' של דומין מ' a store-room for vinegar. Lev. R. s. 24, end; a. fr.

מָרַרְיָא, מָרַרְיָא ch. same.—Pl. מָרַרְיָא, מָרַרְיָא, מָרַרְיָא. Targ. I Chr. XXVII, 27 (h. text מָרַרְיָא).

מָרַרְיָא m. = מָרַרְיָא, *blow*. Gen. R. s. 51 (expl. 'from the Lord', Gen. XIX, 24) כמ' מן גבר as (we say), 'a blow from a strong man'; Yalk. ib. 85.

מָרַרְיָא, v. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא, v. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא m (b. h.; נָשָׂא) 1) *carrying*. Kel. I, 1 מטמאין במ' make the carrier unclean. Ib. 3 מָרַרְיָא לְמָרַרְיָא the touch of which has the same effect as the carrying of it; a. fr.—2) *carrying and giving, business, dealings; worldly affairs; intercourse*. Sabb. 120^a מ' ומ' in worldly affairs, opp. בוררי תורה. Kidd. 35^a מ' ומ' a man (has the protection of the law) because he is engaged in business. Yoma 86^a מ' ומ' his dealings with men; a. fr.—Kidd. 30^b מ' כל משאו ומתנו כך he (the tempter) will always be busy with thee.—3) *burden*. Tanh. B'midb. 2, v. מָרַרְיָא.—Transf. *burden of prophecy*. Gen. R. s. 44 עשרה מ'—Transf. *prophecy goes by ten names: 'vision'... 'burden' &c.; ib. מ' כמשמעו וכ' the Rabbis say, the severest of all is massa, as its name indicates (burden) &c.; Cant. R. to III, 4; a. e.—Pl. מָרַרְיָא. Gitt. 71^a מ' ומ' business transactions.*

מָרַרְיָא, v. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא, Pes. 111^b מ' כרו מ' v. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא, v. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא m. (מָשַׁךְ) *stretching*. B. Bath. 73^b מ' מ' מ' the length of its neck when stretched was &c.

מָרַרְיָא f. (b. h.; שָׁאַל) *request, prayer*.—Pl. מָרַרְיָא. Num. R. s. 11 יונק במָרַרְיָא יונק 'be gracious unto thee' (Num. VI, 25) by granting thy prayers (beyond deserts); Sifre Num. 41; Yalk. ibid. 710.

מָרַרְיָא m. constr. (שָׂאַר) *the rest of, others*. Targ. Y. II Ex. XXXV, 34 אימניא מ' the other mechanics. Targ. Y. Num. XIX, 3 בעירן מ' other (not dedicated) animals.

מָרַרְיָא, v. מָרַרְיָא.

מָרַרְיָא f. 1) (b. h.; שָׂאַר) *to swell, rise; cmp. מָרַרְיָא baking trough or dish*. Tanh. Vaëra 14 (ref. to Ex. VII, 28) מ' מ' when is the trough near the oven?—2) *to remain remainder*.—Pl. מָרַרְיָא. Mekh. Bo s. 13 (ref. to משארום, Ex. XII, 34; v. Targ.) מ' מ' אלו שיורי מצה

משורא ch. same. B. Mets. 107^b.

משורא m. (b. h.; שורא) oar. Zab. IV, 3.—Pl. משורא. B. Bath. 73^a ed. (Mss. משורא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

משורא, משורא ch. 1) same. Targ. Ez. XXVII, 29.—Pl. משורא. Ib. 6.—2) light ship.—Pl. as ab. Targ. Is. XLIII, 14 (h. text וריהים!).

משורא, v. משורא.

משורא m. (משורא) one who has his prepuce drawn forward in order to disguise the sign of the covenant. Tosef. Sabb. XV (XVI), 9; Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^a top המושך (corr. acc.). Bab. ib. 72^b ראוריירא מ' that a mashukh must be circumcised again is a Biblical injunction; a. fr.—Pl. משורא. Y. Yeb. l. c.

משורא f. (b. h.; שורא=שורא) hedge, a hedged-in place, fold.—Pl. משורא. Tosef. Ohol. XVIII, 12 (ed. Zuck., a. R. S. to Ohol. XVIII, 10 משיכור; ed. Zolk. משורא).

משורא f. (שורא) a divorced wife taken back after being married to another man (against the law, Deut. XXIV, 4). Nidd. 69^b בר' מ' the daughter of a woman illegitimately remarried.

משורא m. (b. h.; שורא; denom. of שורא); pl. משוראים. 1) developed to one third of the full growth. B. Mets. V, 4.—2) group of three. Y. Shebi. I, 33^b מ' חשבון מ' (of one cake of figs) for each three trees out of nine.

משורא m. (שורא) one deserving extinction; (interch. in edd. a. mss. with מורא q. v.) open opponent to Jewish law, apostate. Y. Snh. X, end, 29^d מ' משום קדשי' it comes under the category of dedicated sacrifices of an apostate (which cannot be offered, but are forbidden for private use). Y. Pes. VII, 34^e bot. בהורייה מ' a heretic inasmuch as he opposes the decisions of the Supreme Court (v. ממרא II). Y. Hor. III, 48^b bot. מ' קודם מ' גר ומ' if a proselyte and a (penitent) apostate ask for charity, the apostate has the preference; a. fr.—[Y. Snh. III, 21^b top מ' דוד, v. האקטא.—Pl. משוראים. R. Hash. 17^a Ms. M. (missing in ed.). Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., ch. II, Par. 2; a. e.

משורא f. (preced.) apostasy. Pes. 96^a Ms. M. (ed. המרת דת, v. המרה); Yalk. Ex. 211 משמדות פסולות (read: משורא פוסלת).

משורא, משורא m. (שורא) servant, attendant. Targ. Num. XI, 28; a. fr.—Pl. משורא. Targ. I Kings X, 5 משורא (ed. Lag. ניה..., corr. acc.).—Koh. R. to I, 3 למשוראוי ר' אמר ודוד ר' אמר and Rabbi asked his waiters; Lev. R. s. 28 למשוראוי.

משורא m. (denom. of שורא) (be) excommunicated. Sabb. 67^a (in an incantation).

*משורא f. (next w.) grotto. Tosef. Ohol. XVIII, 12, v. משורא.

משורא f. (denom. of שורא tooth) 1) jaw. Erub. 100^a 'דמו כמו' (some ed. נירח...; Ms. M. שורא) if the roots on the surface are shaped like a jaw-bone (Rashi: 'rocky crag', v. infra).—2) cliff; bluff; grotto. Gen. R. s. 10 מ' שונירא the bluffs at Caesarea; (Koh. R. to XI, 1 שונירא; ib. to V, 8 שונירא).—Taan. 23^a מ' אהררה ליה a grotto formed around him; Midr. Till. to Ps. CXXVI. B. Mets. 108^b מ' אפסיק מ' if a craggy mound separated the fields. Ib. 109^a מ' אהרר ליה he surrounded the fields with an embankment.

משורא f. (שורא) blowing. Yalk. Ps. 864, v. מגעור.

משורא m. (transpos. of משורא; cmp. משורא). small side-door, passage-way (v. Tam. III, 7). Zeb. 82^b מ' דרך מ' (Ms. K. משיבש) by the way of small passages in the loft (v. Midd. IV, 5 quot. s. v. לול). Men. 27^b מ' דרך מ' by breaking through a side entrance (or walking in a zigzag as on winding stairs); [Rashi: = משיבש, v. שובש]; Yalk. Lev. 571 משורע (corr. acc.).

משורא, v. שורא.

משורא f. (b. h.) m'surah, a measure of capacity, one thirty-sixth of a Log. Ab. ch. VI (adopted fr. Ez. V, 11). B. Mets. 61^b; B. Bath. 89^b.—Sifra K'dosh. Par. 3, ch. VIII הגדיל במ' זו זיר הגדיל 'in measure' (Lev. XIX, 35) that means you must leave a large crest (in dry measure), v. זיר.

משורא f. (שורא) journey.—Pl. משורא. Targ. Y. I Num. XXI, 1.

משורא m. singer, v. שיר I.

משורא m. (משורא or משורא); cmp. משורא groper, slow walker.—Pl. משורא. Y. Peah VIII, beg. 20^d, v. משורא h.

משורא, משורא, etc., v. sub משורא.

משורא I (b. h.) to stroke, smear; esp. to anoint; to install in office by anointing. Ker. 5^b את המלכים אר' כמין נור' וכ' in anointing kings you draw the figure of a crown with the oil on your finger &c., v. כר. Ib. אר' מ' מושורין מלך וכ' a king succeeding his father is not anointed; a. v. fr.—Part. pass. משורא, pl. משוראים. מ' אר' a high priest installed with the ceremony of anointing, contrad. to מרובה בגדים, v. מרובה. Hor. III, 4; Meg. I, 9 מ' בשמן וכ' אר' there is no difference between the anointed and the unanointed high priest except &c. Sifra Tsav, Par. 3, ch. V; a. fr., v. משורא.—משורא the priest anointed as the chaplain of the army. Yoma 72^b; a. fr., v. משורא.—Pesik. R. s. 8 מלחמה, v. משורא. Ib. 11^b מ' בית דוד מ' וכ' the kings of the house of David are anointed kings, those of Israel are not installed by anointment; a. fr.

Nif. משורא to be anointed. Ib. מ' יהוא לא מ' וכ' Jehu would not have been anointed but for the contest of Joram's followers. Ib. מ' נמשח המשכן וכ' with that oil (prepared by Moses) were anointed the Tabernacle &c.;

משנה, v. משנה.

משנה, v. משנה.

משנה f. (שום), formed with ref. to שום השים, Deut. XVII, 15) appointment, office. — Pl. משנה. Yeb. 45^b כל כל whatever offices thou createst, the elected must be from among thy brethren; Kidd. 76^b; a. e.

משנה f. (שום) embrocation. Sabb. 77^b.

משנה, v. משנה.

משנה, v. משנה.

משנה pr. n. m. M'shitha, surname of one Joseph or José. Gen. R. s. 85; Yalk. Gen. 114 משנה.

משנה (b. h.) pr. n. Meshech, a son of Japheth and progenitor of a race of the same name (v. Schrader KAT, p. 84). Y. Meg. I, 71^b bot.; Yoma 10^a, v. משנה.

משנה (b. h.; cmp. משנה II) to draw, pull; to seize; (with מן) to withdraw; in gen. to stretch, produce a continuous line or flow; to conduct. Kil. VIII, 2 להרוש למשנה; להרוש למשנה to plough with, to pull (by the head, go in front of), and to drive. Gen. R. s. 86' וכ' שחיו מושכין וכ' infra. Mekh. Bo, s. 11 (ref. to Ex. XII, 21) 'וכ' שיש לו וכ' 'lead forth' (select), refers to him who has a lamb, 'and buy', refers to one who has none. Ib. 4' מושכין מושכין withdraw from idolatry. Ib. 1' מושכין את ידיהם מושכין את ידיהם מושכין that you may withdraw your share in the Passover lamb as long as it has not been slaughtered (v. מנה); Pes. VIII, 3. Ib. IX, 10 מושכין אליו מושכין the one company select one lamb, the other &c.—M. Kat. I, 3 מושכין את המים את המים את המים you may draw (conduct) the water in channels from tree to tree. Pesik. R. s. 26 מושך לו חלב והוא אינו מושך לו חלב והוא אינו מושך (the breast) will yield him milk when sucking, but it did not yield. Ex. R. s. 52 וכ' דינרי מושך דינרי מושך (the valley) began to give forth a flow of gold denars before their eyes. Tosef. Sot. XIV, 8; Sot. 47^b מושכי הרוק מושכי הרוק those who draw out their spittle (assume aristocratic airs). Hag. 14^a 'וכ' מושכין לבו וכ' they draw the heart of the people as one conducts water, when they lecture; Sabb. 87^a (play on words דברים שמושכין... כאגדה נגד) Ex. XIX, 9, v. מושך; Ab. Zar. III, 42^a top וכ' צינורות דם וכ' the gutters of Laodicea carried a flow of blood; a. v. fr.—Esp. (law) to take possession by drawing or seizing an object, v. מושך. B. Mets. IV, 2 מ' דימנו פירות וכ' if he took possession of fruits bought of him before paying. Ib. 47^a לא הספיק מ' דימנו פירות וכ' he had not yet had time to take possession of the ass; a. v. fr.—Zeb. 6^b מושכין למה שהן וכ' the slaughtering knife takes possession of them for what they are to be, i. e. the slaughtering of the sacrifices decides their purpose; Shebu. 12^b.—מ' ערלה—מ' ערלה to stretch the prepuce, to disguise circumcision. Y. Peah I, 16^b; a. e.—Part. pass. מושך; f. מושכה; pl. מושכים. Nidd. 57^b מ' אם if the blood-stain has the shape of a line, opp. עגול. Y. Erub. I, 19^b top מ' דיה if the wall is straight-lined. Ib. 1' מ' חקורה מ' וכ' שלא תהא חקורה מ' וכ' that the beam be not prolonged more than &c. Ib. מושכין וכ' when they are longer than &c.; a. fr.—Mikv.

V, 3, v. ניל. — b) (with מ') withdrawn. Pes. IX, 10 מושך מ' משך וכ' thy share be withdrawn from thy lamb, and be transferred to ours; a. e.—c) v. מושך.

משנה 1) to be stretched. Y. Yeb. VIII, 8^d bot. מושכה if the prepuce overgrew the corona of itself, v. מושך.—2) to be prolonged, continued. Hor. 12^a אין מושכין... kings are anointed at a spring in order that their government may be prolonged (cmp. Hag. l. c.). Ib. מושכה מלכותם their dynasty was prolonged; a. fr.—3) to be withdrawn. Tosef. Pes. VII, 7 מושכה רצו להמשך (ed. Zuck. incorrect) if they desire to withdraw, and that others be entered &c. Ib. מושכין והולכין וכ' they may go on withdrawing &c., a. fr.—4) to be drawn after; to follow. Ex. R. s. 24. Gen. R. s. 86 ולא מושכין... like a cow which they attempt to pull to the slaughter-house, and which will not go; a. fr.—5) to be conducted in a channel. Tosef. Par. IX (VIII), 9 המים מושכין well-water derived into a channel &c., v. מושך; a. e.

משנה 1) to cause to extend. Keth. 10^b (the rain) מושך gives beauty and enlargement (to the fruits). —2) to draw, pull. Y. Kil. VIII, 31^c top, a. e. מושכה הנהיגה מושכה I pulled him by the bridle; a. e.—3) to conduct water into channels. Tem. 12^b מושכה שארבה מושכה a collection of drawn water all of which has been conducted through a channel. Y. Shebi. II, end, 34^b מושכה להמשך מושכה to irrigate by gutters, contrad. להמשך. Y. M. Kat. I, 80^b top מ' מושכין מ' מושכין he led the water of a well into it. Tosef. Sabb. VII (VIII), 16 מ' מושכין מ' מושכין you may let wine or oil run in gutters before bride and groom; Ber. 50^b; a. fr.—4) to prolong a meal, to add a course. Succ. 27^a, v. מושך.

משנה I ch. same, 1) to draw, carry along. Targ. Y. Gen. IX, 20 מושכה נזרה וכ' (read: מושכה) which the river had carried along from &c.—Zeb. 53^b, a. e. מושכו מושכו the many brought the single man over (to their opinion). —2) to attract. Ab. Zar. 27^b מושכו מושכו it is different with heresy, because it attracts (persuades, offers inducements). —3) (neut. verb) מושך, מושך to run in a continuous line; to be prolonged, continued. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 35; Ber. 54^b מושכי שיניו מושכי שיניו his teeth were prolonged. Hor. 12^a מ' מושכן מ' מושכן as the water runs continually, so may the traditions which you teach be continued. Ib. מושך נהורה מ' מושך נהורה (Rashi מושך) if the light continues to burn; Ker. 5^b.—[Ib. מושך מושך, read: מושך]—Pes. 8^a מושך נהורה מושך the light (of a lamp or a candle) burns steadily, opp. מושך מושך they will continue their rulership; Yalk. Is. 316 מושכה מלכותיה מושכה מושכה; a. e.—4) to take possession. B. Mets. 48^a מושך עד מושך until he takes possession; M. Mets. 48^a מושך עד מושך until he has taken &c. Ib. 49^a מושך מושך he has taken possession of it; a. fr.—Meg. 31^a מושך מושך 'take possession of the ox' (mnemotechnical words to designate the order of Scriptural readings on the Passover days, ref. to מושך, Ex. XII, 21; שור, Lev. XXII, 26 &c.).

משנה 1) to be attracted, carried away, seduced. Ab. Zar. l. c. מושך מושך בהרידו מושך מושך he may be induced to

משלי m. (שלי) *fork*. Targ. I Sam. II, 13, sq. (ed. Wil. מְשִׁלָּה).—Pl. מְשִׁלָּה, מְשִׁלָּה, מְשִׁלָּה. Targ. I Chr. XXVIII, 17. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVII, 3 (some ed. מְ). —[Tosef. Sabb. XIV (XV), 3, v. next w.]

משלוח f. (preced.) *a tool for lifting objects out of a well, lifter*. Tosef. Sabb. XIV (XV), 3 (some ed. משליא, corr. acc.).

משלם m. (שלם) *completion, end*. Targ. Job I, 4. —B. Mets. 67^b, a. e. במשלם שניא אילין after the lapse of so and so many years, v. משפנתא.

משמדות, v. משמדות.

משמדיה pr. n. pl. *Mashmahig* (P. Sm. 2245), a place on an island of the Persian Gulf.—מְשִׁמְדִיָּה the port of M., mentioned for its pearl fisheries. R. Hash. 23^a. Yoma 77^a (in a passage omitted in many editions) דמ' פ' דמ' (ed. cited in Rabb. D. S. a. l. משדיג, Ms. O. משנדיג).

משמומא m. (שממ) *a sneak thief*, opp. to לטסיס. Ab. Zar. 15^b במ' דוימנין וכו' (Ms. M. במשממא בעלמא, Rashi במשמומא) it refers to an (ordinary) thief who sometimes commits murder to save his own life.

משמוש m. (משמש) *touch*. Gen. R. s. 52 מ' ידים מ' an illicit touch (of her) with his hand. Midr. Till. to Ps. VIII, 4 [read:] דעליונים... אלא מ' אצבעותיהך (ed. Bub. מעשה, corr. acc.) those above (the angels) and those below have only (as much power as) the touch of thy fingers; ib. to Ps. XIX אצבעו מ' כרי ed. Bub. (ed. כרי אצבעו, corr. acc.); Yalk. Ps. 640.—[Y. Ber. III, 6^d bot., v. משמש.]

משמוע m. (b. h.; שמע) 1) *obedience*. Sifré Deut. 357 ref. to Deut. XXXIV, 9) גריל וכו' there can be no obedience greater than this.—2) *ordinary sense*. —משמוע in its usual sense. Yoma 61^a מזבח כמ' 'altar' in its usual sense (requires no explanation); הכהנים קמשמקן; 'the priests' &c.; a. fr.

משמוע m. (שמע Hif.) *intimation, logical conclusion*. Yoma 42^b, v. מילא II.—Esp. משמוע by implication, constructively. Y. Erub. III, 21^b top; Y. Ned. I, end, 37^a, v. הן. —איני יודע וכו'... שנאמר... איני יודע וכו'—by mere logical conclusion from the text... would I not learn that &c.? B. Bath. 110^a when the text says 'the daughter of Aminadab', do I not know that she is the sister of N.? B. Mets. 113^a; a. fr.—Pl. משמוע. Y. Yoma V, 43^a top מ' ביניהון they differ only as to the grammatical construction of the text (without any difference in the law of the case).—משמוע דורשין איכא ביניהון they differ only as to the texts from which the law is derived. B. Mets. 27^a; Snh. 76^b; a. fr.

משמוע ch., v. שמע I.

משמוע (משמוע) m. (שמע I) *hearing*. Targ. Job XLII, 5. Targ. Y. I Gen. XLIV, 18 (Y. II some ed. משמוע); a. fr.

משמעהא f. (preced.) 1) (=b. h. משמעה) *following, suite*. Targ. I Sam. XXII, 14. Targ. II Sam. XXIII, 23.—2) (=משמעה) *tradition*. Nidd. 20^a כמשמעהיה whose own opinion agrees with his tradition (Var. כשמעיהיה).

משמור, Y. Shebi. IV, 35^a bot., v. דאקשו.

משמור m. (b. h.; שמר) 1) *guard, esp. a division for duty of priests and Levites*. Taan. IV, 2, v. מעמד. Hor. 13^a מ' ראש מ' chief of the guard. Taan. I. c. מ' ישראל שבוורו מ' the Israelites attached (as מעמד) to that division; a. fr.—Pl. משמור. Ib. Num. R. s. 3; a. fr.—2) (=משמור) *watch, a certain portion of the day or the night*. Ber. 3^a מ' ראשונה וכו' at the beginning of every watch.—Pl. as ab. Ib.; Tosef. ib. I, 1 בלילה מ' שלש מ' the night is divided into three watches.

משמורה f. as preced. 2, *watch*. Ber. 3^a מ' ראשונה וכו' (at the entrance of) the first watch, &c.—Pl. משמורה, v. preced.

משמורה f. (b. h.; preced.) *guard, transf. (v. גדר) preventive measure*. M. Kat. 5^a; Yeb. 21^a (ref. to Lev. XVIII, 30) למשמורה מ' עשו make a guard to my guard, enact measures to prevent a transgression of Biblical laws.

משמורה f. (שמר Pa.) *filter, strainer*. Sabb. XX, 1 you may suspend (spread out) a strainer &c. Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d מ' של יין a strainer filled with wine; a. fr.—Trnsf. Ab. V, 15 מ' a scholar retaining what is useless and discarding the useful knowledge.

משמש (משמש, מוש) *to touch, feel; to handle, manipulate; to examine, search*. B. Mets. 21^b למשמש ברוך אדם עשוי למשמש ברוך a person (carrying money with him on the road) usually feels for his bag at short intervals. Men. 36^a מ' ממשמש ברוך he puts his hand on them. Erub. 54^b top כל זמן שאדם ממשמש בו as often as one searches it (the fig-tree) as often as the suckling touches the breasts. Sabb. 82^a מ' בצרורי וכו' let him manipulate (stimulate the rectum) with pebbles. Erub. 13^b מ' ממשמש ברוך let him examine what he is doing, contradict. search (investigate) his past doings. Keth. 12^a מ' למשמש את וכו' to be around (watch) the bridegroom and bride (in order to prevent deception). Snh. 63^b מ' ממשמשין ברוך they (the famished animals) licked them (begging for food); a. fr.—מ' ובא—מ' to come gropingly, slowly. Y. Peah VIII, beg. 20^d, v. מוש h.—Y. Ned. III, 38^a מ' ראה if he saw the king's cutters come near and nearer, v. קצוצ; ib. מ' ראה דליקה ומשמש וכו' if he saw the fire coming near and nearer.

משמש *to be attended to, watched*. Keth. I. c. מ' כל שלא מ' when he was not watched.

משמש ch. same. Targ. Is. LIX, 10 (h. text משמש). Targ. Ps. CXV, 7 (h. text 'מיש'); a. fr.—B. Mets. 21^b מ' ממשמש ברוך he feels for them (to make sure that he has not lost them). Ib. מ' ממשמש ברוך he has been looking after the fruits (which he was carrying, and found out their loss). Erub. 41^b מ' ממשמש לרוי וזורה (not בהו) to make shrouds ready for them.

משמש m. (preced. wds.; comp. משמש) *substance*. Y. Ber. III, 6^d bot. קיים משמש קיים its substance remains visible; (משמש) מים אין משמש קיים (not משמש, ed. Lehm. 'משמש) of liquids there is no substance left (when the spot is dried up).

משמש f. (preced. wds.) *one who touches everything, thievish*. Gen. R. s. 74 מיה מכירה שוריה מ' he knew her to be inclined to steal. Ib. s. 18 'מש; Yalk. ib. 24 'מש; Yalk. Is. 265 'מש (Deut. R. s. 6 ג'ק'ר).

משן v. משן.

משנה I m. (b. h.; שנה I) *lieutenant, viceroy*. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXLIX מ' ולא... אין לו the Lord has no dux nor eparch nor lieutenant.

משנה II m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) *repetition*. (ספר) משנה *the Book of Deuteronomy*. Gen. R. s. 3; Yalk. Gen. 4. Meg. 31^b 'מ' ו'ק' the curses contained in Deuteronomy (Deut. XXVIII, 15—68); a. e.—2) *copy, duplicate*. Snh. 22^a—3) = next w. Sifré Deut. 161; Yalk. ib. 915 'מ' מביא לירי מ' מ' מביא לירי interpretation (of the Law, Targum) leads to oral law, the study of the oral law leads to discussion (Talmud).

משנה f. (preced.) *repetition, verbal teaching by repeated recitation; traditional law*, opp. to מקרא. Ab. III, 7 כל השוכח... ממנו... interrupts his study. Ib. 8 ממנו... כל השוכח... he who forgets one word of what he has learned. Ib. 54^b 'מ' מביא לירי his study was too hard for him. Erub. 54^b 'מ' מביא לירי what was the order of delivery of the oral law? Ber. 5^a (ref. to Ex. XXIV, 12) והמצוה... 'מ' מביא לירי means the Pentateuch, 'Mitsvah', the oral law; a. fr.—Esp. *Mishnah, a collection of oral laws*, esp. that edited by R. Judah han-Nasi; also a section of the *Mishnah*. Esth. R. to I, 2, a. fr. מ' מביא לירי the six Orders of the Mishnah; Cant. R. to VI, 4; Pesik. Vayhi, p. 7^a, sq. 'מ' מביא לירי, v. ע'ר' v. ע'ר' Ned. 91^a ראשונה מ' the earliest collection, מ' שניה מ' the second edition. Y. Keth. V, 29^d bot.; Y. Ter. VIII, beg. 45^a, sq.; a. fr.—Y. Yeb. III, 4^d, a. e. אבי מ' מביא לירי של ו'ק' Y. Hor. III, end, 48^c 'מ' מביא לירי the collection made by &c.—Y. Ter. VIII, 46^b bot. מ' מביא לירי did I not follow the law of the Mishnah?; ib. מ' מביא לירי but is this the *mishnah* of the pious (who must act kindlier than the strict law demands)?—Erub. 62^b, a. fr. קב ונקי... מ' מביא לירי the opinions of R... recorded in collections are merely a *kab* (few) but pure (incontestable); a. fr.—Pl. מ' מביא לירי. Y. Hor. I. c. גדולה מ' the large collections. Ib. מ' מביא לירי Rabbi embodied (in his collection) most of the collections (of his predecessors); a. fr.

משנה m. (preced.) *Mishnah-teacher*. Y. Maasr. III, 50^d, v. ספר.

משנה f. pl. (שני) *different directions* of the axis of the eyes, *squinting, strabismus*. Bekh. 44^a מ' מביא לירי the disqualification from strabismus is derived from *b'eno* (Lev. XXI, 20). Ib. מ' מביא לירי משום (corr. acc.; Rashi: משום).

משנה v. משנה.

משנה v. preced. art.

משנה m. pl. (= משנה, denom. of משנה) *teachers of Mishnah*. Lam. R. introd. (R. Abba 2); Y. Hag. I, 76^a, a. e. מ' מביא לירי teachers of Bible and of Mishnah. Ex. R. s. 47 יושבין ו'ק' מ' מביא לירי that the teachers of Mishnah should hold sessions in the morning &c.; a. e.

משנה v. משנה.

משנה f. (b. h.; שן) *crutch*. Gitt. 72^b, sq. על ה'ק' מ' מביא לירי when he walked on his crutch; a. e.

משנה m. (denom. of שן) *market-commissioner*. Gen. R. s. 98.

משנה f. (שן) *wine-sample*. Gen. R. s. 38 (play on שפה, Gen. XI, 1) דבולא בישא מ' מביא לירי this sample (proves) that all the wine is bad, v. מ' מביא לירי.

משנה f. (b. h.; שפה, comp. ספה) *family, kinship*. Tanh. ed. Bub., Noah 24 (play on שפה, Gen. XI, 1) מ' מביא לירי one kinship (all equally bad, comp. preced. w.). B. Bath. 109^b מ' מביא לירי the father's kinship is called one's family (not the mother's). Eduy. VIII, 7; Kidd. 71^a 'מ' מביא לירי (not משנה) a family named Beth &c.; a. fr.—Pl. משנה. Tosef. Naz. I, 3, a. e., v. ג'ק'ר; a. fr.

משנה m. (b. h.; שפט) *sentence, judgment; justice, law*. Meg. 21^a top; Snh. 11^b מ' מביא לירי as sentence can be passed in day-time only &c. Eduy. II, 10 מ' מביא לירי the judgment (punishment) of the wicked in Gehenna lasts twelve months. Tanh. Mishp. 1 מ' מביא לירי a man of might does not care to act according to law, but ignores the law; a. fr.—Pl. משנה. Ex. R. s. 30 מ' מביא לירי through the laws which thou hast given to them, they, having a dispute with one another, go to law and make peace. Ib. מ' מביא לירי in the morning the Law (religious principles) was given, and in the evening the civil law (Ex. XXI, sq.). Midr. Till. to Ps. XXXVI מ' מביא לירי there is no limit to the judgments for the wicked; a. fr.—*Mishpatim*, name of a Scriptural lesson of a week (Ex. XXI, 1 to XXIV, 18).

משנה m. (שפה) *funnel*. Kel. III, 8. Tosef. Sabb. VIII (IX), 10; a. fr.—Ab. V, 15 מ' מביא לירי a scholar that learns and forgets easily, comp. משנה. —Pl. משנה. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 7.

משנה m. ch. (preced.) מ' מביא לירי *outpouring (of torrents) from the heights, ravines; slopes*. Targ. O. Dent. III, 17 (h. text אשרה). Targ. Josh. X, 40; a. fr.

משנה f. (שפל, comp. שפל) *a wicker basket carried on a pole over the shoulder*. Kel. XIX, 10. Tosef. ib. B. Mets. VI, 9; a. fr.—Pl. משנה. Kel. XXIV, 9. Shebi. III, 2 מ' מביא לירי baskets (of foliage for dung) of a *lethekh* each. Ib. מ' מביא לירי you may add to the number of baskets (to be put on the dunghills) &c. Y. ib. 34^c top מ' מביא לירי he (the Israelite) must not unload the baskets. Cant. R. to VII, 3; a. fr.

משקל m. pl. (שקל) *guards*; מ' חלזוני *snail-shells*. Ab. Zar. 28^b ed. (Ms. M. a. Ar. משקרי).

משקה m. (b. h.; שקה) *drink, liquid*. Sifra Sh'mini ch. IX, Par. 8 זה היין מ' 'drink' (Lev. XI, 34) means wine. Ib. מ' spoiled liquid; Pes. 18^a; a. fr.—*Pl.* משקים, משקין. Ib. 17^b מ' הבאין מחמת ידיהם ל' שנטמאו מ' משקים ביה מטבחה—*v.* מ' משקים ביה מטבחה a. מ' משקים.

משקווי, **משקווי**, *v.* משקי.

משקול, *v.* משקל.

משקולת f. (b. h.; משקלת) *plummet*. Kel. XXIX, 3. משקלת המשקל *plumb-line*. B. Bath. II, 13 כנגד המשקלת *measure by the plummet* (cutting off all branches as far as they hang over the border line); Tosef. ib. I, 15; *cmp.* משקולת; a. e.—*Pl.* משקולות. Kel. XII, 8 Talm. ed. (משקולות) *Mish. ed., a. ed. Dehr.* משקולות וזמ' two kinds of plummet (R. S. *weights*, *v.* משקל).

משקולתא, **משקולתא** ch. same. Targ. Zech. IV, 10; a. fr.

משקוף m. (b. h.; שקה) *cross-piece, lintel*. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXVI, end העליון מ' the lintel, *contrad.* to איסקופה. Mekh. Bo, s. 11; Yalk. Ex. 197 ומ' וז' ... ה' ה' ה' our ancestors in Egypt had three altars; the lintel and the two posts; a. e.

משקופי, **משקופי** f. (שקה) *knock, bruise*. Targ. O. Ex. XXI, 25 (not פ' ...). Targ. Y. I. ib. XV, 25.

משקין, **משקין** m. ch. 1) = h. משקה, *drink*. Targ. Lev. XI, 34; a. e.—Koh. R. to III, 9 משקין חמים (some ed. משקין; oth. משקין) one hot drink.—2) = h. משקה, *feast*. Targ. Esth. I, 3. Targ. II Esth. IX, 17, sq. משקין; a. fr.

משקיצתא f. pl. (שקין) *abominations, idols*. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXIX, 16 משק' (corr. acc.).

משקל m. (b. h.; שקל) *weighing, weight*. Tosef. Hull. IX, 9 לקח הימנו במ' if he bought of him by the weight. B. Bath. V, 10 על כל מ' ומ' as often as he uses the weights; Sifra K'dosh. Par. 3, ch. VIII על כל מ' (corr. acc.). Ib. (ref. to Lev. XIX, 35), *v.* טורקיני. Ker. 5^a במ' מ' לא יניח מ' במ' he must not use one weighed species as a weight for the other; a. fr.—*Pl.* משקלות. Sifra l. c.; B. Bath. l. c.; *v.* מ' טהר. Tanh. Balak 12 מעגל ומשקר במ' (not מעולה) committing wrong and fraud in weights; *ib.* משקר במ' using false weights; Yalk. Num. 765; a. fr.

משקולתא, **משקולתא**, *v.* משקולת.

משקרי, *v.* משקל.

משר, *v.* משר.

משרא I *garden-bed; plain*, *v.* משרא.

משרא II *camp*, *v.* משרי.

משרה f. (b. h.; שרה) *infusion; steeping*; משרה ענבים *infusion of grapes*. Pes. 44^a ומ' משרה זה this additional specification of *mishrath* (Num. VI, 3) &c.; a. e.—Tosef. Shebi. VI, 25, *v.* מ' מ'—B. Kam. 102^a, a. e. לאכלה ולא ל' you may use the products of the Sabbatical year 'for eating' (Lev. XXV, 6), but not as substances for steeping, *v.* מ' מ' a. fr.—Esp. *a pond for steeping flax* &c. B. Bath. II, 10 ומ' ומ' מ' מ' you must keep your pond removed from your neighbor's vegetable garden &c. Ib. 18^b מ' מ' the legal distance between a pond and your neighbor's vegetable garden; a. e.

משרי, *v.* משרי.

משרוניא pr. n. pl. *Mashrunia*, in Babylonia. B. Mets. 107^b בני מ' (Ar. מ' מ'; oth. Var., *v.* Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6) the community of M. (to which the adjacent forest belonged).

משרועא m. (שרע) *slippery spot*.—*Pl.* משרועין. Targ. Jer. XXIII, 12.

משרויתא (preced.) pr. n. *Mashru'itha*, name of a peak. Targ. I Sam. XIV, 4 (h. text מ' מ').

משרי, **משרי**, **משרי** m. (שרי) *camp, resting place*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXII, 9. Targ. Ps. XIX, 5 משרי משרי; Ms. (מ' מ'). Targ. Is. XIII, 22 משרי; a. fr.—*Pl.* משרי, *v.* next w.

משריא, **משריא**, **משריא** f. same. Targ. O. Gen. XXXII, 9; a. fr.—*Constr.* משריא, משריא. Targ. Num. II, 9; a. fr.—*Pl.* משריא, משריא, משריא, משריא. Targ. Gen. XXXII, 8; 11 (Y. משרי, *v.* preced.). Targ. Num. XXIII, 10; a. fr.—*Snh.* 26^a, sq. באפרי משרייה היכא in the face of his camps (soldiers); משרייה היכא where are thy soldiers?

משרשיא, **משרשיא** pr. n. m. *M'sharsh'ya*, an Amora. *Snh.* 63^b. Ker. 6^a; a. fr.

משרת, *v.* משרה.

משרת f. (שר) *a depilatory substance*. Naz. 42^a מפני מ' because he might eventually use a depilatory earth.

משרת, *v.* משרה.

משרת m. (b. h.; שרה) *servant, attendant*. Y. Ned. IX, beg. 41^b מ' מ' מ' I was the attendant of R. Meir on both his flights; a. e.—[Ber. 63^b מ' מ', *v.* שרה.]—*Pl.* משרתים. *Snh.* 63^b משרתי עב' idolatrous temple-servants.

משש (b. h.; *v.* מ' מ') *to feel, grope, search*.—*Palp.* משש q. *v.*

משש I ch., *Pa.* משש same. Targ. O. Gen. XXXI, 34; 37 (Y. משש).

משש II, **מששא**, **משש** m. (preced.) *substance; essence; reality*. Targ. Lam. II, 14. Targ. Job XV, 3; a. e.—Ab. Zar. 55^a לית בר' לית בר' that there is no reality in idols. Pes. 4^b אית בר' אית בר' has their decla-

ration any significance?—Yeb. 102^b, v. חלוקין Sabb. 152^b bot., v. משפחה; Yalk. Gen. 33 משפחה.

משפחה, part. Hif. of שיש q. v. Koh. R. to VII, 19.

משפחה m. (שאל) one inquiring of the oracle, augur, diviner. Targ. Is. III, 2 (h. text קסס).

משפחה m. (b. h.; שתיח) drink. Keth. 8^b כמשפחה ראשונים &c.—Esp. 'as those before you drank (the cup of grief) &c.—Esp. feast, wedding meal &c. Gen. R. s. 53 גדול משפחה גדולים 'a great feast' (Gen. XXI, 8) a festive gathering of great men. Keth. 4^a, a. fr. שבעה ימי חמ' the wedding week. Sabb. 67^b לבנו עשה מ' gave a feast in honor of his son. Keth. 8^a נערים ממ' the voices of the youths singing at their banquets. Ber. I, 1, a. fr. ביה חמ' (the house of a) wedding. Deut. R. s. 1, end; a. fr.—Pl. משפחה, B. Bath. 91^a. Ruth R. to IV, 2; Y. Keth. I, 25^a וב' בבית מ' . . . ביה חמ' from here (Ruth l. c.) this house (of the Nasi) learned to ordain elders at its banquets. Nidd. 18^b, v. רגל; a. fr.

משפחה m. pl. (v. משפחה) foundations, supports; trnsf. faith. Targ. Y. II XXX, 11, v. משפחה.

משפחה m. (שתיח) silence. Targ. Y. Lev. X, 3.—Meg. 18^a, a. e. ברין מ' ברין מ' a word is worth a Sela, silence is worth two. Ib.; Y. Ber. IX, beg. 12^a מ' כמא דכילא מ' v. ספא II.

משפחה f. ch.=h. משפחה, drinking; feast. Lam. R. to I, 7 דמ' . . . מרכיא she remembers the seven days of her wedding feast. Gen. R. s. 3 . . . מפקר . . . דמישפחה . . . this is my order for my wedding feast. Y. Shebi. IV, end, 35^c; Lev. R. s. 11, beg., v. פרוטוגמרא. Koh. R. to III, 2 במשפחה at his wedding. Y. Ber. VI, 10^c bot. למישפחה to the wedding of &c.; a. e.—Pl. משפחה. Esth. R. to I, 9 משפחה, v. גרי.

משפחה f. ch.=h. משפחה, foundation. Esth. R. to I, 9 (play on גם a. שרי) [read:] של ושרי הגיע level, level the foundation of Vashti, the time has come &c., v. גמם.

משפחה web, v. משפחה.

משפחה m. ch.=h. משפחה. Targ. Is. III, 1. Targ. II Chr. IX, 20. Targ. I Sam. XXV, 36; a. fr.—Sabb. 152^a מעלי מ' drinking is more effective. Pes. 103^b עקר מ' Ms. (ed. ממשריא) he has discarded the thought of drinking; a. e.—[Yalk. Is. 289, v. next w.]

משפחה* m. pl. (preced.) horsemen watering their horses. Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 1) (expl. שרו Is. XXII, 7) וב' אריון מ' one troop watering their horses went, another came, so that they appeared to be very numerous; Yalk. Is. 289 משרי (corr. acc.).

משפחה f. (denom. of שתיח, pl. שתיח) foundation. Gen. R. s. 71 (play on בגד, Gen. XXX, 11) בא מי שעתיד לגוד משפחה he is coming who is destined to cut down

the foundation (idolatry) of the gentiles (Elijah the Gadite), v. משפחה; Midr. Till. to Ps. XC, 1 עב'ום של עב'ום the foundation of idolatry. Gen. R. s. 75 (ref. to השחור, Ps. XI, 3) Jacob שדויה משפחה ויסודו וב' who is the foundation and basis of the world; (Yalk. Ps. 653 עולם, v. שתיח). Koh. R. to II, 5 ארץ של ארץ the foundation (centre) of the earth. Ib. to II, 12. Midr. Sam. ch. XXVI.

משפחה drink, v. משפחה.

משפחה, משפחה f. (II שתיח) web. Targ. Jud. XVI, 13, sq.—Nidd. 58^a. Ex. R. s. 42, end משרי בישורא v. מסכה II.

משפחה m. (v. משפחה) acquaintance, friend. Targ. Ps. CXLII, 5.

משפחה, prob. to be read: משפחה m. (שתיח) borer, siphon.—Y. Erub. X, 26^a top, expl. ריבית.

מתי m. (b. h.; מתיח) dying, dead; corpse. Ber. 3^b בפני מתי in the presence of a dead body; v. מתיח affairs concerning the dead. Ib. 18^b, a. e. קשה רמה למתי וב' the gnawing of the worm is as painful to the buried corpse as a pin &c.; a. v. fr.—מתיח, v. מתיח.—Pl. מתיח, constr. מתיח. M. Kat. 20^a מתיח מתיח, v. מתיח. Ber. 18^b. Tosef. Sabb. VI (VII), 1 לבין המ' to the graveyard; a. v. fr.—Snh. 55^a, a. fr. משמש מתיח coition with membrum mortuum.

מתיח, v. מתיח I a. II.

מתיח f. (=מתיח; מתיח; cmp. מקום; Mand. מתיח; Assyr. mátu, constr. māt land, v. Schr. KAT², p. 510; 568) home, place, town. Men. 85^a (prov.) לקח ירקא ירקא שקול Ar. a. Ms. K. (Ms. M. לבית) (מתיח ירקא) carry vegetables to the home of vegetables; Ex. R. s. 9 למתיח ירקא; Yalk. Ex. 182 במ' שמאי שלא במ' וב' Sabb. 145^b bot. (prov.) למ' דירקא Ms. M. (ed. בלא מ') at home my name (will give me my position), abroad, my dress. B. Kam. 113^b בר מ' אבר מ' one citizen may be levied upon for the delinquent taxes of a fellow citizen. Snh. 112^a בני מ' citizens (tax-payers, after a residence of twelve months); v. ירבי מ' residents (after thirty-days). Yeb. 17^a מתיח, v. מתיח; a. v. fr.—Pl. (fr. מתיח, v. P. Sm. 2246) מתיח settlements. Gitt. 7^a מ' דארעא וב' small Palestinian places. Erub. 21^a מ' מבלען וב' (ruined) settlements within a distance of &c.—מתיח, v. מתיח.

מתיח pr. n. m. Mattai (abbr. of מתיח), Matthew, a disciple of Jesus. Snh. 43^a (in a passage omitted in most editions), וב' Jesus had five disciples; M. etc. Ib. (by way of play on מתיח, Ps. XLII, 3, a. XLI, 6) מתיח, v. מתיח.—V. מתיח.

מתיח m. (תאם) twin-; esp. twin-leaf, the central rib of a branch of palm-leaves. Y. Succ. III, beg. 53^c; v. מתיח.

מתיח f., pl. מתיח (preced.) twin-teeth (bicusps), molar teeth. Bekh. VI, 4 מתיח Mish. (Talm. ed. 39^a

תיומח; Rashi מתא; ib. in Gem. תיומח; Sifra Emor ch. VI, Par. 7 (Babad to Sifra l. c.: *corner of the mouth*).

* מתאכלי m. pl. (cmp. מתאכלא), bunches of garlic. B. Bath. 86^a, v. מתאכלא.

מתארא m. (= מתורא, v. מתרי; Syr. מתרא, P. Sm. 2256) rake, poker, shovel. Hag. 4^b, sq. דורה 'כ' בידה 'כ' (Ar. מתורא; En Yakob מתורא) took a shovel in hand and raked &c., v. מתרי. Gitt. 69^b bot. ויטרי (Ar. ed. Koh. (oth. Ar. ed. מתורא; ed. מתורא) and let him bring a shovel and put it over them &c. [Ar.: a board.]

מתבין m. (b. h.; denom. of תבין) shed for straw &c. Erub. VII, 5; Tosef. ib. IX (VI), 17; a. e.

מתברא m. ch.=h. משברי. Targ. II Kings XIX, 3; Targ. Is. XXXVII, 3. Targ. II Sam. XXII, 5 (h. text משברי); Targ. Ps. XVIII, 5 (h. text חבלי). Targ. Ex. I, 16 (G. ed. Dien. מ; h. text אבנים); a. e.

מתברא m., pl. מקברים (תבר) = b. h. משברים, breakers, waves. Targ. Ps. XLII, 8.

מתג (denom. of next w.) to bridle. Pesik. Zakh., p. 24^b אר ממגו, v. בלם II; Yalk. Deut. 938; Tanh. ed. Bab., Ki Thetsé 6 שמרגו (corr. acc.)

מתג m. (b. h.) bridle, reins. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXVI (ref. to אמח אחח ממ' דמור II Sam. VIII, 1) לקח אמח אחח ממ' דמור (Isaac) took one cubit's length of the reins of his ass, and gave it to him (Abimelech) as a sign of friendship (v. Targ. Y. Gen. XXVI, 31).

מתגא, מתגא m. ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXVI, 31 (v. preced.).—[Sabb. 51^b bot., v. מתגא.]

מתגמר f., v. מתג.

מתגא, v. מתגא.

מתגבא, מתגבא f. (תב) seat. Targ. Jud. V, 11 מתגבא ed. Lag. (oth. ed. מתגבא) constr.—V. מתגבא.

מתגוא, v. מתגוא.

מתגוא, v. מתגוא.

מתגוא, מתגוא m. (תגא; cmp. מתגא) being carried, desire. Targ. Y. Gen. III, 16 מתגוא (h. text תשוקת). Ib. IV, 7; a. e.

מתגוא, v. מתגוא.

מתגולתא f. (תגל I) relish, preserve. Pes. 43^a קריבו מ' Ms. M. (ed. מתגולתא) bring me something to go with the meat. Sabb. 77^b (phonetic play) מ' דא Ar. (ed. מתגולתא מרי חכלה דא, Rashi a. Ms. O. מתגול; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8) m., 'when will this end?'

מתגולא m. (תגל) poet.—Pl. מתגולא. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 27; O. מתגולא (ed. Berl. מתגולא). Targ. I Sam. XXIV, 14 מתגולא Bxt., v. מתגולא.

מתגון I pr. n. Mathun, 1) name of an Amora. Y. M. Kat. III, 83^b top. B. Kam. 96^a, sq.; Succ. 32^a Ms. M. (ed. ירוחן).—2) name of a woman. Ber. 20^a, v. next w.

מתגון II m., מתגונא f. (תגון) slow, careful, considerate, patient. Hor. 14^a, v. מתגונא. Ber. 20^a (a proverb cited, when a person was fined for attacking a Samaritan woman named מתגון) Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) that is what people say, mathun, mathun (to be slow) is worth four hundred Zuz. Tosef. Sabb. VII (VIII), 24, sq.; a. e.—Pl. מתגונים, מתגונין; f. מתגונות. Ab. I, 1 ברין מ' ברין מ' be careful in judgment. Tosef. Makhsh. I, 8 שיפין מ' (R. S. to Makhsh. II, 4 דרוכור) slow (interrupted) drops, opp. טפה אחר טפה; a. e. [Chald. מתגון, v. מתגון.]

* מתגון, Y. Sot. I, beg. 16^b 'אלא מתגון וכו' a corrupt, prob. arisen from a tautography of מתגון, read: מתגון (v. Maim. Sot. IV, 18, a. Num. R. s. 9; B'er hag-Golah to Shulh. Ar. Eben ha-Ezer 178 suggests מתגון, corresp. to מריבה in Maim. l. c.).

מתגונא c. (תגנ, v. מתגנא) 1) reeky, foul. B. Bath. 19^b 'במ' when the straw is foul.—2) (noun) מתגונא f. reeky, infiltrated earth. Ib. 18^a קשה וכו' ground infiltrated (with urine &c.) is injurious to the wall. Ib. 19^a דידיקא דמ' the damage caused by &c. Pes. 47^b במרוגא Ar. a. Ms. M. 2 (ed. במרוגא; Ms. M. 1 במרוגא) it means swampy earth (which cannot be crushed to powder).

מתגונא v. מתגון II.

מתגונא, v. מתגונא.

מתוק I m., מתוקתא f. (תוק) sweet; pleasant. Cant. R. to V, 16, v. תוק; Num. R. s. 10, beg.; a. fr.—Pl. מתוקים, מתוקות; Erub. 18^b; a. fr.—Esth. R. to I, 9 מתוקים, v. מתוקה.

מתוק II m. Bitter Apple or Cucumis (v. מתוקה 2). Shebi. III, 1; IX, 6 עד שייבש המ' until the mathok begins to dry up; [R. S. a. l. the juice of the dung].—Y. ib. III, beg. 34^c, expl. מתוקה.

מתוקה, v. מתוק I.

מתוקן m. (תוקן) perfected, well-arranged, finished, esp. fruits properly tithed. Dem. IV, 7 איני מ' the tithes have not been given of it. Nidd. 15^b, a. fr. דוקא אין חבר מתוקן מ' דבר שאינו מ' the presumption is that a haber will not let go out of his hands anything not perfected (according to law); a. fr.—Pl. מתוקנים, מתוקנות. Ib.; a. fr.—Yoma 71^a ומ' a prolonged, blessed and perfect life.

מתורגמן m. (תרגם) interpreter. Lam. R. to I, 13 (ref. to Esth. VII, 5) וכ' ויאמר דומ' למ' King Ahasver spoke to the interpreter, and the interpreter to Esther; Yalk. Esth. 1058; (Meg. 16^a תורגמן).—Esp. a translator (into Chaldaic or Greek) of the Biblical portion read at services. Meg. IV, 4 וכ' יקרא למ' one must not read

מתקן, v. מתקן.

מתקין, v. מתקן.

מתקילא f. (מקיל, Taf. of כול or קלי; emp. משקילא) apothecary's pot. Targ. Job XLI, 23 ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. מתק).

מתקילא f. (preced.) basin. Hull. 46^b (Rashi משקילא).

מתין, v. מתין.

מתין (מתין) m. ch.=h. מתין, slow, careful. Targ. Y. I Lev. XXIV, 12 (ed. Amst. מתין; Y. II מתין); Targ. Y. I Num. IX, 8 מתין ed. Amst. (oth. מתין; Yr. II מתין).—Pl. מתין, מתין, מתין (מתין). Ib. Targ. Cant. V, 12. [The form מתין, מתין fr. מתה=מתה.]

מתנה, v. מתנה.

מתנה f. (מתן) deliberation, consideration. Gen. R. s. 67 במ' Esau planned against Jacob with deliberateness (taking his time for revenge); Yalk. ib. 115.

מתנה f. (preced.) slow motion, opp. מהירה. Gen. R. s. 10.

מתנה f. (מתן) that which is waited for, hope. Targ. Job XVII, 15 מתנה.

מתקן m., מתקןא f. (מתק) sweet.—Pl. מתקין, מתקין; Targ. Cant. II, 5 (ed. Amst. מתקין).—Meg. 6^a, v. מתקן I.

מתקןא f. (מתק) 1) sweet taste. Y. Ber. V, 9^a top.—2) seasoning, relish. B. Mets. VII, 1.—3) מיני מתקנים, delicacies; sweet drinks. B. Kam. 85^a. Y. Or. II, 62^b top. Esth. R. to I, 9 מיני מתקים Y. Ned. VII, 40^b bot. מיני מתקין he who vows abstinence from tirosh, is forbidden all kinds of sweet (unfermented) drinks; a. e.

מתקן m. (מתן, Hif.) 1) part. Hif. of מתן q. v.—2) that which makes an object permitted for enjoyment. Zeb. II, 3 המתן (the sprinkling of which makes the sacrifice fit for eating or for the altar); a. fr.—Pl. מתקנים, מתקין. Ib. IV, 3; Meil. II, 9 כל שיש לו מתקין whatever may become permitted through a certain act, e. g. the meal-offering by taking a handful for the altar. Ib. מתקין those things which cause it to be available. Ib. 10^b דבר שיש לו מתקין a thing (sacrificial object) which requires an act to make it permissible, is not subject to מעילה, until the things by which it is made available have been offered on the altar.—Bets. 3^b דבר שיש לו מתקין a thing which may become permitted (being prohibited only for the day). B. Mets. 53^a הוה ליה דבר שיש לו מתקין it would be considered a thing which can be made fit (by redemption); a. fr.

מתקנת, Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c, v. מתקנת.

מתקן m. (מתן) cast metal; molten image. Targ. I Kings VII, 16; 23 (h. text מצק). Targ. Is. XLVIII, 5.

מתקןא f., constr. מתקןא same. Targ. Ex. XXXII, 4. Targ. Jud. XVII, 3 (ed. Lag. מתקןא). Targ. Is. XXX, 22; a. fr.—Pl. מתקןא. Targ. O. Num. XXXIII, 52 (Y. מתקןא, fr. מתקן).

מתקןא, v. מתקןא.

מתקןא f. (b.h. מתקןא; מתקןא) measure, required amount. Tanh. Ki Thetsé 9 שדויה שמם חזקוק עליהם במ' הלבנים (the lists) in which their names were recorded with their daily task of bricks. Yalk. Ex. 182 מתקןא הלבנים pl.—Ker. 6^b בכל יום היה מתקן במתקןא he might prepare every day the quantity of frankincense required for the occasion.

מתקןא, v. מתקןא.

מתקןא, v. מתקןא.

מתקןא f. (מתן) [molten] metal. Kel. XIII, 6 עין המשמש המ' the wooden part of a utensil which is subservient to the metallic part. Ib. 7 במ' he replaced it by a metallic tooth; a. v. fr.—Pl. מתקןא. מתקןא metallic vessels, utensils, tools &c. Ib. XIV, 1. Hull. I, 6; a. v. fr.

מתקןא I ch.=h. משל II, 1) to speak metaphorically, recite a mashal. Targ. Ez. XII, 23; a. fr.—Pes. 114^a מתקןא הם they have a saying (witticism) about it in the West. Y. Dem. I, 21^d top; a. e.—2) to banter, sneer. Targ. Prov. XIV, 9 (h. text מתקןא).—3) to place beside, to compare. Y. Dem. l. c. (play on מתקןא) שומר מרה מאן מ' ליה ומ' (guarding bitterness—who classed thee among the spices? Ib. (play on מתקןא) מאן מתקןא ומ' (בוספר) v. מתקןא. Part. pass. מתקןא; f. מתקןא pl. מתקןא, מתקןא compared, comparable. Targ. Koh. XII, 2; a. e.—Hull. 59^b מתקןא is compared to a lion.—B. Mets. 83^b לאו כדיוורא ומ' (robbers) not like wild beasts?—Ber. 53^b, v. infra; a. fr.

Af. מתקןא 1) to recite a mashal. Targ. Ez. XXI, 5.—2) to propound a riddle. Targ. II Esth. I, 3.

מתקןא, מתקןא, מתקןא to be compared, to be like. Targ. Ps. XXVIII, 1. Ib. XLIX, 13 (not מתקןא); a. e.—Snh. 95^a ליונה מתקןא . . . ליונה the community of Israel is compared to a dove; Ber. 53^b מתקןא Ms. M. (ed. מתקןא, מתקןא, corr. acc.); Sabb. 49^a מתקןא, read: מתקןא; a. e.

מתקןא II, מתקןא m. (preced.) 1)=h. משל, parable, witty saying, riddle, comparison; by-word. Targ. Prov. I, 6 (some ed. מתקןא, corr. acc.). Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 37.—Targ. ISam. XXIV, 14 (Bxt. מתקןא, v. מתקןא). Targ. Num. XXXIII, 7; a. fr.—Y. Dem. I, 21^d top. Pes. 114^a, v. preced.—Gen. R. s. 48, end אמר ומ' the proverb says; a. fr.—2) plausible reason, v. מתקןא. Y. Yoma III, end, 41^b מצאתי ומ' offered good reason for their doing so. Y. Keth. II, 26^c bot.—Pl. מתקןא, מתקןא. Targ. Y. Deut. l. c.—Targ. Prov. I, 1; a. fr.—Snh. 38^b . . . ר' מאיר בפירקיה הוה דריש R. M., when holding sessions, used to spend one third of the time on legal subjects, one third on homiletical preaching, and one third on parables (illustrating Biblical verses). Lev. R. s. 28 ומ' וכ' three hundred parables on the fox; a. fr.—Targ. II Chr. IX, 1 מתקןא.

מְתָלָא, v. מְתָלָא.

מְתָלָא, v. מְתָלָא.

מְתָלָא m., pl. מְתָלָאִים (b. h.; לָחַם, emp. לָחַם) *professing attachment, flatterers, hypocritical sympathizers*. Sifré Num. 85 (ref. to Num. XI, 1 [read:]: אין כְּמִתְאִינְתִים k'mithon'nim means like those who pretend to sympathize (with their neighbors' troubles, v. אוֹנֵן), and even so we read (Deut. I, 27) *vatterag'nu* &c. 'וכ' what does *vatterag'nu* mean? They were speaking like sympathizers (with ref. to Prov. XXVI, 22); Yalk. Num. 732. Sifré Deut. 24 (ref. to Deut. I. c.) וְאוֹמְרִים ... וְאוֹמְרִים which intimates that they sat in their tents and spoke words like sympathizers and formed crowds like sympathizers, as we read (Prov. I. c.) &c.; Yalk. ib. 805. Ib. בּוֹכִין וּמְבַכִּין כְּמ' (or בּוֹכִין וּמְבַכִּין כְּמ' sing.; not כְּמ' לָחַם) weeping and moving to tears like sympathizers.

מְתָמָחָא, v. מְתָנִי I.

מְתָנִי [to stretch,] (emp. אֵרֶךְ) *to be long, slow; to wait*; esp. (of fruits taken off the tree) *to lie over for complete ripening*. Toh. IX, 5 'וכ' שִׁימְהוֹנִי שִׁדְדוּ וְכ' that they (the olives) may lie over so that they be easy to crush; ib. שִׁמְהוֹנִי שִׁמְהוֹנִי that they may lie over until they be ripe for salting; Tosef. ib. X, 10 שִׁמְהוֹנִים וְשִׁמְהוֹנִים (Hif.) to let them lie over &c.

Hif. מְתָנִי 1) (neut. verb) *to last, remain fresh, keep*. Makhsh. VI, 2 שִׁמְהוֹנִים (Maim. in comment. ed. Dehr. (שמרונו) that they may remain fresh (Maim.). Sabb. XXIII, 5 (of a corpse) שִׁמְהוֹנִים (Ar. שִׁמְהוֹנִים, Nif.) that it may be preserved.—2) *to keep, to let (fruits) lie over*. Tosef. Makhsh. I. c., v. supra.—3) *to wait, tarry, postpone*. Hull. II, 4. Ib. 47^b 'וכ' עֵדוּ וְכ' postpone his circumcision until &c. Y. Pes. X, 37^d 'וכ' אֵילֵינוּ נְמָתִין (not מְתָנִין) if we were to wait (with the recital of the exodus) until &c. Gen. R. s. 18 (play on שָׁשׂוּ, Gen. II, 25) לֹא הִמְתָּנִינוּ יוֹרְדֵינוּ they did not remain in their happiness for six hours; a. fr.—4) *to be slow, patient*. Ab. d'R. N. ch. I אִם מְתָנִין בְּרַבְרִי וְאֵל יוֹדֵינוּ מְקַפְרֵינוּ עַל דְּבָרֵינוּ that man should be slow and patient in giving his opinion, and not angrily insist on his words.

מְתָנִי ch. same, *to cause delay, to let wait*. Targ. Job XXXII, 4 (h. text) מְתָנִין.—Part. pass. מְתָנִין *waiting, detained*, fr. which מְתָנִין *to wait for, hope; to be slow*. Targ. Lam. II, 16. Targ. Esth. II, 12. Targ. Ps. LVI, 7. Ib. CXXX, 5 מְתָנִינִי Ms. (ed. אֶמְתָּנִינִי Af.); a. e.—Yeb. 63^a 'וכ' מְתָנִינִי she is slow in taking a wife, opp. קַפְרִין.—V. מְתָנִי.

Af. מְתָנִי *to tarry, remain; to wait*. Targ. Y. I Gen. II, 25 (v. Gen. R. s. 18, quot. in preced.). Ib. XXXI, 28 לֹא אֶמְתָּנִינִי תוֹרָה thou didst not wait for me (give me an opportunity, h. text נִשְׁתַּחֲוֶינִי). Targ. I Chr. IV, 18; a. fr.—Yeb. 91^b לֹא אֶמְתָּנִינִי she ought to have waited.

מְתָנִין = מְתָנִי, v. מְתָנִי. Targ. O. Num. XVI, 2; 17 ed. Berl.

מְתָנִין m. (b. h.; מְתָנִין) *giving, gift*.—הַמְתָּנִינִי giving of the Law, *revelation at Mount Sinai*. Ber. 58^a bot. Gen.

R. s. 34; a. fr.—שָׂכָר מ' reward. Ab. II, 16; a. fr.—דְּמִים מ' *sprinkling or smearing the blood* (on the altar &c.). R. Hash. 28^b; a. fr.—Zeb. VIII, 10 אַרְבַּע בְּמ' אַרְבַּע בְּמ' blood requiring four applications mixed with &c.; R. Hash. I. c.; Y. Erub. X, end, 26^d; Bab. ib. 100^a. Ib. אַחַר מ' אַחַר מ' (Zeb. I. c. במתנה) blood requiring four applications mixed with blood requiring one application; a. fr.—מְשָׂא וּמ' בְּשֵׂא v. מְשָׂא.

מְתָנָא, v. מְתָנָא.

מְתָנָא, v. מְתָנָא pr. n. m. (abbrev. of מְתָנָא) *Matt'na*, an Amora. Hull. 42^b. Y. Taan. III, 67^a top; a. fr.

מְתָנָא c. (מְתָנִין) *steaming, reeking*. Pes. 111^b bot. [read:]: אֲדָמְתָנָא (v. Rashi a. l.; Rashb. אֲדָמְתָנָא, read אֲדָמְתָנָא; ed. אֲדָמְתָנָא כְּרַעַה; Ms. M. אֲדָמְתָנָא כְּרַעַה; Ithpe. of מְתָנִין) while his foot is still steaming (from bathing). V. מְתָנָא.

מְתָנָא, v. מְתָנָא m. (מְתָנִין); emp. מְשִׁירָא II. fr. מְשָׂא *cord, strap*. B. Bath. 89^a מִירְתָּנָא Rashb. (ed. מְתָנָא, h. form) the cord of the scales. Men. 35^b top (בִּידָה) כל חוֹכֵי דְכִי מִירְתָּנָא (בְּמִי) whenever it is lifted up by its strap and it (the capsule of the T'fillin) follows after it (the strap not breaking). Erub. 34^a לְהִירָהּ וּמ' let him bring it down through the window (of the tower) and with a string. Sabb. 51^b בַּעֲלָמָא סְגִי לֵה בְּמִי a mere string would have been sufficient for controlling the animal. B. Mets. 113^b מֵאֵן דְּכִרְתָּנָא וּכ' who ties a rope of moist flax around his loins. Y. Ned. III., beg. 37^d מְוִי, v. מְוִי I; a. e.

מְתָנָא, v. preced.

מְתָנָא, v. מְתָנָא.

מְתָנָא f. (b. h.; מְתָנִין) 1) *gift, present, donation; grant, privilege*. Y. Peah III, 17^d bot. 'וכ' מ' מ' what is a *mattana*? All my property be given to—as a gift from now, *contrad. to מְתָנִין*. B. Bath. 147^a מְתָנָא מְתָנָא how can it be proven that the donation of one expecting to die is legal by Biblical law (without formal possession)? Kidd. 6^b, a. fr. מ' מ' לְהוֹדִיר שְׂמֹחָה מ' a present made with the condition that it must be returned, is legally a present (the recipient's property for the time being); a. v. fr.—Pl. מְתָנָא. Ber. 5^a; a. fr.—מְתָנָא כְּהוֹנָה, v. מְתָנָא.—Tosef. Dem. II, 7 גְּבוּלִין מ' the priestly privileges outside of the Temple. Ib. 8 'וכ' יש לו במ' has a right to priestly gifts. Tosef. Peah II, 13 בְּכֵרִים מ' אַרְבַּע there are four gifts for the poor connected with the vineyard; Hull. 131^a מְתָנָא עֲנִיִּים; a. fr.—2) (Lev. VIII, 15) *sprinkling or smearing the blood* (on the altar &c.). Zeb. V, 1 אַחַר מ' אַחַר מ' one of those applications if omitted makes the sacrifice invalid. Ib. VIII, 10 אַחַר מ' אַחַר מ' blood of a sacrifice which requires only one application if mixed with blood &c., v. מְתָנִין; a. v. fr.—Pl. as ab. Ib. V, 3 אַרְבַּע מ' four applications (with the finger dipped in the blood) at the four corners. Ib. 4 שְׁדָן אַרְבַּע מ' two sprinklings appearing like four, i. e. towards two opposite corners of the altar; a. fr.

מְתָנִי m. ch. (מְתָנִי)=h. מְשָׂנִי, *teacher of the Mishnah*. Keth. 8^b, *contrad. to מְתָנִי*.—V. מְתָנִי.

מִתְנִיחַ (b.h.) pr.n.m. *Mattaniah*, 1) original name of Zedekiah, king of Judah. Pesik. R. s. 26; a. e.—2) name of an Amora. Y. Bets. I, 60^c bot. Y. Keth. IV, 28^d bot.; a. e.

מִתְנִיחַ m. = מִתְנִי. Y. Hag. I, 76^c; Midr. Till. to Ps. CXXVII 'מִתְנִי לֹא סָפַר וְלֹא מִ' neither a Bible teacher nor a Mishnah teacher.—Pl. מִתְנִינִי, מִתְנִינִי, מִתְנִינִי . . . Y. Hag. I. c.; Midr. Till. I. c. מִתְנִי (fr. מִתְנִי). Num. R. s. 12 מִתְנִינִי; Lam. R. to I, 3 מִתְנִינִי.

מִתְנִי m. du. (b. h.); מִתְנִי, comp. (מִתְנִי) *loins*. Nidd. 13^b Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXI 'מִתְנִי וְכִי' the girdle of the loins of Elijah. Ib. ch. XXX מִתְנִי, v. מִתְנִי. Snh. IX, 2; a. e.

מִתְנִיחָא f. ch. = h. מִתְנִיחָא, *Mishnah*, esp. (in Babli) *collection of Mishnahs not embodied in the Mishnah of R. Judah*, as Boraitha, Tosefta &c., contrad. to מִתְנִיחָא (abbr. 'מִתְנִי') *our Mishnah*, i. e. the Mishnah proper. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVI, 9.—Taan. 21^a 'מִתְנִיחָא . . . מִתְנִיחָא דְרַ' (differ. in Ms. M., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) if there be one that will ask me something from the Mishnah of R. Hiya or of R. Oshia which I cannot answer from our Mishnah. Y. M. Kat. II, beg. 81^a 'מִתְנִיחָא דְרַ' וְיִי אֵלֹהֵינוּ מִתְנִיחָא דְרַ' our Mishnah needs (for explanation) that of R. Hiya, and R. Hiya's needs ours. Ib. 'מִתְנִיחָא דְרַ' וְכִי' the collection of &c.; a. v. fr.—Trnsf. *school, college*. Pes. 101^b 'מִתְנִיחָא דְרַ' at the school of the house of Rab Hinek &c. (where Mishnah was taught). Keth. 104^a bot.; a. fr.—[Y. Ned. IV, 38^c bot. 'מִתְנִיחָא דְרַ' Ber. 25^b 'מִתְנִיחָא דְרַ' the two Boraithas quoted contradict each other!—Nidd. 33^b 'מִתְנִיחָא' (some ed. מִתְנִיחָא) and he teaches Mishnahs.

מִתְנִיחָא pr. n. = h. מִתְנִיחָא, *Bashan*, the country east of the Jordan, v. מִתְנִיחָא. Targ. Num. XXI, 33. Targ. I Chr. V, 12 (ed. Lag. 'בִּי', Var. ed. Rahmer מִתְנִיחָא); a. e.

מִתְנִיחָא pl. מִתְנִיחָא, v. מִתְנִיחָא.—[*smoking*, v. מִתְנִיחָא.]

מִתְנִיחָא f. ch. = h. מִתְנִיחָא, *gift, grant, donation*. Targ. Num. XVIII, 6, sq. Ib. 11; a. fr.—B. Bath. 153^a 'מִתְנִיחָא דְרַ' a deed of donation in which was written &c. Ib. 40^b 'מִתְנִיחָא דְרַ' the protest against a letter of divorce or of donation. Ib. מִתְנִיחָא דְרַ' a deed of donation intended to be kept secret; a. fr.—Pl. מִתְנִיחָא, מִתְנִיחָא. Targ. Y. Num. XXV, 13. Targ. Y. II Gen. XVIII, 17; a. fr.—Sabb. 10^b 'מִתְנִיחָא דְרַ' the priestly portions from two oxen (Deut. XVIII, 3). Hull. 131^b. Y. Snh. II, end, 20^d 'מִתְנִיחָא' the twenty four priestly gifts, v. מִתְנִיחָא; a. fr.

מִתְנִיחָא, v. מִתְנִיחָא.

מִתְנִיחָא (b. h.) 1) *to be sweet, palatable*. Ukts. III, 4 עד שֶׁיִּמְתְּקוּ until they are made palatable (by pressing). Gen. R. s. 85 'מִתְנִיחָא לָכֵם' may it be sweet to (well agree with) you, v. מִתְנִיחָא.—2) *to partake with delight, smack, gnaw*. Yalk. Job 910 (ref. to Job XXIV, 20) מִתְנִיחָא רִמָּה מִתְנִיחָא רִמָּה מִתְנִיחָא רִמָּה the worm gnawed at them with delight; Gen. R. s. 33 מִתְנִיחָא רִמָּה

רִמָּה מִתְנִיחָא (*Pi.*) the worms did &c.—Yalk. Prov. 962 מִתְנִיחָא מִתְנִיחָא מִתְנִיחָא shall finally feed on him; ib. 961 מִתְנִיחָא (corr. acc.).

Pi. מִתְנִיחָא 1) *to partake with delight*, s. supra.—2) *to sweeten, season*. Tosef. Bets. III, 15 'מִתְנִיחָא וְכִי' you must not (on the Holy Day) sweeten a mustard mixture by dipping a live coal into it; Sabb. 134^a; Y. Bets. IV, 62^c bot. Sabb. 90^a 'מִתְנִיחָא קִרְרָה' to season a dish. Ber. 5^a 'מִתְנִיחָא וְכִי' salt seasons the meat; a. fr.—Trnsf. *to pacify*. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 42^a top 'מִתְנִיחָא וְכִי' he knows how to calm the great Ocean. Y. Meg. III, 74^a bot. (in a secret letter) 'מִתְנִיחָא וְכִי' . . . Tamar still endures in her bitterness (hostility), and we attempted to sweeten her (by bribery), 'but the melter has refined in vain' (Jer. VI, 29).—3) *to indulge*. Yalk. Prov. 961 (ref. to Prov. XXIX, 21) 'מִתְנִיחָא וְכִי' he who indulges his passion in his youth (v. מִתְנִיחָא).—Taan. 9^b, v. infra.

Hif. מִתְנִיחָא *to sweeten*. Cant. R. to V, 16 (play on מִתְנִיחָא, ib.) 'מִתְנִיחָא וְכִי' he sweetened (softened) the word for them; Num. R. s. 10, beg.

Hithpa. מִתְנִיחָא *to become sweet, to be quieted*. Y. Ab. Zar. I. c. מִתְנִיחָא . . . מִתְנִיחָא . . . מִתְנִיחָא when the waters praise their Creator, they grow calm. Gen. R. s. 13, a. e. מִתְנִיחָא מִתְנִיחָא (some ed. מִתְנִיחָא, corr. acc.) the salt water becomes sweet in the clouds; Taan. 9^b Ms. M. (ed. מִתְנִיחָא, corr. acc.).

מִתְנִיחָא ch. same, v. מִתְנִיחָא.

Pa. מִתְנִיחָא *to taste, suck* (v. preced.). Ab. Zar. 18^b מִתְנִיחָא בְּרַמָּה he dipped one finger (into it) and sucked the other.

Hithpa. מִתְנִיחָא *to become sweet*. Targ. II Chr. XIII, 5.

מִתְנִיחָא f. (תְּנִיחָא I) = h. מִתְנִיחָא, *plummet*. Targ. Job XXXVIII, 5. Targ. II Kings XXI, 13.—[Pes. 50^b, v. מִתְנִיחָא.]

מִתְנִיחָא m. (תְּנִיחָא II) *stumbling, offense*. Targ. Is. VIII, 14 (ed. Wil. מִתְנִיחָא). Targ. Prov. XII, 13 (not 'מִתְנִיחָא'; h. text מִתְנִיחָא).—[Targ. Ps. CV, 37, read: מִתְנִיחָא, v. מִתְנִיחָא II.]

מִתְנִיחָא m. (תְּנִיחָא I) = h. מִתְנִיחָא, *weight*. Targ. Ex. XXX, 34. Targ. Lev. XIX, 35; a. e.—Y. Sabb. XX, 17^c bot. 'מִתְנִיחָא זִיזָא' the weight of a Zuz; a. e.—Pl. מִתְנִיחָא, מִתְנִיחָא. Targ. Lev. XIX, 36 (some ed. מִתְנִיחָא . . .). Targ. Deut. XXV, 15; a. e.—Bekh. 50^a 'מִתְנִיחָא דְרַ' (not מִתְנִיחָא) twenty times the weight of a (Tyrian) Denar.

מִתְנִיחָא f. same, *selling by weight*. Pes. 50^b 'מִתְנִיחָא דְרַ' Ms. M. (ed. מִתְנִיחָא) 'the earnings of his wife' means when she goes around selling (wool) by weight (but does not refer to woven garments).—Pl. מִתְנִיחָא, v. preced.

מִתְנִיחָא f. (תְּנִיחָא) *a firm, decided solution*. Yoma 70^a 'מִתְנִיחָא לָהּ מִתְנִיחָא' (from the words of the Mishnah) you cannot arrive at a decided answer, but you must adopt either &c.

מִתְנִיחָא f. (תְּנִיחָא I) = h. מִתְנִיחָא, *infusion*. Targ. O. Num. VI, 3 (ed. Berl. מִתְנִיחָא).

מִתְנִיחָא, Koh. R. to III, 9, v. מִתְנִיחָא Af.

נִאָקָה II, נִקָּה (אֲנָקָה) f. (v. preced.; comp. עֵנֶק [longnecked], camel. Kel. XXIII, 2 (Ar. נִקָּה); Sifra M'tsora, Zab., Par. 2, ch. III נִקָּה. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. II, 7 ישיבתו the seat (saddle) on the camel's back. Sabb. V, 1 (51^b) נִאָ (Ms. M. אֵנִ; Y. ed. הִנִּקָּה); Y. Bets. II, 61^e bot. הִנִּקָּה.

נִאָקָר, Midr. Sam. ch. VII, v. נִקָּר I.

נִאָקָה, נִקָּה ch.=h. נִאָקָה II. Sabb. 51^b.—Lam. R. to I, 1 רבתי (7 חד מארז) רבתי Ar. (ed. אֲנָקָה חרָא. (ed. אֲנָקָה חרָא) a blind camel.

נִאָר, v. נִיר I.

נִאָרָא f. (אֵרָא) [joint], seam of a wound, cicatrix (comp. אֵרָא II). B. Kam. 85^d, v. פְּרִיָרָא (Ar. אֵרָא; ed. אֵרָא).

* **נִפָּא** eggs of lice, Var. in Ar. for אֲנָפָא II.

נִבָּא, נְבָא, v. נְבִי II.

נְבִיאָרָא, v. נְבִירָא.

נְבִיג, נְבוּג, נְבוּגָא (comp. פִּאָגָא s. v. פִּאָגָא) to break forth, come to the surface. Succ. 53^b מִיָּא מִיָּא . . . וְנִבְּגִי מִיָּא Ar. (ed. וְנִבְּגִי v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 80; Tosaf. to Bekh. 44^b וְנִבְּגִי) we dig a little, and water bubbles forth. Snh. 82^a קְבֵרָה נְבוּג he buried the skull, but it came up again; ib. 104^a וְהִדְרָה נְבוּג (Mss. F. a. K.); Yalk. Kings 249 נְבוּגָא.

נְבִיגָא m. (preced.) shoot, twig. Pes. 74^a שְׂרָא נְבִיגָא (Ms. M. נְבִיגָא) a twig (of the pomegranate tree) of this year's growth.

נְבִיגָא m. (preced.; comp. b. h. בְּקָבִיגָא) a vessel, nabga, a certain measure, v. אֲנָבִגָא. Ber. 51^b וְכֹל הָאֵרָא נְבִיגָא the whole nagba is of the wine over which the blessing has been pronounced.

נְבִדְקוּס, v. נְבִדְקוּסִים.

נְבִהָא, v. נְבִי I.

נְבוֹ (b. h.) 1) pr. n. pl. *Nebo*, a town on the eastern side of the Jordan. Sot. 13^b (identifying נְבוֹ with נְבוֹ). —2) *Mount Nebo* in Moab. Ib.; a. e.—3) *Nebo*, name of an Assyro-Babylonian deity. Snh. 63^b; a. e.—[Tosef. Pes. II (III), 20 הִינִי נְבוֹ, הִינִי נְבוֹ, v. הִינִי נְבוֹ.]

נְבוֹיָא f. (b. h.; נְבִיאָא) prophecy, inspiration. Y. Hor. III, 48^b bot. (ref. to Zech. III, 8) מִפְּתָא מִפְּתָא מִפְּתָא means prophetic gift. Cant. R. to III, 4; Gen. R. s. 44, v. הִתְפָּחָה. Koh. R. to I, 1 הִתְפָּחָה בְּעֵצְמָן הִתְפָּחָה their prophecy went by their own names ('the words of—'). B. Bath. 12^a נִיבְלָה נְבוֹיָא prophetic inspiration was taken away from the prophets and given to &c. Y. Macc. II, 31^d bot.; Yalk. Ps. 702 שְׂאֵלִי נְבוֹיָא prophesy was asked, what is the sinner's punishment?—Meg. 14^a נְבוֹיָא תִּי נְבוֹיָא thy prophecy has come true. Ib. הִינִי נְבוֹיָא where is thy prophecy? Ib. לְדַעָה לְדַעָה 'to know' (Ex. II, 4) to know what will be the end of her prophecy; a. v. fr.—Pl. נְבוֹיָא.

Lev. R. s. 10, beg.; Yalk. Is. 307 נְבוֹיָא plain words of prophecy, נְבוֹיָא כְּפִלְטָא repeated words &c. (as *nahamu nahamu*, Is. XL, 1); a. fr.—V. נְבוֹיָא.

נְבוֹיָא, נְבוֹיָא ch. same. Targ. O. Gen. XV, 1. Targ. Num. XI, 28. Ib. 29 (Y. נְבוֹיָא=נְבוֹיָא); a. fr.—B. Bath. 14^b וְכִי נְבוֹיָא גְבִי וְכִי his (Hosea's) prophecy is joined to Haggai &c. (belonging to the twelve Minor Prophets); a. e.—Pl. נְבוֹיָא. Targ. Ez. XIII, 14, sq.

נְבוֹיָאָא, v. נְבוֹיָאָא.

נְבוֹיָאָא, v. נְבוֹיָאָא ch.

נְבוֹיָא m. (b. h.; נְבוֹיָא, comp. בִּירָא) hollow; transf. hungry. B. Bath. 12^b (homiletic interpret. of Job XI, 12).

* **נְבוֹיָא** m. (בוֹיָא) distributor (of royal largesses), chief. Cant. R. to VII, 7 (ref. to נְבוֹיָא, Dan. V, 17) נְבוֹיָא means chief (officer); ib. [read:] נְבוֹיָא בְּרֹמָא . . . חֲמֵן דִּינִי (ed. נְבוֹיָא בְּרֹמָא, some ed. נְבוֹיָא בְּרֹמָא) there (in Rome) they name an eparch (a high officer) distributor of largesses (Comes Largitionum).

נְבוֹיָאָא, v. preced.

נְבוֹיָאָא (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Nebuzaradan*, a high officer of king Nebuchadnezzar. Ex. R. s. 46. Gitt. 57^b. Snh. 96^b; a. e.

נְבוֹיָא m. (b. h.; בְּבוֹיָא) bewildered, confused, perplexed. —Pl. נְבוֹיָא, נְבוֹיָא, נְבוֹיָא. Mekh. B'shall, s. 1, v. נְבוֹיָא.

נְבוֹיָאָא, נְבוֹיָאָא (also in two words נְבוֹיָא) (b. h.) *Nebuchadnezzar*, king of Babylonia. Ber. 57^b רִאשֵׁי נְבוֹיָאָא when one sees the ruined palace of N. Ib., a. fr. Ex. R. s. 8 (among the four kings that declared themselves gods); a. v. fr.

נְבוֹיָאָא, v. נְבוֹיָאָא.

נְבוֹיָאָא m. (נְבוֹיָא) mean person, scamp.—Pl. נְבוֹיָאָא. Y. Macc. I, end, 31^b וְכִי נְבוֹיָאָא אֵרָא there are plenty of mean persons who see their fellowmen taken out for execution (through false testimony) and say nothing (although they could save them).

נְבוֹיָאָא (נְבוֹיָא) pr. n. pl. (*K'far Nibbur Hayil*, v. next w.

נְבוֹיָאָא, נְבוֹיָאָא pr. n. pl. *K'far Nibburaya* (prob.=Nimrin, near Tiberias, v. Hildesh. Beitr. p. 60, note 444), mentioned as the home of one R. Judah and one R. Jacob. Meg. 18^a הִיל אִישׁ נְבוֹיָאָא of *K'far Nibburaya*, and some say, of *Nibbur Hayil*; Keth. 65^a נְבוֹיָאָא (corr. acc.). Gen. R. s. 7, beg. אִישׁ כְּפָר נְבוֹיָאָא (corr. acc.); Koh. R. to VII, 23; Tanh. Huck. 6; Pesik. R. s. 14 נְבוֹיָאָא; ib. יַעֲקֹב נְבוֹיָאָא (read: נְבוֹיָאָא or נְבוֹיָאָא); Pesik. Par., p. 35^b נְבוֹיָאָא (corr. acc.); Num. R. s. 19 נְבוֹיָאָא ed. Wil.; Yalk. Gen. 11 נְבוֹיָאָא (corr. acc.); Y. Yeb. II, 4^a top נְבוֹיָאָא; Y. Kidd. III, 64^d bot.—Y. Ber. IX, beg. 12^d; Midr. Till. to Ps. XIX, 1 נְבוֹיָאָא ed.

Bub. (oth. ed. זביריא, corr. acc.). Y. Bicc. III, 65^d top. יעקב נ' נ' איש כ' נ' Midr. Sam. ch. VII (not 'בב').

נְבוֹתָא (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Naboth*, a citizen of Jezreel. Snh. 102^b, a. e. (ref. to I Kings XXII, 22) ' the spirit of (the murdered) Naboth. Shebu. 35^b 'ב' 'ב' כל שמות ... כל שמות (Elohim) mentioned in connection with Naboth (I Kings XXI, 10; 13) are sacred (meaning God).

נְבוֹתָא, v. **נְבוֹתָא**.

נְבוֹתָא f. (= נבואה, v. נבואה) *present, largess*. Dan. II, 6; a. e.—*Pl.* נבואה. Targ. Jer. XL, 5 (ed. Wil. נבואה). — נבואה (fr. נבואה), constr. נבואה. Targ. Y. Deut. XXIII, 24.—[Dan. V, 17, v. נבואה.]

נְבוֹתָא (b. h.) *to bark*. Y. Yoma VIII, 45^b top (of the mad dog) and the dogs bark at him; ib. 'ב' הוא נבואה ו' he barks, too, but his voice is not audible; Bab. ib. 83^b. Ex. R. s. 20, end; a. e.

נְבוֹתָא ch. same. Targ. Ex. XI, 7 לנבואה (ed. Berl. נבואה). Targ. Is. LVI, 10 למיבוא ed. Lag. (oth. ed. למי).—Pes. 113^a do not live in a place כלבא נ' בה דלא נ' where no dog barks. Erub. 86^a, v. נבואה; a. fr.

Pa. נבואה (1) same. Gen. R. s. 59 end מנבואה נבואה (not מנבואה) and hears the dogs bark; Yalk. ib. 107.— (2) *to produce a dull sound*. Ber. 57^a נבואה נבואה v. נבואה I.—Bets. 14^a נבואה נבואה the sound produced by pounding spices is a dull one, opp. נבואה.

נְבוֹתָא (b. h.) *Nibhan*, name of an idol. Snh. 63^b, expl. *dog* (cmp. preced.).

נְבוֹתָא (b. h.; cmp. נבואה, v. Friedr. Del. Proleg. p. 98) *to burst forth, to shine*.

Hif. נבואה (1) *to illumine*. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (in an enigma about nafta) נבואה נבואה לברית it is poured out like water and illumines the house.—(2) (cmp. נבואה fr. נבואה) *to look*. Yalk. Gen. 76 (ref. to Gen. XV, 5) נבואה נבואה [read:] Pesik. R. s. 21 [read:] (Gen. R. s. 44 נבואה q. v.). נבואה נבואה a thousand people look at a portrait, every one says, it is looking at me. Ib. נבואה נבואה and for the Lord to look at every one of the Israelites and say &c. Ib. נבואה נבואה why dost thou look up to those men?; a. fr.

Pi. נבואה same, *to have a vision*. Snh. 101^b (play on נבואה) נבואה נבואה he (Nebat) had a vision but did not see (interpret it properly); ib. נבואה נבואה; Yalk. Kings 196.

נְבוֹתָא ch. (v. preced.) *to sprout, grow*. Taan. 4^a נבואה נבואה when it once has sprouted, it grows fast. M. Kat. 18^b נבואה (the rumor after having died out) comes up again.

נְבוֹתָא I (b. h.) pl. n. m. *Nebat*, father of Joroboam I. Snh. 101^b, v. נבואה. Ber. 35^b; a. fr.

נְבוֹתָא II *Nebat*, an Arabic settlement south-east of Palestine (v. Sm. Bibl. Dict. s. v. Nebayoth). Targ. Is. LX, 7 (ed. Lag. a. oth. נבואה). Targ. Y. Num. XI, 22. Targ. Ez. XXVII, 21 (h. text נבואה).

נְבוֹתָא m. (preced.) *Nabaṭæan*. Y. Shebi. VI, 36^b bot. נבואה נבואה (transl. נבואה, Gen. XV, 19); Y. Kidd. I, 61^d top נבואה נבואה; Gen. R. s. 44 end נבואה נבואה; (B. Bath. 56^a נבואה נבואה, transl. נבואה, Gen. I. c.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6).—V. נבואה, נבואה.

נְבוֹתָא I, **נְבוֹתָא** (cmp. next w.), *Pi.* נבואה *to blow ablaze*. Tosef. B. Kam. VI, 22; B. Kam. 60^a, v. נבואה.

נְבוֹתָא II, **נְבוֹתָא** (b. h.; cmp. נבואה) *to burst forth, blow*. *Nif.* נבואה *to be inspired, to prophesy*. Snh. 39^b ... יבא נבואה נבואה let Obadiah come ... and prophesy against &c.; a. e.

Hithpa. נבואה, *Nithpa.* נבואה same. Ex. R. s. 4 ... כמו נבואה נבואה how much Jeremiah desired not to be a prophet, and yet he prophesied against his will. Sot. 12^b נבואה נבואה she prophesied unwittingly. Ib. נבואה נבואה she prophesied but did not know what she prophesied. Meg. 14^a נבואה נבואה forty-eight prophets and seven prophetesses prophesied to Israel &c. B. Bath. 15^b; a. fr.

נְבוֹתָא ch., *Ithpa.* נבואה, *Aithpa.* נבואה same. Targ. Num. XI, 25, sq.; a. fr.—Meg. 14^b נבואה נבואה how could she (Huldah) dare to prophesy in the same place with Jeremiah? Snh. 96^b נבואה נבואה who had prophesied to Israel the destruction of the Temple. B. Bath. 15^b נבואה נבואה (read. נבואה) they prophesied for the gentiles; ib. נבואה נבואה so Job likewise prophesied for the gentiles. Ib. [read:] נבואה נבואה (Ms. M. נבואה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) did not all prophets prophesy for the gentiles?

נְבוֹתָא, **נְבוֹתָא**, constr. of נבואה.

נְבוֹתָא m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *prophet*. B. Bath. 12^a נבואה נבואה was a scholar never a prophet? Ib. נבואה נבואה a scholar is superior to a prophet. Meg. 15^a; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* נבואה, נבואה. Sot. IX, 12 נבואה נבואה the early prophets (of the first Temple). Lev. R. s. 1, beg., v. נבואה. Pes. 66^a נבואה נבואה if they (the Israelites) are no prophets, yet they are sons of prophets (they will find what is right intuitively); Y. Sabb. XIX, 17^a top. Lev. R. I. c.; Gen. R. s. 74 נבואה נבואה Israelitish prophets; נבואה נבואה heathen prophets; a. v. fr.—*sub.* נבואה (sub. נבואה) *N'biim, Prophets*, the second division of the Scriptures. Tosef. Meg. IV (III), 18 נבואה נבואה we read in the Prophets for the Haftarah no more than three verses at a time (to be interpreted). Meg. 21^b נבואה נבואה and when reading from the Prophets (for the Haftarah), one reads and two may interpret. Ib. 27^a נבואה נבואה you may put ... parts of the Pentateuch on the Prophets or the Hagiographa, but not the Prophets &c. B. Bath. 14^b נבואה נבואה the order of the books of Prophets; a. fr.—*Fem.* נבואה. Pes. 9^b נבואה נבואה is the weasel (*huldah*) a prophetess to know &c.? Deut. R. s. 6; a. fr.—*Pl.* נבואה. Meg. 14^a; a. e.

נְבוֹתָא ch. same; constr. נבואה, נבואה. Targ. Jud.

(cithern) are the same, with the only difference of more strings (for the former). Ib. למדו נקרא נבל שהוא מלבין וכי. v. לבן II; on account of the untanned skin and the larger number of strings it shames &c. Arakh. II, 6 לא היו אומרים בני וכי they (the Levite boys) sang without accompaniment of *nebel* or *kinnor*; ib. 13^b למימרא דני להודי וכי does this intimate that *nebel* and *kinnor* are not the same?; a. e.—3) a *leather wind-instrument, a sort of bellows*. Ib. (ref. to Ps. XXXIII, 2 sq.) לעוד/ב אידי דנפשי נימין דדייה נפיש קליה כי נ קרי ליה נ because the *kinnor* of the future will have numerous strings (ten strings), and its sound will be loud like that of the *nebel*, it is called *nebel*.—Pl. נבלים. Ib. II, 3. Kel. XV, 6 השרה נבלי the instruments for secular music; נ בני לוי those of the Levites (in the Temple). Ib. XXIV, 14, v. מנפחת.

נבל I ch. same, 1) *lyre, nebel*. Targ. Is. V, 12. Targ. O. Gen. IV, 21; a. e.—Pl. נבלין. Targ. I Sam. X, 5. Targ. Is. XXII, 24; a. e.—2) (from its shape, comp. Sm. Dict. Ant. s. v. Tela, Amer. ed. 1858, p. 955, explaining pecten and jugum) *the upright loom*. Y. Kil. IX, 32^a top 'וכי דעמר נ' דלא מוקמה נ' not to put up a loom for wool in front of a loom for linen, on account of the fringes (which may become mixed).

נבל II m. (נבל)=h. נבלה, *an inferior variety of figs*. Targ. Jer. VIII, 13. Targ. Is. XXXIV, 4.—Pl. נבלי. Gen. R. s. 49 'וכי צדיקים דהא אינם אלא צדיקים נ' I wished, they were righteous, but they are only righteous men of an inferior quality (comp. פגה); Yalk. ib. 83 (some ed. ניקלי).

נבלה, v. נבלהא.

נבלה f. (b. h.; נבל) *carrion, an animal that has died a natural death*. Gen. R. s. 81, end להיז אחר הני greedy for carrion. Ukts. III, 3 בהמה טמאה נבלה the carcass of an unclean animal; a. fr.—Esp. (ritual) *an animal not slaughtered according to the ritual rules* (v. דרקח &c.). Hull. II, 4 כל שנפסלה בשחיטתה נ' whatever has become unfit through faulty slaughtering, is called *n'belah*, contrad. to טרפה. Ab. Zar. 67^b sq. 'וכי קרויה נ' כל הראייה לגר קרויה נ' that which is fit for the stranger (Deut. XIV, 21) is called *n'belah* (the eating of which is a punishable offence), whatever is unfit for the stranger (putrefied &c.) is no longer called *n'belah*. Ker. 21^a מנין נבלהו מנין whence do we derive the prohibition to eat it when unlawfully slaughtered? Y. Shebi. IV, 35^a bot. (in Chald. dict.) בשר דני forbidden meat; Hull. 95^a נ' בשר, opp. בשר שחוטא. Ib. מותרות נ' they are permitted as far as *n'belah* is concerned, i. e. they do not make unclean (Lev. XI, 39); a. v. fr.—Pl. נבלות. Ib.; Shek. VII, 3 נ' איברים if found cut in limbs, they are forbidden, opp. מותרות. Eduy. VIII, 1. Ib. V, 1; a. fr.

נבלה f. (b. h.; נבל) 1) *meanness, obscenity*. Treat. Der. Er. ch. II נ' קדברי those talking obscenely. Ib. דודי who lives with his wife in an obscene manner; a. e.—Pl. נבלות. Ex. R. s. 24 (ref. to Deut. XXXII, 6) נבל.

'וכי שיעשו נ' a disgraced people', for they did disgraceful things, as it is said (Ps. LXXIX, 2), they made 'the disgraced' of thy people food &c. (taking נבלה as if from נבלה).—2) *destruction*. Gen. R. s. 38; Yalk. ib. 62 (play on נבלה, Gen. XI, 7) נ' (עמהם) נ' through their own lips I shall bring destruction upon them.

נבלות f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *obscenity, levity*. Sabb. 33^a נ' פה נ' obscene talk, v. נבל. Pi.—Lev. R. s. 5 (play on נבל, Am. VI, 5) נ' דברי words of levity, v. נבל.

נבלה, **נבלא**, **נבלי** ch.=h. נבלה. Targ. O. Deut. XXI, 23 נבלה גושמיה ed. Berl. (oth. ed. נבל; Y. נבלה) his corpse. Targ. Lev. XXII, 8 (some ed. נבלה); a. fr.—B. Bath. 110^a; Pes. 113^a (prov.) נ' בשוקא נ' פשוט נ' בשוקא נ' flay a carcass in the street and earn a living, and say not, I am a noble priest; a. fr.—Pl. נבלהא. Ib. חפוך בנ' חפוך בנ'—[Targ. Job V, 16 נבילתא ed. Lag., Ms. נבלתא, read with ed. Wil. נבלהא.]

נבע (b. h.; comp. נבא a. בעבע) 1) *to burst forth; to flow, gush*. Ned. 41^b מעין הנובע, a bubbling spring, v. בורקם.—2) *to give forth, utter*. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVI ודודי נבעו וכי and they (the kidneys) poured forth wisdom &c.; ib. to Ps. I; Gen. R. s. 61, beg.; Tanh. Vayigg. 11 ודודי נבעו וכי; a. e.

נביע 1) *to cause bubbling, fermenting* (of ointment). Koh. R. to X, 1 אינו מבאיש ומפיע וכי one dead fly does not spoil and cause to ferment the ointment of the apothecary, but by a single sin which one commits &c. (ib. IX, 18).—2) *to utter* (speech). Ib. מפיעים דברים they utter words (of praise).

נבע ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXVI, 21; a. e.—Part. נביע. Targ. Prov. XVIII, 4.—[Targ. Job VI, 10 נאביע some ed., read: נאביע, v. נאביע a. נאביע.]

נבע as preced. **נביע**. Targ. Prov. I, 23. Ib. XV, 28; a. fr.—Taan. 25^b (first time in Hebr. Dict.) נביע (Ms. M. first time נביע) let thy waters spring forth. B. Bath. 151^b; Keth. 91^a דמא נ' דלא מבע דמא נ' we shall strike you with the thorn which makes no blood flow (i. e. excommunication). Sabb. 88^a דמא נ' אצבעתיה דמא נ' blood burst forth from his fingers.

***נבעה**, name of a *plant* (ναῦπη?). Y. Ned. VII, beg., 40^b, [prob. to be read: נבעה].

נבר (comp. ברה) *to dig; (of the swine) to turn the ground up with the snout*. Tosef. B. Kam. I, 8 נבר; B. Kam. 17^b נבר.

נבר ch., impf. נבר or נבר (denom. of נברא, Syr. נברא P. Sm. 2273) same. Targ. Ps. LXXX, 14 נברא (ed. Wil. נברא).

נברא, **נברא** m. (comp. בר I; corresp. to n. סיב) *covering, bast, bark* (Syr. נברא fibrae palmarum, P. Sm. 2273). Sabb. 30^b נברא נ' בר קורא נ' and as to (something corresponding to) fine woollen garments, he showed him the bark of a young palm-shoot. Ib. 90^b נ' דיקלא דודי (ed. נברא) a palm which has only one covering; Erub. 58^a (expl. נברא דודי (a rope made of fibres of) a

palm &c.—Hull. 51^b if an animal fell upon a pile of dried bark, we apprehend internal injury (v. רישוק).

נברזא, v. נברזא.

נברכת f. (v. ברכה) wash-pond. M. Kat. I, 6, expl. ib. 8^b, v. ברזא; Y. ib. I, 80^d. B. Bath. II, 1 כובסין; a. fr.

נברקוס, v. נברקוס.

נברשת f. (v. next w.) lamp. Yoma III, 10; Tosef. ib. II, 3 נברשוז ed. Zuck. (Var. שח...); expl. Y. ib. III, 41^a top מנרתא a. מנרתא.

נברשתא, נב' ch. (dial. for נבלש, fr. בלש; cmp. Targ. Zeph. I, 12) same, lamp, candle. Targ. Zeph. I, 12.—Y. Yoma III, 41^a, v. למפר.

נברתא, Yalk. Deut. 874, v. פבריתא II.

נבאנא, v. נבאנא.

נב m. (b. h.; v. next w.) 1) dry soil. Tosef. B. Kam. VIII, 19.—2) south (in Talm. נרום).—3) pr. n. pl. Negeb, in the district of Ascalon. Tosef. Ohol. XVIII, 15 (Var. נגב).

נב (cmp. נב) [to have a crust,] to be dry. Ab. Zar. V, 3 (69^a) ויגוב... וישרום כרי שישרום as much time as would be required for a person to bore a hole (uncork), and close it up, and (for the sealing clay) to get dry; ib. כרי שיפחה; וריגוב (אר החברת) to open the jug and close it up again, and (for the clay) to dry; a. e.—Part. pass. נגיב; f. נגיבה; pl. איכלים dry eatables (which have not come in contact with liquids and are, therefore, insusceptible of levitical uncleanness, v. נקשר); Tosef. ib. III, 11. Ib. 12 לקרש לקרש are the exemptions in favor of dry objects applicable to sacred matter?; Hag. 24^b וכי יש נגובה וכי (Ms. M. נגיבה). Ib. 2, sq. one dry hand (which has become unclean) makes the other hand unclean; a. e.

Pi. נגיב to dry, wipe, scour. Ib. III, 1 (20^b) מריר ונקבב (Bab. ed. ומניב, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 3; Y. ed. מריר ומטביל) he must open (the knots of the garment) and wipe it dry and smooth and then immerse. Lev. R. s. 28, beg. נגיבה עד שלא ינגבה (the garment) dry and glossy; ib. ומניב את הארץ and makes the earth dry; Koh. R. to I, 3 ומבשין ומנגבין and washes them (the plants) and ripens and glosses them. Ab. Zar. V, 11 מנגבה he scours it; ib. 74^b במה מנגבין וכי wherewith does he scour them? ... with ashes, ... with water. Ib. 75^a; a. fr.—Part. pass. נגיב dry, parched, sapless, bare of. Tem. 16^a (play on הנגב Josh. XV, 19) ביה שמך מכל וכי a household bare of all that is good; Yalk. Josh. 27 וכי אדם הנגב &c.

Hif. נגיב 1) same, v. supra.—2) (denom. of נגיב) to go south. Erub. 53^b (in an enigmatic speech) ודי למפישתו and went south to the great scholar (v. מפישתו).

Nithpa. נגיב to be dried up. Sifra B'huck. ch. I ונתגיב the ground was dried up; Lev. R. s. 35.

נגיב, נגוב, נגב ch. same, to be dry, to dry out. Targ. Gen. VIII, 13; a. e.—Y. Sabb. V, beg. 7^b כדו נגיב אינון וכי when it is dry, they name it Egyptian bean; Y. Kil. VIII, 31^c.—Y. Gitt. VII, end, 49^a נגריא וכי the canal dried up. Ib. ודיגיב that the canal may dry up; a. e.

Pa. נגיב to dry, wipe. B. Mets. 24^a וכי בגלימא וכי wiped (his hands) on his neighbor's cloak; a. e.—Part. pass. מנגיב; f. מנגיבה parched. Targ. Y. Num. XI, 6.

Ithpe. נגיב, נגיב to be dried up. Targ. Y. Gen. I, 9. Targ. Ps. CVI, 9; a. e.

נגר (b. h.) to draw a line; denom. נגר.

Hif. נגר (denom. of נגר) to show; to announce, tell; to testify. Tanh. Tsav 13 ונהגרה לאהרן... ומשמם from there Miriam learned it and told Aaron. Ib. מהכל מודים 'וכי this shows (intimates) that all agreed as to her beauty. Snh. IV, 5 לנהגרה גדולתו וכי to show the greatness &c. Ib. 44^b, a. e. (ref. to Lev. V, 1) ומגיד ויגיד after he has once testified, he cannot again testify, i. e. is not permitted to retract; a. v. fr.—[Pes. 87^a, v. נגר.]—V. מגיד.

Hof. נגר to be told, proclaimed. Yalk. Koh. 989 שד' כנגרו ליה the word which has been proclaimed at Sinai; a. e.

Pi. נגר to oppose. Yeb. 63^a; Yalk. Gen. 23 (ref. to כנגרו, Gen. II, 18) זכה כנגרו לא זכה if he is favored, she will be corresponding to (in harmony with) him, if not, she will oppose him (Rashi: 'she will be a lash to him', v. נגיא II); Pirke' d'R. El. ch. XII זכה אם לנגרו אם להלחם להלחם read not k'negdo, but l'nag'go; if he is favored, she will be a help to him, if not, 'to oppose him', to fight.

נגר, נגר, נגר ch. 1) (corresp. to h. נטה, משך a. נטה) to stretch; to draw, pull, spread. Targ. Jud. XVI, 30. Targ. Deut. XXI, 3. Targ. Jer. XLIII, 10.—Targ. Ps. LV, 4 ינגדון ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. יגרין; h. text ימיטו). Targ. Y. Deut. XVII, 20. Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 21 נגודו ידרכון וכי withdraw your hands from (v. משך); a. fr.—Succ. 4^b גוד אסיק וכי stretch and raise the partitions, i. e. adopt the legal fiction that the partitions around the stand are prolonged so as to reach the ceiling (v. דוכן). Sabb. 101^a גוד ארירא וכי stretch and bring the partitions down, i. e. adopt the fiction that the walls are prolonged so as to reach the bottom. Erub. 4^b לגודי, v. לגודי. Gitt. 68^b מינייה מיכליה (Rashi: נגודו) withdraw his food from him, reduce his rations. B. Mets. 74^a ולמנינא to tread the grapes and to conduct the wine into the pit. Ib. 84^b נגודו מרוריה וכי they drew from under him sixty &c., v. משקלא. B. Bath. 111^b גוד גוד ליה וכי draw (take me away from here), this man does not want to learn. Pesik. B'shall., p. 90^a; Koh. R. to X, 8 נגודו lead the way, show it to me. Bekh. 44^b גוד גוד ליה וכי they spread for him (held up between him and the people) a cloak. Erub. 94^a נגודו בה... נגודו take a cloak and spread it (as a partition); a. v. fr.—Ab. I, 13 נגר שמא וכי he who stretches his fame (is ambitious), will lose his name.—2) to lash, v. Pa.—3) to guide, rule. Targ. Ruth I, 1 (h. text שפט).—4) to grow long; to be drawn, follow after; to flow. Targ. Job XXI, 33 (h. text ימשוך). Targ. Jer. VI, 4 (h. text ינטו). Targ. Cant. I, 4 נגודו וכי we

are drawn after &c. Targ. Deut. XXXIII, 13; 22; a. fr. (v. נגד).—B. Bath. 91^b וְנִגְדָה הַיָּדוּרָה a line of honey flowed over both his arms; Y. Peah VII, 20^a bot. וְנִגְדָה וְחֶמֶד flowed as much as my hands could hold; a. e.—Part. pass. נגיד *stretched, fainting* (v. *Ithpe.*). Targ. Ps. LXXXVIII, 16.—Sabb. 152^a, v. *Ithpe.*

Pa. נגד (denom. of נגד II) to *lash, punish*. Targ. Cant. VII, 5 לְנִגְדָה .. לְמִינֵהוּ.—Keth. 33^b נִגְדָהּ v. אֶלְמָלָא. Kidd. 12^b נִגְדָהּ punish him in accordance with Rab's practice. Pes. 52^a וְלִינִגְדָה מִרְ נִגְדָהּ Ms. (ed. נגיד, corr. acc.) why do you not order him to be lashed?; a. e.

Af. נגד to *declare liable to lashes*. Kidd. l. c.; Yeb. 52^a, a. e. וְנִגְדָה רַב מִנִּגְדָה (על) וְנִגְדָה Rab decreed punishment for him who &c. Kidd. l. c. לֹא מִינִגְדָה רַב (read: מִנִּגְדָה, as) Yeb. l. c.

Ithpe. נגד (1) to *be drawn, to extend; to run*. Targ. Is. XXXIV, 11. Targ. Y. Num. XXV, 8. Targ. Y. Gen. XLV, 19. Targ. Is. XLIV, 3; a. e.—2) to *spread, invade*. Targ. I Sam. XXVII, 10 (h. text פָּשַׁט); a. e.—3) to *be withdrawn*. Targ. Josh. IV, 18; a. e.—4) [to *stretch one's self*], to *faint, fall away, die* (h. נָגַע). Targ. Gen. XXV, 8; a. fr.—Pes. 50^a כִּי וָנִגְדָה כִּי וָנִגְדָה was sick and fainted (seemed to be dead), and when he came to &c.; B. Bath. 10^b. Snh. 39^a נִגְדָה אֵל he became faint and sighed; Sabb. 152^a נִגְדָה וְאִרְחַנּוּ 5) to *be lashed*. Macc. 11^a; Pes. 113^b מִינִגְדָה v. וְאִרְחַנּוּ.—[Kidd. 12^b מִינִגְדָה, v. supra.]

נגד m. (b. h.; נגד) *line, direction*; prep. נג, mostly נג towards, opposite, corresponding to. Sifra Tsav, Milluim, Par. 1 זה נג זה זה נג זה נג has not the Scripture, before this, paired the two rams, one to correspond with the other? Tam. II, 5 (29^a) וְנִגְדָה מִשְׁוֹךְ וְנִגְדָה in a line with the south-west corner of the altar continued northward to a distance of &c.; Zeb. 58^a. Ib. מִשְׁוֹךְ נִגְדָה if he slaughtered them in the corresponding direction, but in the ground. Mekh. Yithro, Bahod, s. 11 (ref. to Ex. XX, 24) פְּנֵינָהוּ 'alav means in a certain direction opposite the altar (not on top of it). Ber. 10^a כִּי מִי אֲמַרְנָה with reference to whom did David compose these five psalms beginning with *bar'khi nafshi*? Ib. 26^b כִּי מִי אֲמַרְנָה corresponding to the daily offerings. Num. R. s. 18 וְנִגְדָה אֵלָּא כִּי וְנִגְדָה this rebellion is not directed against us but against &c.; a. fr.—Yeb. 63^a (ref. to Gen. II, 18) כִּי וְנִגְדָה if he is favored, she will be his help, if not, she will be against him; ib. כִּי וְנִגְדָה וְקִרְיָנוּ וְקִרְיָנוּ (missing in Yalk. Gen. 23) following the writing we may read *k'nagg'do* (opposing him, v. נגד), but the Massoretic reading is *k'negdo* (corresponding to him); Gen. R. s. 17 כִּי וְנִגְדָה at a distance. Num. R. s. 2 (ref. to Num. II, 2) מִי מִי מִי what distance is meant by *minneged*? Ib. וְנִגְדָה מִי מִי מִי we draw an analogy between *minneged* (Num. l. c.) and *minneged* (Gen. XXI, 16) &c.; Gen. R. s. 53 נגד מנגד v. supra.

נגד m. (נגד) 1) *prolongation; length, distance*. Targ. Ps. XXI, 5 (ed. Lag. נגד h. text ארך). Targ. Prov. III, 16 (ed. Lag. נגד q. v.); a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 11 לִי אִתְּךָ לִי thou leadest me to a distant place; i. e. thy evidence

is far off.—2) [*lead, path, pass*].—Pl. נגד, נגד. Targ. Is. XLI, 18; a. e.—Targ. Y. Ex. XIV, 3 נגדוּי וְנִגְדָה his narrows in the desert.—(or sub. נגדוּי) *river-courses* (corresp. to b. h. מים מים). Targ. Is. XLIV, 4. Ib. LIII, 2. Targ. Jer. IV, 11 (h. text שפלים). Ib. XVII, 8 נגדוּי ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. נגדוּי; h. text ריבול). Targ. Ez. XXXI, 8 (ed. Lag. נגד; h. text שפלים).

נגד I m. 1) (נגד); =b. h. נגד *load, freight*. Targ. Ps. CXXVI, 6 (Ms. נג, ed. Lag. נג). Targ. Job XXVIII, 18.—2) v. preced.

נגד II (נגד); cmp. מְשַׁכָּה *leather-strap, lash*; trnsf. *lashing, punishment*. Yoma 23^a פְּקִיעַ נגד (Ms. M. מְשַׁכָּה) *p'ki'a* (Shek. V, 1) means lashing. Pes. 52^a נגדוּי אֵל (not מְשַׁכָּה; Rashi a. Ms. O. אֵל; Ms. M. אֵל נגדוּי אֵל a vote must be taken on the lashing of a scholar; ib. נגדוּי אֵל Shebu. 41^a עַד רַמְטֵי זְמַן נִגְדָהּ זְמַן until the time comes when he is to be lashed (for not heeding the excommunication).

נגד pr. n. m. *N'gada* (Long). Lev. R. s. 25; (Gen. R. s. 46 נגד).

נגד m. (נגד) 1) (נגד) *one who tracks a vessel*.—Pl. נגדוּי. B. Mets. 107^b, v. נגדוּי. Sot. 48^a זְמַן נגדוּי the songs of the draggers. Snh. 106^a bot., v. נגדוּי.—2) *leader*, v. נגדוּי.

נגד f. 1) (collect. noun; v. נגדוּי) *leaders of the flock*. Y. Kidd. I, 60^b top; (Y. B. Kam. X, end, 7^c, a. e. נגדוּי אֵל).—2) *lashing*, v. נגדוּי II.

נגד (b. h.) to *burst forth; to be bright, shine*. V. נגדוּי אֵל.

Hif. נגדוּי 1) to *shed light*. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXVIII; Yalk. Josh. 18 [read:] הִיא אֵת אֵת אֵת אֵת its (the tribe's) jewel shed its light; a. e.—2) (cmp. *Hif.* of נגדוּי) to *look over; to revise a manuscript, to correct, restore* (when faded). Ber. 13^a בְּקִרְיָהּ לְהִגְיָהּ when he reads for the sake of revising. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^b bot. (in a misplaced passage) לְהִגְיָהּ כִּי לְהִגְיָהּ וְנִגְדָה (not לְהִגְיָהּ) if (he carries ink) for the purpose of correcting, (he is guilty when carrying) enough to correct one letter. Keth. 106^a מְשַׁכָּה וְנִגְדָה the official revisers of Biblical manuscripts; Y. Shek. IV, 48^a top מְשַׁכָּה וְנִגְדָה (Bab. ed. Var. עזרא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) the revisers of the Temple manuscript. M. Kat. III, 4 (18^b) מְשַׁכָּה וְנִגְדָה אֵת אֵת אֵת אֵת Ms. M. (ed. עזרא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) we dare not (during the festive week) correct (restore) one letter even in the Temple books (ed. in the manuscript named after Ezra). Meg. II, 2 וְנִגְדָהּ אֵת אֵת if he recited the Book of Esther while he was writing or teaching or correcting it; a. fr.—Part. pass. מְשַׁכָּה וְנִגְדָה *revised, correct*. Pes. 112^a מְשַׁכָּה וְנִגְדָה לְמִדְרֵי בִסְפָר מְשַׁכָּה וְנִגְדָה when thou teachest thy son, teach him from a corrected book. Keth. 19^b מְשַׁכָּה וְנִגְדָה an unrevised Bible manuscript.

נגד ch. 1) same, to *be bright, shine*. Yoma 28^b אֵת אֵת אֵת אֵת אֵת (Ms. M. נגדוּי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) if that is so (that it was the time for working men to go to their labors), it must have been bright day-light (sunrise). M.

Kat. 16^b בתיגריא לי מר בתיגריא (or בתיגרי, not בתיגריה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; Ms. M. תגרא a. differ. version; ed. Ven. תגרא, v. תגרא) is it (the case you have been thinking of) not yet clear to you? Attend, sir, now to my case (differ. interpret. in Rashi).—2) (denom. of תגרא) to get dark, to be belated. Taan. 24^a night set in, and no food was brought to them. Ib. דארי דתגרא (differ. in Ms. M.) the reason why I am late. Sabb. 10^a the time for the evening prayer arrived (Rashi: he delayed).—[Y. Dem. II, 22^c בגירין, read: תגירין.]

Af. דמגתי ביה טפי וכ' Nidd. 65^b they protract their negotiations before they sign. Var. (v. גירין) they protract their negotiations before they sign.

תגרא m. (preced.) 1) light, morning. Dan. VI, 20.—Pl. תגראי. Pes. 2^a קס"ד the first impression was that he who explained אור (Mish. I, 1) by naghé meant really light (morning).—2) (emp. אור) the breaking in of the night, the beginning of the calendar day, evening. Ib. 3^a קרוי נ' וב' . . . באררה in the home of R. H. they call the evening naghé ('night-break'), while in the home of R. J. they call it lelé. Ib. 4^a באררה נ' וב' on the evening closing the thirteenth (day of Nisan) which is the beginning of the fourteenth. Men. 68^b.

תגראי, v. תגרא.

תגראי, v. תגרא.

תגראי f. (תגרא) law of levitical cleanness concerning dry objects. Hag. 24^b וישיש נ' לפרש (Ms. M. תגראי) is there any distinction in favor of dry objects as regards &c.?, v. תגרא.

תגראי f. (תגרא) dry, waste. Targ. Ps. CII, 7.—V. תגראי.

תגראי, v. תגרא.

תגראי (תגרא) m. (תגרא) leader. Sifra Aḥārē, ch. XII, Par. 9 (ref. to Lev. XVIII, 4) לא דמשנה נ' וכ' (Rabad: תגראי) not the teaching is the guide, but the practice (precedent, v. מעשה רב, s. v. מעשה רב).

תגראי ch. same, esp. ruler, judge. Targ. I Chr. XXVII, 16. Targ. Jud. II, 18, sq. (ed. Wil. תגראי); a. e.—B. Kam. 52^a (prov.) עבירי לני סמורא . . . עבירי לני Ms. M. (ed. תגראי) when the shepherd is angry with his flock, he makes the leader blind.—Pl. תגראי, תגראי. Targ. Jud. II, 16; 18 (ed. Wil. תגראי). Targ. I Chr. XVII, 6; a. fr.

תגראי m. lashing, v. תגראי II.

תגראי I, תגראי m. (תגרא, v. תגראי I) a vessel of beaten metal.—Pl. תגראי, תגראי. Targ. Prov. XXV, 11 (h. text תגראי).

תגראי II m., constr. תגראי duct, canal. Targ. Job VI, 15 (some ed. תגראי); v. תגראי.

תגראי f. pl. (תגרא, comp. תגראי; Assyr. nagû, pl. nagê; comp. תגראי) plains, esp. islands, sea-districts; also inhabitants, colonists. Targ. O. Gen. XXV, 3

ולני (ed. Berl. תגראי = תגראי; comp. Nöld. Mand. Gramm. p. 166, note; h. text תגראי). Ib. X, 5 תגראי ed. Berl. (oth. ed. תגראי; h. text תגראי). Targ. Is. LXVI, 19; a. fr.

*תגראי m. (prob. a Babylonian corrupt. of unguentum; comp. תגראי for תגראי) a spiced drink (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Vinum); [Ar. a cup]. Ab. Zar. 38^b תגראי נ' דחלא a spiced drink of sour wine.

תגראי, v. תגראי.

תגראי, v. תגראי.

תגראי, constr. תגראי, v. תגראי.

תגראי m. (תגרא) a complainant in a case of robbery. Shebu. VII, 1; a. fr.

תגראי (b. h.) to break forth (v. תגראי); to gore, butt, fight.

B. Kam. V, 1 וישיש נ' וב' שור שני if an ox gored a cow, and her embryo is found (dead) by her side. Ib. תגראי אב עד שלא תגראי whether she gave birth before he gored her. Tosef. ib. IV, 6 תגראי עד שירכוין תגראי unless he pushes intentionally. Ib. 10 יש בתגראי וישיש there are laws concerning the butter (that killed a person) which do not apply &c.; a. v. fr.—[Gen. R. s. 32, end תגראי דב' some ed., read: תגראי.]

Pi. תגראי same. Hull 51^a וישיש תגראי זכרים וזכרים rams that butt one another. Ex. R. s. 41, end תגראי בהם וכ' yesterday he (Moses) pushed them (the angels of destruction) away, and now he is afraid of them. Tanḥ. Balak 3; Num. R. s. 20, beg. תגראים וכ' . . . תגראים as the ox fights with his horns, so do the Israelites fight (their enemies) with their prayers. Ber. 56^b תגראי בתורה ב' תגראי if (in his dream) an ox attacked him, he will have children who fight in (discussing) the Law; a. fr.—Part. pass. תגראי. Tosef. B. Kam. III, 6 תגראי זה תגראי even if the one is found gored.

Hif. תגראי to stir up to fighting. B. Kam. IV, 4 תגראי שלא תגראי כי תגראי 'if he butt' (Ex. XXI, 28), but not when they stir him up (in the arena).

Hithpa. תגראי to fight with one another. Tanḥ. Vayigg. 4 תגראי שור וארי תגראי ox and lion fighting with each other; a. e.

תגראי ch. same. Targ. O. Ex. XXI, 28 (ed. Vien. תגראי Af.).

—B. Kam. 47^a תגראי כי תגראי at the time he gored her; a. e.—to wage war. Targ. Y. Gen. XXI, 10 (v. תגראי).—Part. pass. תגראי breaking through, flowing over. B. Bath. 68^b תגראי קאירי לניו Ms. M. (ed. קאירי); Rashb. תגראי; Ms. F. a. R. תגראי קאירי in one w., Ar. תגראי, corr. acc.) when their outlet runs inside of the township (v. קאירי, comp. תגראי).—Transf. enough (comp. תגראי). M. Kat. 16^b תגראי . . . בתיגריא לא תגראי ed. Ven. (v. Rashi a. l.) have you not enough (that I escorted you thus far)? attend now to your business yourself; v. תגראי.

Pa. תגראי same. Targ. Ps. XLIV, 6; a. e.—B. Kam. 21^a; Sot. 48^a תגראי כי תגראי he butts like an ox.

Af. תגראי same. Tosef. Sot. XIII, 5, a. e. תגראי קרבא to wage war. Nidd. 65^b תגראי נ' Var., v. תגראי a. תגראי.

תגראי m. (preced.) wont to gore, a butter. Targ. O. Ex. XXI, 29; 36 (some ed. תגראי).

נגנן m. h. same. B. Kam. 46^a; B. Bath. 92^a; Y. Shebi. V, 36^a נגנן; a. e.—Pl. נגנן. B. Kam. 39^a אם הורוקין נגנן they are known as butters.—Fem. נגנתה. B. Mets. 80^a; Tosaf. B. Bath. IV, 6.

נגנן נגנא ch. same. Targ. Y. Ex. XXI, 36 (ib. 29 נגשן).—B. Kam. 24^b, a. e. איירא נגנא thou hast a butter in thy herd.—Pl. נגנתין. Targ. Ps. XXII, 13 Regia (ed. סגיאין).

נגב v. נגב.

נגיבתא נגיבא f. (preced.) dry land. Targ. Y. I Ex. XIV, 21. Targ. Y. Gen. I, 10.

נגיד I m. (b. h.; נגד) leader, ruler. Sifra Ahäre, ch. XII, Par. 9, v. נגוד.—Pl. נגידים. Y. Ber. VII, 11^b bot.; Gen. R. s. 91, a. e. (fr. Ben Sira) וביין נגידים וביין נגידים lift her (Wisdom) up, and she will raise thee and seat thee between princes.—[Yalk. Ps. 677, v. נגיד h.]

נגיד II m. (a Chaldaism, v. נגד Part. pass., a. Ithpe.) a frail animal.—Pl. נגידים, נגידין. B. Kam. 67^b המשא נגיד יכול (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) you might think . . . , he may pay as a fine five emaciated oxen.

נגיד m., נגידא I c. (נגד) 1) stretched. Targ. Esth. VIII, 15 נולא נגיד (ed. Amst. a. Vien. נגיד) stretched for shade, awning.—2) (of metal) beaten, beaten work. Targ. Ex. XXV, 18 (h. text מקשה). Targ. O. Num. VIII, 4.—Targ. Jer. X, 5; a. e.—3) (with נגידא; interchanging with נגיד) long-suffering, forbearing. Targ. Prov. XIV, 29 (ed. Lag. א. ר. א.). Ib. XXV, 28 נגידא ed. Lag. (oth. ed. נגיד). Ib. XVI, 32 נגידא (אפי' רוחא נגיד) (ed. Lag. נגיד).—4) duct, v. נגידא II.—[Targ. Ruth I, 1 נגיד, inf. of נגיד.]

נגידא II m. leader, v. נגיד.

נגידא III, (נגידא) f. (נגד) dragging out of the grave by necromancy. Gitt. 56^b אסקידא לטיטוס בני (Ar. ed. Koh. ריה . . . ; oth. ed. Ar. ר. א. . .) he had Titus brought up out of his grave; ib. 57^a top בני אסקידא אר. (ed. לפושע ישראל). Sabb. 152^b בני אר. how could the necromancer have brought Samuel up (if his soul was not in the grave)?

נגידא f. (v. נגיד I, 3) prolongation, with רוחא forbearance. Targ. Prov. XXV, 15 (ed. Lag. נגידא, Var. נגידא); emp. נגידא.

נגידא, v. נגיד.

נגידא f. (נגד) goring. B. Kam. 2^b (ref. to Ex. XXI, 28) הורא נגידא אין נגא the root נגד refers to injury by the horn, contrad. to נגידא collision of bodies. Ib. נגידא that nagaf (Ex. ib. 35) means injury through goring. Y. ib. I, beg. 2^a. Mekh. Mishp., s. 12; a. fr.

נגידא f. (preced.) being pushed. Hull. 51^b הורא נגידא קל נגידא קל נגידא his groaning, v. נגיד.

נגידא f. (b. h.; נגד) 1) knocking, affliction, defeat. Ex. R. s. 18 (ref. to נגידא, Ps. LXXXVII, 7) נזכרתי אני השברים אין נגידא אלמא לשון שבר; ו' I remember the defeats &c.; n'ginathi means breaking; a. e. v. נגידא I.—2) music. Ib. (ref. to נגידא, Ps. I. c.) נזכרתי אני שירים ו' I remember the songs &c.—[In later Hebrew: נגיד.]

נגידא, v. נגידא.

נגידא f., pl. נגידא (v. נגידא) musical instruments. Targ. Ps. VI, 1; a. fr.

נגידא f. (נגד) striking, injury through collision, pushing &c. Mekh. Mishp., s. 12 (ref. to Ex. XXI, 35) [read:] striking includes goring, pushing &c.; Yalk. Ex. 341. B. Kam. 2^b; a. fr., v. נגידא.

נגידא, נגידא, נגידא, v. נגידא.

נגידא f. (נגש) drawing near, addressing, use of the root נגש. Y. Sot. VIII, beg. 22^b; v. נגידא.

נגידא, נגידא, נגידא, Targ. II Esth. IV, 1, v. נגידא.

נגידא (b. h.; emp. נגש) to strike, knock, v. נגידא. נגידא (emp. Lat. pulso) to play on a musical instrument, in gen. to make music. Ber. 63^b הנגידא רנן let Hananiah play on the harp (act as a Levite). Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIII; Yalk. Ps. 872 ודיריה נגידא לך and I (Israel) was singing unto thee; a. fr.

נגידא same. Targ. II Kings III, 15.

נגידא, v. נגידא.

נגידא, v. נגידא.—[Ab. Zar. 4^a בנגידא, v. נגידא.]

נגידא, Ex. R. s. 18 some ed., v. נגידא.

נגידא (?) pr. n. pl. Nagninar, home of R. Johanan b. Nuri. Y. Kil. I, 29^b; Y. Erub. I, 19^c top נגידא; Y. Succ. I, 52^a נגידא; (Tosaf. Ter. VII, 14, a. e. שירים).

נגידא to break off; to bite off. Ukts. II, 6 שרשם נגידא until he has knocked off (a piece of the eggshell). T'bul Yom III, 6 נגידא מן האוכל ו' (not שנגידא) who took a bite of some food, and something mixed with his saliva fell on his garments.

נגידא ch. same, esp. to break bread, eat. Y. Ber. VII, 11^b bot. (אכלין) when they sat down to dine; Gen. R. s. 91; Yalk. ib. 148 נגידא. Lev. R. s. 34 ונגידא, v. נגידא. Koh. R. to IV, 6 נגידא, v. נגידא. it is his ambition to be called one who works for a living; a. e.—[Esth. R. to I, 8 נגידא; Lev. R. s. 28 נגידא, v. נגידא, some of the citations in which may belong to our w.]

נגידא (b. h.) 1) to touch; to strike; to injure (with נגידא object). Sabb. 13^b. Num. R. s. 14 נגידא באשה ו' if he touched Potifar's wife. Ib. (ref. to Koh. VIII, 5) נגידא ב' הדבר the thing (the speech of the chief butler) did not harm him, v. נגידא. Y. Peah VIII, 21^a bot., a. e. נגידא

בה, v. מְבִיחַ. Y. Yeb. I, end, 13^b לֹא הָיוּ ב' ש' נוֹטְעִין בוֹ the Shammites would not take up the case; a. v. fr.—לֹא נִגַע an interested witness. Snh. 34^a כִּי בְעֵדוּתוֹ he has the appearance of an interested witness. B. Bath. 43^a top הֲנִי נֹטְעִין בְּעֵדוּתוֹ הֵן אֵמַאי why are they admitted to testify? Are they not interested witnesses? Kidd. 43^b; a. fr.—2) (v. *Hif.*) to arrive, to come to pass. Gen. R. s. 84 שְׁעָרֵי הַדְּבָרִים הַלֵּזֶע לִיגַע for these things (which Joseph dreamt) shall come to pass; Yalk. ib. 141.

Hif. (preced. 1) to reach; to become the property of; to obtain; to cause to reach. B. Mets. X, 5 הִגַּעְתֶּם they shall be thine. Arakh. VIII, 1; 3 (27^a, sq.) הִגַּעְתֶּךָ it is thine (Bab. ed. הִגַּעְתֶּךָ I let thee have it), i. e. thy offer is accepted; Tosef. ib. IV, 20 הִגַּעְתָּהּ thou hast acquired it. Tosef. B. Bath. VI, 7, a. e. הִגַּעְתִּי it is his, i. e. he must pay for it. Y. Erub. III, 21^a bot., a. e. הִגַּעְתָּ סוּחָה thou hast been made to reach the final conclusion, i. e. thou must admit, v. הִוַּר. Ber. IX, 3 (54^a) הִגַּעְנוּ לָזֶמֶן לִזְמַן שְׁהוֹרֵינוּ וְקִיַּמְנוּ וְהִגַּעְנוּ לָזֶמֶן לִזְמַן (Mish. ed. only שְׁהוֹרֵינוּ) who hast granted us life and sustenance and suffered us to reach this period. Pes. X, 6 הִגַּעְנוּ לָזֶמֶן לִזְמַן so may He allow us to reach &c.; a. v. fr.—הִגַּעְתִּי put myself in the position, i. e. suppose. Y. Gitt. III, 44^d, v. וְנִגַּע; a. fr.—2) to arrive, to come to pass; to concern. Gen. R. l. c. שְׁחֵרֵי הַמָּוֶת מִגַּעַר בְּיַמֵּי הַחַיִּים that the resurrection of the dead will come to pass in his days. Ib. שְׁחֵרֵי הַמָּוֶת מִגַּעַר לְבָלֵהוּ וְכִי שְׁחֵרֵי הַמָּוֶת מִגַּעַר לְבָלֵהוּ as soon as the letter of divorce reaches the space over the roof. Ib. VII, 7 הִגַּעְתָּ לְאֵנְטִיפָטְרִיס if he came as far as Antipatris. Num. R. s. 5 הִגַּעְתָּ לָכֶם כֶּשֶׁם שְׁחֵרֵי אֶהֱרָא לָכֶם כֶּשֶׁם שְׁחֵרֵי אֶהֱרָא לָכֶם until the time (Passover) comes, opp. שְׁחֵרֵי אֶהֱרָא until it is passed; a. fr.—[Tosef. Toh. VI, 14 הִגַּעְתִּי, v. וְנִגַּע.]

**Hof.* to be brought to a condition. Zeb. 88^a, sq. הִגַּעְתֶּם Rashi (ed. במים, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 2) if they have come to such a condition as to need washing in water; הִגַּעְתֶּם לְנָרָר וְאֶהֱרָא if they need cleansing with natron and aloes; (Yalk. Ex. 381 במים הִגַּעְתֶּם if they can be cleansed with &c., v. נִגַּע.)

Pi. הִגַּעַת (denom. of נִגַּע) to afflict with leprosy.—Part. pass. מִגַּעְתָּ; f. מִגַּעְתָּ; pl. מִגַּעְתֶּם; Neg. XIII, 9 מִגַּעְתָּ הַבַּיִת הַזֶּה he who enters a house which is unclean on account of leprosy in the walls. Erub. VIII, 2 הַמִּנְיָן הַזֶּה הַמִּנְיָן הַזֶּה half the time (required for consuming it) is the measure for the stay in a leprous house. Tosef. Neg. VI, 1 הִגַּעְתָּ לָא הִיָּה הַבַּיִת הַזֶּה אֶתְּמַר לָא הִיָּה הַבַּיִת הַזֶּה never occurred &c. Ib. הִגַּעְתָּ אֲבָנִים מִן הַבַּיִת הַזֶּה stones from a leprous house; Snh. 71^a; a. e.

Nithpa. הִגַּעְתָּ to be afflicted with leprosy. Ker. II, 3 הִגַּעְתָּ הַבַּיִת הַזֶּה a leper that had several attacks in succession (before being purified from the first); Tosef. Neg. IX, 7. Tosef. B. Mets. VIII, 30 הִגַּעְתָּ הַבַּיִת הַזֶּה if one rented a house to his neighbor, and it became leprous; Arakh. 20^b; a. fr.

נִגַּע ch. same, to touch. Snh. 19^a לֹא אָרִי לְמִינֵי נִגַּע he will not chance to touch (the corpse). Y. Keth. VII, end, 31^d לֹא אָרִי לְמִינֵי נִגַּע he will not chance to touch; a. fr.

Af. אִגַּע to bring in contact. Bekh. 28^b הָיָה שְׂרִיקָא הָיָה הַשֹּׁפֵר (the judge) made the disputed objects touch a reptile; Snh. 33^b דֹּאגְעִי וְכִי דֹאגְעִי וְכִי דֹאגְעִי he brings the blood in immediate contact with the altar; a. e.

Pa. אִגַּע to afflict with leprosy.—Part. pass. מִגַּעְתָּ. Hull. 60^a הֵן הָיוּ מִגַּעְתִּי לְכָל דְּמִנְיָן וְכִי לְכָל דְּמִנְיָן to give every one stricken with leprosy a reel &c., v. הִגַּעְתִּי; Yalk. Ps. 862 דִּמְרִיגְתָּ.

Ithpa. אִתְּמַר אִתְּמַר to be stricken with leprosy. Targ. Is. VI, 1.—Hull. l. c. אִתְּמַר אִתְּמַר she became a leper; Yalk. l. c. אִתְּמַר אִתְּמַר.

נִגַּע m. (b. h.; preced.) plague, esp. suspected leprosy. Neg. II, 4 הִנֵּה רִאשִׁית הַכֹּהֵן כִּי יִבְרַח רִאשִׁית הַכֹּהֵן what must be the patient's position when the priest is examining the plague (Lev. XIII, 3)? Tosef. ib. VI, 7 הִנֵּה רִאשִׁית הַכֹּהֵן what are the proceedings at examining a plague in the wall?; a. fr.—*Pl.* נִגַּעִים constr. נִגַּעִי. Ib. 1, a. fr. מִגַּעְתָּ מִגַּעְתָּ is subject to uncleanness from house plagues. Ib. 7 לְדוּרֵי הַכֹּהֵן plagues are the punishment for an evil tongue. Neg. II, 5 הִנֵּה מִגַּעְתִּי עֲצֻמוֹ a priest may examine all suspicious plagues except his own; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* נִגַּעִים the laws concerning plagues. Y. M. Kat. II, end, 81^b; Hag. 14^a, v. אֶהֱרָא.—*N'ga'im*, name of a treatise of the Mishnah and Tosefta of the Order of Tohároth, and of a section of Sifra (Thazri'a and M'tsor'a).

נִגַּעַת f. (preced. wds.) hurt, detraction. Num. R. s. 14 (ref. to Gen. XLI, 12) בְּנִגַּעַת יוֹסֵף דָּבַר he said here three things ('lad', 'Hebrew', 'slave') meant to be derogatory to Joseph, v. נִגַּע.

נִגַּעַת, Y. Shebu. III, 34^d, v. נִגַּעַת.

נִגַּח (b. h.) to strike, push; to injure. Tosef. B. Kam. I, 9 נִגַּח נִי וְכִי נִגַּח if he gored, pushed, bit &c. Num. R. s. 5 נִגַּח הַיְהוָה and the Lord struck those who made the golden calf; a. fr.—Part. pass. נִגַּחְתָּ; pl. נִגַּחְתֶּם. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXVIII, 23 אֵינִן אֱלֹהֵי הַיָּם וְכִי אֵינִן אֱלֹהֵי הַיָּם when the nations shall see Israel in prosperity, they shall say, these are not the stricken, these are not the rejected &c.

Nif. נִיגַח to be stricken. Yoma 19^b.

Ithpa. אִתְּמַר אִתְּמַר to strike against. Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 2) אִתְּמַר אִתְּמַר רַגְלֵיכֶם וְכִי אִתְּמַר רַגְלֵיכֶם when your feet shall strike against the mountains &c. (fr. Jer. XIII, 16).

נִגַּח ch. same. Targ. Ps. LXXXIX, 24. Targ. Ex. XXI, 35; a. e.

Pa. אִתְּמַר אִתְּמַר same. Part. pass. מִנִּגַּחְתָּ bruised, wounded. Yoma 53^a אִתְּמַר אִתְּמַר כִּרְעִיָה וְכִי אִתְּמַר אִתְּמַר (some ed. דִּמְרִיגְתָּ; Ms. M. a. Ar. אִתְּמַר מִנִּקְפָן, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) until his feet were bruised (bleeding) &c.

Ithpa. אִתְּמַר אִתְּמַר to strike against, be bruised. Targ. Jer. XIII, 16.—Yoma l. c., v. supra.

נִגַּח m. (b. h.; preced.) plague. Ex. R. s. 15 לְבָרֹחַ... מִצָּרִים מצרים... לְבָרֹחַ... מִצָּרִים the Egyptians went around seeking a way how to flee from the plague; a. e.

נִגַּר (b. h.; emp. גָּר) to carry along, roll, v. *Nif.*—2) to scrape, to saw; v. נִגַּר.

Pi. נִגַּר (denom. of נִגַּר) to do carpenter's work. Yalk. Josh. 7 (ref. to Josh. II, 1) מִנִּגְרִין בִּידֵם מִנִּגְרִין Josh. II, 1).

נד or נד, v. נד.

נדא, v. נדא.

נדא, Ab. Zar. 28^b v. אורדא דנ, v. נדא.

נדב (b. h.) 1) *to make willing, to prompt*. Tanh. T'rum. 3 (ref. to Ex. XXV, 2) שאין לבי נדב... this excludes the insane whom his heart (reason) cannot prompt; (Tanh. ed. Bub. ib. 2 שאינו מתנדב בלבו).—2) (denom. of נדבה) *to offer willingly, donate, consecrate*, contrad. to נדר (v. נדבה). Ned. 9^b (ref. to Mish. I, 1) וכן נדב read *nadab* (in place of *nadar*), he made a noble vow &c. Ib. 10^a וכן נדב read *nodedb* (in place of נדר), he dedicates the sacrifice and fulfills (offers it).

Nif. נדב, נדב, *to be donated, dedicated*. Meg. I, 10 כל כל שיהיה נדב ונדב whatever sacrifice is dependent on vow or dedication; Zeb. 117^a כל הנדר וכן Ms. M.; Sifré Deut. 65; Tem. 14^b. Ib. וכן נדב לא נדר וכן הדין the sacrifices of the Nazarite are not to be classified among the vowed or free-will offerings; a. e.

Hithpa. נדבה, *to be prompted; to vow a free-will offering; to donate*. Tosef. Ned. I, 1 מן הנדבים מן הנדבים wicked men do not vow offerings. Ib. מתנדבים נדבות used to vow to be Nazarites. Men. XII, 3 המתנדבים לא ה' כדרך המתנדבים he did not make his vow in the ordinary way of vowing people. Ib. 4 מן הנדב אדם וכן a man may vow a meal offering of sixty &c. Tanh. ed. Bub. I, c. מתנדב בלבו is prompted by his heart, v. supra. Arakh. 6^b וכן שד' מנורה וכן if a gentile donated a lamp to a synagogue. Sifra Tsav, Milluim, Par. 1 ליהננה ב... בשעה שצוה... when the Lord of the world ordered free-will donations for the sanctuary; וכן שלא יהננה אדם גזל וכן that no man must donate what is forced out of him, i. e. no pressure may be used for contributions for a sacred purpose; Yalk. Lev. 515. Shn. 43^a וכן מתנדבות נשים... volunteered their services and brought them (benumbing drinks for the culprits); a. fr.

נדב, ch. Pa. נדב, *Ihpa.* נדבה, same, *to donate; to be devoted to*. Targ. Is. XIII, 2 מן הנדבין ed. Lag. (oth. ed. מן הנדב; h. text נדבים). Targ. Ps. CX, 3.—Pes. 50^a... מתעוררי ישראלים יגדלו ויתנדבו Israelites will grow rich and offer donations. Arakh. 6^b וכן שד' מנורה וכן donated a lamp &c.

נדבא, נד, f. ch. = next w. Y. Pes. IV, 31^b bot. צרכון נדבא the Rabbis were in need of contributions.

נדבה f. (b. h.; preced.) *free-will offering, donation*. Kinn. I, 1 וכן ואיוהו נדר... a vow is called *neder*, when one says, I vow to dedicate a burnt-offering; *ni'dabah*, when one says, this animal is to be a burnt-offering. Ib. 3 בהובה ובנ' when an obligatory and a free-will sacrifice are mixed up. Men. I, 1 מנחה, opp. to מנחה. Ib. 2^a נ' it will be a free-will offering (and the vow itself is not yet fulfilled); opp. יהא נדר it will be the fulfillment of his vow; a. fr.—Pl. נדבות. Kinn. I, 1. Ned. I, 1 כנדבותם like their (the good men's) free-will offerings or vows; a. fr.

נדבת, נד, pr. n. m. *Nidbah*. Y. Meg. I, 71^c (twice) נדבת; Men. 29^a אשיאן בר נדבך (Ms. M. נדבך בר נד).

נדבותא f. (נדב) *willingness, devotion*. Targ. Ps. LI, 14 Regia (ed. נבואה; h. text נדיבה).

נדבין m. (נדב=נדב; v. Del. Prol., p. 150) 1) *rammed wall (pisé), a mould filled with earth or rubble; a block of a certain size (four handbreadths cubic measure), or a course of bricks &c., used as 'binder' (coagmentum); in gen. a course of stones, layer*. Y. Shebi. III, 34^c bot. זה הוא מקבל נדבין he who contracts to build *nidbakh*, must build with blocks of four handbreadths as far as the space contracted for (v. infra). Sabb. 115^a אמר לבנאי אמר לבנאי he said to the builder, sink it (the translation of the Book of Job) under the rubble; Y. ib. XVI, 15^c top. Ber. II, 4 mechanics at work may read the Sh'ma while standing on top of a course of the wall. Sabb. 125^b של אבנים (v. מרפק); a. fr.—2) *a frame carried to the building ground with tools and vessels above and under it*. Tosef. Ohol. VII, 1 אם ארבעה שדויו נושאין אתה הנדבין ואין וכן if four persons carry a frame the poles of which have not the size of a plough-handle; Ohol. VI, 1 (ed. Dehr. נדוד; Ar. נדוד, read: נדבין, נדבין; Maim. a *bier*). Zab. V, 2 זה רוחו הנדבין if the gonorrhoeist has his finger under the frame (while it is carried).—Pl. נדבכות, נדבכות. Ohol. XIV, 1 שלשה נדבכות a distance of three courses of stones which is twelve handbreadths; Tosef. ib. XIV, 8; Y. Shebi. III, 34^d top. Ib. שלשה נדבכות שלשה נדבכות three courses of trimmed stones making ten handbreadths, v. סיתור.

נדבין, נד, ch. same, *a course of stones, tier*. Ezra VI, 4 נדבין.—Targ. Hag. II, 15 (h. text נדבין).—Pl. נדבין, נדבין, נדבין. Ezra I, c.—Targ. Zech. IV, 10. Targ. Ez. XLVI, 23 (h. text נדבין, נדבין).

נדבין II pr. n. m., v. נדבה.

נדבכות (sub. ביה) pr. n. *Nidbakhah*, name of an idolatrous temple (and market) in Baalbec (or in Acco). Ab. Zar. 11^b. [Ib. נדבכות some call it *Nidbaha*, missing in Ms. M.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note.]

נדד (b. h.) 1) *to move, shake, chase*. Shn. 107^a (ref. to Ps. XI, 1) צפור נדדה... lest they say, that mountain among you (David)—a bird has shaken it. Esth. R. to VI, 1 וכן נדדו שמים כסאו וכן the heavens shook the throne of &c. Sifré Deut. 38 ונדדו שנתו וכן and chases away the sleep of his eyes (watches constantly) over it; a. e.—2) *to be restless, flee*. Meg. 15^b (ref. to Esth. VI, 1) נדדה וכן the sleep of the King of the world fled; ib. וכן נדדו עליונים וכן those on high were agitated; Pirké d'R. El. ch. I; a. e.—Tosef. B. Kam. IX, 27 ונדדה and the tooth was loosened.—Part. pass. נדדי; f. נדדה. Ib. שינו... שינו... if his tooth had been loose, and he (the master) caused it to fall out; Kidd. 24^b; a. e.

Pi. נדד, *to make unsteady, chase*. B. Bath. 10^a שמתנדדין שמתנדדין who chase the sleep from their eyes (study by night). Keth. 62^a שמתנדדות וכן who keep themselves awake (while their husbands are studying); a. e.—Lev. R. s. 18, v. נדדי.

Hithpa. נדדה, *to be shaken*. Yalk. Lev. 571 שלא נדדה.

provided it (the bench) be not shaken (when they sit on it).

נדד ch. same, to be restless, flee. Targ. Job VII, 4. Targ. Ps. LV, 8. Targ. Esth. VI, 1 נדר; a. fr.

Pa. נדר 1) same. Targ. Job XV, 23 (some ed. נדר part. pass. Af. driven about).—2) to make (sleep) flee, to keep awake. Targ. Esth. I. c. נדר ed. Lag. (ed. Amst. נדר; oth. ed. נדר; corr. acc.).—3) to cause to be sleepless. Targ. II Esth. I. c. Ithpe. נדר to be restless, agitated. Ib.

נדד f. pl. constr., נ שינהא (preced.) wakefulness. Targ. Job VII, 4 (h. text נדרים).

נדד, נדר, v. נדר.

נדד f. (b. h.; נדר) 1) (v. נדר) isolation, condition of uncleanness, esp. period of menstruation. Sabb. 64^b, a. e. (ref. to Lev. XV, 33) נדרה she shall remain in her isolation (from her husband) until &c. Ib. VI, 5 נדרה לנדרה which she has prepared for her menstruating time. Ib. II, 6 נדר (= במצות נדר) in the observance of the laws connected with menstruation; a. fr.—2) (sub. בעל) a woman during menstruation, menstruant. Nidd. I, 7 נדרה מן הימים, expl. ib. 11^a נדרה ימי נדרה during the days of actual menstruation. Treat. Kallah beg. נדרה נדרה a woman after menstruation before she has taken the ritual bath; נדרה is to be treated like a woman during menstruation; a. fr.—Pl. נדרה. Nidd. IV, 1 נדרה are to be treated like menstruants; a. fr.—Niddah, name of a treatise of the Order of Tohäroth, of Mishnah, Tosefta and Talmud Babli and Y'rushalmi (fragmentary).—Ab. III, 18 נדרה נדרה the laws treated in Arakh. II, 1 (8^a), v. נדרה.

נדד, Neg. VI, 4 ed. Dehr., v. נדר. —Ohol. VI, 1 Maim., v. נדר.

נדד, נדר, v. sub נדר.

נדד f. (נדד) [migrant,] name of a species of edible locusts. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 22 (ed. Vien. נדר); v. נדר.

נדד m. (v. נדר) a bride's outfit, given by her father; wedding equipment. B. Mets. 74^b נדר נדרה paid a stipulated amount for an outfit to be delivered at the house of his daughter's father-in-law; לנדרה in the meanwhile the value of the equipment was reduced (and the father-in-law refused to receive it for the value stipulated). Keth. 54^a נדרה a man in his dying bequest defined the nature of the equipment for his daughter. Taan. 24^a; a. e.

נדד (b. h.) to slip, move away.

Nif. נדר 1) (interch. with נדר) to be banished, exiled. Y. Snh. X, 29^c top (ref. to Is. XXVII, 13) נדרה those who were exiles in the land of Egypt' means the generation of the wilderness. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXLVII, 2 נדרה (or נדרה); a. e.—2) to be made to slip, to be led away (to idolatry); נדרה the case of a place whose inhabitants were led astray, the condemned town (Deut. XIII, 13 to 18). Snh. X, 4 נדרה the inhabitants of a condemned city. Tosef. ib. XIV, 1, a. e.

a case of a condemned city never occurred nor ever will occur. Ib. נדרה שלש עירוריה three cities dare not be condemned (at a time) in Palestine; Yalk. Deut. 886 נדרה (Pu.); a. fr.

Hif. נדרה to lead astray. Snh. VII, 10 נדרה זה האומר נדרה a maddiah (amenable to the law Deut. I. c.) is he who says, let us go and worship &c.; contrad. to נדרה; ib. 67^a נדרה the seducers of a condemned city are meant here. Ib. נדרה שדל a prophet that led a town astray. Ib. X, 4 (111^b) נדרה נשים if women led a town astray; נדרה היו נדרה נשים if the seducers were outsiders; נדרה אנושים unless the seducers are men; a. fr.

Hof. נדרה 1) to be led astray. Ib. נדרה if a minority of the town was led astray. Tosef. ib. XIV, 3 נדרה they were led astray along with the inhabitants; a. e.—2) (interch. with נדרה) to be banished. Yalk. Num. 739 נדרה I have been banished from the Tabernacle.

נדד ch. same, to cause to slip. Targ. Ps. LXII, 5 (some ed. למנרע, corr. acc.).

Ithpa. נדרה to be banished. Targ. Job VI, 13 נדרה Regia (ed. ארבורה; h. text נדרה).

נדד, נדר (b. h.; cmp. preced.) to be restless, flee.

Pi. נדרה to banish, excommunicate. Ber. 19^a נדרה whom did they (the scholars) excommunicate? Ib. נדרה the court proclaims the ban to protect a teacher's authority. Pes. 52^a נדרה we excommunicate for disregarding the second Holy Day observed in the diaspora; a. v. fr.—[Yalk. Is. 287 נדרה מני נדרה]—Part. pass. נדרה pl. נדרה. M. Kat. 15^a נדרה one excommunicated by the Lord, i. e. a mourner. Ib. נדרה מני נדרה dare an excommunicated person study the Law? Ib. נדרה מני נדרה must an excommunicated person rend his garments? Ned. I, 1 נדרה I vow to be excommunicated towards thee, i. e. I vow not to receive any favors at thy hands. M. Kat. 17^a נדרה one excommunicated by a teacher must be treated as such by his disciple (the latter cannot raise the ban). Ib. נדרה מני נדרה one excommunicated by the authorities of his own city. Ib. 15^b נדרה during all the years the Israelites were in the wilderness, they were excommunicated (by the Lord); a. v. fr.

Hithpa. נדרה, Nithpa. נדרה to be excommunicated. Eduy. V, 6 נדרה God forbid (to say) that 'A. was excommunicated. Ib. נדרה כל נדרה ומה נדרה he who dies while under excommunication has a stone placed on his coffin; a. fr.

נדר I ch. same; part. pass. נדר isolated, excommunicated. Ned. 7^a נדרה I will be isolated from thee (=h. מנודה אני לך, v. preced.).

נדר II, נדר ch.=h. נדר 1) to bespatter, asperse. Kidd. 49^a נדרה (בי) נדרה Ar., that she may go and asperse me before my neighbors.—2) (neut. verb) to spatter, be sprinkled. Targ. II Kings IX, 33.

Af. נדר 1) same. Targ. Lev. VI, 20, נדרה (Ms. III נדרה).—2) to sprinkle. Ib. IV, 17; a. fr.—Targ. Ps. CXVIII, 27 נדרה

ed. Lag. (some ed. יִתְדוּן, corr. acc.; ed. Wil. יִתְדוּן).—3) to throw, pitch. B. Kam. 98^a, a. e. אֶתְרִיחַ אֶתְרִיחַ, v. אֶתְרִיחַ.

*נִדְרֵינָא m. pl. (נָדַר) fugitives. Y. Sabb. IV, 7^a חָרִי נִדְרֵינָא (ed. Krot. נָדַר) is there not against thee the case of the fugitives of Ashkelon? (Koh. R. to I, 15 וְהִלָּא וְהִלָּא יוֹרְדֵי אֲשְׁקֹלוֹן שְׁקִיעוּהוּ וְכִי—the case cited is unknown).

נָדְרָן m. (נָדַר) *nadyan*, a species of edible locusts, v. נָדְרָא. Sifra Sh'mini, Par. 3, ch. V, expl. חֶגֶב (Lev. XI, 22); Hull. 65^a גְּרִינָא, read נָדְרָא.

נָדְרָן m. (v. נָדַר II) wash-pond. B. Bath. 19^a חֶגֶב (Ms. M. חֶגֶב, Ms. H. חֶגֶב, ed. Pes. חֶגֶב, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5), contrad. to מְחַבְצָן.

נָדְרִינָא, v. נִדְרֵינָא.

נָדְלָא m. (v. Syr. נִדְלָא, Gr. Sm. 2290, 925) *polyp, centipede*. Sifra Sh'mini, Par. 10, ch. XII, expl. מְרַבְּהָ מִטְּוִן שְׂוִיָּא (Lev. XI, 42); Hull. 67^b.—Mikv. V, 3 מִטְּוִן שְׂוִיָּא a well the waters of which are conducted in channels radiating like the feet of a centipede. Erub. 8^b, v. מְבֹוִי.

נָדְלָא ch. same. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 42.—Y. Sabb. I, 3^b bot. אֲרֻכְבֵּי דִּי בַר אֲרֻכְבֵּי דִּי the skeleton of a fish changes into a centipede.

נָדַן (Assyr. nadanu, v. Fried. Del. Proleg. p. 139; v. נָדַן to give; to place; (neut. verb) to be given. Y. Snh. X, 29^b bot. (ref. to יָדוּן, Gen. VI, 3) שְׂאִינִי נֹתֵן רֹחִי לָא יָדוּן my spirit shall not be given to him, (which means) I shall not put my spirit into them &c. (at the time of the resurrection); Bab. ib. 108^a; Gen. R. s. 26; v. next w.

נָדָן m. (b. h.; preced.) [place where a thing is put,] sheath, case. Snh. 108^a (ref. to יָדוּן, v. preced.) חֲזוּרָא שְׂלָא לָא יָדוּן their souls shall not return to their cases (bodies); Y. ib. X, 29^b bot.; Gen. R. s. 26.—Pl. נָדָן. Ib. ... אֵינִי מְחֻזָּר I shall not return their spirits to their cases.

נָדָנָא ch. same. Targ. Ez. XXI, 35 (ed. Lag. 'לרני', v. קָדָנָא).

נָדְדָן (Pilp. of נָדַר) 1) to make restless, shake, weaken. Lev. R. s. 18 (ref. to נָדַר, Is. XVII, 11) נָדְדָתְּם עֲלֵיכֶם קְצִירָא וְכִי (through your willing acceptance of the Law) you had made powerless over you the harvest (harvests, destructive forces) of the governments &c.; Yalk. Is. 287 נָדְדָתְּ עֲלֵי (corr. acc.)—2) (neut. verb) to be rocked. Gen. R. s. 53 נָדְדָתְּ עֲרִיסָהּ וְכִי never was a cradle rocked before it was rocked in the house of Abraham, i. e. never before was there such a festival at the weaning of a child.

Nithpa. נִתְּפָא to be moved, stirred up. Ex. R. s. 20, end חֲזוּרָא דִּי יוֹסֵף נִתְּפָא Joseph's coffin (sunk in the Nile) was stirred up (and came to the surface; Tanh. Ekeb 6 נִתְּפָא; Tanh. B'shall. 2, a. e. צָפָא). Cant. R. to VI, 10 (play on חֲזוּרָא, ib.) כְּדוּר שְׁנִי לְגִלְוָהּ לְגִלְוָהּ like the generation (of Hezekiah) that was stirred up for its exile; ib. כְּדוּר שְׁנִי לְגִלְוָהּ וְכִי (read: יִגְלָה: גִּלְוָהּ) like the generation (of

the Messiah) which shall be moved about as if to go into exile, but shall not go. Ib. מְחַבְצָן מְחַבְצָן מִמְּסַע וְכִי moving from journey to journey; a. e.

נָדְדָן m. (preced.) moving about, exile. Gen. R. s. 39 (expl. נָדַר, Ps. LV, 9) נָדְדָן נָדְדָן means moving about, exile after exile.—2) (sub. ראש) head-shaking; נָדְדָן an act at which people shake their heads as being wrong. Tosef. Yeb. IV, 8; Pes. 50^b (Ar. לעבריה). (נָדַר לעבריה).

נָדְדָע, נָדְדָע, נָדְדָע, v. יָדַע.

נָדְדָה (b. h.; cmp. נָדָה) [to drive, scatter,] (neut. verb) to spread (of odors). Gen. R. s. 39, beg. נָדְדָה נָדְדָה its perfume went forth. Ber. 51^a נָדְדָה נָדְדָה . . . נָדְדָה Ms. M., shall he who has eaten garlic so that his breath smells, eat again, that his breath may smell still more?; i. e. having done one wrong, shall one do another wrong?; a. fr.

נָדְדָה ch. same; part. נָדְדָה. Targ. Cant. IV, 10. Targ. Y. Ex. XL, 5 (ed. Vien. נָדְדָה).

**Ithpe*. נָדְדָה בְּעֵלְמָא וְכִי אֵינִי מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל Ms. M., when a wind blows in the world and no rain comes, (v. גִּזְוָהּ).

נָדַר (b. h.; cmp. נָדָה) [to keep off,] to vow (abstinence). Ned. V, 1 נָדַר זֶה מִזֶּה נָדַר who vowed not to receive benefits from one another. Ib. III, 6 נָדַר מִיִּוֵּרֵי דְרִים he who vows to forbid himself benefits from seafarers. Ib. VI, 1 נָדַר מִן חֶמְבֻּשֶׁל who vows to abstain from whatever is cooked. Ib. 77^b נָדַר אֵינִי כֹּהֵן נָדַר whoever vows, even if he fulfills his vow, is called a sinner. Ib. I, 1 . . . נָדַר בְּנִיבִי his is a valid vow implying nazariteship and sacrifice. Naz. IV, 4 נָדַר בְּנִיבִי who vowed to be a Nazarite; a. fr.—Imperative: נָדַר. Snh. III, 2 נָדַר לִי בְּחַיִּי דוֹר לִי בְּחַיִּי vow (swear) to me by anything concerning thy person (and I will accept it as a legal oath). Kidd. 41^a נָדַר דוֹר הַנֶּאֱמָר דוֹר הַנֶּאֱמָר מִמֶּנּוּ renounce all benefit from him.—Ned. III, 4 נָדַר לְדוֹרֵינִי (Tosef. ib. II, 2 (דוֹלֵינִי)) you are not bound by a vow made to escape robbery by highway-men &c. Arakh. I, 1, a. e. נָדַר מִיִּוֵּרֵי מִיִּוֵּרֵי מִיִּוֵּרֵי may vow to dedicate the value of a certain person to the sanctuary, contrad. to נָדַר q. v.—Part. pass. נָדַר being under the obligation of a vow; being the legitimate subject of a vow. Shebu. 20^a נָדַר וְכִי וְכִי provided he was bound by a vow to fast on that day; Ned. 12^a נָדַר וְכִי וְכִי that he has vowed to fast regularly on that day (every week). Ib. 13^a דָּבָר דְּנָדַר אֲשֶׁר לֹא נָדַר דָּבָר דְּנָדַר a thing which can be made forbidden by a vow (not otherwise forbidden by law). Ib. 46^a נָדַר וְכִי וְכִי interpret מִיִּוֵּרֵי as meaning, and he through his own vow is forbidden any benefit &c. Naz. 9^b נָדַר וְכִי he is under the influence of a vow (of abstention from dried figs) and is also a Nazarite; a. e.

Nif. נִיבִי 1) to be made the subject of a vow; to have one's personal value dedicated to the sanctuary. Arakh. I, 1 נָדַר וְכִי וְכִי נָדַר וְכִי וְכִי are entitled to dedicate (v. supra) and to be dedicated. Ib. 3 נִיבִי לֹא נָדַר cannot be dedicated (has no value); a. fr.—2) to be vowed for a sacrifice. Meg. I, 10 נָדַר וְכִי, v. נָדַר; a. e.

Hif. *to put a person under the influence of a vow; to prohibit, forbid.* Keth. VII, 1 אשרו או המקדיר לו if one vows that his wife shall derive no benefit from him. Ib. שלא תטעום וכ' if a man (by confirming her vow) subjects his wife to a restriction from tasting &c. Y. ib. 31^b מודיר או אשרו מודיר (not תבירו) can a man forbid his wife that which belongs to the necessities of life? Ib. bot. לזשאיל לזשאיל וכ' if he, by means of a vow, forbade her to lend to her neighbors a winnow or a sieve. Ned. III, 3 חבירו וכ' if his friend urged him under a vow to dine with him. Naz. IV, 6 בנוי בנזיר has power to make his (minor) son a Nazarite; a. fr.—Trnsf. *to make inaccessible.* B. Bath. 22^a או כחלו v. מדר.

Hof. *to be forbidden by a vow; to be subjected to the influence of a vow.* Gitt. 35^b נדר שיה' ברבים a votary prohibition imposed on a person in public; ib. 36^a; a. e. Ned. IV, 1 מהבירו הנאה מהבירו he who is forbidden, by his neighbor's vow, to derive any benefit &c. Ib. 46^a מודר מהם מודר וכ' if one was forbidden &c., expl. 'forbidden through his own vow', v. supra. Ib. V, 4 חבירו he against whom the vow was directed is forbidden (all benefits). Ib. I, 1 ממך I will be (as if) subjected to a vow of thine forbidding me any benefit at thy hands. Ib. 5^a לא משועינא וכ' I will be *muddar* (kept distant) from thee' may mean, I will not talk to thee; a. fr.

נדר I ch. same. Targ. Num. XXX, 3; a. fr.—Ned. 22^a אשרו או המקדיר לו if thou hadst known... wouldst thou have vowed? Ib. נדרת אדעת דהכי^b wouldst thou have made the vow, if thou hadst known this. Ib. לא נדרתי I should not have vowed. Ib. 9^a לא נדרתא I will not vow; a. v. fr.

Af. as preced. *Hif.* Ib. 21^b דאפקתה לברתה who forbade her daughter all benefits from her. Ib. 24^a אדריה אדריה the host urged the guest with a vow; ומינא וכ' the guest caused the host to invite him with a vow. Ib. 22^a מי אדריה מי אדריה wouldst thou have forbidden her? Gitt. 36^a אהא ר' whom R. A. forbade to teach. Keth. 70^b אפקתן thou hast put me under restrictions; a. fr.

נדר II (transpos. of נדר, cmp. מדר) *to run down* (v. Peshit. Mic. I, 4).

Pa. *to roll down.* Targ. O. Gen. XXIX, 3; a. e., v. נדר I.

Af. same. Targ. I Kings XIV, 10 Var. ed. Lag., v. נדר I.—V. מדר, מדרון.

נדר m. (b. h.; נדר) *vow.* Kinn. I, 1, v. נדרה. Ned. II, 3 יש נ' ברוך נ' there is a vow within a vow, i. e. if one repeats the vow to be a Nazarite, it is a double vow. Ib. 8^a גדול נדר וכ' (by saying so) he has made a great vow to the God of Israel; a. v. fr.—Y. Sabb. II, 5^b bot. הנ' the vow is annulled, i. e. the ban is rescinded.—*Pl.* נדרים, constr. נדרה. Ned. I, 1, v. נדרה. Ib. III, 1 ארבע נ' וכ' four sorts of vows have the scholars declared not to be binding; נדרה וזוין וכ' נדרה וזוין, v. נדרה. Ib. XI, 1, a. fr. נדרה עינוי נפש vows referring to privation of the necessities of life; a. fr.—*N'darim*, name of a treatise,

of the Order of Nashim, of Mishnah, Tosefta, Talmud Babli a. Y'rushalmi.

נדר III, *נדרה*, *נדרה* ch. same. Targ. Jud. XI, 36. Targ. Num. XXX, 3; a. fr.—Ned. 8^b, v. נדרה. Ib. רבינא היה לה נ' נדרה B. had made a vow. Snh. 109^b נ' נדרה I have vowed; a. fr.—*Pl.* נדרה, נדרה. Targ. Ps. LXXXVI, 12. Targ. Num. XXX, 12; a. fr.

נדרה m. (preced.) *he who vowed.* Targ. O. Lev. XXVII, 8 ed. Lisb. (ed. Berl. a. oth. נדרה, corr. acc.; ed. Amst. נדרה; Y. נדרה).

נדרה, v. next w.

נדרה, *נדרה* m. (preced. wds.) *one went to make vows.* Yalk. Sam. 143; Midr. Sam. ch. XXVI נדרה.—*Fem.* נדרה. Keth. 71^a, a. e. אי אפשי באשה נ' I will not live with a woman in the habit of vowing; Y. ib. VII, 31^b bot. נדרה (אפשי).

נדרה, v. נדרה.

נדרה, v. נדרה I.

נדרה, v. נדרה.

נדרה (b. h.) [*to drive an animal, to lead, conduct; to demean one's self; to be guided by, be wont to; to apply, be practiced.* Keth. 103^b נדרה, v. נדרה. Hull. VII, 1 נדרה, v. נדרה. Sifra Tsav, Par. 11, ch. XVIII לדוריה וכו' which intimates that this order should be preserved at all times. Pes. IV, 1 מקום שנהגה וכ' where it is a local usage to &c. Meg. 6^b כל מצות שנהגה בשני וכ' all laws that apply to the second (Adar) apply also to the first. Ib. 5^b, a. e. ואחרים נהגה בהן איסור things which are permitted, but which some treat as forbidden; a. v. fr.—Ab. Zar. 54^b נדרה, v. נדרה.—קבלה, v. נדרה.—קבלה, v. נדרה. Yalk. Num. 764 נדרה וכו' he applied oils and baths.

Hif. same, esp. 1) *to drive, direct; to take possession of an animal by driving.* Kil. VIII, 1 נדרה, v. נדרה. Ib. 3 נדרה the driver of heterogeneous animals. B. Mets. I, 2 נדרה נדרה וכו' one rode (the animal that was found), and the other directed it (by leading). Ib. 8^b נדרה נדרה נדרה the rights of the driver as against those of the leader. Ib. נדרה נדרה when the rider drives by means of his heels. Ib. נדרה נדרה there are two ways of driving; a. fr.—B. Bath. V, 1 נדרה נדרה and all the implements needed for directing the ship; a. e., v. נדרה.—2) *to lead, conduct.* Ber. 35^b נדרה נדרה combine with the study of the Law a secular occupation; Yalk. Deut. 863 נדרה. Snh. 92^a נדרה נדרה a manager that leads a community with gentleness, will be privileged to lead it in the days to come (of resurrection); a. fr.—Tosef. Bets. II, 15 נדרה נדרה made it a custom among the Jews in Rome &c.—נדרה נדרה to assume airs of superiority. Sot. 13^b; a. fr.

Hithpa. 1) *to conduct one's self.* Sifre Deut. 323 נדרה נדרה נדרה conduct yourselves towards one another in charity; a. fr.—2) *to be conducted.* Y. B. Kam. VI, 5^c נדרה נדרה נדרה a wind by which the world

is maintained, i. e. an ordinary wind, opp. של אונסים a calamitous wind (Bab. ib. 60^a רוח מצויה v. מצא).—3) *to move*. Gen. R. s. 66 'בה וכו' moves with her (Israel) from tent to tent.—V. נהג.

נְהִיג, **נְהִיגָה** ch. same. Targ. Lam. I, 8. Ruth IV, 7. Targ. Koh. X, 4.—Part. pass. נְהִיגָה; pl. נְהִיגִין. Targ. Y. Ex. XXXIX, 37.—Ber. 22^a; Hull. 136^b נְהִיג עלמא כהני וכו' the world follows in practice the opinion of these three elders &c. Gen. R. s. 33 יקרמ ביה נְהִיג ביה יקרמ he began to do him honor (= h. כבוד).—Part. pass. as ab. *accustomed*. Y. Pes. IV, 30^c sq. נְהִיג אינו מנהג... נשׂיירא דְנְהִיגִין (not דְנְהִיגִין) that custom of the women not to do... is no binding custom; ib.^d top דְנְהִיגִין. Y. R. Hash. II, 58^b top נְהִיג אינו גְבִיחוּן וכו' is that your custom, to annoy your superiors?; a. fr.

נְהִיגָה, v. נְהִיג.

נְהַוְוָנָה pr. n. pl. *Nahāvānā*, a Median town south of Ecbatana (v. Neub. Géogr. p. 377, a. Sm. Dict. Geogr. II, 495^a s. v. Orontes). Kidd. 72^a 'the cities of Maday' (II Kings XVIII, 12) וְזוּ לְוַחְבְּרוּרְיָהּ וכו' that means N. and her neighbors;... the forts of the Moschi &c.; Yeb. 17^a נְהַוְוָנָה (corr. acc.). Kidd. I. c. תלוין נְהַוְוָנָה, v. תְּלוּיָן (v. Neub. Géogr. p. 372, sq.).—[Our art. מְשִׁיפִי needs correction; מְ must be sought in Media.]

נְהַוְוָנָה, constr. of נְהַוְוָנָה.

נְהַוְוָנָה, **נְהַוְוָנָה** c. (נְהַוְוָנָה) *light; eye-sight*. Targ. Job. XVIII, 6. Targ. Prov. IV, 18. Ib. ed. Lag. נְהַוְוָנָה (oth. ed. נְהַוְוָנָה). Targ. Ps. XVIII, 29 (ed. Lag. נְהַוְוָנָה). Targ. Prov. VI, 23 נְהַוְוָנָה; a. fr.—Pes. 2^a (expl. Gen. I, 5) קרייה רומנא נְהַוְוָנָה לְנִי the Lord called the light and appointed it over the service of the day. Ib. 7^b דאבוקא לְנִי torch-light; לְנִי candle-light; לְנִי טובא whose light is very strong; לְנִי שפיר whose light is very small (of limited range). Ib. 8^a; Hor. 12^a נְהַוְוָנָה, v. מְשִׁיךְ נְהַוְוָנָה I. Lam. R. to I, 1 רבתי (1 חדי כות) וכו' the olive tree (in thy dream) means light &c. Ber. 52^b חרא לְנִי איכא בנורא איהו דילמא לְנִי דיילמא B. Kam. 83^b לְנִי perhaps the law says (Ex. XXI, 24), he deprived him of his eye-sight, let him be deprived of his eye-sight?—Kidd. 24^b בריא לְנִי good (normal) eye-sight, נְהַוְוָנָה לְנִי defective sight; a. fr.—[Y. Or. II, 62^c top נְהַוְוָנָה, v. ארירי I.]—נְהַוְוָנָה לְנִי rich of light, euphem. for *blind*. Ber. 58^a. Lev. R. s. 34. Y. Peah VIII, end, 21^b, v. infra; a. e.—Pl. נְהַוְוָנָה, נְהַוְוָנָה, נְהַוְוָנָה. Targ. Gen. I, 14; 16; a. fr.—Ber. I. c. איכא בנורא לְנִי there is a combination of lights in fire, v. נְהַוְוָנָה. Pesik. R. s. 21 חרין לך חרין וכו' I created two lights for thee, thy father and thy mother; a. fr.—נְהַוְוָנָה (א) נְהַוְוָנָה, v. supra. Y. Peah V, end, 19^a (ref. to Prov. XXIII, 10, quot. in Mish. ib. V, 6 עולין Ms. M. a. Y. ed. עולם) נְהַוְוָנָה (עולם) נְהַוְוָנָה by 'those going up' are meant those who went down from their estates (reduced to poverty), as the blind are euphemistically called rich of light. Y. Keth. I, 25^a bot. [read:] נְהַוְוָנָה כאינשי דצווחין לסמייהא סגיא נְהַוְוָנָה. Y. Peah VIII, end, 21^b נְהַוְוָנָה one of the blind men (whom the charitable honored by inviting them to their tables).

נְהַוְוָנָה, **נְהַוְוָנָה** pr. n. m. *N'horay*, name or title of several persons. Sabb. 147^b; Erub. 13^b נְהַוְוָנָה וכו' his name was not N., but... and he was named N., because he enlightened &c. Naz. IX, 5; a. fr.—[Y. Ber. III, 6^a bot. נְהַוְוָנָה לְנִי N., sister of &c., v. יְהוּדִינְיָה.]

נְהַוְוָנָה I f. (נְהַוְוָנָה) *affection of the eye-sight occasioned by lightning*, prob. *Gutta Serena*. B. Mets. 78^b, expl. נְהַוְוָנָה, v. נְהַוְוָנָה (Rashi נְהַוְוָנָה, Ms. R. 2 נְהַוְוָנָה).

נְהַוְוָנָה II pr. n. f. *N'horitha*, legendary name of one of queen Esther's maids, attending on Wednesdays (v. Gen. I, 14). Targ. Esth. II, 9.

נְהַוְוָנָה I (b. h. נְהַוְוָנָה; cmp. נְהַוְוָנָה) *to move; to be in commotion* (cmp. Syr. אַרְנַדִי, P. Sm. 2295).

Ithpe. אַרְנַדִי *to follow eagerly*. Targ. I Sam. VII, 2. Targ. Jer. III, 17 ויהי נְהַוְוָנָה (some ed. ויהי נְהַוְוָנָה; h. text ויהי נְהַוְוָנָה). Ib. XXX, 21 (h. text ויהי נְהַוְוָנָה). Targ. Hos. II, 18; ib. III, 3; a. e.—Targ. Is. LIII, 5 ויהי נְהַוְוָנָה ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. ויהי נְהַוְוָנָה) and when he pursues (is eager for) &c.

נְהַוְוָנָה II m. (b. h.; v. preced.) *commotion; lamentation, elegy*. Lam. R. to IV, 11, v. קְרִינָה. Y. Pes. VIII, 36^b; Y. M. Kat. I, 80^d top, v. קְרִינָה; a. e.

נְהַוְוָנָה or **נְהַוְוָנָה** II (= נְהַוְוָנָה; v. נְהַוְוָנָה) *let it be, granted, admitted*. Yoma 64^a נְהַוְוָנָה נְהַוְוָנָה even if I admit that. B. Kam. 76^a נְהַוְוָנָה נְהַוְוָנָה granted that R. S. holds &c.; a. fr.

נְהַוְוָנָה, v. נְהַוְוָנָה.

נְהַוְוָנָה pl. n. m. *N'hilay*. Taan. 6^a (Ms. M. נְהַוְוָנָה; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

נְהַוְוָנָה, v. נְהַוְוָנָה.

נְהַוְוָנָה f. (נְהַוְוָנָה) *cooing, expression of love*. Pesik. R. s. 21 (play on נְהַוְוָנָה, Is. LI, 12) שניחמחם הני שניחמחם [מאורח] הני שניחמחם for the sake of that love to which you gave expression &c.; Yalk. Is. 336; Pesik. Anokhi, p. 140^a נְהַוְוָנָה שניחמחם (corr. acc.; v. Bub. a. l. note).

נְהַוְוָנָה f. (נְהַוְוָנָה) *braying*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXX, 16.

נְהַוְוָנָה, v. נְהַוְוָנָה.

נְהַוְוָנָה pr. n. m. *N'hira (Light)*, allegorical name of the Messiah. Lam. R. to I, 16 (ref. to Dan. II, 22).

נְהַוְוָנָה (b. h.), *Pi*. נְהַוְוָנָה *to quiet, support, lead* (v. Del. Proleg., p. 17 sq.). Num. R. s. 12 (interpret. Ex. XV, 13) נְהַוְוָנָה בוכור תווריה וכו' he supported them for the sake of the Law which they accepted, until the sanctuary was erected.

נְהַוְוָנָה (Syr. נְהַוְוָנָה, P. Sm. 2336; cmp. נְהַוְוָנָה I) *to shake, sift* (cmp. Am. IX, 9). Bets. 29^b נְהַוְוָנָה יוכי דבירוחי the wife of R. J. sifted flour (on the Holy Day) on the back of &c., v. נְהַוְוָנָה I; a. e.—Part. pass. נְהַוְוָנָה, נְהַוְוָנָה. Hull. 51^b, נְהַוְוָנָה sifted ashes (which bake and harden when piled up). Ber. 6^a. Taan. 9^b נְהַוְוָנָה (עירבא) 'a sifted cloud', a form of light and scattered clouds.

Naz. IV, 5, a. e., v. אָפּשׁ. Tosef. Sot. II, 3 בדוקה היא ברוקה 3 she (by refusing to drink the searching waters) is already searched and disgraced, i. e. has admitted her guilt. Y. M. Kat. III, beg. 81^c. מל' . . שלא that they may not enter the Sabbath with neglected hair; a. e.—Kidd. 30^b אם פגע בכ' מל' זה רב' if that ugly one (the tempter) meets thee, drag him to the house of learning, i. e. overcome evil inclinations by study.

נורל I ch. same. Sot. 47^b ומלכורא אזלא ונורל v. preced.

Pa. as preced. Pi. Ib. 8^b השרא נהילי מנהיל לה רב' since the law requires her disgrace (by stripping her upper body), can there be any question as to these (jewels)? Hull. 11^b נהיליה we may dishonor his body (by a post-mortem examination); a. e.

Ithpa. as preced. Ib. קא הא קא he would be disgraced (by autopsy, v. supra). B. Bath. 8^b קא מנהיל ור' the one (put to death by the sword) is disgraced &c. Ib. 154^b לינהיל ולינוול let him be disgraced (by autopsy, v. supra); a. e.—V. מנהיליה.

נורל II (denom. of next w.) to weave. Snh. 95^a קא נורל (Ms. M. קא נורל; early ed. קא נורל; Ms. F. קא נורל, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) was weaving. Gitt. 34^a ירבה ונורל she was sitting and weaving.

נורל III, נורל I m. (v. בל ch. 2) loom, also the web on the loom. Targ. Is. XXXVIII, 12 מנוול גרדאין Var. ed. Lag. (read: קמנוול; ed. נורל, corr. acc.; oth. ed. פננל) as from the loom (as the web) of the weavers.—Y. B. Bath. II, 13^b bot. מירח דר נוול רב' to place one loom in the space between two neighboring walls. Bab. ib. 13^b פילכא רב' (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8) understands the spindle and the loom (spinning and weaving).—Pl. נורליה. Y. l. c. (ed. Krot. רנו ליה, corr. acc.), v. פקמרא.

נורל II pr. n. f. Navla. B. Mets. 67^a אר ור' אחי (Rashi thou and N. are relatives (and she will surely restore the field to thee whenever thou art able to redeem it). Ib. כל אר ור' אחי סמכא דעריה רב' Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 80) in every case when such an expression as 'thou and N. are relatives' is used, the seller relies on it &c. [Oth. opin. 'נ, a colloquial expression for 'a certain person', as our 'N. N.', both male and female; v. Koh. Ar. Compl. I, p. XXI].

נורל f. h. (a Chaldaism) = נורל I. Meil. 18^a שכן עומד ל' for it (a small piece of cloth) may be used to tie around the weaver's frame (Rashi: to tie around the weaver's finger when he puts up the frame; Var. לשולא, v. טולא).

נורן, Pesik. R. s. 17, v. נוא I.

נורנא, Gitt. 69^b bot. נ' צימרא some ed., read: גוונא, v. צימרא.

נורנה, v. נוני.

נורסין* m. pl. (ναῦς) ships, ship-building. Gen. R. s. 16 Ar., ed. בנימוסין, v. נימוס II.

נורחוק, v. נורחיק.

נורחיק, v. נורחיק.

נור (cmp. לור) to twist, twine; to weave. Part. pass. נור. Kil. IX, 8 (expl. שעשנו) a substance (of wool and linen) which is hackled and fulled, or spun, or twined (R. S. woven); Sifré Deut. 232; Yeb. 5^b; a. e.—Nidd. 61^b עד שיע שור ור' until it is fulled and spun and twisted (or woven).—Y. Kil. IX, end, 32^d אמרינן דורן לנור מורר we might have thought, but to twist (wool and linen) is permitted.

נור ch. same; part. pass. נור. Targ. Y. Deut. XXII, 11 (ed. Vien. גור, corr. acc.).

נורל, Snh. 95^a early ed., v. נורל II.

נורל, v. נורל.

נור (b. h.) to rest, lie; to be at ease, rest satisfied.—Sabb. 7^b ור' . . והלכה ונור ור' if one threw an object higher than ten handbreadths, and in its course it came to rest in a little hole. Ib. ור' על גביו and he threw an object and it came to rest on it. Gen. R. s. 25 שעמד כן כהו when Noah rose, they rested (submitted to man's rulership; Yalk. Chr. 1072 נהוהו; Yalk. Gen. 42 נהוהו he appeased them); ib. וכיון שעמד נהוהו and when Noah rose, they remained undisturbed in their graves; Yalk. Chr. l. c. נינוהו.—Meg. 25^b, a. fr. ברכות לו ברכות ור' blessings rest upon his head. Sabb. 152^b, a. e. שוננהו ור' let thy mind be at rest, for thou hast set my mind at rest; a. fr.—Part. נהוהו, f. נהוהו, pl. נהוהו; a) נהוהו; Gen. R. s. 11 ארם נהוהו you rest. Y. Erub. III, end, 21^c, a. fr. נהוהו נפש whose souls are at rest; a. fr.—b) נהוהו. Ab. III, 10 כל שרחה הבריות ר' הרמנו ור' in whom the mind of man finds pleasure, the mind of God finds pleasure. Shebi. X, 9; a. fr.—V. נהוהו.

Hif. נהוהו (fr. נהוהו) 1) to set at rest; to set down, place. Gen. R. l. c. (ref. to Gen. V, 29) ור' נהוהו ור' either let him be called Noah, then it ought to read, 'he shall set us at rest', or Nahman &c. Sabb. l. c. שנהוהו, v. supra; (Snh. 30^b שנהוהו, v. נהוהו; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 20). Hull. 91^b עלי נהוהו צדיק ור' let this righteous man rest his head on me.—B. Kam. III, 1. B. Mets. VI, 6 put it down before me (I will take charge of it). Sabb. 21^b על פתח ור' to place it over the entrance &c.; a. fr.—2) to leave; to leave alone; to allow. B. Bath. IX, 1 מי שמר ור' בנים ור' if a person died and left sons and daughters. Ib. 3 ראו מה שר' לנו ור' see what our father left us. Snh. 30^a אביו שר' לו אביו money which his father had left him (without telling him where it was deposited). Pesik. R. s. 26; Yalk. Ps. 884 דרי אר' J., our father, wilt thou leave us there (in Babylonia, without a prophet)?—Bets. 30^a, a. fr. נהוהו להם leave Israel alone (let them do as they please). Yoma I, 4 לא היו נהוהו אורו ור' they did not let him eat much. Ab. Zar. 10^b נהוהו ור' v. נהוהו. Ib. 17^a לא ד' זונה ור' he did not forego a single prostitute &c. Ex. R. s. 30 לא ד' שלא he allowed no opportunity to pass without

tormenting him; a. v. fr.—3) to *relieve, remit*. Ab.Zar. 13^a /וכ' מנתת לו יום שני'א מנתת לו וכ' a day on which the idol grants a remission of duties. Ib. ויניח . . . ויניח . . . מי כל מי who will take a wreath and place it on his head (in honor of the deity), he will allow a remission &c.; a. fr.—4) to *wish rest* (to a deceased); to *bless the memory of*. Yalk. Ex. 411 מזכירין ומניחין there are those who are mentioned and blessed (opp. משחוקין); Ex. R. s. 48 מזכירין ומניחין (Tanh. Vayakh. 4 מזכירין ומשחוקין); [Midr. Sam. ch. I מזכירין ומניחין we mention and *let alone*, neither praising nor blaming by mentioning the ancestry].—5) to *give pleasure*. Gen. R. s. 16 לְהַנְיֵהוּ to give him pleasure, to protect him &c.

Hof. חוֹף to be put down, rested. Sabb. 4^a, a. fr. קלושה חוֹף an object intercepted in the air (crossing an area, v. רשעה) is considered as having rested there, v. חוֹף. B. Mets. III, 4, a. e. יחא מוּנָח וּכ' Yoma 72^b still lies (undisposed of), who-soever desires to obtain it &c. Kidd. 66^a ומְנַחֵת וּכ' it (the Law) is wrapped up and lies in the corner, who-soever wishes to study &c.; a. fr.

Nif. נִפְּיָהוּ to be released; to be rested. Cant. R. to VII, 5 /וכ' וְהַגְלִיּוֹת בְּאוֹר וְנִפְּיָהוּ וּכ' and the exiles will come and rest under it; (Yalk. Is. 334 וְנִפְּיָהוּ; Yalk. Zech. 575 וְנִפְּיָהוּ). Y. Ber. V, end, 9^d וּכ' בְּנֵי שָׁנִי בְּנֵי וּכ' I am confident that the son of . . . will recover from his illness. Gen. R. s. 13 נִפְּיָהוּ they are relieved (out of danger), Yalk. Chr. 1072, v. supra; a. e.

חֲנִיָּה ch. same. Targ. Gen. II, 2 וְנָח. Targ. II Sam. XXI, 10 וְנָח; a. fr.—Part. נִחָה, נִחָה. Targ. Y. Num. XXIII, 24 וְנִחָה; a. fr.—B. Mets. 86^a וְנִחָה (Ms. נִחָה); a. fr.—B. Mets. 86^a וְנִחָה the storm subsided. Ib. נִחָה נִפְּשִׂיהוּ when his soul was at rest (when he was dead). Ib. נִחָה נִפְּשִׂיהוּ let me rather die, than be delivered &c. Ib. נִחָה נִפְּשִׂיהוּ on the day when he died. Keth. 104^a, a. fr.—is dead. Yoma 20^b נִחָה נִפְּשִׂיהוּ leave it alone, sir (be no longer my interpreter). Sabb. 3^a bot. נִחָה נִפְּשִׂיהוּ Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) his body had been resting (and he lifted it from the ground in moving). Ib. 5^b נִחָה נִפְּשִׂיהוּ is it possible that water (running down an incline) is at rest at any time?; a. v. fr.

Af. אָנַח, אָנַח, אָנַח 1) to give rest, to assuage. Targ. O. Deut. III, 20 וְנִחָה (ed. Vien. וְנִחָה); Y. וְנִחָה. Targ. Ezek. XXIV, 13; a. fr.—Targ. II Chr. XV, 15; XX, 30 וְנִחָה (ed. Lag. וְנִחָה; fr. וְנִחָה, v. supra).—Ber. 28^b וְנִחָה to quiet the mind of &c.—[Lev. R. s. 32, a. e. מזכירין ומניחין, v. preced.]—2) to rest, put down; to leave alone. Targ. Ex. XXXII, 10 וְנָח (O. ed. Vien. וְנָח; ed. Berl. וְנָח). Targ. Jud. VI, 18; a. fr.—Sabb. 6^a וְנָח לֵיהּ when he sets it down. Keth. 47^b וְנָח לֵיהּ he must let them lie (store them); a. fr.—Part. pass. מְנַח; f. מְנַחָה; pl. מְנַחָה. Hull. 46^a bot. וְנָח לֵיהּ, v. וְנָח לֵיהּ. Keth. 84^b וְנָח לֵיהּ where were they placed (at the time of death)?; a. fr.

Ithpa. אֶתְנִיחָה to be relieved, recover. Targ. Y. Lev. XXVI, 35.

Ithpe. אֶתְנַח to be laid down, placed. B. Bath. 14^b וְנָח לֵיהּ (Rashi וְנָח לֵיהּ, v. supra) it was placed by the side; a. e.—2) (v. וְנָח לֵיהּ) to be satisfactory. Kidd. 45^b

אֶתְנִיחָה לֵיהּ it was agreeable to him. B. Bath. 129^a אֶתְנִיחָה לֵיהּ Ms. R. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 60; ed. Annotat. v. וְנָח) one of thy arguments has been satisfactorily disposed of for us.—Contr. אֶתְנִיחָה—אֶתְנִיחָה (a dialectical term) *this might be right, acceptable, might do well*. Sabb. 5^a וְנָח לֵיהּ this might be acceptable with regard to a covered private ground, but &c. Ib. 132^b וְנָח לֵיהּ this may apply to an adult, but &c.; a. fr.

נִחָה m. (b. h.; preced.) *rest; satisfaction*. Tosef. Sot. XIV, 10 וְנָח לֵיהּ in the world for Israel; Sot. 47^b וְנָח לֵיהּ there is no satisfaction (to the Lord) in the world.

נִחָה II m., נִחָה f. (preced. wds.) 1) *pleasing, kind*. Ab. III, 12 וְנָח לֵיהּ וְנָח לֵיהּ be quick (to serve) to thy superior, and kind to youth; Y. Taan. II, 65^b bot. מְפַנֵּי מַה הָאִישׁ וְנָח לֵיהּ (corr. acc.)—2) *easy*. Gen. R. s. 17 מַה הָאִישׁ וְנָח לֵיהּ why is man easily pacified, and woman not? Ab. V, 11 וְנָח לֵיהּ easily angered and easily reconciled, opp. קָשָׁה. Yalk. Deut. 845 וְנָח לֵיהּ it is easy to acquire an enemy, but hard to acquire a friend; וְנָח לֵיהּ it is easy to be brought up to the platform of the court, but hard to come down (be acquitted); a. fr.—Pl. נִחָה, נִחָה. Gen. R. s. 90 וְנָח לֵיהּ *it is good (better) for*. Erub. 13^b וְנָח לֵיהּ it would have been better for man not to have been born at all than &c. Sabb. 56^b וְנָח לֵיהּ it would have been better for that pious man, had he been a slave in an idolatrous temple, only that it might not be written about him &c.; a. fr.

נִחָה III pr. n. m., v. נָח.

נִחָשׁ pl. נִחָשִׁים, v. נָחַשׁ.

נִחָח ch. (b. h.; cmp. מִישׁ a. נָחַח) to shake.

Af. אָנַח to scare. Targ. Y. Lev. XXVI, 6, v. נָחַח ch.

נִחָמָה Y. Maas. Sh. II, 53^c וְנָחַח וְנָחַח a corruption, prob. a corrupt tautography of וְנָחַח וְנָחַח

ib. שְׁלִיקָט מִיבֵן וּמוֹכֵן

נִחָמָה, v. preced.

נִחָמָה, v. next w.

נִחָמָה m. pl. 1) (notaria) *indictments*. Ex. R. s. 31 וְנָחַח לֵיהּ and when he read the indictments against him, he said, And he lives yet?—2) (notarius, -ii) *clerks*. Sot. 35^b וְנָחַח לֵיהּ (not) they sent their clerks who peeled off the lime and copied the inscription; Y. ib. VIII, 21^d וְנָחַח לֵיהּ Tosef. ib. VIII, 6 וְנָחַח לֵיהּ ed. Zuck. (Var. נִחָמָה, corr. acc.)—[Sifre Num. 157 וְנָחַח, v. נִחָמָה].

נִחָמָה m. (νотариόμ, sub. μ.ε.θ.δ.ι.σ, S.) *stenographer's method, abbreviation*. Sabb. XII, 5 וְנָחַח לֵיהּ if one wrote (on the Sabbath) one letter as an ab-

נזמא, v. נזמי.

נזמזח, v. נזם I.

נזמזיון, v. נזמזיון.

נזמוס m. (νόμος) law, custom. Y.R. Hash. I, 57^a bot., v. אגראפוס. Lev. B. s. 7, end הוא וקילוסין הוא Ar. ed. Koh. (ed. נימוס קלוסטים; corr. acc.) it is a law and a command.—Mostly נימוס קימוס.

נזמי f. (νομή, nome, pl. nomae) *corroding sore, ulcer*. Ab. Zar. 10^b מי שעלה לו נזמי ויב' (some ed. נמי) they have an ulcerating sore . . . , and the physicians advice circumcision. Ib. (play on נזמי היא הלויה בגוף Gen. XVII, 11) ונמלאהם (the prepuce) is like an eating sore hanging from the body. Sifré Deut. 45 הרי ארוה מעלה נימי (corr. acc.) but if thou removest it (the plaster), thou wilt cause ulceration; Kidd. 30^b; a. e.

נזמזיון, v. next w.

נזמזיון, נזמזיון f. (numerus, νοῦμερος, -ov, S.) a division of troops. Mekh. B'shall., s. 1 ארוה בטילה (not one division (of the Roman empire) is unemployed; Yalk. Ex. 230 נזמזיון (corr. acc.).

נזמזתא, v. נזמזתא.

נזמוס, v. נזמוס.

נזמזתא f. (numerus II) slumber. Targ. Prov. VI, 10 (some ed. נזמזתא).

נזמי the letter Nun. Ned. 54^b, v. next w. Sabb. 104^a; a. e.—Pl. נזמזין. Ib. 103^b.

נזמא m. (contr. of נזעע, v. letter נ; cmp. נזי = זוזו) fish. Targ. Jon. II, 1; a. e.—Targ. Lev. XI, 17; Deut. XIV, 17 נזמי, v. נזמי. Ned. 54^b למא לעיניו נזמי. —Ned. 54^b נזמי the succession of the letters Nun, Samekh, 'Ayin serves as an intimation, 'fish is a remedy for the eyes'. Gen. R. s. 11; a. fr.—Ab. Zar. 39^a נזמי (καλλιχθος) sh'far nuna, name of a fish of the genus *anthias*; קרש נזמי (ερεος) K'dash nuna, a name for *anthias*, called by some נזמי (Ar. קברניא, in one w.) K'bar nuna (Grave-fish); [for corr. vers., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 70, a. Tosaf. a. l.]. Ib. נזמי, נזמי, נזמי. —Pl. נזמי, נזמי. —Targ. Deut. IV, 18; a. fr.—Y. Naz. IX, 57^d, v. נזמי I.—Y. Ned. IV, beg. 39^c, v. נזמי; a. fr.

נזמזתא, נזמזתא (v. preced.; cmp. נזמי, s. v. נזמי) to be tender, delicate.

Hithpalp. נזמזתא, Nithpa. נזמזתא to become delicate, be failing, to fall away. B. Kam. 91^a נזמזתא נזמזתא והולך (Ms. M. נזמזתא; ed. Sonc. נזמזתא) if the experts declared his injuries as curable (and the court assessed the damages accordingly), but he continues to be falling

away. Hull. 57^b נזמזתא והולכה (Tosef. ib. III, 9 מכהשתו) if the animal loses flesh, opp. משבחה. Sot. III, 5; ib. 6^a when she is ailing all over the body (not suffering locally as predicted for the faithless woman, Num. V, 27); Y. ib. III, 19^a bot. נזמזתא.

נזמי ch., Hithpalp. נזמי same. Sot. 6^a נזמי נזמי היא נזמי נזמי she was falling away (before witnesses arose against her).

נזמי (b. h.) to flee. Ex. R. s. 3 נזמי למה נזמי why did he flee (before the serpent)? Yalk. Ex. 237 נזמי מצרי when she withersoever an Egyptian fled, the sea ran against him; Mekh. B'shall. 6 מצרים נזמי; a. fr.

נזמי ch., v. נזמי.

נזמי (b. h.) to shake, move; to be tender.

Pilp. נזמי, נזמי 1) to shake; to stir up, scare. Tosef. Bets. I, 8 נזמי נזמי unless he stirred the bird up (the day before, by which act he made it his property and designated it for slaughtering); Y. ib. I, 60^c top. נזמי אלא אם כן Succ. III, 1 נזמי נזמי large enough to (hold it in his hand and) shake. Ib. 9 נזמי נזמי and at what passages of the Hallel did they shake (the Lulab)? Sabb. XX, 5 (141^a) נזמי נזמי לא נזמי נזמי (Bab. a. Y. ed. נזמי נזמי must not stir up with his hand the straw &c.; a. fr. —Ber. 28^b נזמי נזמי to (shake) bow the head. Ber. 28^b נזמי נזמי if he only bows his head (in prayer), it is sufficient. Yeb. 121^a נזמי נזמי . . . נזמי נזמי and as each wave came, I dipped my head under (to let it pass over me). Ib. נזמי נזמי . . . נזמי נזמי if wicked people come over man, let him bow his head. Pesik. R. s. 37 נזמי נזמי and shook their heads (in derision, ref. to Ps. XXXII, 8).—Yalk. Prov. 953 נזמי נזמי and sings it with a tremulous voice; Snh. 101^a נזמי נזמי (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 2); Tosef. ib. XII, 10 נזמי נזמי.—Part. pass. נזמי נזמי, pl. נזמי נזמי. Bets. 25^a נזמי נזמי the birds designated a day before the Holy Day by being tied or by being stirred up; ib. נזמי נזמי birds found anywhere tied or stirred up are forbidden to be taken up (because somebody has taken possession of them); Tosef. ib. I, 10 נזמי נזמי (Var. נזמי נזמי, corr. acc.).—2) to move in different directions, to introduce a surgical instrument. Nidd. 25^b, v. נזמי I.

נזמי ch. same, to totter. Targ. Ps. CVII, 27.

Palp. נזמי נזמי to shake. Gen. R. s. 75, beg. נזמי נזמי (= נזמי נזמי), v. נזמי.

נזמזתא, נזמזתא, v. נזמזתא.

נזמי (b. h.) to move in the air, to soar. [Yalk. Ps. 676 נזמי, read: נזמי נזמי, v. נזמי.]

Hif. נזמי 1) to swing, wave. Men. 61^b נזמי נזמי the priest places his hand under those of the owner of the offering and waves. Ib. נזמי נזמי gentiles are not permitted to wave their offerings; נזמי נזמי women are not permitted to wave their offerings &c. Ib. נזמי נזמי I might think that he must wave twice. Snh. VI, 1

gave the signal by waving a cloth; Succ. 51^b. Pesik. R. s. 41 (ref. to נוה, Ps. XLVIII, 3) דרשה שדיא the beautiful one (Israel) who is destined to swing (rule) the nations; Yalk. Ps. 755; Yalk. Ex. 417 שדיא מניפה לאו'ה (ref. to Is. XXX, 28); a. fr.—2) to fan. B. Mets. 86^a הניפי עלי, v. הניפא. Y. Yoma I, 38^c ומניפין לרבוניהם and fan their masters. Pesik. R. l. c.; Yalk. Ps. l. c. והכל מניפין עליה and all fan her (are subservient to her); a. e.

והיתה רוח.. ומניפה. Y. Ber. I, 2^d Pilp. to swing, fan. and the northern wind blew and set the harp swinging. Yalk. Ps. l. c. רגליה את דגניה (not רגליה) (the dew) which goes forth and makes her grain in the ear wave (bend with its weight); Pesik. R. l. c. את הדגנים. Ohol. VIII, 5 טלית המניפה a sheet suspended as a banner (emp. טלית).

Hithpol. 1) to be winnowed. Yeb. 63^a (addressing the ears in the field, in Chald. dict.) אי במנפה תרנופפי Ar., eh! thou desirest to be winnowed with the fan; [oth. vers. in Ar.: כמנפה רחנופפי (not במנ) thou swingest thyself like a swing, v. infra]; ed. v. next w.—2) to swing one's self; to soar; to be proud. Ab. Zar. 24^b וכן תרנופפי rise (O Ark) in the &c., v. הדר; Gen. R. s. 54. Yeb. l. c., v. supra.

נוה ch. same; part. ניה. Yeb. 63^a דקא ניהין he saw them (the ears in the field) waving.

Af. נוה to swing, wave, winnow. Targ. Is. XIII, 2. Targ. Y. II Lev. VII, 30.—M. Kat. 16^b מניפה, v. הושלף.

Hithpol. נוה to swing one's self; to be proud. Yeb. l. c. (addressing the standing grain) נוה Ar. (not הניפא) swing thyself (be as proud as thou wilt): trading in business brings more profit than thou dost; ed. הניפא אי how thou wast! swing thyself &c.; (Rashi הניפא, read: הניפא or הניפא).

נוה I (b. h. נוה) pr. n. pl. Nof, Memphis in Egypt. Pesik. R. s. 17; Pesik. Vayhi, p. 63^b, v. הניפא.

נוה II m. (b. h.; נוה) boughs of a tree, swinging branches, summit. Y. Ber. I, 2^c bot. נוה רב נוה וכן (not נוה) after all, not only its boughs in swinging, but even its main branches (extended over an area of &c.). Macc. II, 7 ונוה נוה וכן... a tree which stands within the limits (of the place of refuge), but whose branches spread beyond &c. Ib.; Maasr. III, 10 הכל דוילך the location of the branches decides the nature of the territory; Tosef. Arakh. V, 14 הניה. Kidd. 40^b; a. e.—Pl. נוה, נוהין, נוהים. Num. R. s. 20 מי שאינו בקי he who is no expert (in felling trees) lops off the branches, each branch separately, and gets tired. Yalk. Ps. 755 (ref. to נוה, Ps. XLVIII, 3) [read:] יפה נוה she (Israel) is beautiful with her waving boughs when marching around the altar (on the Feast of Booths); Pesik. R. s. 41 יפה שלה (corr. acc.; Friedm. emends נוה שלה).

נופא ch. 1) same. Targ. II Kings XIX, 30 (h. text פרי). Targ. Ez. XIX, 10; a. e.—2) נפא, q. v.

נופי, Tanh. Ki Thissa 18, v. הניפי.

נופה I a jewel, v. נפה.

נופה II m. (נופה; emp. אפיכי) exchange, consideration. B. Kam. 99^b; Kidd. 48^b לה נ' משלו לה נ' אם הוסיף לה נ' if he gave her in addition a consideration (a small coin) out of his own.

נופר, v. הניפי.

נופה f. (b. h. נפה; denom. of נפה) 1) sifted flour, flour-dust; 2) the net-like honey, honey-comb. Sot. IX, 12 the shamir ceased and the nofeth tsufim; ib. 48^b נפה ע' סולה שצפה ע' נפה what is meant by n. ts.? Fine flour which floats on (sticks to) the top of the sieve; (anoth. explan.) two loaves stuck to opposite walls of the oven, which rise so that they touch each other; (anoth. explan.) רבש הבא מן הצופים Rashi (ed. מן הצופים) honey which comes from Tzofim (v. צופים); Y. ib. IX, 24^b bot. רבש הבא בצפייה.—Gen. R. s. 71 (play on נפה היא לא שלי היא נפא) (not נפא) is not mine the honey-comb itself? (allud. to Ps. XIX, 11); Yalk. ib. 127. Tanh. Ekeb 1... שאין בכל מיני נפה וכן שדיא צפה בנפה וכן (not בפה) for among all kinds of grain flour there is none more precious than the fine wheat flour which sticks to the sieve, but the words of the Law are more precious than it, for we read (Ps. l. c.), 'sweeter than honey and flour-dust;' Yalk. Ps. 676.—[Gen. R. l. c. נופרי פירוהי some ed., v. נפא.]

נוץ h., v. נץ.

נוץ ch., v. ניץ.

נוצה f. (b. h.;=נוצה; נצה) 1) [growth], feathers, down. Hull. III, 4 אם נטלה דב' אם נטלה דב' if the down is lost, contrad. to נצה; Tosef. ib. III (IV), 18 נוצא. Ib. VI, 11. Zeb. VI, 5 וכן וחסיר את המוראה ואת הדב' וכן he must remove the crop and the down-covered skin with the entrails that go along with it; ib. 65^a עמה את הדב' 'with its plumage' (Lev. I, 16), he must take the plumage that covers it with the crop; Sifra Yayikra, N'dab., ch. VIII, Par. 7 וכן ויטלנה עם הדב' a. fr.—Sabb. 28^b של עזים goats-hair.—2) emp. נוצא maw containing the faeces (=קורקבן). Zeb. l. c. (expl. בנצחה, Lev. l. c.) וכן ויטלה ויטל וכן he takes it (the crop) and takes the maw with it; Sifra l. c.

נוצחיא, v. נוצחא.

נוצחיא, v. נצחא II.

נוצחיא f. (v. נוצחא) feathers, pinion. Targ. Job XXXIX, 13 נוצחיא (ed. Lag. נוצחיא; Ms. נוצחיא; [ed. Wil. נוצחיא pelican (?)]).

נוצרי m. Nazarene, of Nazareth (in southern Galilaea).—Jesus of N. Snh. 43^a Ms. M.; a. fr., v. ישו.—Ab. Zar. 7^b יום נ' Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; ed. 'א' the day of the Nazarene (Sunday).—Pl. נוצרים Christians. Taan. 27^b מפני דב' Ms. M. (ed. דב'ום; in some ed. the

entire passage omitted) on account of (in order not to be identified with) the Christians (v. Treat. Sof'rim ch. XVII, 5).

נזקין, Tosef. Toh. XI, 16, v. נזר III.

נזקבא I hole, v. נקבא.

נזקבא II נזקבא f.ch.=h. נקבה, female. Targ. Gen. I, 27. Targ. Lev. XXVII, 4; a. fr.—Y. Taan. IV, 69^a bot. Gen. R. s. 33, v. דבר II; a. fr.—Pl. נזקבין, נזקבין. Keth. IV, 11, v. בר II. Y. Kil. IX, 32^b; Y. Keth. XII, 35^a bot.; Gen. R. I. c., v. דבר II, a. e.

נזקבתא pr. n. pl., v. נקפתא.

נזקד m. (b. h. נקד; נקד I) [marker, accountant,] shepherd. Pesik. Shek., p. 12^b; ib. Eth Korb., p. 60^a; Pesik. R. s. 16; Tanh. Ki Thissa 5 רועה נ' what is naked (II Kings III, 4)? A shepherd.

נזקד m. (נקד I; cmp. Arab. *naḳd* probus et justi ponderi nummus) a stamped coin. Par. I, 3 קיררו בן עזאי קיררו (the sheep between one and two years of age, when it is neither פבש nor איל) 'a distinct coin,' R. Yishm. called it 'counterfeit,' v. פרכריגמא.

נזקדנא, v. sub נקד.

נזקל, Y. Yeb. X, 11^a bot., v. נ.

נזקניקה m. (lucanica) a sort of sausages. Y. Shek. VII, 50^c bot. (Bab. ed. VII, 2 נקניקה, Var. נא כי קא, נא כי קא, Ms. M. נקניקא, read: נקניקא כי קא).

נזקין, v. נקין.

נזקתא, v. נקתא.

נזקשתא m. (קשת) old, spoiled, esp. נ' (חמין) a leavened substance unfit for food. Pes. 43^a בעיניה נ' spoiled leavened substance in its natural condition, opp. הטרבור in a mixture. Men. 54^a; a. fr.—[Ar.: נקשתא.]

נזר as a verb, v. ניר I.

נזרא m. (v. נזר; cmp. מנול a. מול) fire. Targ. Job XVIII, 5; a. fr.—Hag. 13^b, a. e. דינור, v. דינור. M. Kat. 12^b, v. נזרא. Ned. 62^b עבדא דנ' a fire-worshipper (gheber). Ib. נ' fire temple, gheber-service; a. fr.—[Lev. R. s. 27, a. e. בנור ובזפת, v. נזרובות.]

נזראות, v. נרא.

נזרה, Tosef. B. Kam. VII, 8, some ed., v. נרה II.

נזיר pr. n. m. Nuri, father of R. Johanan. Erub. IV, 5; a. fr., v. נזיקן.

נזריה f. (Syr. נזרה, Löw Pl., p. 258) Crow-foot (Ranunculus). Hull. 59^a top Ar. (ed. מרידרא, v. מרידרא).

נזרתק, נזרתק, v. נתיק.

נזשקתא f. (נשק) kiss.—Pl. נזשקתא. Targ. Prov. XXVII, 6 (ed. Wil. נזשקתא).

נזתר, v. נזר.

נזתא m. *nizba*, supposed to be a measure of length, the height of a fist with the thumb. Men. 69^b רום נ' דרמט Ms. M. (ed. כרובא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) a layer of wheat of the height of a *nizba*; [for oth. vers., v. נזזיקתא.]

נזת, v. נז.

נזת (Syr. נזו, P. Sm. 2295; cmp. נזת II) to be agitated; to roar, low &c. Targ. Job VI, 5 ינזת Ms. (Bxt. ינזת Af.; ed. Lag. ינזת, ed. Wil. ינזת).

נזת to chide, rebuke. Sabb. 48^a נזתיה רבא Ms. M. (ed. רבא) R. chid him.

נזתא m. (preced.) *chiding off, stirring on, cry*. Pes. 112^b נזתא (Ms. M. נזת, corrected into נזתא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) the cry with which to chase an ox away (or goad him on); נזתא the lion-hunter's cry; נזתא the sailor's cry, v. נזתא.

נזתא, constr. נזתא m. (נזת) rebuke. Targ. Koh. VII, 5.

נזתא (cmp. נזת I) to be unsteady. Lev. R. s. 10 לבו נזתא Ar. (ed. נזתא; Ex. R. s. 37, v. נזת I) whose heart within him was unsteady (whose mind was unbalanced, who was wanton).

Hif. נזתא to make unsteady. Part. pass. נזתא, pl. נזתא staggering, reeling. Pesik. Zutr. Ha'az., ed. Bub. p. 115 שידו מ'... מפני הרעב (Deut. XXXII, 24) מזו רעב they shall be reeling and shall fall on the dunghill from hunger; Sifré Deut. 321 מאוירים ברעב (or מאוירים, read: מאוירים) staggering in starvation; Yalk. ib. 945 נזתא, v. נזתא.

נזת ch. same. Part. נזת, pl. נזתא. Yoma 78^b מאני נזת Ar. shaky vessels (that cannot stand, and are used as toys), v. נזת.

נזת (b. h.; cmp. נזת II) to be unsteady, shift. Yoma 72^a נזת that it (the breast plate) may not slip.

Hif. נזתא to move, loosen; to remove. Ib. נזתא, v. נזתא. Keth. 10^b נזתא (or נזתא); Hull. 7^a נזתא (or נזתא), v. נזת II.—Part. pass. נזתא, pl. נזתא unsteady, reeling. Yalk. Deut. 945, v. נזתא. [Ib. (ref. to נזתא, Deut. XXXII, 24) נזתא, read with Sifré ib. 321 נזתא dragged along in the dust, v. נזתא.]

נזתא (b. h.; cmp. נזת, a. נזת, II) to move, shake; to drip.

Hif. נזתא to sprinkle. Yoma V, 3 וד' ממנו נזתא and sprinkled from it once upward &c. Ib. נזתא מזבין, v. נזתא and he did not aim at definite points in sprinkling. Tosef. Toh. VIII, 12 נזתא לנזתא who comes asking to be sprinkled upon; נזתא אין נזתא עליו נזתא we do not sprinkle upon him &c. Par. XII, 8 נזתא לא נזתא נזתא he must not sprinkle upon

the spindle and the whorl separately; a. fr.—Trnsf. to have a cleansing influence. Tosef. Dem. I, 14; Tosef. Makhsh. III, 15 וְכִי מְקַדְּשׁ אֶחָד מֵאֵלֶּם עַל רֹכֵל one clean person has a cleansing influence on one hundred unclean persons; Y. Dem. III, 23^c bot.

Hof. וְהִזְקָה to be sprinkled. Par. I. c. וְיָאֵם הוּא מְקַדְּשׁוֹ but if he has sprinkled (on each separately), it is sprinkled (the lustration is valid).

נְזִירָהָא, v. נְזִירָהָא.

נְזִירָהָא m. (b. h.; זֵרִי) dish, pottage. Toh. II, 3 וְזֵרִי דְרַמְעָא a pottage containing Trumah. Ib. 4 וְזֵרִי דְרַמְעָא a pottage containing sacrificial matter.

נְזִירָהָא f. (נְזִירָהָא) chiding, railing. Snh. 41^b מְשִׁיבֵי דְרַמְעָא (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; Ms. M. M. מְשִׁיבֵי דְרַמְעָא) as you speak kindly, we have said many things about it (which we will tell you), but when you rail at us &c.

נְזִירָהָא, Targ. Y. Num. V, 28, v. נְזִירָהָא.

נְזִירָהָא, v. נְזִירָהָא.

נְזִירָהָא naziah, a substitute for נְזִירָהָא (v. נְזִירָהָא). Ned. I, 2.

נְזִירָהָא m. pl. (v. next w.) seeds to be pressed for their oil. M. Kat. 12^b הוּא לְנִי דְרַמְעָא בְּרֹחַ (Ms. M. נְזִירָהָא) they (the sesame plants) are fit (for immediate use) for the seeds which they contain.

נְזִירָהָא f. pl. (comp. זֵרִי, a. זֵרִי I, II) beer in the process of brewing, brewage. Ab. Zar. 31^b. Pes. 20^a וְרַמְעָא וְזֵרִי and the mnemonical word (for remembering the order of the objects named) is the brewing process ('vessel', 'eatable' (dates), 'liquid'). Ib. 113^a לְבִי לְרַמְעָא Ar. a. Ms. M. 2 (ed. סודיא) run to the brewery, v. נְזִירָהָא. Succ. 20^b הוּא לְנְזִירָהָא they (the mats) are fit for covering up the brewing vat. Keth. 6^a, a. e., v. נְזִירָהָא. B. Kam. 35^a לְבִי נְזִירָהָא he burst the vat open and drank the beer, and was cured.

נְזִירָהָא f. (נְזִירָהָא) anger, rebuke, esp. n'zifah, a lower degree of excommunication; v. נְזִירָהָא. Snh. 68^a גַּעַר בִּי וְיָצָא בְּנִי וְיָצָא בְּנִי he frowned at him, and he (the son) went away feeling the rebuke. Sabb. 31^a וְיָצָא בְּנִי וְיָצָא בְּנִי and made him go out in anger. Ib. 97^a הוּא בְּעַלְמָא בְּנִי וְיָצָא בְּנִי this (Num. XII, 9) refers only to the anger (of the Lord, not to leprosy). M. Kat. 16^a אֵין לִי פְחוּרָא וְכִי נְזִירָהָא the minor ban lasts no less than seven days. Ib. דִּירָהוּ נְזִירָהָא their (the Palestinian) n'zifah; v. נְזִירָהָא; a. fr.

נְזִירָהָא ch. same. Targ. Koh. X, 12. — M. Kat. 16^a נְזִירָהָא בְּנִי נְזִירָהָא he considered himself under the minor ban for thirty days. Ib. b; a. e.

נְזִירָהָא nazik, a substitute for נְזִירָהָא, v. נְזִירָהָא. Ned. I, 2.

נְזִירָהָא, v. נְזִירָהָא.

נְזִירָהָא, v. נְזִירָהָא.

נְזִירָהָא m. (b. h.; v. נְזִירָהָא) 1) abstinent. Naz. II, 3 וְנְזִירָהָא

I will abstain from this (cup); a. e.—Pl. נְזִירָהָא, Lev. R. s. 24, end, opp. נְזִירָהָא. —Esp. nazir, Nazarite, one bound by a vow to be set apart for the service of God, and as such to abstain from grapes and all productions of the vine and from intoxicating drinks, and to let his hair grow (Num. VI, 1—21). Naz. I, 1, a. fr. הוּא דְרַמְעָא he is a Nazarite (his words mean the vow of naziritism). Ib. 2 שְׂמֵשׁוֹן נְזִירָהָא a Nazarite like Samson; v. נְזִירָהָא a nazirite for life; a. v. fr.—Pl. as ab. Ib. V, 5; a. fr.—Fem. נְזִירָהָא. Ib. III, 6. Ib. II, 2 'אמר אמרה פרה זו דרייתי נ' וכן I will be a nazir, if I stand up ... he is a Nazarite by implication (it being his meaning that he will be a Nazarite if the cow gets up); a. fr.—2) guarded. Sifra B'har ch. I; Y. Shebi. VIII, 38^b top. (expl. נְזִירָהָא, Lev. XXV, 5) מִן דְּשִׂמּוֹר בְּאֶרֶץ וְכִי of that which is guarded in the ground &c. (v. Rashi to Lev. I. c.), opp. נְזִירָהָא.—Nazir, name of a treatise, of the Order of Nashim, of Mishnah, Talmud Babli and Y'rushalmi (in Tosefta N'ziroth).

נְזִירָהָא I ch. same, 1) Nazarite. Targ. Num. VI, 18; a. fr.—Num. R. s. 10 (ref. to the precautions prescribed for the Nazarite, Num. VI, 3) נְזִירָהָא (ל) נְזִירָהָא מְחַלָּא אִמְרֵי לָךְ אִמְרֵי לָךְ (ל) נְזִירָהָא the proverb says, go, go, they say (to the Nazarite, go all around that thou mayest not come near the vineyard; Sabb. 13^a, a. fr. 'אמר נ' וכן' as a measure of precaution; a. e.—Pl. נְזִירָהָא, נְזִירָהָא. Y. Naz. V, end, 54^b; Gen. R. s. 91; a. fr.—2) crowned, nobleman. Pl. as ab. Targ. Lam. IV, 7.

נְזִירָהָא II, נְזִירָהָא I pr. n. m. N'zira. Gen. R. s. 12 לִי נְזִירָהָא (ib. s. 11 זֵרִי). Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII בְּשֵׁם בְּרַמְעָא נְזִירָהָא (בְּשֵׁם ר' נְזִירָהָא); Pesik. R. s. 23 נְזִירָהָא בְּרַמְעָא נְזִירָהָא (ed. Bub. 'נ' נְזִירָהָא); Y. Ber. VIII, 12^b בְּשֵׁם ר' בְּזִירָהָא (corr. acc.); Yalk. Ps. 843; 888. Y. Ber. II, 4^b bot. לִי בְּרַמְעָא; Y. Shek. II, end, 47^a בְּרַמְעָא נְזִירָהָא (corr. acc.); Y. M. Kat. III, 8 בְּרַמְעָא נְזִירָהָא (corr. acc.); Yeb. 97^a שְׂמֵשׁוֹן נְזִירָהָא (v. however, Bekh. 31^b). Y. Sabb. II, 5^a top בְּרַמְעָא נְזִירָהָא; Pesik. Dibré, p. 111^a נְזִירָהָא.

נְזִירָהָא II f., v. נְזִירָהָא, a. נְזִירָהָא.

נְזִירָהָא, v. נְזִירָהָא.

נְזִירָהָא f. (denom. of נְזִירָהָא or נְזִירָהָא) abstinence, esp. the Nazarite's vow, naziriteship. Sifra Emor, ch. III, Par. 4 (ref. to Lev. XXII, 2 וַיִּנְזַר) the verb nazir means to abstain (guard); Num. R. s. 10 אֵין נְזִירָהָא אֵלָּא פְרִישׁוֹת . . . אֵין נְזִירָהָא אֵין נְזִירָהָא אֵין נְזִירָהָא a person may take the Nazarite's vow within the time of his vow. Naz. IV, 7 אֵין נְזִירָהָא אֵין נְזִירָהָא may cut his hair (and sacrifice at the expiration of his vow) on the naziriteship of his (deceased) father, i. e. use his father's money set apart for the purpose. Ib. פְרִישׁוֹת נְזִירָהָא (Rashi to ib. 30^a; נְזִירָהָא) he had set apart money for his naziritic expenses without mentioning special items; Tosef. ib. III, 16; Tosef. Meil. I, 9. Ned. 3^b אֵין נְזִירָהָא אֵין נְזִירָהָא (sub. נְזִירָהָא) one naziritic vow may take effect on top of another, i. e. a vow taken within the term of another, takes effect when the first expires, v. supra; a. fr.—Pl. (of נְזִירָהָא) נְזִירָהָא, (of נְזִירָהָא) נְזִירָהָא. Ned. I, 1 כִּי נְזִירָהָא (כי נְזִירָהָא) the substitutes for nazir are as effective

contains thirty chapters; a. e.—B. Kam 102^a חרא נ' חרא רב' the entire *N'zikin* (*Baba Kamma, M'tsi'a and Bathra*) is one treatise.

נזק ch. same. Targ. O. Ex. XXIV, 11. Targ. Y. ib. XXX, 12 דמוזא נ' (h. text נזק). Ib. XXI, 19; a. e.—B. Kam. 84^a לברי מנוקא Ms. M. (ed. מנוק) except indemnity for loss of limb. Ib. ניקיה ליה שומי assess the damages due him for the loss of his hand; a. fr.

נזקין, v. נזק.

נזר (b. h.; sec. r. of זור) 1) *to surround; to keep off; to set apart*. V. נזיר, נזיר.—2) (denom. of נזיר) *to vow to be a Nazarite; to dedicate one's self to nazariteship*. Naz. III, 2 שני שני וכו' who vows to be a Nazarite for two terms. Ib. 5 מי שני ודוא וכו' if one makes the vow while in a burial ground. Ib. 17^a לא תיזנור לא thou must not vow (while in a burial ground). Ib. I, 5 ארתו גדולה נזרתא I meant by my vow one nazaritic term which I consider a long one. Ned. 3^b לזנור קרא לזנור the text (Num. VI, 2) ought to read *lizzor* (instead of *l'hazzir*). Y. Naz. I, beg. 51^a במרכוין לזנור when he intended to vow nazariteship; a. fr.

נזיר 1) (sub. נפשו) *to abstain*. Ned. 4^a שניזיר עד שיהיה (Naz. 3^b שיהיה) unless he vows abstinence from all of them (mentioned Num. VI, 3).—2) *to impose the vow of abstinence*. Sifré Num. 22 את אחרים אה את אחרים *l'hazzir* (Num. VI, 2) includes also the imposition of nazariteship on others (one's son &c.). Ib. אה את עצמו נזיר וכו' himself he may obligate, but he cannot obligate others; Num. R. s. 10; a. e.—3) *to be a Nazarite*. Naz. 19^a אפ' שלא הביא אה עד' even if he did not bring the due sacrifice, he must resume his nazariteship. Ib. וכו' איתרתי ד' וכו' when can he resume &c.? After he brought the sacrifice (Num. VI, 12).

נזיר 1) (with ל) *to dedicate one's self to*. Sifré I. c. המצוה לזנור לשם the merit of nazariteship consists in the dedication of one's self to the Lord (in the sacred motive).—2) (with ז) *to abstain from; to renounce*. Ib. 131 ודוא נזור... ודוא נזור renounce the law of Moses, and he did renounce; Y. Snh. X, 28^d וזינור.

נזיר ch. same, *to abstain; to vow, observe nazariteship*. Targ. O. Num. VI, 3 נזיר (ed. Berl. נזיר Af.; Y. II נזיר Ihpe.). Targ. O. ib. 5 נזיר ed. Berl. (Var. נזיר, נזיר, v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 40).

Af. נזיר, נזיר, נזיר same. Ib. 12; v. supra.

Ihpe. נזיר *to abstain*, v. supra.

נזר m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) *crown, esp. the Nazarite's hair*. Num. R. s. 10 (ref. to Num. VI, 7) קראו הכתוב עטרה (his long hair which defaces him) a crown on his head. Ib. נזרו כקרבן his hair is as sacred as the sacrifice; a. fr.—2) נזיריה, *the Nazarite's vow*. Num. R. I. c.; Tosef. Naz. II, 6 (ref. to Num. VI, 21) על ולא נ' but not the vow to follow the dedication of his sacrifice; Y. ib. II, 52^b top שיקרום נזרו וכו' his vow must precede the dedication of his sacrifice &c. Ib. V, 54^a גילגל בנוזר he turned around (trifled with) his vow. Ned. 90^a נשאל על נזרו, v. נשאל, a. fr.

נזרא, נזרא ch. same, *crown; vow*. Targ. Num. VI, 19. Ib. 5; a. fr.—V. נזיר.

נח easy, v. נח.

נח (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Noah*. Ab. V, 2. Snh. 108^b; a. fr.—*Noahide, the human race*; נ' laws obligatory upon all mankind, contrad. to such as bind Israelites alone, *universal laws*. Tosef. Ab. Zar. VIII (IX), 4 על נצטוו בני נ'... the gentiles have been commanded seven laws, namely, concerning justice, idolatry &c.; Snh. 56^a; a. e.—Ib. ב' בן נח וכו'... the gentile stands forewarned concerning all that is said in the section on sorcery (Deut. XVIII, 10-12); Tosef. I. c. 6. Snh. 59^a כל מצוה שנאמרה לב' נ' whatever law has been published for the Noahides (prior to the Sinaitic legislation) and repeated at Sinai &c. Tosef. I. c. 8. Ab. Zar. 64^b ב' ב' (a gentile entitled to citizenship in Palestine) is he who obligates himself to observe the seven Noachidic laws, v. נח; a. v. fr.

נחבי (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Nahbi*, one of the twelve spies. Sot. 34^b; Tanh. Sh'lah 6. Ib. Ha'az. 7, v. נחבא.

נחבל m. (נחבל) *the complainant in a case of battery*. Shebu. VII, 1; a. fr.

נחזה I, v. נחז.

נחזה II f. (נחזה) = *rest, relief*. Gen. R. s. 10, end כיון שנתנו... ניהו להם when the hands of their Maker left off from (extending) them, they were given rest (permanency); Yalk. ib. 16 חנייה.

נחום, v. נחום.

נחום (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Nahum*, 1) N. the prophet. Pesik. Nah., p. 127^b; a. e.—2) N., name of several Tannaim a. Amoraim. Peah II, 6; Naz. 56^b הלבלר נ'—Sabb. II, 1, a. fr. נ' איש גב וזו נ'—Taan. 21^a, a. fr. נ' איש גב וזו נ'—Y. Taan. I, 64^b top נ' (Y. Ber. IX, 14^a top נחום).—Ib. VIII, 12^b bot., a. fr. סמאי נ' (Pes. 104^a; Ab. Zar. 50^a סמאי נ'—Y. Bets. V, 63^b R. N. brother of R. Ha; a. e.—V. Fr. M'bo, p. 116^a).

נחומיה, Y. Ber. III, 6^a (ed. Krot. נחמיה q. v.).

נחוניא pr. n. m. *N'hunia*, 1) son of one Joseph ben Pakhsas (Paskas). Sifra Emor, beg. (also נחוניא); Y. Naz. I, beg. 55^d; a. e.—2) name of several Tannaim. Eduy. VI, 2 בן אליעזר נ'—Ib. VII, 9 גודגודא נ' (Gitt. V, 5 יוחנן).—Ab. III, 5; Ber. IV, 2, a. fr. נ' בן הקנה; Meg. 28^a. Ib. נ' הגדול (Ms. M. חנינא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).—3) Y. Shek. V, 48^d; B. Kam. 50^a נ' דופר וכו' N. the well-digger. Comp. נחניא, נחני.

נחוניון pr. n. m. *N'hunion* (Onias, emp. הוניני). Y. Ned. VI, end, 40^a; Y. Snh. I, 19^a top נחוניון.

נחוש, v. נחוש.

נחשת f. (b. h.) 1) *copper*. Zeb. 22^a (ref. to Ex. XXX, 18) ל' הקשתתי וכו' I compared it (the foot of the laver with the laver itself) with regard to its being of copper, but not with regard to anything else. Pesik. Ekhah, p. 122^b וכו' נ' silver-plated copper coins. Keth.

VII, 10, v. צָרָה; a. fr.—2) *bronze*, v. next w.—3) *copper vessels*. Y. Keth. X, 33^d bot. 'וכ' לדידה גובין מן ח' וכ' (for the widowhood) copper vessels and dining plates.—4) *the (copper) bottom or rim*. Sabb. 41^a שְׁנֵי שְׁנֵי מַמְרָה because its double bottom gives out heat to warm the water (even after the removal of the coals). Kel. VIII, 3; IX, 1; 3 של הנור ' the (copper) rim of the stove. [Yoma 38^a, v. next w.]—5) *the polished, smooth side of skin* (קִלְיָה). Y. Meg. I, 71^d top מקום נְחֻשְׁתָּהוּ on its smooth side, opp. מקום שיער the hairy side.

נחשקתן I m. (preced.) *bronze*. Midd. II, 3; Tosef. Yoma II, 4; Y. ib. III, 41^a מצוהיב שני מפני שני because bronze has the appearance of gold; (Bab. ib. 38^a מפני שני because the bronze of which they were made was goldlike). Tosef. I. c. קלנייא דיהו (Var. נְחֻשְׁתָּהוּ) it was Corinthian bronze; Yoma I. c. קלנייא דיהו (Ms. M. קלנייא); Yalk. Cant. 985.

נחשקתן II m. (b. h.) *Nehushtan*, name of the copper serpent erected by Moses. Targ. II Kings XVIII, 4.

נחשתה, v. נחשתה.

נחשתה m. (נחה) *one going or coming down*, esp. one coming from Palestine to Babylonia. Y. Shek. VIII, 51^a, a. e. 'אבירמא (not אבירמא) A. who had been in Babylonia. Y. Kil. IX, 32^b bot. עילא נ' היה Ulla had gone to Babylonia; Y. Keth. XII, 35^b bot. (not עללא).—Pl. constr. נְחֻשְׁתָּהוּ. Targ. Ps. CXV, 17 ed. Lag. (ed. נְחֻשְׁתָּהוּ); a. fr.—*sea-farers*. Ib. CVII, 23. Targ. Is. XLII, 10 נְחֻשְׁתָּהוּ.—Sabb. 20^b; 90^a שאילתינהו לכל נ' I inquired of all sea-farers. B. Mets. 85^a (not נחשתה); a. fr.

נחה (b. h.; cmp. נחה) *to bring to rest, to lead*. Ex. R. s. 20 (ref. to Ex. XIII, 17) לא נחהם ממצרים וכ' he did not lead them from Egypt to Palestine by the route of eleven journeys; Tanh. B'shall. 1 נחהם נחהם *naham* means, he led them; v. נחיהם.

נחיל m. (נחל) 1) *basket for catching fish*. Y. Sabb. XIII, end, 14^b [read:] של דגים ' and to bring up a basket of fish with the child; (Men. 64^a מצודה).—2) *bee-hive, also the bees of a hive, swarm*. Y. Sabb. IV, 7^a top של דבורין (Bab. ib. 43^a כוורה); Y. Bets. V, beg. 62^d; a. e.—B. Kam. X, 2 זה יצא נ' here this swarm came from here. Tosef. Bets. III, 4. Tosef. M. Kat. I, 6 נחיל דבורים שברח וכ' ed. Zuck. (Var. נחיל) a swarm of bees that flew away may be brought back (during the festive week); a. fr.—Pl. נְחֻלִים. B. Bath. V, 3 פירוח כוורה נוטל שלשה נ' וכ' he who buys the issue (bees) of a bee-hive takes three swarms of young bees &c., v. נחיל.

נחיל ch. same, *swarm*. Targ. Y. Deut. XXI, 8 דמורנן נ' a swarm of worms, v. נחיל.

נחילת f. (homilet. = נחלה) *inheritance*.—Pl. נְחֻלֹת. Midr. Till. to Ps. V, 1 (ref. to הנחילות ib.) על שתי זני שנחל (oth. ed. שני, corr. acc.) for the two inheritances, because David inherited royalty &c.; Yalk.

ib. 629 שני נחלות. Midr. Till. I. c. נחלנו וכ' two inheritances: we inherited thee and inherited the Torah.

נחיים, v. נחם.

נחיצות f. (נחץ) *pressing, driving on*. Num. R. s. 10 (ref. to Jud. IV, 3) לפי שזיהו מהרפם ומגדפם בני' because he railed at them while driving them on to labor.

נחיר m., pl. נְחִירִין (b. h. נחיר; nostrils; trnsf. outlets. Tosef. Mikv. V, 1.

נחירא ch. same, *nostril*. Targ. Job XXXIX, 20; a. e.—Gitt. 69^a מנ' לדמא דאחרי מנ' for bleeding from the nose. Snh. 67^b מנחיריה... נפיק ושרי blew his nose and threw bands of silk out of his nose (Rashi: מנחיריה, v. preced.); a. fr.—Pl. נְחִירִין. Targ. Ps. CXV, 6; a. e.—Y. Yeb. XVI, beg. 15^c על נחיריהון יהבין... על נחיריהון (to disguise themselves); Y. Sot. IX, 23^c bot.; v. נחילני.

נחירת f. (נחיר) 1) *stabbing*. Hull. 17^a שלהן וכ' the stabbing of them is named *sh'hīyah*. Ib. נ' flesh of an animal killed by stabbing (instead of ritual cutting). Ker. V, 1 דם נ' blood of a stabbed animal; a. e.—2) *the mucous discharge of a healing wound*. Nidd. 64^b.

נחיות, v. נחית.

נחיותה, v. נחיתה.

נחיותה, v. נחיתה.

נחיותה, v. נחיתה.

נחל m. (b. h.; חלל, חול; cmp. נחילה) *wady, river-bed, ravine, stream*. Sabb. 56^b (ref. to I Sam. XV, 5) על עסקי נ' (he was discussing) the subject of *nahal* (Deut. XXI, 4), i. e. the regard due to human lives. Cant. R. to I, 2 עד נ' until he (through his erudition) becomes like a bubbling stream; a. e.—Pl. נְחָלִים. Ib. מה נ' as waters come down in drops and grow to be torrents; Midr. Till. to Ps. I. Ber. 16^a (ref. to Num. XXIV, 6) מה נ' אה אה אה... as the waters of streams raise man from uncleanness to cleanness, so do the tents (of learning) &c.; a. fr.

נחלא ch. same. Targ. Gen. XXVI, 19. Targ. Num. XIII, 24. Targ. Ps. LXXIV, 15; a. fr.—[Targ. Is. XXXVIII, 12 נחל III.]—Pl. נְחָלִים. Targ. Deut. VIII, 7. Targ. Koh. I, 7. Targ. Prov. VIII, 26 (h. text חוצות); a. e.

נחל (b. h.; denom. of נחלה, q. v.) *to inherit*. B. Bath. VIII, 1 יש נחילין ומנחילין there are such relations as inherit from and eventually transmit to one another (e. g. father and son); ויש נחילין ולא מנחילין; but (when they die) do not transmit their estate to those whose natural heirs they would have been (e. g. son and mother). Kidd. I, 10 ונחיל אה דאריך אה and shall inherit the land (of life everlasting). Sifré Num. 133 שהבנות ירדע... שבהבנות (in the absence of sons) are legal heirs. Midr. Till. to Ps. V, beg. (ref. to Num. XXI, 19) בא עליהם וכ' when they adopted idolatry, the angel of death came upon them. Ib. נחלו

(נחומיה).—Y. Peah I, 16^c bot. עוקבן בר נחמם; Y. Yeb. XIV, beg. 14^b בר נחמם בר נחמם.—Y. Shek. V, end, 49^b; a. oth.—V. Fr. Darkhé p. 137; p. 176; M'bo p. 116^b.

*נחמם m. (נחמם); formed like נחומים attendant at hot baths, bather (practicing medicine). Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d top, opp. רופא אומן professional surgeon.

נחמן pl. of נחמם.

נחמן pr. n. m. Nahāman. Gen. R. s. 25, v. נחמם Hif.—Esp. name of several persons. Y. Dem. I, 22^a; Y. Shek. V, 48^d בר נחמם בר נחמם. Y. Meg. I, 70^b top; a. oth.—V. Fr. M'bo, p. 116^b, sq.—Esp. R. N., the renowned Babylonian Amora. Keth. 94^a; a. fr.

נחמני pr. n. m. Nahmani. Pes. 23^b, a. fr. בר נחמני. Y. Sabb. I, 3^d bot. נחמני בר נחמני; Y. Meg. I, 70^b top בר נחמני בר נחמני; v. preced.—R. Hash. 34^b, a. fr. בר נחמני.

נחמתא f. ch.=h. נחמה.—Pl. נחמתא. Targ. Y. Gen. I, 21. Targ. Is. XVIII, 4 (ed. Lag. נחמתא); a. fr.—B. Kam. 38^a דבבלאי גברי לי מאי אריה לי גברי what do I care for the consolations of the Babylonians? B. Bath. 14^b וסיפיה לי וסיפיה לי... we join... the consolations at the end of one book to those at the beginning of the next, v. דוויבגא.—Y. Snh. X, 28^b bot. וכל וכל וכל and all the good times and consolations (predicted) in the world have come true in my own days.

נחנא pl. of נחנא.

נחץ (emp. הוצץ I a. הוצץ I) to squeeze in, strap. Part. pass. נחצץ closely corded. Y. Meg. III, 74^c bot. (not נחצץ), v. קניגמרא.

נחור (sec. r. of חור, חור) 1) to perforate, esp. to kill by stabbing. Hull. V, 3 הנחור if one stabs (instead of cutting according to ritual). Pes. 49^b מותר לנחורו לנחורו you may stab him.—[Sifra Aḥārē, Par. 9, ch. XIII חנחור II.]—2) (denom. of נחור) to discharge mucus, run. Nidd. 64^b כל זמן שנחורו כל זמן שנחורו matter. V. נחורו.

Pi. נחור to be stabbed. Hull. 17^a (ref. to ישחט, Num. XI, 22) ינחור להם מיבעיא ליה (not נחור) if no ritual cutting was prescribed for the people in the desert, the text ought to have read, 'shall be stabbed for them'.

Pi. נחור (denom. of נחור) to snort. Snh. 94^a (play on סנחור) ונחור ונחור he spoke and snorted forth words against heaven.

נחור ch. same, 1) to stab. Targ. Y. Num. XXII, 40.—Gitt. 69^a וליחורו לבלבא וכי and let them stab the dog in the pupil of his eye.—2) to blow the nose, sneeze, to give a sign by means of a nasal sound. Ib. 68^a וריב וכי R. H. uttered a sound of warning behind him. Sabb. 152^b רבא וכי R. A. (who was buried there) snorted at them (warned them off; Ag. Hatt. 34^b). R. Hash. 34^b כי נחור (ed. נחור, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8) when I give thee a sign. Ber. 62^b.

Pa. נחור to rebuke. Kidd. 81^b ביה נחורו they rebuked him (for his misbehavior).

נחורא f. (preced.) wrath. Gen. R. s. 67 (ref. to Am. I, 11) עוברתיה ונחורא ונחורא his anger and his wrath do not cease &c.; Yalk. ib. 116 וחורא (corr. acc.).

נחש (b. h.; emp. לחש) to whisper.

Pi. נחש to divine, to make action dependent on an omen, to augur. Tosef. Sabb. VII (VIII), 13 מנחש איזווי a diviner (under the law, Lev. XIX, 26) is he who says, 'my staff fell out of my hand' (it portends evil) &c.; Snh. 65^b. Ib. 66^a וכל המנחשים ברולדה וכי like those who divine (evil or luck) from a weasel, birds &c. Y. Sabb. VI, end, 8^d כל המנחש סופי לבוא עליו כל if one believes in omens, what he fears will finally befall him (with ref. to נחש Num. XXIII, 23, changed into נחש; Ned. 32^a כל המנחש לו נחש for him who believes in omens, the omen exists (will be realized). Ib. כל אדם שאינו מניחש he who rejects divination. Mekh. B'shall. s. 2 שמא ינחשו lest they consider it a bad omen and go back. Ib. וזקני מדין נחשו וכי and the Midianite elders considered (Balaam's death) a bad omen and went home; a. fr.—Sifra Vayikra, Par. 9, ch. XIII (ref. to Lev. XVIII, 3) [read:] שלא תנחש thou must not augur (v. however, נחור).

נחש I, Pa. נחש, נחש, נחש same. Targ. II Kings XXI, 6. Ib. XVII, 17 (ed. Wil. ונחשו Pe.); a. fr.—Hull. 95^b נחש because he had made his movements dependent on an omen. Yeb. 120^b נחש אינשי וכי as to purse and bag people are superstitious and do not lend them; a. e.

נחש II, Af. נחש, נחש, נחש (denom. of נחש) to use copper and plate it with silver, to plate. Pesik. Ekhah, p. 122^b נחש ליה make it plated for him (in place of solid silver); Yalk. Is. 258 נחש, read: נחש.

נחש m. (b. h.; נחש) divination from omen, superstition. Num. R. s. 20 בעל נחש a believer in omens. Ned. 32^a, v. נחש. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^c bot. נחש אינשי נחש although you must not make them an omen, they are a sign (presage); Hull. 95^b. Ib. נחש אינשי... an omen which is not proposed in the manner of Eliezer... (Gen. XXIV, 13, sq.) or of Jonathan (I Sam. XIV, 9, sq.) is not considered a divination (in the sense of Lev. XIX, 26); a. fr.—Pl. נחש. Tanh. Balak 4 נחש, v. supra.

נחש m. (b. h.; נחש) 1) [the hissing,] serpent. Gen. R. s. 22 הקרמוני נחש the original serpent (the seducer of Eve). Ib. s. 20 נחש בעל חשיבון נחש that serpent is wicked and skilled in arguments. Bekh. 8^a נחש שנים וכי a serpent's pregnancy lasts seven years, and for that wicked animal I find no parallel (in the vegetable kingdom). Gen. R. s. 54 נחש של בית the domestic serpent (harmless); a. fr.—Pl. נחש. Ib. s. 84 נחש ונחש snakes and scorpions; a. fr.—2) a pungent (poisonous) fluid in the leaves or in the stems of onions kept for a long time in the ground. Erub. 29^b.—3) a disease of the eye, v. נחש. Bekh. VI, 2 הלזון וכי, expl. ib. 38^b as identical with הלזון; Tosef. ib. IV, 2; Sifra Emor ch. II, Par. 3.

נחשא, נחש ch.=h. נחש. Targ. Y. II Num. XXIII, 23.—

Snh. 19^a קא רמי להו נ (by saying to his comforters, 'be comforted') does he not cast an evil omen on them (that they would suffer bereavement)? Gen.R.s.87, v. קן; a. e.—Pl. נחש, נחש, נחש. Targ. Num. l. c. (O. ed. Berl. נחש). Targ. O. ib. XXIV, 1. Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 26; a. fr.

נחש (נחש) m. ch.=h. נחש. Targ. Jer. XV, 20. Targ. Num. XXI, 9; a. fr.—Y. Kidd. I, 58^d יקיר נחש copper rises and falls (silver being the standard), v. נחש. Esth. R. to I, 22 (נחש) (ר' עזריה) נחש what purpose this copper vessels serves, an earthen vessel may serve as well; Lev. R. s. 12 (not נחש); a. e.

נחשול m. (נחשול); Syr. מנחשול, P.Sm. 1404) a crushing wind (cmp. I Kings XIX, 11); esp. (נחשול) gale on high sea, also נחשול, a spirit. Tosef. Yoma II, 4; Yoma 38^a (Y. ib. III, 41^a נחשול). Tosef. B. Mets. VII, 14; B. Kam. 116^b; Y. B. Mets. VI, end, 11^a נחשול ונחשול if a gale threatened the ship, and they lighted it. Pesik. R. s. 32 נחשול (corr. acc.). Num. R. s. 13 (play on נחשול) because he was the first to go down to the surf (or to נחשול) in the sea. Gitt. 56^b נחשול נחשול a נחשול in the sea stood up against him to drown him; Yalk. Koh. 972 נחשול.

נחשולא ch. same. Targ. Jon. I, 4. Ib. 15; a. e.—Lev. R. s. 22 נחשולא נחשולא a נחשולא smote the sea; Gen. R. s. 10 נחשולא נחשולא (corr. acc.); Koh. R. to V, 8 נחשולא נחשולא.

נחשון (b. h.) pr. n. m. נחשון, prince of the tribe of Judah. Num. R. s. 13, v. נחשון h. Snh. 12^a (in a secret letter) נחשון נחשון the burdened (the officers) of the offspring of N., i. e. of the Nasi of Palestine; a. fr.

נחשור, נחשורין (not נחשור) m. (Pers., v. Nöld. Mand. Gramm. p. 63) hunter; a shrewd man. Targ. Gen. XXV, 27 (h. text נחשור; cmp. Gen. R. s. 63; Tanh. Tol'doth 8).

נחשולא, v. נחשולא.

נחשורין, v. נחשורין.

נחשון, נחשון, v. נחשון.

נחית f. (b. h.; נחית) 1) rest, tray, stand (v. נחית). Hag. 26^b; Men. 96^b, a. e. נחית עץ נחשורין לני a wooden utensil intended for resting things on it (table &c.). Gen. R. s. 25; s. 33 נחית נחית Noah was named from the resting of the ark (Gen. VIII, 4). Yeb. 103^b נחית של Ar. (in ed. our w. omitted) a sandal used as a rest for an idol.—2) ease; gentleness; comfort. Erub. 83^b נחית נחית which one neighbor can make use of with ease, opp. נחית נחית with difficulty. Ber. 56^b נחית נחית at a slow trot, opp. נחית נחית at full speed. Snh. 92^a, v. נחית; a. fr.—נחית נחית ר' עשירי נחית 95^a Keth. נחית נחית she may say, I did it only to gratify my husband (but did not mean to sell). Hag. 16^b נחית נחית נחית נחית (but did not mean to sell). Hag. 16^b נחית נחית נחית נחית to let the (offering) women have the satisfaction (of put-

ting their hands on the sacrifices). Ber. 17^a נחית נחית ונחית and acts so as to please his Creator; a. fr.

נחית (b. h.; sec. r. of נחית) to be put down, to go down. Nif. נחית same, to be humbled, bow. Y. Ber. IV, beg. 7^a (ref. to Mal. II, 5) נחית נחית קודם כן . . . קודם before he mentions the Name (in the benediction), he must bow.—V. נחית.

נחית ch. same, to go down. Impf. נחית, inf. נחית, imper. נחית. Targ. Ex. XV, 5. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIV, 26; a. fr.—[Targ. Y. II Gen. XLIX, 23 נחית, some ed. לנחית, read: לנחית Pa.]—Sabb. 41^a נחית נחית when one is going down (to bathe). Ib. נחית נחית when they were going down. Meg. 25^a נחית נחית a man went down (to the praying desk) in the presence of &c. B. Kam. 39^a נחית נחית goes down to the depth of the law; a. fr.—B. Bath. 133^a נחית נחית she seizes the palm-tree for her widowhood, v. נחית.

Pa. נחית 1) to put down. Yoma 47^a נחית נחית and let him put down the pan; v. נחית I.—2) to lower, remove. Targ. Y. II Gen. XLIX, 23 (v. supra; Y. I נחית Af.).

Af. נחית נחית to put down, rest; to let come down. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 56 (h. text נחית). Targ. Y. I Gen. XLIX, 23, v. supra. Targ. O. ib. II, 5. Targ. Ez. XXIII, 15; a. fr.—Part. pass. נחית (נחית); f. נחית; pl. נחית; placed, resting, lying; inlaid. Targ. O. Gen. VIII, 11 (ed. Vien. נחית; Y. נחית). Targ. Jer. XXIV, 1. Targ. Esth. VIII, 15; a. fr.—Pesik. B'shall, p. 91^a נחית נחית and he will take bread down out of the oven (cmp. נחית II). Taan. 21^b נחית נחית used to place men apart &c. Sabb. 101^a נחית נחית נחית, v. נחית. Ned. 91^b נחית נחית the cress was deposited there. B. Bath. 69^a, a. fr.

Ithpe. נחית נחית 1) to be brought down. Targ. Gen. XXXIX, 1. Targ. Ez. XXXI, 17; a. fr.—Y. Peah XIII, 21^a נחית נחית נחית became poor, v. נחית; Y. Keth. XI, 34^b נחית נחית (of an argument) to be settled. B. Bath. 129^a נחית נחית, v. נחית נחית.

נחית f., constr. נחית (preced.) layer. Targ. O. Ex. XVI, 13 (Var. נחית, נחית; h. text נחית). Targ. Ps. CX, 3 (Nxt. נחית).

נחום m. (נחום; cmp. נחום) baker of bread in moulds, professional baker. Tosef. Hall. I, 7 נחום נחום the professional baker has to give one forty-eighth portion of his dough to the priest, opp. נחום נחום a private baker; Y. ib. II, end, 58^d. Hall. II, 7 נחום נחום the baker that makes bread for sale in the market. Y. Dem. V, 24^d נחום נחום top נחום נחום each baker makes his own peculiar form of bread, while the dealer (פלטר) deals with many bakers; ib. נחום נחום a baker makes several forms, while the dealer deals with one baker; a. fr.—נחום נחום R. Judah, the baker, prob. identical with R. Judah ben Baba. Y. Hag. II, 77^b נחום נחום. Tosef. Ohol. XVIII, 13; a. e.—Pl. נחום נחום. Y. Hall. I. c. Kel. XV, 2, v. נחום I; a. fr.

נחום, נחום, נחום ch. same. Targ. Gen. XL, 17; a. fr.—Pl. נחום, נחום, נחום. Ib. 2. Y. ib. I. Targ. Jer. XXXVII, 21; a. e.—B. Bath. 20^b נחום נחום of the bakers' ovens.

נטע m. (b. h.; preced.) plant, plantation. Koh. R. to IV, 6 כמה ביה ל וכי how much land fit for plantation is in it?—the fourth year's fruits of a young tree (Lev. XIX, 24). Maas. Sh. V, 4; a. fr.; v. רבתי.

נטף (b. h.; cmp. נטפא) to drip, overflow. Ker. 6a שרה וכו' the gum which exudes from balm-shrubs. Y. Peah VII, beg. 20a, v. נטפא II. Sabb. 30b, a. e. שפוחות נוטפות dripping water, collected rain water. Mikv. V, 5, v. וילל; a. fr.—Trnsf. (cmp. נבע) to speak, prophesy. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXIII, end (ref. to Joel IV, 18) אין נטפה אלא נבואה alludes to prophecy; v. נטפה.—2) (cmp. נטף III) to be too long, protrude, hang over. Bekh. 43b הוטמו נטפה one whose nose overhangs his lips; Tosef. ib. V, 3.—[Y. Ber. I, 3c bot. נטפי ed. Ven., v. נטפה.]

Pi. נטף to drop. Taan. 19a הורחילו גשמים מנטפין the rain began to come down drop-wise. Ohol. III, 5 מרה שרמו מנטפה a slain body whose blood flows in drops, opp. שוררו. Y. M. Kat. I, 80b ויעודה מנטפא and when it is still overflowing; a. fr.

Nif. נטף 1) to be fed by an overflow. Tosef. M. Kat. I, 1 בריכה שניטופה משדה וכו' (Var. ed. Zuck. נטפא, נטפא Nithpa. of טוף) a pond formed by the overflow (of rain) from a field &c.—2) to be inundated, to overflow. Y. I. c. שדה שניטופה לרוך וכו' a field dependent on irrigation which discharged its overflow (from rain) into another field (and there formed a pond).

Hif. נטף to cause to flow; to drop. Y. Gitt. II, 44b top וכתב לא (ה) וכתב לא (ה) 'and he shall write' (Deut. XXIV, 1) but not form letters by dropping; Y. Sabb. XII, end, 13a. Y. Pes. V, 32c bot. ישפך לא יטף 'it shall be poured out' (Deut. XII, 27), but he must not let it fall in drops. Tosef. Sabb. XV (XVI), 9 צריך להטף וכו' he must cause a few drops of the blood of the covenant to flow; Gen. R. s. 46. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXIII, end; a. fr.

נטף ch. same, 1) to drip. Part. נטף, נטף. Targ. Prov. XXVII, 15. Targ. Ps. LXXII, 6 דנטפין (ed. Wil. נטפי).—B. Bath. 73b לא נטפא נישפוחא וכו' not a drop fell to the ground.—(=h. נטפים, v. preced.) dripping rain water, cohtrad. to שפכי rain water collected in spouts (v. מרוב). Ib. 6a אזויק לני וכו' if one has the right to let the dripping water from his roof run into his neighbor's yard, he may make spouts and gutters &c.—2) (cmp. טוף) to turn up, lift. Keth. 60a (to a woman who had her eyes cast down in order not to look at her child) נטף עיניך Rashi (ed. נטף) turn thy eyes up (look freely around).

Af. נטף to drop. Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 9; a. e.—V. טוף.

נטף m. (נטף 2) grapes hanging down directly from the trunk, v. נטף. Peah VII, 4; a. e.

נטפא, v. נטפא.

נטפא, pl. נטפאי, v. נטף.

נטפיק f. (transpos. of נטפיק, corresp. to Pers. נטפיק)

Fl. to Levy Talm. Dict. s. v.) naphtha-salve. Gitt. 86a א חירורא a salve of white naphtha.

נטר (b. h.; cmp. נטר I) to guard, observe. Sifre Num. 157 (expl. טירחם, Num. XXXI, 10) ע"ז קיום שרדו נטרים ע"ז the place where they guarded their idols; Yalk. ib. 785 שרדו נטרים בית וכו' their idolatrous temple. Yalk. Prov. 964 ונטר לבני אדם כשם שהחרינגול.. ונטר לבני אדם as the cock crows by night and holds guard for men; a. e.—Esp. (with ref. to Lev. XIX, 18) to reserve anger, bear grudge. Gen. R. s. 55 ואת נוקם ונטר.. ואת נוקם ונטר thou hast written in thy Law (Lev. I. c.) thou shalt not &c., and thou takest revenge and reservest wrath (Nah. I, 2)?; Koh. R. to VIII, 4 לא אנטר I will not reserve &c. Yoma 23a; a. fr.—[Cant. R. to IV, 12 מנטרים, read: מנטרים, v. נטף.]

נטר, נטר ch. same, to guard, wait; to observe; to reserve. Targ. I Sam. XXX, 23, sq. Targ. Deut. V, 10. Targ. Ruth I, 13; a. fr.—Imper. נטר, pl. טרו. Targ. O. Deut. V, 12. Ib. XXVII, 1 (Y. טרו); a. e.—Part. pass. נטר, f. נטרא; pl. נטריין; נטריין. Targ. I Sam. IX, 24; a. fr.—Targ. Y. Deut. V, 10 נטר read: נטר.—B. Bath. 74a נטר וכו' wait here until to-morrow. B. Mets. 63b; 65a, v. אנטר I.—Hag. 5a, v. infra.

Pa. נטר same. Keth. 37a נטרה נפשה (not מיני) she guarded herself (her purity).—[Yalk. Job 898 קמנטר רמתי read as Hag. I. c. מנטרים].—Part. pass. מנטרא, f. מנטרא, v. infra.

Ithpa. אנטר, אנטר, אנטר 1) to be guarded; to be reserved. Targ. Hos. XII, 14. Targ. Y. Ex. XXIV, 11; a. fr.—Bets. 15a מנטר ולא מנטר וכו' (or מנטר) Ms. M. (ed. מנטרא) it is safe from dogs, but not from thieves.—2) to keep watch. Targ. Prov. VI, 22 (perh. to be read מנטר Pe.).—3) to be preserved. Hag. 5a מנטרן הני מנטרן Ms. M. a. Rashi (ed. נטן, corr. acc.) these (the unripe figs) can be kept, but those (the ripe) cannot; Yalk. Job 898 מנטרן.

נטר, v. נטר.

נטרא m. (preced.) guard. Targ. I Sam. XXVIII, 2.—Pl. נטריא, נטריא. Targ. Is. LXII, 6. Targ. Jer. LI, 12; a. fr.—[נטרא f., part. of נטר.]

נטרון m. (νιτρον) nitrum, (prob.) native carbonate of soda (v. Sm. Ant. s. v.). Y. Sabb. IX, end, 12b (expl. נטר, ib. IX, 5).

נטרונה, נטרונה m. (נטר) Natrona (Avenger), a symbolical name. Pesik. R. s. 15 מי פורע לבם.. מי פורע לבם who will avenge you on Rome? Natrona; Yalk. Ex. 191; Pesik. Hahod., p. 56a נטרונה (corr. acc.).

נטש I (b. h.; cmp. נטש I) to polish, sharpen. Snh. 95b מגלך נטשה (כלום) is thy sickle (of death) polished? Sabb. 67a (in an incantation) חרב שלופה וקלע נטשה the sword is drawn and (the stones of) the sling sharpened.

*נטש ch. same, esp. (cmp. מרס) to dress a dead animal. Snh. 100b לא נטשוש וכו' (Ms. M. נטשוש), v. גלקה.—B. Bath. 110a נטשוש וכו' (Ms. M. נטשוש; Ar. נטשוש, v. נטשוש); (Pes. 113a נטשוש, Ar. נטשוש).

נטש II (b. h.; cmp. טיש II) to sink, drop (cmp. Num. XI, 31); to abandon, let alone, v. infra. Gen. R. s. 75 אמ

לנטשו (ref. to Prov. XVII, 14) לנטשו to drop it (the case, to compromise), v. גלע; Tanh. Mishp. 6; Y. Snh. I, 18^b לנטשו.

נטש Pu. ניש, Nif. ניש to be torn loose, be released. Pesik. Bahod., p. 154^b ניש (not מורש) released from one thicket and caught &c.; ib. ניש; Yalk. Num. 782 ניש; (Y. Taan. II, 65^d top ניש, v. ניש I; Lev. R. s. 29, a. e. ניש, v. ניש).

נטש ch. same. Targ. Ps. XCIV, 14. Pa. ניש same. Y. Shek. V, 48^d top ניש דלא רימור גבן נישט נישט... let her go, that she may not die while with us; they did let her go (ed. אפקונה).

*נטשא m. (preced.) dropping, excrements. Targ. Y. II Lev. I, 16 (h. text נצה).

*ניא m. climate. Y. B. Bath. II, 13^c top, v. ניה II a. e.

*ניאב m. (ניב) trough. Y. Naz. I, end, 51^c ניאב (ed. Amst. שאוב); Num. R. s. 10 ניאב; (Y. Ned. I, 36^d bot. שאוב).

ניאוף m. (b. h. נאפ) lewdness, illicit intercourse. Sifré Deut. 26 ניה an unchastity; Deut. R. s. 2. Ned. 20^a. Num. R. s. 9; a. fr.

ניאוף m. (b. h. נאפ) insult. Gitt. 56^b ניה this man's (Titus') insult and blasphemy.—Pl. ניאוף, ניאוף. Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 1) ניה these consolations... are insults; Pesik. R. s. 28; Midr. Till. to Ps. CXXXVII; Yalk. Ps. 884 ניאוף.

ניאץ ch. same. Targ. II Kings XIX, 3; a. e.

ניאף, v. איה.

ניאף, v. ניקא.

ניאף, pl. ניאוף, v. ניר.

ניאף, Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. V, 8 ed. Zuck., v. ניר.

ניב to flow, v. ניה.

ניב m. (b. h.; preced.) flow, overflow; that which hangs over.—(borrowed fr. Is. LVII, 19; cmp. next w.) upper lip. Hull. 128^b. Gitt. 56^a.

ניבא I ch. same; (cmp. ניש, a. טפי, s. v. ניש) tusks, canine teeth; also pl. ניה. Targ. Ps. LVIII, 7 (h. text מלחיה).—[Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXIV, 7 לחריה his molar teeth; (h. text לחריה).]—B. Kam. 23^b. Hull. 59^a ניה a camel has canine teeth. Sabb. 63^b ניה his (the dog's) tusks are gone. Gen. R. s. 86, מכרין ניהיה break its tusks out; Yalk. ib. 145 ניהיה. Ib. מסתכל ניה, v. ככל I.—Trnsf. the sinews connecting the hip-

bone with its socket. Hull. 54^b ניהיה (some ed. אפסוק) its sinews are severed.

ניבא II m. sproutings, v. ניריה.

ניבוקוס, v. נידיקוס.

ניבול m. (נבל) disfigurement; disgrace, exposure. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^b bot., v. ניהול. Ib. III, end, 43^c ניהול (an idol worshipped by an Israelite) is bad even when disfigured, i. e. its material can never be used even after its worshipper has abandoned and disfigured it. Gen. R. s. 87; Cant. R. beg., v. ניהול.—פיה lascivious talk, v. נבל. Lev. R. s. 24.

ניבולא, v. ניהולא.

ניבולא m. pl. (בוז) cast lots between you two, and one of you will at all events be caught.

ניבולא, v. ניהולא.—[ניבולא, Targ. Is. LIII, 9 some ed., v. ניהולא.]

ניבלהא, Targ. Job V, 16 some ed., v. ניהלהא.

ניבריות, Y. Erub. V, end, 23^a ניה, read: רחוצה לה אפרים אמה ע"י עירובי.

ניברקוס, v. נידיקוס.

ניבדא, v. ניהדא.

ניבדא m. (נבד) 1) playing on a musical instrument; use of the root נבד. Pes. 117^a; Y. Succ. III, 54^a top; Y. Meg. I, 72^a top; a. e.—2) musical accent, melodiousness. Cant. R. to IV, 11 בעיניו וביגונו, v. ניהבג.

ניבדא ch. same, music. Targ. Is. XXXVIII, 20; a. e.

ניבדא, v. ניהבדא.

ניבדא, v. ניהבדא.

ניבדא m. (נבד) 1) gutter, dike. B. Mets. 107^b ניה (ד' אמה) four cubits on the shores of a dyke belong to the owners of the dyke. Pes. 113^a ניה leap not over a dyke (oth. opin., v. infra). B. Bath. 12^b ניה two fields dependent on one dyke for irrigation; a. e.—Pl. ניה, ניה. Ib.—[V, also ניה.—2) track, step. Pes. I. c. ניה do not leap in place of walking (v. supra).—Pl. as ab. B. Kam. 57^a ניה Rashi (ed. sing.) they adopted the habit of running out into the fields; ib. 118^b ניה he taught her the way out of the fold; B. Bath. 88^a ניה he taught them &c.—Sabb. 51^b ניה the gait of the ass is (in accordance with) the barley (which he feeds on). Ib. 66^b ניה the sound of steps. Pes. 111^a ניה sixty steps. Ber. 41^b ניה iron run (unwearied walk).

ניבדא Targ. Cant. I, 12, v. ניהדא.

ניבדא, v. ניהבדא.

fringe (shred of the garment used as mattress) wind itself around his body; Y. Kil. IX, 32^a bot. Nidd. 67^a, a. e. one single thread; Y. Sabb. VII, 7^d top נמא (corr. acc.). Gen. R. s. 93 'בג' בנ' (Ar. גימא) he tied rope to rope, string to string. Ib. אחר היה לו בלבו. Ib. 150. Gen. R. s. 65, end 'וכ' קשר בה' (Ar. גימא) he tied a string to it ..., and hanged himself. Tosef. Sot. I, 2 'וכ' קשר בה' (Ar. גימא) he tied a string to it ..., as much time as the weaver needs to knot a fringe; Y. ib. I, 16^c bot.—B. Bath. 16^a (ref. to סערה, Job XXXVIII, 1) 'וכ' וכל' for each hair (of the eye-brow) &c., v. גימא. Sabb. 30^a, a. fr. 'וכ' מלא a thread's (or hair's) breadth. Erub. X, 13 במקדש' they were permitted to knot a broken string of a musical instrument in the Temple; ib. 102^b כינור; a. fr.—Pl. גימין. B. Bath. I. c. Shek. VIII, 5 ed. (Ms. M. גירין); a. fr.—2) (cmp. גיב) pl. גימין mustache. Yoma 38^b בה' בין on the division line between the two parts of the mustache.—3) (cmp. גימין III) leech. Ab. Zar. 12^b. [Ib. 10^b, v. גימי].

גימא ch. same, cord; string &c. Targ. Ps. XI, 2 (h. text גיר); a. e.—Pl. גימין, גימין. Targ. Koh. IV, 12. Targ. Y. Num. XV, 38. Targ. Ps. VI, 1; a. e.

גימאין, v. גימין.

גימא, v. גימא.

גימול, v. גימול II.—[גימולין, Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^b, v. גימלה.]

גימוס, גימוס, Tosef. Bekh. IV, 15; Tosef. Men. XIII, 6, read גימוס, v. גימס.

גימוס, v. גימס.

גימוס I pr. n. m. Nimos, 1) הגרדי' v. גימא, 2) N., brother of Joshua the grist-maker. Bekh. 10^b; Tosef. Makhsh. III, 13 אונימס ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. איני), read גימא, v. גימא.

גימוס II m. (νόμος) usage, law; religion (v. גימוס). Meg. 12^b בימור' ביהמור' v. גימא. Gitt. 65^b בני' deal with her according to law. Ex. R. s. 15 המלכות בני' in accordance with the royal usage of warfare; (Tanh. Bo 4, a. e. כשקטין). Gitt. 43^b גימוס' .. גימוס' (ed. גימוס) as soon as the gentile did to him (the hypothecated slave) what the law requires (to take possession, v. גימא); Tosef. Ab. Zar. III (IV), 16 גימוס' (corr. acc.). Gitt. I. c. [read:] גימוס' although he (the Jew) did what the law requires in regard to the field; a. fr.—Pl. גימוסין. Num. R. s. 18 'וכ' גימוסין it is the way of the nations to have many religious observances (for various deities) and many priests. Gen. R. s. 16 בני' .. בשלשה (Ar. בגימא) in three things is Greece in advance of Rome: in codes &c., v. גימא. Ib. s. 67. Num. R. s. 8 שלנו בני' in our (Roman) law; a. e.—[Ex. R. s. 15 גימוסין read: גימוסין, v. גימוסין.]

גימוסין, גימוסין ch. same. Targ. Ps. I, 2. Targ. I Sam. II, 13; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 48 (prov.) גימוסין הלך בנימוסין עלה לקראתה הלך בנימוסין when you come to a place, follow its customs.—Pl. גימוסין.

גימוסין. Targ. Ez. XX, 25; a. fr.—Y. Ber. V, 9^a בני' דבריה' (ed. Lehm. sing.) he is engaged in studying the laws of his Creator.

גימוק, v. גימק.

גימוק, גימוק m. (contr. of גימק; גימק) depth, penetration. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XVIII; Gitt. 67^a גימוק' עמו' R. Jose the surname, 'His depth is with him', i. e. he has deep reasons for whatever he says. Ib. עמו' גימוק' if thou hadst seen him, (thou wouldst have seen) his depth was &c. Erub. 51^a. Bekh. 37^a עמו' גימוק' you might have thought, we must adopt R. Jose's opinion because he is known to have deep reasons.

*גימורת' f. (גימור; cmp. גימוריא) a detachment of troops sent to take hostages until a requisition be complied with. Y. Pes. IV, 31^b bot., v. גימוריא.

*גימוסין m. du. (גימס) mashing mill. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXXI, end, contrad. to גימוריא grinding mills (v. Ber. 61^b top).

גימסי, v. גימסי.

גימסין, גימסין m. (νυμφεῖον, nympheum) a fountain consecrated to the nymphs, in gen. fountain. Tanh. Mishp. 8 (some ed. גימסין, corr. acc.); Ex. R. s. 31 גימסין (corr. acc.).

גימרת, גימרת, גימרת, v. sub גימ.

גימ m. (b. h.; גימי) [tender,] child, offspring. Mekh. B'shall, Amalek, s. 2 'וכ' גימ' I will not leave over a son or son's son of Amalek; Yalk. Ex. 266).

גימגי, v. גימגי.

גימגו, pl. of גימגו.

גימגו (b. h.) Nineveh, the capital of Assyria. Yoma 10^a; Gen. R. s. 37. Sabb. 121^b; Y. ib. XIV, beg 14^b צירעה בני' the hornet of N.; a. e.

*גימא I m. (contr. of גימא, cmp. גימי) slender hemp-cord, line (v. P. Sm. 2362; 2387). Gen. R. s. 65; s. 93 Ar. (ed. גימא).—[Lev. R. s. 22, beg. גימא, read: גימא, v. גימא.]

גימא II f. (v. preced.) ammi, Bishop's-weed (v. גימא). Ab. Zar. 29^a (Rashi: mint). Sabb. 128^a; 140^a גימא. Ib. גימא' גימא' is good for seasoning cress. Gitt. 69^b גימא' (Ar. גימא) three eggs' sizes of n.—V. גימא.

גימפה, v. next w.

גימפי, גימפי f. (γύμνη) bride. Targ. Cant. IV, 8, sq.—R. Hash. 26^a גימפי' קורין לכהן' I heard them call a bride גימפי. Gen. R. s. 71 (play on גימפי, Gen. XXX, 8) גימפי' לי גימפי' (not פה ...) I ought to have been made a bride before my sister; Yalk. Gen. 127 גימפי' (corr. acc.). Ex. R. s. 36, beg. (ref. to גימפי, Ps. XLVIII, 3) לשון גימפי' (some ed. גימפי) in Greek they call a bride

nymphe. Ib. s. 52, end (ref. to Ps. l. c.) ed. Const. (missing in ed.) *καλαγαία*, the beautiful bride; Pesik. R. s. 41 קלוגינפרי (corr. acc.); Tanh. Ki Thissa 18 (ref. to Cant. IV, 11) כללה נופרי; ed. Bub. ib. 9 קלוגינפרי, read נ קלוגינפרי.—[Yoma 10^a, v. גינפרי.]

נים. v. גינפרי, גינפרי, pl. גינפרי.

ניסא, v. גינפרי.

ניסא, נסא m. (an adapt. of *νησος*, as if fr. נסע = *to emigrate*, or נסא *to subject*; emp. גינפרי, Sam. גינפרי, Gen. X, 32, Mand. גינפרי, v. Nöld. Mand. Gr. p. XXX) *settlement, colony, esp. island* (v. גינפרי). Targ. Is. XX, 6 (ed. Wil. נסא). Targ. Jer. XXV, 22; a. e.—Pl. constr. גינפרי, גינפרי. Targ. Is. XXIV, 15. Ib. II, 16 (ed. Wil. גינפרי; h. text גינפרי). Targ. Am. IX, 3 (h. text קרקע). Targ. Y. II Gen. X, 18 גינפרי (belonging to ib. 5, as quoted in Ar.); a. e.—Hebr. form, pl. (of גינפרי) גינפרי, גינפרי; v. גינפרי.—[Deut. R. s. 2 גינפרי; Yalk. Is. 369; Yalk. Deut. 825 גינפרי.]

ניסאי, נאי pr. n. (v. גינפרי) *Mount Nissay* (Miracle), a substitute for Sinai, introduced for argument. Sabb. 89^a (against one explaining גינפרי as הר סיני, the mount whereon miracles were wrought for Israel) then its name ought to have been Har Nissay; v. גינפרי.

ניסח f. (גינפרי) *flight*. Sot. VIII, 6 גינפרי, corrected ib. 44^b (as in Y. ed.) גינפרי for the beginning of falling (in slaughter) is the rout; Y. ib. VIII, end, 23^a; Sifré Deut. 198 גינפרי for the beginning of flight means falling.

ניסוח, נסוח m. (גינפרי) 1) *libation*. Succ. IV, 1 גינפרי the water libation (on the Succoth festival) is continued for seven days. Y. ib. 54^d top; Tosef. ib. III, 15 גינפרי at its libation the laws of sanctity must be observed; (Tosef. Meil. I, 16 גינפרי). Zeb. VI, 2. Snh. 62^a גינפרי libation to idols; a. fr.—Pl. גינפרי, גינפרי, Gen. R. s. 78, end גינפרי יעקב כמה גינפרי how many libations Jacob performed. Taan. 2^b, a. e. גינפרי two kinds of libations.—2) *the manipulation by an idolater* by which he causes wine to be forbidden to Jews as גינפרי (v. גינפרי). Ab. Zar. 56^b (in Chald. dict.) גינפרי operating with the foot is not called a ritual manipulation (does not affect the wine); a. e.

ניסוח, נסוח ch. same, *the act of libation*; (in Targ. Y. also) *the liquid used for libation*. Targ. Num. XXVIII, 7. Ib. IV, 7; a. fr.—Pl. גינפרי, גינפרי. Ib. O. some ed. Targ. Y. ib. XV, 13 (not גינפרי); a. fr.—V. גינפרי I.

ניסוחנא m.; pl. גינפרי, גינפרי (v. גינפרי) [despaired of, given up.] *palms which never mature their fruits, male palms*; גינפרי *fruits of nishané, stunted dates* which cease growing early in the spring (גינפרי). Pes. 53^a גינפרי he selected for felling (in the Sabbatical year) palms whose fruits had reached their limited maturity. Erub. 28^b גינפרי there it means fruits of the *nishané* (which having reached their maturity are considered as food).

Ib. גינפרי (read גינפרי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 60) it does not mean fruits of the *n*.—[Ms. M. גינפרי, Var. גינפרי, Ar. גינפרי, v. Rabb. D. S. to Erub. l. c.—The Var. גינפרי, dialect. for גינפרי (emp. גינפרי a. נסח) gave rise to etymological derivation from גינפרי.]

ניסוח, נסוח, v. sub גינפרי.

ניסוחא, v. גינפרי.

ניסוחא, v. גינפרי.

ניסל or נסל m. (v. גינפרי II) *easy-chair, (royal) arm-chair*. Tosef. Snh. IV, 2 גינפרי ספסל (strike out ספסל, as a gloss; Var. כסא); Y. ib. II, 20^c bot. (Var. כסא).

ניסן (b. h.; v. Fr. Del. Proleg., p. 138, note) *Nisan*, the first month of the Hebrew calendar, containing thirty days, varying between the sixteenth of March and the eighth of May. R. Hash. I, 1 באחד בני ראש וכו' on the first of Nisan begins the royal year. Ib. 2^b וכו' בני בן.. בן בן if a king dies in N., and his successor ascends the throne in N., we count a year for the one, and one (the first year) for the other; a. v. fr.

ניסן ch. same. Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 8; 18; a. e.—Y. Maas. Sh. IV, end, 55^c; Ber. 56^b; Lam. R. to I, 1 רבוי (הר מזלמ) רבוי; v. גינפרי.

ניסן, v. גינפרי.

ניסןא, m. (transpos. of גינפרי), v. גינפרי.

ניסןא, v. גינפרי.

ניסןא, v. גינפרי.

ניסןא, Targ. II Esth. III, 8 בני ed. Lag. a. oth., read: סררא, v. גינפרי.

ניסןא, v. גינפרי.

ניסןא, v. גינפרי.

ניע m. (גינפרי) *the effort made to remove phlegm, hawking; the phlegm discharged by hawking*, contrad. to גינפרי. Nidd. VII, 1 גינפרי ודירוק הני גינפרי (of an unclean person) and the spittle. Ib. 55^b גינפרי; B. Kam. 3^b, v. גינפרי; a. e.

ניעא, ניעא m. (גינפרי) [something hanging, emp. Syr. *lobe of the liver*, P. Sm. 2403.] 1) *fat-tail, rump*. Targ. Y. II Lev. III, 9 (h. text גינפרי).—2) *breast of an animal*. Ib. VII, 30 (h. text גינפרי); [Ar. גינפרי, v. Koh. Ar. Compl. s. v.].—Midr. Sam. ch. XIV גינפרי וגינפרי the shoulder and the breast.

ניעות, v. preced.

ניעות m. (גינפרי) *shaking of a garment*. B. Mets. 29^b.

ניעות, v. גינפרי.

ניעות, v. גינפרי.

under Antioch Epiphanes and Demetrius I, defeated and slain by Judah Maccabi (I Macc. VII, 39; II Macc. XV, 30). Y. Taan. II, 66^a top (Meg. Taan. XII) 'Nicanor-Day (a half-festival); Y. Meg. I, 70^c bot.—2) N., who imported Corinthian bronze doors for a Temple gate. Yoma III, 10; Tosef. ib. II, 4; Y. ib. III, 41^a; Bab. ib. 38^a. Midd. II, 3, a. fr. 'שער' (שערי) v. נהושתן.

ניקצא, **ניקרא**, v. sub נק'.

ניר I, **ניר** (b. h.; v. Del. Proleg., p. 98, sq.) [to conquer,] to break ground, clear. Tosef. Men. IX, 3 שנה ו'כ' נירא שנה ראשונה ושנייה דורשה ו'כ' the second year he ploughs it &c.; Men. 85^a. Arakh. IX, 1 (29^b) נירא if he broke it (without planting). Tosef. B. Mets. IX, 7 'נר לא ירא נר .. אלא נאר ו'כ' (Var. נר) he must not plough it over entirely one year and plant the next, but plough one half &c. Ib. 8 ו'כ' ו'כ' ו'כ' and he ploughed all of it one year &c. Ib. 26 נאר (Var. ניר); a. fr.—Part. pass. ניר; f. נירא. Ib. 29 נירא when he surrenders the field to him cleared, opp. נשקא.—[Men. 85^b Ms. M. נר.]

ניר *Pilp.* מנוגר *plough over repeatedly.* Part. pass. מנוגר (= מנוגר); *cmp.* מנוקלח a. מנוקלח; f. מנוקלח; *pl.* מנוקלח; Men. 85^a לכה ו'כ' שרות (Ms. M. שרות) corr. acc. or *Nif.* מנוקלח fields .. repeatedly ploughed over for that purpose; Tosef. ib. IX, 3 מנוקלח, Var. מנוקלח, read מנוקלח or מנוקלח.

Nif. מנוקלח (cmp. מנוקלח fr. מנוקלח) to be broken, v. supra.

ניר ch. same. Targ. I Sam. VIII, 12 למינר (ed. Wil. למינר).

ניר II m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) *clearing, ploughing over.* Tosef. B. Mets. IX, 24 בשער ה' (read: בשער) in the year during which he cleared the land.—2) *newly broken land.* Peah II, 1 מנוקלח fallow land or newly broken land. Y. Naz. VII, 56^b top; a. e.—*Pl.* מנוקלח. Shebi IV, 3.

ניר I ch. same. Targ. I Sam. VIII, 12.

ניר III, **ניר** II m. ch. (preced. wds.; Assy. *niru*) *yoke; servitude.* Targ. Deut. XXI, 3. Targ. Num. XIX, 2.—Targ. Jer. XXVII, 8; a. fr.—Y. Sabb. V, end, 7^c; Bab. ib. 54^b, v. מנוקלח.—*Pl.* מנוקלח. Targ. Jer. XXVII, 2. Ib. XXVIII, 13.

ניר IV m. (v. preced.; *cmp.* jugum a. ζυγόν, v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Tela) *cross-beam of the loom, also the cross-rod* under the cross-beam (liciatorium) to which the ends of the leashes are fastened; *trnsf* (mostly *pl.*) מנוקלח, מנוקלח the leashes or thrums to which the threads of the warp are fastened; also the warp. Gen. R. s. 94, v. מנוקלח. B. Kam. 119^b ו'כ' ו'כ' you must not buy from the weaver remnants of wool or of warp threads. Kel. XXI, 1 מנוקלח ... he who touches the upper beam ... or the rods, *contrad.* to מנוקלח.—קירוס ביה ג' that portion of the web produced by passing the spool with the wool across the warp, *mesh, slip.* Sabb. XIII, 2 (105^a) מנוקלח שני ברי ו'כ' מנוקלח Ms. M. (ed. בנירין) he who starts a web by making two meshes, attaching them either to the cross-

pieces or to the slips (קירוס). Ib. 105^a מנוקלח ברי ג' ברי ג' within a distance of three meshes; (Tosef. ib. XII (XIII), 1 (על ג' בריים). Y. ib. VII, 10^c ברי אהד ... ברי אהד two sets of warp threads fastened to one old border web (licium) or two borders fastened to one set of warp threads. Shek. VIII, 5 ע'ב ו'כ' Ms. M. a. Ar. (ed. בנירין; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l., p. לר, note) the curtain was woven on seventy-two leashes, and each twist of the warp (נימז) contained twenty four threads; Hull. 90^b; Tam. 29^b בנירין; Num. R. s. 4 בנירין; Tanh. Vayakh. 7 בנירין; ed. Bub. 10 בנירין.

ניר III ch. same; מנוקלח the cross-rod (liciatorium). Sabb. 105^a (expl. בנירין בנירין, v. preced.) בנירין בנירין בנירין בנירין Ms. M. a. Rashi (ed. בנירין, early ed. בנירין; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) he passes a thread twice around the cross-rod and once around the cross-beam (jugum). Ib. 67^a מנוקלח a white twisted cord.—*Pl.* מנוקלח. Y. ib. XIII, beg. 14^a (expl. בנירין, v. supra) מנוקלח the two cross-rods (the liciatorium and the jugum).

ניר, v. נירא.

ניר pr. n. m. *Nero*, the Roman emperor. Gitt. 56^a קיסר. Lam. R. to I, 5 מירא (Gitt. 56^b קיסר).

ניר f. (preced.) *a Neronian coin.* B. Mets. 25^b; Tosef. ib. II, 10. Kel. XVII, 12 כסלע הניר' ed. Dehr. (ed. בנירין, corr. acc.) the size of the Neronian Sela; Bekh. 37^b. Ib. 38^a.

ניר, v. נירא.

ניר, v. sub נש'.

ניר m. (Pers. *našādūr*. v. Perl. Et. St. p. 48) *gum-ammoniac.* Gitt. 69^a bot.

ניר m. pl. (נשא) *taking in marriage* (v. בנירין; *married state.* Keth. I, 4 מנוקלח ... מנוקלח a widow, a divorced woman ... after having been actually married, opp. to בנירין. Ib. V, 1. Yeb. 23^a (ref. to Deut. XXI, 15) מנוקלח beloved for her (blameless) marriage, hated for her (illicit) marriage. Ib. 64^b מנוקלח as to marrying (a third time), and as to the treatment of one twice lashed; a. fr.

ניר ch. same. Targ. I Chr. VIII, 9 מנוקלח בנירין read: מנוקלח בנירין for a novel interpretation of the law was established through her marriage; v. Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^c top.

ניר, v. מנוקלח.

ניר, v. מנוקלח.

ניר f. (נשא) *chaff.* B. Bath. 94^a (Ms. M. מנוקלח; Ms. R. מנוקלח).

ניר, v. sub נש'.

ניר m. pl. (denom. of מנוקלח) *drippings;* קירא

to Ps. CXX, 3, sq.) כל כלי זיין מקיין וכ' all weapons strike in their place, but this (calumny) strikes at a distance; a. v. fr.—Part. pass. מוקפה; f. מוקפה; pl. מוקפים. Keth. VII, 10, a. fr. מוקפה שדוין afflicted with leprosy. Ib. I, 3, a. fr. מיפה עין one who lost her hymen through an accidental lesion. Par. VIII, 9; Mikv. I, 8, v. מים.—2) (trnsf.) to strike, produce sound, play. Yoma I, 7 באצבע מקיין לפניו באצבע 7 מקיין לפניו באצבע 7; Arakh. II, 3, v. מקיין; a. fr.

נִדְבָכָה, v. נִתְבְּרָא.

נִתְבְּרָא, v. נִדְבָכָה.

נִתְבְּרָא, v. sub נִתְבְּרָא.

נִתְבְּרָא, v. נִתְבְּרָא.

נִתְבְּרָא, v. נִתְבְּרָא.

נִתְבְּרָא m. (נִתְבְּרָא) deceiver, hypocrite. Targ. Prov. XI, 9 Ms. (ed. נִתְבְּרָא).

נִתְבְּרָא m. (b. h.) offspring, grandson. Mekh. B'shall, Amalek, s. 2, v. נִתְבְּרָא.

נִתְבְּרָא, v. נִתְבְּרָא.

נִתְבְּרָא m. (b. h.; נִתְבְּרָא) crippled, paralyzed, lame. Yalk. Deut. 933. נִתְבְּרָא מְשַׁל לֵנִי ר' וכו' like a lame person that disturbed the peace of &c., opp. שָׁלֵם.—Ps. Pesik. R. s. 13, v. נִתְבְּרָא.

נִתְבְּרָא (b. h.) pr. n. m. Pharaoh Necho (II), King of Egypt. Sot. 9^a; a. e.

נִתְבְּרָא m. (b. h.; פִּנְיָן) 1) firm, ready. Ber. 60^a; a. e.—2) pr. n. נִתְבְּרָא, v. נִתְבְּרָא II.

נִתְבְּרָא m. (נִתְבְּרָא) butcher. Y. Yoma III, 40^c top (expl. קרין, Jer. XLVI, 20) נִתְבְּרָא חַד אָמַר נִתְבְּרָא one says, it means the butcher (with ref. to Yoma III, 4 קרין).

נִתְבְּרָא, v. נִתְבְּרָא.

נִתְבְּרָא m. (נִתְבְּרָא) he who lops trees, v. נִתְבְּרָא.

נִתְבְּרָא m. (v. אֲכָרָא) cruel. Targ. Prov. XI, 17 (ed. Lag. נִתְבְּרָא). Ib. XVII, 11 (ed. Wil. נִתְבְּרָא).

נִתְבְּרָא f. (preced.) cruelty. Targ. Prov. XII, 10 (ed. Wil. נִתְבְּרָא). Ib. XXVII, 4 (v. נִתְבְּרָא).

נִתְבְּרָא (b. h.) to be lessened.—[Lev. R. s. 33 נִתְבְּרָא, some ed., v. נִתְבְּרָא.]

Pi. נִתְבְּרָא to deduct. Hull. X, 3 נִתְבְּרָא לִי וכו' and the seller is not bound to allow him a reduction for the priest's share. R. Bath. VII, 2, sq. נִתְבְּרָא he must make an allowance for what there is less than specified in the contract. Num. R. s. 20 (ref. to נִתְבְּרָא, ib. XXII, 6) כְּמִי כְּמִי שֶׁמִּנְקֵה אָחֵר מִכֹּד לְסֹאֵר as one (purchasing grain) is prepared for a deficiency of one twenty-fourth for each S'ah (allowance for chaff, v. נִתְבְּרָא); Tanh. Balak 4 (not נִתְבְּרָא); ed. Bub. 6; a. fr.—[Cant. R. to III, 4 נִתְבְּרָא some ed., read נִתְבְּרָא, v. נִתְבְּרָא.]

Hif. נִתְבְּרָא 1) to injure, knock, strike. B. Kam. VIII, 1 נִתְבְּרָא חֵיִבּ וכו' if he hit him (created a sore), he must pay for curing him. Ib. 3 נִתְבְּרָא אָתָּה וכו' if a person strikes his father &c. Snh. IX, 2 נִתְבְּרָא לְהַכּוֹתוֹ וכו' if he intended to hit him on his loins. Y. Peah I, 16^a bot. (ref.

to Ps. CXX, 3, sq.) כל כלי זיין מקיין וכ' all weapons strike in their place, but this (calumny) strikes at a distance; a. v. fr.—Part. pass. מוקפה; f. מוקפה; pl. מוקפים. Keth. VII, 10, a. fr. מוקפה שדוין afflicted with leprosy. Ib. I, 3, a. fr. מיפה עין one who lost her hymen through an accidental lesion. Par. VIII, 9; Mikv. I, 8, v. מים.—2) (trnsf.) to strike, produce sound, play. Yoma I, 7 באצבע מקיין לפניו באצבע 7; Arakh. II, 3, v. מקיין; a. fr.

נִתְבְּרָא ch. same.

Pa. נִתְבְּרָא to deduct. Targ. Y. Lev. XXVII, 18.—Y. Sot. V, 20^c bot.; Y. Ber. IX, 14^b bot. נִתְבְּרָא מְנַפֵּי, v. נִתְבְּרָא. Sabb. 140^a מְנַפֵּי, v. נִתְבְּרָא. B. Kam. 97^b, sq. מְנַפֵּי... מְנַפֵּי if provisions have become cheaper in consequence of the increased weight of the coin, we impose upon the creditor a corresponding reduction of the debt &c.; a. fr.

Hlpe. נִתְבְּרָא to be injured, suffer. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^d top נִתְבְּרָא אֶשְׂרוּן.. אֶשְׂרוּן the first drank and did not die, but were sick; ib. נִתְבְּרָא מִיִּרְחוּן אֶינְכוּן אינכון (Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d bot. only מִיִּרְחוּן). Y. Dem. I, 22^a top נִתְבְּרָא וְלֹא אֶנְכוּן and they suffered no more (from mice). Ib. נִתְבְּרָא וְלֹא יִעֲבֹר וְלֹא יִעֲבֹר let him cross, he shall not be injured. Y. Keth. XII, 35^b top נִתְבְּרָא מִדּוּ מִקְבִּי מָדוּ דְהוּא מָדוּ where ever he be buried, what does he lose (what difference does it make to him)?; Y. Kil. IX, 32^c top נִתְבְּרָא (corr. acc.).

Af. נִתְבְּרָא to harm. Y. Sabb. III, 6^a bot. (in Hebr. dict.) נִתְבְּרָא הִיא לֵהּ וכו' can he harm her in any manner?; Y. Bets. II, 61^c.

נִתְבְּרָא m. (preced. wds.) deduction. B. Kam. 59^a נִתְבְּרָא נִתְבְּרָא payment is made with a deduction of the expense for the midwife (which the husband now saves); a deduction for nursing expenses (incident to a regular confinement). Y. ib. VIII, beg. 8^b נִתְבְּרָא מִזוֹן the injured person must be fully indemnified, deducting what his ordinary alimentation would have cost; Tosef. ib. IX, 3 מִזוֹן נִתְבְּרָא Var. (ed. Zuck. נִתְבְּרָא, oth. var. נִתְבְּרָא, corr. acc.).

נִתְבְּרָא m. (preced.) 1) deduction; less. Gitt. 15^b; B. Bath. 57^a נִתְבְּרָא רִיבְעָא נִתְבְּרָא (the whole) less a quarter, i. e. three fourths (cmp. הל I).—2) loss, harm. Y. Kidd. IV, 66^b bot. מִשְׁמַם מִדּוּ because of 'what is his loss?', i. e. because it makes no difference in the law.

נִתְבְּרָא f. (preced. wds.) reduction of a debt against a landed security (מִשְׁבְּטָא) by deducting a stipulated amount every year for usufruct. B. Mets. 67^b top נִתְבְּרָא מִשְׁבְּטָא... לֹא נִיבֹל אֶלָּא בְּנִי where the usage prevails that a land pledge can be redeemed at any time, the creditor must not have the usufruct except for the consideration of a rent deductible from the debt, v. נִתְבְּרָא. Ib. 62^a נִתְבְּרָא בְּלֹא בְּלֹא without paying any rent by deduction. Ib. 62^a נִתְבְּרָא מִשְׁבְּטָא בְּלֹא נִתְבְּרָא (Rashi 'נִתְבְּרָא') in the case of usufruct from pledged land without consideration; a. fr.—Y. Ber. IX, 14^b bot. נִתְבְּרָא מִדּוּ ed. Lehm., v. נִתְבְּרָא.

נִתְבְּרָא to be crafty; to contrive. Targ. Ps. LXXXIII, 4.

Pa. נִתְבְּרָא same; (with accus.) to deceive. Targ. O. Num.

XXV, 18 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. Pe.). Targ. Ps. XII, 3 (ed. Wil. מנבל). Targ. I Chr. XII, 17.

נביל m. (preced.) craftiness, fraud. Targ. Mal. I, 14 (ed. Lag. נבל).

נבילא, נבילא m., נבילא f. (preced.) crafty, deceitful. Targ. Ps. XLIII, 1. Targ. Jer. IX, 2. Targ. Ps. CXX, 2; a. e.—Targ. Hos. VII, 16 (ed. Lag. נבילא).

נבילא f. = נביל. Targ. Ex. XXI, 14; a. e.—Targ. Ps. X, 2 נבילא Ms. (ed. נבילא; Regia נבילא). Targ. Job V, 16 נבילא ed. Wil. (ed. Lag. נבילא, h. text נבילא).

נבילא, נבילא, v. נביל, a. preced.

נבילא to slaughter, v. נביל.

נבילא m., נבילא f. (preced.) slaughtered. Targ. Lev. XIV, 6 (O. ed. Amst. נבילא). Ib. 51 (O. ed. Vien. נבילא); a. e.

נבילא m. = נבילא v. v.

נבילא, v. נביל.

נבילא f. (נביל) bite; trnsf. booty. Cant. R. to III, 4 (play on נביל, II Kings XX, 13) נבילא וכו' (some ed. נבילא) he showed him the bite which he had bitten off from Sennacherib, the booty &c.

נבילא, v. נביל.

נבילא m. (נביל) 1) = b. h. deceit. Targ. Ps. XXIV, 4; a. fr.—Pl. נבילא, נבילא. Targ. Is. LIII, 9 (not נבילא). Targ. Mic. VI, 12. Targ. O. Num. XXV, 18; a. e.—2) deceitful; hypocrite, v. נבילא, a. נבילא.—Pl. נבילא. Gen. R. s. 49; Yalk. ib. 83, v. נבילא II.

נבילא, נבילא, v. נבילא.

נבילא (emp. נבילא) 1) to cut; to slaughter. Imper. נבילא. Pes. 61^a (expl. רבנא, Ex. XII, 4) כוס לי ... כוס לי it is an abbreviated form (v. נבילא), as one says to his neighbor, kos (for נבילא) &c., cut this lamb for me; Y. ib. V, 32^a bot.; Mekh. Bo. s. 3.—Snh. 82^b (play on נבילא, Num. XXV, 15) נבילא she said to her father, cut (ruin) this people through me. Hull. 37^b נבילא meat of an animal about which one says, 'cut, cut', i. e. meat of an animal hurriedly cut, because it threatens to die; Treat. Kuthim (ed. Kirchh., p. 33, sq.) we must not sell to Samaritans כוסבוס (sub. נבילא) meat of an animal on the point of death.—2) to mark, count, v. נבילא.

נבילא ch. same; impf. נבילא. Targ. Gen. XXXI, 54. Ib. O. XXII, 10 למיבס ed. Berl. (oth. ed. a. Y. למיבס); a. fr.—Snh. 25^b bot. נבילא וכו' and presently he will slaughter the father for the son and the son for the father (he will exercise extortions). Y. Shebi. V, end, 36^a נבילא to slaughter an ox available for the plough; a. fr.

נבילא, נבילא, v. נבילא. Targ. Lev. XIX, 6; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 33 נבילא was

going to be slaughtered, and it lowed, as if to say, save me; Y. Keth. XII, 35^a נבילא; Y. Kil. IX, 32^b נבילא taken to be slaughtered.

נבילא, נבילא, נבילא f. (preced.) slaughter; slaughtering (according to the ritual, נבילא); sacrifice, feast (=h. נבילא). Targ. Is. XXXIV, 6 (h. text נבילא).—Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 21. Targ. Y. Lev. XVII, 13 (ed. Vien. נבילא). Targ. Gen. XXXI, 45; a. fr.—Targ. Y. Gen. XLIII, 16 נבילא the place for ritual cutting (בית השחיטה), ritually cut throat.—B. Bath. 92^a נבילא if it is a man that sells cattle for food, the purchase was made for slaughtering (and not for work); B. Kam. 46^a (not נבילא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. 1.); a. fr.—Pl. נבילא, נבילא; constr. נבילא; (also נבילא, נבילא). Targ. O. Ex. XXXII, 6 נבילא ed. Berl. (oth. ed. a. Y. נבילא). Ib. XVIII, 12; a. fr.—Targ. Ps. CVI, 28 נבילא (Ms. נבילא).

נבילא, v. preced.

נבילא, v. נבילא.

נבילא m. pl. (b. h.; נבילא or נבילא) [counted things,] account; property, business. Ber. 46^a נבילא ויהיו נבילא נבילא וכו' may he have great success in all his accounts (enterprises), and may his business and ours be successful and near a city. Ab. Zar. 19^b, v. נבילא. B. Bath. IX, 7, a. fr. נבילא if a person disposes of his belongings by word of mouth. Yeb. IV, 3 נבילא property which the wife brings in and takes out again (v. נבילא). B. Kam. I, 2 נבילא Jewish property; individual property; a. v. fr.

נבילא, נבילא, נבילא ch. same. Targ. Y. II Num. XXXII, 1 (h. text נבילא) herds. Targ. Josh. XXII, 8 (h. text נבילא). Targ. Deut. VIII, 17 (h. text נבילא); a. fr.—B. Kam. 93^a (prov.) נבילא behind a man of wealth chips are dragged along, i. e. in the company of a wealthy man you have an opportunity of making money. Bekh. 48^a נבילא Rashi (read: נבילא; ed. נבילא) has not the estate been made responsible for the debt (before the father's death)? Ib. נבילא does not a person's property merely take the place of a guarantor? B. Bath. 58^a נבילא all my property shall go to one son (of mine). Ib. נבילא דהאי כלל the property (of the father) goes to this (son).

נבילא, v. נבילא.

נבילא, v. נבילא.

נבילא (b. h.) to be unknown, strange.

נבילא 1) to recognize, know; to favor. Ruth. R. to II, 10 (ref. to נבילא, ib.) נבילא she prophesied that he would know her in the way of all people (as his wife, comp. נבילא). Ber. 10^b נבילא woman recognizes the character of guests better than man. B. Hash. II, 1 נבילא if the court does not know him personally. Y. Yeb. IV, 6^b נבילא he married her but did not touch her (v. supra). Snh. 7^b (ref. to Deut. I, 17) נבילא thou shalt not

favor him (if he is thy friend); a. fr.—Num. R. s. 9 במקום where he knows (the people), where he is acquainted; Sifré Num. 14 במקום שמכירין אותו.—2) to make known, identify; to acknowledge, own. R. Hash. l. c. מן on the declaration of those who identify (the witnesses; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 2). Gen. R. s. 43 לא דיה וכו' my name was unknown.... and thou hast made me known among my creatures. Sifré Deut. 217; Kidd. 78^b, a. e. (ref. to יכיר, Deut. XXI, 17) he may identify him before others (as his first born son). Sifré Deut. 312 שארית מקירו that I may make it known as mine. Ib. חלקו את חלקו beginning with whom does the Lord acknowledge his share (claim as his)? With Jacob; a. fr.

Hof. to be recognized; to be discernible. Kidd. III, 5 עברה ה' עברה ה' her pregnancy was certain, v. הפרה; ib. 62^b. B. Mets. 93^b הגנב ה' הגנב ה' the thief was found out; a. e.

Nif. same. Part. נִיבֵר. Ber. 28^a ארה נ' ארה נ' by the walls of thy house, one sees that thou art a smith. Kidd. 31^a וכו' מסין דברך נ' מסין דברך נ' from thy last words (the fifth and following commandments of the decalogue) it is seen that thy first one is true. Ib. מבין ריסי עיניך נ' מבין ריסי עיניך נ' v. שאינו נ' שאינו נ' Gitt. 53^a v. הדין. Sabb. 91^b מקומו נ' location is discernible. Sot. 9^b נִיבֵרין דברי אמה נ' words of truth are easily recognized. Gen. R. s. 43, v. supra; a. fr.

Pi. to treat as a stranger, ignore; to discriminate against. Snh. l. c. (ref. to Deut. I, 17) לא תגברוהו (if he is thy enemy) do not discriminate against him (v. supra). Sifré Deut. 322 וכו' מִגְבְּרִים... בשעת... when Israel is in trouble, the nations ignore them and act as though they did not know them; a. e.

נכר ch. same; **Af.** to recognize, know. Targ. Y. I Gen. XXXVIII, 25, sq.

Ithpa. to be distinguishable. B. Kam. 5^a דמינפרא איהו דמינפרא its reduction in value is distinguishable.

Pa. to make strange, remove. Sabb. 82^b (ref. to חורם, Is. XXX, 22) נִבְרִיהוּ מינך כְּנִבְרִיהוּ (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) remove them from thee like a strange (disgusting) thing.

נכרי m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) stranger, gentile. [In editions published under the censor's supervision, our w. is frequently changed into עכו"ם, גוי, פלשתי, כנעני &c.] Ab. Zar. IV, 4 (51^b; 52^b; Mish. ed. עכו"ם). Sabb. 31^a; a. v. fr.—Pl. גִּבְרִים. Hull. 13^b וכו' גִּבְרִים גִּבְרִים גִּבְרִים gentiles outside of Palestine are not to be considered as idolaters, they only continue their fathers' customs. Gitt. 61^a מפרנסין אבותיהם we must support the poor of the gentiles &c.; (Tosef. ib. V (III), 4 גוים). Gitt. V, 9 (61^a) ומתאבדין מתיבין we must lament for the dead of the gentiles &c.; a. v. fr.—Fem. נְכָרִית. Yeb. 17^a. Ib. III, 7 שלשה נשוי נ' ואחד נשוי נ' in the case of three brothers, two of whom married two sisters, and one a stranger; a. fr.

נכש (emp. קשקש, כשכש) to come in near contact. **Pi.** נִיבֵשׁ (denom. of מְבוֹשׁ I) to weed; to lop. Kil. II, 5 the law does not bind him to pluck out (the plants which grow among the fenugrec). Ib. ודמינפיש (Y. ed. נ'') but if he did &c. Tosef. ib. I, 15

and he who does the weeding (in a field of mixed seeds); M. Kat. 2^b; a. fr. [B. Bath. 54^a Ms. R., v. מְבוֹשׁ I.]

Hif. 1) to strike, wound, sting. B. Mets. 30^b; B. Bath. 88^a וְקִישָׁה if he struck the lost beast which he took in charge. Gen. R. s. 30, beg. וְקִישָׁה אררי וכו' a lion struck and crippled him. B. Mets. 78^a וְקִישָׁה נחש a serpent bit her.—2) to cause injury by contact. B. Kam. 23^b מְבוֹשׁ (משין) he who caused a neighbor's death by bringing the serpent's tooth in contact with his neighbor's body; Snh. 78^a. Yalk. Deut. 944 שְׂמֵינִי וכו' Sifré Deut. 317 שְׂמֵינִי (corr. acc.)—3) (denom. of מְבוֹשׁ I) to insert the hoe or spade. B. Bath. 54^a, v. מְבוֹשׁ I.

Hithpa. הִתְנַבֵּשׁ, **Nif.** נִבֹּשׁ to be hoed for. Gen. R. s. 45 לא מְבוֹשֵׁינִי ולא נורעין ולא מְבוֹשֵׁינִי ולא נורעין (digging over) nor sowing, but they grow of themselves, while wheat &c.; Yalk. ib. 79 נִבֹּשֵׁינִי ולא נורעין ולא נורעין neither digging, nor ploughing, nor sowing &c.

נכש ch. same; **Pa.** נִבֵּשׁ to bite. Gen. R. s. 91... כן... ואלכה וכו' so may this woman (I) take a bite of the flesh of this and eat; (Yalk. Gen. 148 only נכש); v. נכה.

Af. מְבוֹשֵׁנָא to weed. B. Mets. 105^a וכו' I shall weed as much as is required for thy share.

נכש m. (preced.) he who lops trees; v. נִבֹּשׁ.

נכה (v. next w.) to bite. Cant. R. to III, 4; v. נכחה.

נכח, **נכח** (emp. כחה; v. נכש) to wound, bite, injure. Targ. Num. XXI, 9. Ib. 6 (ed. Berl. נכחה Pa.); a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 98 וכו' דביי דבטי למיפת וכו' the serpent that is to bite my son. Y. Peah I, 16^a bot. [read:]... לא הויתא נכח had I not been told from on high, 'bite', I should not bite. Koh. R. to VII, 1 נכחה וכו' דנכחה וכו' (expl. קורדייקוס) young wine from the press has bitten him (made him delirious). B. Mets. 60^b וכו' נכחה ליה וכו' it is neshekh (usury, v. נשך), for he bites (injures) him, by taking from him something which he (the creditor) had not given him; a. fr.

Pa. נִבֵּשׁ 1) same. Targ. O. Num. XXI, 6, v. supra.—Ab. Zar. 35^b וכו' נִבֵּשׁ וכו' took a bite and ate of the bread (of a non-Jew) &c.—2) to cause to bite. Yeb. 76^a וכו' נִבֵּשׁ וכו' we get a big ant and let it bite (insert its head into the opening) and cut its head off.

Ithpa. אִתְנַבֵּשׁ, **Af.** אִנְבֵּשׁ to be bitten, stung. Targ. O. Num. XXI, 8. Targ. Y. II ib. 9.

נכחה v. נכחה.

נכחמא m. (כחם) wooden lid of a water picher. Bets. 30^a. B. Bath. 26^a top וכו' כרנייר נ' as much as a lid on a picher shakes. Sabb. 105^b. Pes. 112^a.

נכ perf. of נכח.

נכח, **נכח**, **Pi.** נִיבֵשׁ, נִיבֵשׁ, v. נים I.

נמוייה v. נמוייה.

נמוך m., נמוכה f. low, lowly, v. מוּךָ.—Pl. נמוכים; נמוכות. Num. R. s. 19 שבני שבני with the highest of the high (the cedar) and the lowest of the low (the hyssop). Sot. 5^b הרוח נמוכי the humble. Koh. R. to IX, 10 פניהם with downcast countenances, opp. זקופות; a. fr.

נמוס law, v. נמוס.

נמוס v. נמוס.—[Tosef. Bekh. IV, 16, read: נמוס, v. נמוס.]

נמוק v. נמוק.

נמוק v. נמוק.

נמור m. (נמר) speckled. Targ. Gen. XXX, 32, sq.—Pl. נמורים; f. נמורה. Targ. O. ib. 39. Ib. 35 נמורה; Y. ib. נמורה (corr. acc.).

נמורי pr. n. pl., v. נמורי.

נמורין pr. n. pl., v. נמורין.

נמורקין v. נמורקין.

נממא f. (ממא or ממי) felt-mattress, felt-cloth. Yoma 69^a; Bets. 15^a, v. נממא.—Pl. נממאי. B. Mets. 84^b, v. מוּךָ ch. B. Kam. 119^b מאי בגדיהם נממא what kind of garments is meant? Felt-spreadings; ib. 93^b.

נמני v. נמני.

נמני adv. (= נמי; cmp. יודי II Sam. XVIII, 23) at all events, really, even, likewise. Pes. 102^a נימא ניהוי I mean to say, at all events (even if the previous objection could be met) he will stand refuted from this citation; Erub. 30^a. Pes. 114^a, a. fr. נ' הכא (abbrev. ד'נ), v. ד'נ. Yoma 64^a נ' נדי, v. נדי II.—נ' (abbrev. ד'נ) it is really so; is it really so? Hag. 11^b ד'נ will you say, it is really so (that this subject must be taught only in the presence of three students)? Hull. 11^bsq. ד'נ דלא נ' (will you say) it is really so that he ate no meat?; וכן רימא ד'נ נ' and if you will say, 'yes, it is so', what about sacred meat? Ib. 12^a אפי' תרומה נ' אפי' תרומה then you must say 'yes' even with regard to Trumah; לא אפי' שחיטה נ' לא אפי' אינש אינש 'no' even with regard to slaughtering. Ib. שמע אינש אחריןא Rashi (ed. incorr.) even if another person did overhear it. Ib. 51^a וכן וזארי נ' וזארי and this animal has really measured its strength. B. Mets. 98^a, a. fr. נ' או indeed (which would be better).—R. Hash. 22^b, a. fr. נ' הכי רמיא נ' so, indeed, it stands to reason. Ib., a. fr. נ' חכי מה קימה ... Ber. 4^b ... אף שכיבה נ' וכן on lying down likewise &c.; a. v. fr.

נמני v. נמני.

נמיגה f. (denom. of נמוג, Nif. of מוג) melting, loss of courage. Mekh. B'shall., Shir., s. 9 (ref. to נמוג, Ex. XV, 15)

מסס the root מוג is synonymous with מסס; Yalk. Ex. 251 מסייה אין נ' אלא מסס.

נמייה f. (supposed to be) marten. Hull. 52^b. B. Bath. II, 5. Y'lamd. to Gen. XVI, 5, v. נמייה; a. fr.

נמייה f. (נמי, dialect. corresp. to נבי; cmp. Arab. namay) sproutings, v. נמייה.

נמיטון Yalk. Ps. 868, v. נמיטון.

נמייה v. נמייה.

נמייה v. נמייה.

נמיל v. נמיל.

נמיסה f. (denom. of נמיס, Nif. of מיס) melting, loss of courage. Mekh. B'shall., Shir., s. 9, v. נמיסה.

נמירי pr. n. pl. N'miré, a twin-town of (Hash-)Shulami, separated from it by the Jordan. Tosef. Bekh. VII, 3 כגון וז' דשולמי וז' ed. Zuck. (Var. מנרי, corrupt.) like Hash-Sh. and N., being two autonomous places (v. אבטוניה); Bekh. 55^a נמירי ונמירי של נמר (corr. acc.); Y. B. Bath. III, 14^a top שלומי ונבירו.

נמי (v. מוּךָ, a. מוּךָ), Hif. דנמיך to lower. Sifré Num. 83 every hilly place he lowered, and every depression he raised; Yalk. Ex. 228.—Ber. 45^a דנמיך וכלו Ms. F. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6; ed. ימעך) the reader must temper his voice.

נמיל m. (a popular corrupt. of נמין, q. v.) haven, bay. Erub. IV, 2, v. נמין. Tosef. Yoma II, 4 יפו של נמילה (Var. נמילה) the harbor of Japho; Yoma 38^a של עכו נמיל; a. e.

נמילה f. (b. h.; perh. a contr. of נעמלה, fr. נמל) ant. Hull. 63^v (in Chald. dict.) וכן כי ריהו דווי נ' וכן when he saw ants (at work), he used to say, 'thy righteousness &c. (Ps. XXXVI, 7). Deut. R. s. 5; Yalk. Prov. 938 הלשון שלשה וכן in the house of the ant there are three stories. Ib. וכן מעשה בני אהו וכן once an ant dropped a grain of wheat &c.; a. e.—Pl. נמילין, נמילין. Peah IV, 11. Tosef. ib. I, 8; Men. 71^b; a. fr.—Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^b מביא נימולין v. נשף.—[Chald. נמימין.]

נמנומא m. (נמנמ) sleeping couch. Y. Keth. II, 26^a bot., v. נמנומא.—[נמנומא, inf. of נמנמ.]

נמנמ v. נמנמ II h. a. ch.

נמס m. (b. h.; מסיס) decayed. Ex. R. s. 15 מר שהיה של עץ היה נ' that (idol) of wood appeared rotten; a. e.—V. מסס.

נמסאות, Tosef. Toh. VII, 11, read: דרמוסאות or אספוןיהוה (v. Toh. VI, 10).

נמסין v. נמסין.

נמקים m. pl. (מקס) decaying sores. Sabb. 62^b.

נמר m. (b. h.) tiger or leopard. Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^c top, v. הוש II. Snh. I, 4; B. Kam. I, 4, v. בְּרִדְלִים; a. e.—Pl. גְּמִירִים. Gen. R. s. 34. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXVIII, 45; a. e.— [From Sabb. 107^b, ref. to Jer. XIII, 23, it would appear that נמר, in Talmudic days, meant leopard.]

נמר, Pi. גְּמַר (denom. of preced.) to give a checkered or striped appearance, esp. שדה to take out or cut the ripe plants of a field, leaving the unripe stand for later crops. Peah III, 2. Men. 71^b לקליוור לְקַלְיוֹרָא when he cuts portions of the grain field with the intention of using the ears for roasting; במנמר לאוצר when he cuts for storage.—Part. pass. גְּמִירָא striped, speckled. B. Kam. 119^b לוקחין מוחן בגר' מנ' you may buy from them (weavers) (even) a checkered web (for which they may have used remnants of other people's wool). Gitt. 54^b משום דמירוחי כמנ' because (if he were to pass his pen over all the Divine Names in the scroll) the writing would look speckled; Men. 29^b bot. משום כמ' it would look speckled (if he were to insert omitted vowel letters). Y. Succ. III, 53^d bot.; Y. Maasr. I, 49^a דמ' a speckled Ethrog.

נמר, נמר, (נמר) נמר ch.=h. נמר. Targ. Jer. V, 6; a. e.—Y. Peah III, 17^c top (expl. דמנמר ib. III, 2) making the field look checkered like a tiger (or leopard), v. גְּמִירָא.—Pl. גְּמִירָא, נמר. Targ. Cant. IV, 8 (ed. Vien. גְּמִירָא). Targ. Hab. I, 8.—[ביה נמרין, v. גמירין, v. next w.]

נמר, נמר (b. h.) pr. n. pl. (Beth) Nimrah, modern Nimrin, in Peraea. Tosef. Shebi. VII, 11; Y. ib. IX, 38^d bot.; ib. (expl. ביה נמר, Josh. XIII, 27) גמירין.—Targ. O. Num. XXXII, 3 ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. גמירין נמרין, read with Y. (מכוור וביה נ' (מכוור וביה נ' נמרין); Targ. O. ib. 36; Y. גמירין נמרין (נמרין); Yalk. Deut. 874 מיליה נמרין; Sifre ib. 51 עליה (corr. acc.); Y. Shebi VI, 36^c only נמרין.—[Sifre l. c. טרכונא דנימרא; Yalk. l. c. טרכונא דמרחום לביצרא; Y. Shebi. l. c. טרכונא דמרחום לביצרא; Tosef. l. c. טרכונא דמרחום לביצרא.] V. Hildesh. Geogr. p. 60.

נמר, נמר, v. גמירין.

נמר, נמר, נמר pr. n. pl. Nimrin, 1) = נמר, v. preced. art.—2) Nimrin in Syria, the last station of messengers proclaiming the new moon. Y. Keth. II, 26^d top נ' עד ... מקום ששלוחי as far as the messengers to announce the new moon go, as far as N. Y. R. Hash. I, 57^b bot. אילין דאזלין לנמרין those messengers who go to N.—Tosef. Yoma V (IV), 3 ככוחבת הנמרין, v. גמירין.

נמר, נמר f. (sub. שדה; v. נמר) a checkered field. Y. Peah III, 17^c top (in a corrupt and defective passage) גמירין (נמר) מקום ... קריי לה (not נמר) the manured spots mature their plants earlier (and such a field) is called nimrirah.

נמר, נמר f. of Nimrah or Beth Nimrah. Y. Yoma VIII, 44^d bot. כוחבת הנ' Tosef. ib. V (IV), 3 הנמרין; v. גמירין.

נמר, pl. of נמר I.

נמר, נמר, v. נמר.

נמאי, נמאי pr. n. m. (prob. abbrev. of נמאי) Nannai, a name frequent in Mahoza. Yeb. 115^b bot., v. נמאי.

נמאי, v. נמאי.

נמאי, Sabb. 140^a Ar. ed. pr., v. נמאי II.

נמאי, pl. of נמאי.

נמאי, נמאי, v. נמאי.

נמאי, v. נמאי.

נמאי, נמאי, v. נמאי.

נמאי, v. נמאי.

ננס m. (νανος, nanus, of Semitic origin, fr. ננס, omp. fr. מלל) dwarf; (adj.) puny, stumped. Nidd. 24^b, opp. ננס; Num. R. s. 9. Ber. 58^b נ' one whose limbs are too small for his body, opp. ננס; Tosef. ib. VII (VI), 3 ננס ed. Zuck. (Var. ננס); Y. ib. IX, 13^b bot.; Tanh. ed. Bub., Pinhas 1. Sifra Emor, Par. 3, ch. III; Bekh. VII, 6 (45^b, of animals and of men). Cant. R. to II, 15; Gen. R. s. 65 שבננסים נ' a puny dwarf. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXXXVII; Pesik. R. s. 31 ננס that dwarf (Nebuchadnezzar); a. fr.—Hull. 63^a ננס and thy sign (to remember that the small species of ננס is unclean) be, 'the dwarf is unfit' (for priesthood).—Pl. ננסים, ננסים. Cant. R. l. c.; Gen. R. l. c., v. supra. Ib. s. 37; Yalk. ib. 62 נ' Caphtorites (Gen. X, 14) are dwarfs; a. fr.—Tam. III, 5; Midd. III, 5 נ' small columns. Ib. V, 2 הנ' (sub. עמודים).—Fem. ננסה. Bekh. 45^b. Par. II, 2; a. e.

ננס, ננס ch. same. Targ. Y. II Lev. XXI, 20 ננס (h. text דבר).—Pesik. Dibré, p. 112^a sq. נ' דבבל (Ms. Parma ננס) the Babylonian dwarf (Nebuchadnezzar); Yalk. Dan. 1062 (ref. to Dan. IV, 14 נ' שפל אנשים נ' ונ' that means N. the dwarf &c. (v. 'Rashi' to Gen. R. s. 16, end).

ננס, ננס m. ch.=h. ננס, mint. Y. Maasr. V, end, 52^a נ' ונ' (not ננס) but there is mint (which has a quadrangular stem, whereas you say, there is nothing quadrangular in nature)? (Answ.) It is full of knots; Y. Ned. III, 37^d bot. ננס (corr. acc.); Y. Shebu. III, 34^d bot. ננס (corr. acc.).

ננס, a fictitious word made up of every second letter in מנא מנא תקל ופרסיין, v. מנא מנא תקל ופרסיין.

נס I m. (b. h.; ננס to lift up, omp. ננס) 1) flag. B. Bath. V, 1, v. ננס II. Gen. R. s. 55, beg. (ref. to Ps. LX, 6) ננס like the flag of a ship; ib. (ref. to ננס, Gen. XXII, 1) ננס he lifted Abraham up like &c.; Yalk. Ps. 777 ננס של ונ' (ננס זה; a. e.—2) (omp. ננס, אפי' בעל 31^a sign, wonder, providential event. Nidd. 31^a אפי' בעל 31^a even he to whom the providential sign happens, does not recognize it. Yoma 21^a כרובים ננס the cherubs (above the ark in the Solomonic Temple) stood by a miracle. Ib., a. e. ננס היה ונ' a.

great miracle was connected with the show-bread which was as fresh at its removal &c. Sot. 47^a, a. fr. נס כחודך נס a double wonder. Ned. 41^a נס שנעשה וכו' the wonder of recovery which the sick man experiences, is greater than that which happened to Hananiah, Mishael &c. Sabb. 23^a, a. e. הנס אתן דין באורו הנס the women, too, were concerned in that wonderful delivery. Ib. ונימעינן נס why not omit the benediction mentioning the wonder (שעשה נסים וכו')? a. v. fr.—Pl. נסיין, נסיין, נסיין. Ber. IX, 1 וכו' he who sees a place where miracles happened to Israel, must say, Blessed be he who performed wonders &c. Ib. 60^a, a. fr. נס מעשה (abbrev. מ"נ) a miraculous event, v. נס. Yoma 29^a הנס כל הני סוף the Book of Esther is the last record of miracles. Taan. 25^a; Shh. 109^a top, v. נס; a. v. fr.

*נס II island. Deut. R. s. 2, v. נסיין.—Pl. נסיין, נסיין, v. נסא.

נס, נסא, נסי I m. ch. = h. נס I, 1) *flag, sign, miraculous event*. Targ. Y. Num. XXV, 8; a. fr.—Y. Pes. V, 32^c bot. נסא a great event (delivery from danger) had occurred; Y. Taan. III, end, 67^a נסא. Ber. 54^a נסא a providential event which concerns the community, opp. נסא, נסא. Meg. 3^b נסא because it is a duty to proclaim the wonderful event (in the Book of Esther); Sabb. 23^b נסא to proclaim the wonderful events (of the Maccabean days, by lighting the candles); a. v. fr.—Pl. נסיין, נסיין, נסיין. Targ. O. Ex. XVII, 15. Targ. Y. II Num. XXI, 14; a. fr.—Y. Ter. VIII, end, 46^c. Yoma 21^a נסא wonders which happened within the Temple; נסא נסא outside of the Temple. Ib. נסא permanent, regularly recurring wonders; a. fr.—2) (= נסא) *trial*.—Pl. as ab. Targ. Y. II Ex. XV, 25.—Y. Maas. Sh. V, end, 55^c (oneirocritical play on נסא) נסא and thou shalt experience no trials; (Lam. R. to I, 1 רבתי נסא וילא אריות לדידי נסאון Ber. 56^b נסאון (חד מחלמי').

נסא II, נסא, נסי pr. n. m. *Nissa*, an Amora. Y. Erub. II, 20^a bot. Y. B. Bath. II, beg. 13^b. Y. Ter. XI, end, 48^b; a. fr.

נסא, נסא, v. נסי.

נסאמאי, v. נסאמאי.

נסיב, נסב (corresp. to h. נסא a. נסל) *to lift up; to take; to carry*. Targ. Gen. II, 21; a. fr.—(= h. נסא) *to deal*. Targ. Zech. V, 6, sq.—(אירחא) *to take to wife, marry*. Targ. Gen. IV, 19; a. fr.—(= h. נסא) *to be partial, favor*. Targ. O. Gen. XXXII, 21. Targ. Y. Ex. XXIII, 3.—Part. pass. נסיב, נסיב; f. נסיב, נסיב; pl. נסיב, נסיב. Targ. O. Gen. II, 23. Targ. Y. Num. V, 22 נסיב wedded.—*respected*. Targ. Is. III, 3 (not נסיב); a. fr.—Y. B. Mets. II, 8^c bot. וכו' נסיב כולא וכו' and he takes everything (entrusted to him) and runs away. Gen. R. s. 84, beg. נסיב מאה וכו' that he should receive one hundred lashes; Yalk. Job 904; Yalk. Gen. 140 נסיב (corr. acc.). Lam. R. to I, 1 וכו' נסיב מובלא וכו' take that load &c. Ib. נסיב נסיב take their price at my hands and carry

them &c. Y. Kidd. IV, 66^a נסב אירחא נסב; Yeb. 63^a נסב; Macc. 11^a; Gen. R. s. 80, v. נסב; a. v. fr.—Zeb. 11^b נסב the redactor took this up (inserted it) by the way, v. נסב II.—Cant. R. to II, 16 נסב and he took courage, felt better; ib. נסב נסב נסב read: נסב נסב נסב and I felt better.—Y. Sabb. I, 3^a bot. נסב נסב נסב (v. נסל). Y. Ber. VIII, 12^a bot. נסב נסב (not נסב) wash your hands; ib. נסב נסב נסב wash thy hands and say grace.—[Y. Maasr. IV, 51^b bot. נסב נסב נסב, perh. to be read: נסב נסב, they took from him.]

Af. נסב, נסב, נסב to cause to take, esp. to give in marriage to, to allow to marry. Targ. Zech. III, 5. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXVI, 3 נסב (not נסב...); a. e.—Yeb. 121^a נסב and R. D. allowed his wife to marry again; ib. נסב נסב (corr. acc.). Ib. 120^a top נסב נסב (Rashi: נסב, *Ithpe.*) to permit her rival to marry before her. Lev. R. s. 34 נסב נסב נסב and they made him marry another wife; Yalk. Is. 352 נסב נסב נסב, read: נסב נסב; a. fr.—[Sabb. 123^a נסב נסב *to handle, treat the infant*; v., however, נסב.]

Pa. נסב same. B. Mets. 105^a נסב נסב thou causest my land to bear a bad reputation. Yeb. l. c. נסב נסב we allow the rival to marry; a. fr.

Ithpa. נסב, נסב, נסב to be taken; to be taken away; to be married. Targ. O. Num. XXXV, 17. Targ. Y. Gen. II, 23. Targ. Jud. XVII, 2; a. fr.—Shh. 51^a נסב because she is married to one of those. Yeb. 120^a (repeatedly) נסב (read נסב). Ib. 43^b נסב נסב נסב to marry she is not allowed, but to be betrothed &c.; a. fr.—Cant. R. to II, 16 נסב נסב, v. supra.

נסב f. (preced.) *selection, choice*. Targ. Ez. XVII, 5 נסב ed. Lag. a choice vine (ed. נסב; h. text נסב).

נסב or נסב f. (preced.) *free-will offering*.—Pl. נסב, נסב. Targ. Ps. CXIX, 108 (ed. Wil. נסב, corr. acc.). Targ. Y. Deut. XII, 17 (ed. Amst. a. oth. נסב, corr. acc.); v. נסב.

נסח m. (נסח) *one who removes, sweeper*. Y. Yoma III, 40^c top, v. נסח.

נסח f. (נסח) *chips, saw-dust*. Sabb. IV, 1 (49^a) נסח (Talm. ed. נסח pl.) (fine) saw-dust of the carpenters; Y. ib. 6^d bot. נסח נסח we read נסח, the teachers of the house of Rabbi read נסח, which shows that both mean the same. B. Kam. X, 10 (119^a) נסח אה הני של בעה"ב Y. ed. (Mish. ed. נסח, some Bab. ed. נסח; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 200; Ar. נסח) even the saw-dust belongs to the employer.

נסח f. (preced.) *saw-dust, name of a certain aromatic plant*. Y. Shebi. VII, beg. 37^b.

נסח (נסח) (b. h.; cmp. נסע) *to remove*. Sot. 42^b; Yoma 75^a (ref. to נסח, Prov. XII, 25) נסח נסח (Ms. M. 2 נסח, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 50) let him banish it from his mind; Yalk. Prov. 950; Shh. 100^b נסח נסח. *Hif. נסח (with נסח) to divert the mind, to discard*.

נסיוא, v. נסיא.

נסיוא, v. נסיה.

נסיוא m. (b. h.; נסיו) [anointed,] viceroy, prince (contradist. to מלך). Num. R. s. 20 (ref. to Num. XXII, 4) והלא נסיוא היה מלך? ... But when Sihon was slain, they appointed him king in his place; Yalk. ib. 765.

נסיוא f. = נסיוא, q. v.

נסיוא m. (נסס) falling away, grief. Tem. 16a (interpreting עצבי I Chr. IV, 10) הרריני הולך בנסיוא לשאול (not לנסיוא) I shall go with my grief to the grave (cmp. Gen. XXXVII, 35; XLIV, 31; a. e.); Mekh. Yithro, Amal., s. 2 יורד כנן סיוא (corr. acc.); Yalk. Josh. 27 (a. Ar. s. v. סיוא ברסיוא (corr. acc.).

נסיוא ch. 1) same, evil, trouble. Targ. II Esth. I, 3 כן בנסיוא a trouble to the fish. [Targ. Koh. V, 16 בנסיוא, radical, v. בנס; perh. to be read: בנסא.—Pl. נסיוא. Koh. R. to II, 17 בישיוא three great evils.—2) adj. constr. suffering, weak. Targ. Y. Lev. XXII, 22 עניי Ar. (ed. עניי לקיין).

נסיוא, or נסיעה, Koh. R. to I, 11, read: נסיוא.

נסיעה f. (נסע) moving, marching. Y. Erub. V, 22c bot.; Men. 95a בנסיעה when marching, opp. הנגידה. Mekh. Yithro, Bahod., s. 1; a. e.

נסיה, נסיה, נסיה f. (נסי) trial; pr. n. pl. Nissetha, Nistha. Targ. O. Ex. XVII, 7 (Y. נסיוא); Targ. O. Deut. XXXIII, 8 (h. text מסה); a. e.

נסיה (b. h.) to pour, cast. Y. Ber. I, 2d top, v. מסך II. Pl. נסיה 1) to offer a libation. Succ. IV, 9 והנסיה אומרם and they said to him who offered the libation (of water), raise thy hand. Ib. שפעם אחת נסיה אחד וכ' it happened, that a priest poured the libation out at his feet. Shh. 62b וניי וכ' זיבה ... if one sacrificed, burnt incense, and offered a libation (to an idol) &c.; a. fr.—Cant. R. to IV, 12 מאן דדיי ישראל מנטריום כל וכ' (read: מנסכים; v. Matt. K. a. l.) whence did the Israelites take wine for their festive gatherings during the forty years &c.—2) to make wine forbidden (נסך) by the manipulation of a gentile suspected of dedicating it to idolatrous purposes. Keth. 27a; Sabb. 41a אין פנאי לנסך they do not take the time to manipulate the wine. Ab. Zar. 56b (in Chald. dict.) והא קא מנסך בירייה but might he not dedicate it to idolatry by putting his hand into it?; והא קא מנסך ברגל; might he not do it with his foot (while treading the wine)? Gitt. V, 4 המנסך he who does damage to his neighbor by touching his wine for idolatrous purposes (v. interpret. ib. 52b). Y. Ab. Zar. IV, 44a bot. כל הבור he causes all the wine in the pit to be forbidden; a. fr.

Nif. נסיה to be offered as libation, to be poured on the altar. Pes. 22a כמים הנספין like the water which is poured on the altar, opp. הנשפין which is poured out at the foot of the altar.

Hithpa. נסיה, Nithpa. נסיה 1) same. Ib. והמנסכים; a. fr.—2) to be made forbidden (as dedicated to idolatry). Y. Ab. Zar. I. c. נסיה הבור וכ' if the wine in the pit has been manipulated and become forbidden, the jet of wine poured into the pit becomes forbidden (affecting the wine in the vessel).

נסיה, נסיה ch. same, esp. to offer a libation. Targ. Cant. IV, 15; a. e.

Pa. נסיה, נסיה as preced. Pi. Targ. Ex. XXX, 9; a. fr.—Sabb. 41a לא מנסיה they will not take the time to manipulate &c., v. preced.

Ithpa. נסיה, Ithpe. נסיה as preced. Hithpa. Targ. Num. XXVIII, 7; a. e.—Ab. Zar. 71b קמא קמא איני ליה every drop as it comes out becomes forbidden.

נסיה m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) libation. Ex. R. s. 15 יין נסיה wine from which a libation has been poured on the altar.—Pl. נסיה, נסיה; constr. נסיה, נסיה. Zeb. IX, 1 הני ירדו the libations brought on the altar illegally, may be taken down. Tosef. ib. V, 1; Men. 15b, a. e. נסיה בהמה the libations connected with an animal sacrifice. Ib. II, 4 והנסיה and the libations belonging thereto; a. v. fr.—2) יין נסיה (יין שנתנסך לע"ז) wine known (or suspected) to have been manipulated by an idolater, wine forbidden to Jews because of such (known or suspected) manipulation. Ab. Zar. IV, 8 (55a) ואינו נעשה ר"נ וכ' (Bab. ed. ערשה) it does not become (the gentile does not make it) forbidden wine until &c. Ib. V, 1 ליעשות עמו בייני ל' to work with him in wine dedicated to an idol. Ib. 2 נ' יין נסיה if forbidden wine was poured over grapes. Ib. 74a bot. נ' really idolatrous wine, opp. סרוס suspected; a. fr.

נסיה, נסיה I ch. same. Targ. O. Ex. XXIX, 40 (Y. נסיה); a. fr.—Pl. נסיה, נסיה. Targ. Jer. XIX, 13; a. fr.

נסיה, נסיה II (preced. wds.) cast metal. Sabb. 59b, v. נסיה.—Esp. a piece of silver or gold, bar, opp. to מטבע, coined metal. B. Kam. 96b וכל הארץ דגזיל נ' if one steals a piece of metal and makes it into coins. Ib. 98a שברו לעניין נ' he profits by the increased value of the metal. Keth. 110b ואימא נ' but may not 'silver' in the agreement mean metal (not coins)?; Men. 107a; a. e.—B. Bath. 33b וכל אבא נ' דר' אבא this is a case corresponding to that of a metal bar which R. Abba decided, the case being that one took by force a piece of metal &c.; Shebu. 32b; a. e.

*נסיה, נסיה III m. (נסך) weaving manipulation. Sabb. 96b בהרא נסיה (Ms. M. מטבא) at the last manipulation (when the weaver throws the clue through the web for the last time).

נסיה, v. נסיה.

נסיה (b. h. נסס) [to pine away,] to be sick; transf. to be troubled. Targ. Esth. IV, 17.

Pa. נסיה to trouble. Targ. II Kings IV, 28 (h. text רשלה).

Ithpa. נסיה, נסיה, נסיה, Ithpe. נסיה to be troubled; to grieve; to be weak. Targ. Gen. XLV, 5. Ib.

XXXIV, 7 (O. ed. Berl. אַרְנֵסִיָא; v. Berl. Mass., p. 77). Targ. II Chr. XVI, 10; a. e.—Sabb. 145^b; Gitt. 56^a; v. אִרְנֵסִיָא. Gen. R. s. 50 (expl. וִילָאוּ, Gen. XIX, 11) אִרְנֵסִיָא or אִרְנֵסִיָא they became weak.

נָסַע (b. h.) *to move, march*. Tosef. Sot. VIII, 1 בְּכָל יוֹם .. every day the ark moved behind two standards (divisions), ..., but on that day it moved in front; Sot. 33^b. Num. R. s. 2 נִסְעִים .. נִסְעִים .. אַחַר הַמִּשְׁכָּן after these two standards had moved, the Levites marched (carrying) the Tabernacle. Yalk. ib. 686 מְחַרְרֵימָם לִישָׁע came together to make ready for the march. Mekh. B'shall., Vayass'a, s. 1 זוֹ נִסְעָה לֹא נִסְעָה וְכִי זוֹ נִסְעָה they undertook by the order of Moses, but all other marches they made at the order of the Deity, a. fr.

Hif. 1) *to remove, cause to depart, to separate, take apart*. Mekh. l. c. בְּמַקְלָא בְּרַחֵן בְּרַחֵן he forced them to march, against their will, with the staff. Ib. 1^ו עִבְרָה וְהִסְרֵתָהּ מִשָּׁהּ וְכִי צִרְיָךְ .. וְהִסְרֵתָהּ מִשָּׁהּ וְכִי צִרְיָךְ an idol went with the Israelites across the sea, and Moses removed it &c. Kel. V, 7 צִרְיָךְ he must (not only divide, but) separate the parts of the stove entirely. Sot. 8^a בֵּית דִּין מְסִיעֵין אֶת הַעֲדוּת וְכִי בֵּית דִּין מְסִיעֵין אֶת הַעֲדוּת to change their places; Tosef. Snh. IX, 1 (ed. Zuck. מְסִיעֵין). Gen. R. s. 38 (ref. to Gen. XI, 2) הֵסִיעוּ עִצְמוֹן מִקְדְּמוֹנָא וְכִי הֵסִיעוּ עִצְמוֹן מִקְדְּמוֹנָא they removed themselves from the Originator of the world; ib. s. 41 הֵסִיעוּ עִצְמוֹן מִקְדְּמוֹנָא &c. Mekh. B'shall., Shir., s. 10 הֵסִיעוּ עִצְמוֹן מִקְדְּמוֹנָא the vine (Israel) which thou didst transfer from Egypt (Ps. LXXX, 9); a. fr.—B. Bath. 8^b הֵסִיעוּ עִצְמוֹן מִקְדְּמוֹנָא to remove (place outside of the protection of the law, Rashi) those who disregard the terms fixed by the authorities.—Erub. VIII, 5 (86^a) הֵסִיעוּ עִצְמוֹן מִקְדְּמוֹנָא (Ms. M. הִסְרֵתָהּ; ed. Sonc. הִסְרֵתָהּ מִדְּעֵתָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) he has removed from his mind (the thought of returning to his residence). Mekh. B'shall. s. 3 (ref. to Ex. XIV, 15) הֵסִיעוּ עִצְמוֹן מִקְדְּמוֹנָא let them remove from their hearts the (evil) words which &c.; Ex. R. s. 21.—[Y. Taan. IV, beg. 67^b מִפְּנֵי מִסִּיעַ, read: הֵסִיעַ. —Tosef. Shebi. II, 20 מְסִיעֵין, read: מְסִיעֵין]—2) *to signalize, v. נָשָׂא*.

Hof. *to be removed*. Tosef. Yoma I, 4 הָיָה מִן הַכֹּהֲנִים הַגְּדוֹלִים הוּסַע מִן הַכֹּהֲנִים הַגְּדוֹלִים was removed (deposed) from the high priesthood; Y. Hor. III, 47^d top.

נָסַע ch. same. Gen. R. s. 38 (ref. to Gen. XI, 2) מִן מִדְּיָנָא וְכִי מִן מִדְּיָנָא they moved from the east to go further east.

Af. *to remove*. Y. Meg. IV, 75^c top אֲנָא מִסְחָבֵל אֲסַע I can look (at the priests) without diverting my attention (from my prayers); Y. Taan. IV, beg. 67^b הִסְרֵתָהּ; v. מְסִיעָה.

נָסַע* m. (preced.) *march*.—Pl. נִסְעִים. Num. R. s. 2 הַיְהוּדִים הָיוּ הַשְּׂרֵפִים הַשְּׂרֵפִים (Judah was) the first in marching in the desert, opp. הַיְהוּדִים.

נָסַע (b. h. נָשָׂא) *to go up, ascend*; v. מָסַע. **Hif.** 1) *to impose a tax, to assess*, v. מָסַע II.—2) *to bring to a conclusion*, v. מָסַע I.—3) *to put on wood,*

to make the flame rise; [cmp. עָלָה **Hif.**] *to start a fire, to heat*. Bets. 32^a, a. e. 'בְּכָל יוֹם .. every day the ark moved behind two standards &c. Pes. 27^b הַמְסִיעֵין he who put the wood on. Ib. הַמְסִיעֵין הַמְסִיעֵין if one heated an oven with wood belonging to the sanctuary &c. Sabb. III, 1 בְּקֶשֶׁת וְכִי בְּקֶשֶׁת a range which they heated with straw &c. Tosef. Yoma II, 5; Yoma 38^a מְסִיעֵין מִבְּפִנֵּימָם placed the fire deep into the stove. Sabb. 41^a; a. fr.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. XXVIII, v. infra.]

Nif. *to be heated*. Y. Ber. IV, 8^b top נִסְפָּקָת; ib. IX, 14^b top נִסְפָּקָת; v. מְרִיחֵין.—Pes. 30^b top הָיָה הַחֵטָא but if the oven has been made glowing. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXVIII וְכִי יִהְיֶה אִם הוּא לִי if it (the furnace) is usually heated with one bundle, let it now be heated with seven; ib. הוּא מְסִיעַ יְהֵא מְסִיעַ אִם הוּא מְסִיעַ if it is heated with seven bundles, let it be heated &c. Kel. V, 4. Tosef. Hull. I, 22 הוּסַעוּ עַד שֶׁלֹּא הוּסַעוּ before they are hardened by heating; a. fr.

נָסַע ch. same, *to go up*. Impf. יִסַּע, inf. מִסַּע, imper. סַּע, טַע. Targ. II Sam. V, 22, sq. Targ. O. Num. XX, 19 יִסַּע ed. Berl. Targ. Gen. XLIV, 17; a. fr.—Kidd. 50^a אֲדַעְתָּא לְמִסַּע with the idea of going up to Palestine. Bets. 27^a וְאִסַּע; M. Kat. 22^a וְאִסַּע (not וְאִסַּע), a. e., v. יָבֵי; a. fr.

Af. 1) *to cause to rise, to bring up, offer*. Targ. Lev. II, 9, a. fr. (h. text וְהִסְרֵתָהּ). Targ. II Sam. VI, 2 לְאִסַּעָא ed. Wil. Targ. Lev. XI, 3, sq.; a. fr.—Targ. Josh. XVII, 13 מְסִיעֵין מִסִּיעֵין tributaries.—Y. Keth. XI, 34^b bot. וְהוּא מְסִיעֵין לִין מוֹנִין and he offered them support as long as they lived. Gitt. 56^b, a. fr. וְהוּא מְסִיעֵין וְכִי מִלְּפָנֶיךָ III. Y. Peah I, 15^c וְכִי מִלְּפָנֶיךָ לְמִלְּפָנֶיךָ they raised the offer to two hundred, to one thousand; Y. Kidd. I, 61^b top וְהוּא מְסִיעֵין מִלְּפָנֶיךָ Y. Maas. Sh. IV, end, 55^c מְסִיעֵין מִלְּפָנֶיךָ to produce new flesh, to heal. Gitt. 69^a וְכִי לְאִסַּעָא for healing let him take &c.—3) *to heat*. Targ. Koh. II, 6.—4) *to finish*. Succ. 39^a וְכִי מִלְּפָנֶיךָ the winding up of a proceeding; Yeb. 106^b Ar. (ed. אַפְסָרִי).—5) (with בְּשֵׁמָא) *to name after, to adopt a name*. Yoma 38^b מְסִיעֵין בְּשֵׁמֵיהוֹן we do not name children after them. Gitt. 11^b מְסִיעֵין בְּשֵׁמֵיהוֹן names which Israelites are not in the habit of adopting. Shebu. 29^a וְכִי מִלְּפָנֶיךָ (שְׂמָא) וְכִי מִלְּפָנֶיךָ and named them coins; a. e.—6) (with וְכִי, a. ב. of person) *to produce a claim against*. Shebu. 41^b וְכִי מִלְּפָנֶיךָ .. דְּמִסִּיעָא בְּךָ give me the one hundred Zuz which I claim against thee (which thou owest me). Keth. 85^a וְכִי מִלְּפָנֶיךָ בֵּית דִּין וְכִי מִלְּפָנֶיךָ persons against whom he had a claim; a. e.—7) (with אֲדַעְתָּא) *to have in mind*. Shebu. 29^a וְכִי מִלְּפָנֶיךָ אֲדַעְתָּא they might have in mind an idol.

Itaf. 1) *to be offered up*. Targ. O. Lev. II, 12 וְהִסְרֵתָהּ, ed. Berl. (oth. ed. a. Y. וְהִסְרֵתָהּ); a. e.—2) *to be kindled, burnt*. Targ. Ps. LXXXVIII, 21; a. e.

נָסַע, v. נָשָׂא.

נָסַע (b. h. נָשָׂא, a. שָׂא; cmp. אֲסַע a. אֲסַע) [*to produce a rough, grating sound*; cmp. גָּרַר I,] *to saw, plane*. Gen. R. s. 6 כְּמִסַּע הוּא שְׂרָא נִסְרָא (the light of the sun pro-

duces a sound) like (that of) the plane which planes wood, opp. שף to glide; Midr. Sam. ch. IX. Y. Ber. I, 2^c bot. while the sun passes in the sky a journey of &c. Gen. R. s. 8, beg.; Lev. R. s. 14, beg. נסרו וכו' he sawed him apart &c., v. נב.

Pl. same. Yoma 20^b גלגל המזל שמנסר ברקיע וכו' the globe of the sun which saws in the sky like a carpenter sawing cedars, v. supra. Gen. R. s. 65, end ... נתנו בו והיו מנסרים בו they placed him on a sawing-jack (v. נמור) and sawed his body; a. e.

Nif. נסר to be sawed. B. Kam. X, 10 נסרוהו, נסרים, v. נסרוהו.

נסר ch. same. Targ. Y. I Ex. XIV, 25 (h. text ונסר; cmp. I Chr. XX, 3).

Pa. נסר same, to split. Targ. Ps. XXIX, 7. — Yeb. 49^b they brought the cedar and sawed it through; Yalk. Is. 274. B. Bath. 75^a מנסרי אבנים וכו' Ms. M. (ed. מיינסרי, corr. acc.) who were cutting precious stones.—V. מנסר II.

נסר m. 1) (preced.) (planed) board. Cant. R. to I, 11 he put gold on between one board and the other; Y. Shek. VI, 49^d bot. Y. Hag. II, 78^b bot. — Pl. נסרים, נסרין. B. Bath. IV, 6 הן הן the boards in the bath house. Ib. 67^b הן ביה the room in which the boards are stored. Ib. נ מכר את הן (with the press) the boards, v. נסרין. Kel. XXII, 10, v. נסר. Y. Sabb. III, 6^a top לדיורה את הן to remove the boards (which covered the bathing tank). Bab. ib. 40^a; a. e.—[2] wicker, v. נסר III.]

נסר ch. 1) same, board. — Pl. נסרין, נסרין. Targ. I Kings VI, 15; a. fr.—Ib. VII, 30 דנהש נ' bronze plates (to cover the laver (?); h. text סרני).—2) veneer. Sabb. 98^b נסר דני veneered boards, opp. שלמין solid.—Pl. constr. נסרי. Targ. Hos. VIII, 6 לזוהין נ' gold foils for boards (h. text שובבים; cmp. נסר).

נסר, v. נסר.

נסר, v. נסר.

נסר, v. נסר.

נסר, v. נסר.

נסר m. = נסר; pl. נסרים, v. נסרו.

נסר m. [hollowed out,] tank of the press (h. נסר). Targ. Y. Ex. XXII, 28.—Pl. נסרים, נסרין. Targ. Joel II, 24. Targ. O. Gen. XLIX, 12.—[Sachs, Beitr. II, 27: adaptation of Lat. navia.]

נסר f. h. same. Ab. Zar. 74^b נסרוהו (Ms. M. נסרוהו) as to a tank (used by gentiles), cleanse it with hot water.

נסר, v. נסר.

נסר m. pl. (b. h.; נסר) youth. Ex. R. s. 1 חופת נסר canopy of youth (bridal canopy).

נסר, v. נסר.

נסר, v. נסר.

נסר f. (b. h. נסר; נסר) [light matter,] scraps, chips.

Y. Sabb. IV, 6^d bot., v. נסרוהו.—Esp. (של פשרן) hatcheled flax. Sabb. IV, 1 (49^a) של פ' דקה thoroughly beaten flax (cmp. נסר). Ib. 11^a, a. e., v. נסר. Snh. 37^a, v. נסר; a. fr.

נסר ch. same; constr. נסרוהו. Targ. Is. I, 31 (Regia נסרוהו).

נסר, v. נסר.

נסר = נסר, q. v. (cmp. נסר).

נסר f. (נעל) 1) closing, shutting. Y. Erub. III, 21^a tying a door (the stem קשר) means the same as shutting (the stem נעל). Num. R. s. 14 (play on נעלי, Ps. LX, 10) by tying up his throat (strangulation).—the time of closing the Temple gates; (sub. נסר) the concluding prayer on the Day of Atonement, on public fasts and Ma'amadot (v. נסר); the prayer called N'ilah (נעילה). Taan. IV, 1 during the morning prayer, the Musaf, the Minhah and the N'ilah. Y. Ber. IV, 7^c top הוא נ' when is the time for the N.? שער שמיים when the gates of heaven are closed (sunset); בני שער היכל when the Temple gates are closed. Ib. שערין נ' that we may offer the N. prayer. Ib. נ' פוטרה וכו'; Yoma 87^b the concluding prayer exempts from reading the evening prayer; a. fr.—Trnsf. locking up, interruption of business. Cant. R. to VII, 2 (play on נעלים, ib.) two cessations of business, one shutting up on Passover, and one &c.—2) putting on sandals, wearing shoes. Yoma VIII, 1. Ib. 74^a. M. Kat. 15^b; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 100 נסרוהו נ' wearing shoes (by the mourner on the Sabbath) is a matter of choice, v. נסר.

נסר I m., נעימה f. (b. h.; נעים) pleasing, lovely. Ruth R. to II, 5 ומעשיה נאימה ומה שראתה אורחה נ' when he saw that she was lovely and her conduct becoming.—Pl. נעימות, נעימות. Ib. נעימה נאימה her conduct is becoming and lovely. Midr. Till. to Ps. V טובים לנו טובים כל מה שנחתה לנו טובים וכו' all the things which thou hast given us are good and pleasing. Gen. R. s. 23, v. נעימה. Cant. R. to IV, 4 all of you are welcome, all of you are pious &c.; a. e.

נסר ch. same. Targ. Y. Ex. XIX, 19.

נסר II pr. n. pl. Na'im (Nain), in Isachar. Gen. R. s. 98.

נעימה f. (preced.) 1) fem. of נעים.—2) taste, disposition. Ab. d'R. N. ch. IV, end (Snh. 38^a רעו).—Pl. נעימות. Ib. בני אדם זה מזה the Lord made the dispositions of men different one from the other.—3) tune, chant; trill. Y. Shek. V, 48^d bot. ידירה דירה he knew an extraordinary way of singing; Yoma 38^b כשהוא נותן קולו בני when he tuned his voice to a trill. Kidd. 71^a וכו' נעימת שם בבליע שם he let the Divine Name (the Tetragrammaton which he pronounced) be drowned in the chant of his brother priests; Num. R. s. 11, end אמרו בחוד נעימת וכו' he pronounced it during the chant &c. Y. Shek. V, 55^c bot. כורת את הן, v. נסרוהו.

Meg. 32^a הַקּוֹרֵא בְלֹא טָעֵם he who recites Bible verses without chanting; Treat. Sof'rim III, 10. Cant. R. to VIII, 14 בְּבֵרַח אֶחָד in one accord; a. fr.

נְעִימָה ch. same, *sweetness, melody*. Targ. II Esth. I, 1 נְעִימָה constr. Targ. Y. Ex. XIX, 19 וְנִינְיָהּ and full melody.

נְעִיץ m. (נְעִיץ) *a wedge-like ditch*.—Pl. נְעִיץ, נְעִיץ. B. Kam. V, 5 (50^b). Mikv. V, 6; a. e.

נָעַל (b. h.) 1) *to tie (the door), to lock up, close*. B. Kam. VI, 1 בפְּנֵיהֶם כִּרְאוֹי וְכִי if he locked it in (secured the flock) properly. Tosef. B. Bath. II, 11, a. e. וְכִי if he fastened (something on the property), fenced in or tore down, it is possession (חֲזִקָה). Sabb. XIII, 6 וְכִי אִדּוּר וְכִי אִדּוּר and one blocked it (by placing himself in the entrance). Ib. 7 וְכִי אִדּוּר אֶת בֵּיתוֹ וְכִי it is like one locking up (sitting at the entrance of) his house to guard it. Mekh. Mishp. s. 18 וְכִי אִדּוּר בְּפִנֵי וְכִי in order not to close the door to future proselytes (not to discourage them on account of advanced age). Snh. 32^a, a. fr. כִּרְיָהּ וְכִי וְכִי, v. הִלָּח. —Y. Naz. VIII, 57^a bot., v. נָעַד. Tosef. Sot. V, 9 [read:] וְכִי אִדּוּר שֶׁנֶּעַל דְּלֹתָ וְכִי who locked his wife up (to prevent her from going astray); Y. ib. I, 17^a bot.; Gitt. 90^a; Y. Kidd. IV, 66^a; a. fr.—Cant. R. to VII, 2 (play on בעֲלֵימָה, ib.) וְכִי וְכִי אִדּוּר אֶת אֶרֶץ נְעִיץ לִפְנֵי וְכִי you lock up (interrupt business) for my sake on Passover ..., and I lock up (the rain) for your sake, v. נָעַד. Ib. וְכִי אִדּוּר מִדֵּי הַצְּרִיחַ how great was the beauty of thy steps (pilgrimage to the Temple) which locked up (protected against) all troubles.—Part. pass. נְעִיץ; f. נְעִיץ; pl. נְעִיץ. שְׂעִירֵי הַפֶּלֶא ... וְכִי נְעִיץ. Midr. Till. to Ps. IV וְכִי נְעִיץ the gates of prayer are sometimes open, sometimes closed, but the gates of tears are never closed; a. e.—2) *to tie a sandal, to put shoes on*. Tosef. Sabb. IV (V), 8 וְכִי אִדּוּר one must not put on a nail-studded sandal &c. Y. M. Kat. III, 83^c בְּיָמֵינוּ בְּיָמֵינוּ .. allowed (the people mourning for R. Yassa) to wear shoes on the same day. Tosef. Kidd. I, 5 וְכִי אִדּוּר וְכִי if the slave tied his sandals for him (the new master) or untied them, it is possession (v. supra); B. Bath. 53^b (Ms. M. הִנְעִיל); a. fr.—Part. pass. as ab., *shod*. Yalk. Josh. 7 וְכִי אִדּוּר וְכִי dost thou wear shoes and observest not mourning?

Hif. וְכִי אִדּוּר *to put shoes on a person*. B. Bath. l. c.; Kidd. 22^b וְכִי אִדּוּר וְכִי if the slave helped him put on his clothes or his shoes or lifted him up (helped him into a conveyance), it is possession.

Nif. וְכִי אִדּוּר *to be closed*. Ber. 32^b וְכִי אִדּוּר since the day the Temple was destroyed, the gates of prayer have been closed. Ib. שְׂעִירֵי דְּמַעְזָה לֹא נִנְעִלוּ; Midr. Till. to Ps. IV וְכִי אִדּוּר, v. supra. B. Mets. 59^a וְכִי אִדּוּר all gates (of prayer) are (at times) closed, except the gates for the cry of oppression. Ib. הַפְּרִיגוּר וְכִי אִדּוּר, v. פְּרִיגוּר. Erub. 6^b, a. e. וְכִי אִדּוּר if its gates were not shut by night; a. fr.—Sabb. 67^a bot. (in an incantation for a swallowed fish-bone) וְכִי אִדּוּר (Ms. M. מְנַעֲלָהּ בְּתוֹרֵים) thou art locked up as (within) a cuirass.

נָעַל ch. same, *to tie a shoe*. Part. pass. נְעִיץ. Targ. Y. Deut. XXV, 9 וְכִי אִדּוּר and there shall be tied on the foot ... a sandal which &c.

Af. וְכִי אִדּוּר *to provide with shoes*. Targ. II Chr. XXVIII, 15. [Dan. II, 25, a. e. וְכִי אִדּוּר *to bring up*, fr. נָעַל.]

נָעַל m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) (cmp. Gr. ὑπόδημα) [*tied under the foot*] shoe. Yeb. 102^a וְכִי אִדּוּר וְכִי אִדּוּר the Law (Deut. XXV, 9) says, what is tied to his foot, but not what covers his foot (a full shoe, v. מְנַעֵל). Sifré Deut. 291 (ref. to Deut. l. c.) וְכִי אִדּוּר his own shoe; a. e.—2) *lock, locking up*.—Pl. נְעִיץ. Cant. R. to VII, 2, v. נְעִיץ.

נְעִילָה, Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 22, Ar., v. נְעִילָה.

נָעַם (b. h.) *to be pleasing, lovely*.

Hif. וְכִי אִדּוּר 1) same. Snh. 24^a (ref. to נָעַם Zech. XI, 7) וְכִי אִדּוּר this refers to the scholars in Palestine who are polite to one another in discussion, opp. מְחַבְּלִים.—2) *to sweeten the voice; to sing, accompany*. Y. Shek. V, 48^d bot. וְכִי אִדּוּר he sweetened his voice when singing, v. נְעִימָה. Gen. R. s. 23 שְׂרִירָה וְכִי אִדּוּר she sang to the timbrel in honor of idolatry, v. נְעִימָה. Cant. R. to IV, 4 וְכִי אִדּוּר who sweetens Israel's songs? David &c.; a. e.

נְעִמָה, v. נְעִימָה.

נְעִמָה (b. h.) pr. n. f. *Naamah*, 1) sister of Tubal-Cain. Gen. R. s. 23 (ref. to Gen. IV, 22) וְכִי אִדּוּר why was she (the wife of Noah) called N.? Because her doings were pleasing; ib. אִדּוּר וְכִי אִדּוּר Tubal-Cain's sister was a different Naamah, and she was so named &c., v. נָעַם *Hif.*; Yalk. ib. 38.—2) N., the Ammonite, mother of King Rehoboam. Gen. R. s. 41; Yeb. 77^a. Ib. 63^a; a. e.

נְעִמָה (b. h.) pr. n. f. *Naomi*, the mother-in-law of Ruth. B. Bath. 91^a, v. נְעִמָה. Snh. 19^b. Ruth R. to I, 2; a. e.

נְעִמָה f. (נָעַם; v. Fl. to Levy Targ. Dict. II, p. 569 sq.) *ostrich*. Kel. XVII, 14 הַמְצֻפָּה בִּיצָה the glazed shell of an ostrich egg; Tosef. ib., B. Mets. VII, 6. Y. Sabb. I, 3^d וְכִי אִדּוּר the child of a *ya' anah* (Lev. XI, 16), this intimates that the egg of an ostrich (and of all other unclean birds) is forbidden; a. e.—Pl. נְעִימָה. Tosef. Sabb. XIV (XV), 8; Sabb. 128^a לִנְיָ לִנְיָ because glass pieces are given to ostriches to swallow. Y. Yoma IV, 41^d top. Midr. Sam. ch. XVIII; a. e.

נְעִמָה, **נְעִי**, **נְעִימָה** ch. (בָּרָה וְכִי) same. Targ. Lev. XI, 16 (ed. Berl. נְעִי). Targ. Is. XXXIV, 13 נְעִמָה ed. Wil. (ed. Lag. נְעִימָה; some ed. נְעִימָה, corr. acc.). Targ. Job XXX, 29.—Sabb. 110^b וְכִי אִדּוּר an ostrich egg. Y. M. Kat. III, 83^b bot. וְכִי אִדּוּר; Bab. ib. 26^a וְכִי אִדּוּר.

נְעִמָן I (b. h.) *Naaman*, a Syrian general. Gitt. 57^b וְכִי אִדּוּר N. was a convert &c., v. נְעִי. Ned. 40^a וְכִי אִדּוּר that he may meet with friends like those of N. who cured him of his leprosy. Deut. R. s. 2; a. fr.

נְעִמָן II m. *Naaman*, name of a planet. Pirké d'R. El. ch. VI וְכִי אִדּוּר window of N. (a station of the sun).

נִעְנָה m. (cmp. נִינְיָה II) *mint*. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a ed. Krot. (oth. נִעְנָה).

נִעְנֵה נִי, m. (נִעְנֵה) *shaking* (the Lulab). Succ. 37^b.

נִעְנֵה, v. נִיעַ h. a. ch.

נִעְנֵה, v. נִעְנָה.

נִעֵץ (cmp. אֵץ, עֵץ) 1) *to prick, stick; to wedge in*. Men. 64^b 'the swine pressed its nails against the wall; Sot. 49^b; Y. Ber. IV, 7^b, a. e.—Y. Shek. V, 48^d bot. כְּשֶׁהִיָּה נִעֵץ גֹּדְלוֹ וְכִּי יָבִיחַ into his mouth. Sabb. 17^a 'they stuck a sword into the floor of the college; a. fr.—Part. pass. נִעֵץ. Bets. 7^b, v. דָּקָר. Erub. III, 3; a. e.—2) *to cut a wedge-like ditch* (נִעֵץ). Y. Sabb. V, 9^d bot.; Y. Kil. VII, 31^b bot., v. דָּרֵץ; a. e.

Nif. נִעֵץ *to be faced, stuck in*. Sabb. 67^a bot. (in an incantation, v. נִעֵץ) (not הוא ...) thou art stuck in like a pin.

נִעֵץ (transp. נִעַץ) ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXX, 38 (O. נִעֵץ). Targ. Y. Deut. XV, 17; a. fr.—Part. pass. נִעֵץ; f. נִעֵצָא; pl. נִעֵצָו; inserted; perforated. Targ. O. Gen. XXVIII, 12. Targ. Cant. II, 2.—Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d top; Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^a bot. (כִּי מִיֵּצֵעַ סְכִינָא וְכִי) (or לְמִיֵּעֵץ) to stick a knife into a radish.

Pa. נִעֵץ (transp. נִעַץ) same, *to plant*. Cant. R. to I, 16 (not מצננה) and now, even if you tried to stick into it sixty myriads of reeds &c., v. נָסִי; Y. Taan. IV, 69^b; Y. Meg. I, 70^a bot. מבצע (corr. acc.); Lam. R. to II, 2 נִעֵצוֹן כִּי אֵרָא נִעֵצוֹן (not נִעֵצוֹן).

נִעֵצוֹן m. (b. h.; preced.) *thorn; (homilet.) a wicked person*. Meg. 10^b (ref. to Is. LV, 13); Yalk. Is. 345.

נִעֵצוֹנָא ch. same.—Pl. נִעֵצוֹנָא. Targ. Is. VII, 19.

נִעַר I (b. h.; cmp. next w.) [*to be excited, noisy*] esp. (of the ass) *to bray*. Ber. 3^a. Ib. 56^a (in Chald. dict.) דִּקְאֵי נִעַר standing at the head of the bed and braying. B. Kam. 18^b; Kidd. 24^b; a. e.—[Cant. R. to IV, 8 בַּחֲלָהּ הוּא נִעַר, read: נִעַר, v. נִעַר].

נִעַר II (b. h.; cmp. עָרַר, עָרַר) *to shake, stir*. Makhsh. I, 4 'he who shakes (the rain off) a bundle of vegetables. Ib. V, 7. Pesik. R. s. 26 מִן הָאֲשֵׁפֹת לֵאמֹר נִעַרִי מִן הָאֲשֵׁפֹת I shook Job (making him rise) from the dunghill, and concerning thee (Israel) it is written (Is. LII, 2), shake thyself &c.; a. e.

Pi. נִעַר 1) *to shake*. Pesik. Shek., p. 17^a קִפְלָה נִעַר shake it (the garment), fold it; Lev. R. s. 2. B. Mets. II, 8 'if one found a garment (and holds it in charge waiting for the owner to claim it), he must shake it once in thirty days. Sabb. 147^a top; a. fr.—2) *to stir*. Hull. VIII, 3 'if he stirred (the meat in) the pot. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^d top בקִדְרָה נִעַר the gentile might have stirred the pot; a. fr.—3) *to empty; to cause evacuation*. Toh. II, 1 'she may empty (or stir) the dish. Kel. XXVIII, 2 'used for (lifting and) emptying the pot. Tosef. ib. B. Mets. II, 10 'which the shop-keeper uses when

pouring out &c. (or through which he pours for straining), v. נִינְיָה; a. e.—אֵרָא הַצֵּאן *to use means by which to expedite the discharge of excrements of the flock on the spot to be manured* (v. נִינְיָה I, Pi.). Tosef. Shebi. II, 20; M. Kat. 12^a; Y. Shebi. III, 34^e bot. Ib. לְנִעְרָה ... הַשׂוֹכֵר he who hires a flock (for manuring) is forbidden to use means &c.; expl. ib. 'מְלִיכָה מִמְקוֹם וְכִי' by driving it from place to place.—Part. pass. מְנוֹעֵרָה; f. מְנוֹעֵרָה; pl. מְנוֹעֵרִים: מְנוֹעֵרָה *empty, vacant*. Y. Ber. IV, 7^b bot. (play on שְׁנֵי עָרִי) 'they (the Babylonians) are vacant of (cannot perform) certain religious observances &c.; Koh. R. to XII, 7; Gen. R. s. 37 'she (Babylonia) is deprived &c. Hag. 14^a (play on נִעְרִים, Is. III, 4) 'that means persons empty of good deeds, opp. מְמֹלָא; Yalk. Is. 261.—[B. Bath. 74^b נִיעַר וְיָדָא I.—Hull. 51^b נִיעֵרָה, v. infra.]

Nif. נִעַר 1) *to be stirred up; to bestir one's self*. B. Bath. 74^b 'and R. El. was stirred up (awoke). Sot. 5^a 'his dust will not be stirred up (for resurrection). Ex. R. s. 1 (play on וְנִעְרָה, I Chr. IV, 5) 'she (Miriam) was sick, but she bestirred herself (arose) from her sickness, and the Lord restored her to youth. Y. Ber. III, 6^d top (play on מְנוֹעֵרָה, Gen. VIII, 21) 'from the moment the embryo bestirs itself to come out into the world; Gen. R. s. 34; Yalk. ib. 61. Hull. 51^b 'Rashi (ed. נִיעֵרָה) if the animal made an effort to get up, although it did not succeed; a. e.—2) (of flax) *to be hatched*. Y. Sabb. II, beg. 4^e (expl. רִוֵּחַן, ib. II, 1) 'flax which has not yet been hatched.—3) *to be emptied, poured out*. Y. Ber. I. c. (play on שְׁנֵי עָרִי) 'for into that valley the dead of the generation of the flood were dumped; Gen. R. s. 37; Koh. R. I. c.—Snh. 92^a 'his bow will be empty (his sexual vitality broken).

Hif. נִיעַר *to stir up, to keep awake*. Erub. 53^b (play on נִיעַר &c., v. אֲהַרְוִינָה) 'and she kept him awake.

Hithpa. נִיעַר *to be emptied; transp. to be displaced*. Zeb. 116^a (ref. to Cant. IV, 16) '... רִוֵּחַן וְכִי הָרִוֵּחַן אֲרִוֵּחַ (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) removed by the (Roman) nation whose sacrifices are slaughtered northward (Lev. I, 11, which is entitled only to burnt-offerings), and let the nation enter &c.

נִעַר ch. same, *to shake, stir*.—Part. pass. נִעֵר *waking*. Targ. Job XXI, 32 (Ms. נִעֵר; ed. Wil. נִיעֵר, v. נִיעֵר).

Pa. נִעַר *to shake; to empty*. Yalk. Zech. 570; Cant. R. to IV, 8 (ref. to Zech. II, 17) 'דִּמְעָתָא וְכִי נִעַר ch.; Gen. R. s. 75. Sabb. 142^a 'let him shake the fruit out of the basket.

נִעַר m. (b. h.; preced., cmp. נִעְרָה, a. meanings of נִעַר, נִעְרָה &c.) *tender, young; lad*. Tanh. Hayé 1 'that the old may be honored by the young. Ex. R. s. 1 'he was a child, but his behavior was like that of a lad; a. fr.—Pl. נִעְרִים. Yoma 75^b 'the manna was bread to the young, oil to the old &c. Tanh. Sh'mini 11 'if they (the elders) are young &c., v. קִפְץ. Ib. 'the young men and the lads. Sot. 46^b 'they were young

men, but behaved contemptibly like children; a. fr.—*Fem.* נְעוּרָה *lass, maid*, esp. (law) *a girl between twelve and twelve and a half years of age*, v. בְּגִירוֹתָ. Esth. R. to V, 1; a. fr.—Keth. III, 8, *contrad.* to בּוֹגְרָה a. קַטְנָה. Ib. IV, 1; a. fr.—*Pl.* נְעוּרָה, *constr.* נְעוּרָה. Ib. III, 1 (29^a). Esth. R. l. c. נְעוּרָהּ שְׁתֵּי her two maids; a. fr.

נְעוּרָה f. (preced.) *youth; vitality; puerility*. Ex. R. s. 1, v. נְעוּרָה II *Nif.*—Kidd. IV, 14 בְּנְעוּרָהּ ... משמרו the Law guards him from all evil while he is young. Deut. R. s. 8, end. Gen. R. s. 84 (ref. to Gen. XXXVII, 2) שְׂרִיָּה שֶׁ עָשָׂה כִּי נְעוּרָהּ he acted puerilely (was vain); a. fr.—*Esp.* *maidenhood, the age or the legal status of a girl*. Y. Yeb. I, 3^a top, v. בְּגִירוֹתָ; Kidd. 4^a bot. נְעוּרָהּ the symptoms of maidenhood (puberty); a. fr.

נְעוּרָהּ f. (v. נְעוּרָה I) *roaring, camel's cry*. Yeb. 120^b וְלֹא אִפְסִיקָהּ לְנְעוּרָהּ Rashi (ed. אִפְסִיקָהּ) and this did not make the camel cease from crying (until life was entirely extinct).

נְעוּרָן (b. h.) *Naaran*, near Jericho. Lev. R. s. 23 (ref. to Lam. I, 17) לִנְיָרָהּ ... כְּנִיָּן as hostile as Jericho to N.; Cant. R. to II, 2; Lam. R. to l. c. נְעוּרָן (corr. acc. or נְעוּרָן).—Hull. 5^a (ref. to נְעוּרָה קַטְנָה, II Kings V, 2) נְעוּרָן גַּלְגַּלִּית (ed. נְעוּרָן) a little girl from N.; Sot. 46^b דַּמְן נְעוּרָן.

נְעוּרָתָ, v. נְעוּרָתָ.

נְעוּרָתָא, v. נְעוּרָתָא.

נִפַּח you blow into its nostrils and put the teat into its mouth; Sabb. 128^b; Y. ib. XVIII, end, 16^c מְבִיא מִבֵּית יָיִן וְנוֹפֵחַ וְכִי אֵין נִפְחִין בְּקַרְבֵּיהֶם it is not permitted to blow up entrails (for sale, to give them a delusive appearance); a. fr.—2) *to be blown up, to swell*. Tanh. K'dosh. 8. נִפְחוּ פָנָיו his face was swollen. Ib. עֵינָיו נִפְחוּ his eyes swollen.

Nif. נִפַּח same. Sabb. 75^b, v. supra. Maasr. IV, 5 'וְכִי נִפַּח מִנְפֵּחַ .. וְאֵם נִי' וְכִי מִנְפֵּחַ; Mish. ed. נִפַּח .. מִנְפֵּחַ, v. Rabh. D. S. a. l. note 7) he may blow out (the chaff of the wheat-ears) from hand to hand and eat, but if he blows and puts the grain in his lap, he is bound (to pay tithes); Bets. 13^b. Ib. 14^a. Ber. 19^b; Nidd. 57^a, a. e., v. פָּרַח; a. fr.—[Y. Peah VIII, 21^b top דְּמִנְפֵּחַ, read דְּמִנְפֵּחַ, v. קָפַח.]

Pu. נִפַּח *to be blown, fanned*. Treat. S'mah. ch. VIII 'וְכִי נִפַּח מִנְפֵּחַ וְכִי נִפַּח מִנְפֵּחַ .. אֵשׁ שֶׁנִּפְחָהּ וְכִי נִפַּח מִנְפֵּחַ וְכִי נִפַּח מִנְפֵּחַ it is better that a fire consume me which has been blown (by man), than a fire that has not been fanned (Gehenna; Job XX, 26).

Nif. נִפַּח *to be blown up, to swell*. Num. R. s. 7 הַנֶּפֶשׁ כִּי נִפַּח my belly may swell and burst.

נִפַּח ch. same, 1) *to blow*. Targ. Gen. II, 7; a. fr.—Y. Bets. II, end, 62^b 'וְכִי נִפְחוּ' (ל) *to blow meat up*. Gitt. 69^a bot. וְנִפְחִין לִיה חֲבֵרִיהּ וְכִי לִינְפַח לִיה חֲבֵרִיהּ let his neighbor blow white cress-seeds (into his throat) through a straw. Hull. 46^b וְנִפְחִין לִיה חֲבֵרִיהּ through a straw. Hull. 46^b וְנִפְחִין לִיה חֲבֵרִיהּ and we blow the lungs up; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* נִפְחִין; f. נִפְחִיָּהּ; pl. נִפְחִיָּין; *blown, ignited; blown up, swollen*. Targ. Job XX, 26. Targ. O. Num. V, 21; a. fr.—Hull. 47^b דְּמִנְפֵּחַ (not דְּמִנְפֵּחַ) some explain לְאִפְרָה (אִפְרָה) as meaning lungs which look as if distended (white). Sabb. 33^a כִּפְּנֵי כֶּסֶף, v. פְּנֵיָא; a. fr.—2) *to be blown up, to swell*. Targ. O. Num. V, 27, v. *Ithpa.* (Y. הִזְנִיפָהּ, prob. to be read: הִזְנִיפָהּ).—Lev. R. s. 33; Cant. R. to II, 14, v. קִילְחָהּ.

Pa. נִפַּח same, *to blow, cause swelling*. Targ. Y. Num. V, 22 (O. לְאִפְרָה, *Af.*; ed. Amst. לְאִפְרָה; a. e.—*Part. pass.* נִפְחִין; f. נִפְחִיָּהּ; pl. נִפְחִיָּין; *blown, ignited; blown up, swollen*. Targ. Y. ib. 21.—Lam. R. to I, 1 רְבִירָהּ (1) רְבִירָהּ (1) רְבִירָהּ (I dreamt) all the people were blowing at me with their full cheeks. Ib. רְבִירָהּ (it meant) that it (the wheat) was swollen (through rain drippings). Snh. 43^a; B. Bath. 134^b מְנַפֵּחַ R. Sh. blew into his hand (intimating that the question raised was scurrilous); a. e.

Af. נִפַּח 1) *to blow, swell*. Targ. O. Num. V, 22, v. supra. Targ. Ps. XI, 6 מְנַפְחִין דְּאִשְׁרָה (Ms. 'מִפְּ אִש') blowers (winds) of fire (h. text אִשׁ פְּרוּחִים).—2) (with נִפַּח) *to incite longing, to cause despair*. Targ. Job XXXI, 39. Targ. I Sam. II, 33 (h. text לְאִירָהּ).—V. נִפַּח.

Ithaf. נִפַּח, *Ithpa.* אִתְנַפַּח, *Athpa.* אִתְנַפַּח 1) *to be swollen*. Targ. Y. Num. V, 27 (v. supra; O. וְנִפְחוּ, ed. Berl. וְנִפְחוּ). Targ. Job XIX, 26 (ed. Wil. אִתְנַפַּח; h. text אִתְנַפַּח). Targ. Koh. XII, 5.—Y. Maasr. Sh. IV, end, 55^c אִתְנַפַּח the wheat shall swell (v. supra).—2) *to be blown, ignited*. Sabb. 26^a נִרְיָהּ בַּהּ אִתְנַפַּח she caught fire.

נִפַּח m. (preced.) *swelling; bulk, volume* (v. אִתְנַפַּח). B. Mets. VI, 5 קִשְׁיָהּ לְמִשְׁאֵי דְּנִי an increase of volume

makes the load harder for the animal (Bab. ed. 80^a הִנֵּה קָשָׁה כְּמִשְׁאוֹי an increase of size is as hard for the animal as an increase of weight), v. נִפְחָה. B. Kam. 47^a נִפְחָה v. נִפְחָה.

נִפְחָה m. (preced. wds.) *smith*. Gen. R. s. 84, beg. [read:] לִי שְׂדֵיחָה מִפְּרוּחֵי פְּרוּחָה בְּאִמְצַע פְּלִטְיָה וּפְתַח בְּנֵי זְהָרֵי מִפְּרוּחֵי כְּנָגְדֵי a smith whose open shop was in the middle of the road, and whose son, a jeweler, opened a smithy opposite him; Tanh. Vayeshb 1; a. fr.—Y. R. Hash. II, 58^b top, a. e. הִנֵּה בֵּן הַסְּמִיחָה the smith's son, i. e. R. Johanan, v. next w.—Pl. נִפְחָה. Y. B. Bath. II, beg. 13^b לֹא יִלָּא שֶׁלֹּא נֹר דַּעֲוָה לֹא נִפְחָה nor dare an oven for smiths be put up (without the precautions mentioned in the Mishnah).

נִפְחָה, נִפְחָה ch. same. Targ. Is. XLIV, 12.—Gitt. 69^b לִי בְּנֵי בְּרוּחָה דְּבֵי לִי Rashi (ed. only לִי בְּנֵי) by the fire of the smithy. Ib. לִי מֵיָא דְּבֵי לִי water used in the smithy. Sabb. 25^b, a. fr. ר' יִצְחָק לִי R. Isaac, the smith. Hull. 77^a יִצְחָק לִי (corr. acc.)—(a) the smith's son, v. יוֹהָנָן. Snh. 96^a לִי מְדַבֵּר לִי טַבָּא דִּלִּי מְדַבֵּר לִי better is what the smith (R. Isaac) said, than what the smith's son (R. Johanan) said. B. Mets. 85^b; a. e.—(b) name of a *bird*. Hull. 62^b.—Pl. נִפְחָה. Targ. Jer. VI, 29. Targ. Jud. V, 26 נִפְחָה.

נִפְחָה, נִפְחָה ch.=h. נִפְחָה. B. Mets. 80^a (expl. כְּמִשְׁאוֹי, v. נִפְחָה) לִי כִי תִקְלָא וְכִי תִפְחָה the volume of the load is like the weight, i. e. loads of the same volume are considered of the same weight as regards the stress on the animal, and if he added three Kab to the volume bargained for, he is responsible for any injury to the ass; ib. (expl. לְמִשְׁאוֹי, v. נִפְחָה) לִי כִי תִקְלָא וְכִי תִפְחָה weight is weight, and the volume is an addition, i. e. if he changed the load for a more voluminous one although of the same weight, he is responsible for the additional volume. Tem. 30^b לִיָּהּ בְּנִיפְחָה לִיָּהּ לִיָּהּ its fuller appearance is welcome to him; Ab. Zar. 34^b בְּנִפְחָה. B. Kam. 47^a מֵיָא לִי (Ms. F. נִפְחָה) how about the gain in value from its fuller appearance?

נִפְחָה pr. n. pl. *N'fahaya*. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 30 (h. text נִפְחָה).

נִפְחָה Pi. נִפְחָה (cmp. נִפְחָה) to beat (cotton). Sabb. 73^b נִפְחָה נִפְחָה נִפְחָה thrashing, beating flax and beating cotton are all one kind of labor (threshing). [Ar. s. v. נִפְחָה reads: יוֹדֵמִנְפָס, v. נִפְחָה.]

נִפְחָה m. (prob. a transpos. of נִפְחָה, a readaptation of *νάφθα*) *naphtha*. Sabb. II, 2. Ib. 26^a לִבְנֵי לִבְנֵי לִבְנֵי white naphtha must not be used for lighting . . . because it is explosive. Ib. לִי אֵלֶּה . . . אֵלֶּה and what shall the Cappadocians do who have . . . only naphtha? Yoma 38^b, sq. Y. Snh. VII, 24^b bot. (v. שְׂרָפָה) בְּפִרְזֵיהֶם שֶׁלֹּא לִי (the Mishnah, describing capital punishment by burning, means a wick saturated with naphtha. Y. Sot. VII, beg. 22^b שְׂרָפָה אֵשׁ כְּנָגְדֵי לִי שְׂרָפָה corresponds to the arrows of the human armies tipped in naphtha; Pesik. R. s. 17 לִי רִמָּה בְּהֵן לִי he (the besieger) throws naphtha &c. (βέλη πυροφόρα or πυροβόλα).

נִפְחָה ch. same. Targ. Y. II Ex. XIV, 24. Targ. II Esth. I, 2.—Sabb. 46^a.

נִפְחָה m. (preced.) *dealer in naphtha*.—Pl. נִפְחָה. Ned. 91^b.

נִפְחָה, נִפְחָה Pi. נִפְחָה (denom. of נִפְחָה) to fan, winnow, sift. Maasr. IV, 5, v. נִפְחָה. B. Bath. 94^a מִנְפָּחָה אִם בָּא לְנִפְחוֹת מִנְפָּחָה if the buyer winnows (a sample of the wheat, and it is found to contain more than the legally allowed refuse), he winnows the entire quantity, and the seller has to indemnify him for the entire quantity lost by winnowing. Y. Maasr. IV, 51^b bot. וְלֹא יִנְפָּחָה (better נִפְחָה) but he must not blow the chaff out over a basket; a. e.—Part. pass. מִנְפָּחָה; f. מִנְפָּחָה. Men. X, 4; VI, 7 מִנְפָּחָה מִנְפָּחָה sifted thirteen times. Ib. צִרְכָּה מִנְפָּחָה fine flour sufficiently sifted. Tanh. T'savveh 5, v. סָלַח; a. e.—Pesik. R. s. 3 (ref. to כְּבִירָה, Gen. XLVIII, 7) בְּכִבְרָה בְּכִבְרָה (not כְּכִבְרָה) at a season when the ground can be sifted and be shaken in the sieve.

נִפְחָה, נִפְחָה Pa. נִפְחָה, same. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot. כִּד נִפְחָה מִנְפָּחָה when she fans (blows the chaff out, on the Sabbath), she is guilty of an act coming under the category of winnowing. Ruth R. to III, 3 [read:] וְכִי נִפְחָה וְכִי נִפְחָה go and winnow it (again), and it will yield the remainder; Yalk. ib. 604 וְכִי נִפְחָה רִיבְנָה וְכִי נִפְחָה (not כִּפִּי).

נִפְחָה f. (preced.)=h. נִפְחָה, *fan, winnow, sieve*. Pes. 111^b וְכִי נִפְחָה וְכִי נִפְחָה (Ms. M. כִּי נִפְחָה) and he moves to and fro like a fan. B. Kam. 97^b כִּי נִפְחָה (Ms. R. מִנְפָּחָה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 80) even if the new coin be of the size of a sieve?; Hull. 124^a כִּי נִפְחָה even if the flesh on the hide be of the size &c.?—Gitt. 69^a bot. פִּירֵי דְרִישׁ לִי הַבְּרַן which comes up to the top of the sieve when shaken.—Hull. 45^a לִי וְכִי נִפְחָה to remember the process required to ascertain the condition of the trachea perforated like a sieve, think of the construction of a sieve; a. e.—Pl. נִפְחָה, נִפְחָה. Sabb. 134^a, v. נִפְחָה. B. Mets. 74^a אִיפְשָׁר לִי הַנִּפְחָה the winnowing may be done with a fan (independently of the wind). Succ. 20^b לִי לְפִרְסֵי וְכִי נִפְחָה can be used for covers and sieves, v. פִּרְסָה.—Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a top נִפְחָה (fr. נִפְחָה).—[Tosef. Hull. III (IV), 27 נִפְחָה, v. אִפְרִין.]

נִפְחָה, נִפְחָה v. נִפְחָה.

נִפְחָה f. (נִפְחָה) *blowing, breath*. Y. Sabb. II, 5^a bot. נִפְחָה וְכִי נִפְחָה if he ignited and extinguished in one continued act of blowing. Gen. R. s. 14, end בטִּילָם וְכִי נִפְחָה in this world the breath of life is put in by blowing (Gen. II, 7), . . . but in the coming world by placing (Ez. XXXVII, 6). Ib. אֵם זֶה שְׂעוּרֵי בְּנִפְחָהוֹ שֶׁל בָּשָׂר וְכִי נִפְחָה if this (glass) which is produced by the blowing of a human being, can be restored (when broken) &c.; a. e.—Y. Meg. III, 74^b bot. אִרְחָה בְּנִי אִרְחָה in one breath (v. נִשְׁמָה).—[Ruth R. to III, 3 אִזְלֵה נִפְחָה, v. נִפְחָה.]

נִפְחָה, נִפְחָה m., pl. *נִפְחָה* (b. h.; cmp. פִּלָּא) *giants*. Gen. R. s. 26 וְכִי נִפְחָה וְכִי נִפְחָה they are called *n'filim*, because they caused the downfall of the world; a. e.—(a) name of a *demon*. Bekh. 44^b בֵּן בֵּן נִפְחָה *nervous prostration*, v. נִפְחָה II.—(b) name of a *species of lizards*, living in the water. Sifra Sh'mini, ch. VI, Par. 5; Hull. 127^a (not כִּן). Ex. R. s. 15 בֵּן הַפִּילִי some ed. (corr. acc.).

נפיל m., **נפילא** I f. ch. same, 1) *giant*. Ruth R. to II, 1 לני when a giant marries a giantess.—2) *Orion*.—Pl. נפילא, v. נפילא I.

נפילא II (נפלא) m.=h. *untimely birth*, *not viable*. Targ. Y. I Lev. XXII, 27 נפיל (ed. Vien. נפיל, ed. Amst. נפיל) that it is not an untimely birth. Targ. Ps. LVIII, 9 Ms. (ed. נפילא). Targ. Job III, 16 נפלא (Bxt. נפלא; Ms. נפלא).—Pl. נפילא, v. נפילא. B. Bath. 101^b בני (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30, ed. בני) it means a lot set aside for burying untimely births. Ib. 102^b בני וכו' we do not presume two lots to be set aside for &c.

נפילה f. (נפל) 1) *falling*. Sot. VIII, 6, a. e. v. נפילה. B. Kam. V, 7 (54^b) לנפילה הבורי as to the laws relating to an animal falling into a pit (Ex. XXI, 33 sq.). Y. Ber. I, 3^d top שחוסמכנו מקפילהנו that thou mayest support us in our downfall.—Pl. נפילה. Yalk. Esth. 1058 (ref. to Esth. VI, 13) למה שררי נ' הללו למה (v. נפילה?)—2) (v. נפילה) *quantity of seed required for a field*. Peah V, 1 נ' כורי (ב) כורי (Y. ed. לעניינן נפילה) he must give to the poor as much as the field requires for seed (v. Maim. a. l.; oth. opin.: as much as is generally dropped at cutting); B. Mets. 105^b. Ib. IX, 5 נ' אם יש בה כורי נ' (Y. ed. נפילה) if the field yields as much as is required for seed, expl. Y. ib. 12^a כורי הורע הנופל בה (v. נפילה, Y. Peah. V, 18^d כורי נופל (corr. acc.).—[Y. Orl. I, 60^d top כורי נפילה. B. S. to Orl. I, 2, v. נפילה.]

נפילה f. (נפין) *shattering*. Y. Orl. I, 60^d bot. [read:] נ' היא עשייה היא הקמה היא שבירה היא נ' 'making' an idol is the same as putting up, 'breaking' the same as shattering (v. Y. Ab. Zar. IV, 44^a).

נפיק, v. נפיק.

נפיק m. (preced.; cmp. Syr. נופקא, P. Sm. 2424) *quick*, *alert*. Targ. I Sam. XXIII, 22 ערים ונ' (h. text יערים).

נפיקא, Lev. R. s. 26 מאנין נ' (מאניין) some ed., oth. פניקא, v. פניקא.

נפיש (interch. with פושט a. פשטי, q. v.) 1) [to be blown up.] *to be large; to increase*. Targ. Ex. I, 7; a. e. Imper. פושט. Targ. Gen. I, 28; a. e.—*2) [to be blown away.] *to be gone*. B. Bath. 121^a; Ned. 78^a נ' ארא לנהרדעא.. נ' Ar. (ed. gone. he came to N. to see R. S.; he was gone.

נפיש (interch. with נפיש a. נפיש) *to extend*, *enlarge*. Targ. Gen. XLVIII, 4 (some ed. נפיש). Targ. Y. Num. XIX, 6 נפיש; a. fr.—Men. 23^b נ' רב' ליה רבלין טפרי וכו' when he made the quantity of spices larger than &c. Bets. 7^a נפיש (or נפיש) .. לא נפישין ... לא נפישין we must not extend the range of unclean things by rabbinical enactments. Sot. 28^a נפיש .. לא נפיש we ought not to increase the number of illegitimate births (by allowing intermarriage between bastards). B. Bath. 12^b נפיש בעינא דא' (Rashi ליה לאפשי) I desire (it is an advantage to me) to have a large number of tenants around me (whom my neighbor must employ): Ib. מילרעא לאו מילרעא דא' this plea about a large number &c., is no plea; a. e.—

Y. Kil. IX, 32^c top; Y. Keth. XII, 35^b top וכו' נפיש לר' let us make room for R. H.

נפישא m., **נפישא** c. (preced.) [*blown up*,] *large*, *numerous* (cmp. נפיש). Targ. Y. Deut. XXV, 9.—B. Bath. 73^b נפישא וכו' חילה וכו' how great is the strength of the tree. Keth. 66^b זיונא דנ' זיונא דנ' the management of which is a large concern, v. זיונא III.; a. fr.—Pl. נפישא, נפישא. Targ. II Esth. VI, 10; a. e.—Snh. 52^a, v. הוננא. Yeb. 74^b נ' הונן those (laws relating to dedicated objects) are extensive. B. Bath. I. c. מיש דנ' משום דנ' because the water is deep; a. fr.

נפישא, v. נפישא.

נפיהא, v. נפיהא.

נפיה m. (b. h.) name of a *jewel* in the high priest's breast plate, *emerald*. Ex. R. s. 38, end וכו' היה כתוב וכו' on the *nofekh* the name of Judah was engraven.

נפל (b. h.) *to fall, lie down; to be dropped; to occur*. Sabb. XVI, 2 נפלה דליקה if a conflagration takes place. Pes. II, 3, v. נפלה. Y. Sot. VII, 21^d top (ref. to יקום, Deut. XXVII, 26) נפלה וכו' יש חורה נפלה is there a falling law (to need erection)? Ned. 65^b נפלה וכו' לידי נפלה he who falls (becomes poor) does not immediately fall into the hands of (become dependent on) the charities (but his friends support him for a time). B. Kam. IX, 11, a. fr. האחין .. שני אחר דמי וכו' its equivalent must be surrendered as a donation to the Temple. B. Bath. IX, 4 אחר דמי if one of two partner brothers (heirs) has been summoned to public service, his salary goes into the common fund. Y. Shek. V, 49^b top ששביל ששמעתי וכו' since I heard that an inheritance has fallen to thy share at a distant place, take (this as a loan) &c.; a. v. fr.—Imperat. נפלה. Tosef. Dem. VI, 4 ופול וכו' (Var. טול, some ed. טול) and surrender thyself to public service in my place (v. supra).

נפלה to *cause to fall; to throw down*. Gen. R. s. 26, v. נפלה. B. Kam. III, 10 אחר שינוי נ' struck out his tooth; Tosef. ib. IX, 23; a. fr.—Esp. to *miscarry*. Nidd. III, 1 נפלה וכו' if a woman loses a lump-shaped embryo; a. fr.

נפלה to *prostrate one's self*. Deut. R. s. 2, v. נפלה.

נפלה (denom. of נפול) *to fall apart, be spoiled*. Tosef. Sabb. VI (VII), 14 וכו' נפלה הפה, v. נפלה.

נפלה ch. same. Targ. II Sam. I, 4. Targ. Koh. XI, 3 נפלה; a. v. fr.—Imperat. נפלה. Targ. Is. L, 11.—Part. נפלה, part. pass. נפלה. Targ. Prov. XI, 5 (ed. Wil. נפלה). Targ. Ps. CXLV, 14; a. e.—Hull. 51^a נפלה לארעא if they were thrown down (violently). Ib. v. נפלה וכו'. Ned. 65^b כל נפלה וכו' נ' דמעני לאו עלי נפלה not every one that becomes poor, falls on me (for support). B. Mets. 105^a נ' בורא דנ' a seed (of weeds) once fallen, has fallen (cannot be destroyed by the plough). Meg. 15^b נפלה ליה מילרעא ביעררה something (a suspicion) had entered his mind; a. fr.

נפלה, as preced. **נפלה**. Targ. Ps. LXXVIII, 28. Targ. Y. Ex. XXI, 22; a. fr.—Hull. 42^a top נפלה נפלה (read נפלה)

she may have miscarried. Snh. 109^b וּמִפְּלֵא לִיהָ and she miscarried through his fault; a. fr.

Ithpe. אֵיפֶיִל *to be upset, fall in.* M. Kat. 2^a דָּאֲרִי לֵאמֹר לֵאֲיִנְפֹלֵי a caving in (of the ground through which the water makes a road) might occur; ib.^b; a. e.

נָפַל, pl. נְפִילִים, v. נָפַל.

נָפַל m. (preced. wds.) 1) *capacity for seed, v.* גְּפִילָה.—2) (b. h.) *abortion; premature, not viable birth.* Tosef. Ohol. XVI, 13; Pes. 9^a, a. e.—Y. Yeb. XI, end, 12^b 'is not considered a non-viable birth (for legal purposes); a. v. fr.—Pl. נְפִילִים Gen. R. s. 26 (play on נְפִילִים Gen. VI, 4) וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר they filled the world with abortions by their lascivious life. Tosef. l. c.; a. fr.

נְפִילָא I (נְפִילָא, נְפִילָא) ch. same, v. נָפַל.

נְפִילָא II m. *giant, v.* גְּפִיל ch., a. נִיפְלָא I.

נְפִילָא III m., נְפִילָאוֹת f., pl. נְפִילָאוֹת (נְפִילָאוֹת) *miracles.* Midr. Till. to Ps. CVI; v. נְפִילָא.

נְפִילָא, v. נָפַל ch.

נְפִילָא, v. נָפַל h.

נְפִילָא, v. נָפַל, נְפִילָא, v. נָפַל.

נָפַע (emp. פָּעַע, פָּעַע) *to blow, squirt into the mouth.* Ex. R. s. 1 (play on פָּעַע, Ex. I, 15) שֶׁהִרְחִיף בְּפִי הַיָּלֵד וְהִרְחִיף בְּפִי הַאִמָּה she squirted wine into the child's mouth after having given its mother to drink, v. נָפַע.

Hif. הִפִּיעַ *to blow air into the lungs, to revive.* Ib. שֶׁהִרְחִיף בְּפִי הַיָּלֵד וְהִרְחִיף בְּפִי הַאִמָּה (or מִפִּיעָה אֶת הַיָּלֵד) she revived the child when they said it was dead.

נָפַע (interch. with נָפַע) *to shake.*

Pa. נָפַע *to shatter.* Targ. Jer. XXIII, 29 ed. Lag. (ed. מפַּע, corr. acc.; Bxt. נָפַע).

Ithpa. אֵיפֶיִל *to be shattered.* Targ. II Chr. XXXIII, 13 (ed. Wil. אֵיפֶיִל, corr. acc.).

נָפַע, Pi. נָפַע, v. נָפַע h.

נָפַע, *Pa.* נָפַע (preced.) *to fan, inspire.* Sabb. 134^a, v. next w.

נָפַע f. (preced.) *fan.* Sabb. 134^a מִן הַנְּפִיעָה בִּי Ms. M. (not 'ליכ'; ed. בְּנִפְוִתָא pl., Rashi 'בניפ', v. נָפַע) let one fan the child with a fan.

נָפַע f. (preced. wds.) *remnant of flour in the sieve.* Yeb. 114^b וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר (Ar. רִנְפִירָא) can it be imagined that he could live on that little remnant of flour which thou hast left to him?

נָפַע (b. h.; emp. פָּעַע) *to scatter, shake out, empty.* Bicc. I, 8 וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר he scatters them on the ground, and does not read. Tosef. B. Bath. IV, 2 וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר she should receive (the semen) and then discharge it (by violent movements); a. e.

Pi. נָפַע 1) same. Kil. V, 7 וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר he must shake the grain out of the ears; Y. ib. 30^a bot. Deut. R. s. 3 וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר

and scatter the stones prepared for rebuilding the Temple. Lev. R. s. 10; s. 19 וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר as soon as you shake it out (of its marrow), it is good for nothing. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVII וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר I will dash thy babes against the rock, as thou didst my babes; a. e.—2) (interch. with נָפַע) *to beat flax, to hatchel wool.* Sabb. XIII, 4 וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר (Y. ed. a. Ar. הַמְנַפֵּס). Ib. VII, 2. Ib. 73^b, v. נָפַע. Ber. 58^a וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר; Tosef. ib. VII (VI), 2 וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר; ed. Zuck. (Var. נָפַע); Y. ib. IX, 13^c top וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר; a. fr.—3) *to spread.* Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר.

נָפַע ch. same, 1) *to scatter, shake out.* Targ. O. Gen. XXIV, 20 (ed. Berl. נְפִיעָה). Targ. Jud. VI, 38 ed. Lag. (ed. נָפַע, incorr.).—Nidd. 31^a (prov.) וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר shake the salt off, and throw the meat to the dog (when life escapes, the body decays). Gen. R. s. 36 (ref. to נְפִיעָה Gen. IX, 19) וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר like a large fish that scatters its roe &c.; a. e.—Snh. 67^b וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר (Rashi נְפִיעָה) he scattered, i. e. *blew his nose.*—2) *to shatter, break.* Targ. Jud. VII, 19.—3) *to beat, hatchel.* Yoma 20^b, v. אָגַר II.—Part. pass. נָפַע. Hull. 51^b, a. e. וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר flax which has been pounded, but not carded (freed of hard substances).—4) *to snap a chalked cord for marking.* Targ. Is. XLIV, 13.

Pa. נָפַע same. Targ. Jer. LI, 34.—Ib. XXIII, 29, v. נָפַע.—Targ. Esth. I, 11 וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר.—Part. pass. נָפַע. Targ. Is. XXVII, 9.—B. Kam. 93^b וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר shaking their cloaks. Ib. וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר and shakes them in his face. Hull. 113^a וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר he split it, and found two nerves; a. e.—[B. Bath. 45^a מְפַצֵּי; Keth. 91^b, sq. מְפַצֵּי, v. מְפַצֵּי.]

נָפַע m. (preced.) *flax-beater, carder.* Yeb. 118^b; Keth. 75^a וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר though the husband be a carder, his wife will call him out to the threshold and sit down (proud of her husband); [Ar. נְפִיעָה: *a guardsmen in the vegetable garden*, denom. of נְפִיעָה.]

נָפַע f. (preced. wds.) *scattering.* Nidd. 30^b וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר he made them drink a scattering drug (which destroys the semen in the womb).

*נָפַע (emp. פָּעַע) *to go out.* Cant. R. to III, 4 (play on נָפַע, Is. XXI, 4) וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר because they went out for lascivious purposes.

נָפַע ch. (corresp. to h. נָפַע) same, 1) *to go out, come out; to result, end.* Targ. O. VIII, 7 מִיִּפְקָא ed. Berl. (oth. ed. a. Y. מִיִּפְקָא); a. v. fr.—Y. Ber. I, 2^c top וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר when the king begins to march out, even if he has not yet gone out, we say, he has gone out. Ib. 3^c bot. וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר we went out for fast and prayer. Koh. R. to X, 8 מִיִּפְקָא לִיהָ (= מִן נָ) after he came out. Y. Taan. IV, 69^a מִיִּפְקָא when they came out; Lam. R. to II, 2 מִן נָפְקָא. Y. l. c. לֹא נִפְקָא מִבְּאֵר מַטְאוּרָא (Matt. K. to Lam. R. l. c. לֹא נִפְקָא לְדוּרָא) they did not end well. Pesik. B'shall., p. 94^a וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר and the men of Giscala went out after them with sticks &c.; Koh. R. to XI, 2 וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר (corr. acc.); a. v. fr.—Imperat. פָּעַע. Targ. Gen. VIII, 16; a. fr.—Erub. 14^b, a. e. וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר וְכִי הִמְלֵאוּ אֶת הָעוֹלָם לֵאמֹר.

106^a, a. e. וְכִי יִבְרַח אֶת יְדֵי הַיָּם וְכִי יִבְרַח אֶת יְדֵי הַיָּם. Targ. I Kings XV, 17; v. next w.; a. fr.—כִּי נִפְקָא בֵּיהּ (=h. כִּי) כִּי נִפְקָא בֵּיהּ—(v. נִפְקָא) similar to, corresponding. Targ. Y. II Gen. II, 18. Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 8 (not נִפְקָא, בְּנִפְקָא).—Y. Ber. VI, 10^b bot. אֲנִי יְרִי הוֹבְרִי do I do my duty?, v. נִפְקָא. Succ. 36^b בה וְכִי and used it for doing his duty (for the ceremony of Ethrog).—Y. Sabb. VI, 8^a top, a. e. מִן בֵּינֵיהוֹן מַה הָיָה הַפֶּקֶדֶן וְכִי what is the outcome from between them?, i. e. what is the difference between them in practice?—כִּי נִפְקָא מִינֵיהּ וְכִי the practical difference is &c. Bets. 6^b מִינֵיהּ נִפְקָא in regard to what practice is there a difference (whether or not eggs found in a chicken can be hatched)? לְמַקְחָא וּמְמַכְרָא it makes a difference in trade (if one bought eggs for breeding). Keth. 72^a לְמַדּוּ מִינֵיהּ הִיעֲבִיר מַה הָיָה הַפֶּקֶדֶן וְכִי what difference does it make to her? let her do it; a. v. fr.—Tem. 7^a נִפְקָא וְכִי it is derived from the Biblical word &c. Ib. הִיעֲבִיר וְכִי let 'sprinkling' be derived from &c.—Gen. R. s. 52 וְנִפְקָא יְרִי and do justice to it (to the verse to be explained), v. supra.—2) to take out, exclude. Sabb. 74^a וְכִי לֵיהּ וְכִי let him take out one (of the enumerated categories) and insert another one. Hull. 43^a הִיעֲבִיר וְכִי, v. infra.—[Targ. Am. IX, 13, v. infra.]

Af. הִיעֲבִיר, Haf. הִיעֲבִיר 1) to lead forth, carry forth; to bring forth, produce; to derive; to take out, exclude. Targ. Ex. XVI, 3. Targ. Am. IX, 13 בְּמִשְׁקֵיךָ ed. Lag. (oth. ed. בְּמִשְׁקָא, corr. acc.). Targ. Job XV, 13; a. fr.—Ber. 38^a דָּא מְשַׁמֵּעַ דְּהַמְבִּירָא in the benediction over bread it means 'who has brought forth'; דְּמִשְׁקֵיךָ it means 'who brings forth'. Ib. רִפְתָּא לֵיהּ רִפְתָּא they brought out bread (and placed it) before him. Ib. (ref. to רִפְתָּא, Ex. VI, 7) וְכִי דְּאִפְרִיקוּ לְכוּ... דְּאִפְרִיקוּ וְכִי when I lead you forth, I shall do for you a thing that you may know that it is I who led you forth. Sot. 16^b; R. Hash. 13^a לֹא תֵשֶׁבֶת לְעַד הַיָּם do not let thyself go beyond the established rule. B. Bath. 60^a דְּהוּא מְשַׁמֵּעַ וְכִי which led to (opened towards) etc. Tem. 3^b וְכִי מְשַׁמֵּעַ שְׁמֵי הַיָּם the name of the Lord in vain. Ib. 7^a לְבַמְתָּא דְּהוּא דְּרִירָא we derive from it a rule for individual high-places.—Hull. 42^b וְכִי וְכִי take out one category and insert another. Ib. 43^a top הִיעֲבִיר לֹא תִפְקֵיךָ Tosaf. (ed. הִיעֲבִיר) the two which thou didst exclude, do not exclude; a. v. fr.—לְאִפְרִיקָא or לְאִפְרִיקָא to the exclusion of, v. אִפְרִיקָא.—2) to take out by legal decision; to collect; to claim. Keth. 76^b אֲבִיךָ מִיָּדֵיךָ the father brings evidence and gets a verdict for collecting, opp. וּמִיָּדֵיךָ for letting the money stand where it is. Y. Gitt. I, end, 43^d וְאִפְרִיקוּ מִיָּדֵיךָ and collected from him. Ib. בְּעֵינֵי מִפְקָא (v. supra Pe. 2) they wanted to collect. Y. Shebu. VII, 38^a top וְכִי אֲרוֹן וְאִפְרִיקוּ דְּלֵא וְכִי they came and claimed that he had not given them anything; a. fr.

Itaf. אִתְּפִיק, Itaf. אִתְּפִיק to be carried forth. Targ. Gen. XXXVIII, 25; a. fr.—Y. Gitt. VI, 48^a bot. לְמַקְסָא אֲרוֹן was led out to be executed.

נִפְקָא m., constr. נִפְקָא (preced.) going out; בֵּרַי אִתְּפִיק a male prostitute; fem. נִפְקָא, constr. נִפְקָא; נִפְקָא בְּרָא a female prostitute. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXIII, 18. Targ. Gen. XXIV, 35.—b) (sub בֵּרַי) brothel, prostitution. Targ. I Kings XIV, 24; a. fr.

נִפְקָא, נִי m. (preced. wds.) 1)=h. צָאָה, excrements. Gitt. 69^b top.—2)=h. מוֹצָא, outlet, opening; [Ar.: projection].—Pl. נִפְקָא, נִי. Erub. 87^b.

נִפְקָאָא f. (preced. wds.)=h. הוֹצָאָא, expense. Ned. 7^a וְאֲנָא בְּעַמְלִי וּבְנִפְקָאָא (in a farming contract) וְאֲנָא בְּעַמְלִי וּבְנִפְקָאָא and I shall get one half for my labor and my outlay; B. Mets. 105^a.—[In Talmud. comment. and casuists: וְכִי outcome, difference, v. נִפְקָא.]—Pl. (fr. נִפְקָאָא). Pesik. R. s. 31, v. מְעַלְתָּא.

נִפְקָאָא, constr. of נִפְקָאָא, v. נִפְקָאָא.

נִפְקָאָא, v. נִפְקָאָא.

נִפְרָאָא m. (an adapt. of λεόπαρδος) leopard. B. Kam. 16^a (Ms. M. נִפְרָאָא, v. נִפְרָאָא).

נִפְשָׁא m. (נִפְשָׁא, b. h. Nif.) breathing, resting.—Pl. נִפְשָׁא, נִפְשָׁא, נִפְשָׁא. Tanh. Vaëra 6 (expl. יִשְׁעוּ, Ex. V, 9) אֵל יְרִי וְכִי וְכִי (not מְשַׁמֵּעַ כְּלוּמַר אֵל יְרִי וְכִי let them not play, that is, let them not rest (on the Sabbath); Ex. R. s. 5.

נִפְשָׁא, v. נִפְשָׁא.

נִפְשָׁא f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) 1) resting place, esp. a structure next to or over a tomb. Ohol. VII, 1 אֲמִזְמָה לֹא אֲמִזְמָה (to which there is no access). Shek. II, 5 וְכִי וְכִי from מוֹתֵר הַמַּטָּה בּוֹנֵין לוֹ וְכִי of the appropriation for funeral expenses, we build a monument &c.; (Gen. R. s. 82 פִּירָא). Tosef. Erub. VI (V), 4, sq.; Erub. 55^b (contrad. to קַבֵּר).—Pl. נִפְשָׁא. Ib. V, 1 וְכִי sepulchres (containing a place of shelter). Y. Shek. II, 47^a top; Gen. R. l. c. וְכִי אֵין עִשְׂרִין לֹא וְכִי no monuments need be put up for the righteous, v. זְכוּרֵיךָ. Tosef. Ohol. XVII, 4 וְכִי דוֹקָא וְכִי the presumption in the case of sepulchres in Palestine is that they are levitically clean, except those marked.—2) soul, life; person; will, desire, disposition. B. Mets. IV, 6 שְׂאִינֵי אֵלָא לֹא רִיעָה לֹא וְכִי (the refusal of a coin on the ground of a slight abrasion) proves merely a malevolent soul (illiberality in dealing); ib. 52^b, v. קָרְוִי. Gen. R. s. 14 (names of the soul) וְכִי רִיעָה וְכִי. Ib. וְכִי nefesh means blood (life). Ib. (ref. to Gen. II, 7, a. VII, 22) נִשְׁמָה (here the text calls the soul here כאֵן הוּא עִשְׂרֵי שָׁמָיִם וְכִי nefesh, and there, ruah (spirit); ib. s. 32.—Snh. IV, 5 מְכִיזֵן שְׁמֵיךָ one (person's) life. Y. Taan. III, beg. 66^b וְכִי נִפְשָׁא וְכִי as soon as the court has declared its will to do a thing. Nidd. 65^b, a. fr. וְכִי one who is master over his desire, a conscientious man.—Ber. 44^b אֲרוֹן וְכִי וְכִי all life (animal food) restores life; וְכִי וְכִי and what is nearest life (the neck which contains the jugular vein) &c.—Y. Keth. V, 30^b top וְכִי דְּבִרִים שְׁוֵן קִיּוּם וְכִי things required for sustaining life. Yoma 74^b וְכִי, v. אֲבִירָא; a. v. fr.—וְכִי, v. דְּרָחָא, v. דְּרָחָא.—Sifra M'tsor'a, Zab., Par. 3, ch. VI וְכִי נִפְשָׁא לֹמַר וְכִי וְכִי (another argument); Hull. 78^b bot. Ib. וְכִי וְכִי why should you prefer another argument?, i. e. what objection can there be to the argu-

ment offered before?—(נ) מזה נפשך—Hull. IV, 7 (77^a)
 one not fastidious.—B. Bath. 89^a מאזניו *the*
opening in which the tongue of scales rests (agina).—Pl. as
 ab. דיניי v. דיניי II. Snh. l. c. witnesses in capital
 cases.—Yoma VIII, 6 ספק כי the possibility of danger to
 human life; Sabb. 129^a; a. fr.

נפשה, נפשא, נפש ch. same, 1) *monument*. Pesik.
 B'shall., p. 79^b ויבדו ליה ויבדו and they erected a monu-
 ment to him (the dog that saved their lives), and to this
 day they call it דכלבא כי דכלבא the dog's monument. Y. Erub.
 V, 22^b bot. דיסיריקין v. דיסיריקין; a. e.—2) *soul, will &c.* (v.
 preced.). Targ. Gen. I, 20. Ib. XXIII, 8; a. fr.—Cant. R.
 to II, 16, v. נכב. Sabb. 129^a חלה נ' חלה meat (is a neces-
 sary of life), life for life, v. preced.—נפשיה v. נפשיה ch.
 Pes. 68^b נפשאי v. נפשאי with the intention
 of benefiting himself. Sot. 16^b, a. e. לא תפיק נפשך v. נפשך;
 a. v. fr.—Pl. נפשך, נפשך. Targ. Jud. XVIII, 25 (ed. Lag.
 sing.). Targ. Gen. XIV, 21; a. fr.—[Targ. Y. Lev. XXVI, 15
 נפשתיכון (sing.)].—Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c, v. סבן II.

נפח v. נפח.

נפחאי v. נפחאי.

נפחתי, נפחתי, נפחתי v. נפחתי.

נפחתי, נפחתי, נפחתי m. (preced.)
Nabataean. Y. Sabb. XIV, beg. 14^b, v. נפחתי. Ib. XVI, end,
 15^d; Y. Yoma VIII, 45^b.—Pl. נפחתי. Y. B. Bath. VIII,
 16^b bot. Y. Snh. IX, end, 27^b.

נץ I m. (b. h.; נץ) 1) *sprouting, flower, blossom*.
 Ukts. II, 1 והנץ שלה and the flower-like substance on
 cucumbers. Ib. 3 הנץ שלה the sproutings on the pome-
 granate; (Tosef. ib. I, 8 סיאר v. שיער). Y. Shebi. IV, end, 35^c
 (ref. to משינוצו, ib. IV, 10) what blossoming
 is meant? Such as promises one Rob'a of olives. Cant. R.
 to II, 3 קודם לעלוני its blossoms come out before its
 leaves. Tosef. Par. XII (XI), 1 ניצו אז ניצו when it
 has shed its blossoms; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 28 השדרה Ar.
 (ed. q. v.).—נץ החלב, נץ. —2) *name of a*
coin (Blossom)=7/8 of an As (v. קרוסא). Kidd. 12^a; Tosef.
 B. Bath. V, 12 ed. Zuck. (Var. דינין, some ed. דינין, corr.
 acc.).—Pl. דינין, דינין. Y. Kidd. I, 58^d; Bab. ib. l. c.;
 Tosef. l. c.; v. דינין.

נץ, נץ, נץ ch. same, *blossom*. Targ. O. Gen. XL,
 10. Targ. O. Num. XVII, 23 (ed. Berl. נץ). Targ. Job XIV, 2
 (ed. Lag. ציצא). Targ. Y. II Deut. XXVIII, 40 נצה; a. e.—
 Pl. נציין, נציין. Targ. Y. Num. l. c. Targ. Job XXXI, 8 נציין
 (not נציין); a. e.—the *blooming stage*. Y. Maass Sh. IV,
 55^b bot., v. נקטא; Lam. R. to I, 1 רבירי (נצה) (corr. acc.).

נץ II m. (b. h.; prob. fr. its far-sightedness, comp. נץ,
 Hif.) *hawk*. Hull. III, 1; Tosef. ib. III, 3; a. e.

נצא, נצא I ch. (mostly בר) same. Targ. O. Lev.
 XI, 16; Deut. XIV, 15. Targ. Job XXXIX, 26 (Ms. נצא).—
 Pl. נצא. Targ. II Esth. I, 2.

נצא II c. (נצי) 1) (adj.) *shrunk, withered*.—Pl. f. נצא.
 Targ. Gen. XLI, 23 (h. text צנמור),—2) *lean (low) ground*.

M. Kat. 10^b נצא (Ms. M. צנא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); B.
 Bath. 54^a, v. נצא.

נצא to quarrel, v. נצי.

נצא III (or נצא) m. (preced.) *strife*; pr. n. m. *Natsa*.
 Sabb. 56^b (transl. מריב, I Chr. VIII, 34, a. ref. to יריב, I Sam.
 XV, 5) נ' בר נ' Strife (Mephibosheth), son of Strife (Saul),
 v. נהל.

נצב to put up, place, v. נצב.

Nif. נצב to stand (defiantly). Num. R. s. 18, v. נצבה.

נצב, נצב ch. same, to put up, plant. Targ. Gen. IX,
 20 (h. text נטע). Targ. Y. Deut. XXXII, 50 (comp. נטע);
 a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 25 למנצב נציבין to plant (trees); Koh.
 R. to II, 20 למניצב. Y. Orl. I, 61^a top לון בארץ and
 planted them in the land (Palestine); a. fr.—Part. pass.
 חזי גופנא . . . ודורה נ' רבירי ונ' חזי גופנא . . . ודורה
 we had a vine which was planted on our father's grave.

Af. נצב to point, sharpen (comp. נצבה, Dan. II, 41).
 Targ. I Sam. XIII, 21 לאנצבא (Ar. לאנצא, v. אנץ; h. text
 להציר).

נצבא, נצבא c., **נצבא, נצבא** f. (preced.) *plant, shoots*.
 Targ. Job XIV, 8, sq. (Ms. נצב). Targ. Is. LVII, 3. Targ.
 Mic. I, 6 ed. Lag. (ed. מצבא). [Targ. Ez. XVII, 5, v. נצבא].—
 Pl. נציבין, v. נציבין.

נצבא v. נציבין.

נצבתי v. נציבתי.

נצבתי m. (נצב) *victor*. Lev. R. s. 30 נ' מאן הוא נ' (some ed. נצב) and we do not know which is the victor;
 Yalk. Lev. 651 נצבתיא נצבתיא (corr. acc.); (Pesik. Ul'kah,
 p. 180^a נצב נצבתיא. Lev. R. l. c. נצבתיא (corr. acc.).—
 Pl. נצבתיא. Ib. נצבתיא איתון נ' that the Israelites are the
 victors; Pesik. l. c., p. 180^b. Ib. נצבתיא (corr. acc.); Yalk.
 l. c. נצבתיא (corr. acc.).

נצבתי m. pl. (preced.) *illustrious men*. Cant. R. to
 II, 13 (play on הנצבתי, ib. 11) הנ' נצבתיא the illustrious
 appear in the land.

נצבתי f. (נצל) v. נצבתי *place for refuse, dumping*
ground, mire. Ber. 9^b כנ' שאין בה דגה Ar. (ed. נצבתי).

נצבתי, נצבתי m. (נצב) *uninterrupted flow* of a liquid
 poured from vessel to vessel. Toh. VIII, 9 'אינן חבור ונ' . . .
 an uninterrupted flow, a current on slanting ground and . . .
 are not considered a connection (of the two liquids) either
 for communicating uncleanness or for producing cleanness.
 Ab. Zar. 56^b, a. fr. היבור, v. היבור. Yad. IV, 7. Naz. 50^b
 יש נ' לאוכלין ונ' does, or does not, the law regarding a con-
 nected flow apply to eatable things (e. g. melted fat)?; a. fr.

נצבתי v. נצבתי IV.

נצבתי m. (נצב) *joiner's frame, clasps* to keep glued
 objects in shape. Targ. Is. XLIV, 13 ed. Lag. (oth. ed.
 נצבתי pl.; Var. ed. Lag. נצבתי; ed. Ven. I a. Levita Var.
 נצבתי; h. text נצבתי).

נצבתי (b. h.; comp. נצב) [to be bright, pure,] (comp. נצבתי)

to be victorious, win, prevail. Y. Sabb. VII, 5^b top אם נצח whether to conquer or to be conquered. Pes. 119^a (play on נצח and נצח) sing to him who rejoices when they conquer him (prevail over him to change his evil decrees); Midr. Till. to Ps. IV. Pesik. R. s. 40 וכי נצחתי לדור וכי I conquered the generation of the flood and was the loser by it, because I destroyed &c. Ib. וכי נצחתי משה וכי Moses conquered me . . . , and I gained all those masses; a. fr.—Part. pass. נצחתי. Ib. בשעה שאני נצח . . . ובשעה שאני נצח when I prevail, I lose, but when I am prevailed over, I gain; a. e.

Pi. נצח 1) to make illustrious, to glorify. Midr. Till. l. c. (expl. למנצח) להנצח להנצח נאה נאה להנצח (to glorify).—2) to conquer, prevail over. Ib. מלך וכי נצחתי ארתי וכי a human king is angry when people defeat him (in argument; cmp. נצחתי Pa.); Pes. l. c.—B. Mets. 59^b נצחתי בני (or נצחתי בני) my children have won over me. Ib. נצחתי אדם נצחתי אדם נצחתי אדם if they defeat me, say to them, you have defeated an ignoramus among us; נצחתי אדם נצחתי אדם נצחתי אדם and if I defeat them, say to them, the law of Moses has defeated you; a. fr.—Part. pass. נצחתי. Midr. Till. l. c. למי שמיני וכי to him who allows himself to be won over by his creatures (v. supra); a. e.

Nif. נצח to be defeated. Y. Sabb. II, 5^b top v. supra.

נצח ch. same, 1) to be glad, to sing. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 וכי נצח it flew singing among &c.—2) to succeed, thrive. Targ. Koh. XI, 2.—3) to be victorious. Targ. O. Ex. XXXII, 18, v. נצחתי; a. e.—Y. Sot. IX, 24^b נצחו טליתא the boys (John Hyrcan's sons) have won the battle; Bab. ib. 33^a; Tosef. ib. XIII, 5. Tam. 32^a, v. נצחתי; a. e.

Pa. נצחתי to conquer, overpower. Targ. Y. Num. XVI, 14; a. e.—Lam. R. to I, 13 (expl. וירדנה ib.) נצחתי (not נצחתי) he conquered her.

Af. נצחתי to cheer up, play. Y. Ter. VIII, end, 46^e וא נצחתי and played before them; (Gen. R. s. 63 מונח, v. מונח).

Ithpe. נצחתי 1) to be bright, shine, excel. Targ. Ez. XIX, 11. Ib. XXXI, 8; a. e.—2) to be defeated. Targ. Y. Ex. XXXII, 18.

נצחתי m., נצחתי f. (b. h.; preced.) successful, convincing, irrefutable. Snh. 105^a (ref. to Jer. VIII, 5) נצחתי ונצחתי the congregation of Israel defeated the prophets with an irrefutable argument.

נצח m. (b. h.; preced.) success, endurance; (adv.) forever. Erub. 54^a וכי נצחתי wherever the Biblical text has the words netsah, selah, or va'ed, it means &c., v. נצחתי.—Pl. נצחתי. Midr. Till. to Ps. IV, v. נצחתי.

נצחתי m. (preced. wds.) victor.—Pl. נצחתי. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 כליל ריש דני the crown of the chief of victors. Targ. Ex. XXXII, 18 (O. ed. Berl. נצחתי, v. נצחתי).

נצחתי m. (preced. wds.) 1) victory, strength. Sot. VIII, 1 נצחתי ב'ודי (Y. ed. בנצחתי, corr. acc.) relying on the strength of &c.; a. e.—2) praise, song. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXIV; Yalk. Ps. 833 נצחתי עליה . . . נוצח שרואה

whoever sees that wine press (Is. LXIII, 1 sq.), gives forth songs over it.

נצחתי m. (preced. wds.) victorious, strong. Targ. Job XXII, 8 Ms. (ed. v. next w.).

נצחתי, נצחתי, נצחתי m. ch.=h. נצחתי, strength, victory. Targ. Job XXII, 8 (h. text נצחתי; Ms., v. preced.). Targ. Jud. VII, 18. Targ. Ps. XXXV, 23; a. fr.—Pl. נצחתי, נצחתי; constr. נצחתי, נצחתי. Targ. Jud. V, 28. Targ. Y. II Ex. XIV, 14; a. e.

נצחתי pr. n. pl. Nitsšana. Koh. R. to II, 8.

נצחתי f., constr. נצחתי=נצחתי. Targ. Y. I Ex. XIV, 14; a. e.

נצחתי, v. נצחתי.—[Sot. VIII, 1 (3), Y. ed. ב'ודי, v. נצחתי.]

נצחתי to press; Nif. נצחתי (b. h.; cmp. תבל) to wrangle, fight.

Ithpa. נצחתי same. Tanh. Huck. ed. Bub. 1; Num. R. s. 18, end נצחתי נצחתי נצחתי saw two birds fight &c.

נצחתי ch. same, 1) to be pressed; to shrink, be lean, v. נצחתי II.—2) to wrangle. Targ. Gen. XXVI, 20, sq.; a. fr.—Part. נצחתי, נצחתי; f. נצחתי, pl. נצחתי. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 17 נצחתי ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. נצחתי, corr. acc.). Ib. XXVII, 15. Targ. Ex. II, 13; a. e.—M. Kat. 16^a נצחתי נצחתי that we (the court) must contend (with persons disregarding legal summonses) and curse &c.

Ithpa. נצחתי, נצחתי, נצחתי same. Targ. O. Lev. XXIV, 10. Targ. Gen. XLV, 24; a. fr.—B. Mets. 84^b נצחתי נצחתי נצחתי his wife was quarrelling with &c. Kidd. 76^a נצחתי נצחתי נצחתי when women quarrel with one another, they will eventually reproach one another with unchaste conduct; נצחתי נצחתי נצחתי . . . ביוחסין הוא when men quarrel, they will reproach each other with spurious descent (if there is any rumor about it). Ib. נצחתי נצחתי נצחתי (or נצחתי נצחתי) because they (charity collectors) expose themselves to reproaches. Ib. נצחתי נצחתי נצחתי he and Rab Bibi strove with each other, one saying, I want the town office &c. Meg. 24^a נצחתי נצחתי נצחתי because it may come to quarrels between them. Ib. נצחתי נצחתי נצחתי Ms. M. (ed. נצחתי) his father may take up the quarrel for him, or his teacher. B. Kam. 117^a נצחתי נצחתי נצחתי; a. e.

Pa. נצחתי same. Targ. Koh. III, 7; a. e.—Meg. 24^a נצחתי נצחתי will a minor quarrel (about precedence)? Ber. 56^a נצחתי נצחתי (Beth N. נצחתי); a. e. (v. supra).

נצחתי ch.

נצחתי, v. נצחתי.

נצחתי, v. נצחתי.

נצחתי m. (נצחתי; cmp. נצחתי) permanent resident, opp. נצחתי. Gen. R. s. 64 (ref. to נצחתי, Gen. XXVI, 2) נצחתי נצחתי . . . make a settlement in the land of Israel, be a planter, be a sower, be a citizen.

נצחתי m. (b. h.; נצחתי) officer, post; (in a secret letter) month. Snh. 12^a נצחתי נצחתי to establish one post (to intercalate one month).

נציר, נצירא m. ch.=נצירא, q. v. Targ. Job XIV, 8, sq. Ms.—Pl. נצירין. Targ. Ps. CXLIV, 12.—Lev. R. s. 25, v. נציר; a. e.—Targ. Y. Ex. XXVI, 15 כאורה נציריהוּן the way they grow, v. נצירא I.

*נצירא m. (v. נציר II) lean land. Targ. Ps. LXXV, 11 נצירא ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. צמחא; h. text צמחא). Ib. (רלמיה Ms. (ed. מרביני צמחא; h. text רלמיה).

נצירא, v. preced.

נצירא, v. נצירא.

נציר m. (b. h. Kethib; נציר) guarded; (homiletically interpreted=יצר) that which is being formed, embryo, premature birth.—Pl. נצירין, constr. נצירי. Y. Shebi. IV, end, 35c וכ' נצירא even premature births will have a share in the resurrection, as we read (Is. XLIX, 6) &c.

נצירא, v. נצירא.

נצל (b. h.; cmp. נצול) to remove, set aside.

Pi. נצל to empty, ransack. Esth. R. to III, 9 נצלו ער שנגזלו so that they ransacked Egypt.

Nif. נצל, נצול, נצול *1) to be fit for throwing away (as נצל), to be decayed. Y. Naz. VII, 56b bot. נצול (נצל) נצול Ar. (Ar. ed. Rome נצול; ed. שנירס; v. נצל.—2) (b. h.) to be rescued, saved. Midr. Till. to Ps. I נצולתי I did not escape his power; Yalk. Num. 750 נצולתי (read: 'נצול; ed. Liv. נצולתי. Yoma 86b ונצולתי ונצולתי when an opportunity to sin offered itself to him once and again, and he escaped it; Kidd. 39b. Esth. R. to II, 7 נצולתי ערירין לנצולתי are destined to be saved through me; ונצולתי על ירידה be saved through her. B. Bath. 164b אין שלש ארס נצולתי there are three sins which man cannot escape &c.; a. fr.

Hif. נצולתי to save, rescue. Num. R. s. 18 נצולתי his wife saved him. Ib. נצולתי . . . משוה O Moses . . . , save us! Sabb. XVI, 1 נצולתי איהוּן we must save them from fire (on the Sabbath). Snh. VIII, 7 נצולתי איהוּן whom we must save (prevent from committing a crime) even at the risk of their lives. Ib. 73a נצולתי בנפשו even it is a duty to save her (from rape) at the expense of the assailant's life; a. fr.—Trnsf. (in ritual and levitical law) to protect. Hull. 55b נצולתי בגלודיה . . . כל every part of the skin (which has remained unaffected) protects a flayed animal from being declared t'refah. Ib. נצולתי שרעיל וכ' does it form a protection from &c.? Ohol. V, 3 נצולתי על הכל protects everything in it from uncleanness; a. v. fr.

Hof. נצולתי to be saved. Esth. R. to V, 3 נצולתי חנניה ונצולתי Hananiah and his colleagues have long ere this been delivered from the furnace; a. e.

נצל ch. same, to save. Taan. 9b נצולתי לרעילינן v. נצולתי; a. e. Af. נצולתי same. Snh. 72b נצולתי אצולתי when he cannot save him. Sabb. 115a נצולתי אצולתי since we are bound to save them (on the Sabbath), is it necessary to say that they require burying (when defective)?; a. fr. Uttaf. נצולתי to be saved. Ab. Zar. 18a נצולתי and thou shalt be saved.

נצול, נצול m. (preced. wds.) [that which is thrown away,] decayed matter, esp. (in levitical law) liquid and coagulated portions of a corpse. Ohol. II, 1; Naz. VII, 2. Y. ib. VII, 56b bot. נצול איהוּן נ' בשר המת שנזרק ומזול וכ' (שנצל) what is netsel (in levitical law)? A corpse which is dissolving &c., v. מוזול; Bab. ib. 50a נצול איהוּן נ' בשר המת שקרש ומזול ומזול a secretion from a corpse which became coagulated, and a liquid secretion exposed to heat. Tosef. Ohol. III, 6; a. e.

נצול m. pl. (צמם) clasps, v. נצולא.

נצול, v. נצול.

נצול transpos. of נצול q. v.

נצול (emp. נצול) to chirp, squeal. Targ. Is. XXXIX, 4; a. e.

Pa. נצול same. Ib. XXXVIII, 14 (some ed. נצולא Af.). Ib. XIII, 22; a. fr.

נצולא f. caper-bush. Dem. I, 1 נצולא expl. Ber. 40b פרחא the flower of the caper-bush. Ib. 36a נצולא (identical with נצולא) the various products of the caper-bush which are eatable; the leaves &c.—Y. Sabb. XV, end, 15b נצולא one bush of &c.; Lev. R. s. 34, end נצולא של נ' (צולא).

נצול (נצול) (b. h.; cmp. נצול) to sparkle, blossom. Erub. 54a נצול, v. נצול.

Hif. נצול 1) to sparkle. Y. Ber. I, 2c נצול החמה; Gen. R. s. 50, a. e. (Pes. 93b נצול, v. נצול.—2) to blossom, sprout. Shebi. IV, 10 נצול; Pes. 53a נצול (or נצול) as soon as they blossom (expl. Y. Shebi. IV, end, 35c נצול, משוככי רובע, v. נצול). B. Bath. 147a נצול (Ms. M. נצול) when they are in blossom. Koh. R. to XII, 5, v. נצול; a. fr.—2) to cause to sprout. Gen. R. s. 28 נצול Ar. (ed. נצול), v. נצול.

Pilp. נצול 1) to sparkle, be enkindled. Gen. R. s. 84 נצול נצול the spirit of prophecy was enkindled within him; Cant. R. to I, 12. Midr. Till. to Ps. XC, end, נצול נצול a ray of the Divine Glory shone upon him, v. נצול.—2) to sprout, grow. Cant. R. to VI, 10 נצול נצול spreads wider and wider; (Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII מנפצת).

נצול ch. same, to sprout, grow forth, bloom. Targ. Ps. XCVI, 8. Ib. LXXII, 16 נצול Ms. (ed. Pa.).

Pa. נצול 1) same, v. supra.—2) to sparkle. Targ. Ez. I, 7 Levita (ed. נצול Palpel).

נצול m.=נצול, נצול hawk. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 16; Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 15 (נצול). Targ. Y. Lev. XX, 25 נצול.

נצול (b. h.; cmp. נצול, נצול) to preserve, guard. B. Bath. 91b (play on נצול, I Chr. IV, 23) נצול נצול who guarded their father's oath (of abstinence). Ber. 17a נצול נצול keep my law in thy heart. Ib. נצול נצול guard my tongue from evil. Tanh. B'midbar 13 נצול נצול up to what degree did He guard them?; Num. R. s. 2. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXL נצול נצול if it is thy desire that I guard thee, guard thou my law; a. fr.

נצור (cmp. Arab. sarsara, a. צרצור) to chirp. Lev. R. s. 33 end (play on נצור נבחר (נבחר נצור) bark like a dog ..., chirp like a cricket; נצור נבחר presently he ... chirped &c.; Cant. R. to II, 14.

נצור I m. (preced.) cricket.—Pl. נצורין. Tosef. Hull. III, 25 (Hull. 65^b צרצור).

נצור II m. (b. h.; cmp. Arab. nadara, a. נצין) sprout, offshoot. Tanh. Lekh, ed. Bub. 9 וכ' מזהם וכ' if you take a shoot of them (the felled trees) and plant it &c.; Tanh. ib. 5 ונוטעין מנצורה שלהן.

נצור III m. (cmp. II) [twist,] willow, wicker. Erub. 58^a של נ' (חבל) a wicker rope.—Pl. נצורים. Ib. Kel. XX, 2 (ed. Dehr. נצורים) vessels of wickerwork. Bicc. III, 8 (Ms. M. נס') wicker baskets; a. fr.—Tosef. Toh. XI, 16 נוצרין.

נצור IV pr. n. m. 1) Netsar, one of the alleged disciples of Jesus of Nazareth. Snh. 43^a Ms. M. a. ed. Ven. (omitted in later edit., v. בנין).—2) בן נ' Ben-Netsar (son of Nassor) name of a chief of robbers who became founder of a dynasty, i. e. Odenathus of Palmyra (v. Cyclop. Brit. s. v. Palmyra, Ersch u. Gruber II, Vol. 27, p. 185, Fürst Gloss., p. 145). Keth. 51^b (opp. to אשורוש the legitimate Persian dynasty). Gen. R. s. 76; Yalk. Dan. 1064 בר נצור. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^b bot. נצור.

נצורה I, נצורה, נצור m. ch.=h. נצור III, wicker-basket. Y. Maasr. IV, 51^b נ' אפי' even an ordinary basket of figs, opp. to נצורה.—Pl. נצורין. Y. Ab. Zar. IV, 44^a bot.—[Targ. Job XXXI, 8 נצור, read with ed. Lag. a. oth. נצור, v. נצ ch.]

נצורה II f. shoot, v. נצור II.

נצורין m. pl. (fr. צורה, a cacophemistic disguise of נצור, v. נצורין); a Christian place of worship, contrad. to נצורין. Sabb. 116^a (Ms. O. נצורין, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30).

נקא, v. נקי.

נקא, v. נאקתא.—[Y. Shek. VII, 50^b bot. נקא, v. נאקתא.]

נקאי pr. n. m. Nacai (Lucas, v. Neub. Stud. Bibl. I, p. 61); 1) נ' N. the scribe (or teacher). Gen. R. s. 79 קליה דנ' he heard N. say; Koh. R. to X, 8 קליה דנ' דינ' ט' Yalk. Gen. 133 נקא; Pesik. B'shall., p. 90^a (corr. acc.).—2) N., one of the disciples of Jesus of Nazareth. Snh. 43^a Ms. M. a. early eds. (v. נצור IV).

נקא, נקא, v. נקי.

נקב (b. h.; cmp. קב s. v. קב) 1) to bore, perforate. Snh. 97^b זה נקב זה נקב this verse bores and penetrates to the depth. Ib. 6^b, a. e. ונקב הדין, v. נקי II; a. e.—Part. pass. נקוב; f. נקובה; pl. נקובים. Y. Keth. XII, 35^a top; Y. Kil. IX, 32^b top; (Gen. R. s. 100

מצאתי חככם נ' וכ' Cant. R. to VIII, 5 נ' (נקופה) found your palate perforated, unable to receive blessings.—Esp. נקובה the case of an animal found to have a vital organ perforated. Hull. III, 1 הושט נ', v. נשט. Ib. 43^a; a. fr.—Esp. נקובים (נקבים) female parts. Y. Meg. I, 71^d bot. (reported as one of the changes adopted in the Greek translation of the Pentateuch, ref. to Gen. I, 27, a. v. 2) a male with corresponding female parts created he them; Gen. R. s. 8; Mekh. Bo, s. 14 (v. Gen. R. l. c., beg.).—[Y. Meg. I, 71^c לנקוביו, v. נקב.]—2) (cmp. נצור) to curse, blaspheme. Snh. 56^a (ref. to Lev. XXIV, 16) 'וכ' ממה דחאי נוקב וכ' whence do you prove that this nokeb is used in the sense of blasphemy? ... perhaps it means to perforate? Ib. למימרא דנוקב וכ' to indicate that nokeb means curse.—3) to point out, to pronounce. Ib. אימא הוה פרושי שמיה הוה I might say, nokeb means uttering His name (the Tetragrammaton)? Tanh. Emor 24 הוהיל לנקוב וכ' he began to pronounce the Name and curse Him.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. I ונקיבות יריים; ed. Bub. נקיבות יריק, read: נקיבות יריק, v. נקיבות.]

Nif. נקב, נקב to be perforated, punctured. Hull. III, 1 נקיבות נ' if a lung is found to be perforated. Ib. נ' זה בלא נ' until the puncture reaches &c. Ib. 43^a נ' זה אם נ' if only one of the two is perforated. Bekh. 44^b נ' זה נ' if there is a perforation going from one channel to the other; a. fr.

נקב ch. same, to perforate. Targ. II Kings XII, 10; a. fr.—Hull. 48^a נ' נקיב נ' whether this lobe is perforated or the other; a. e.

Pa. נקיב נקיב נקיב the needle perforated (the entrails) and came into the lungs.

Ithpe. נקיב נקיב, נקיב to be perforated. Ib. 45^a; a. e.

נקב m. (b. h.; preced.) hole, perforation, incision. Hull. 45^a אורי אורי נ' one lengthy incision; a. fr.—Pl. נקבין, נקבין, נקבין perforations connected with loss of substance (holes); נקבין, נקבין mere punctures. Bekh. 44^b נ' יש בו נ' two channels are in the membrum. Gen. R. s. 1, beg.; a. fr.—Esp. the organs of the extremities, urinary organ &c. Tosef. Ber. II, 18 נקיב נקיב נקיב when needing to ease himself; Ber. 23^a; Y. Meg. I, 71^c לנקביו. Sabb. 152^a; a. fr.

נקבא, נקי, נקי ch. same. Lev. R. s. 12 נקי נקי saw a hole in the door. Sabb. 90^a נקי נקי in the cavity wherein the pearl is seated; a. e.—Pl. נקיבין, נקיבין, constr. נקיבין, נקיבין. Targ. Ez. XXVIII, 13 נקי (ed. Lag. נקי). Targ. II Chr. XXXIII, 11; a. e.—Nidd. 62^a נקיבין, v. supra; a. e.

נקבה, נקי, נקי f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) female sex, female; female gender. Nidd. III, 2, a. fr. לנ' she must observe the laws of cleanness for the birth of a female child (Lev. XII, 5). Ib. 31^b, v. נקי I; a. v. fr.—נ' feminine gender. Kidd. 2^b, v. נקי; a. fr.—Y. Yeb. VIII, end, 9^d נ' ממקום, v. next w.—Pl. נקבות, נקיבין. Kidd. 82^b; a. v. fr.—Succ. 12^b נקיבין, v. נקיבין.

נקבות, נקי, נקי f. (preced.) 1) female genitals, female sex. Snh. 82^b; (Y. ib. X, 28^a bot., a. e. קיבה). Yeb. 83^b בני שלו

at his (the hermaphrodite's) female organ; (Y. ib. VIII, end, 9^d מקום נקבה) Ib. צד נקבהו (ed. Krot. נקבהו) inasmuch as he is a female, v. זכרה.—2) the broadside of a double tool. Bets. 31^b, v. זכרה.

נקבוא, נקבוא, v. נקבוא.

נקד I (emp. קדר) to sting, point, puncture, break through. Y. Keth. II, 26^b bot. לבי נקדיני my conscience stings me (I am afraid that I may have sinned); Y. Yeb. X, 11^a top נקדיני (corr. acc.). Gitt. 56^a (play on נקדיני for his sake did the sun break through again (after being obscured); Yalk. Deut. 809; Taan. 20^a Ms. M. (ed. שנקרה). Ib. הומה ל' הומה Ms. M. (ed. נקרה). [Ib. שלשה נקרה Ms. M. (ed. נקרה, read, as Ab. Zar. 25^a: עמדה.—2) (Massorah) to dot, mark with diacritical points. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXXIV, נקדיני, כבר נקדיני I (Ezra) have marked these words with dots.—Part. pass. נקדי. Ib. שביניך ל' על ג' there is a dot over the Yod of *benekkah* (Gen. XVI, 6). Snh. 43^b ל' על ל' why are there dots over *lanu* &c. (Deut. XXIX, 28)? Pes. IX, 2 ל' על ל' therefore the Hé (of רוחקה, Num. IX, 10) is marked &c.; a. fr.

Nif. נקד to be spotted. Maasr. I, 3 מהנקדיני משנקדיני carobs are subject to tithes as soon as they get dark spots; Y. ib. 48^d bot. משנקדיני.

נקד II (dialect. interch. with נקד) to be clean, v. נקד II.

נקד ch. same, v. נקד.

נקדין m. (v. נקד) herder. Lev. R. s. 1 נקדין גנאי it is not beneath a king's dignity to speak with his herder (the Lord spoke to Noah).—Y. Ber. I, 3^c bot. (ref. to I Kings VIII, 54) כגין הדין נקדים היה עימד (Var. נקדים; corr. acc.) Solomon stood before the Lord like a herder (giving an account of the Temple expenses), expl. by R. El. bar A. ככפים הללו וכו'.

נקדים, v. preced.

נקדימון pr. n. m. *Nakdimon* (Nicodemus) ben Gorion, a wealthy citizen of Jerusalem during the siege by Vespasian and Titus. Gitt. 56^a. Taan. 20^a (ed. Pes. נקדימון); Ab. Zar. 25^a; Yalk. Deut. 809; Yalk. Josh. 21. Gen. R. s. 42. Lam. R. to I, 16; Pesik. R. s. 29—30—30.

נקדן, נקדן m. (נקד I) a punctilious person, caviller. Der. Er. Zuta ch. VI (נ' נקדן).—Pl. נקדן, נקדן. Tosef. Ber. V, 18 והנו תופשין וכו' ed. Zuck. (Var. והנקד) the cavillers (overscrupulous) take him to task for it; Y. ib. VII, 11^c top והנו (ed. Lehm. והנקדן); Bab. ib. 50^a נקד (Ar. נקד), v. נקדן.

נקדן, נקדן ch. same. Y. Ber. VII, 11^c top בגין נ' נקדן (ed. Lehm. נקדן) because R. ... called R. ... a caviller.—Pl. נקדן, Ned. 49^b הללן נ' דודצל those fastidious persons of Hutzal.

נקד I f, v. נקד II.

נקד II to be clean, v. נקד.

נקב m., pl. נקבים, v. נקב a. נקב.

נקבא m. ch. = h. נקבה, v. נקב.—Pl. נקבי. Hull. 42^b there are eight cases of perforations (which cause the animal so afflicted to be declared *ṭrefah*). Ib. 54^b.

נקבת f., 1) v. נקב.—2) anus, buttock. Pes. VII, 1 ביה נקבהו; a. e.

נקבתא, v. נקבתא.

נקוד, v. נקוד.

נקוד m. (b. h. נקד; נקד I) speckled.—Pl. נקודים. Tanh. Vayetsé 11 ומן הז' וכו' he turned around (changing his wages) from the ring-streaked to the speckled and from the speckled to the ring-streaked; a. e.

נקודה f. (b. h. נקדה; preced.) point, dot, drop. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^d top 'אחור וכו' sometimes a man writes one dot (a touch of the pen by which a Daleth is changed into a Resh &c.). Y. Hag. II, 77^c לרוך וכו' והיא מראת לרוך and it (the letter Beth) points with its upper stroke (saying), He above (has created me); ib. ל' the projecting point (of the Beth) beneath to the right side; Pesik. R. s. 21; (Gen. R. s. 1 עיקן); a. fr.—Pl. נקודות. Y. Gitt. II, 44^b top 'אפי' עירב ל' even if he connected the dots (which he had dropped to form letters, v. נקד); a. fr.—Esp. (Massorah) mark by diacritical dots above letters. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXXIV (מעליהן) אעביר ל' (אעביר) I will remove the dots from above them. Gen. R. s. 48, v. נקב; a. fr.—Pl. as ab. Ab. d'R. N. l. c.; Treat. Sofrim VI, 3 בהורדה ל' עשר there are ten passages in the Torah marked with dots; a. fr.

נקודתא m. pl. (נקב) laborers gathered from different places. B. Mets. 83^b (Ms. H. נקודתא).

נקודי, v. נקודי.

נקוניקא, נקוניקא, v. נקוניקא.

נקוסא, נקוסא pr. n. m. *Nakosa*. B. Kam. 81^b יהודה בן נ' Ms. M. (ed. קניסא); Y. Ber. II, end, 5^d ed. Lehm. (ed. נקיסא). Koh. R. to I, 8; VII, 26 (some ed. נקיסא).

נקודי, v. נקודי.

נקופא m. (נקד I) striking against, bruise. Targ. Ps. LVI, 14 (ed. Wil. נקופא).

נקורא, נקורא, v. sub נקד.

נקורות m. pl. (נקד I) those sharpening the millstones, chisellers. Tosef. Kidd. V, 14; Kidd. 82^a.

נקושא, v. נקושא.

נקז (emp. קוז a. נקד I) to puncture. Hif. נקז (mostly with נ' to let blood; to be bled.

נקי v. נקאי. נקי v. sub נקיבות, נקיבות, נקיבות [נקיבות ירק]—Midr. Till. to Ps. I ed. Bub., v. קניבה.]

נקי pr. n. (נקי II) *Nakid* (Cleanliness). Pes. 111^a, v. איסרא.

נקי c. (preced.) *pure, clear*. Gitt. 69^a bot. חמרא clear (not dark) wine.—Pl. נקירי. Sabb. 110^b מוניני clear fish-brine, v. נקירא. O. (Ar. דנקירי; ed. דנקירי) clear fish-brine, v. נקירא.

נקי v. נקי I.

נקי m. (b. h.; נקה) *purity, innocence; clearness*. Ruth R. to I, 1 (play on 'ולבן שנים וכ', Gen. XLIX, 12) שהיו סודרין ... בשנים עד שהיו מוציאין אותה בני כהלב (the Sanhedrin) that used to discuss the points of law in couples (v. Snh. V, 5), until they brought them out with a clearness like that of milk; Gen. R. s. 98 בשנים .. שהיו (בשנים) מוציאין אותה נקיים כהלב.

נקי f. (preced.) 1) *cleanliness*. Yeb. 46^b ורילמא perhaps mere cleanliness of appearance is intended? (not levitical purification). Sot. IX, 15; Y. Shek. III, end, 47^c; Ab. Zar. 20^b זיל זריוח מביאה לירי cleanliness leads to levitical purity. Y. Pes. VII, 35^b bot. אינה אלא it is a mere matter of cleanliness.—2) *innocence, expiation*. Tem. 3^b ואימא .. may I not say, it means that there is no expiation for him?; a. e.—3) *respectability, dignity*. Sifra K'dosh., Par. 2, ch. IV מהפרנס בני he will make a decent living (not be dependent on charity). Gen. R. s. 99; a. e.

נקי or נקי ch. same, *cleanliness*; v. נקירא.

נקי m., נקי f. (קיש) [*shrinking*], *feeling aversion, disgusted*. Pesik. Dibré, p. 111^a מנה and he has a disgust for it; Yalk. Lam. 998; Yalk. Prov. 932 קניט (corr. acc.); v. קניט.

נקי v. נקיט, נקיט.

נקי m. (read: נקיט, נקיט, נקיט) Vocat. of נקיט O, conqueror! Lam. R. introd. (R. Josh. 2), v. ברבריא; Lev. R. s. 22 ברבריא.

נקי v. נקי I.

נקי f. (נקם) *revenge, retaliation; use of the root*. Sifra K'dosh., Par. 2, ch. IV; Yoma 23^a (defining the difference between נקי and נקיט). Snh. 52^b סייק וזו סייק (Ex. XXI, 20) means putting to death by the sword; Y. ib. VI, 24^b bot.

נקי v. נקיט.

נקי pr. n. gent. *Beth N'kifé*. Y. Yeb. I, 3^a bot. משפחה ביה נקיט.

נקי pr. n. pl. *N'kifta* (Hollow) of Iyon (Merg' Ayun), in the north of Palestine (v. Hildesh. Beitr., p. 37, sq.). Tosef. Shebi. IV, 11 (Var. נקיט, נקיט, נקיט);

Sifré Deut. 51 נקבה רעיון; Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c נוקב' רעיון; Yalk. Deut. 874 נקיב' רעיון (corr. acc.).

נקיק m. (b. h.; cmp. נקע) *cleft*. Yalk. Cant. 986 ... ליונה like a dove that, fleeing before a hawk, entered the cleft of a rock.—Pl. נקיקים, constr. נקיקי. Tosef. Zab. II, 9; Pes. 81^b; a. e.

נקירא m., pl. נקירי (נקיר I) 1) name of *small birds* (*pickers*). Sabb. 110^b מוניני brine of small birds; v. נקיט.—2) *bite*, v. נקיט.

נקירא f. (preced.) *picking, bite*. Toh. III, 8 קירח traces of hens' pickings.

נקירא f. (preced. wds.; cmp. b. h. נקרה) *cave, underground passage*. Ab. Zar. 10^b נקירא.—Pl. נקירא. Targ. Job XXX, 6 (h. text דריר).—Ber. 54^b top (Ms. M. נדוררא); Yalk. Num. 764.

נקיש v. נקיש.

נקישא v. נקישא.

נקיבס v. sub נקיבס.

נקיבס II. v. נקיבס.

נקיבס v. נקיבס.

נקיבס v. sub נקיבס.

נקיבס m. pl. ch. = next w. Targ. Esth. I, 6.

נקיבס m. pl. (קלט, cmp. נזיר fr. נזיר) [*retirement*] the poles of the bedstead, connected by a cross-pole over which a net is spread so as to form a slanting cover, *curtain-frame*. Kel. XII, 2. Ib. XVIII, 3 נקליטי המטה; Succ. I, 3; Y. ib. 52^b bot. נקיטי. Bab. ib. 10^b נקיטי means a frame with two poles (one on each side), *kinofoth*, one with four poles; a. fr.

נקם (b. h.; cmp. קום) 1) *to take revenge*. Sabb. 63^a נקם revengeful and grudge-bearing like a serpent. Yoma 23^a; a. fr.—2) *to be hostile, do evil*. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXLIX, 7 מזה שנקמו, v. נקמה.

נקם ch. same. Targ. Lev. XIX, 18. *Ithpa. to be punished*. Targ. Y. II Ex. XXI, 20.

נקמה f. (preced.) *revenge; judgment*. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 43 (ed. Amst. נקיט); Y. II (ed. Amst. נקיט). Targ. Y. II ib. 35.

נקמת f. h. (b. h.) same. Ber. 33^a (ref. to Ps. XCIV, 1) 'וב' divine judgment is something great, for it is placed between two divine names. Ex. R. s. 20 שאנקים עד שאנקים. until I execute judgment for the slaughter of the Ephraimites. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXLIX, 7 היא מזה שנקמו לישראל ולא נקמה אדם. what revenge is meant here?... the revenge for the evil they did to Israel. Ib. נקמה אדם nor will it be a revenge executed by man; a. fr.—Pl. נקמה. Ib. כל חנ' האילו יש וכ' all these retaliations are reserved with the Lord for the wicked; a. e.—[Ber. l. c. נ שרי]

why these two judgments (*n'kamah* in the plural)?; v., however, הוֹפְסֵדָה.]

נְקָמָן m. (preced.) *vengeful*. Gen. R. s. 99, end כשם שנקמה as the serpent is vengeful, so was Samson.

נְקָמָה, v. נְקָמָה.

נְקָמָן, v. נְקָמָה.

נְקָע m. (cmp. נְקִיק) *cleft, cavity, ravine*. Kil. V, 4. Tosef. Erub. III (II), 3; a. e.—*Pl.* נְקָעִים. B. Bath. VII, 1. Ib. 103^a; Kidd. 61^a מלאים מים נְקָעִים ravines filled with water; v. נְאֻגָנָא.—Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a top שררות הוֹרְרִים נְקָעִים cavities under olive trees; cmp. אֲנִיָּא.

נְקָה I (b. h.; cmp. נָגַה) *to bring in close contact; to knock, strike against, wound*. Hull. 7^b וְאִין אִרְם נְקָה וְכ' no one on earth bruises his finger, unless it is decreed &c. Ber. 7^b; Meg. 6^b מִי שֶׁלְבוֹ נִקְפָּה he whom his heart smites (who has no clear conscience). Nidd. 3^b, a. e. וְנִקְפֵי לְבוֹ וְנִקְפֵי he may have scruples and separate himself entirely from his wife. Midr. Till. to Ps. IX, v. נְקָה.—Maas. Sh. V, 15; Sot. IX, 10 הַנִּקְפִּים those who knocked the sacrifices on their heads; expl. ib. 48^a; Y. ib. IX, 24^a bot.—Part. pass. נְקָהָה; f. נְקָהָה; pl. נְקָהָה; Tosef. Hull. III, 24 לְקַעֲרָה נְקָהָה eggs cracked open into a dish (Hull. 64^a שְׂרִיפּוֹת).

Hif. הִנְקִיחַ (1) *to cause a knocking together*. Sot. 22^b (expl. נְקָה) הַמְנַקֵּחַ אֶת רֵגְלָיו he who knocks his feet against each other (by his mincing walk; Rashi: who causes his feet to strike against objects on the road); cmp. נְקָשׁ.—2) *to bring closely together*. Bekh. VII, 6 שֶׁמְנַקֵּחַ, v. נְקָשׁ. Nidd. X, 7 וּמְנַקֵּשׁ and brings the vessel which contains the Hallah near the dough; T'bul Yom IV, 3, sq. Bets. IV, 5 וְאִין מְנַקֵּשִׁין שְׂרֵי וְכ' and you must not move two wine vessels together to put upon them &c.—Esp. (ritual law, in examining an organic defect found in a slaughtered animal) *to create a defect similar and near to the one found*, in order to ascertain whether the latter was not the result of an accident after slaughtering; in gen. *to compare*. Hull. 50^a מַעֲרִים בְּבֵנֵי מַעֲרִים we may compare defects in entrails in which was found a perforation the origin of which is doubtful by making a hole next to it. Ib. מְנַקֵּשִׁין בְּקִנְיָה we may compare defects in windpipes; a. fr.—Kidd. 40^a הַשֵּׁם בְּחִילוּלֵי הַשֵּׁם no comparing (balancing of sins against good deeds) is granted when the Name of God is profaned; (oth. interpret., v. נְקָה II).—*Part. pass.* מְנַקֵּשׁ *brought near*. Erub. 30^b; Hull. 7^a; a. fr. לְרֹחוֹם מִן הַמָּוֶה to take Trumah out of a mass which is not in close neighborhood of those products which are to be redeemed; Bicc. II, 5; Ter. IV, 3; a. e.

נְקָה ch. same, *to strike, knock, push down*. Targ. Ps. CXL, 5. Targ. O. Ex. XXXIV, 20 הִנְקִיפִיהָ ed. Berl. (oth. ed., a. Y. וְהִנְקִי; ed. Vien. וְהִנְקִי *Af.*; h. text וְעִרְפֶרָה). Targ. Deut. XXI, 4 (O. ed. Berl. וְהִנְקִי; *Af.*); a. e.—*Part. pass.* נְקָהָה; f. נְקָהָה; pl. נְקָהָה.—Erub. 53^b (enigmatic speech) וְכִי יִדְאוּן בְּכֹר יִדְאוּן וְכִי יִדְאוּן the ladle strikes against the jug, shall the eagles fly to their nests (the wine is gone, shall the students go home)?

Pa. נְקָה same. Targ. Ps. CXL, 12 (Ms. *Pe.*).—*Part. pass.* מְנַקֵּה. Ber. 6^a דִּמְנַקְפֵי כְרִיעֵי כְרִיעֵי bruised feet; Yoma 53^a, v. נְגָה.

Af. נְקָהָה, אֲנִיָּא 1) same; v. supra.—2) *to knock the feet against each other, to mince* (v. preced. *Hif.*). Targ. Is. III, 16 (h. text מְנַקֵּה).—2) *to compare defects* (v. preced. *Hif.*). Hull. 50^a וְכִי וְכִי אֲנִיָּא הִנְקִיחֻהוּ וְכִי וְכִי they compared them, and they did not look alike.

Ithpa. אֲנִיָּא הִנְקִיחֻהוּ *to knock against, to stumble*. Targ. II Esth. IV, 13.—Yoma l. c. מִיִּנְקִיפִין Ar. ed. Koh., v. נְגָה.

נְקָה II (b. h.; cmp. נָקַב a. נָקַב) *to circle; to bore*.—*Part. pass.* נְקָהָה; f. נְקָהָה. Gen. R. s. 100, v. נְקָב.

Hif. הִנְקִיחַ (1) *to surround*. Erub. I, 8 (15^b) כְּלֵי (ב) הַמְנַקֵּחַ וְהִנְקִיפִיהָ and they surrounded it (the camp) with utensils of travel (wagons, saddles &c.). Ib. 9 וְכִי וְכִי אִרְם נְקָה וְכִי you may surround the camp with three ropes &c. (for Sabbath purposes). Ib. 53^b וְכִי וְכִי אִרְם נְקָה וְכִי I found that gardens and orchards surrounded the town (making it inaccessible); a. fr.—2) *to cause to go around*. Mekh. B'shall. s. 1 וְכִי וְכִי אִרְם נְקָה וְכִי I shall make them go around in the desert forty years; ib. וְכִי וְכִי אִרְם נְקָה וְכִי until he has grown hair around &c., v. נְקָה.—3) *to cut all around, esp. (with ref. to Lev. XIX, 27) to cut around the corners of the hair of the head*. Naz. 57^b אֲחֵרֵי הַיְקָה וְכִי וְכִי אִרְם נְקָה וְכִי he who cuts and he whose hair is cut are alike guilty; a. fr.—4) *to sell on terms* (v. נְקָהָה), *to lend*. Ab. III, 16 הַמְנַקֵּחַ הַמְנַקֵּחַ הַמְנַקֵּחַ הַמְנַקֵּחַ the shopkeeper allows credit (the Lord is long-suffering). B. Kam. 79^a top וְכִי וְכִי אִרְם נְקָה וְכִי no loan on time is granted (no chance for repentance is allowed), when the Name of the Lord is profaned; (oth. interpret., v. נְקָה I).

Hof. הִנְקִיחַ *to be surrounded*. Arakh. 33^b; Meg. 3^b שְׂדֵי וְכִי וְכִי אִרְם נְקָה וְכִי it was surrounded (a fort was built) and then settled; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* מְנַקֵּה; f. מְנַקֵּה; pl. מְנַקֵּה; Ib. I, 1 הַמְנַקֵּחַ הַמְנַקֵּחַ הַמְנַקֵּחַ הַמְנַקֵּחַ fortified since the days of Joshua. Ib. 2^b. Ib. 4^b. Gen. R. s. 39, v. נְקָה; a. fr.—Mekh. B'shall., s. 1 מְנַקֵּה מְנַקֵּה *semicircular*.

Nif. נִקְהָה *to have one's hair cut all around*. Naz. l. c., v. supra. Ib. וְכִי וְכִי אִרְם נְקָה וְכִי whenever he who has his hair cut &c. is punishable (is not a minor or a woman), the cutter is punishable; a. e.

Pi. נִיקְהָה 1) *to collect fruit which remained in the crown of the tree* (v. נִיקְהָה II), *to glean olives* (corresp. to נִיקְהָה, Deut. XXIV, 20). Gitt. V, 8 מִדֵּי שְׂרִיפֵי גֹל... עֲנֵי הַמְנַקֵּה when the poor man does the gleaning on the top of the olive tree, what falls down under him is forbidden to any other person; Y. ed. הַמְנַקֵּחַ בְּרֵאשׁ הַדִּירָה גֹל (corr. acc.; v. ib. 47^c top).—2) *to cut all around, trim*. B. Kam. 119^b; Tosef. ib. XI, 18 מְנַקְפֵי הַיְגִינִין those who trim shrubs. Ib. לְנִיקְהָה... הַשׁוֹכֵר... לְנִיקְהָה if one hires a laborer to help him trim &c.

נְקָה ch. same.—*Af.* נְקָהָה as preced. *Hif.* Targ. Jud. XI, 18.—Targ. Lev. XIX, 27; a. fr. *Part. pass.* מְנַקֵּה (= h. מְנַקֵּה, v. preced. *Hof.*). Ib. XXV, 31. Targ. Is. XXIX, 2; a. fr.—Snh. 69^a וְכִי וְכִי אִרְם נְקָה וְכִי before his hair around the genitals is grown.—Y. Ber. IX, 14^b bot., a. e. (expl. נִיקְפֵי) וְכִי וְכִי אִרְם נְקָה וְכִי (the Pharisee that says,) Lend me that I may do a certain pious work; a. fr.

with it: as slaughtering is a function performed inside &c. Zeb. 5^b וכל הקדשים הכרוהו וכו' the text (Lev. VII, 37) places it side by side with peace offerings; a. fr.

Hof. Hof. to be placed side by side, to be compared. Ker. 3^a (ref. to Num. XV, 29, sq.) כל החורה וכו' all the laws of the Torah are here placed on an equality with idolatry (as regards conditions of punishment). Ib. 2^b 'כל החורה וכו' all laws concerning incest are put on an equality with &c. (Lev. XVIII, 29); a. fr.—Part. מוקש. Gen. R. s. 35 (play on קשרו, Gen. IX, 13) דבר מוקש מ'לי something comparable with me (with the Divine Glory); Yalk. ib. 61; v. קישור II.

נקש ch. same, to strike against; to knock, drive in. Targ. II Esth. VI, 10, sq. Targ. Jud. IV, 21 (ed. Wil. נקיש); a. e.—Snh. 25^b וכו' למקש וכו' Ar. (ed. לנקושי, Pa.; Rashi בנקשתי I know better how to clap (at the pigeon-race). B. Kam. 52^b ליה למיזיל ומינקש עליה B. Mets. 59^a (prov.) נקיש ואזיל . . . נקישלם when the barley is gone out of the pitcher, quarrel knocks and comes in; a. e.

Pa. same, v. supra. Af. 1) same. Y. B. Bath. IV, end, 15^c; Y. Gitt. III, end, 45^b וכו' גרבה וכו' they knock at the vessel outside and know what is in it. Lev. R. s. 6 לארעא . . . ונקשירא לארעא he took the cane and knocked it against the floor; a. e.—2) to compare. Targ. Job XXX, 19 (sec. Vers.).—Zeb. 5^b ונקשתי . . . מאי חזירו דנקשתי . . . אקשתי להטאתו why do you compare it with peace offerings? Compare it with sin offerings; Yalk. Lev. 470. Snh. 15^a וכו' לאקשתי וכו' to place on an equal footing &c.; a. e.

Ithpe. אקשתי to be knocked together. Targ. Koh. XII, 3 (of the trembling hands of the age-stricken; h. text וזעזעו).

Ittaf. אקשתי to be set side by side, be compared. Pes. 61^a (ref. to Ex. XII, 4) א' אוכלין למנויין those who partake of the Passover lamb are placed on an equal footing with those who are entered as shareholders, i. e. it must be slaughtered in behalf only of those entered and of such among them as are able to partake. Snh. 15^a א' עבד לקרקעו a slave is classed with landed estate. Ib. 63^a אקשתי אקשתי they (the bowing and the sacrificing to the idol) are legally alike; a. fr.

נקש m. (preced.) knocking, rattling. Snh. 25^b ב' חליא מילחא (Ar. בנקשתי) the winning of the race depends on the clapping, v. preced.—V. נקשתי.

נקשנו, נקשנו, נקשנו.

נר c. (b. h.; v. ניר) light. Sabb. 22^b; Men. 86^b נר מערבי שנתנו וכו' the westernmost light (on the candlestick in the Temple) into which as much oil was put as all the others together contained. Sabb. 22^a מדליקין לנר לנר you may light one Hanuckah light on the other; a. v. fr.—Ber. 28^b, a. e. נר ישראל light of Israel (great scholar).—Ex. R. s. 36 נר'י my (the Lord's) light (the Law), נר'י thy (man's) light (the soul); Lev. R. s. 31 נר'י (the Lord's light in the Temple).—Pl. נרו. Tam. VI, 1 נר'י שני (Talm. ed. מערביים, שרי, corr. acc.) the two

easternmost lights. Ib. III, 9 (30^b) מזרחיות (Talm. ed. מערביים or מערביות ב' נר, read מערביות or מערביות); a. fr.

נרא m. (v. preced.) violet (color), violet (flower). Gitt. 19^b ונרא ד'יה במיא ד'יה we examine the sheet with a violet-colored liquid (to bring out any faded writing). Ab. Zar. 28^b ונרא ד'יה Ar. (ed. ונרא ד'יה; Ms. M. ונרא) violet-dyed wool. [R. Han.: ד'יה מ'יה decoction of the bark of the pomegranate-tree, Pers. nâr, Perl. Et. St., p. 37, sq.]

נרא c. (transpos. of נרא, v. נרא) axe. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 35.—Ber. 54^b וכו' בר וכו' Moses took an axe measuring ten cubits. Keth. 10^b, v. נרא. R. Hash. 13^a נר שרא ביה he swung an axe at it, i. e. disproved the opinion; Succ. 12^a; Snh. 30^b; Pes. 32^b; a. e.—Pl. נרא, נרא, נרא. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3). Targ. Job XLI, 21 (ed. Wil. נרא).—Yoma 37^b; Bets. 33^b ונרא ד'יה ונרא ד'יה (Ms. M. a. Ar. נרא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) the helms of axes and adzes. Snh. 96^b נר וכו' . . . נרא (not נרא) three hundred mule loads of axes of iron that has power over iron (steel).

נרא, v. נרא.

נרא, v. נרא.

נרא, Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXVIII, 45 ed. Bub. (oth. ed. נרא, read: נרא or נרא, v. נרא).

נרא m. (Pers. nârgil, Perl. Et. St. p. 38) cocconut, cocconut-palm the bast of which is used for making ropes. Erub. 58^a, v. נרא.

נרגל (b. h.) pr. n. Nergal, 1) a deity of the Cutheans (v. Schr. KAT², p. 282, sq.). Snh. 63^b (quoting II Kings XVII, 30 נרגול, expl. נרגול a cock; Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^d top וכו' נרגול ד'יה ונרגול ד'יה נרגול has the meaning of luck in the sense in which the Scripture speaks of the luck of Jacob (Gen. XXX, 27 נרגול, for which נרגול in verse 30) and the luck of Joseph (ib. XXXIX, 5 נרגול), v. נרגול.—2) N. Sarezar, one of the princes of Nebuchadnezzar. Targ. II Esth I, 2 (3).

נרגל, v. נרגל.

נרגל, v. נרגל.

נרד m. (b. h.) Nard, an aromatic herb, Valerian. Ker. 6^a; Y. Yoma IV, 41^d, v. נרד. —B. Mets. 86^a bot. כורין ד'יה וכו' talents' worth of N. [Cant. R. to I, 12 נרדי, expl. by R. M. סרדי my ill odor, v. next w.]

נרדא, נרדא ch. same, believed to smell badly. Targ. Cant. I, 12 (ed. Lag. a. oth. נרדא, corr. acc.).

נרדינון m. (ἀρδινον, sub. μῦρον) nard-oil. Cant. R. to IV, 14 (expl. נרד ib.).

נרדשיר m. (Pers. a. Arab. nard, also nardshir) Nardshir, name of a game, checkers. Keth. 61^b Ar. (ed. נרד).

נרוד, Neg. VII, 4 Ar. (ed. גרוד, ed. Dehr. נרוד) pr. n. pl., prob. a corrupt fragment of ברודיסין Brundisium, v. בלודיסין.—[Ohol. VI, 1 Ar., v. בלודיסין.]

נרוס m. (naurûz, Koh. Ar. Compl. s. v.) narus, the Persian and Median New-Year's Festival, at the vernal equinox. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c.

נרוק, v. נקק.

נרמקי, Yeb. 102^b top נ' זוגי Ar., misreading of נרמקי (ed. זוגי מוקי).

נרקוס, נרקוס, v. next w.

נרקוס, נרקוס m. (νάρκισσος) narcissus, prob. White Daffodil. Targ. Cant. II, 1 (some ed. ברקוס, corr. acc.).—Ber. 43^b נרקוס דגניתיא Ar. (ed. נרקוס; Ms. M. נרכום) garden narcissus, i. e. the owner gives a field in pledge for a debt and takes it back in tenancy, v. נרשן.

נרש pr. n. pl. Narash (Ners), Narse in Babylonia. B. Mets. 93^b נרש גמלא דנ' (v. נמלא). Nidd. 67^b. Erub. 56^a; Hull. 127^a, v. נרשאי. Yoma 81^b נרש בירי דנ' Beray near N.; a. e. (v. Berl. Beitr. z. Geogr., p. 54).—B. Kam. 115^a bot. נרשא.

נרשא m. (preced.) of Narash. Hull. 127^a נרשא ונ' if a Narashean kissed thee, count thy teeth. B. Kam. 115^a נרשא ונ' a Narashean stole &c. Sabb. 60^a; 140^a נרשא אדא of N.; a. e.—Pl. נרשא. B. Mets. 68^a נרשא חכירי Narashean tenancies, i. e. the owner gives a field in pledge for a debt and takes it back in tenancy, v. נרשן.

נרשא m. (νάρθηξ) [narthea, a small umbelliferous plant with a hollow pithy stalk, which may be used as a receptacle; in gen.] case, casket. Y. Ber. V, 9^b top נרשא רופא a physician's medicine chest. Y. R. Hash. I, 57^b. [Lam. R. to I, 9 נרשא Vers. in Ar. (corr. acc.), v. נרשא.]—Y. Erub. I, 19^b bot. נרשא the pithy hollow part of the horn, opp. נרשא. Gen. R. s. 6 נרשא גלגל המה יש לי נרשא the globe of the sun has a sheath; ib. נרשא הקב"ה מנרשלו (Ar. מנרשקו) the Lord will denude it of its sheath; Koh. R. to I, 5 (v. נרשא); Ab. Zar. 3^b bot., a. e.—[Y. Yoma IV, 41^d top, v. נרשא.]

נרשא ch. same. Targ. Ruth IV, 7 sq. נרשא יד sleeve (h. text נרשא).—Pl. נרשא. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXV, 13 (weight-chests).

נרשא, Cant. R. to IV, 4 נ', read: נרשא, v. נרשא.

נרשא, v. נרשא.

נשא I m. = נשא, only in נ' son of man, human being. Targ. Job VII, 1; 20; a. fr.—Y. Dem. I, 22^a top; a. v. fr.—Pl. נשא, נשא, also נשא, נשא. Targ. Ps. LXII, 10; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 60. Y. Shek. V, end, 49^b; a. fr.

נשא I f. (preced.) woman. Targ. Y. Deut. XXII, 5.—Pl. נשא, נשא, נשא. Targ. Ruth I, 4. Targ. Gen. VI, 2; a. fr.—Tam. 32^a נשא דכוליה נ' a place inhabited by women only. Ber. 17^a נשא זכירין Ms. M. (ed. נשים) whereby can women acquire merits? M. Kat. 28^b נשא דנשי the lamenting women of &c.; a. v. fr.—נ' a) the wife's family, father-in-law &c.—b) the paternal house after the father's death. B. Bath. 12^b נשיה דבי נשיה contiguous

to the estate of his father-in-law (Rashi: of his deceased father). Sabb. 23^b. Ib. 156^a נשיה בי נשיה in the house of his deceased father (Ms. M. נשיה, v. נשיה). Yeb. 35^a נשיה נשיה their (the women's) paternal home; a. e.

נשא II, נשא II to forget, v. נשי.

נשא III m. name of a plant the sap of which is used as a depilatory. B. Kam. 86^a נשא נ' he smeared nasha over it so that the hair will not grow again. Macc. 20^b. Naz. 40^a.—V. נשא.

נשא (b. h.; emp. נשא) 1) to lift up, carry. Sot. 35^a נשא ארן ארן ארן the Ark carried its carriers. Ab. ch. VI 'נשא נשא helps his brother to bear his yoke. Ber. III, 1 נשא נשא, v. נשא. Meg. 9^a (one of the changes in translating the Bible into Greek) נשא בני אדם a carrier of men (for נשא, Ex. IV, 20); a. v. fr.—Pesik. R. s. 6 מרומם אני מרומם I will raise and elevate their head; v. infra.—כפיים, v. נשא. פתח, v. נשא.—to lift up the face, to respect, favor, spare, be partial. Hag. 14^a (expl. נשא פתח, Is. III, 8) נשא נשא וזה נשא נשא he for whose sake his generation is favored in heaven. Sabb. 13^b נשא נ' פ' לרורו who spared him not for the sake of his scholarship. Yoma 87^a נשא נ' פ' בשה"י that indulgence was shown him (by the Lord) in this world. Num. R. s. 11 מנשא נ' shall I not favor thee for thy own sake? Ib. נשא נ' פ' לרורו as they (the Israelites) honor me (by saying grace even after a scanty meal), so do I favor them; a. fr.—נשא נ' to lift up the soul to, to long for. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXV, 1 למה נ' למה נ' ארם הושה ונשא ק' if a man sinned, he offered &c.; Midr. Till. I. c. נשא ומביא נ' עכשו נ' (corr. acc.).—Part. pass. נשא, f. נשא &c. Ib. עכשו נ' לך נשא נ' now that we have no sacrifices, our soul is lifted up to thee.—2) to lift, remove. Pesik. R. I. c. (ref. to the double meaning of נ', to raise a. to remove) נשא ארן ארן go and remove (or lift up) his head; a. fr.—נ' to forgive. Y. Sh. X, beg., 27^c (ref. to Ex. XXXIV, 7) נשא עוונות אין נ' the text does not say, 'removing iniquities', but 'removing iniquity', the Lord takes away (from the scales) one bond of man's sins, and the merits prevail &c.; Y. Peah I, 16^b bot. (corr. acc.); Yalk. Ex. 400; v. נשא. Pesik. R. s. 45; a. e.—3) to take, esp. נ' to take and give, to deal; to transact, argue. Sabb. 31^a נשא נ' hast thou (while on earth) been dealing honestly? B. Mets. 48^a נשא נ' he who concludes a bargain verbally. Tanh. Sh'moth 18 נשא נ' as well as they debate on the law below, so do they above. Ib. נשא נ' they argue in court, and the Lord argues with them; a. fr.—4) נ' אשה, or נ' to take a wife into one's house, to marry. Keth. II, 1 נשא נ' thou hast married me as a virgin; נשא נ' I married thee as a widow. Yeb. 37^b נשא ארם נ' one may not marry in one country and go away &c. M. Kat. I, 7 נשא נ' no marriages may take place during the festive week; a. v. fr.—Part. pass. נשא (followed by accus.) having married; f. נשא (followed by ל) being married to; pl. נשא...

ib. מהם... משיאין (the torturers) take their lives as pledges; Midr. Till. to Ps. XVI; Yalk. Ps. 667 משיחין (corr. acc.)—3) to cause to forget. Snh. I, c. (play on מנשה וכ' לאביהם וכ' מנשה) he made Israel forget their Father in heaven; Yalk. Kings 245 שחנשיא.

נְשִׂיָא, נְשִׂיָא ch. same, to forget. Targ. Deut. VIII, 19 (O. ed. Berl. Ithpe.).

Af. אָנְשִׂי 1) same. Targ. Ps. CXXXVII, 5; a. e.—Y. Dem. IV, 24^a [read:] אָנְשִׂיָהּ מְרַקְנָהּ perhaps thou didst forget to prepare it (by giving tithes)? Keth. 20^a וּמְנִשִּׂי וְכ' and one of the witnesses has forgotten (that he knows of the case). Hull. 93^b וְכ' אָנְשִׂיָהּ לְדָרִי they have forgotten R. Judah's opinion. Gen. R. s. 77 אָנְשִׂיָנָן דִּילְמָא אָנְשִׂיָנָן perhaps we forgot something (left behind). Ib. s. 78 אָנְשִׂיָהּ I forgot one hundred (of the fables); a. fr.—2) to cause to forget. Targ. Lam. II, 6 (ed. Vien. אִינְשִׂיָהּ, corr. acc.); a. e.

Ithpe. אִינְשִׂיָהּ, אִינְשִׂיָהּ to forget. Targ. O. Deut. VIII, 19 (v. supra); a. e.—Y. Shek. VII, 50^c bot. וְאִינְשִׂיָהּ and forgot to take it out; a. e.

נְשָׂח, v. נָסַח.

נְשִׂיָא m. ch.=h. נְשִׂיָהּ. Targ. Gen. XXXII, 33 גִּירָא דְנִי.—Hull. 97^b גִּירָא, v. גִּירָא.

נְשִׂיָא m. (b. h.; נְשִׂיָהּ) 1) prince, chief, ruler, officer. Num. R. s. 1 לְכִי שְׂכֻנָּהּ וְכ' like unto a chief that entered a country. Ib. וְכ' לְשִׂבְתָּהּ he appointed no prince for the tribe of Levi. [Ib. נְשִׂיָא שְׂבִיבָה, read נְשִׂיָא שְׂבִיבָה]. Hor. II, 6; a. v. fr.—Pl. נְשִׂיָאִים. Num. R. s. 12 וְכ' לְמַדָּה נְדָרְזוּ הֵינִי וְכ' why were the princes so anxious to be the first &c.? Ib. s. 3; a. v. fr.—Esp. Nasi, the chief of the Great Sanhedrin in Jerusalem and of its successor in Palestinian places (v. נָס). Taan. II, 1. Pes. 66^a מִיִּמְדוּהוּ וְכ' עליהם they elected him as their Nasi; a. fr.—R. Judah the Nasi, v. נָסִי.—Pl. as ab. חָג. II, 2; a. e.—2) pl. as ab. clouds. Kidd. 32^b חָק"בָּהּ וְכ' the Lord causes the wind to blow and brings up clouds and lets rain come down &c.

נְשִׂיָא I נְשִׂיָא, נְשִׂיָא ch. same, prince, Nasi. Hull. 98^a a. fr. נְשִׂיָא דְבִי those of the Nasi's (R. Judah's) house. Ib. 124^a נְשִׂיָא דְבִי the son-in-law of the Nasi's (the Resh Gelutha's) house. Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot. אִינְא if I am made Nasi; a. fr.—Y. Erub. VII, end, 24^d ר' יוֹדֵן נְשִׂיָא.

נְשִׂיָא II f. (נְשִׂיָהּ) 1) lifting up; נְשִׂיָא כְּפִים pronouncing the priestly benediction, v. נְשִׂיָא, a. פָּקָה. Taan. 26^b; a. fr.—2) carrying, loading. Ex. R. s. 4, v. עֲמִיסָה. Gen. R. s. 89 (ref. to Ps. LXXII, 3) וְכ' הָרִים נְשִׂיָאֵתָן when the mountains bear their load (of fruits), there is peace for the people.—3) taking the sum, census. Num. R. s. 6 (ref. to Num. IV, 2, sq.) ר' לְנִי... לְמַדָּה הַקָּרִים why does the Biblical text give Kehath the first place in taking the census?; v. next w.

נְשִׂיָאִית f. (נְשִׂיָהּ, v. preced.) 1) lifting, carrying. Num.

R. s. 6 נָאֵם בְּדָן לְרֵאשׁ (the expression 'lifting up the head' (Num. IV, 1; 21; v. preced.) is used in connection with them. Ib. בְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ לְרֵאשׁ שֶׁל בְּנֵי קֹרַח.. the taking the census of the sons of Kehath (v. preced.) is not made dependent on their genealogical descent but on their office of carrying the Ark. Ib. s. 16 (ref. to Ps. CVI, 26, a. Num. XIV, 1) לְיַד כְּנָגַד לְקִיל לְרֵאשׁ לְעֵין—(for murmuring)—carrying sin, responsibility. Tosef. Shebu. III, 4 (ref. to Lev. V, 1) וְכ' הַחֲרוֹב לְעֵין הַחֲרוֹב לְעֵין the text makes the responsibility dependent on the telling. Y. Ter. I, 40^c bot. (ref. to Num. XVIII, 32) אֶרְבִּיבָהּ אֶרְבִּיבָהּ אֶרְבִּיבָהּ only he who is responsible can separate Trumah; ib. II, end, 41^d וְכ' אֶרְבִּיבָהּ מִמַּדָּה שֶׁהִיא בְּעֵין הַחֲרוֹב from the fact that he is made responsible, you learn that his act is valid. Y. Shebu. I, 33^a bot.; a. e.—2) (denom. of נְשִׂיָא) elevation to office, dignity. Num. R. s. 4 (ref. to Num. IV, 2) אִינְוִי אִינְוִי אִינְוִי the text does not read p'kod, but naso., which expresses elevation; וְכ' מְרוֹךְ וְכ' they were given a superiority over the other sons of Levi.—Esp. the office of the Nasi. Keth. 103^b נְשִׂיָאֵתָן וְכ' נְשִׂיָאֵתָן occupied their office &c.; a. e.

נְשִׂיָאִיתָא, נְשִׂיָאִיתָא ch. same, the office of the Nasi, the house of the Nasi. Y. Pes. VI, 33^a bot. דְּשִׂרְוִין מְנִשִּׂיָאִיתָא who resigned from the Nasiate and appointed him (Hillel) &c.; Y. Kil. IX, 32^b מְנִשִּׂיָאִיתָא (corr. acc.) Y. Sabb. XII, 93^c bot. אֶרְבִּיבָהּ אֶרְבִּיבָהּ they married into the Nasi family. Y. Peah III, 21^a bot. Y. Kil. IX, 32^a bot. בֵּיתָא דְּנְשִׂיָאִיתָא it is the Nasi's official residence, and is pledged to those who occupy the office (and the widow must leave); Y. Keth. XII, 35^a top נְשִׂיָאִיתָא (corr. acc.); Gen. R. s. 100. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c נְשִׂיָאִיתָא those of the family of the Nasi. Y. Sot. IX, end, 24^c נְשִׂיָאִיתָא (corr. acc.), v. נְשִׂיָאִיתָא.

נְשִׂיָאִיתָא, v. נְשִׂיָאִיתָא.

נְשִׂיָאִיתָא, pl. of נְשִׂיָאִיתָא I.

נְשִׂיָאִיתָא, v. נְשִׂיָאִיתָא.

נְשִׂיָאִיתָא f. (נְשִׂיָהּ) biting, bite. Mekh. Mishp., N'zikin, s. 12; Y. B. Kam. I, beg. 2^a. Bab. ib. 2^b הֲיֵשֶׁת דְּשִׂנִּי הֲיֵשֶׁת דְּשִׂנִּי is not biting a species of damage by the tooth? Ab. II, 10 לְשִׂיבְתָּן לְשִׂיבְתָּן their (the scholars') bite is the bite of a fox; a. e.—[Y. Ter. VI, end, 44^b נְשִׂיָאִיתָא, read נְשִׂיָאִיתָא, v. נְשִׂיָאִיתָא.]

נְשִׂיָאִיתָא f. (נְשִׂיָהּ) falling off, chopping off; dropping. Y. Macc. II, beg. 31^c וְכ' לְחַלְקֵי נְשִׂיָאִיתָא as the verb nashal there (Deut. XXVIII, 40) means dropping, so here it means (ib. XIX, 5) the slipping (of the iron from the helve). Ib. וְכ' לְחַלְקֵי מַכָּה וְכ' as well as nashal there (Deut. VII, 1) means striking (diminishing), so here it means (Deut. XIX, 5) striking (the iron will cause a chip to fly off the wood). Koh. R. to IX, 12 בְּנְשִׂיָאִיתָא אֲבָרִים they died from decaying limbs; a. e.

נְשִׂיָאִיתָא f. (נְשִׂיָהּ) breath. Meg. 16^b צִוִּיךָ לְמִימְרֵיהֶן בְּנֵי אָהֳרָה you must recite them (the names of the sons of

Haman) in one breath; (Y. ib. III, 74^b bot. בנפירה. Gen. R. s. 14, end (ref. to הנשמה כל הנשמה, Ps. CL, 6) על כל נ' וי' שאדם כל הנשמה for every breath that one takes one must praise &c.; Deut. R. s. 2, end.—[Tanh. R'eh 9, v. next w.]

נְשִׁיפָה f. (נָשַׁף) blowing. Tanh., ed. Bub., R'eh 3 ב' מרוז בני' they died from one current of wind; Tanh. ib. 9 בנשימה (corr. acc.).

נָשַׁף, v. נְשִׁיפָה.

נְשִׁיקָה, v. נָשַׁק.

נְשִׁיקָה f. (נָשַׁק) 1) kissing, kiss. Gen. R. s. 70; Ex. R. s. 5, a. e. של גרולה ' the kiss of homage; נ' של פרקים the kiss of meeting again; נ' של פרישוה the kiss of parting; נ' של קריבוה the kissing of relations. Deut. R. s. 11, end בנשיקה פה . . . and took his (Moses') soul with a kiss of the mouth. B. Bath. 17^a מרה בני' מרה (without agony); Miriam, likewise, died with a (divine) kiss (without agony); M. Kat. 28^a. Ber. 8^a רמיה ו' death without agony is like taking &c., v. ביניה II; a. fr.—Pl. נשיקה. Ex. R. 1. c. Cant. R. to I, 2 'וכ' לני מ' the ministering angels said the verse, 'May he give us of those kisses which he gave to his sons' (at Mount Sinai). Ib. בסיני פירו נ' מרוך פירו נ' נאמרה יוציא לנו ' מרוך פירו נ' נאמרה יוציא לנו ' (at Mount Sinai) the verse was said (by the Israelites), 'May he let kisses go forth to us out of his mouth'; a. e.—2) contact of sexual membra. Yeb. 55^b.

נְשִׁיקוּתָהּ f. (preced.) attachment, love. Cant. R. to I, 2 'וכ' קול ' may He issue forth unto me the voice of attachment.

נְשִׁיקָא pr. n. pl. (or district) N'shikya in Babylonia. Sabb. 121^a Abin 'דמן ' (Ms. M. מְנַשְׁקָא?) of N.

נְשִׁיקָא, constr. נְשִׁיקָה ch.=h. נְשִׁיקָה. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXIV, 5.

נְשִׁירָהּ f. (נָשַׁר) falling off, dropping (of fruits). Y. Macc. II, beg. 31^c, v. נְשִׁירָהּ. Y. Peah II, 20^a bot. בנְשִׁירָהּ the dropping grapes are dedicated (to charity, cease to be private property) at the moment of dropping (before they reach the ground). Ib. לקט בנשירתו ו' if one intercepts the grapes in falling &c.; Y. Ter. VI, end, 44^b. Ib. בנשיבה פראה ו', read: בנְשִׁירָהּ it refers to grapes intercepted in falling. Tem. 25^a עם נשירה ו' if he said concerning gleanings, As soon as the larger portion of them drops (before they reach the ground) they shall be free to all (הַפְקָרָה); a. e.

נְשִׁירָתָא f. (v. נָשַׁר II) birds of prey. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXVIII, 45 (expl. ערוב ib.) ' (some ed. נְשִׁירָתָא; ed. Bub. נְשִׁירָתָא, corr. acc.; Yalk. Ps. 820 פורירה).

נְשִׁירָתָא, v. נְשִׁירָתָא.

נָשַׁךְ (b. h.; cmp. נָשַׁק) 1) to bite. Gen. R. s. 74, beg. שאינן נושְׁכִין ואוכלין ו' they do not bite off and eat, but out &c.; Pesik. Par., p. 34^a; Koh. R. to VII, 23. Pirké

d'R. El. ch. XXXVII וְנִשְׁכְּהוּ אֵלָא וְיִשְׁקוּהוּ אֵלָא read not, 'and he kissed him' (Gen. XXXIII, 4) but, 'and he bit him.' Tosef. B. Kam. I, 5 לִישׁוֹךְ . . . לִישׁוֹךְ is not considered as forewarned (v. מְיַדְרָה) as regards . . . biting; a. fr.—Part. pass. נְשׁוֹךָ, f. נְשׁוֹכָה &c. Num. R. s. 20 בלשונו . . . ריפא . . . בלשונו . . . ריפא a physician that comes to heal with his tongue (charm) one bitten by a serpent. Ter. VIII, 6 הנחש נשך ו' any food showing traces of being bitten at by a serpent is forbidden &c.; a. fr.—Trnsf. to adhere to, be affixed. Pes. 48^b מזו שנושכות זו מזו . . . שנושכות זו מזו Babylonian loaves which stick to one another; T'bul Yom I, 1 בוי נישכות; Hall. II, 4 עד שישוכו (Nif.) until the pieces of dough have grown together in rising, contrad. to גנע. Sabb. 17^a הנשכות clusters of grapes which stick together (and cannot be separated without squeezing some grapes open); a. fr.—Part. pass. as ab. Y. Hall. I, 57^b בני' if refers to pieces of dough sticking together, contrad. to בלול kneaded. Ib. III, 59^c top דג' dough made one lump by sticking; נ' מאליו sticking together of itself (by rising), opp. דג' he pasted it together with his hand. Ib. 58^b bot., sq. הנ' תורה the liability to T'rumah, Hallah &c. of joined lumps of dough is Biblical law. Y. Kil. IX, end, 32^d בלבד אלא ' the combination of heterogeneous materials (בְּלִאִים) is forbidden only when they are interlaced. Ib. 'וכ' ו' ו' (denom. of נָשַׁךְ) to take interest. B. Mets. V, 1; a. e.

Nif. נִישַׁךְ same, to bite. Gen. R. s. 78 לנשכו to bite him. Tanh. Vayishl. 4 וינישכנו and may bite him; a. e.—Part. pass. נְשׁוֹכָה. Tosef. B. Kam. III, 6 'א' or he is found to have been bitten.

Hif. הִישַׁךְ 1) to cause to bite. Snh. IX, 1 'וכ' ה' בוי he brought the serpent near him to bite him, contrad. to שיתכו to set on. Ib. 78^a; B. Kam. 23^b, v. נכש. Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^b top [read:] ומשירין וקוצין he gets ants and makes them bite (the open wound) and cuts their bodies off (and so the gap is filled), v. Bab. ib. 76^a.—Trnsf. to paste or press together. Y. Hall. III, 59^c top, v. supra. Ib. ארבע משה רובעין ו' he takes four lumps of dough which joined contain four fourths of a Kab and presses them together into one lump; a. e.—2) to pay interest. B. Mets. 70^b (ref. to Deut. XXIII, 21) לא תשירך לא תשירך what is meant by tashshikh? Does it not mean thou mayest (or must) take interest? No, it means, thou mayest (or must) pay him interest.

נְשִׁיךָ m. (b. h.; preced.) [bite, trnsf., cmp. הַבְּשִׁיכָה] usury, interest. B. Mets. V, 1 'וכ' המלוה ו' what is neshekh? If one loans a Sela stipulating the debt at five Denars, contrad. to תרביה. Ib. 60^b ו' ו' in this case it is neshekh, for he bites (injures the debtor) by receiving what he had not given him; a. fr.

נְשִׁכְנִיהָ f. (preced.) an animal wont to bite, biter. Tosef. B. Bath. IV, 6; B. Mets. 80^a.

נָשַׁל (b. h.; cmp. נָשַׁל) 1) to strike off, chip. Tosef. Macc. II, 6 העץ המרחקע מן הברזל מן העץ המרחקע if the iron (axe) chipped a piece off the wood which was to be split (and the chip struck a person dead); v. נְשִׁלָה. — 2) to slip off, fall off. Lev. R. s. 22 נשלו אבריו his limbs fell off (by decay); Gen.

R. s. 10 נָשַׁרָה; Koh. R. to V, 8 נִשְׂרִין, נִשְׂרִין, ch.). Macc. 7^b וְנִשְׂלַח קְרִינָן, v. infra.

Pi. *to strike off, to cause chips to fly off.* Ib. וְנִשְׂלַח חַרְיֵב *v'nashal* (Deut. XIX, 5) may be read *v'nishshel* (Pi.) and the iron chips off a part of the wood &c., v. supra; and the traditional reading is *v'nashal*, and the iron slips out of the helve (v. אָם).

Nif. נִשְׂלַח *to fall off, decay.* Lev. R. s. 37, end וְנִשְׂלַח אֶבֶר אַבְרָהָם לְמָקוֹמוֹ וְנִשְׂלַח אֶבֶר אֲבִירָה לְמָקוֹמוֹ limb after limb fell off his body and was buried each in a different place; ib. אֶבֶר אֲבִירָה; Koh. R. to X, 15; Gen. R. s. 60. Num. R. s. 9 יהוה בשרה נ' her flesh (limbs) shall fall off; a. e.

Hif. נִשְׂלַח *to let fall, drop.* Bets. V, 1 מְשִׁילִין פִּירוּחַ וְכ' you may let down fruit (that was spread on the roof) through the aperture &c.; (versions ib. 35^b: מְשִׁילִין, מְשִׁירִין, מְשִׁירִין, מְשִׁירִין).

*נִשְׂלַח ch., *Af.* אֶשְׂלַח *to send off.* Targ. Y. Deut. XXIV, 1 ed. pr. (oth. ed. וְנִשְׂלַח; h. text וְנִשְׂלַח).

נָשַׁם (b. h.; cmp. נָשַׁב) *to breathe.* Gen. R. s. 14 end, v. נִשְׂמָה.

נָשַׁם ch. same.

Ithpe. אֶנְשַׁם, אֶנְשַׁם, אֶנְשַׁם 1) *to take breath, to rest.* Pesik. B'shall, p. 93^a בְּעִי אַחַד לְמַנְשָׁמָא וְכ' wouldst thou rest a while?—2) *to recover, get well.* Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^d bot.; Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d וְא'... לְחַשׁ he whispered..., and the person recovered, v. יָשַׁע. Lam. R. to II, 11 וְיִשְׂמָה כְּדוּלִי use my eye-paint, and thou shalt get well. Y. Kil. IX, 32^b bot. אֶנְשַׁמָּה it (the tooth) was cured; Y. Keth. XII, 35^a bot.; Gen. R. s. 33 אֶנְשַׁמְתִּי (some ed. אֶנְשַׁמְתִּי I feel better). Lev. R. s. 9 וְאֵנָּה מִנְשָׁמָה I spit in my face seven times, and I shall be cured.

Ittafel אֶנְשַׁמָּה *to breathe, to give signs of life.* Sabb. 134^a מְנַשְׁמָה מְנַשְׁמָה רַחֵם... דְּלֵא מְנַשְׁמָה Rashi a. Ms. O. (ed. מְנַשְׁמָה, מְנַשְׁמָה; Rashi Ms. מְנַשְׁמָה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 40; Ms. M. מְנַשְׁמָה) an infant which gives no signs of life.

נָשַׁם m. (cmp. נִשְׂמָה III) *neshem*, a medicine which produces depilation. Neg. X, 10 כִּי אִם אֶכַל אִם אֶנְשַׁם if one ate n. or smeared n.; Sifra Thazr., Neg., Par. 5, ch. X.

נְשַׁמָּה m. (נִשְׂמָה) *breath, respiration.*—Pl. נְשַׁמָּה. Succ. 26^b; Yalk. Prov. 938 נ' sixty respirations.—Pl. נְשַׁמָּה f., v. נְשַׁמָּה.

נְשַׁמָּה f. (b. h.; preced.) *breath, spirit, soul.* Gen. R. s. 14, end, v. נְשַׁמָּה. Snh. 52^a, a. e. וְנִשְׂמָה שְׂרִיפַת נ' burning of the breath of life while the body remains intact. Y. Gitt. VII, beg. 48^c בּוֹ הַחַיִּים חַיִּים under the presumption that he is still alive. Y. B. Kam. VII, end, 6^a דְּבַר בּוֹ הַחַיִּים חַיִּים a part of an animal's body the removal of which results in death; a. fr.—Pl. נְשַׁמָּה. Yeb. 62^a, a. e., v. נְשַׁמָּה II. Sabb. 152^b נְשַׁמָּה שֶׁל צְדִיקִים (not נְשַׁמָּה) the souls of the righteous; a. fr.

נְשַׁמָּה, נְשַׁמָּה ch. same. Targ. Deut. XX, 16; a. fr.—Pl. נְשַׁמָּה. Targ. Is. LVII, 16; a. e.

נָשַׁח (b. h.; cmp. נָשַׁב) *to blow, breathe.* Num. R. s. 20

וְכִי לֹא... לְנִשְׁחָה וְכִי could not the angel have blown at him, and he (Balaam) would have given up his spirit?; Tanh. Bal. 8. Yalk. Cant. 986 בּוֹ נִשְׁחָה... וְהִירָה and a serpent blew (hissed) at it (the dove); a. e.—נִשְׁחָה (or נִשְׁחָה) *to make the leaven swell, to stir up passion, hatred.* Esth. R. introd. (ref. to Am. V, 19) the serpent, that is Haman who stirred up passion like the serpent (Gen. III, 13); Lev. R. s. 13 עִיסָה כְּנֹחַשׁ (not נִשְׁחָה); ib. s. 15 end שֶׁשָּׁה כְּנֹחַשׁ (insert עִיסָה); Gen. R. s. 16 שָׁה כְּנֹחַשׁ (fr. שָׁה); Yalk. ib. 22 כְּנֹחַשׁ שָׁה (corr. acc.).—[*Nif.* נִשְׁחָה, נִשְׁחָה, v. שָׁה II.]

נָשַׁח I ch. same. Ber. 3^b (expl. נִשְׁחָה) וְכִי לַיִל יָבֹא וְכִי לַיִל יָבֹא the night blows (expires), and the day comes in; the day blows, and night sets in (Rashi: *retires*), v. נִשְׁחָה, נִשְׁחָה.

Ithpe. אֶנְשַׁח *to be covered with breath, to become dim.* Men. 50^b אֶנְשַׁח לֶחֶם (Ar. אֶנְשַׁח, Var. אֶנְשַׁח; some ed. Ar. אֶנְשַׁח) the bread loses its glistening surface (when it gets stale).

נָשַׁח II (cmp. שָׁה I ch.) *to slip, glide, move.* Meg. 3^a וְכִי לִינְשָׁה מִדֹּבְרָה וְכִי let him move (Rashi: *skip*) from his place four cubits.

Ittaf. אֶנְשַׁחָה *to be made to slip.* B. Mets. 23^a מִנְשַׁחָהּ אֶנְשַׁחָה it slips from its place (by people's stepping against it).

נָשַׁח m. (b. h.; נִשְׁחָה) [*zephyr*], *early morning; sunset.* Keth. 111^b קָמַרְתִּי בַּיּוֹם (fr. Ps. CXLIX, 147) I got up early in the morning. Ber. 3^b (ref. to Ps. I. c.) אֶנְשַׁח וְכִי how do we know that *neshef* means evening? (Answ. ref. to Prov. VII, 9). Ib. וְכִי אֶנְשַׁח וְכִי does *neshef* mean evening? does it not mean morning?—Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 2) הַרֵי נִשְׁחָה the mountains of darkness. Lev. R. s. 23 וְכִי אֶנְשַׁח when will the dusk come, when the evening?; a. e.

נְשַׁחָה, נְשַׁחָה ch. same. Targ. Job III, 8. Ib. XXIV, 15 (ed. Wil. נְשַׁחָה).—Pl. נְשַׁחָה. Ber. 3^b וְכִי נִשְׁחָה there are two *neshef*, the night expires &c., v. נִשְׁחָה.

נָשַׁק (b. h.; cmp. נָשַׁח) 1) *to touch closely; to kiss.* Y. Yeb. XV, 14^d (ref. to נִשְׁקָה, Ps. CXL, 8) נִשְׁקָה וְכִי when the summer kisses the autumn (at the change of seasons, when disease is rife). Ib. עוֹלָמָה נִשְׁקָה וְכִי when the two worlds touch each other (the moment of death). Gen. R. s. 90, beg. (ref. to Gen. XLI, 40) שֶׁלֹּא יִדָּע אֶרֶם נִשְׁקָה וְכִי none shall kiss me (the kiss of homage) but thou. Ber. 8^b, a. e. וְכִי אֶנְשַׁק אֶתְּכֶם when they (the Medians) kiss, they do so only on the hand. Yalk. Gen. 159 וְכִי עָרַפְתִּי עַל צַוְעִי with a thing which one puts close to one's neck, that is the bow; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* נִשְׁקָה (cmp. אֶנְשַׁק fr. אֶנְשַׁק) *kissing.* Sot. 42^b (ref. to Ruth I, 14) הַדְּבָרָה... הַדְּבָרָה let the children of her that kissed (and parted) come and fall into the hands of the children of her who clung (to Naomi); Yalk. Sam. 156 הַדְּבָרָה... הַדְּבָרָה. —2) (denom. of נִשְׁקָה) *to arm, equip.* Cant. R. to I, 2 (expl. יִשְׁקָה, ib.) יִשְׁקָה וְכִי may he arm me (ref. to I Chr. XII, 2), may he purify me (v. infra), may he attach me (ref. to Ezek. III, 13).

Pi. נִשְׁקָה 1) *to kiss.* Snh. VII, 6 הַמְנִשֵּׁק he who kisses (an idol); a. fr.—2) *to arm, equip.* Part. pass. נִשְׁקָה; f. נִשְׁקָה.

נתב, נְתַב = נָשַׁב, to blow. Targ. Ps. CXXIX, 6 (ed. Wil. נָשַׁב). Ib. CIII, 16 (ed. Wil. נָשַׁב, some ed. נָשַׁב, corr. acc.).

Pa. same. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 2 (ed. Vien. מְנַתֵּב Ithpe.). Targ. Y. Gen. I, 2 (ed. Vien. מְנַתֵּב).

Af. מְנַתֵּב to cause to blow. Targ. Ps. CXLVII, 18 (Ms. Pa.).

Ithpe. מְנַתֵּב, אִתְּנֵב, to be blown, v. supra.—[Targ. Y. Gen. XII, 10 לאִתְּנֵב, read: לְאִתְּנֵב, v. יָתַב.]

נְתַבְרָא, v. נְתַבְכָּה.

נְתַבְרָא, v. נְתַבְרָא.

נְתַבְרָא, (נְתַבְרָא), v. נְתַבְרָא.

נְתַבְרָא, Pi. נְתַבְרָא (sec. verb of נָזַח, v. Kidd. 25^a) 1) (neut. verb) to squirt, fly off. Kidd. 25^a מְנַתֵּב וְנִתְנֵב הוּא... דְרַי... מְנַתֵּב (perh. Nif.) if a person (priest) was sprinkling for purification, and the sprinkling flew upon his (the unclean person's) mouth. Y. Yoma III, 41^a top, a. e. מְנַתֵּב, v. נְתַבְרָא. B. Kam. II, 1 מְנַתֵּב... מְנַתֵּב if stones flew off from under the animal's feet; a. e.—2) (act. verb) to cause to fly off. Ib. 19^a מְנַתֵּב אֵם כֵּן מְנַתֵּב... אֵלֵּא אֵם כֵּן מְנַתֵּב where the animal cannot help making stones fly off. Nidd. 61^a וְנִתְנֵב וְנִתְנֵב בְּקַרְדִּימוֹתֵיהֶן they chopped with their axes.

Hif. נְתַבְרָא (b. h. נְתַבְרָא) to cause to fly off, to chop off; to squirt. B. Kam. l. c. בְּעַטְהָ וְנִתְנֵב she kicked and made stones fly off and thus did damage. Ib. 17^b. Snh. 102^a כְּשֵׁי שְׁנֵי מַקְלֵי שְׁמַרְיָהוּ זֶה אֶת זֶה וְנִתְנֵב עֲלֵיהֶם and caused the balsam to squirt at them; a. fr.—Esp. (with נְתַבְרָא) to decapitate. Snh. VII, 3 דְרַי מְנַתֵּב אֶת רֹאשׁוֹ they decapitated him with a sword. Y. Ber. IX, 13^a וְנִתְנֵב לְנַתְנֵב he sentenced him to decapitation; Cant. R. to VII, 5; a. fr.—Trnsf. to separate syllables or words distinctly, to articulate (sybillants). Y. Ber. II, 4^d צְרִיךְ לְהַרְיֵב לְמַעַן חֻזְרֵי וְיֵין (ed. Lehmann, Num. XV, 40). Ib. צְרִיךְ לְהַרְיֵב לְמַעַן חֻזְרֵי וְיֵין (emphasizing the zayin, Num. XV, 40). Ib. צְרִיךְ לְהַרְיֵב לְמַעַן חֻזְרֵי וְיֵין you must articulate has-do (so as not to make it sound hasto or hazdo.—[Gitt. 70^a מְנַתֵּב גִּיטוֹ וְנִתְנֵב scatter the strength &c.; En Yaák. מְנַתֵּב.]

Hof. נְתַבְרָא to be made to fly off, be cut off. Hull. 27^a. Gen. R. s. 9, end וְנִתְנֵב רֹאשׁוֹ בְּסִיף his head shall be cut off with a sword.

Nif. נְתַבְרָא to fly off; to splash. Cant. R. l. c. ... וְנִתְנֵב הַחֶרֶב וְנִתְנֵב הַחֶרֶב the sword flew off the neck of Moses and struck &c. Nidd. 13^a וְנִתְנֵב בְּקַעַר וְנִתְנֵב, v. נְתַבְרָא. Tosef. Macc. II, 1 וְנִתְנֵב דָּם הִנְתֵּב דָּם הִנְתֵּב the blood which splashes forth at slaughtering; ib. 88^a וְנִתְנֵב. Zeb. XI, 3; a. fr.

נְתַבְרָא ch. same, to gush forth, splash. Targ. O. Deut. I, 44 וְנִתְנֵב (ed. Vien. וְנִתְנֵב, of bees). Targ. Job III, 23 (h. text וְנִתְנֵב).—Sot. 48^b (quot. fr. Targ. O. Deut. l. c.).

Af. נְתַבְרָא (with רִישָׁא) to decapitate. Targ. I Chr. X, 9 (h. text נְתַבְרָא).

Pa. נְתַבְרָא to cause to fly off. B. Kam. 19^a צְרִיכָא צְרִיכָא, v. preced.

נְתַבְרָא pr. n. m. Nithza. Snh. 74^a בֵּית בֵּית בֵּית וְנִתְנֵב

נְ they voted and passed a law in the upper chamber of the house of N.; Y. ib. III, 21^b top; Yalk. Deut. 838; Y. Shebi. IV, 35^a bot. לְבוֹז. Kidd. 40^b; (Sifré Deut. 41 עִירֵד).

נְתַבְרָא (prob. to be read נְתַבְרָא) pr. n. m. Erub. 59^a (Ms. M. נְשָׂאָר; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; Ar. נְשָׂאָר, prob. for נְתַבְרָא).

נְתַבְרָא (b. h.), Pi. נְתַבְרָא 1) to sever, dissect. Zeb. 85^a יְפֵשִׁיט וְנִתְנֵב he must flay and dissect it in its place (where he slaughtered it). Hull. 28^b כִּיּוֹן שְׂמֵתְהוּ אֲבָר אֲבָר (not דָּמַנְ) since he cuts it into parts; a. fr.—2) to distraint, take by force, esp. to seize by waiting for the debtor to come out of the house with an object, opp. to מְשַׁבֵּן, to enter and seize. B. Mets. 113^a וְנִתְנֵב לֹא יִתְנֵב וְנִתְנֵב read in the Mishnah (IX, 13), he must not seize his goods outside of his house except through the court messenger.

נְתַבְרָא ch., Pa. נְתַבְרָא same, 1) as preced. 2) B. Mets. 113^a וְנִתְנֵב the court messenger may distraint out side of the house, but enter and seize he dare not?—2) to tear, pull. Bets. 10^b גּוֹלֵרֵי מְנַתֵּבֵי מְנַתֵּבֵי (not אֲהַדְרֵי; Ms. M. מְנַתֵּבֵי) pigeons might pull against each other (and tear the bands); Gitt. 51^a.

נְתַבְרָא m. (b. h.; preced.) piece.—Pl. נְתַבְרָא. Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., Par. 4, ch. V (ref. to Lev. I, 6) וְנִתְנֵב לְנִתְנֵבֵיהֶם you might think, he may cut its parts into their parts again; Hull. 11^a וְנִתְנֵב לֹא וְנִתְנֵב לֹא but he must not cut &c.; a. e.

נְתַבְרָא m. (b. h.) highway, road. Keth. 8^b וְנִתְנֵב מִשְׁעַר דְּרָבָא such is the road (the course of events) from the days of creation. Ex. R. s. 30 מַהֲלַכְתָּ בְּאֵי זֶה וְנִתְנֵב לְנִתְנֵבֵיהֶם the Torah says, what road do I follow?; a. e.—Pl. נְתַבְרָא. Ib.

נְתַבְרָא f. ch. same. Targ. Prov. I, 15 Ms. (ed. שְׁבִיל).

נְתַבְרָא m. (נְתַבְרָא I; cmp. נְצִיב) cast, firm. Targ. Job XLI, 16 Ms. (ed. נְצִיב).

נְתַבְרָא m. (b. h.; נְתַבְרָא) [donated, dedicated to the Temple service,] Nathin, a descendant of the Gibeonites (Josh. IX, 27). Macc. III, 1; a. fr.—Pl. נְתַבְרָא, נְתַבְרָא, נְתַבְרָא. Yeb. 78^b כִּי דָדִד גָּזַר עֲלֵיהֶן as to N'thinim, David decreed concerning them (their exclusion from the Israelitish community with regard to intermarriages). Ib. VIII, 3 אֲסוּרֵיהֶן וְנִתְנֵבֵיהֶן bastards and N'thinim are forbidden (for intermarriage). Tosef. Kidd. V, 4; a. fr.—Fem. נְתַבְרָא. Macc. l. c.; a. e.

נְתַבְרָא ch. same.—Pl. נְתַבְרָא. Targ. I Chr. IX, 2.—Kidd. 70^b (play on נְתַבְרָא) רִישָׁא דְנִתְנֵב Rashi (ed. נִתְנֵב) village of N'thinim.

נְתַבְרָא I, v. נְתַבְרָא.

נְתַבְרָא II pr. n. m. N'thinah, father of Dama, (v. נְתַבְרָא). Kidd. 31^a; Y. ib. I, 61^b top; a. e.

נְתַבְרָא III f. (נְתַבְרָא) 1) donation. Pes. 21^b, a. e. (ref. to Deut. XIV, 21) וְנִתְנֵב לִי אֵלֵּא לְגַר בְּנִי וְנִתְנֵב from this I would

conclude that it is permitted to give it to the sojourner as a gift &c., *contrad.* to מכירה; a. fr.—2) *delivery*. B. Mets. 19^a נ' עד שער נ' up to the time of the delivery (of the letter of divorce). Y. Hag. II, 77^b bot.; Cant. R. to I, 10, כנתינתן מסיני v. שמיז; a. fr.—3) *putting on*, opp. הליצה taking off. Y. Ber. III, beg. 5^d בני . . . הלכה the practice is in accordance with . . . as regards putting on (the shoes by mourners); Y. M. Kat. III, 82^b; Gen. R. s. 100.

נתינת f. (נתינת) *the legal status of the Nathin; the class of N'thinim*. Tosef. Kidd. V, 4 'I shall cleanse you' (Ez. XXXVI, 25) מן הכף אפי' מן הכף even from the class of *n'thinim* (i. e. they shall be restored to full Jewish citizenship). Ib. 2 כל שאין בו לא משום נ' וכ' a family which is not suspected of intermarriage with *N'thinim*; Keth. 14^a, Ib^b; a. e.

נתיני m. (preced.) *one belonging to the class of N'thinim*. Kidd. IV, 1; Tosef. ib. V, 1; v. ממוצי.

נתינת f. (נתינת) *cutting out, breaking up*. Sifra Sh'mini, Par. 8, ch. X נ' ל' מבירת המנוגע נ' ל' אר שיש לו נ' that which can be broken up (brick-work &c.). Y. Sabb. IX, 11^d top מבירת המנוגע נ' ל' the breaking up of idolatrous structures (Deut. XII, 3) is analogous to the breaking up of leprous buildings (Lev. XIV, 45). Y. Orl. III, 63^a bot. נ' דכריב נ' for the term נתינת is used for idolatry and for levitical purity (Lev. XI, 35). Tosef. Neg. VI, 10, *contrad.* to הליצה the removal of one affected stone. Mekh. B'shall, Shir., s. 10 נטיעה שאין נ' נטיעה שאין נ' a putting up not to be followed by a tearing down. Y. Orl. I, 60^d bot., v. נפיצה. Y. Ab. Zar. IV, 44^a; a. fr.

נתינת f. (נתינת) 1) *breaking loose*. Pesik. Shub., p. 163^a (ref. to ארסקן, Jer. XXII, 24) הוה חקנתו הוה חקנתו where he will be torn away will arise his regeneration (through repentance); Cant. R. to VIII, 6 מתינתן שתינתן מתינתן (through repentance); Yalk. Jer. 303.—2) *forcing a door open*. Y. Snh. VII, 25^d (in Chald. dict.) בני (דור) ליה struck him by opening the door forcibly; v. מתינתן.

נתינת (b. h.; *comp.* נתינת) *to cut, reduce, smelt*. [Tosef. Shebi. III, 19 לרוד, לרוד Var. ed. Zuck., v. נתינת.]

Nif. נתינת *to be smelted, reduced to slags*. Zeb. XII, 6 נ' חבשר if the flesh in the fire is burned to hard lumps; ib. 106^a, *contrad.* to נעשין אפר; v. נתינת.

Hif. נתינת *to smelt, cast, pour*. Ex. R. s. 15 . . . כסף של כסף . . . the idols of silver . . . he caused to melt and be shapeless as before they were cast. Y. Sabb. X, 10^b bot. נתינת he who casts lead (on the Sabbath). Naz. 50^b וירחבו and he melted it (the fat); Tosef. Ohol. IV, 3 וירחבו (corr. acc.); Y. Naz. VII, 56^b bot. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^b; ib. IV, 44^b top כוס לנ"ו he who casts a cup for an idol.—[Pesik. R. s. 31 אהורייה read: מכופותים; v. ed. Fr. note 49.]

Hof. נתינת *to be molten; to be reduced to slags*. Meil. II, 3 (9^a) עד שיתקן חבשר (Talm. ed. שירוד, corr. acc.) until the flesh is charred in small lumps; Zeb. 35^b; 104^b.—Part. מתינת. Sabb. 21^a, a. fr. מ' חלב Ar. (ed. מתינת, v. שירוד) molten fat.

נתינת I ch. same; *Af.* מתינת *to melt, cast, pour*. Targ. Job X, 10 Ms. (ed. סני) Targ. Ex. XXV, 12; a. fr.—Part.

pass. מתינת. Targ. II Chr. IV, 2, sq.—Midr. Till. to Ps. II, 6 (expl. נתינת) I cast him (made him strong, *comp.* Hof.); Yalk. ib. 620.

Pa. נתינת same. Targ. II Chr. XXXII, 21.

נתינת II (v. P. Sm. 2480; *comp.* נתינת Pi. 2) *to distract, fine*. Targ. Prov. XVII, 26 (h. text עניש).

נתינת (v. P. Sm. 2480) = נתינת *to give answer, teach*. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 4; 7.

נתינת (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Nathan*, 1) the prophet. Koh. R. to IV, 12. Midr. Till. to Ps. LI; a. fr.—2) *N*, the Babylonian, a Tannai. Ber. IX, 5. Tosef. Yeb. VIII, 4. B. Bath. 73^a; a. fr.—3) name of several Amoraim. Y. Erub. VI, 23^c bot., v. הירמיהו; a. e.—Y. M. Kat. III, 82^a אבא נ'—Y. Ter. VII, 44^c הושיעה נ' בר הושיעה נ'—Y. Ber. IV, 7^b טובי נ'; a. fr.—4) *N*. d'Tsutsitha, a penitent. Sabb. 56^b.—נ' אבות רר' v. אב II.

נתינת (b. h.) *to give; to place, put*. Gitt. I, 6 נ' נ' give this letter of divorce to my wife. Ib. נ' נ' give ye &c. Ib. לא יתנו לאר מירח לא יתנו לאר they must not deliver it after the man's death; a. v. fr.—נ' נ' נ' (to put an eye upon) *to intend*. B. Mets. 19^a, a. e. לגרשה נ' as soon as he has resolved to divorce her; a. fr.—נ' נ' (to have an eye on) *to desire, think of*. Ned. XI, 12 שלא נ' נ' lest the woman have a liking for another man. Ib. 20^b נ' נ' lest I think of another woman. Ib. יתן נ' one must not drink of one cup (have connection with one woman) and think of another; a. fr.—Esp. נ' נ' *to cast an angry eye at, to hurt by an angry look*. Ber. 58^a נ' נ' he cast an eye at him and he was changed into &c., v. נ' נ'; Sabb. 34^a; a. e.—Y. Ber. III, beg. 5^d, a. fr. נ' נ' puts on T'fillin.—נ' נ', v. נ' נ'.—נ' נ' the conclusion *ad majus* gives it, it is a legitimate conclusion. Bekh. 59^b, a. fr. Ib. נ' נ' (on the contrary,) it is thus we should argue.—Gen. R. s. 33 נ' נ' and it stands to reason.—Esp. נ' (sub. נ') *to put blood on the altar, sprinkle, smear*. Zeb. VIII, 4; a. fr.—[Tosef. Neg. VI, 10 נ' נ', v. נ' נ'.]

Nif. נתינת *to be given, put &c.; to be intended*. Ned. 38^a נ' נ' the Law was given only to Moses and his descendants. Ib. נ' נ' and all those (gates of understanding) were granted to Moses; a. fr.—Keth. 81^a נ' נ' the K'thubah is not intended to be collected during life-time. R. Hash. 28^a נ' נ'.—[Tosef. Ab. Zar. V (VI), 8 נ' נ', v. נ' נ'.]—Esp. *to be put on the altar, sprinkled, smeared*. Zeb. VIII, 9 נ' נ' blood which must be put below (the red line) which has been mixed with blood that must be put above. Ib. 10 נ' נ' shall be applied four times, v. נ' נ' a. מתינת; a. fr.

Hof. נתינת *to be put*. Makhsh. I, 1 נ' נ' it comes under the law (Lev. XI, 38), i. e. it is a liquid which, if put on eatables, makes them susceptible of uncleanness. Ib. 2 נ' נ' do not qualify for uncleanness; a. fr.

נתינת ch. same. Targ. Deut. XV, 10; a. fr.—[Targ. Is. LIII, 5 וברגוריה some ed., read: וברגוריה, v. נתינת I.]

נִחַץ (b. h.) *to chip off; to tear down.* Neg. XIII, 2 when he has to tear down (Lev. XIV, 45), he must chip off his part of the house, *contrad. to נִחַץ*; Tosef. ib. VI, 10. Ib. בְּנִיחָצוֹ נִחַץ אֶת וֹב (not נִחַץ) when he has to tear down, he must chop those stones which are affected as well as those which are not; a. fr.

Nif. נִחַץ *to be torn down.* Ab. Zar. 53^b עד שיִנְחֶצֶן רובו until the largest part of it is torn down; Tosef. ib. V (VI), 8 שִׁינְחֶן (corr. acc.). Neg. XIII, 1; a. fr.

Hof. הִנְחִיץ same. Ab. Zar. III, 9 אם הִנְחִיץ יִחַץ if the oven was new, it must be taken apart; Pes. 26^b; a. fr.

נִחַץ (b. h.; cmp. preced. a. נִחַךְ 1) *to break loose; tear out.* Y. Shebi. IV, 35^b bot. מְקוֹם שֶׁנִּחְצוּ לְקוֹץ יִחַץ לְהוֹק וְכִי where it is customary to cut the reeds, let him pluck them; where it is customary to pluck them &c.; Tosef. ib. III, 19 Var. יִחַץ לְהוֹק. Cant. R. to VIII, 6 (ref. to Jer. XXII, 24) שֶׁהוּא יִנְחֵץ מַלְכוּת וְכִי that he will tear the Davidic kingdom out of his hand; ib. מִשָּׁם אָנִי נִחַץ וְכִי I shall tear loose the kingdom &c.; Pesik. Shub., p. 163^a. Bekh. 33^b נִחַץ הוּא he who tears loose (testicles and throws them away); נִחַץ אַחֲרֵי כִירָה who removes them after one has cut them (tearing off the roots). Sifra Thazr., Neg., ch. VII, Par. 5 אם נִחַץ אִם if a man made it bald (נִחַץ); (R. S. to Neg. III, 5 אם נִחַץ בִּידֵי אִם Nif.); a. e.—*Part. pass.* נִחַץ (b. h.) *an animal whose testicles have been forcibly removed*; [oth. opin.: *whose membrum has been mutilated by a violent severance*]. Sifra Emor, Par. 7, ch. VII; Tosef. Yeb. X, 5.—2) *to cause oozing, to secrete.* Tosef. Ter. III, 13 וְאִינִי נִחַץ וְכִי grapes are soft and let their juice ooze out (when packed), but olives are hard and do not let their oil ooze out.; Y. ib. III, 42^b top, v. הִיחָא.

Pa. נִחַץ 1) *to tear loose.* Cant. R. l. c. (ref. to Jer. l. c.) אֶתְחַקֵּךְ it does not say *anattekkha* (I shall tear thee loose), but (it may be read) *athakkenkha* (I shall restore thee, v. נִחַץ); Yalk. Jer. 303 אֶתְחַקֵּךְ (*Hif.*); Pesik. l. c.—2) [*to tear, pull*] *to remonstrate, protest.* Sifra Num. 115; Yalk. Num. 750 מִנְחַקֵּךְ הַבֵּן הַזֶּה that son began to protest (against doing slave's work); הַחַיִּילֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל the Israelites remonstrated (against the laws imposed upon them); v. infra.

Nif. נִחַץ 1) *to be torn loose; to fall out.* Hull. 123^b לְנִחַץ מֵאֵלָיו a protection (cover) which is likely to come off of itself. Nidd. 65^a כִּינִי נִחַץ שֵׁנִי when a man's teeth are gone; a. e.—2) [*to tear one's self loose*], *to remonstrate, be discontented.* Sifra Ahāre, Par. 9, ch. XIII בְּעִירֹתָ לִינְחֵץ it was known before the Lord that they would bear unwillingly the restrictive laws concerning sexual relations; נִחַץ בְּעִירֹתָ they did remonstrate &c. (ref. to Num. XI, 10; v. Sabb. 130^a; Yoma 75^a); Yalk. Lev. 590.—3) *to be shifted, transformed, modified.* Zeb. 5^b, a. fr. אֶשֶׁם שֶׁנִּי לִרְעִידָה an animal dedicated as a guilt-offering which (on account of its owner's death &c.) has been condemned to pasture until natural death (v. סָאֵב).—Y. Naz. IV, end, 53^c מִלֵּא מִשְׁנֵי מֵלֵא since it (the cutting of the hair which is forbidden to the Nazarite) has gone over from a prohibition

to a positive duty (Num. VI, 18).—לֵא שֶׁנִּי לֵעֲשֹׂה a prohibition transformed into a command, i. e. a prohibitive law the transgression of which must be repaired by a succeeding act, e. g. (Lev. XIX, 13) 'thou shalt not rob', and (ib. V, 23) 'he shall make restitution.' Hull. 141^a (for which ib. XII, 4 מִצְוֹת לֹא רַעְשָׁה שִׁישׁ בָּהּ קוּם עֲשֵׂה 4). Yoma 85^b לֵא שֶׁנִּי לֵעֲשֹׂה; a. fr.—4) (v. Kal 2) *to enter a stage of moist decomposition.* Y. Naz. VII, 56^b, v. נִחַץ.—5) (denom. of נִחַץ) *to become hairless and blanched, to be afflicted with נִחַץ.* Neg. X, 9 כָּל רֹאשׁוֹ וְכִי and his entire head became bald (v. קָרְחָה). Sifra Thazr. l. c. נִחַץ בְּחוּךְ. I. c. נִחַץ a person that became afflicted with a bald spot within a patch of hair surrounded by baldness (Neg. X, 7 שֶׁנִּי נִחַץ וְזֶה לְפָנָיו מִזֶּה; a. fr.).

נִחַץ ch. same; *Af.* אֶתְחַקֵּךְ *to pull, drag.* Targ. Jer. XII, 3 אֶתְחַקֵּנֶן or אֶתְחַקֵּנֶן (ed. אֶתְחַקֵּנֶן, ed. Lag. אֶתְחַקֵּנֶן, v. נִחַץ; h. text אֶתְחַקֵּךְ).

Pa. נִחַץ 1) *to tear, sever.* B. Kam. 9^b שׁוֹר דְּרִכְיָה לְנִחַץ אִם an ox may be expected to tear (the rope). Bets. 10^b מִנְחַקֵּךְ Ms. M., v. נִחַץ.—2) *to snatch, take away.* Yoma 46^b כִּינִי דִּנְחַקָה נִחַץ הוּא having snatched it (the coal from the altar), he has snatched it (and it has its sacred character no longer).—3) *to shift, transform.* Macc. 15^a (לא) הוּא לְנִחַץ לְנִחַץ לְנִחַץ Ms. M. (Rashi לְנִחַץ, ed. לא) this (positive command) has the function of modifying the prohibitory law (intimating the reparation in the event of its transgression); v. preced. *Nif.*

Ithpe. אֶתְחַקֵּךְ 1) *to be severed, snatched.* Targ. Koh. IV, 12.—Yoma l. c. אֶתְחַקֵּךְ לְמִצְוֹתָהּ the taking it from the altar was done for an ordained use of it; a. e.—2) *to be set aside, be designated.* Erub. 13^a רַחֵל לְשׁוֹם רַחֵל לֵא having been originally designated (copied) for Rachel, it cannot again be converted and used for Leah; Sot. 20^b. Zeb. 3^a; a. e.

נִחַץ m. (b. h.; preced.) [*torn out*], *bald (blanched) spot* on the head or in the beard. Neg. X, 2; a. fr. *Pl.* נִחַץ, נִחַץ. Ib. 1; 7; a. fr.

נִחַץ, **נִחַץ** ch. same. Targ. Lev. XIII, 30; a. fr.

נִחַץ, a mnemotechnical abbreviation for לְעִילָה הַסְמֵל לְנִחַץ, נִחַץ, נִחַץ, a. e. רַחֵל וְיִשְׂרָאֵל. M. Kat. 24^a.

נִחַר I (b. h.; cmp. נִחַץ) *to sever, loosen.*

Nif. נִחַר 1) *to be torn loose, be released.* Y. Taan. II, 65^a top, v. נִחַר II a. נִחַר.—*Transf.* *to be untied, released from an obligation; to become permitted.* Y. Yeb. IV, 6^b bot. (ref. to Deut. XXV, 10) בֵּית שְׂוֵה נִחַר וְכִי a house (of several wives) which is released (from the leviratical marriage) by means of one *hālitsah* (performed on one of the wives). Y. Bicc. I, 64^b top לְהוֹרֵי שְׂוֵה שְׂוֵה שְׂוֵה all the first fruits which are to be released (become permitted by being brought to the Temple) in the land (of Palestine), can become so only by reciting the confession (Deut. XXVI, 5—10). Erub. 10^a; 12^a אִם נִחַר חֲצֵר נִחַר וְכִי a court becomes permitted (for Sabbath purposes) by &c., v. פֶּס. Ib. שְׂוֵה נִחַר וְכִי that it is made available &c.; a. e.

Hif. הִחְיִיר 1) *to loosen, untie, unscrew.* Tosef. Sabb. XVI (XVII), 5 שֶׁהִחְיִירוּ which one unscrewed; Sabb. XX, 5 מִחְיִירִין v. מִכְבֵּשׁ. Ib. 22^a מִבְּגַד לְבָגָה (ציצית) מִחְיִירִין you may untie show-fringes from one garment (and put them) on another garment. Gen. R. s. 5 מִחְיִירִין וּמִצִּיאָהּ וְכִי he unties them (opens the bags) and lets the air in them escape; a. fr.—[Tosef. Shebi. I, 7, v. נָחַר.]—2) *to permit, declare permitted,* opp. אָסַר. Sabb. 4^a מִחְיִירִין לִי וְכִי would they (the scholars) permit him to take it out &c.? Ib. II, 4 מִחְיִירִין וְכִי but R. Judah declares it permitted. Ib. 2 מִחְיִירִין וְכִי וְיָדוּדָה מִחְיִירִין a. v. fr.—V. מִחְיִירִין—3) *to free, surrender; to outlaw, proscribe.* Snh. 40^b מִחְיִירִין לְמִיתוֹתָהּ דִּי עֲצָמוֹ לְמִיתוֹתָהּ i. e. did he declare that he would commit the act in spite of the warning which defined it to be a deadly crime? Ib. 41^a (ref. to Deut. XVII, 6) מִחְיִירִין וְכִי until he declares himself ready to undergo capital punishment for his act. Hull. 41^a. Y. Peah I, 16^a מִחְיִירִין דְּמִן וְכִי לְחִתּוֹתֵיהֶם עֵילָא they wanted a pretext to outlaw the rebels; a. fr.

Hof. הִחְיִיר 1) *to be loosened, untied.* Lev. R. s. 28, beg., a. fr. הִחְיִירָה הַרְצִיעָהּ v. רְצִיעָהּ. Sabb. XX, 5 מִחְיִירִין אִם הִיָּה מִחְיִירִין v. מִחְיִירִין. Sabb. XX, 5 מִחְיִירִין אִם הִיָּה מִחְיִירִין if it (the clothes press) was (partly) unscrewed on the eye of the Sabbath, he may unscrew it entirely. B. Kam. 9^b מִחְיִירִין אִם הִיָּה מִחְיִירִין an ox that is not tied, opp. קָשׁוּר. Erub. II, 1 מִחְיִירִין אִם הִיָּה מִחְיִירִין closely tied together, but not tied in a loose way; a. e.—2) *to be permitted.* Y. Sabb. II, 5^b בְּרַחֲמֵיהֶם דִּי לְהֵן וְכִי. Snh. 68^a. Hull. 17^a מִחְיִירִין בְּרַחֲמֵיהֶם דִּי לְהֵן וְכִי originally they were permitted to eat the flesh of an animal killed by stabbing (v. נִחְרָה). Ib. 9^a מִחְיִירִין בְּרַחֲמֵיהֶם דִּי לְהֵן וְכִי when the animal has been slaughtered according to the ritual, it is (absolutely) permitted. Erub. 93^b מִחְיִירִין בְּרַחֲמֵיהֶם דִּי לְהֵן וְכִי as regards Sabbath laws what has been permitted at the entrance of the Sabbath remains permitted the entire day; ib. 70^b מִחְיִירִין בְּרַחֲמֵיהֶם דִּי לְהֵן וְכִי whatever is permitted for one part of the Sabbath &c.; a. v. fr.—Part. מִחְיִירִין; f. מִחְיִירִין; pl. מִחְיִירִין. מִחְיִירִין (it is, they are) permitted (of things and persons). Ter. X, 7. Yeb. I, 2 מִחְיִירִין וְכִי her rival is permitted (to him as wife). Ib. III, 2 מִחְיִירִין וְכִי and he is permitted to marry her sister. Ib. II, 10 מִחְיִירִין וְכִי may be married to them; a. v. fr.—Pes. 48^a, a. e. (ref. to מִשְׁקֵה יִשְׂרָאֵל Ez. XLV, 15) מִחְיִירִין מִן הַיִּשְׂרָאֵלִים of what an Israelite is permitted to drink. Sabb. 108^a (ref. to בִּפְיֵךְ Ex. XIII, 9) מִחְיִירִין מִדְּבַר הַמּוֹרֵר בְּפִיךְ the Torah must be written on the skin of an animal which is permitted in thy mouth (a clean animal).

II, Pi. נָחַר (b. h.; cmp. נָחַר) [to move.] to leap. B. Kam. 38^a (ref. to Hab. III, 6) מִחְיִירִין לִישְׁנָא what evidence is there that this wayyatter has the meaning of sending into exile (causing to emi-

grate)? Answ. ref. to נָחַר (Lev. XI, 21). Lev. R. s. 20 (ref. to Job XXXVII, 1) מִחְיִירִין יִקְפֹּץ וְכִי what does v'yittar mean? It will leap, as we read (Lev. I. c.) &c.

Hif. הִחְיִיר *to exile.* B. Kam. I. c., v. supra. Lev. R. s. 6, beg. מִחְיִירִין אֶת הַגְּבִיּוֹת and condemned the thieves to transportation (v., however, נָחַר).

נָחַר ch.=h. נָשַׁר, *to fall off, drop; to fall apart, decay; to become wearied, faint.* Targ. Is. XL, 7. Ib. LXIV, 5; a. fr.—B. Mets. 21^b מִחְיִירִין דְּנִחְרָא that it (the fig) dropped (and was not taken off the tree). Ib. מִחְיִירִין זֵיתִין וְכִי even when the olives have dropped &c. Sabb. 33^b מִחְיִירִין וְכִי וְדַמְעָה עֵינָיו and the tears fell from his eyes; a. fr.

Af. מִחְיִירִין *to drop, shed, let fall.* Targ. Ruth II, 16. Targ. Y. II Ex. IX, 32 מִחְיִירִין (not מִחְיִירִין).—Y. Kil. VII, beg. 30^d מִחְיִירִין טְרֵפְלִין where trees shed their leaves even in midsummer. Naz. 42^a מִחְיִירִין אֶרֶץ אֶרֶץ אֶרֶץ an earth which does not cause falling out of the hair; a. e.—Y. Yeb. XVI, 15^d מִחְיִירִין, v. infra.

Pa. נָחַר 1) (neut. verb) *to crumble, fall in.* B. Kam. 9^b מִחְיִירִין בִּיטוּלָא בִּיטוּלָא a pit is liable to fall in (and mere covering it up is not a sufficient precaution).—2) *to drop, shed.* Targ. Is. I, 30; a. e.—Y. Yeb. XVI, 15^d (if one says of a person) מִחְיִירִין פְּלוּנִי, 'I have dropped that man', you must not allow his wife to marry again (it does not necessarily mean that he saw him dead), for I may say, he means [read:] מִחְיִירִין פְּלוּנִי I dropped that man something to eat.

נָחַר f. (b. h.; preced.; v. esp. Naz. 42^a quot. in preced.) 1) (*nitron*), *natron, native carbonate of soda* (v. Sm. Bibl. Diet. s. v. Nitre, a. Sm. Ant. s. v. Nitron). Sabb. IX, 5; Nidd. IX, 6. Ib. 62^a; Sabb. 90^a, v. מִחְיִירִין אֶרֶץ a. מִחְיִירִין אֶרֶץ; a. e.—2) *a vessel made of alum crystals.* Kel. II, 1. Ab. Zar. 33^b (expl. מִחְיִירִין, v. מִחְיִירִין); a. fr. [v., however, Maim. to Kel. I. c.]

נָחַר I ch. same. Targ. Jer. II, 22. Targ. Prov. XXV, 20 (Ms. יִחְרָא as in Pesh.).

נָחַר II ch.=h. נָשַׁר I, *dropping.* Targ. O. a. Y. I Lev. XIX, 10 (h. text פָּרַשׁ).

נָחַשׁ (b. h.; cmp. נָחַר) *to break loose, tear off.* Nif. נִחְשָׁה *to be torn loose, be released.* Lev. R. s. 29; Gen. R. s. 56, v. נָחַשׁ II a. נָחַר I.

Hif. מִחְיִירִין *to uproot.* Gen. R. s. 23, beg. (play on מִחְיִירִין, Gen. IV, 18) מִחְיִירִין אֶתְּמִי I shall tear them out of this world.—[מִחְיִירִין or מִחְיִירִין to weaken, v. מִחְיִירִין.]

* **נָחַשׁ** h. same. Targ. Ps. CXVIII, 10, sq. מִחְיִירִין (ed. Lag. a. Levita מִחְיִירִין, v. מִחְיִירִין).

סָבַבְתָּ III (b. h.; cmp. *שָׁבַע*) *to drink freely*.—Part. pass. סָבֵבִים, *pl.* סְבִיבִים *soaked, satiated*. Nidd. 24^b סָבְתוּ אַרְבֵּי צַדִּיקִים אֶת מֵצוּתָיו *Ar.* (ed. סְבִיבִין) his bones are found satiated with moisture, i. e. *porous*, *contrad.* *to* מִשְׁוֵיִן *oily, smooth*.

סָבֵב ch. same. Part. סְבִיבִי. Targ. O. Deut. XXI, 20.—[Targ. I Sam. XXX, 20 *וְסָבַב* some ed., read *וְשָׁבַב*]. Pa. *to retail wine* in the shop or tavern. B. Bath. 98^a *מְבִיבֵי לֶחֶם לְסַבִּיבֵיהוֹן* with the intention to retail it. Af. *to satiate, soak*; *trnsf.* (cmp. *סָפַג*) *to lash*. Keth. 10^a *מְבִיבֵי כוּפְרֵי* make him absorb (strike him with) palm switches. Ib. *וּמְסָבִיבֵי לֵיהּ* and we lash him nevertheless.

סָבַב (b. h.) *to go around, turn*. Num. R. s. 18 כְּשֶׁדִּירָהּ לְרַחֵם *when I travelled ... and went around all the towns*; דִּירָהּ לְרַחֵם *I went around from town to town*. Erub. 56^a *צָפוֹן בְּלֵילָה* and turns northward' (Koh. I, 6) by night; a. e. Nif. *to take a turn*. Num. R. s. 4 *וְרָחֵבָה לְמַעְלָה* it turned upward and became wider.

סָבַב I (b. h.) *to surround*. Erub. I. c.; B. Bath. 25^b (ref. to Koh. I. c.) *פְּעָמִים מְסָבֵבְתָן וְפְעָמִים מְהַלְכְתָן* (Rashi *מְסָבֵבְתָן* v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 4) at seasons the sun goes around them (making a circuitous route), and at seasons it passes straight through (from north-east to south-west). Erub. 23^b; Num. R. s. 13 *סָבַב* tie around; a. e.—*Trnsf.* *to be around a person, to wait upon*. Deut. R. s. 1 (play on *סָבַב* אֶת הָרֵבֶה, Deut. II, 3) *אֶת הָרֵבֶה אִשָּׁה עָשָׂה אֶת דֹּרְתוֹ* a long while has Esau been around his parent &c.—*to go around from door to door, to beg*. Tosef. Peah IV, 8 *לְרֵבִי עַל הַמִּסָּבֵב* for the poor man that goes begging, the public charities are not bound to do anything. Y. ib. I, 15^d *תּוֹב אִשָּׁה אֶת מִסְבַּבָּהּ* honor thy father and thy mother', even if thou have to go begging (thou must support them); Pesik. R. s. 23—24; a. e.—Ruth R. to I, 1 *וְאִשָּׁה אֶת מִסְבַּבָּהּ* now all Israel will surround my gate ..., waiting for distribution of food; Yalk. ib. 598 *מְסָבֵבִין מְסָבֵבִין*—*2*) *to carry around from place to place*. Kel. I, 7 *וְמְסָבֵבִין לְרוֹחֵן* and you may carry a corpse from one (of the fortified places) to another; Tosef. ib. B. Kam. I, 14 *וְמִסְבַּבֵּי*—*3*) *to place around*. Num. R. s. 2 *לְכָסֹף* he placed four angels around his throne.—Part. pass. *מְסָבֵבִין*, f. *מְסָבֵבִינָה* *surrounded, closed*. B. Bath. 25^b, v. *מְסָבֵבִינָה*.—*Pl.* *מְסָבֵבִים*—*to assemble, arranged around*. Ab. Zar. 18^a *מִסְבָּבִין אִירֵחוֹ* (his sins) are arranged around him on the day of judgment (as witnesses). Yalk. Ruth I, c., v. *supra*.—*Esp.* *reclining on the dining couch around the tables* (v. *מְסָבֵבִין*). Ex. R. s. 25 *וְשָׁבְתוּ* lying on couches and eating and praising &c. Pes. 101^b *לְשֹׁרְתוֹ* the members of a party that were assembled for a feast; ib. 102^a. Tosef. ib. X, 12; a. fr.—[Tanh. Hayé 3 *מְסָבֵבִין*, read: *מְסָבֵבִין*, v. *מְסָבֵבִין*].

סָבַב II (b. h.) *to surround the table*, *to recline for dining in company*. Ber. VI, 6 (42^a) *וּמְסָבֵבִין* (Bab. ed. *וְמְסָבֵבִין*; Y. ed. *וְמְסָבֵבִין*) if they lie down for a meal, one says grace in behalf of all, *opp.* *וְיָשָׁבְתוּ*. Tosef. ib. IV, 20 *וְאֵלֶּיךָ הָבִיחָה שְׂדֵהוּ מִיָּסָב* and a neighbor called

סָבַבְתָּ m. h. a. ch. (= *סֵעַסַע*, cmp. *שָׁבַע*, *שָׁפַר*; cmp. *זָאֵן*) *bristle, awn or beard of grain*. Sot. 5^a (Ar. *סָבַב*). Hull. 17^b *לִּשְׁרֵטֵי* (Ar. *לְסַסָּ*) if the slaughtering knife is rough like a bristle of &c.—*Pl.* *סָבֵבִין*, *constr.* *סָבֵבִין*. Koh. R. to IX, 11 *וְעַל שְׁרֵבִילֵינָהּ* (not *שְׁרֵבִילָהּ*; some ed. *שָׁבֵבִין*) he ran over the ears of standing grain, and they were not broken.

סָבֵבִין m. soap, detergent, v. *צָפוֹן* I.

סָבֵבִין I, **סָבֵבִין** f. ch. = *סָבֵבִין*, *S'ah, measure*. Targ. Is. XXVII, 8. Targ. Job XX, 22; a. e.—Y. Ter. X, 47^b *תּוֹב* how much does a S'ah contain? Twenty four Log. Lev. R. s. 36; Y. Snh. X, 27^d *וְהִיא* ... כאינש as if one says, here is the bag, here is the Sela, and here is the measure, rise and measure (said of one who asks immediate reward for a good deed); Ruth R. introd. (some ed. *סָבֵבִין*); a. e.—*Pl.*, v. *סָבֵבִין* ch.

סָבֵבִין II f. = *סָבֵבִין*, *sweepings, refuse*. Lam. R. to I, 15 (expl. *סָבֵבִין*, ib.) *עָבַדְתִּי* (some ed. *פִּלִּי*) he made me like refuse before them. Ib. גְּמַלָּה צוֹרְרִית לִּשְׂרֵיטֵי *in Bar Gamza* they call sweepings *sallutha* (that which is thrown away); v. *סָבֵבִין*.

סָבֵבִין, v. *סָבֵבִין*.

סָבַב I, **סָבַב** m. ch. (v. *סָבֵבִין* II, *סָבֵבִין*) = *h. שָׁבַב*, *grey, old; elder; ancestor; scholar* (= *h. זָקֵן*). Targ. Is. III, 2. Targ. Gen. XXIV, 2; a. fr.—Targ. Y. II Lev. XXII, 27 *כְּאִנְשֵׁי אָבִיהֶם* (ed. Lag. corr. acc.) like Agag my grandfather.—Y. Yeb. XII, 12^d *תּוֹב*, *opp.* *שְׁלֵיחָה*. Hull. 6^a *אִישׁ אֶתְּמִלָּהּ* an old man (or scholar) met him; Sabb. 34^a. Gen. R. s. 74 (ref. to Ps. CXXIV, 1) *יִשְׂרָאֵל* it means Israel the patriarch (not Israel the people); Midr. Till. to Ps. I. c. Y. Ned. X, end, 42^b *לְכָסֹף* to my ancestor. Ib. *דּוֹסְטֵרִי* R. Dostay senior; a. fr.—[Y. Maas. Sh. V, 56^e *תּוֹב*, v. *פָּסָא* I.]—*Pl.* *סָבֵבִין*, *סָבֵבִין*. Targ. Zech. VIII, 4. Targ. Joel I, 14. Targ. Prov. XX, 29 (Ms. *סָבֵבִין*); a. fr.—Y. Peah VII, end, 21^b *הָיוּ* there were (poor) old men in our days &c. Kidd. 33^a *יָשָׁב* ... *לְרֵבִי* R. J. used to rise before gentile old men. Snh. 17^b *לְרֵבִי* the scholars of Sura. B. Bath. 58^b, v. *אֶתְּמִלָּהּ*, *אֶתְּמִלָּהּ*; a. fr.—*Fem.* *סָבֵבִינָה*. Y. Maas. Sh. III, 54^b *תּוֹב* a certain matron (prob. wife of a scholar). Ib. *מִיָּמֵי* that matron was of the opinion. B. Bath. 125^b *אֲבִי* I bequeathe my property to my grandmother. Ib. *אֲבִי* if that grandmother had sold the property bequeathed to her before the claim could be preferred, the sale would have been valid; a. fr.—*Pl.* *סָבֵבִין*. Targ. Zech. I. c.; a. e.—[*to be old*, v. *סָבֵבִין*.]

סָבַב II 1) pr. n. m. *Saba*. Y. Yeb. IX, beg. 10^a *סָבֵב*; Y. Kil. IX, beg. 31^d *סָבֵבִין*.—2) pr. n. pl. *K'far Saba*, in Samaria. Y. Dem. II, 22^e *תּוֹב* (ed. Krot. *תּוֹבֵבִין*, one word). Nidd. 61^a; Tosef. ib. VIII, 5 (v. Hildesh. Beitr., p. 10).

סָבַב III (b. h.; cmp. *שָׁבַע*) *to drink freely*.—Part. pass. סָבֵבִים, *pl.* סְבִיבִים *soaked, satiated*. Nidd. 24^b סָבְתוּ אַרְבֵּי צַדִּיקִים אֶת מֵצוּתָיו *Ar.* (ed. סְבִיבִין) his bones are found satiated with moisture, i. e. *porous*, *contrad.* *to* מִשְׁוֵיִן *oily, smooth*.

סָבֵב ch. same. Part. סְבִיבִי. Targ. O. Deut. XXI, 20.—[Targ. I Sam. XXX, 20 *וְסָבַב* some ed., read *וְשָׁבַב*]. Pa. *to retail wine* in the shop or tavern. B. Bath. 98^a *מְבִיבֵי לֶחֶם לְסַבִּיבֵיהוֹן* with the intention to retail it.

Af. *to satiate, soak*; *trnsf.* (cmp. *סָפַג*) *to lash*. Keth. 10^a *מְבִיבֵי כוּפְרֵי* make him absorb (strike him with) palm switches. Ib. *וּמְסָבִיבֵי לֵיהּ* and we lash him nevertheless.

סָבַב (b. h.) *to go around, turn*. Num. R. s. 18 כְּשֶׁדִּירָהּ לְרַחֵם *when I travelled ... and went around all the towns*; דִּירָהּ לְרַחֵם *I went around from town to town*. Erub. 56^a *צָפוֹן בְּלֵילָה* and turns northward' (Koh. I, 6) by night; a. e. Nif. *to take a turn*. Num. R. s. 4 *וְרָחֵבָה לְמַעְלָה* it turned upward and became wider.

סָבַב I (b. h.) *to surround*. Erub. I. c.; B. Bath. 25^b (ref. to Koh. I. c.) *פְּעָמִים מְסָבֵבְתָן וְפְעָמִים מְהַלְכְתָן* (Rashi *מְסָבֵבְתָן* v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 4) at seasons the sun goes around them (making a circuitous route), and at seasons it passes straight through (from north-east to south-west). Erub. 23^b; Num. R. s. 13 *סָבַב* tie around; a. e.—*Trnsf.* *to be around a person, to wait upon*. Deut. R. s. 1 (play on *סָבַב* אֶת הָרֵבֶה, Deut. II, 3) *אֶת הָרֵבֶה אִשָּׁה עָשָׂה אֶת דֹּרְתוֹ* a long while has Esau been around his parent &c.—*to go around from door to door, to beg*. Tosef. Peah IV, 8 *לְרֵבִי עַל הַמִּסָּבֵב* for the poor man that goes begging, the public charities are not bound to do anything. Y. ib. I, 15^d *תּוֹב אִשָּׁה אֶת מִסְבַּבָּהּ* honor thy father and thy mother', even if thou have to go begging (thou must support them); Pesik. R. s. 23—24; a. e.—Ruth R. to I, 1 *וְאִשָּׁה אֶת מִסְבַּבָּהּ* now all Israel will surround my gate ..., waiting for distribution of food; Yalk. ib. 598 *מְסָבֵבִין מְסָבֵבִין*—*2*) *to carry around from place to place*. Kel. I, 7 *וְמְסָבֵבִין לְרוֹחֵן* and you may carry a corpse from one (of the fortified places) to another; Tosef. ib. B. Kam. I, 14 *וְמִסְבַּבֵּי*—*3*) *to place around*. Num. R. s. 2 *לְכָסֹף* he placed four angels around his throne.—Part. pass. *מְסָבֵבִין*, f. *מְסָבֵבִינָה* *surrounded, closed*. B. Bath. 25^b, v. *מְסָבֵבִינָה*.—*Pl.* *מְסָבֵבִים*—*to assemble, arranged around*. Ab. Zar. 18^a *מִסְבַּבִּין אִירֵחוֹ* (his sins) are arranged around him on the day of judgment (as witnesses). Yalk. Ruth I, c., v. *supra*.—*Esp.* *reclining on the dining couch around the tables* (v. *מְסָבֵבִין*). Ex. R. s. 25 *וְשָׁבְתוּ* lying on couches and eating and praising &c. Pes. 101^b *לְשֹׁרְתוֹ* the members of a party that were assembled for a feast; ib. 102^a. Tosef. ib. X, 12; a. fr.—[Tanh. Hayé 3 *מְסָבֵבִין*, read: *מְסָבֵבִין*, v. *מְסָבֵבִין*].

סָבַב II f. = *סָבֵבִין*, *sweepings, refuse*. Lam. R. to I, 15 (expl. *סָבֵבִין*, ib.) *עָבַדְתִּי* (some ed. *פִּלִּי*) he made me like refuse before them. Ib. גְּמַלָּה צוֹרְרִית לִּשְׂרֵיטֵי *in Bar Gamza* they call sweepings *sallutha* (that which is thrown away); v. *סָבֵבִין*.

סָבֵבִין, v. *סָבֵבִין*.

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him away to speak to him. Ib. V, 5; Y. Taan. IV, 68^a bot. וְכִי וּמִיָּסֵב וְכִי... בזמן שהן שרין... when there are two couches, the highest in rank goes up and reclines at the head of the uppermost couch &c., v. יָסֵב. Pes. X, 1 עד... אפ"י עני... even the poorest man in Israel must not eat (on the Passover night) without reclining (to indicate that he is a free man); a. fr.—2) to cause to recline, to invite. Ex. R. s. 25 (ref. to יָסֵב, Ex. XIII, 18, a, שלחן, Ps. LXXVIII, 19) זָסִיבְנָן חַרְחַו עֵנְנֵי וְכִי he invited them to recline under the clouds of glory (v. סִינְגְמִינָן); a. e.—3) to turn around. Pesik. R. s. 14 עָזִיר אֲנִי לְהָסִיב עַל עוֹלָמִי וְכִי I shall turn again to my world in mercy.

Hof. הוֹסֵב to be transferred from tribe to tribe (Num. XXXVI, 7). B. Bath. 112^a כְּבֵר הַיִּסְבָּה כְּבֵר הַיִּסְבָּה the field had been transferred (before the division of the land); שכבר הוֹסְבָה we do not adopt the argument that a transfer before the division made any difference (v. comment., a. Rabb. D. S. a. l. notes 4 a. 5 for Var. Lect.).

Polel סוֹבֵב to surround. Ab. Zar. 18^a, v. supra.

סָבַב ch. same; Af. אָסַב to go around (announcing). Y. R. Hash. II, 58^a top דְּרוּוֹן אֵילִין מְסַבֵּינָן יוֹמָא דִּין וְכִי these went around (as messengers to announce the New-Moon) to-day, and others the day after. Ib. מִדּוּ דִּיִּסְבּוֹן מְסַבֵּבָה, v. צִפְתָּ.

סָבְבָא m. (preced.; cmp. שִׁיבְבָא) neighbor, borderer.—Pl. סָבְבֵינָא. Targ. Is. VII, 20 בְּסִי וּבְמִגְרֵיָא בְּעִבְרֵי וְכִי (ed. Lag. במגריא במגריא) read: בְּסִי בְּעִבְרֵי וְכִי being a gloss to our w.) among the borderers on the sides of &c.

סָבַח, v. סִיבַח.

סָבְחֵי, Targ. Prov. II, 7 ed. Lag., read סָבְחֵי=סָבְחֵי.

סָבְחָלֹם m.=h. יָהֲלֵם, name of a jewel in the high priest's breast-plate, diamond. Targ. O. Ex. XXVIII, 18 (some ed. ס); XXXIX, 11. Targ. Y. Num. II, 10.

סָבַח, v. v. סִיבַח.

סָבְחָא, v. סִיבְחָא.

סָבְחֵי, Yalk. Num. 773, v. סָבְחֵי.

סָבְחֵינָא c. pl. (סָבְחָא) wine-retailers. Ab. Zar. 71^a (Ar. סָבְחֵינָא); ib. 72^b סָבְחֵינָא.

סָבְחֵי, v. סִיבְחֵי.

סָבְחֵי, v. סִיבְחֵי.

*סָבְחֵינָא m. (סָבְחָא) load-carrier. B. Mets. 93^b בר סָבְחֵינָא (Ms. R. סָבְחֵינָא; Ms. H. סָבְחֵינָא, Ms. F. סָבְחֵינָא of Saccola=Sacala in Gedrosia?).

סָבְחֵי, v. סִיבְחֵי.

סָבְחֵי, Y. Sabb. VI, 8^a bot. ed. Zyt., v. סָבְחֵי.

סָבְחֵי, v. sub. סָבְחֵי.

סָבְרָא m. (סָבֵר I) 1) a reasoner (opp. to learned, v. סָבֵר II). Y. Sabb. III, 6^a וְכִי דִלָּא יִלְיָהּ וְכִי that reasoner who has neither studied nor attended scholars.—2) (adj.) imaginative, fanciful. Y. Kidd. III, 63^d bot. וְכִי דְרוּגֵי אִינְשָׁא וְכִי (not אינשי) for H. is a fanciful man (whose traditions cannot be relied upon).

סָבְרָא m. hope, v. סָבְרָא.

סָבְרָא, v. סִיבְרָא.

סָבְרָא pr. n. m. Sabta. Snh. 64^a אֵלֶּס אֵלֶּס אֵלֶּס (v. אֵלֶּס, a. אֵלֶּס); Y. ib. X, 28^d סִיבְרָא; Sifré Num. 131, a. Yalk. ib. 771 סָבְרָא.

סָבְרָא, v. preced.

סָבְרָא, סָבְרָא, סָבְרָא pr. n., סָבְרָא (Σαββατισμός, Σαββατισμός) the river Sabbath, said to rest on the seventh day (v. Plin. Hist. Nat. XXXI, 2; Jos. Bell. Jud. V, 5, 1; Neub. Géogr. p. 33). Snh. 65^b נְדַר סָבְרָא let the river S. prove (that the seventh day is the Sabbath); Yalk. Lev. 617 סָבְרָא; Gen. R. s. 11 סָבְרָא; Tanh. Ki Thissa 33 סָבְרָא; Pesik. R. s. 23 סָבְרָא. Gen. R. s. 73 סָבְרָא מְנַחֵר סָבְרָא the ten tribes were exiled to within the confines of the river S., whereas Judah and Benjamin were scattered over all lands; Y. Snh. X, 29^c bot. סָבְרָא; Targ. Y. Ex. XXXIV, 10 מִן לְגִי לְנַחֵר סָבְרָא.

סָבְרָא m. 1) old, v. סָבְרָא.—2) officer of the royal household. Koh. R. to IX, 18 (expl. דְּמוּכֵר, II Kings XVIII, 18) סָבְרָא (some ed. סָבְרָא).

סָבֵיב (b. h.; סָבֵב) around. Tanh. B'midb. 12 לְמִשְׁכַּן סָבֵיב around the Tabernacle; a. e.

סָבֵיבָה f. (preced.) neighborhood.—Pl. סָבֵיבֵי. Num. R. s. 18 כִּיּוֹן שְׂרָאוֹ שְׂנִסְחֲלִקוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל מִסָּבֵיבֵיהֶם when they saw that the Israelites had removed themselves from their neighborhood; a. e.

סָבֵיבָה m. (סָבֵב)=b. h. סָבֵב, thicket. Targ. Ps. LXXIV, 5. Targ. II Chr. XX, 2 סָבֵיבָה דִּיקְלֵיָא (h. text חֲמֵר חֲמֵר).

סָבֵיבָה f. (סָבֵב) carrying a burden, use of the stem סָבֵב. R. Hash. 11^b סָבֵב אַחֲרֵיָא Ms. M. (omitted in ed., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) there is an analogy between סָבֵב (Ex. VI, 6) and סָבֵב (Ps. LXXXI, 7); Yalk. Ex. 177; Yalk. Ps. 831.

סָבֵיב, Y. R. Hash. II, 59^c top, v. סָבֵיב.

סָבֵיבָה, v. סִיבֵיבָה.

סָבֵיבָה m. pl. (v. Löw Pfl., p. 188 sq.) mandrake flowers. Snh. 99^b (expl. דְּרוּאִים, Gen. XXX, 14) סָבֵב (Var. סִיבְסוּךְ, Ms. M. סִיבְסוּךְ; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

סָבֵיב, v. סִיבֵיב.

סָבֵיבָה, Y. Keth. I, 25^b top, v. סָבֵיבָה.

סְבִירָא, v. סְבִירָא.

סְבִירָא (b. h.) to interweave, interlace, esp. to make a hedge or dam with twigs, stones &c. Shebi. III, 8 לא יִסְבִּירָא; Ms. M. a. R. S. a. l. (ed. ירמיהו) he must not cover the dam with earth, opp. עוֹשֵׂה דְרִירָא, v. דְרִירָא.

Nif. סְבִירָא to be caught, entangled. Lev. R. s. 29, a. e., v. נִשְׁטָא II. Yalk. Num. 782, v. infra; a. e.

Hithpa. סְבִירָא, Nithpa. סְבִירָא same. Gen. R. s. 56 עֲרִירָא entangled in troubles. Ib. [read:] עֲרִירָא thy children will be entangled (come in conflict) with successive empires, and be drawn from empire to empire; Yalk. Num. 782 נִסְבִּירָא. Gen. R. s. 65 בְּשַׁעְרֵי וַיִּשְׁטָא and the chaff stuck in his hair. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot. נִסְבִּירָא if his garments were caught in thorns; a. e.

Hof. סְבִירָא same. Peah VII, 3 [read:] עֲקָן .. ה' בְּעֵלִים if he cut a cluster off by its stalk, and it was intercepted by the foliage, and in falling to the ground single berries fell off.

Pi. סְבִירָא to entangle. [Y. Kil. II, end, 28^b מסבכין, some ed., v. סְבִירָא.—Part. pass. מְסִבֵּךְ. Hull. 30^b מִסְבֵּךְ if he put the slaughtering knife under the entangled wool (on the animal's neck). M. Kat. 6^a top מְסִבֵּךְ when the trees in the field are irregularly scattered (not planted in rows). Sot. 48^a; Yalk. Is. 292 (ref. to אֲרוֹזָה, Zeph. II, 14) בית המסובך בארזים a house which lies in a thicket of cedars.

ch. סְבִירָא same. Part. pass. סְבִירָא. Hull. 48^a רִסְתָא provided the perforated lung is intergrown with the fleshy part of the ribs.

Pa. סְבִירָא to weave a net. Targ. Prov. XXX, 28 דְמִסְבֵּךְ ed. Lag. (Var. דְמִסְבֵּךְ).

מ. סְבִירָא (preced.) net-work, web. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. VII, 1 אִם יֵשׁ לָהֶן סְבִירָא (ed. Zuck. a. oth. סְבִירָא) if the fringes form a web. Ib. עֵילָה וְכִי סְבִירָא a web of fringes is partly subject and partly not subject to the standard measure of &c.

* מ. סְבִירָא (preced.) net-weaver. Erub. 72^b top יְהוּדָה רִסְתָא R. Han. a. Alfasi (ed. דוסבר, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 20).

מ. סְבִירָא (preced. wds.) net, head-dress.—Pl. סְבִירָא. Targ. Is. III, 18 (h. text שְׁהִירָא); v. next w.—[Ib. VII, 20 סְבִירָא, ed. Lag., v. סְבִירָא.]

שׁ, סְבִירָא f. (b. h. שׁ) 1) same. Tosef. Sabb. IV (V), 11 סְבִירָא (ed. Lag. סְבִירָא, Var. סְבִירָא, corr. acc.) a gold-embroidered hair net; Sabb. 57^b. Y. ib. VI, 8^b bot.; Neg. XI, 11, a. fr. שְׁבִירָא, v. שְׁבִירָא; Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. V, 15^a שְׁבִירָא. Sabb. l. c. שְׁבִירָא מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם whatever ornament is worn beneath the net; ib. 65^a (Tosef. ib. IV (V), 7 דְרִירָא מְשַׁעְרָא; a. fr.—2) any net-work, mat &c. Kel. XXVIII, 9 שְׁבִירָא the old woman's net-work (mat to sit upon, v. Maim. a. l.). Ib. דְרִירָא חֵלֶק .. הַעֲשׂוּי כִּסֵּי הַיְצִיָּה the public woman's shirt which is like net-work (gauze, v. הוֹיָן II). Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d כִּסֵּי הַיְצִיָּה

venom of the serpent remains on top (of liquids) as a net-like film; Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^d top דְרִירָא לֵשׁ; Y. Sabb. I, 3^d top כֵּשׁ עֲשׂוּי; a. fr.—Ib. VI, 7^d טְבִירָא, read טְבִירָא, v. טְבִירָא II.—Pl. טְבִירָא, Kel. XXIV, 16; Tosef. ib. B. Bath. II, 10 וְכִי טְבִירָא there are three categories of nets with regard to levitical cleanness; a. e.

סְבִירָא, v. סְבִירָא.

סְבִירָא f. ch.—h. סְבִירָא. B. Bath. 146^a (Ms. M. סְבִירָא, oth. Mss. סְבִירָא, סְבִירָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note), v. סְבִירָא.

סְבִירָא (b. h.) to carry a load; to sustain; to endure. Lev. R. s. 4, end, הַנֶּפֶשׁ הִיא סְבִירָא... וְהַקֶּבֶל אֵת עִלְמוֹ the soul supports the body, and the Lord sustains his world; (משמרה... משמר 3 Tanh. Hayé 3 Pes. 113^b אַרְבַּע דְּבָרִים... סְבִירָא there are four things which the mind (of man) cannot endure. Gen. R. s. 22 (ref. to Gen. IV, 13) לְעִלְיוֹנִים .. אַתָּה סְבִירָא וְלַפְשְׁעֵי אֵין אַתָּה סְבִירָא thou bearest those on high and those below, and my trespass thou wilt not bear? Y. R. Hash. II, end, 58^b (ref. to Ps. CXLIV, 14 אֲלוֹפִינוּ when the great bear the small (take care of them), there is no breach &c.; when the small bear the great (respect their superiority), there is &c.; Yalk. Ps. 888; Ruth R. introd. סְבִירָא מְכֻרָה 5 Ex. R. s. 5 they endured maltreatment; a. fr.—Y. Peah I, 16^b וְאֵינִי סְבִירָא he who throws off the yoke, that is, he who says, there is a law, but I will not bear it.

Pi. סְבִירָא to load. Part. pass. מְסִבֵּךְ. Ber. 17^a (ref. to Ps. l. c.) מְסִבֵּךְ מְסִבֵּךְ laden with good deeds; מְסִבֵּךְ מְסִבֵּךְ laden with pains. Yalk. Deut. 963 (Deut. R. s. 11 סְבִירָא) carrying their silver and their gold; a. e.

ch. סְבִירָא same. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXII, 11. Targ. Job XXI, 3. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXIV, 15; a. fr.—Cant. R. to V, 14 לְמִסְבֵּךְ, v. סְבִירָא, Gen. R. s. 38 רִכְבֵּי רוּחָא, v. סְבִירָא; a. e.

Pa. סְבִירָא (v. סְבִירָא) to send presents of betrothal. Kidd. 50^b מְסִבֵּךְ וְהָדָר מְקֻרְשֵׁי where it is customary to send the presents before betrothal; a. e.

מ. סְבִירָא (b. h.; preced.) load-carrier. Y. B. Mets. X, end, 12^c; (Bab. ib. 118^b בְּתָא). Kidd. 82^b; Y. ib. IV, end, 66^d; Tosef. ib. V, 15 (ed. Zuck. note). Tanh., ed. Bub., M'tsora 11 כְּבִירָא כְּבִירָא as strong as he who carries the world; Yalk. Ps. 808.—Pl. סְבִירָא. Kel. XXVIII, 9 כְּבִירָא the cushion which load-carriers wear on their heads.

סְבִירָא f. (b. h.; preced.) load, burden.—Pl. סְבִירָא. Lev. R. s. 37 סְבִירָא, v. יָשַׁב. Ex. R. s. 1 וְיָשַׁב סְבִירָא he saw their burdens and wept. Ib. וְיָשַׁב לְהֵן סְבִירָא he went and helped them to arrange their burdens; a. e.

מ. סְבִירָא (preced. wds.) 1) load. Sifra introd. מְשִׂא לְמִיָּדָא עֲשׂוּי לְמִיָּדָא אֲחֵר (than only persons).—2) pl. סְבִירָא (cmp. b. h. מְשִׂא, presents, esp. presents of betrothal (donatio propter

you think that &c.?—Yeb. 72^b וְיִסְבְּרָהּ וְכ' he learned it by heart in three days, and reasoned it out (drew the logical conclusions from it) in three months. Sabb. 63^a לִי־סָבַר, v. גָּמַר II. Keth. 77^a וְקָבְלָהּ וְקָבְלָהּ for she understood well (her husband's physical condition) and accepted it; ib. הֲוָה סָבְרָא וְקָבְלָהּ did she not understand and accept? B. Mets. 65^a וְקָבְלָהּ וְקָבְלָהּ thou didst understand and accept; a. fr.—כ' to think like, to agree with, adopt the opinion of. Succ. 33^b וְכ' לֹא כוֹחֵיהּ בְּחֵדָא וּפְלִיג וְכ' he agrees with him in one point, and differs in another point; a. fr.—ל' סָבְרָא is of the opinion, shares the opinion. Ib.^a 'ס' לָן וְכ' if we accept the opinion that &c. Hull. 48^a וְלִיהּ לֹא סָבְרָא (abbr. ל"ס) but he himself does not entertain that opinion; a. fr.—Tanh. P'kudé 2 מְרִינֵי סָבְרֵי מְרִינֵי the gentlemen formed an opinion?, i. e. how do you vote?—Ib. (introducing the benediction over wine) מְרִינֵי סָבְרֵי have you agreed (to allow me to say the prayer)?, i. e. with your permission!—B. Kam. 32^a וְיִסְבְּרָהּ how can you understand that?, i. e. is this not a contradiction?—Gen. R. s. 34; s. 38 הוּוּ מְסַבְרֵי לִיהּ וְלֹא ס' he explained to him, but he could not comprehend; מַאי טַעְמָא לִיהּ אַחַר סָבַר why is it that you do not comprehend?

Pa. סָבַר 1) to look for, hope, trust. Targ. O. Gen. XLIX, 18 סָבְרִיהּ (ed. Berl. סָבְרִיהּ).—2) with אֲפִינֵי to favor. Targ. Job XXXII, 22, v. supra.

Af. מְסַבְרֵי 1) to trust. Targ. Prov. XI, 28 מְסַבְרֵי Ed. Lag. (oth. ed. מְסַבְרֵי Pa.); a. e.—2) to make confident. Targ. Ps. XXII, 10.—3) (with אֲפִינֵי) to be kind to, cheer up. Targ. Y. Num. VI, 26 אֲפִינֵי סָבַר אֲפִינֵי. Targ. I Chr. II, 55.—4) to illustrate, explain. Hull. 48^a לִי אֲסַבְרָהּ Rabin.. made it clear to me. B. Mets. 33^a וְיִסְבְּרָהּ וְיִסְבְּרָהּ who explained to us what zomalistron meant. Erub. 21^b וְיִסְבְּרָהּ and illustrated it by a simile. Y. ib. X, beg. 26^a וְיִסְבְּרָהּ R. H. enlightened me (saying) &c. Gen. R. l. c., v. supra; a. fr.

Ithpa. אֲסַבְרָהּ 1) to look for, hope; to plan, intend. Targ. Ps. CVI, 13.—Targ. Y. II Gen. XLIX, 17.—2) to be understood, be intelligible, evident; to be rational, logical. R. Hash. 31^b sq. אָמַר מִלְחָא וְא' טַעְמִיהּ וְכ' he said something, and his argument appeared reasonable, and his teacher instituted the usage in his (R. Johanan's) name. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 40^a לֹא מְסַבְרָא כְּאֹדֵינֵי סָבְרָהּ וְכ' it is not reasonable to follow this opinion that it is not forbidden. Ber. 36^a כוֹחֵיהּ מִסְתַּבְרָא it is reasonable to follow thy opinion, i. e. thou art obviously right. Sabb. 76^a כְּרַמְעִיקְרָא אֲרִיבָא מִס' on the contrary, that which he first said stands to reason; a. fr.

Poël. סָבַר, v. supra.

Ithpoël. אֲסַבְרָהּ (cmp. אֲסַבְרָהּ) provide one's self; to store up for one's self. Targ. Ez. XXXIX, 9. V. מְסַבְרָא, אֲסַבְרָהּ.

II. סָבַר (cmp. סָבַר) [to encompass,] to carry; to bear, endure; to sustain. Targ. Y. Gen. XXI, 15. Targ. Deut. I, 31.—Targ. Prov. XXX, 21 לְסָבְרָא Ms. (ed. לְמְסַבְרָא, לְמְסַבְרָא). Targ. Ps. XCVI, 8 אֲוִבְלֵי וְסָבְרֵי ed. Wil. (ed. Lag. רֹוּבְרוּ וְסָבְרֵי, corr. acc.). Targ. I Kings IV, 7 (h. text וְלֹא הוּוּ יִסְבֵּל מְסָבְרֵי; a. fr.—Y. B. Bath. II, beg. 13^b וְיִסְבְּרָהּ and could not carry it (and dropped it).

III. סָבַר (Saf. of בָּרַי; cmp. Arab. sabar

exploravit vulnus &c.; *misbâr* specillum vulnerarium) to perforate, cut, (only used in the sense of) to let blood. Part. pass. מְסַבְרֵי. Pes. 112^a top וְלֹא מְשִׁי וְכ' Ms. M. (ed. מְסַבְרֵי, v. סָבַר II) he who has been bled and has not washed his hands. Yeb. 72^a לֹא מְסַבְרֵינֵי בִירָהּ Ar. (ed. מְסַבְרֵי) and on it (that day) we must not be bled. Meil. 20^b דְּמִס' וְכ' (ed. דְּמִסְכִּי; Ar. דְּמִסְכִּי, prob. clerical error, v. Koh. Ar. Compl. s. v.) he who eats fowl after blood-letting. Ab. Zar. 28^b דְּכַאֲיֵב לִיהּ עֵינָא וְדְמ' Ag. Hatt. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 7) one having pain of the eye and one who has been bled.—V. סָבְרָא II.

m. סָבַר I) *reasoner, fine scholar.* Targ. O. Lev. XIX, 32 Ms. a. some ed., (ed. Berl. סָבַר, v. סָבַר I).—*Pl.* סָבְרִין. Targ. Y. II Gen. XLIX, 10 (ed. Vien. סָבְרִין, corr. acc.; Y. I סָבְרִין).

m. סָבַר II) *hope.* Gen. R. s. 91 (ref. to Gen. XLII, 1) שְׂבַרֵי... שְׂבַרֵי (there is corn) but *yesh sheber* (there is hope) &c., v. אֲסַבְרָהּ. Sifra Ahâré, Par. 9, ch. XIII וְשִׂמְעָא תְּאֵמַר אֲבָד סָבְרֵי וְאֲבָד סְבוּיִי... אֲנִי סָבְרָהּ וְכ' lest thou say, my hope is gone, my outlook is frustrated, therefore it reads, 'I am the Lord', I am thy hope &c. Yoma 72^a אֲבָד סָבְרֵי וְבִטְלֵי סְבוּיִי their prospect of restoration is gone &c. Erub. 21^b אֲבָד סָבְרֵי וְכ' they are beyond hope (of return to God) &c. B. Mets. 33^b וְבִטְלֵי סְבוּיִי there is no hope for them &c.; Yalk. Is. 371 שְׂבוּיִי... שְׂבוּיִי (read שְׂבוּיִי).—2) with אֲפִינֵי, *brightness, friendly expression*; in gen. *countenance*. Ab. I, 15 פְּיֹוֹת... בְּס' פְּיֹוֹת receive every man with a countenance of friendliness. Cant. R. to II, 5; a. fr.—3) *understanding, plain sense*. Yalk. Sam. 158 כִּד הוּוּ סָבְרֵי שֶׁל דְּבַר this is the plain sense of the thing (the common opinion), opp. to עֵיקְרוּ שֶׁל דְּבַר the root, the deeper cause; v. סָבְרָא.

IV. סָבְרָא, סָבְרָא ch. same, 1) *hope.* Targ. Prov. XI, 7. Targ. Job V, 16. Targ. Prov. XIII, 12 סָבְרָא ed. Wil.—Targ. Ps. IX, 19 סָבְרָא (Bxt. סָבְרָא); a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 68 סָבְרֵי, v. גָּרִיזָא. Ib. s. 53 סָבְרֵי סָבְרֵי (some ed. סָבְרֵי) as thou didst not give up thy hope, so will I not suffer thy hope to be frustrated. Midr. Sam. ch. V; Yalk. ib. 86 (ref. to אֲפִסִּי, I Sam. II, 10)... אֵילֵינֵי דְּסָבְרֵיהוֹן פְּסִיק מִן בְּרִייהוֹן that means the nations whose hope is cut off from their Creator (who have no faith); a. e.—2) with אֲפִינֵי, *countenance*. Targ. Gen. XXXI, 2; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 35, v. אֲפִינֵי. Lev. R. s. 5 מִיִּזְמִי לְמִיִּזְמִי מִיִּזְמִי אֲפִינֵי אֲפִינֵי who can ever see the face of Abba Judan?; a. fr.—3) *opinion*. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 40^a סָבְרָהּ (ed. Krot. סָבְרָהּ), v. סָבַר I, *Ithpa.*

m. סָבְרָא (preced.) 1) *brightness of mind, ingenuity.* Targ. Cant. V, 10.—2) *speculation, logical argument.* Meg. 18^b, a. e. (expl. מְהַנְמִינֵי, v. יָדַע) וְלֹא יִדְע' דִּקְרִי... וְלֹא יִדְע' דִּקְרִי וְלֹא יִדְע' דִּקְרִי you call him, and he answers but cannot recall an argument. Y. Ber. III, 6^c top לִי חֲמֵן לִי חֲמֵן any hard thinking I had to do, there I did it. Ib. כִּלְכֵּל סָבְרָא קְשִׁיָּא וְכ' all that difficult subject of T'bul Yom I studied there.—Esp. *logical deduction, conclusion by reasoning*, opp. to גְּמָרָא verbal tradition. Yoma

33^a bot. לא ידענא. I know the final decision as a tradition, the argument I do not know. Gitt. 6^b 'וכי לורי וב' בשלמא מילחא דתליא בס' לורי וב' depends on reason, you might be right, but this is a tradition. B. Bath. 77^a אי ס' גמרא אי ס' גמרא אי ס' גמרא is this a tradition or a logical inference? Ab. Zar. 34^b אי ס' ואב"א אי ס' ואב"א I may say, it is founded on reason, or I may say, it is intimated in the Scriptures; a. v. fr.—3) *common sense, ordinary conception*, opp. עיקר. Y. Ber. IX, 13^c bot.; Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 8 דמילחא אי ס' דמילחא אי ס' דמילחא, v. סְבִירָא 3.

סְבִירָא m. (dimin. of סְבִירָא) *dear hope, or dear little face*. Pesik. B'shall., p. 83^a סְבִירָא, v. סְבִירָא I; Yalk. Num. 773; Cant. R. to IV, 12.

סְבִירָא m. (prob. a. geogr. term; cmp. סְבִירָא) *sibrosi*, name of a species of olive. Ber. 39^a Ms. M. (ed. סְבִירָא), v. סְבִירָא.

סְבִירָא f. = סְבִירָא, *hope*. Targ. Ps. IX, 11 סְבִירָא (Ms. סְבִירָא) the hope placed in thee. Targ. Job XI, 20 סְבִירָא ed. Wil. (ed. Lag. סְבִירָא); a. e.

סְבִירָא, v. סְבִירָא.

סְבִירָא, v. סְבִירָא.

סְבִירָא, v. סְבִירָא.—[Ab. Zar. 58^b סְבִירָא, v. סְבִירָא II.]

סְגִי, v. סְגִי.

סְגִי, v. סְגִי.

סְגִי (b. h. סְגִי) *to bend, bow; to worship*. Targ. Gen. XXIV, 26. Targ. O. ib. XXVII, 7; a. fr.—Part. סְגִי, *pl.* סְגִי. Targ. II Esth. III, 2; a. e.—Gen. R. s. 38, end ווי ליה ... ובעי למסגרי לבר יומיה ... ווי ליה let us worship the fire; said he to him, let us worship the water which extinguishes the fire. Cant. R. to II, 5 מסגרי, v. סְגִי; a. fr.—Hull. 62^b סְגִי, v. סְגִי.

סְגִי c. (preced.) *kneeling, worship*. Targ. O. Lev. XXVI, 1 סְגִי ed. Berl. (oth. ed. סְגִי; h. text משכיר).—*Pl.* m. סְגִי, f. סְגִי. Targ. O. Num. XXXI, 10 סְגִי; h. text סְגִי (ed. Vien. סְגִי; h. text סְגִי).

סְגִי f. (preced.) *idol-worship; trnsf. m. idol*. Targ. Y. I Gen. XI, 4; Y. II סְגִי ביה (strike out ביה).

סְגִי, v. סְגִי.

סְגִי, read: סְגִי; v. סְגִי.

סְגִי, v. סְגִי.

סְגִי, v. סְגִי.

סְגִי, v. סְגִי.

סְגִי m. = סְגִי, *idol-worship*. Targ. Y. Ex. XXIII, 24.

סְגִי, v. סְגִי.

סְגִי m. (סְגִי) = h. אֶשְׁכֵּל, *cluster of grapes*. Targ. Y. II Num. XIII, 23. Ib., sq. סְגִי Ar. (ed. לה ...). Targ. Y. II Deut. I, 24 סְגִי.—Y. Peah VII, 20^b top 'וכי סְגִי דהווא סְגִי דהווא that (much spoken of) cluster in the vineyard. Ib. סְגִי דהווא סְגִי דהווא that ox which you think you see (at a distance), is a cluster.—*Pl.* סְגִי. Targ. Y. I Gen. XL, 12. Targ. Y. ib. 10.

סְגִי m. (v. next w.) *acquisition, property*. Targ. Y. II Gen. XIV, 21 (not סְגִי; h. text רכש). Ib. XXXI, 18.—Hebr. form סְגִי (v. next art.). Targ. Y. II Deut. XXVI, 18.

סְגִי, v. סְגִי.

סְגִי f. (b. h. סְגִי; סְגִי) *safe investment, heirloom, family relic, treasure*. Mekh. Yithro, Bahod., s. 2 (ref. to סְגִי, Ex. XIX, 5) 'וכי סְגִי של אדם וכו' as the heirloom a man possesses is dear to him, so &c.; Pesik. R. s. 11, end. B. Bath. 52^a סְגִי סְגִי if one receives a trust from a minor, he must invest it safely (since he cannot return it to him until he is of age). Ib. סְגִי סְגִי what is a *s'gullah*? ... A scroll of the Law; ... a date-tree. B. Kam. 87^b; Tosef. ib. IX, 8, sq.; a. e.

סְגִי, Deut. R. s. 11 סְגִי פגעה בו סְגִי, read with Yalk. ib. 963: סְגִי ביה אשר.

סְגִי m. pl. (saeculares, sub. ludi) *the secular games of the Romans*. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 40^a סְגִי (corr. acc.); Tosef. ib. II, 6 סְגִי (Var. סְגִי, corr. acc.); Bab. ib. 18^b סְגִי (corr. acc.); v. Var. Lect. in Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Yalk. Ps. 613 סְגִי.

סְגִי m. (σάγος, sagus, sagum) *a coarse woolen blanket, mostly mentioned as a mattress to sleep on*. Sifré Deut. 277 סְגִי סְגִי he must give him back the sagum for the night (B. Mets. IX, 13 סְגִי). Sifré ib. 234 (ref. to Deut. XXII, 12, 'wherewith thou clothest thyself') סְגִי this excludes the sagum. Kel. XXIX, 1. Ohol. XI, 3; a. fr.—*Pl.* סְגִי. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. VII, 1 (ed. Zuck. סְגִי, oth. ed. סְגִי, corr. acc.; v. R. S. to Kel. XXIX, 1). Ib. V, 11 סְגִי (corr. acc.; v. R. S. to Kel. XXVIII, 8); ib. Neg. V, 14 סְגִי (corr. acc.).—[Tanh. ed. Bub., Vayera 21 פגן סְגִי Ms. R. (Ms. Parma, printed text סְגִי; Gen. R. s. 50, a. e. כפגן) read: סְגִי סְגִי he travelled in a sagum like a commoner; (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Sagum.)

סְגִי, v. סְגִי.

סְגִי, v. sub סְגִי.

סְגִי m., constr. סְגִי (*lock, secret*). Targ. Job XXXVIII, 16.

סְגִי I (b. h. סְגִי; סְגִי; Saf. of נאי; cmp. Job VIII, 11) 1) *to swell, rise, grow, spread, increase, thrive*.

Targ. Lev. XIII, 12. Targ. Ex. I, 20. Targ. Ps. XCII, 13; a. fr.—Part. סְגִיָּה; f. סְגִיָּה. Targ. O. Ex. IX, 9, sq. ed. Berl. (ed. Vienna, a. Y. סְגִיָּה). Targ. Lev. XIII, 42; a. fr.—Esth. R. introd. מן דַּסְגוּ דַּיְיָ שִׁיקְרָא כְּגוֹן וְכ' when faithless judges are numerous, false witnesses are frequent; מן דַּסְגוּן מְמוֹנְהוֹן וְכ' when informers are numerous, the cases of people's properties being despoiled increase; Yalk. Esth. 1044 מְמוֹנְהוֹן . . . מְדַסְגֵּן; Yalk. Job 920 סְגִיָּהוּ . . . מְדַסְגֵּן; Sot. IX, 15 (49^b) וְכִסְגָּא, v. דְּוַצְפָּא; a. fr.—2) (= h. רַב) to be sufficient. Snh. 6^a דַּסְגֵּי בְרַדְיָא let it be enough with two judges.—[Targ. II Esth. III, 3 סְגִיָּהוּ, read סְגִיָּהוּ, v. סְגִיָּה ch.]

Af. סְגִיָּה to enlarge, increase, make great; to have much, do much. Targ. Gen. III, 16. Targ. Ps. XLIV, 13. Targ. Ex. XVI, 17. Targ. II Sam. XXII, 36; a. fr.—Yoma 88^a סְגִיָּהוּ וְכִסְגֵּי he will grow and multiply (his descendants will be numerous).

Pa. סְגִיָּה same. Targ. O. Num. XIV, 17 סְגִיָּה (imperative).

Ithpe. סְגִיָּה to be multiplied; to increase. Targ. Y. Gen. XLVIII, 16.

סְגִיָּה II, Pa. סְגִיָּה (preced.; cmp. meanings of סְגִיָּה) to progress, pass, walk. Snh. 95^a לְסְגִיָּהוּ אִרְחָא דְּבַעַת לְסְגִיָּהוּ . . . אִרְחָא דְּבַעַת לְסְגִיָּהוּ . . . a distance which one would have required ten days to make, he made in one day. Taan. 24^a וְכִדְיָא וְכִדְיָא and I have been running until now. Sabb. 118^b וְכִדְיָא דְּלֵא סְגִיָּהוּ וְכִדְיָא דְּלֵא סְגִיָּהוּ that I never walk a distance of four cubits with my head uncovered. Keth. 62^a לְסְגִיָּהוּ וְכִדְיָא . . . לְסְגִיָּהוּ בְּרַמְאָתָא I. B. Bath. 123^a בְּהַדְרִיָּה, v. מְצִיָּה I. B. Bath. 123^a בְּרַמְאָתָא . . . לְסְגִיָּהוּ בְּרַמְאָתָא are righteous men permitted to walk in the way of fraud (to deal fraudulently with a deceiver)? Erub. 18^b וְכִדְיָא זְכָרָא וְכִדְיָא זְכָרָא which of them went ahead?; זְכָרָא וְכִדְיָא זְכָרָא the male (part of the double body) went ahead; Yalk. Ps. 887 מְסִיָּהוּ . . . סְגִיָּהוּ.

Af. סְגִיָּה same. Targ. Jer. VIII, 6; XXIII, 10.—Sabb. 77^b מְסִיָּהוּ בְּרִישָׁא goats take the lead. B. Kam. 60^b מְסִיָּהוּ בְּרִישָׁא passes openly, מְסִיָּהוּ בְּרִישָׁא וְכִסְגֵּי passes secretly; a. fr.

Ithpe. סְגִיָּה to be marched, be set in motion, v. supra.—Esp. לֵא לִיהֵא מְסִיָּהוּ לֵא לִיהֵא he moved on. B. Bath. 74^a וְכִדְיָא לִיהֵא מְסִיָּהוּ לֵא לִיהֵא he (the camel) will not start. B. Mets. 107^b, sq. לֵא לִיהֵא מְסִיָּהוּ לֵא לִיהֵא they will march along the river. Sabb. 7^a בְּהַדְרִיָּה לֵא לִיהֵא מְסִיָּהוּ לֵא לִיהֵא they do not pass there openly (with ease); a. e.

סְגִיָּה III, סְגִיָּה I m. (סְגִיָּה I) multitude, greatness. Targ. Gen. XXXII, 13 (12) מְסִיָּהוּ (O. ed. Vien. מְסִיָּהוּ; some ed. Vien. מְסִיָּהוּ from being too numerous). Ib. XXX, 30 (O. ed. Vien. מְסִיָּהוּ, v. מְסִיָּהוּ). Targ. Y. II Ex. XXIII, 2 מְסִיָּהוּ majority; a. e.—V. next w.

סְגִיָּה m., סְגִיָּה f. (preced.) 1) spreading, v. סְגִיָּה I.—2) numerous, large, great. Targ. Gen. XXVI, 14 (O. ed. Vien. סְגִיָּה). Targ. Is. LXIII, 7; a. fr.—Lam. R. to I, 1 רַבְרְבָא מְסִיָּהוּ light within a great light (many joys).—Pl. מְסִיָּהוּ, v. מְסִיָּהוּ. Targ. Ps. III, 2, sq. Targ. Jud. VIII, 30 מְסִיָּהוּ (not אין . . .); a. fr.—B. Bath. 65^a, a. fr. מְסִיָּהוּ, v. מְסִיָּהוּ ch. B. Mets. 44^b מְסִיָּהוּ where money is plentiful, opp. פִּירָא where goods are plentiful;

a. fr.—3) סְגִיָּה, also סְגִיָּה much, enough; greatly. Targ. Num. XVI, 3. Targ. II Esth. VI, 10 סְגִיָּה בְּאִישׁ (not סְגִיָּה); a. fr.—Y. Ber. V, 9^a bot., v. דְּגָא. Y. Shebu. VII, end, 38^a מְסִיָּהוּ מְסִיָּהוּ מְסִיָּהוּ we will do much better than you did. Y. B. Mets. II, 8^c bot. מְסִיָּהוּ much gold. Y. Yoma IV, 41^d top מְסִיָּהוּ it loses much (v. פְּרִיָּה); Num. R. s. 12 a. fr.—Y. B. Mets. I. c. סְגִיָּהוּ . . . סְגִיָּהוּ you love gold; very much; ib. סְגִיָּהוּ.—[Yalk. Prov. 935 סְגִיָּהוּ, read סְגִיָּהוּ; v. סְגִיָּהוּ I ch.]

סְגִיָּה II m. (סְגִיָּה II, v. סְגִיָּה way; ס' לֵא there is no way, it is impossible. Keth. 95^b לֵא לֵא ס' לֵא there is no way of not giving her, i. e. they must grant her alimention. Tam. 32^a לֵא לֵא ס' לֵא I must go; a. e.

סְגִיָּה I, v. סְגִיָּה II, III.

סְגִיָּה II m.=סְגִיָּה, fence. Targ. Y. II Num. XXII, 24.

סְגִיָּה III pr. n. Sagia, name of a canal in Babylonia. Kidd. 33^a ס' נְהַר ס' (Mss. M. a. R. סְפָא).

סְגִיָּהוּ, סְגִיָּהוּ, סְגִיָּהוּ f. (סְגִיָּה I) multitude, greatness. Targ. O. Gen. XXVII, 28. Targ. O. Lev. XI, 42. Ib. XXV, 16; a. fr.

סְגִיָּהוּ, סְגִיָּהוּ, v. סְגִיָּהוּ, a. סְגִיָּהוּ.

סְגִיָּהוּ, v. סְגִיָּהוּ.

סְגִיָּהוּ, v. סְגִיָּהוּ.

סְגִיָּהוּ, Tanh. Ki Thissa 2 וְכִדְיָא, read וְכִדְיָא, v. סְגִיָּהוּ (Pesik. R. s. 10 וְכִדְיָא וְכִדְיָא).

סְגִיָּהוּ, v. סְגִיָּהוּ.

סְגִיָּהוּ, v. סְגִיָּהוּ.

סְגִיָּהוּ, v. סְגִיָּהוּ.

סְגִיָּהוּ m. pl. (sigillaria) Sigillaria, the Image Feast, the last days of the Roman Saturnalia, on which little images were given and received as presents. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 40^a סְגִיָּהוּ (missing or corrupted in Bab. ib. 18^b; Ms. M. סְגִיָּהוּ; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5); Tosef. ib. II, 6 סְגִיָּהוּ; Yalk. Ps. 613 סְגִיָּהוּ (corr. acc.).

סְגִיָּהוּ, Gen. R. s. 52 some ed., v. סְגִיָּהוּ.

סְגִיָּהוּ, v. סְגִיָּהוּ.

סְגִיָּהוּ c. (preced.)=סְגִיָּה, large, great, numerous. Targ. Prov. XXII, 1.—Pl. סְגִיָּהוּ, סְגִיָּהוּ; f. סְגִיָּהוּ. Targ. Ps. IV, 7 ed. Lag. Targ. Prov. XIX, 4. Ib. 21; a. e.

סְגִיָּהוּ (preced.) greatness, multitude. Targ. Ps. LI, 3. Ib. V, 11 סְגִיָּהוּ Ms. (ed. סְגִיָּהוּ, read: סְגִיָּהוּ).

סְגִיָּהוּ m. pl., v. סְגִיָּהוּ a. סְגִיָּהוּ.

סְגִיָּהוּ, v. סְגִיָּהוּ.

her (v. סכה).—Part. pass. סגה; f. סגפה; pl. סגפיהם. Sifre Deut. 24; Yalk. ib. 805. Gen. R. s. 74; (ib. s. 60 שפופין); a. e.; v. סכה a. סכה.

Pi. סגה to afflict. Taan. 22^b to afflict himself by fasting. Y. Dem. VII, 26^b top... לא ירעב... the hired laborer must not starve himself or undergo privations, because he lessens his employer's work; a. e.—[Yalk. Josh. 27 יסגפני, v. שגב.]

Hithpa. סגה to feel privation; to suffer. Gen. R. s. 60 (הוא סגה) he suffers; Ex. R. s. 26; Mekh. B'shall, Vayassa, s. 6; a. e.

סג ch. same. Part. pass. סגה. Targ. Y. Deut. I, 27 (ed. Vien. סגפין).

Pa. סגה to afflict. Targ. Y. Gen. XV, 13. Targ. Ps. XC, 13 סגפין (incorr. סגפין). Ib. 15. Targ. I Chr. XVII, 9 סגפין ed. Lag. (oth. ed. סגפין). Targ. Job XXX, 11 סגפין (ed. Lag. סגפין, read סגפין); a. fr.—Part. pass. סגה; f. סגפא. Targ. Is. LVIII, 10.

Ithpa. סגה, אסגה to be afflicted, reduced; to suffer. Targ. Ps. CII, 24. Ib. CVII, 17; a. fr.

סג (b. h.) to bar, bolt; to lock up, close. Snh. 38^a (ref. to סג, II Kings XXIV, 16) after they had closed the discussion about a law (declared it obscure), there was none to open again; Gitt. 88^a; Sifre Deut. 321 סגה after he has opened (explained), none can close (raise objection). Tanh. Sh'mini 9 סגה he passed over all synagogues and schools and closed them. Mekh. B'shall, s. 3 סגה the sea forming a bar, and the enemy pursuing &c.; Ex. R. s. 21 (not סגה). Mekh. Yithro, Amal, s. 1 סגה formerly no slave could flee from Egypt, for it was shut up and barred (Josh. VI, 1); a. fr.—Cant. R. to III, 10 (expl. סגה) it locked up the shops of all workers in gold (ruined their trade); Y. Yoma IV, 41^d top סגה (corr. acc.); Num. R. s. 12 (not סגה); Ex. R. s. 35 סגה (corr. acc.).

Nif. סגה to be locked up. Yoma 45^a סגה all (gold) shops were closed (their business ruined, v. supra); a. e.

Hif. סגה to lock up; to bind over, hand over, deliver. Sifre Deut. 322 סגה... היו סגגיהם אחרם... they blocked their way. Ib. 323 (ref. to Deut. XXXII, 30) איני סגגה I shall not deliver you (into the hands of the enemy) directly, but through others (who will betray you). Ib. מוכרני מיד ומסגגני מיד I sell and immediately deliver you. Tanh. Sh'mini l. c. (ref. to סגה, v. supra) שגן מסגגין לכל האומות... all nations go before them into enclosures and flee, for they cause all nations to lock themselves up; a. fr.—Esp. to lock up the leper pending the priest's observation (Lev. XIII, 4, a. e.). Neg. V, 1; a. fr.—Part. pass. מסגג a leper under trial, opp. מוחלט (v. מוחלט I). Meg. I, 7; a. fr.

Pu. סגה to be closed, locked. Part. pass. מסגג, f. מסגגה, v. supra.

סג ch. same. Targ. Job XXXVIII, 8 Var. Ms. (ed. אגיה). Targ. Y. Deut. XXI, 5.—Part. pass. סגיה, סגיה a) fenced in, barred. Targ. Cant. I, 9.—b) leprous, v. סגיה. Af. סגיה same. Targ. Lev. XIII, 4. Ib. XIV, 38; a. fr.

Ithpa. סגיה, אסגיה 1) to be locked up, closed. Targ. Y. Gen. VIII, 2 (h. text ויסכרו). Targ. O. Num. XII, 14; a. fr.—Trnsf. to be engrossed with; to be bewildered, v. אסגיה.—2) (v. סגיה) to become leprous. Targ. II Chr. XXVI, 22.

סג or סג m. (preced.) lock, bolt. Tanh. Hayé 3 [סגיה] and he shut the lock before her [perh. סגיה].

סגרג, Targ. Ps. I, 3 Var, corrupt. of מגרג, v. גרג.

סגרון, v. סגרון.

סגרוה, v. אסגרון.

סגרים, v. נגהים.

סגיר m. (b. h.; Saf. of סגיר II, cmp. Jer. XXX, 23) severe rain storm. Y. Meg. I, 71^d; Gen. R. s. 1 מעשה היה סגיר it happened on a stormy day, when the teachers did not come to school &c. Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot.; Y. Snh. VI, 23^c bot. Yeb. 63^b סגיר... כשה... a bad wife is as hard to bear as a stormy day.

סגירא ch. same. Targ. Prov. XXVII, 15.

ס m. (b. h.; סד to join; Arab. sadda, to obstruct, block) block, torturing stock.—Pl. סהין. Tosef. Ab. Zar. II, 4 לא סהין (ed. Zuck. הסהין), v. סהין.

סדה ch. same. Pes. 28^a (prov.) סדה יתיב וכי סדה (ed. סדה בסדה, not בסדה; early eds. נגרי) when the maker of the stocks (the carpenter) sits in his own stocks, he is paid &c., v. סדה; Yalk. Ex. 201 סדה בסדה.

סדה m. (preced.) carpenter, v. preced.

סדה, v. שדה.

סדה raft, v. אסדה.

סדום (b. h.) pr. n. pl. Sodom, one of the cities in the plain of Jordan destroyed for their wickedness. Snh. X, 3 (108^a) (ref. to Ps. I, 5) סדום אלוי אנשי סדום this alludes to the men of S. Ib. 109^b בסדום... ארבעה סדום four judges lived in S. &c., v. סדום; a. fr.—Sodomitic rule, unfairness, selfishness. Ab. V, 10 'mine is mine, and thine is thine', וזו דינא מ'ס, that is a Sodomitic principle (justice without charity). B. Bath. 12^b סדום the law may use force against unfairness (where one claims a privilege which causes the neighbor no loss); a. fr.—Ib. 114^b בסדום.. יוסקת בסדום the law follows R. Joseph's opinion as to using force against unfairness.—the Lake of Sodom (usu. דמיא דמילחא). Sabb. 108^b, v. סדום I; a. e.

סדומי, סדומי m. (preced.) Sodomite. Gen. R. s. 41 כשאדם רע קורין אותו סדומי when a man is bad, they call him

a Sodomite; Tosef. Sabb. VII (VIII), 23. Ib. 24; a. fr.—*Pl.* סדומיים, סדומיים, סדומין, סדומין, סדומין, סדומין. Gen. R. s. 26; Yalk. ib. 44; a. fr.—Y. B. Bath. II, 13^c top כורל סדומין a wall of the Sodomites, i. e. a wall which may not have windows looking into the adjoining lot.

סדוק, סדוק, סדוק, v. sub 'סידה.

סדוק f. (v. סד a. אסדא) *the head-board of a couch, head-side.* Keth. 61^a ס' אבי by the head-side.—Esp. ס' pillow, bolster. Ber. 56^a. Sabb. 118^a; a. e.—*Pl.* סדוקתא. Ib. 124^b ס' אנהו בי סדוקתא Ar. (ed. סדוקתא; Ms. M. מסדוקתא, read: סדוקתא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).—[Hebr. pl. סדוקתא. Y'lamd. to Gen. XXVIII, 10, quot. in Ar. פסדוקתא, read: ס' cushions.]

סדוק, Tosef. Kidd. V, 14 Var., v. סדוק.

סדוק, Koh. R. to V, 8, v. סדוק ch.

סדוק m. (b. h.) *sheet*, usually of fine linen (cmp. στέγνυμι; v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Pallium). Yoma III, 4 'של בויך וב' they spread a sheet of linen (for the high priest to walk on) between him &c. Y. Kil. IX, 32^b top אהר נקבר בב' Rabbi was buried in one linen shroud (without any other garments); Y. Keth. XII, 35^a top. Y. Yeb. I, 2^b; Gen. R. s. 85 ס' אהר נקבר in a sheet (preventing direct contact). Men. 37^b, a. e. בציצית ס' a linen cloak with woollen show-fringes; a. fr.—*Pl.* סדוקתא. Nidd. 61^a. Kel. XXIV, 13 ס' אהר נקבר there are three classes of sheets with regard to Levitical purity. Tosef. ib. B. Mets. I, 14 ס' אהר נקבר canvas sheets for paintings; ס' אהר נקבר sheets for awnings. Tosef. Bets. II, 13 ס' אהר נקבר sheets (covering the floor of the dining room) were spread; Bab. ib. 22^b; Y. ib. II, 61^c bot.; a. fr.

סדוק ch. 1) same. Targ. Ps. CIV, 2 (h. text שלמה).—Men. 40^b ס' אהר נקבר... R. Z. untied the show-fringes of his linen sheet. Ib. 41^a ס' אהר נקבר he was wrapped in a linen sheet (without show-fringes); ס' אהר נקבר you wear a linen sheet in the summer, and a *sarb'la* in the winter (without show-fringes), what is to become of the law &c. ?; a. fr.—*Pl.* סדוקתא. Targ. Lam. II, 20; 22.—Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b bot. (interpret. סדוקתא, Is. III, 23).—*2) (cmp. סדוקתא) a litter. Y. Bets. I, 60^c bot. מישעני.. סדוקתא allowed Bar G., the physician, to be carried in a litter to visit the sick on the Sabbath.

סדוק, v. סדוק.

סדוקתא, v. סדוקתא.

סדוק m. (v. סד) *block*. Ex. R. s. 1 (ref. to Ex. I, 16) אין סדוק (gloss: שרוא רבר קשה) *obhnayim* means a block (which means a hard object); וס'... מה יוצר זה... as the potter sits with one leg on each side of the block (mould); Sot. 11^b. Gen. R. s. 10, end כוה ס'... על ס'... as one striking with the hammer on the block (anvil); Sabb. XII, 1. Snh. VII, 3 על... ס' they put his head on the (executioner's) block; a. fr.—Esp. סדוקתא (or sub. שקמה) *the trunk of the sycamore*

tree. Kil. I, 8 ש' של ס' ברוך ס' אין you must not plant vegetables in a trunk &c. B. Bath. IV, 9; a. fr.—Pesik. R. s. 1 (ref. to Is. LXV, 22) [read:] זה עץ הס' שעושה וכו' that means the wood of the sycamore trunk, which endures in the ground for six hundred years; (Gen. R. s. 12 לשקמה חזו); a. e.—*Pl.* סדוקתא. Ib. s. 42 (expl. עמק השדרים, Gen. XIV, 3) ס' אהר נקבר which produces sycamore trees.

סדוקתא, סדוקתא ch. 1) same. Targ. Jer. XVIII, 3 (h. text אבנים).—Hull. 16^a ס' דפחרא Ar. (ed. סדוקתא) the potter's block (wheel turned by hand); ס' דמייא wheel turned by water. Pes. 94^b ס' דריריא Ms. M. 2 a. Ar. (ed. סדוקתא) like the movement of the block of the mill (millstone, the pivot remaining stationary, v. סדוקתא). Ib. 28^a, v. סדוקתא. Kidd. 27^b ס' אהר נקבר the land (although consisting of disconnected fields) is one block (by taking symbolical possession of one field, you take possession of the whole complex contracted for); B. Kam. 12^b (Ms. M. פריא).—Lev. R. s. 22 ס' אהר נקבר there was in the garden one sycamore trunk; Koh. R. to V, 8 סדוקתא (a. otherwise corrupted; corr. acc.).—[Pes. 113^a סדוקתא Ar., v. סדוקתא.—2) (perh. an adaptation of Latin *essedum*) *traveling carriage*.—*Pl.* סדוקתא, סדוקתא. Targ. Y. Gen. XLV, 19; 21; 27 (ed. Amst. a. oth. סדוקתא, with ר).

סדוקתא II m. *block-maker, carpenter.* Pes. 28^a, v. סדוקתא a. סדוקתא.

סדוקתא, Sifre Deut. 234, v. סדוקתא.

סדוק (Saf. of רדק) *to cleave, tear apart.* Part. pass. סדוקתא; f. סדוקתא; *pl.* סדוקתא; *pl.* סדוקתא. Hull. 59^a סדוקתא ס' אהר נקבר if its hoofs are cloven. Cant. R. to VII, 3 ס' אהר נקבר as the wheat grain is split (has an incision) &c. Nidd. 25^b; a. e.

סדוק 1) same. Cant. R. to III, 6 סדוקתא he split it as a fish is split; Gen. R. s. 77; Yalk. ib. 132 (corr. acc.).—2) *to chip, chisel* (the surface of a stone). Cant. R. to I, 1 סדוקתא וסדוקתא (ed. Wil. וסדוקתא, corr. acc.) he carved and chiselled and polished it; Yalk. Kings 182 סדוקתא וסדוקתא; Yalk. Prov. 960 סדוקתא (corr. acc.); (Koh. R. introd. וסדוקתא וסדוקתא).

סדוק 1) *to be split, cut into.* Bekh. VI, 1 נסדוקתא if there is a slit in the ear of the first-born animal, contrad. to נפגמה; a. e.—2) *to be chipped off*; transf. (cmp. פסל) *to become unfit for use, to be abrogated.* B. Kam. IX, 2 גזל סדוקתא if a man stole a coin and it became 'chipped'; expl. ib. 97^a ממש ס' אהר נקבר chipped in its literal sense, i. e. the stamp was chipped off; [anoth. opin.] ממש סדוקתא if the government abrogated it, it is the same as chipped off; Y. ib. IX, beg. 6^d.

סדוקתא ch. same. Targ. I Kings XI, 30 סדוקתא (not סדוקתא, ed. Lag. סדוקתא; h. text קריע). Targ. II Kings II, 12.—Part. pass. סדוקתא; f. סדוקתא; *pl.* סדוקתא; *pl.* סדוקתא. Targ. Lev. XI, 7. Ib. 3. Ib. 4 סדוקתא (O. ed. Vien. מסדוקתא Af.). Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 7; a. fr.

סדוקתא *to have a cloven hoof.* Targ. Lev. XI, 5 sq. ed. Vien. (ed. Berl. סדוקתא). Ib. 4, v. supra. Targ. O. Deut. XIV, 7 (ed. Berl. מסדוקתא).

Pa. סדרים to split. Targ. Ps. LX, 4 סדרים (some ed. סדרין; ed. Lag. סריק; corr. acc.; h. text פצמ).

סדר m. (preced.) 1) split, slit. Bekh. 37b כל שהוא סדר a slit in the ear disqualifies, even if it be of the minutest size. Koh. R. to I, 8 פתח של סדרין like looking through the crack of a door; a. e.—Pl. סדרין סדרים Pes. 8a להורין סדרים שנתערבו (Ib. III, 5 (48b)) סדרים into holes and fissures. Bab. ed. סדרין סדרים (Bab. ed. סדרין סדרים) dough is called sidduk, when its cracks run into one another. Ib. 48b סדר כל סדר וסדר for every crack on the surface there are several inside. Ib. III, 2 סדרין עריבה (Bab. ed. 45a סדרין) the cracks in the kneading trough; a. fr.—2) a strip of a sheet. Tosef. Kil, V, 22 ed. Zuck., v. סדר II.

סדרים ch. same, split, slit; rent. Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 6.—Pl. סדרין סדרים. Targ. I Kings XI, 30. Targ. II Kings II, 12 (ed. Wil. סדרין); a. e.

סדרים, read: סדרים m. (sericarius, sub. textor) silk-weaver. Cant. R. to VIII, 11. V. סדרים.

סדרים, v. sub סדרים.

סדר (Saf. of סדר) to arrange, order (corresp. to b. h. ערך). Pes. 54a על הכוס סדרין he pronounces them (the benedictions) in successive order over the cup. Yoma 45b top סדרים ע"ג המזבח that he must place them in order on the altar; וסדרין על הכבש... וסדרין that he must arrange them on the bridge or on the rim of the altar, until a large pile (of wood) is formed, when he must put them in order (on the altar); Tam. II, 1; a. fr.—Part. pass. סדרין; f. סדרין &c. Taan. 8a משנתו סדרים it is because his learning is not properly systematized in his mind. Ber. 57a סדרים סדרים his sins are arranged before him; סדרים סדרים what does this mean? It means that they are arranged (ready) to be forgiven; Yoma 88a. B. Bath. 69a סדרים סדרים stones arranged for erecting a fence, contrad. to סדרים סדרים (v. סדר); a. fr.

Pi. סדרים 1) same Tam. II, 3 סדרים אש המערכה to arrange the pyre, v. סדרים. Num. R. s. 4 סדרים לחם וכו' how did they arrange the showbread?; ib. also סדרים סדרים (Hif.); a. fr.—סדרים סדרים (cmp. סדר, Ps. V, 4, a. e.) to offer praise. Ab. Zar. 7b; Ber. 32a סדרים אדם וכו' one should always offer praise to the Lord first, and then pray (for what he needs). Ib. 34a סדרים סדרים in the first three benedictions of the T'fillah one is like a servant that offers praise to his master; a. fr.—Part. pass. סדרים. Men. 95a סדרים when everything in the Tabernacle was arranged, opp. במסילק when arrangements for moving were being made.—2) (corresp. to סדרין, Lev. XXVII, 8) to assess a person's value with reference to the vower's ability to pay, whence: to exempt from seizure (bed, tools &c.; v. Arakh. VI, 3, sq.). B. Mets. 113b סדרים סדרים כן מסדרין בבעל חוב as well as we allow an exemption from seizure in cases of vows, so we allow it in cases of debt; [Rashi quotes a Var. סדרים, v. סדרים]. Ned. 65b סדרים סדרים (Var. סדרים) from this you may deduce that no exemption

is granted the debtor; B. Mets. 114a סדרים סדרים is a debtor allowed an exemption? Y. B. Kam. IX, 7a top סדרים סדרים על מנת שלא לסדר מה וכו' with the condition that what my wife or my child wears is not to be exempted from seizure. Ib. סדרים סדרים לי מאורו סדרים this special object is not exempted; a. e.

Hif. סדרים to arrange, establish the order of. Num. R. l. c., v. supra. Ber. 28b; Meg. 17b סדרים סדרים... arranged the eighteen benedictions before Rabbi in the order in which they are to be recited. Sifra Tsav, Mill. סדרים סדרים כשם שדו' משה וכו' as Moses arranged the service of the Tabernacle, so he arranged &c.; a. e.

סדר ch. same. Targ. Y. II Ex. XL, 23 (Y. I. a. O. סדר, some ed. סדר). Targ. Y. ib. XII, 39; a. e.—Part. pass. סדרין; f. סדרים. Targ. Ps. VII, 13 סדרים.

Pa. סדרים 1) same. Targ. Gen. XXII, 9 (Y. ed. Vien. סדר). Ib. XIV, 8 (O. ed. Amst. סדר). Targ. Job XIII, 18 (ed. Wil. סדר); a. fr.—Targ. Ps. V, 4 (v. preced.).—Part. pass. סדרין. Targ. Y. Lev. XXIV, 6 (not סדרים). Targ. Y. Ex. XXXIX, 18; 37.—Ber. 13a סדרים סדרים לשהביה וכו' there the prophet praises the Lord by referring to the past. Yoma 38b סדרים סדרים אגרתא קמיה who reviewed before him the homiletic sayings according to a certain system; a. fr.—Y. Ab. Zar. V, 44d סדרים סדרים לאילין וכו' let us get up early and set in order those thorn-bushes (meaning, let us kill those men).—Shebu. 30b סדרים סדרים דיניה וכו' he has the appearance of one whose case has been prearranged (with the judge; ed.: of one who has prearranged his case).—2) to allow exemption from seizure (v. preced.). B. Mets. 113b סדרים סדרים ליה since we order his pledge (which consists of necessaries) to be sold for his debt, how can we allow him an exemption (so as to leave him a certain amount from the money realized by the sale)?

Ithpa. סדרים to be arranged, (of prayers) to be offered. Targ. Job XXXVI, 19.

סדר, v. סדר.

סדר m. (b. h. סדרים pl.; סדר) row, pile, arrangement, order, succession. Num. R. s. 4 סדרים סדרים six cakes in one pile and six in the other. Yoma V, 7 סדרים סדרים כל... האמור as to all the acts for the Day of Atonement here told in their consecutive order, if he advanced (changed the order) &c. Sifra Tsav, Mill. סדרים סדרים סדרים the text arranges the sacrificial functions in their proper succession. Yoma 73a sq. סדרים סדרים David did not put his questions (I Sam. XXIII, 11) in their natural order. Meg. III, 4 סדרים סדרים the regular reading (interrupted during the four distinguished Sabbaths, v. סדרים) is resumed. Ib. 30b סדרים סדרים סדרים the regular order of the Pentateuch sections is resumed; סדרים סדרים סדרים the regular order of Haftarah is resumed; a. v. fr.—זרעים סדרים the Order of Seeds, the first Order of the Mishnah; סדרים סדרים the Order of Festivals, the second Order of the Mishnah &c. Sabb. 31a; a. fr.—Keth. 106a סדרים סדרים (ר) אליו.—Esth. R. 10

סָדֵר c. (b. h.; cmp. סדר) 1) *an enclosed place*, esp. *the enclosure for cattle* near a dwelling; *stable*. Erub. II, 3 (18^a); Mish. a. Ms. M. everywhere (סדר). Ib. 22^a; Y. ib. IV, 21^d bot.; Tosef. ib. III (II), 9. Tosef. Sabb. X (XI), 1. Shebi. III, 4 'וכ' עושה ס' וכ' (in the field) an enclosure covering an area of &c.; Tosef. ib. II, 15. Ib. 16 שחר; a. fr.—Tanh. Ki Thissa 2 (play on חסרה, Cant. VII, 3) 'הס' שדומה לסוהר וכ' (the meeting place of the Sanhedrin is called) *hassahar*, because it resembles a merchant's store.—2) (cmp. next w.) *moon*. Ib. ed. Bub. 1 הרה חצוי הרה אגן הס' כחצוי הרה 1 *agan hassahar* means, 'like a half-moon' (the semicircular seats of the Sanhedrin), v. פתרון I.—Pl. סָדָרִים, סָדָרִין, סָדָרִין, סָדָרִין (corr. acc.).—Tosef. Dem. VI, 11 'זה זה הביא שחרר שבלים וכ' if one brought (into the partnership) stores of ears of his own crop &c.; a. e.

סָדָרָה, סָדָרָה m. ch. (זהר = סדר) *light*, esp. *moon-light*. Cant. R. to VII, 3, v. זָהָרָה I. Ber. 53^a 'ס' דא'יכא ס' (Ms. F. ס'יהרָה) when there is moonshine.—V. ס'יהרָה.

סָדָרוֹן m., pl. סָדָרוֹנִים (b. h. שָׁדָרוֹנִים; preced.; cmp. זָהָרִית) *crimson (or saffron) colored ribbons*. Y. Sot. IX, 24^c top וסָדָרוֹנֵי זָהָב תְּלוּיִן בְּדָן with gold-embroidered ribbons hanging thereon (Tosef. ib. XV, 9 מוזהביות); [oth. opin.: *moon-shaped ornaments of gold*].

סָדָרָנָה pl. סָדָרָנָה ch. same. Targ. Jud. VIII, 26 (Bashi: עִינִיקָה as Targ. ib. 21).

סָדָה, v. סָדָה.

סָדָאָה m. (= מְסִיאָאָה; מְסִיאָה) *unclean*. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXVI, 14 בט' while unclean.

סָדָאָהוּתָה f. (preced.) *uncleanness*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXV, 2. Targ. Lam. I, 9; a. e.

סָדָאָהוּתָה, v. סָדָאָהוּתָה.

סָדָר, סָדָר, סָדָר m. (dial. for צָדָר; צָדָר; v. Maim. to Ohol. III, 7 ed. Dehr.) *a pile of joists, frame*. Ohol. III, 7 של קוֹרֵי (ed. Dehr. צָדָר, in comment. צָדָר, Var. צָדָר); Succ. 20^b (Ms. M. סוֹדָר); Y. Sabb. IV, 7^a top צָדָר. Bets. 31^b 'וכ' חס' וכ' חס' אין מבקעין עצים לא מן חס' וכ' חס' we must not chop (on the Holy Day, for immediate use) wood from a pile of joists (intended for building purposes), v. מִדָּקָן.—Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 4 'של נהרומין הפרוס וכ' (R. S. to Kel. XV, 2 סריר) the baker's frame when it is plain (without rims) is unclean, because dough is cut and carried to the stove on it.—V. סָדָר.

סָדָב (sec. r. of סָדָב), Pa. סָדָב [to go all around,] *to finish up, trim*. Gen. R. s. 78 (a proverbial expression) חַסְתָּ חַסְתָּ חַסְתָּ hast thou finished? hast thou trimmed (so as to be entitled to wages)?; Yalk. ib. 133 סָדָב.

סָדָב, pl. סָדָבִין, v. סָדָבִין.

סָדָב m. (סָדָב) *ring, hoop*. Kel. XI, 3, a. e. של גלגל ס' the iron hoop of a wheel.—Esp. חס' *the Sobeb*, a sort of

gallery around the altar for the priest to walk on. Midd. III, 1 'זה חס' there (at five cubits from the bottom) the Sobeb was attached. Zeb. V, 3; a. fr.

סָדָבָה, סָדָבָה ch. same. Targ. O. Ex. XXVII, 5 'סָדָב' (ed. Berl. 'סָדָב', ed. Vien. 'סָדָב', pl.; Y. סָדָבִי; h. text כָּרַב). Ib. XXXVIII, 4 סָדָבָה (ed. Berl. 'סָדָב'; Y. 'סָדָב').

סָדָבִיָּה, v. סָדָבִיָּה.

סָדָבִין m. pl. = סָדָבִין (סָדָב) *galleries*. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 8 [read:] חס' וחס'יוֹן שלהן (v. סָדָבִי) the galleries and colonnades on turrets (v. סָדָבִיָּה).

סָדָבִין m. pl. (preced.; cmp. הִירָאָה) *flour of the second course, bran-flour* (differ. fr. מִדָּקָן). Keth. 112^a; Y. Sot. I, 17^b, a. e.—B. Bath. 98^b (from Ben Sira) 'הכל קל מס'... קל מס' I have weighed everything... and found nothing lighter than bran, but lighter (in mind) than bran is &c.; a. fr.—Sing. סָדָב, with suffix סָדָבִין. Hall. II, 6. Sabb. VII, 4 (76^b).

סָדָבִין m. (סָדָב) [*thicket*,] *the fleshy part of the leg, calf*. Hull. X, 4. Y. Yeb. XII, 12^c bot.; Tosef. Yad. II, 1 'הס' ברגל עד הס' he must wash his feet up to where the calf begins.

סָדָבִילָהָה, v. סָדָבִילָהָה.

סָדָבִיָּה, v. סָדָבִיָּה.

סָדָבָה m. (סָדָב) *plenty*. Targ. Ps. XVI, 11. [סָדָבָה, v. סָדָבָה.]

סָדָבָה m. (סָדָב II) *carrying*. Y. Taan. IV, 68^b 'ס' דקיסא טר (not סוֹבָה) the carrying of wood kept them busy.—[Hull. 18^b מסוֹבָה, v. סָדָבָה II.]

סָדָבָה, סָדָבָה, סָדָבָה, v. סָדָבָה. a. סָדָבָה.

סָדָבִיָּקוֹן, v. סָדָבִיָּקוֹן.

סָדָבָה, סָדָבָה, v. סָדָבָה.

סָדָב I (b. h.) [*to cut off, separate*,] *to fence in, mark off*. Y. Ab. Zar. IV, 48^c, sq. 'וכ' חס' כל שדוה סג וכ' any stone that is put up to mark the sea-shore or the roads. Y. M. Kat. I, 80^c 'פירצה שדוה סָדָב' a fence which, though broken, still bars the ground behind it (from falling out); Y. Shebi. III, end, 34^d; a. e.—Trnsf. (v. סָדָב a. פָּדָר) *to guard against trespassing a law, to make a prohibition more restrictive; to exaggerate*. Ab. d'R. N. ch. I לברריו... סָדָב (v. ed. Schechter) the guard which Adam set to his words (by adding the prohibition to touch the tree of knowledge). Ib. 'אם סג אדם לברריו וכ' if a person exaggerates his words, he cannot abide by them.

Pi. סָדָב *to fence in*. Part. pass. מְסִיאָה. Koh. R. to V, 14 'וכ' ודוה מס' it (the vineyard) was fenced in on all sides. **Hif.** סָדָב (with גָּבִיל) *to remove the landmark*. Sabb. 85^a (ref. to Deut. XIX, 14) 'לא חָסִיג גָּבִיל... do not remove the landmark which those before thee (the Canaanites) have set.

סג ch. same. Targ. II Esth. III, 3 יתיה (not יתיה).—Part. Hos. II, 8 כמא דסגין (missing in ed. Lag.).—Y. M. Kat. III, 83^c top יסג תורעך may the Lord fence in thy breach (guard thee from further trouble); Gen. R. s. 100. Y. Kidd. I, end, 61^d; Y. Shebu II, end, 33^c, a. e. 'סגין ותרעך a fence is fenced around, and a breach broken into, i. e. the good are assisted by Providence in their good work, and the bad in their evil ways; וסגין ותרעך (not וסגין) but is it right that the fence &c. ?; Yalk. Prov. 935 סגין (corr. acc.).

סג II m. (preced.) [*partition*,] a large chest or basket with partitions for various kinds of provision. Dem. V, 6 וסגין אפי' מאורו הס' וסגין even if he buys the second time from the same chest and of the same kind (quality). Y. B. Kam. II, 3^a, a. e.—Pl. סגין, סגין, Kel. XVI, 3 סגין, סגין (R. S. a. l. Var. Tosef. ib. B. Mets. V, 3; 13 סגין, v. סגין) the large provision chests; Sifra Sh'mini ch. VII, Par. 6 סגין (corr. acc.). Y. Sabb. XVII, 16^a bot.; a. e.—[In later philosophical literature: סגין class, species. —[Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIX, 119 עושה סגין, v. סגין I.]

סג I m. *Suga*, name of a bird. Hull, 62^b.

סג II pr. n. m. *Suga*. B. Bath. 90^b Ms. M. (ed. פוגא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

סג, **סג**, v. סג.

סג f. (סג) fence, enclosure. Snh. 37^a (ref. to Cant. VII, 3) וסגין אפי' בס' של שושנים וסגין even in a fence of lilies they will make no breach (they will not trespass a law however slightly guarded). Ib. (second time) וסגין בס' בשושנים (not וסגין). Ib. (second time) וסגין בס' בשושנים (not וסגין). Ms. M. 'של ש' v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

סג, **סג**, v. סג.

סג I m. (*סג*) multitude, largeness. Targ. Prov. VII, 21 סגין Ms. (ed. סגין). Ib. V, 23 סגין (Ms. סגין). Targ. Ps. LXIX, 14 Ms. (ed. סגין); a. fr.—V. סגין.—Lam. R. to I, 1 (שרר) סגין their masses are bad; Gen. R. s. 50 סגין בישין the masses of the place are bad; Yalk. ib. 84 סגין. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c (רומיין) סגין (not סגין; prob. to be read סגין) most of the garrison are Samaritans (Romans).

סג II m. (*סג*) 1) *walk*. Sabb. 66^b top סגין לרועי' ס' הוא דעביד Ms. M. it (the cane) serves merely to direct the walk (not as a support).—2) (cmp. סגין) study, lesson, subject; practice, usage. Num. R. s. 12; Lam. R. to I, 3, v. סגין, a. e. Snh. 6^a סגין רעלמא (Ms. M. ס' רעלמא) the general practice (as regards that subject).—[Yalk. Prov. 935 סגין, v. סגין ch.—Koh. R. to V, 8 סגין, v. סגין.]

סג m., pl. סגין, cmp. סגין, *twigs*. Erub. 29^b סגין דערברא (some ed. סגין; Ms. M. סגין, corr. acc.; Ms. O. סגין) twigs of a willow.

סג m. pl., with suffix סגין, v. סגין, *plenty of it*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXVII, 28.

סג m. (*סג*) plenty, largeness; (adv.) much, frequently. Targ. Job XXXI, 25. Targ. Prov. X, 19 (ed. Lag. סגין).—Targ. Ps. LI, 4. Targ. I Chr. XXII, 8; a. fr.—Pl. סגין. Targ. Ps. XXXIII, 16 Ms. (ed. סגין). Ib. 17 (ed. סגין; some ed. סגין); a. fr.

סג f. same. Constr. סגין (adv.) enough. Targ. Ps. CXXXIII, 4 (h. text רב).—

סג m. (b. h.; *סג*) collar or muzzle. Sabb. 51^b. Y. ib. V, end, 7^c; Y. Bets. II, end, 61^d, v. סג.

סד m. (b. h.; cmp. a. סד) 1) *foundation*. Snh. 92^b סד (Tanh. Noah 10 יסד), v. סד. Trnsf. principle. R. Hash. 20^b סד הדיבור the Principle of Intercalation (title of a book). Ex. R. s. 15 סד הלבנה the principle of the lunar calendar.—2) *intimate union, circle, council*. Y. R. Hash. II, 58^b (ref. to Ez. XIII, 9) סד הדיבור that means the council (of the Sanhedrin) for intercalation; Keth. 112^a; Y. Snh. I, 18^c bot. סד (corr. acc.).—3) *deliberation, counsel*. Erub. 65^a (ref. to the numerical value of סד) וסד וסד where the wine enters, counsel leaves; Snh. 38^a; Num. R. s. 10; s. 11. Ib. וסד וסד when the wine has left (where there is abstinence), deliberation enters. Ib. (ref. to Prov. III, 32) . . . וסד וסד he is abstinent . . . , therefore he is granted the counsel of divine wisdom. Ib. וסד וסד the men of his (God's) counsel, i. e. his friends. Pes. 113^a (play on סד) סד וסד (beer-brewing is) a profitable device and a charity (requiring a very small capital); a. e.—4) *secret*. Ib. 49^b וסד וסד we must not entrust a secret to them. Hag. 14^a וסד וסד the Lord shall reveal a secret (solve mysteries) to them in the hereafter. Yeb. 63^b (fr. Ben Sira) וסד וסד reveal a secret to one out of thousand; a. e.

סד [cmp. וסד, to boil, fr. which סד lime; denom. סד] סד (b. h. שיר) to plaster, whitewash. Sot. VII, 5 סד וסד they whitewashed it (the altar) with lime. Ib. 35^b. Tosef. Sot. XV, 9 וסד וסד that a person must not plaster his rooms &c. Tosef. B. Bath. II, 17; B. Bath. 60^b וסד וסד a man may plaster all his rooms &c.; a. e.—Esp. to paint the skin with a depilatory (of lime or orpiment). Sabb. VIII, 4 וסד וסד as much as may be required for painting a little girl; ib. 80^b וסד וסד to paint the little finger &c.; Tosef. ib. VIII (IX), 20; a. e.

Pi. סד to cover with plaster. Tosef. Sot. VIII, 7 וסד וסד, v. סד. Ab. Zar. III, 7; a. fr.—Part. pass. וסד; f. וסד. Tosef. B. Bath. I, c.; B. Bath. I, c.; a. e.—[Incorr. סד in some ed.]

סד ch. same. Targ. Am. II, 1. Targ. O. Deut. XXVII, 2 (some ed. וסד).

סד, v. סד.

סד m. (v. סד h.) brewer; [oth. opin. סד beer]. Pes. 113^a וסד (Ar. סד) to the brewery, v. סד. Ib. וסד why is the brewer (beer) called וסד; v. סד.

סד I m. (preced.) brewer. Ber. 44^b; Men. 71^a;

Nidd. 12^b top (applied to R. Papa, the brewer). [Other opinion: ס' (denom. of סוד) wise man]

סודני II m. Sidonian.—Pl. סודניים. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. VII, 10 ed. Zuck. (Var. צידניים; R. S. to Kel. XXX, 3 צידניים).

סודר (mostly pl. form סודרין) f. (סדר); cmp. סודר II scarf wound around the head and hanging down over the neck, turban. Sabb. 120^a וסודר שבצוארו and a scarf hanging down over his neck (v. Rashi); Y. ib. XVI, end, 15^d וסודרין שעל 15^d hanging down over his arms. Succ. 51^b והסודרין בידו and the superintendent of the synagogue stood there with a scarf (as a flag) in his hand; Tosef. ib. IV, 6 בסודרין; Y. ib. V, 55^b top בסודרין, v. ניקח; Snh. VI, 1. Ib. VII, 2 (52^b) ונותנין סודר קשה לתוך הרכה (Y. ed. סודרין) they put a twisted scarf of coarse material within a soft one and wound it around his neck; a. fr.—[Lat. sudarium is a phonetic coincidence with our w., from which it differs in meaning.]

סודרא, סודרא ch. same. Targ. Ruth III, 15 (h. text מטפחה). Targ. Y. Ex. XXXIV, 33, sq. (h. text מטפחה). Targ. Y. Lev. XX, 10 וב' ס' וס' strangulation with a twisted scarf &c. (v. Snh. VII, 2 quot. in preced.); Targ. Y. Ex. XXI, 15; a. fr.—Ab. Zar. 4^a וב' ס' וס' they twisted a scarf around his neck and tortured him. Ber. 51^a (expl. עיטוק) spread the scarf over his head; a. e.—Esp. turban. Pes. 111^b סודריה דמר כי וב' ס' וס' your turban looks like that of a scholar, yet I am sure you do not know the benediction (on putting it on: ברפארה). Sabb. 77^b (playful etymology) סודרא סוד' ד' לירא' the secret of the Lord is revealed to those that fear him' (the turban being the scholar's apparel); a. e.

סודרין, v. סודר.—[Yalk. Prov. 947 מ' ס' מעלים לו ס' v. סלרין.]

- סודרין, v. סודר.

סוד m. name of a bitter herb. Pes. 39^a וסודא Ms. M. (ed. עסום וסודא; Ms. O. סודא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

- סודמ, v. סודמ.
- סודמ, v. סודמ.
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- סודמ, v. סודמ.

סודח (b. h. שוח) [to think,] to talk; to tell. Sheba. VIII, 3; 6 איני יודע מה אתה סודח (Y. ed. שוח) I do not know what you are talking about. Ber. 51^a סודח לי told me. Sot. 44^b שוח בין תפילה וב' if one talks between putting on the

T'fillin of the arm and of the head; Men. 36^a סח; a. fr.—Hull. 27^a, v. חטא I.—[Yalk. Ps. 755, read: שוח, v. שוח.]

Hif. חטא same. Ber. 51^b חטא על כוס וב' you must not converse while holding up the cup of benediction. Sabb. 13^b חטא ודירה מסיחה וב' and she told (me) all that happened to her. Y. Gitt. IX, end, 50^d חטא, v. חטא. Pesik. R. s. 31 עומד ומסיח וב' (the text, Is. XLIX, 8 sq.) stands and speaks (is a standing prophecy) of the king Messiah. Deut. R. s. 1 מי אתה מסיח עמי וב' who art thou that art talking to me &c.?—Gen. R. s. 13, beg. (ref. to שיר, Gen. II, 5) כל באילי משתחין אלו וב' all trees speak to one another as it were; עם הבריות speak to men; Yalk. ib. 20. Ex. R. s. 1 לך שחין עלינו to talk against us. Tanh. Trum. 9; Yalk. Mal. 587, v. קבע I; a. fr.—מסיח לפי הומו, v. חום.—Yoma 75^a (ref. to שחנה, Prov. XII, 25) חד אמר ושחנה מדעתו וחד אמר ושחנה לאוריהם let him dismiss it (fr. שחנה=שחח; Ms. M. 2 שחנה) from his mind; the other says, let him speak it out to others; Sot. 42^b; Snh. 100^b; Yalk. Prov. 950; v. נכח.

סוח ch. same. Hag. 5^b שמעיה דסח וב' heard him talk and laugh.—Part. סוח. Lev. R. s. 26 רחה וס' רחה bending down and talking to her (rebuking her in a persuasive way; prob. to be read: ומפירס).

Af. אסיה same. Targ. Job VII, 11. Targ. Y. I Num. XXI, 27 (not משחין); a. e.—[Targ. Prov. VIII, 15 משחין משיחין ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. משחין), fr. שחין I.]

סוחא m. (סחח; cmp. b. h. סוחה, a. סוחיה) that which is thrown out, dirt, disgusting matter. Targ. Prov. XXIII, 29 ed. Compl. (ed. Lag. סוחא, Var. סוחיא; ed. Wil. שחא; h. text שחין).

סוחיא, v. סוחיא.

סוחר m. (b. h. סחר; סחר) 1) traveller, beggar. Snh. 107^a כורתי לס' כורתי like a Samaritan beggar (v. Midr. Till. to Ps. XIX, end, a Lev. R. s. 5; Rashi: a Samaritan peddler that offers his goods by degrees, from the worse to the better).—2) travelling merchant, in gen. merchant. Tanh. Ki Thissa 2, v. סחר; a. e.—Pl. סוחריים. Gen. R. s. 84 לס' וס' לס' his brothers sold him (Joseph) to the Ishmaelites, the Ishmaelites to the merchants, and the merchants to the Midianites &c. Shek. VII, 2 סוחריי בדמה cattle merchants (in Jerusalem); a. fr.

סוחיא, v. סוחיא.

סוח (סח) (b. h. שוח) to move about, be unsteady, v. שח.

Hif. חטא same. חטא to shake; to swing (v. חטא), contrad. to נגע to touch directly. Zab. V, 1 חטא חטא הוא שחוב מסיחון he who moves a zab (v. חטא) (by shaking the board on which he stands) or whom the zab moves. Hull. 124^b חטא חטא and shook them; a. fr.—[Ex. R. s. 23; Lev. R. s. 11; ib. s. 16 חטא חטא, read חטא חטא, v. חטא h.]

Nif. חטא to be shaken, moved. Tosef. Zab. IV, 6 חטא חטא if they moved (on account of his rapping, and did not merely vibrate). Tosef. Toh. X, 8 [read: חטא חטא]

provided they are not shaken up by the vibrations of the partition.

סוּטָה (יָסוּטָה) ch. same, 1) to be unsteady, go astray. Targ. Koh. II, 15 (ed. Lag. סוּטָה).—Snh. 67^a (missing in some ed.) סוּטָה, v. סוּטָה.—2) to move, swing. Targ. Lam. II, 8 קָטַט (h. text גָּטַט).

Af. אוּטָה to shake. Targ. Y. Lev. XV, 10; a. e.

Ithpe. אוּטָה to become wild (emp. שָׁטָה); to shy. Ned. 41^a אוּטָה ed. (Ar. אוּטָה, cler. error וּטָה ...).

סוּטָה, v. סוּטָה.

סוּטָה f. (סוּטָה) faithless wife, a woman suspected of faithlessness, to whom the law, Num. V, 12-31, applies; Sotah. Sot. 2^a, a. e. פרשת סוּטָה the chapter concerning the Sotah (Num. I. c.). Ib. כל הרוצה סוּטָה בקילקולה וכו' whoever sees a Sotah in her disgrace, will vow abstinence from wine. Yeb. 85^b וראי סוּטָה וראי סוּטָה as to taking back his wife suspected of adultery; a. fr.—Y. Keth. VII, 31^c אין שוֹטָה דריא וכו' if she is declared a Sotah, let her get out without dowry, and if she is not &c.—Pl. סוּטָה. Sot. I, 5 ששם משקין ארוהס there (in the Nicanor gate) they made the suspected women drink (the bitter water). Ib. 8^a כאות סוּטָה שתי סוּטָה two suspects must not be made to drink at the same time; a. fr.—Sotah, a treatise, of the Order of Nashim, of Mishnah, Talmud Babli a. Y'rushalmi, a. Tosefta.

סוּטָה, v. סוּטָה II.

סוּטָה, Targ. Is. XXI, 8 ed. Lag., v. סוּטָה.

*סוּטָה pr. n. m. Sutar. Y. Ber. I, 2^c top (for which Yalk. Ez. 340: סוּטָה).

סוּטָה m. (Saf. of נטר, emp. סוּטָה) [that which is reserved, emp. נטר] reward, wages. Targ. Y. Ex. XXII, 30 בסוּטָה as his reward (for not barking at the Israelites, v. Ex. R. s. 31). Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 13. Targ. Y. Deut. XXIV, 14, sq. Targ. Job XIV, 6. Ib. VII, 2 סוּטָה.

סוּי m. (נשא=נשא; emp. שוּי, Ps. LXXXIX, 10) [load,] large basket. B. Kam. 20^a סוּי מקצתו וכו' (quot. by R. H. G. to Kel. XVI, 3; ed. משוּי).—Pl. סוּי, Kel. XVI, 3 R. H. G., a. R. S. a. l. Var. (ed. סוּי); Tosef. ib. B. Mets. V, 1; 13 (quot. by R. S. l. c.; ed. Zuck. ורוסאין, read: ורוסאין, v. סוּי II).

*סוּי (emp. Syr. סוּי a. סוּי cupio, P. Sm. 2540; 2546, a. סוּי I) to be bright, cheer up. Keth. 62^b סוּי he lifted up her eye (attracted her attention), she saw him, her heart was overjoyed, her spirit fled (she fainted).

Af. סוּי to look up with joy. Ib. 60^a סוּי לאפה הורה קא מסוּי לאפה הורה (not סוּי) the child looked up to her with joy (showing that he recognised his mother).

*סוּי m. (סוּי, emp. Syr. סוּי mucus nasi, P. Sm.

2584) nasty secretion, vomit. Targ. Prov. XXIII, 29 some ed. (Ms. Var. סוּי; ed. Lag. סוּי, read סוּי), v. סוּי.

סוּי (b. h.; emp. נָסַי) to pour (oil), to anoint; to oil. Dem. I, 3 וכו' שמן לְסוּיָהּ oil for vessels. Ib. 4 וכו' שוּגְרָדִי סוּיָהּ with which the weaver oils his fingers. Sabb. VIII, 1 לכוּד אבר קטן as much as required to rub one small limb. Tosef. Ter. X, 10 לא יסוּי קרן שמן וכו' a priest must not pour oil of T'rumah on a marble plate &c. Ib. 11 וכו' סוּיָהּ בו מנעל וכו' nor must you use it for oiling a shoe &c. Shebi. II, 5 וכו' סוּיָהּ את הפגים וכו' you may pour oil on green figs and pierce them (to accelerate ripening); a. fr.—Part. pass. סוּיָהּ; f. סוּיָהּ; pl. סוּיָהּ; סוּיָהּ; Y. Bicc. I, 63^d bot. וכו' סוּיָהּ figs which have been oiled and pierced.

Hif. סוּיָהּ same. Yalk. Ex. 165 סוּיָהּ... כוריה שריא... סוּיָהּ (not ממסכה) the rock by their side anointed them with oil like a confined woman that anoints her child; Pirké d'R. El. ch. XLII מנייק . . . מנייק (corr. acc.).

Nif. סוּיָהּ to be oiled, perfumed. Tosef. Ter. X, 10 אין סוּיָהּ the non-priest need not hesitate to rub it (on the priest's body), although he himself (his hand) is perfumed thereby.—[Nithpol. נסוּיָהּ, v. סוּיָהּ II.]

סוּי ch. same. Targ. Ruth III, 3. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 40 סוּיָהּ (some ed. סוּיָהּ; ed. Berl. סוּיָהּ).

Ithpe. סוּיָהּ to be poured, rubbed. Targ. O. Ex. XXX, 32 ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. סוּיָהּ).

סוּיָהּ (שׁוּיָהּ) m. (b. h. שׁוּיָהּ; סוּיָהּ = סוּיָהּ) bough, bush. B. Kam. X, 2 (114^a) לא יקוּץ ארו סוּיָהּ וכו' (some ed. שׁוּיָהּ; Y. ed. סוּיָהּ; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 100) he must not cut off the bough of his neighbor's tree &c. Y. Keth. II, end, 27^a when the bees have settled on his neighbor's bough (or bush); a. e.—Pl. סוּיָהּ, constr. סוּיָהּ. Succ. 13^b; Tosef. Maasr. III, 5 סוּיָהּ סוּיָהּ boughs of fig trees. Erub. 101^a סוּיָהּ סוּיָהּ boughs of thorn-bushes and bundles of twigs of which one made a movable hedge before a breach; Tosef. ib. XI (VIII), 11, חבילי וסיכה של קוצים, ed. Zuck. (Var. סוּיָהּ); v. סוּיָהּ.

סוּיָהּ ch. same. Targ. II Sam. XVIII, 9 (h. text סוּיָהּ). Targ. Jud. IX, 49. Targ. Is. XVII, 6 (ed. Lag. a. oth. סוּיָהּ); a. e.—V. סוּיָהּ.

סוּיָהּ, pl. סוּיָהּ, v. סוּיָהּ.

סוּיָהּ (b. h. שׁוּיָהּ) = סוּיָהּ. Makhsh. I, 3. Y. Sabb. XV, end, 15^b. B. Mets. 105^b, v. סוּיָהּ II. Pesik. R. s. 15 סוּיָהּ from bush to bush; Cant. R. to II, 9; Yalk. ib. 986. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXXIX סוּיָהּ וכו' cut this limb off the tree. Pesik. R. s. 10, beg. סוּיָהּ (not סוּיָהּ) this thorn-bush. Tosef. Erub. XI (VIII), 11 (not סוּיָהּ), v. סוּיָהּ; Lam. R. to V, 13 ארוה, v. סוּיָהּ; a. e.—Pl. סוּיָהּ. Y. Mets. IV, 62^c top סוּיָהּ, v. סוּיָהּ.

סוּיָהּ f. (b. h.; סוּיָהּ) cover of twigs; booth; esp. Succah, the booth covered with twigs &c. for the seven days of Succoth. Maasr. III, 7 סוּיָהּ גינוסר the lodge of Genezareth gardens (inhabited during vintage); סוּיָהּ.

the potter's hut (the outer compartment serving as a workshop, the inner as a dwelling); *סוכת חנוכה* the festive booth. Num. R. s. 4 (ref. to יסוף, Ex. XXV, 29) שהיו שריון they put the bread up in the shape of a hut; *סוכת חלה* each cake forming a roof over that below (tubes being placed between them to allow the air to strike). Succ. I, 1, *סוכת גבוהה* a Succah which is higher than twenty cubits is unfit for ritual use. Ib. 2 *סוכת עץ* he who put up his Succah under a tree; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* סוכות, סוכות. Ib. 8^b של ויצורים the two combined huts of the potters, v. supra; a. fr.—*Succah*, name of a treatise, of the Order of Mo'ed, of the Mishnah, Talmud Babli a. Y'rushalmi, a. Tosefta.

סוכו (b. h. שוכה a. שוכו) pr. n. pl. *Soco, Sokho*, name of two towns in Judaea. Ab. I, 3, v. אַנְטִיגֶנוֹס.

סוכות (סוכות), סוכות (b. h.) *Suceoth B'noth*, name of an idol. Snh. 63^b הרנגולה ... *Suceoth B'noth* (covering the young) ... is a hen; Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c sq. הרנגולה ופרחיה a hen and her chickens.

סוכי, Tosef. Succ. III, 6, v. סדו.

סוכייה, סוכייה m. (סוכי) of *Sokho*. Y. Yoma VIII, 45^b bot. לוי; Y. Erub. X, 26^a bot. סוכייה (not סוכי); ib. 26^c bot. סוכייה (corr. acc.); Y. Pes. VI, 33^b ר' סוכייה (read: שוקייה); Y. Shebu. I, 33^b לוי שובדא (read: שוקייה).

סוכייה, v. סוכייה.

סוכייה, סוכייה m. (סוכי) *intelligent; intelligent person*. Targ. Prov. I, 5. Ib. X, 5. Ib. 19^a; a. fr.—*Pl.* סוכייה. Targ. Deut. I, 13. Targ. Is. XXIX, 14; a. fr.—[Targ. Prov. XXI, 11, v. next w.]

סוכייה, סוכייה f. (preced.) 1) *intelligence, intellect*. Targ. Ex. XXXI, 3. Targ. Is. XXIX, 14; a. fr.—2) *reasoning*. Targ. Prov. XXI, 11 דחכמא (Ms. בסוכייה, some ed. בסוכייה, corr. acc.) when the wise man is reasoned with.

סוכייה, סוכייה pr. n. pl. *En Sokher*. Sot. 49^b ע' סוכייה the valley of 'E. S.—Y. Shek. V, 48^d; Men. 64^b, v. next w.

סוכייה m. (סוכי) 1) *bolt*. Targ. Prov. XVIII, 19.—Y. Shek. V, 48^d (of a mute man that wanted to point out the place 'En Sokher, v. preced.) על וידרה ... וידרה he put one hand on his eye and the other on a bolt; Men. 64^b סוכייה (corr. acc.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5); Yalk. Ezra 1067.—2) *dam, lock*. Y. Bets. III, 62^a top סוכייה it is permitted to catch fish (on a Holy Day) which are kept in the lock of a river, v. דשסיה; Y. Sabb. III, 14^a bot. סוכייה (corr. acc., or סוכייה).—[Y. Taan. IV, 68^b סוכייה, v. דקיסא.

סוכייה f. ch. = h. סוכה. Targ. Jud. IX, 48.

סוכייה m. (v. סוכייה I) *thorn, a wooden prick*. Y. Kidd. I, 59^d top (ref. to Deut. XV, 17) וכי בסוכייה whence do you prove that you may also use a prick, a thorn &c.?

Bekh. 37^b; Shebu. 4^b; a. e.—*Pl.* סוכייה. Num. R. s. 3, beg. עושה ... עושה as the palm bears dates ... and also pricks (v. סוכייה); Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII, 13 סוכייה; ed. Bub. סוכייה (corr. acc.). Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c bot. סוכייה (ed. Krot. סוכייה, corr. acc.), v. סוכייה.

סוכייה ch. same. Targ. Y. Num. XIX, 2.—*Pl.* סוכייה. Targ. Ps. CXIX, 119 (ed. Lag. פסוקייה; h. text סוכייה).

סוכייה, *Pol.* סוכייה, v. סוכייה I.

סוכייה pr. n. pl. *Sulla*. Cant. R. to II, 17 (ref. to סוכייה ib.) כר חסב מלכוחא בתר סוכייה when the (Roman) government will receive the payment for the massacre of S.

סוכייה m. (סוכייה) *offal, dross*. Targ. Prov. XXV, 4 (some ed. סוכייה; h. text סוכייה; v. סוכייה ch.).

סוכייה, סוכייה f. *bread-basket* (?). Gen. R. s. 65 לא רמי דמי האי דומי סוכייה you cannot compare him who sees an empty basket and is hungry, to him who sees it filled and is satisfied (even without eating); Koh. R. to V, 10 סוכייה his basket; Yalk. Gen. 114; Yalk. Koh. 972 סוכייה (?).

סוכייה, read:

סוכייה m. (*solea*, accus. pl.) *sole, slipper* without heels. Yeb. 103^b, a. e. Ar., v. סוכייה. Kel. XXVI, 4 (not סוכייה). Y. Sabb. I, 3^c top (ref. to Ps. CXI, 10, a. Prov. XXII, 4) מה ... עשה ענה עקב לסוכייה (fear of the Lord) which Wisdom makes the crown of her head, Humility makes the imprint of her shoe; Yalk. Prov. 960 עשה ענה סוכייה (corr. acc.) Humility makes the shoe of her foot.—Hebr. adapt.: סוכייה (as if from סוכייה II). Tanh. B'resh. 1 סוכייה ענה וכו' the Law,—her shoe (foot-print) is humility, her crown, fear.

סוכייה ch. same. Y. Taan. I, 64^c bot. סוכייה לביש סוכייה wearing his slippers; Y. Yoma VIII, 44^d bot. סוכייה.

סוכייה, סוכייה, v. preced. h. a. ch.

סוכייה m. (b. h. סוכייה II) 1) *ascent, ladder*. B. Bath. III, 6, v. סוכייה II. Gen. R. s. 68 בו עולים ויורדים בסוכייה (Gen. XXVIII, 12), that is, they went up and down the ladder. Ib. סוכייה סוכייה (whose numerical value is 110) is Sinai; a. fr.—*Pl.* סוכייה של צור the *Ladder of Tyre* (Scala Tyriorum), a promontory south of Tyre. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 40^a bot.; a. e.—*Pl.* סוכייה. Gen. R. l. c. ה' סוכייה the Lord makes ladders, causing one to go down, the other to rise (on the social scale). Sabb. 26^a סוכייה של צור from the Promontory of Tyre (along the sea-coast) to Haifa. Ruth R. to IV, 21 (play on סוכייה) thus far they made ladders for princes (the genealogical tree of chiefs), from now (Salmon) they made ladders for kings; a. fr.—2) *a yoke* in the shape of a ladder, put on the ass to prevent him from scratching a sore. Sabb. V, 4 (54^b), v. סוכייה.—3) a sort of *hem, chain-stitch*. Y. M. Kat. III, 83^d, v. סוכייה.—*Pl.* as ab. Bab. ib. 26^b סוכייה ... סוכייה he who rends his garment (in mourning) where it has been mended with chain-stitches after a previous rent.

סוּגְרָא דְרֹס, סוּגְרָא דְמִיקוּס, סוּגְרָא דְמִזוּס, v. sub סוּגְרָא.

סוּגְרָא to be bright, glad, v. שוֹשׁ.

סוּגְרָא m. (b. h.; v. Nöld. Mand. Gr. p. 147) horse. Pes. 113^b. Succ. 26^b שוֹנֵה הַסּוּגְרָא the (short) sleep of the horse, v. שוֹשׁ. Cant. R. to VIII, 9 וְכִּי פָרַסְתָּ סוּגְרָא when thou seest the Persian horse (Parthian cavalry) tied &c. Snh. II, 5 עַל סוּגְרָא on the king's horse; a. fr.—[Gen. R. s. 95, end לְקַבְּלֵי הַסּוּגְרָא (read: לְקַבְּלֵי) the horse is before thee (has been surrendered), v. בּוֹצֵצֵלָא.—Pl. סוּגְרָא, סוּגְרָא, Snh. II, 4. Ib. 21^b הַבְּשִׁילִין סוּגְרָא, v. בְּשִׁילֵן; a. fr.—Cant. R. to I, 9 נִקְבְּרוּ סוּגְרָא mares.—Fem. סוּגְרָא. Ib. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XLII; סוּגְרָא.—Pl. סוּגְרָא. Ex. R. s. 23, end נִקְבְּרוּ סוּגְרָא, v. supra.

סוּגְרָא ch. same, v. סוּגְרָא.

סוּגְרָא מ. a species of locusts. Ab. Zar. 37^a, expl. אֵייל קִמְצָא.

סוּגְרָא, v. סוּגְרָא.

סוּגְרָא I b. h., she-horse, v. סוּגְרָא.

סוּגְרָא c. ch. = h. סוּגְרָא. Targ. Ps. XXXII, 9 (Ms. סוּגְרָא). Ib. XXXIII, 17 סוּגְרָא. Targ. O. Ex. XV, 1; a. fr.—Hag. 9^b, v. סוּגְרָא II. Snh. 105^b לָמָּה לָא רִכַּבְתָּ (א) סוּגְרָא why didst thou not come riding on horseback?; a. fr.—[Ab. Zar. 4^a דְּרֵינָא סוּגְרָא, v. סוּגְרָא.—Pl. סוּגְרָא, סוּגְרָא, סוּגְרָא, Targ. Y. Ex. XV, 1. Targ. Gen. XLIX, 17. Targ. Is. XXX, 16 ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. סוּגְרָא; some ed. סוּגְרָא) our horses. Targ. Ex. XIV, 23 סוּגְרָא constr.; a. fr.—Cant. R. to I, 9 (ref. to סוּגְרָא Hab. III, 8) [read:] סוּגְרָא סוּגְרָא 'horses' in the plural.

*סוּגְרָא II m. (b. h. סוּגְרָא or סוּגְרָא) swallow. Targ. Is. XXXVIII, 14 כַּסּוּס דְּאֵהִיר כַּסּוּס (h. text עגור כַּסּוּס)—[Targ. Jer. VIII, 7 (h. text ועגור כַּסּוּס) כַּסּוּס וְסוּגְרָא—from which it would appear that our w. is meant for horse.]

סוּגְרָא, סוּגְרָא pr. n. pl. Susitha (Hippos); district of Hippos (Hippene, Jos. Bell. Jud. III, 3, 1). Tosef. Ohol. XVIII, 4 (gentile towns in Palestine) וְהַבְּרִיחִיָּה (Var. סוּגְרָא) like S. and her sister towns. Tosef. Shebi. IV, 10 הַבְּרִיחִיָּה סוּגְרָא Var. ed. Zuck. (ed. צִרְצִיָּה, צִרְצִיָּה) the district of S.; Y. Dem. II, 22^d top סוּגְרָא. Y. Shebi. VI, 36^e bot. סוּגְרָא 'the land of Tob' (Jud. XI, 3) that is the district of S. Ib. VIII, 38^a לְטַבְּרִיא מִן סוּגְרָא from S. to Tiberias. Gen. R. s. 31; s. 32 כַּמֵּן טַבְּרִיא לְסוּגְרָא (ed. Leipz. לְסוּגְרָא; corr. acc.) as the distance (on the Lake of Tiberias) from T. to S. Lev. R. s. 23 לְטַבְּרִיא כַּמֵּן סוּגְרָא as hostile as S. to T.; Cant. R. to II, 2 סוּגְרָא (corr. acc.); Lam. R. to I, 17; a. e.

*סוּגְרָא f. (= סַכְסַכּ; emp. סוּגְרָא I a. סוּגְרָא) a cutting pain in the bladder, stone. Yeb. 64^b (Ar. סוּגְרָא).

סוּגְרָא, v. סוּגְרָא.

סוּגְרָא m. (σούτρονα) a garment made of goat-skin

with the hair on.—Pl. סוּגְרָא. Y. Ned. VII, end, 40^e כְּגוֹן סוּגְרָא (not סוּגְרָא) like those garments made of goat-skins (the hair of which is not used for clothing).—V. סוּגְרָא.

סוּסָא, v. סוּסָא.

סוּסָא, v. סוּסָא. [Targ. O. Lev. XIV, 42 וְיָסוּעַ some ed., v. סוּסָא ch.]

סוּסָא m., v. סוּסָא.

סוּסָא, v. סוּסָא.

סוּסָא f. (b. h.; = מוּסָא, v. סוּסָא II) storm-beaten, restless. Pesik. R. s. 32; Yalk. Is. 339 סוּסָא מְעוּרָא וְכִּי סוּסָא (Is. LIV, 11) means stirred up, for the nations have stirred her (Israel) up (with ref. to Ps. CXXXVII, 7). [Pesik. R. l. c. מִן הַמְצוּרָא סוּסָא, read, with Yalk. l. c., וְעוּרָא.]

סוּסָא, v. סוּסָא.

סוּסָא I m. (b. h.; v. סוּסָא II) reed, bulrush.—'ים סוּסָא the sea of Suf (Red Sea). Sot. 12^a sq. (ref. to סוּסָא, Ex. II, 3) וְכִּי ר' אַבְרָהָם אָמַר יָם סוּסָא R. E. says, that means the sea; R. S. says, it means agam (v. אָגַם II, 2); Ex. R. s. 1. Ib. s. 22 סוּסָא the splitting of the Red Sea (for the passage of the Israelites); Y. Ber. I, 3^a bot.; a. fr.

סוּסָא ch. same, only with יָם, יָמָא. Targ. Ex. XIII, 18. Targ. Jon. II, 6; a. fr.

סוּסָא II (b. h.) to cut; to be cut off; to end. Tanh. B'resh. 12 וְכִּי יִסְפֵּה הַטּוֹבִים וְכִּי יִסְפֵּה הַרְעָא and destroys the good and the bad.

Pi. סוּסָא to cut, diminish; to exterminate (corresp. to b. h. סוּסָא). Gen. R. s. 100 מִי יָכוֹל לְסוּסָא וְכִּי מִי יָכוֹל לְסוּסָא who can annihilate the dust? ... the beasts of the field? &c. Ib. s. 42 מִי יָכוֹל לְסוּסָא מִי יָכוֹל לְסוּסָא Var. in Yalk. ib. 73 for מִי יָכוֹל לְסוּסָא (ed. מַסְרִים) why wilt thou reduce (weaken) thyself among thy enemies? (v. Tanh. Vayera 3).—Part. pass. סוּסָא (denom. of סוּסָא); f. pl. מְסוּסָא left to the end, ripening late; opp. בְּרִיחִיָּה, Y. Dem. I, beg. 21^e הַבְּרִיחִיָּה וְהַבְּרִיחִיָּה (Tosef. ib. I, 3 הַבְּרִיחִיָּה וְהַבְּרִיחִיָּה). Y. Shebi. IV, end, 35^e; a. fr.

Nithpa. סוּסָא to be late in ripening, to be left on the tree beyond cutting time. Y. Dem. I, beg., 21^e וְכִּי יִסְפֵּה, v. סוּסָא a. סוּסָא.

סוּסָא ch. same, 1) to finish; to destroy. Targ. Y. II Num. XXXIII, 52 סוּסָא (Y. I סוּסָא a. סוּסָא). Targ. Lam. IV, 11; a. e.—2) to cease. Targ. Is. XIV, 4. Targ. Lev. XXVI, 20. Targ. Prov. II, 22; a. fr.—Part. סוּסָא. Ib. XI, 31; a. e.—Koh. R. to X, 15 סוּסָא מִבֵּינֵינוּ... סוּסָא between the two (disputing) that unfortunate woman (Jephthah's daughter) perished; Lev. R. s. 37, end בֵּין דִּין לְדִין סוּסָא וְכִּי (some ed. סוּסָא, corr. acc.).

Pa. סוּסָא to finish; to consume, ruin. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIV, 12 Ar. (ed. פַּסַּק). Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 9. Ib. XXVI, 16; a. e.—Part. pass. מְסוּסָא. Targ. I Kings XIV, 10.—Yalk. Gen. 133 סוּסָא, v. סוּסָא.

Af. סוּסָא same. Targ. O. Deut. XXXII, 22 (ed. Berl. אָס; ed. Vien. אָס; h. text אֶכְלָה). Ib. 23 (h. text אֶכְלָה). Targ. Zeph. I, 3; a. fr.

סוף m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) *end*. Yeb. XVI, 4 (121^a) 'סוף... waters without end (the shores of which you cannot see from all sides). Ned. 62^a 'סוף הכבוד and honor will finally come of itself. Gen. R. s. 71, beg. (ref. to Ps. LXIX, 34) 'סוף ולא סופו ראשו the first clause of this verse does not correspond (in syntactical construction) to its final clause &c. Sifra K'dosh. ch. III, Par. 2 'סוף אם גנבה סוףך לכוש וכ' if thou stealest, thou wilt finally deny &c. Kidd. 31^a 'סוף דברך 'מס' דברך 'מס' דברך at first they established it (the festival of Purim) in Shushan, and then for the whole (Jewish) world; a. v. fr.—'סוף לא ס' דבר—'סוף לא ס' דבר after all, not only he who requites evil for good, but even he who requites evil for evil &c. Y. Shebi. III, end, 34^d; a. fr.—2) *remnant*, esp. *pl. fruit remaining on the tree after harvest time, late fruit*. Y. Yeb. XII, 12^d bot. 'סוף קירש בגופו של ס' (prob. to be read 'בגופו' if one betrothed a woman, giving as a consideration a branch of a tree of his containing remainders (mostly worthless). Pes. 6^b 'סוף ומשמר וכ' 'סוף if there are in a man's field late figs, but he watches his field for the sake of the grapes; v. סופר.—[Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 8 סופין ed. Zolk., read: 'סופין]

סופא, סוף ch. same. Targ. Job XXVIII, 3; a. fr.—Y. Snh. X, 29^a bot. 'סופא סופיה וכ' v. סופר. Ab. Zar. 41^a 'סופא at first... but finally &c.; a. fr.

סופגנין, סופגנים m. pl. (ספוג) *cakes made of spongy dough, a sort of crackers*. Hall. I, 4, expl. Y. ib. 57^d 'סופגנין עיסה וסופה ס' if his first intention was to make regular dough (for bread), and then it was changed for crackers. Y. l. c. 'סופגנין באור ס' crackers baked over fire, opp. בחמה baked in the sun. Kel. V, 8; a. fr.

סופדא, v. ספדא.

סופדינוס, Y. Ber. IX, 13^a bot. 'סופדינוס; Yalk. Joel 537 'סופדינוס, read 'סופדינוס, I am a follower of Vespasian; comp. סופדינוס.

סופינא, סוף m. (v. סוף) *metal spike at the butt-end of the spear* (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Hasta). Targ. II Sam. XXI, 16 (h. text סוף).—*Pl. (in Hebr. dict.) Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 6 'סופינא ed. Zolk. (ed. Zuck. סופינא) the handles of weapons and spikes.

סופיסטא, סופיסטא m. (σοφιστης, sophista) *sophist, teacher of grammar, rhetoric, mathematics &c., esp. arithmetician*. Y. Shebi. IX, 38^d bot. Pesik. R. s. 21 'סופיסטא עד מקום שאין ס' יכול לחשוב (not... some ed. 'סופיסטא, corr. acc.) up to where no arithmetician can count; Pesik. Bahod., p. 107^b 'סופיסטא עד מקום שהסופיסטא עד (corr. acc.)—Pl. סופיסטין. Targ. I Chr. XII, 32.

סופיק, v. ספיק II, a. ספיק ch.

סופלי m. pl. (ספל, v. ספל) *scrapings, esp. [scraped]*

date-stones used as fodder (eventually as fuel). Bets. 21^b. B. Bath. 11^a 'סופלי דס' פירא דס' a pit where offal is deposited for fodder. Gitt. 69^b bot. 'סופלי דס' water in which date-stones have been soaked; a. e.—[Tosef. Sabb. XV (XVI), 3 סופלי דס' של שמן, v. ספל.]

סופלני, v. ספלני.

סופני, pr. n. 'סופני רמח של ס' Lake of Sof'ne. Tosef. B. Kam. VIII, 18; Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXIII, 23 (h. text 'סופני); v. ספני.

סופפתא pr. n. pl. (?) *Sofafta*. Y. Snh. II, 20^a bot. 'סופפתא (שמעון דוסופתא); (Y. Ber. III, 6^b 'סופפתא דס'.

סופק, v. ספק II.

סופקא m. (ספק II, comp. אספקא) *large wine vessel*. Yalk. Esth. 1048 the Persians had a large goblet... ומרקרי 'סופקא ויהא נקרא 'סופקא in Levy Talm. Dict. (ed. Frf. a. oth. 'סופקא) which was called *Sufka*; (Targ. II Esth. I, 8 סופקא).

סופקנא m. (preced.) *sufficiency*. Targ. Prov. XXVII, 27. Ib. XXV, 16 סופקנא (not 'סופקנא).

סופר m. (b. h.; ספר) 1) *scribe, writer of documents, copyist of prayers &c.* Gitt. VIII, 8 'סופר גט וכ' if the scribe wrote the letter of divorce for the husband and a receipt for the wife &c. Keth. 51^a, a. e. 'סופר טענת ס' v. טענת ס'. B. Bath. 21^b 'סופר מרא ס' (Ms. M. סופר) town-scribe (libellarius); B. Mets. 109^b top סופר; B. Bath. 21^a 'סופר מרא ס' (some ed. סופר), v. Tosaf. a. l.; (Rashi: *principal of a town-school keeping assistants*, v. infra); a. fr.—2) *a scholarly man, opp. בור* illiterate. Ber. 45^b 'סופר אחר ס' if one is a scholar (knowing the prayers) and the other illiterate.—3) *school teacher, primary teacher*. B. Bath. l. c. 'סופר יהודי a Jewish teacher; 'סופר ארמאי a teacher of secular branches (oth. opin.: a gentile teacher). Ib. מרא ס', v. supra. Tosef. Meg. IV (III), 38 'סופר כדרכי but the Bible teacher teaches (these passages) in his usual way; a. fr.—Pl. סופרין, סופרין. Gitt. 24^b 'סופרין וכ' v. סופרין. Y. Hag. I, 76^c, a. e. 'סופרין ומשנים Ber. l. c. 'סופרין בששניהם ס' when both of them are scholarly men (knowing the prayers); a. fr.—Kidd. IV, 13 'סופרין לא ילמד ס' must not be a teacher of primary schools.—the *Treatise Sof'rim*, one of the small treatises attached to the Talmud, containing rules for writing Torah copies; (in Septem Libri &c., ed. Kirchheim: *מסכת ספר חוריה*).—Esp. *Sofer, pl. Sof'rim*, title of the scholars of the ante-Tannaic period, beginning with Ezra (v. Ezra VII, 11). Y. Shek. V, beg. 48^c. Kidd. 30^a 'סופרין לפיכך... 'סופרין the early scholars were called Sof'rim, because they counted all the letters in the Torah; a. fr.—'סופרין enactments or interpretations dating from the Soferic period. Yeb. II, 4 'סופרין מדר' ס' belonging to the prohibitions ascribed to the Sof'rim. Snh. XI, 3 'סופרין דר' ס' disregard of Soferic enactments is more strictly dealt with &c., v. סופר I. Ib. 88^b 'סופרין מדר' ס' a law which is founded on the Torah, but the interpretation of which dates from the Soferic period. Tosef. Kidd. V, 21; a. fr.—'סופרין, v. סופרין.

סופרא, v. ספר.

סופת f. (v. סוף) late fruit. Tosef. Maasr. III, 12 'ס (ed. Zuck. (אסיפת) if there are figs left on the tree, but he guards his field &c.; v. סוף.

סופתקא, v. סופתקא.

סוקוסין, v. סוקוסים II.

סור I (b. h.) 1) to go around; to turn; with ל to turn to, follow; with מן, מ-, to turn away; in gen. [to turn from the right path,] to go astray; to degenerate. Snh. 21^b (ref. to Deut. XVII, 17) אני ארבה ולא אסור I (Solomon) will take many wives and yet not go astray. Ber. 19^b, a. fr. לא דלא חסור the prohibition implied in the words, 'thou shalt not deviate' (from the decisions of the courts, the interpretations of the Rabbis, Deut. XVII, 11); a. fr.—2) to pass away, cease. Num. R. s. 9 (ref. to Am. VI, 7) at that time shall the joy of the (corrupt) banqueters cease; a. e.

Hif. חסיר 1) to remove, take off. Num. R. s. 14 (play on סיר, Ps. LX, 10) והסרתיו הצרעת מעליו and I removed the leprosy from him; וחסירי אורו מן הטביעה whom I removed (saved) from drowning, v. טביעה I; Num. R. s. 12 (ref. to Deut. XVII, 17) remove the uncleanness out of thy house; a. e.—2) to cause to deviate, to corrupt. Snh. II, 4 (ref. to Deut. XVII, 17) לא יחורו אר לבי ואלו אפי' provided they (the wives) do not corrupt his heart; אפי' even one wife, if she might corrupt his heart, he must not marry. Kidd. 68^b (ref. to Deut. VII, 4) this is to intimate the extension of the prohibition of intermarriage to all nations that might lead astray; Yeb. 23^a; Ab. Zar. 36^b המסירות.

Hof. סרה to be removed. Macc. 5^a (ref. to Deut. XIX, 16) עד שהוסר גופה של עדות until the testimony itself has been removed (an alibi has been proved).

סור ch. same, 1) to turn, esp. סכינא (v. Hull. 17^b, quot. s. v. שופרא) to turn the slaughtering knife on all sides, to examine. Erub. 63^a רבינא סר סכינא R. examined the slaughtering's knife (assumed the rabbinical function of superintending the slaughtering) in Babylonia. Hull. 18^a who failed to examine his knife before an authorised scholar.—2) to go around, visit, superintend, esp. ארעיה (or ארעיה) to superintend one's estate, examine, watch laborers &c.—Part. סירי. Ib. 105^a מאן סירי (Ar. סירי) he who goes around examining his property every day. Ib. ואנא לא סירינא... ואלא ס' my father used to examine his estate twice a day, but I do it only once a day.

Pa. סירי same. B. Mets. 76^b, sq. [read:] סירי לארעיה (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) he visited his fields &c. Gitt. 38^b רמסירי Rashi (ed. רמסירי) those who examine their property on the Sabbath; a. e.—V. סיר I.

סור II (b. h.) pr. n. שער הס' the gate of Sur, name of a Temple gate. Y. Erub. V, 22^c.

*סור (omp. צבר, v. סנא) to pile, arrange.—Part. pass.

העצים; f. סורח; pl. סורחות. Tosef. B. Bath. III, 6 . . . סורח (Var. סוררות, some ed. סוררות, corr. acc.) wood or stones piled up whether for his untilled field (for building) or for his fence; v. סורח a. סורח.

סור m. (= סור, v. סור) fermentation, froth, leaven; trnsf. (omp. שאור, עיסה a. עיסה) germ, original nature, character. Snh. 92^b סורו his haughty nature; [oth. opin.: its (the kiln's) froth], v. מרק a. מרק. Kidd. 82^a כל שעסקיו סורו... he who has a business which brings him in contact with women, has bad leaven in him (or else he would not have chosen such a trade). Hor. 13^a מפני שסורו רע because they (the mice) are of a mischievous nature. B. Mets. 59^b the Torah cautions repeatedly against ill-treating the proselyte (גר) רע, מפני שסורו רע because his original character is bad (into which ill treatment might cause him to relapse). Kidd. 17^b שמה יחזור לסורו lest he (the proselyte) relapse &c., v. קלקול. Gen. R. s. 70 חזר לסורו he (Aquila) might have gone back to his evil ways (to heathenism); v. סורא. Ib. s. 74, end (expl. למקומו, Gen. XXXII, 1) לסורו to his evil manners (sensual pleasures). Cant. R. to II, 5; a. e.—Pl. סוריים degenerate, bad people. Num. R. s. 3 וכל סוריהו וכל אפי' even the bad among them are charitable; (Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII בזרים שבהם).

סורא I (or סורא) m. name of a bitter herb. Pes. 39^a, v. סורא.

סורא II pr. n. pl. Sura, 1) a town in Southern Babylonia between the canals, seat of the college founded by Rab. Erub. 8^a. B. Mets. 67^b, a. e. משכנתא דס' v. משכנתא. B. Bath. 89^a רב יהודה מס' Sura on the Euphrates (Soura-Soura, mod. Surie). M. Kat. 24^b (v. Neub. Géogr. p. 343, sq.)—[Y. Shebi. VI, 36^d בסורא, read: Midr. Till. to Ps. XII מס'... כסוריא. כסוריא (Midr. Till. to Ps. XII מס'... כסוריא. כסוריא) prob. to be read: מסוריא.]

סורא m. (preced.) of Sura. Keth. 39^b ס' אבא ס' the daughter of Abba of Sura (wife of R. Papa). Ib. 52^b; a. e.

סורבנא, v. סורבנא.

סורג m. (סרג) lattice-work, Soreg, name of one of the approaches of the Temple fortification. Midd. II, 3; Yoma 16^a.

סורתבן m. (סרהב) rebellious. Targ. Y. Deut. XXI, 18; 20.—Pl. fem. סרהבנית. Targ. Y. Gen. XXVI, 35 (ed. Vien. a. oth. סרהבנית, corr. acc.; Ar. סרהבנית, v. סרהבנית).

סורתבנותא f. (preced.) rebelliousness. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXI, 27.

סורחא m. (סרה II) overhanging part. Targ. O. Ex. XXVI, 12 (some ed. סרה, סרה).

סורחן m. (סרה III) corruption, sin, offense. Yoma 86^b סורחני let my sin be recorded; Yalk. Ps. 718 סורחני Tanh. Ki Thissa 22 מה סורחני what is my sin?; a. e.—V. סורחון.

סדרת, סדרת ch. same. Targ. Gen. XXXI, 36. Targ. Job XXXIV, 37; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 27; a. e.—Pl. סדרת, סדרת. Targ. Job II, 1 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. סדרת).—Cant. R. to V, 16.

סדרת, סדרת f. same. Targ. Job XXII, 29 Ms. (ed. סדרת). Ib. XXXVI, 14 Ms. (Var. Ms. a. ed. טלית). Targ. Y. Lev. X, 17 סדרת. Targ. Y. Deut. IX, 21 סדרת; a. e.

סדרת pr. n. (Συρία) Syria, name of several districts situated north-east of Palestine (v. Neub. Géogr. p. 292), sharing in many respects the sanctity of the Holy Land. Ab. Zar. I, 5 וב' וב' but in Syria &c., contrad. to א"י (Palestine) and to חוצה לארץ (v. ארץ). Hall. IV, 11. Shebi. VI, 2; 5, sq. Ohol. XVIII, 7; a. fr.

סדרת pr. n. Suriel, name of an angel. Ber. 51^a (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 100).

סדרת, v. סדרת.

סדרת, v. סדרת.

סדרת, סדרת m. ch.=h. סדרת. Meg. Taan. ch. VIII סדרת the Soreg was broken up (v. Graetz Gesch. d. Jud. III², p. 420).

סדרת, סדרת, v. סדרת.

סדרת (Συρια) in the Syrian language; משימע סדרת (ἐπιστάσθαι Σ.) to understand Syrian. Y. Ned. X, 42^a bot. (not סדרת).

סדרת, v. סדרת.

סדרת, Targ. Y. Gen. XXX, 38, ed. Amst., read: סדרת.

סדרת pr. n. m. Surmakī (emp. סדרת). Yoma 10^a (Ms. M. סדרת, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

סדרת m. Sores (?), name of a plant (?). Y. Ned. IV, 38^d top סדרת מי סדרת a solution of S. &c., a spiced drink (perh. סדרת?).

סדרת m. (סדרת) 1) (emp. meanings of ἀπόκοπος a. ἀποκοπή) [castrated,] סדרת aphæresis, dropping of a radical letter. Mekh. Bo, s. 3; Pes. 61^a; Y. ib. V, 32^a bot. expl. חכסו (Ex. XII, 4) = חכסו, v. חכסו. Ex. R. s. 42, end לסדרת סדרת (corr. acc.), v. סדרת III.—2) (a contemptuous perversion of סדרת) Syrian, in gen. Aramaean language. Sot. 49^b; B. Kam. 82^b sq. סדרת ל' סדרת למה וב' what has the Syrian tongue to do in Palestine? Speak either Hebrew or Greek. Y. Sot. VII, 21^c top סדרת ל' לא ירוא ל' סדרת do not despise the Syrian language, for it is employed in the Torah (Gen. XXXI, 47) &c.; Gen. R. s. 74 פרסי (corr. acc.); Yalk. Gen. 130 פרסי (corr. acc.); (Yalk. Jer. 286; Yalk. Dan. 1060 ארמי. Y. Sot. l. c.; Y. Meg. I, 71^b bot., v. ארמי; Esth. R. to I, 22 פרסי (corr. acc.).—Pl. סדרת Syrian cakes. Y. Pes. II, 29^b bot.; v. סדרת.

סדרת, Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. V, 11 ed. Zuck., v. סדרת. סדרת, Midr. Till. to Ps. XII, v. סדרת II.

*סדרת or סדרת f. (b. h.; סדרת, v. סדרת) dress, cloak. Kel. XVI, 7 סדרת עשה סדרת ed. Dehr. (oth. ed. סדרת or סדרת pl.), v. סדרת. [Var. in Mish. ed. סדרת, prob. meant for סדרת = סדרת, as a gloss to our w.; R. S. to Kel. l. c. שראגור, Var. סדרת; Hai G. סדרת, Var. סדרת.]

סדרת or סדרת, Hif. סדרת, v. סדרת.

סדרת f. (homilet. etymology fr. סדרת) being misled, error. Tanh. Vayhi 10 (ref. to סדרת, Gen. XLIX, 11) אין סדרת (not סדרת) סדרת means error, as we read סדרת (Deut. XIII, 7): when an error in law is committed, it shall be washed clean in his (Judah's) borders (by the Sanhedrin); emp. Gen. R. s. 98, quot. s. v. סדרת.

סדרת, v. סדרת.

סדרת, v. סדרת.

סדרת f. (b. h.; סדרת; שדרת) swimming. Tosef. Succ. III, 6 סדרת אבלי יעבירנה בסדרת Var. ed. Zuck. (anoth. Var. סדרת; ed. Zuck. סדרת, corr. acc.) but one may be able to cross it by swimming.

סדרת ch. same. Targ. Ez. XLVII, 5.

סדרת, v. סדרת.

סדרת, with art. סדרת, contract. of סדרת, v. סדרת.

סדרת m. (סדרת) surrounding; סדרת סדרת all around. Targ. O. Num. I, 53; a. fr. (v. סדרת).—Sabb. 13^a, a. fr. סדרת סדרת, v. סדרת I.

סדרת, סדרת f. (preced.) 1) going around, circuit (emp. סדרת Ich.). Targ. Jer. XIV, 18.—2) circulation, exchange. Targ. O. Gen. XXIII, 16 סדרת מרקבל סדרת received as exchange.—3) trade, traffic; goods. Ib. XXXIV, 10. Ib. 21 (ed. Berl. סדרת).—Lam. R. to I, 1 רבררי סדרת (8 חר מאת) סדרת if I come to you with this ware (shoes), wilt thou sell it for me? Ib. סדרת סדרת he bought an assortment of shoes.

סדרת f. h. (b. h.) same, traffic; goods. Pesik. R. s. 10 (play on סדרת, Cant. VII, 3) סדרת הסדרת והשכר סדרת בשעה... when they (the Sanhedrin) were in session, there were traffic and profit in the world. Ab. II, 5 סדרת סדרת לא כל סדרת סדרת not every one that has a large trade obtains wisdom. B. Mets. III, 2 סדרת סדרת how (can this be)? Shall this man traffic with his neighbor's cow? Sifré Num. 23 סדרת סדרת ומרפאתו סדרת I might understand, that the Nazarite must abstain from trading in wine or using it as external medicine; Num. R. s. 10. Ab. VI סדרת סדרת by contentment with small business; a. fr.

סדרת, סדרת, v. סדרת.

סדרת, v. סדרת.—[Y. Shek. VI, 50^a top, Bab. ed. Ms. M. סדרת, read: סדרת, v. סדרת.]

סחט (b. h. שחט) to press out, wring, cause to flow. Sabb. XXII, 1 וְכִי אֵין סוֹחֵטִין וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים דְּרִי סוֹחֵטִין וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים they squeezed pomegranates. Y. ib. X, 10^c top וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים דְּרִי סוֹחֵטִין וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים wringing clothes and washing are in the same category of labor. Bets. 3^a שְׂמַנְיָא וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים lest he may squeeze (fruit); a. fr.—Hull. 27^a אֵין וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים read not (Lev. I, 5) *v'shahat* (and he shall cut), but *v'sahat* (and he shall get the blood out) &c., v. חטט I.

סחט ch. same, to absorb. B. Mets. 114^b רִיחָא וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים his cloak had absorbed the scent (of Paradise; Ms. F. he wrung his cloak out; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 60); Yalk. Lev. 675 גִּלְמִינָא וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים.

סחטא (b. h. שחט) to swim. Part. סחטי; f. סחטיה. Targ. Y. Gen. VII, 18.—Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot. וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים (on the Sabbath).—2) (=h. חטט, v. Ez. XXVI, 4) [to scrape, sweep,] to wash, bathe. Targ. Lev. XIV, 8; a. fr.—Y. l. c. וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים went bathing with &c. Bab. ib. 141^a וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים he who bathes in the river &c. Y. Pes. X, beg. 37^b וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים had taken a bath and was thirsty. Y. Ter. VII, end, 46^c וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים take ye a bath, for your Creator will help you &c. Ib. וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים until they shall have taken a bath. Ruth R. to II, 19 וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים (not מסחו) they went down to bathe &c.; a. fr.

Pa. יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים to wash, cleanse, bathe. Targ. Job IX, 30 (Ms. אשחט, v. שחט). Targ. Lev. XIV, 9 (not יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים); a. fr.—Ruth R. l. c. וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים (or קרימין מסחטין ירחה) when they were washing his body. Lev. R. s. 28 וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים (not מסחו) he went in and scoured him (Mordecai); a. e.

סחטא f. (סחט) pressing, wringing. Sabb. 144^a בְּנֵי סוֹחֵטִין fruits designated to be pressed (for the juice). Y. ib. VII, 10^c top וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים the dyers in Jerusalem made the wringing (of dyed clothes) a special work; a. e.

סחטא or **סחטא** m. (סחט or סחט) swimmer. Yoma 77^b וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים שְׂכֵן קְרִינִין לְשִׁימָא סחטא ed. (Ms. M. שחט; Ms. M. 2 סחטא; Ar. סחט) for the swimmer is called s.; Yalk. Ez. 381 וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים (Bab. ed. שחטא); Y. Shek. VI, 50^a top וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים (Ms. M. סחטא, read: סחטא).

סחטין, Y. Dem. I, 22^a, read: סחטין.

סחטא m. (סחט II) an inverted vessel, opp. זקופא. Pes. 40^a שְׂרִי סחטא (ed. סחטא; Ms. M. סחטא) if the grain is roasted in an inverted vessel &c., v. זקופא I.

סחטא f. (סחט II) = b. h. סחט, sweepings, refuse. Targ. Zeph. I, 17 (ed. Wil. סחט; Ar. סחטא). Targ. Is. V, 25 (Regia סחט; some ed. סחט; h. text סחט).—Sabb. 121^b וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים Ar. (ed. רוקא) threw refuse (disgusting matter, emp. סחט, before the Resh G'lutha). Y. M. Kat. II, 81^d top וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים (not ורחה) a woman swept the refuse out of the house and threw it &c. Lam. R. to I, 15, v. סחט II.

סחט, Y. Snh. X, 29^b top וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים, v. סחט I.

סחט (b. h.; emp. חטט II) to rub, sweep. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XIV וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים in the pain of its growth, it (the serpent) shall sweep along (drag itself) with its belly on the ground.—Part. pass. סחטא, pl. סחטא swept away, driven about. Tanh. P'kudé 3 like a dog וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים (some ed. חטט, חטט) that is pushed this way and that way. Yeb. 47^a וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים broken down, pushed about, -swept (from place to place) and tossed about; [Rashi: covered in mourning, v. חטט a. חטט I]. Yalk. Ps. 735, v. סחט.

Nithpa. וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים to be swept, be inundated, ruined by a flood. Keth. I, 6 (12^b) וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים (Y. a. Bab. ed. שחט, euphemism) thy field has been ruined, i. e. it is thy misfortune, and I cannot be made to suffer for it. Ib. 2^a וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים it is thy misfortune (that I was taken sick). Ib. VII, 8 וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים the father has to furnish evidence that these blemishes arose while she was betrothed and therefore it was his (the husband's) misfortune; a. e.

Nif. וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים to be swept away, struck down; (homilet. = נספה) to be smitten with leprosy (v. סחט). Tanh. Thazr. 11; Yalk. Kings 229; Zech. 586 (interpret. נספה, Jer. XLVI, 15); Yalk. Lev. 555.

סחט I ch. same, to sweep away; to reject, despise. Targ. Prov. III, 34. Ib. X, 3 (h. text חטט).—Part. pass. סחטא hurried. Targ. Esth. VIII, 14 (h. text חטט).

Ithpe. וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים to be swept away; to be inundated, ruined. Targ. Prov. XIV, 32 (h. text ירחה). Targ. Y. I Gen. XLIX, 4.

סחט II (v. חטט I) to put on as a cover; to tilt over, invert. Snh. 104^a וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים he inverted a fuller's trough over his head. Ned. 51^a וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים and tilted it over &c. Sabb. 110^a וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים (Ms. M. incorr. וליחוסק) and let him put a basket over his head. Ib. 121^b. Hull. 8^b וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים one must not cover up meat with groins; a. e.—Part. pass. סחטא; f. סחטא. Ab. Zar. 51^b; v. חטטא. Hag. 15^a וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים (Rashi: דסחטין, read: דסחט) like two cups inverted one over the other.—V. סחטא.

סחט, v. חטט.

סחט (b. h.) to go around; esp. to travel as a merchant.—[Num. R. s. 13 אינה סחטא, read, as Yalk. Lev. 554, a. Yalk. Prov. 959 סחטא, v. סחט III.]—Denom. סחטא.

סחט ch. same, 1) to go around, turn (corresp. to h. סבב). Targ. Koh. XII, 5, Targ. Cant. III, 2 (ed. Vien. Af.); a. fr. (V. Af.).—2) to trade. Gen. R. s. 52 וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים thou wentest to Egypt and tradedst with her (Sarah), thou hast come here and tradest with her.

Pa. וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים to go around. Targ. Koh. l. c. Targ. Lam. I, 6.

Af. וְכִי יוֹבֵדִים לְבָרִימִינִים 1) to surround, enclose. Targ. Josh. VI, 3; 11; 14 (interch. with Pe.); a. fr.—2) to go about. Targ. II Chr. XVII, 9.—3) to lead about, to move. Targ. O. Ex. XIII, 18. Targ. I Sam. V, 8; a. fr.—4) (emp. חטט Hif.) to recline around the table, to dine. Targ. Ex. XXXII, 6. Targ. I Sam. XX, 5; a. fr.

Ithpa. אֶסְתַּחֲרֵר, *Ithpe.* אֶסְתַּחֲרֵר 1) to turn around, turn to or from, to be carried around. Targ. O. Gen. XLII, 24. Targ. O. Ex. X, 10 (v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 22). Targ. O. Num. XXXIV, 4, sq. (some ed. *Pe.*, others *Af.*). Targ. I Sam. V, 8; a. fr.—2) to be seated at the table. Targ. Ps. I, 1. Targ. Gen. XXVII, 19.

סָהַר m. enclosure, v. סָהַר.

סָחַרְוֵי, v. סָחַרְוֵי.

סָחַרְוֵי m. (סָחַר) travelling merchant. — Pl. סָחַרְוֵי. Erub. 55^a; Yalk. Deut. 940.

סָחַרְוֵי, סָחַרְוֵי f. (סָחַר) surrounding; constr. סָחַרְוֵי (adv.) in the neighborhood of, round about. Targ. O. Ex. VII, 24. Targ. Ez. XXXII, 22, sq. (some ed. סָחַרְוֵי).

סָחַרְוֵי, סָחַרְוֵי m. pl. constr. (preced.) neighborhood, neighbors of. Targ. Jer. XLVIII, 17. Ib. XXXIII, 13; a. fr.—Sabb. 152^a סָחַרְוֵי גְלִידָן (Ms. M. סָחַרְוֵי; Ms. O. סָחַרְוֵי), v. גְלִידָן.

סָחַרְוֵי f. neighborhood, v. סָחַרְוֵי.—[Tosef. Shebi. IV, 11, v. סָחַרְוֵי.]

סָמֵי m. (סָמֵי; cmp. סָמֵי, a. the phrase יָד בְּיָד 1) handle, that part of a handle which is indispensable in using the tool. Tosef. Mikv. VI (VII), 21 מִסָּמֵי וְלִחוּץ beyond the indispensable part of the handle, מִסָּמֵי וְלִפְנֵימִים within that part.—2) swinging the forefinger, v. סָמֵי.

סָמֵי, v. סָמֵי.

סָמֵי (סָמֵי) pr. n. (prob. of Greek origin, cmp. pr. n. Σατὰδης) *Satda*; סָמֵי son of S., surname of Jesus of Nazareth. Sabb. 104^b; Tosef. ib. XI (XII), 15; Y. ib. XII, end, 13^d סָמֵי לֹא הֵבִיא בֶן סָמֵי וְהֵלֵא בֶן סָמֵי but did not Ben S. bring sorcery from Egypt only in this way (by making incisions in his flesh)? Y. Snh. VII, 25^d top וְכִי עָשׂוּ לִבְנֵי סָמֵי so they did to Ben S. in Lydda, when they made two scholars lie in wait for him &c.; Y. Yeb. XVI, 15^d bot. Sabb. l. c. (in editions not controlled by censors, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) בַּעַל סָמֵי בִּיעַל סָמֵי her husband's name was S., her lover's, *Pandera*; (refuted and changed) וְכִי אִמּוֹ סָמֵי his mother's name was S. ... וְכִי סָמֵי דֵּשָׁרָה דָּא וְכִי סָמֵי דֵּשָׁרָה דָּא (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

סָמֵי, v. סָמֵי.

סָמֵי f. (סָמֵי) aberration, madness. Targ. Koh. II, 15 (ed. Vien. סָמֵי).

סָמֵי m. (stationarius) station-master, police officer. Gen. R. s. 26 סָמֵי שְׁלֵהֵם ... סָמֵי בַּה עִוְשָׁה the Lord will make the angel of death their (the nations') officer (in the place of tyrants like Pharaoh &c.); ['Rashi': מִיִּטְוֵר, v. מִיִּטְוֵר; Yalk. Is. 295 אֶסְטַיִוֵי. Ex. R. s. 51 סָמֵי בְּרַאחֲדִי I have created thee (the angel of death) a stationarius for &c.—Pl. סָמֵי, אֶסְטַיִוֵי, אֶסְטַיִוֵי. Cant. R. to VII, 1 (not רִוֵן ...), v. אֶסְטַיִוֵי.

סָמֵי, v. סָמֵי.

סָמֵי (b. h. סָמֵי; v. סָמֵי) to deviate, to turn to or from. Koh. R. to I, 16 סָמֵי הַלֵּב the heart deviates (turns to evil).—Esp. (of woman) to be faithless. Y. Sot. II, 18^b top; Y. Kidd. I, 60^d אִמֵּן שְׁלֵא סָמֵי אֵרוּסָה וְכִי 'Amen', that I have not been faithless as a betrothed, as a married woman &c.—V. סָמֵי.

סָמֵי ch. 1) same (corresp. to b. h. סָמֵי). Targ. Gen. XXXVIII, 1; 16 (h. text וִיטֵי; a. fr.—Esp. to deviate from the right path, to go astray; to be faithless. Targ. Num. V, 12 (h. text וְשִׁטָּה; a. fr.—Sabb. 104^b סָמֵי; Snh. 67^a סָמֵי, v. סָמֵי.—2) (of the mind) to wander, be mad (cmp. h. סָמֵי). Targ. Koh. II, 15 סָמֵי ed. Lag. (ed. Vien. סָמֵי, v. סָמֵי).—Part. סָמֵי; f. סָמֵי; pl. סָמֵי a) (of the mind) distracted. Targ. I Kings XXI, 5 (h. text סָמֵי).—b) inclining. Targ. Y. Ex. XXIII, 2 (h. text וְלִהְיוֹת).—c) deviating from the right path, rebellious. Targ. O. Deut. XXI, 18; 20 (h. text סָמֵי). Targ. Jer. V, 23. Targ. Ps. CI, 3 Ms. (ed. וְשִׁטָּה, ed. Wil. וְשִׁטָּה). Ib. CXXV, 5; a. fr.

Af. אֶסְטַיִוֵי 1) to turn (one's own way), to deviate. Targ. Prov. XIV, 27 (h. text סָמֵי).—2) to turn, direct. Targ. O. Num. XXII, 23 (h. text וְלִהְיוֹת); a. fr.—Esp. אֶסְטַיִוֵי to divert justice; to oppress. Targ. Is. XXIX, 21; a. fr.—V. סָמֵי.

סָמֵי f. (preced.) deviation, revolt. Targ. Deut. XIX, 16 (h. text סָמֵי). Ib. XIII, 6; a. fr.

סָמֵי m. (σάβδος) straw-mattress. Tosef. Sabb. XIII (XIV), 15 סָמֵי שֶׁל יִסְמִיכִים (Var. סָמֵי, יִסְמִיכִים) the boards on which the straw rests; Y. ib. XII, beg. 13^c סָמֵי (corr. acc.); Bab. ib. 47^a סָמֵי (Ms. M. סָמֵי; Ms. O. סָמֵי; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note). Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. VIII, 4 סָמֵי (corr. acc.; R. S. to Kel. XVIII, 3 סָמֵי). [The phonetic corrupt. of סָמֵי into סָמֵי in the Babylonian Talmud has been reimported as Variant into Tosefta.—For the phonetic relationship between *t* and *k*, cmp. Lidd.-Scott. Gr. Dict. sub lit. K.]

סָמֵי m. = אֶסְטַיִוֵי, colonnade. Y. Succ. V, 55^a bot.; Y. Taan. III, 66^d bot. סָמֵי לִפְנֵימִים a colonnade within a colonnade; Pes. 13^b סָמֵי לִפְנֵימִים = סָמֵי כְּפִילֵי; ib. 52^b; Succ. 45^a; Tosef. ib. IV, 6. Tosef. Sabb. X (XI), 1 וְכִי סָמֵי דִּרְךָ סָמֵי through a colonnade into the street. Tosef. M. Kat. II, 13 סָמֵי חֲנוּת פְּתוּחָה לִסָּמֵי a shop having an entrance from a colonnade; a. e.—Pl. סָמֵי. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 8 וְהִסְטִינֵי אֶסְטַיִוֵי. (ed. Zolk. וְהִסְטִינֵי, corr. acc.), v. סָמֵי.—V. אֶסְטַיִוֵי, אֶסְטַיִוֵי.

סָמֵי m. mosaic pavement. Targ. Esth. I, 6 (h. רִצְפָה). Targ. Y. Lev. XXVI, 1 סָמֵי.

סָמֵי, v. סָמֵי.

סָמֵי, v. סָמֵי.

סָמֵי, v. סָמֵי.

סָמֵי, v. סָמֵי.

סְמִיפָה f. (סְמִיפָה) *having a pustulate face*. Y. Sabb. IX, end, 12^b אשה ס' (prob. to be read סְמִיפָה).

סְמִירָא f. ch.=h. סְמִירָא q. v. Targ. Y. Num. VI, 2.

סְמִירָא m. = אֶסְמִירָא. Lev. R. s. 28, end ס' והוא עביר ס' Ar. (missing in ed.) and he was a manufacturer of stakton.

סְמִירָא f. (preced.; a corrupt. of *σταυρή*) *oil of myrrh* or *cinnamon*. Pes. 43^a (expl. שמן הזמר, Esth. II, 12); Meg. 13^a; Yalk. Esth. 1083.—Targ. Esth. II, 12 שכסר (corr. acc.).

סְמִירָא, Y. Sabb. III, 6^a bot. ס' חנה גו' Ar. (Var. גו' ס' חנה), ed. הבא גו' נטלא, v. הבא גו' נטלא.

סְמִירָא (v. סְמִירָא) *to close, to seal*. Targ. Esth. VIII, 8 קְסִירָא (imper.).

סְמִירָא, Pesik. Shek., p. 19^b, read סְמִירָא, v. סְמִירָא ch.

סְמִירָא (b. h. שְׂמִירָא; cmp. שְׂמִירָא) *to be hostile to; to hinder, accuse*. Pesik. R. s. 13 אורה הברכה אורה (על) אורה הברכה אורה thou art hostile to me on account of that blessing; it is given to you. Ib. s. 12; a. e. (interch. with שְׂמִירָא).

Hif. סְמִירָא (with על) *to bring charges against, accuse*. Ib. s. 36 בואי ונשמיני על דורי וכ' וביא ונשמיני על דורי וכ' let us bring charges against the Messianic generation, so that it may not be created. Ib. s. 12; a. e. (interch. with שְׂמִירָא).

סְמִירָא I ch. same. Targ. Y. Num. XXII, 22 לְמִשְׁטָן (O. ed. לְמִשְׁטָן; ed. Berl. לְמִשְׁטָן). Ib. 32 לְמִשְׁטָן (O. ed. לְמִשְׁטָן; ed. Berl. לְמִשְׁטָן). Targ. Ps. XXXVIII, 21 לְמִשְׁטָן Levita (ed. Af.). Ib. CIX, 4 לְמִשְׁטָן (Ms. לְמִשְׁטָן); a. e.

Af. סְמִירָא (1) same. Ib. XXXVIII, 21, v. supra.—2) (denom. of לְמִשְׁטָן) *to mislead*. Yoma 20^a ליה ליה רשוא לאסנוני (not לְמִשְׁטָן) has no permission to seduce to sin.

סְמִירָא II, סְמִירָא, סְמִירָא m. (preced.)=h. שְׂמִירָא, 1) *hinderer, enemy*. [Targ. O. Num. XXII, 22; 32, v. preced.] Targ. I Kings V, 18; XI, 14 (interch. with שְׂמִירָא).—Pl. סְמִירָא. Targ. Ps. CIX, 20 סְמִירָא (ed. Lag. שְׂמִירָא). Ib. 29 (ed. Lag. סְמִירָא).—2) *the accuser, seducer, Satan*. Targ. Job I, 6; a. fr.—Tam. 32^a ס' Satan has been victorious, i. e. wrong has won against right.—Yalk. Gen. 23 סְמִירָא (in Hebrew dict.), v. סְמִירָא.

סְמִירָא pr. n. ch.=h. שְׂמִירָא, *Sitnah* [enmity], name of a well. Targ. O. Gen. XXVI, 21 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. שְׂמִירָא; Y. שְׂמִירָא).

סְמִירָא, Pi. סְמִירָא (Saf. of סְמִירָא) [*to cause dripping*], *to scarify* sycamores &c.—Part. pass. f. pl. סְמִירָא *fruit burst open* (naturally or through scarification). Dem I, 1 Y. ed. a. Ms. M. (ed. מוסטפור, corr. acc.).—V. סְמִירָא.

סְמִירָא (v. סְמִירָא II) 1) *to turn sideways*. Meg. 16^a ובה ובה ובה and an angel came and turned her hand towards Haman.—2) *to strike sideways, slap*. B. Kam. VIII, 6 סְמִירָא if he slapped his neighbor, contrad. to רָקַע to strike with the fist, a. to לְאָרֵר with the back of the

hand. Snh. 58^b סְמִירָא, v. סְמִירָא. Ex. R. s. 15 סְמִירָא; Tanh. Hayé 3, v. סְמִירָא, מְסִירָא; a. fr.

Pi. סְמִירָא same. Y. Peah I, 15^c top ובה ובה ובה his mother slapped him (with her shoe) &c., v. סְמִירָא II; Y. Kidd. I, 61^b top; Esth. R. to I, 16; Lev. R. s. 12 מְסִירָא (some ed. מְסִירָא; corr. acc.); Pesik. R. s. 23-24 מְסִירָא (corr. acc.). Nidd. 25^b סְמִירָא Ar. (ed. שְׂמִירָא); a. e.

סְמִירָא I ch. same. [Targ. Prov. XV, 25 נטמר ed. Lag., v. סְמִירָא II.]

Af. סְמִירָא *to strike with the flat hand; to flatten*. Targ. Ps. CIV, 2 מְסִירָא Ms. (ed. מְסִירָא).

סְמִירָא II, סְמִירָא, סְמִירָא m. (contract. of צְמִירָא, צְמִירָא, *to be near*; cmp. forms like צְמִירָא, צְמִירָא, צְמִירָא &c.; cmp. Samar. צְמִירָא, צְמִירָא a. צְמִירָא for our w.) *side, border*. [Dan. VII, 5 שְׂמִירָא.] Targ. O. Ex. XXV, 12 (Y. צְמִירָא). Targ. Y. Num. XIII, 17 צְמִירָא. Targ. Y. Ex. XX, 2, sq.; a. fr.—Y. Snh. VII, 24^c top ובה ובה ובה one stands on this side (of the culprit) and one on the other side (contrad. to מְלַפְנֵי a. מְלַפְנֵי standing in front and behind). Sabb. 134^a ליה ליה ליה ליה ליה ליה (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8) let him turn its hem upwards (outside). Nidd. 56^b בס' in the borders (folds) of the garment. Koh. R. to XI, 2 קְמִירָא ליה ליה ליה ליה ליה ליה the two serpents placed themselves by the side (of the cave); Pesik. B'shall, p. 94^a ליה ליה ליה ליה ליה ליה; a. fr.—[Targ. Ps. LXXIV, 6; CXLIX, 6, v. סְמִירָא.]—Pl. סְמִירָא, סְמִירָא, סְמִירָא. Targ. Y. I Gen. III, 24 (Y. II סְמִירָא, corr. acc.). Targ. Ex. XXXVII, 7, sq. Ib. XXV, 14 (Y. צְמִירָא); a. fr.—[סְמִירָא *wages*, v. סְמִירָא.]

סְמִירָא m. (preced.) *coming from the side*.—Pl. סְמִירָא, סְמִירָא, סְמִירָא *money given in settlement of another case than the present transaction*. Shebu. 42^a.

סְמִירָא, v. סְמִירָא.

סְמִירָא m. pl. (στροφάματα) *covering for a couch, mattresses*. Koh. R. to III, 9 (not סְמִירָא).

סְמִירָא, v. סְמִירָא.

סְמִירָא = אֶסְמִירָא. Ex. R. s. 37.

סְמִירָא m. = אֶסְמִירָא, *soldier*.—Pl. סְמִירָא, סְמִירָא, סְמִירָא. Ex. R. s. 15 ובה ובה ובה levies as soldiers strong and sound men &c.; Tanh. Hayé 3 סְמִירָא ליה ליה ליה (read מְסִירָא).

סְמִירָא f. pl., באֶסְמִירָא (v. אֶסְמִירָא). Tanh. P'kudé 3 [read, as in ed. Warsaw:] עולם רביעי רומה לכוס in his fourth stage man is like the horse that runs in races.

סְמִירָא, v. סְמִירָא.

סְמִירָא, v. next w.

סְמִירָא f. (Saturnalia) *the Saturnalia*, a Roman festival beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days. Ab. Zar. I, 3 Y. ed. (Mish. a.

Bab. ed. 8^a variously corrupted or perverted). Y. ib. 39^c (cacophemistic etymology) שנאהו שמונה שונא נוקם וניטר hatred hidden (under the merriment of social equality and good will), he (the Roman) hates &c. Ib. דביישן סי the Saturnalian fair of Scythopolis (v. פישן). Ib. top סי during the Saturnalia trading is forbidden only with those who worship thereon (celebrate it). Bab. ib. 8^a סי שמונה ימים לפני סי the Saturnalia begin eight days before the solstice; Y. l. c. סי לאחר סי (corr. acc.). Deut. R. s. 7 סיטרגלים, סיטרגלים (corr. acc.).

שׂהו (סׂ) the. Pesik. R. s. 40 סי לעולה סי (not דרי), v. שׂהו.

סיאח f. *Siah*, a plant classified with hyssop, *Satureia Thymbra* (savory). Maasr. III, 9. Shebi. VIII, 1. Tosef. Kil. III, 12. Sabb. 128^a, expl. צררי; a. fr. — V. Löw Pf., p. 135.

סיאה, Arakh. 18^a, v. סיאה.

סיאור m. (שאר = שאר) fermentation, leaven. Hall. II, 6 וסיאורין Ar. (ed. ושאורין) the leaven required for them. — Trnsf. original immoral condition; evil nature. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^a top חזר לסיאוריו he returned to his old condition (heathenism). Koh. R. to VII, 8 חזר סיאוריו because but for it (Samuel's forbearance) that Persian would have gone back to heathenism; a. e. — V. סור.

סיאורא ch. same. Targ. Ps. LXXXV, 9 (ed. Lag. סיאורא; oth. ed. סיכלא; h. text סיכלא).

סיאנא, v. סינא.

סיאנקי m. pl. of *Siân*, a Persian town. Keth. 67^b סיאנקי (Ar. זינקי, סינקי) Sian (gold) Denars (v. Zuckerm. Talm. Münz., p. 33 note).

סיאן, Tosef. Ukts. I, 8, v. שׂהו.

סיב I m. (v. סיב II) gray, old; elder, scholar. Targ. Gen. XXV, 8; a. fr. — Y. Sabb. VI, 8^a bot. סיב פוק חמי דר סי go and look out for a scholar (observe his practice) and rely on him; Y. Yeb. XII, 12^d top סיב; a. fr. — Pl. סיבי. Targ. Prov. XX, 29 (some ed. סיבי).

סיב II, סיב (preced.) to be old. Targ. I Sam. II, 22. Ib. XII, 2 סיב; ed. Lag. סיב; a. fr. — Y. R. Hash. II, 58^b top; Y. Snh. I, 18^c bot. סיב זכה למיטב סיב he was permitted to reach so high an age that &c.; a. fr.

סיב III m. (v. סיב II) fibrous substance, esp. bast of the palm-tree. Ukts. I, 2 שלי הסי the fibrous root of the radish. Pes. 115^b בסי כרכן סיב if he wrapped them up in bast. Y. Succ. I, 52^b bot. סיב הבלים של סיב the bast of the palm-tree is used for making ropes; a. e. — [Yalk. Ps. 841 סיב קמלפי, v. סיב.]

סיב IV ch. same. Lev. R. s. 22, beg. סיב למעבר חבלא סי למעבר חבלא (not סיבא, v. preced.; Koh. R. to V, 8 (ed. Wil. סיבא); Yalk. ib. 971 סיבא (corr. acc.).

סיבא II m. (סיב I) old age. Targ. I Kings XIV, 4.

סיבבא, v. סיבבא.

סיבבא f. (סיבב) transfer of property from tribe to tribe (interch. with סיבבא). B. Bath. 111^b, a. fr. סיבבא נאמרה סיבבא נאמרה סיבבא בבעל סיבבא II. Ib. 159^b סיבבא (Ms. M. סיבבא) the transfer is spoken of (as forbidden) concerning the son succeeding his mother and the husband succeeding his wife; a. fr. — [Bibl. Hebr. סיבבא: arrangement, divine dispensation; in later Hebr.: turn, misfortune; in philos. literature: cause.]

סיבבא f. (סיב I) gray head, old age. Targ. II Esth. VII, 9. Targ. Gen. XV, 15 (some ed. סיבבא); a. fr. — Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXIII, 25 סיבבא. — Cant. R. to VIII, 7 כלום סיבבא סיבבא כלום that thou didst leave nothing for thyself in thy old age; Lev. R. s. 30; a. e. — Yeb. 65^b סיבבא דילה (not בי ...) = מה סיבבא what about her (my) old age? — Trnsf. old men, elders. Tosef. Hull. II, 24 (in Hebr. dict.) אפשר שהסיבבא הללו טועים סיבבא is it possible that these elders &c., v. סיבבא.

סיבבא, Lev. R. s. 22, beg., v. סיבבא.

סיבבוי, Cant. R. to IV, 12, v. סיבבוי.

סיבבוק, v. סיבבוק.

סיבבול, v. next w.

סיבבול f. (סיבב; emp. סיבבול) sending provisions for a common meal, picnic. Pes. 89^b סיבבול (סיבבול, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 7) even (in ordinary cases) when five persons sent articles of food for a picnic; Tosef. ib. VII, 10 (Var. סיבבול, סיבבול); Y. ib. VIII, 36^a סיבבול (with anorg. נ). Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 55^b סיבבול אני אומר סיבבול I say (the inscriptions 'in behalf of-' intimate) that they have arranged a picnic among themselves (and each marked his contribution).

סיבבול I m. (סיב I) hope. Targ. I Chr. XXIX, 15. Targ. Prov. XI, 23. Ib. 7; a. fr.

סיבבול II m. (סיב III) blood-letting. Ab. Zar. 29^a (interch. with סיבבול, סיבבול pl.). — Keth. 39^b סיבבול רבדא Ar. ed. Koh. (oth. ed. סיבבול, a Var. to סיבבול רבדא, v. Rashi a. l.) the scar from blood-letting.

סיבבול f. h. = סיבבול, grey color, grey hair. Tosef. Neg. I, 4 סיבבול מראה סיבבול grey color. — Y. Ber. IV, 7^d top סיבבול ... נחמלא ... שׂהו his entire head became grey.

סיבבוי, v. סיבבוי.

סיבבוא, Snh. 112^a, v. סיבבוא.

סיבבבא, v. סיבבבא.

סיבכי pr. n. דס' ימא של ס' ימא של ס' the Lake of Sibkhai (Merom, Samachonitis). B. Bath. 74^b (Ms. M. סיבכי); Midr. Till. to Ps. XXIV; Y. Kil. IX, 32^c bot. דס'ככו; Y. Keth. XII, 35^b bot. דכוככו (corr. acc.). Y. B. Bath. V, 15^a (ref. to Deut. XXXIII, 23) סמכו זה ימדו של סמכו this means the Lake of S.—Targ. Y. I Deut. l. c. דסופני; Tosef. B. Kam. VIII, 18 סופני של ימא.

סיבני, v. סיבני.

סיבני, v. סיבני.

סיבני m. (sebaceous) tallow-candle. Midr. Till. to Ps. XC [read:] מה בוצין טב קומי מה ט' טב קומי וכו' (ed. סימבן, סימבן) of what good is a lamp before Him?—Moses, a being of flesh and blood, dares to come before the Lord, who is all fire &c.; Yalk. Ps. 841 סיב קמלפי (corr. acc.).—Pl. סיבני, סיבני. Ex. R. s. 36 וכו' קרונין וכו' wax and tallow-candles.

סיבני, v. סיבני.

סיבני, v. סיבני.

סיבני f. 1) סיבני. Targ. Gen. XLII, 38 (O. some ed. סיבני). Targ. Job XV, 32 (ed. Wil. סיבני); a. fr.—2) eldership, receiving the title of סיבני. Y. Bicc. III, 65^d ויחב ליה מן סיבנייה בגוה (not ויחב) and he informed him therein of his (expected) appointment as elder.—Pl. סיבני, סיבני. Ib. וכו' סיבנין אילין סיבנין קום וכו' for the sake of those appointments (which will take place), rise, come to &c.

סיבני I m. (b. h.; סיבני) [that which is to be removed; cmp. דרוס, base metal; refuse. Bekh. 51^a שלא יביא סיבני לטורה Ar. (ed. סיבני) in order that one may not bring base metal to the Temple (therefore stamped silver coins had to be brought along; Rashi: סיבני וכו' סיבני base metal or non-purified silver).—Pl. סיבני, סיבני. Num. R. s. 14 (ref. to לב סיבני, Prov. XIV, 14) אורו הלב שהוה מלא סיבני the heart full of base things, will get sick of its own ways. Ib. s. 13 סיבני קורא אורו סיבני Ezekiel calls them base metal (ref. to Ez. XXII, 18). Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIX, 119 עשה סיבני עשה סיבני ed. Bub. (ed. סיבני, corr. acc.) after he has eaten the grapes, it (the cluster) becomes refuse.

סיבני II m. (v. סיבני I; cmp. סיבני; for the apocopate form cmp. רע a. רע) growth, sproutings, esp. luxuriant growth (in good or bad sense). Tosef. Ukts. I, 2 (T'bul Yom III) הסיבני של אשכולות דס' של אשכולות של רצפוח, Ukts. I, 2.—Pl. סיבני, סיבני. Deut. R. s. 3 (ref. to Deut. VII, 13) וכו' פרי ארמהך סיבני as the fruit of thy ground will be of luxuriant growth, so will be the fruit of thy womb (strong people). Num. R. s. 16; Tanh. Sh'lah 12 (ref. to Is. XVII, 11) עשירם סיבני... (נ) עשירם סיבני the day that he intended to plant you in the land, you became a luxuriant growth (degenerated); Num. R. s. 7.—[Sifra Sh'mini, ch. VII, Par. 6, v. סיבני II].

סיבני, v. סיבני.

סיבני m. (v. סיבני II, cmp. סיבני) twig.—Pl. סיבני. Koh. R. to V, 8 [read:] למיסך גיניא סיבני the twigs (of the palm tree) are useful for garden hedges; Lev. R. s. 22, beg. סיבני למיסך גיניא (corr. acc.; Ar. סיבני); Yalk. Koh. 971 סיבני למיסך ביה גופנין (corr. acc.).—[Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c סיבני, v. סיבני.]

סיבני, v. סיבני.

סיבני m. (constr. of סיבני; סיבני I) plenty of, much; very. Targ. Prov. XIII, 3. Ib. XV, 23 (ed. Wil. סיבני).—Pl. סיבני, סיבני. Targ. Is. V, 13 סיבני ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. סיבני, sing.) their multitudes (h. text סיבני).

סיבני, pl. constr. סיבני, v. preced.

סיבני, סיבני, Sifra M'tsora, Zab., Par. I, ch. II, read: סיבני.

סיבני m. (סיבני) affliction, privation, ascetic practices. Koh. R. to III, 18 מהפריים מהפריים על מדבריה שהצדיקים מהפריים מהפריים concerning the conduct with which the righteous conduct themselves in this world in privation, fasts and sufferings.

סיבני, סיבני, סיבני ch. same, affliction, misery. Targ. Is. VIII, 21. Ib. XLI, 17; a. fr.—Pl. סיבני, סיבני. Targ. Y. Gen. XLI, 52.

סיבני, Y. Meg. II, 73^a bot., read: סיבני.

סיבני, Gen. R. s. 52 some ed., v. סיבני.

סיבני m. pl. (סיבני, cmp. סיבני) [bunch of] violets [Ar. s. v. עפר: root of the Cyperus rotundus, v. Löw Pf., p. 269]. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 12.—Snh. 99^b (expl. רודאים Gen. XXX, 14). Sabb. 50^b, v. סיבני II. Ber. 43^b (Ar. some ed. סיבני).

סיבני m. pl. (sigma, pl. sigmata) semicircular couches for reclining at meals. Num. R. s. 1, beg. (homiletic play on ויסיב, Ex. XIII, 18, v. סיבני) I caused you to recline on sigmata (like noblemen); Tanh. B'midb. 2 Var. סיבני (some ed. סיבני), v. סיבני.—Y'lamd. to Num. I, quot. in Ar. סיבני כמה מיסא (read: סיבני כורה ע"ג סיבני כמה מיסא) writes on the sigma the number of courses.

סיבני I, v. סיבני.

סיבני II, סיבני pr. n. pl. Kfar Signa (cmp. סיבני). Tosef. Ter. III, 18 בפרסיבני ed. Zuck. (Var. סיבני). Kel. V, 4 סיבני (סיבני). Men. VIII, 6 (86^b).—Eduy. VII, 8 סיבני בן סיבני.

סיבני III, v. סיבני.

סיבני, v. preced. art.

סיבני, סיבני, סיבני m. (signum, סיבני S.) 1) sign, ensign, banner. Gen. R. s. 6, end סיבני הורה הורה סיבני the Book of Deuteronomy was to Joshua a (commander's) banner; ... he took it up and showed it to the sun &c.; Yalk.

Josh. 22 שגנו ירושע (corr. acc.). Ex. R. s. 45 נשל סגנום של ו' (some ed. סגנום; corr. acc.) the commander (of the mutinous legion) took the royal ensign and fled.; Yalk. Ex. 394 סיגנין (pl.); Tanh., ed. Bub., Ki Thissa 15; Y'lamd. to Num. X, 2, quot. in Ar. ו' they (the *singulares*, v. סיגנין, v. סיגנין) took the ensigns &c.—Pl. סיגנין, סיגנין, סיגנין, סיגנין. Cant. R. to I, 9 נשל ס' שלהם ו' the Lord took away their (the Egyptians') ensigns &c.; Yalk. Ex. 232; Tanh. B'shall, 23 סגנינור (some ed. סגנינור, corr. acc.); Mekh. B'shall, s. 2 מגפיר (Var. מגניור, corr. acc.; v. מנפה); Y. Sot. VIII, 22^b bot. ודפיל סיגנום שלהן (corr. acc., or סיגנום).—Midr. Till. to Ps. XX, end מרוך סגנין שלו ed. Bub., not סגנין; oth. ed. דגליו מכל סגניו, read: ס' מרוך ס' recognises his regiment by its colors; Yalk. Ps. 681 סימנין.—[Tosef. Ab. Zar. V (VI), 1 הסיגנין some ed., read with ed. Zuck. הסיגנין.]—2) *watchword, signal*. Snh. 89^a ארר ס' ארר בס' ארר the same watchword (divine oracle) is passed to many prophets, but no two prophets prophesy under the same watchword (use the very same expressions).—3) *sign in the heavens, constellation; v. אשגנין*.

סיגנין, pl. constr. of סיגנין.

סיגנין, v. סיגנין II.

סיגנין I, pl. of סיגנין.

סיגנין II, pl. of סיגנין.

סיגנום, Y. Sot. VIII, 22^b bot., v. סיגנין.

סיגרון I m. (סיגרון, *Pi. to surrender*, comp. I Sam. XXVI, 8) *surrender*. Num. R. s. 8 כל מי שכוחב את עצמו ס' למלך ו' he who signs himself (is enlisted) for surrender to the king, must renounce his father &c.; Pesik. R. s. 23—24 מכריב עצמו שריגיון ו' (corr. acc.).

סיגרון II pr. n. (v. preced.) *Siggaron* (Guard), surname of the angel Gabriel. Snh. 44^b.

סיד I, v. סיד.

סיד II m. (b. h. *שייר*; סיד; *lime, plaster*. Sifra Thazr., Neg., ch. II, Par. 2; Neg. I, 1 כס' הדריכל (white color) like the plaster of the Temple walls (less intense than snow). Ib. 2; Sifra l. c. ו' the mixture of red and white colors (in plagues) resembles blood mixed with milk; a. fr.—Esp. *lime* or *orpiment* used as a *depilatory* and a *cosmetic*. Sabb. VIII, 4; a. fr.; v. סיד and טפיל.

סידא ch. same. Targ. O. Deut. XXVII, 2; a. e.

סידוק m. (סידוק) *being cracked*; (sub. עיסת) *dough, the surface of which is cracked* in consequence of fermentation. Pes. III, 5 ישרת ס' dough in the stage of *sidduk* (during Passover) must be burnt; expl. נחערבו סדוקיו, v. סדוק; ib. 48^b; Mekh. Bo s. 9; a. e.

סידוק I m. (סידוק), corresp. to b. h. ערך, 1) *arrangement, order*. Gen. R. s. 32 עולם של עולם the natural order, v. סידוק II. Y. Meg. IV, 75^a bot. שורא סדוקו של יום

(not סדורה) for this (the section of Amalek) is the order of the day.—[In later Hebr. ס' הפלה=ס', the order of prayers, *Prayerbook*.]—2) *piling up, putting in order*, esp. on the altar, the golden table &c., opp. סילוק, removal. Yoma 24^b בויבין ס' the putting (on the show-bread) of the frankincense from the vessels; ס' איברים ס' the offering of the sacrificial parts. Men. XI, 6 קנים ס' the arrangement of the tubes for the show-bread. Ib. 29^a, a. e. סילוקו when it (the show-bread) was removed, it was as fresh as when it was put on; a. fr.—3) [*that which is arranged before a person*,] *offering, present*. Lev. R. s. 9 take what he has brought as his tribute.—4) *the daily ration*.—Pl. סידוקים. Ib. s. 5 דוב ס' the portions (of honey) designated for the bear (in the vivarium).—5) (= ערך) *determination of a man's obligation (to the sanctuary &c.) based upon his financial ability* (v. עיקר *Pi* 2); *exemption from seizure*. B. Mets. 113^b עיקר ס' the original exemption law is stated with reference to vows (Lev. XXVII, 8). Y. Naz. II, 51^d bot. ס' if one said (pointing to a person), 'I vow his *siddur*' (instead of ערכו), he must pay his value according to his age.—6) *net in the flour mill*. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 15 וחסון ו' the net and the block of the mill, if made of metal &c.—Sifra Metsor'a, Zabim, Par. I, ch. II, v. סידוק.

סידוק II pr. n. m. *Siddur*, an Amora. Y. Hall. II, 58^c top. Y. Sabb. VII, 9^c top (ed. Krot. סידור).

סידוקא, סיד ch.=h. סידה I, *arrangement, order, row*. Targ. Y. Num. XIX, 4, sq. (not סיד). Targ. I Chr. XXI, 23. Targ. Esth. II, 15 (h. text הודר).—Pl. סידוקין, סידוקין, סידוקין. Targ. Y. Lev. XXIV, 6, sq. Targ. Y. Num. XIX, 3 (not סיד); a. fr.

סידוק, v. סדוק.

סידוקא, v. סדוקא.

סידוקי (interch. with סידוקי) m. (v. סדוק) 1) *small dealer, retailer in the market, huckster, contrad. to פלטר* shop-keeper. Y. Shek. VIII, beg. 51^a (ref. to Deut. XXVIII, 66) ו' and thou shalt be in fear day and night', that is, he who buys from the huckster (who cannot lay in stock for a year), 'and thou shalt have no assurance of thy life'—that is, he who buys from the shop-keeper; ib. III, 47^c ציורקי (corr. acc.); Y. Sabb. VIII, 11^a bot.; Esth. R. introd., beg.; a. fr.—2) (also fem., sub. שוק) *market-stand, provision market*. Y. Ned. XI, 42^c bot. ודיוו שם צבורים בס' and there were provisions piled up in the market. Ruth R. to I, 1 יצרהו בס' (not מעילת) his maid servant went out and stood in the market (waiting for her turn to buy provision); Yalk. Ruth 598. Y. Dem. III, 23^c שורחה ס' שורחה a provision stand which was supplied with forbidden fruits one day; ib. II, 22^c top כורביא (corr. acc.); Y. Keth. I, 25^d bot. סידוקית (סידוק); a. fr.—Y. Kil. II, beg. 27^c (in Chald. dict.) בסידוקי in the market-stand.

סידוקית, סד f. 1) same, v. preced.—2) (adj.) *very fine*. Erub. 53^a נקב מחט ס' the eye of a very fine needle.—

3) *small ware, tinsel*. Sot. 40^a ס' מוכר מיני ס' one who sells tinsel, opp. אבנים טובות ומרגליות.

סידהא, Pesik. Shek., p. 11^a, read: סידהא.

***סיוואה** m. of *Siva*. Nidd. 20^a ס' כלבושא (Ar. סייבא, Var. סייבא, v. Ar. ed. Koh. s. v. סייבא a. סייבא) of the dark color of a Siva cloak; [oth. opin.: *dirty-dark*, v. Ar. l. c.].

סיונהא f., constr. סיונהא (סוג I) *fencing in, protection*. Targ. Mic. VII, 4.

סיונד m. (סוד) *a coat of whitewash*. B. Bath. 53^b.

סיופא m. (v. סיופ, *Ilhpe*) *fright*. B. Kam. 37^b דך סיופא that first going when the animal heard the sound of a trumpet, was merely due to the fright which seized it. Yoma 22^b ס' בחלמיה ס' saw a panic in his dream (frightening demons, Rashi); Yalk. Sam. 117.

סיומ m. (I, Pi.) *conclusion, finishing*. Tanh. Ha'az. 5 ס' סיומ the final letter of Moses' signature. Ib. ס' סיומ like a man that finishes his book and signs his name (in an acrostic) at the end of his book.

סיומא ch. same. B. Bath. 22^a ס' סיומא because they had not been present at the final lecture of Raba's course; [oth. opin.: at the final meeting when the election of the chief of the academy was held].

סיון m. (b. h.) *Sivan*, the third month of the Hebrew calendar, of thirty days, varying between the tenth of May and the eighth of July. Targ. Esth. VIII, 9. Targ. II Esth. III, 7; a. e.—Sabb. 87^b. R. Hash. 7^b ס' סיון the sixth of S. is the New Year for the two loaves (the wheat crop); a. e.

סיוע m. (סייע) *help, assistance*. Y. Sabb. XVIII, end, 16^c (ref. to מסעדין, Mish. ib. 3) ס' סיוע wherein does the assistance (rendered to travelling animals) consist? Lev. R. s. 24 ס' סיוע ... לשום ס' צריכין ס' אנו שנבראנו לס' ס' ומה אם הרוחות ... לשום ס' צריכין ס' אנו שנבראנו לס' ס' when the spirits that are not made dependent on assistance, require assistance, how much more do we (human beings) who are made dependent on assistance &c. Ib. (ref. to יסעדין . . . עורך, Ps. XX, 3) ס' סיוע help and assistance come from Zion. Esth. R. to I, 1 ס' סיוע does the Lord need the assistance of the nations?—Ex. R. s. 43 ס' סיוע they have given thee (the Lord) an assistant (in the golden calf); a. e.

סיועא, סיועא, סיוע ch. same. Targ. Job VI, 13. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIX, 25; a. e.

סיופא m. (סוף II) 1) *ending, failing*. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXVIII, 65 סיופא עיינין (not יסוף) failing of eye-sight.—2) pl. constr. סיופא the *fruit left to the end, late fruit*. Targ. Am. VIII, 1, sq. (ed. Lag. סיופא, סיופא). Targ. Mic. VII, 1 (h. text אספי); v. סוף.

סיוקא, v. סיוקא.

סיוח, v. סיוח.

סיוחת, סיוח, v. סיוח.

סיוחה, סיוחה f. (b. h. 'ש; סיוח) *talk, conversation*. B. Bath. 78^b ס' סיוחה אחר ס' נאה and why do they call a young ass *sayyah*? Because it follows a persuasive talk (of its driver, whereas the old ass must be struck). Ib. (play on סיוח, Num. XXI, 27) ס' סיוחה אחר ס' נאה . . . משימ . . . כעיר שמחלך אחר ס' נאה (is as obedient as) the young ass that follows &c. Ib. (play on ער ib. 28) ס' נאה . . . ס' סיוחה אחר יצרו . . . ס' סיוחה אחר יצרו . . . ס' סיוחה אחר יצרו that is he who follows his evil inclination as the young ass follows &c. Snh. 94^a (play on ס' סיוחה) ס' סיוחה whose talk is strife. Kidd. 71^b ס' סיוחה ס' סיוחה he whose conversation shows that he is a Babylonian. Hag. 5^b (ref. to Am. IV, 13) ס' סיוחה ס' סיוחה even superfluous talk between husband and wife is brought up against man in his hour of death; Lev. R. s. 26 ס' סיוחה ס' סיוחה even frivolous talk &c. Succ. 28^a ס' סיוחה ס' סיוחה profane (secular) talk. Yalk. Num. 764 ס' סיוחה ס' סיוחה the language of the Canaanites; a. fr.—Pl. סיוחה ס' סיוחה. Y. Gitt. IX, end, 50^d (ש' סיוחה) ס' סיוחה when people talk what people say (i. e. when you can trace the rumor; v. Bab. ib. 89^a); a. e.

סיוחין m. (סוה, v. סוה) *swimming*. Yoma 77^b ס' סיוחין you might think one could cross the river by swimming; Yalk. Ez. 381 (read: בסוה).

סיוחין (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Sihon*, King of the Amorites. Hull. 60^b; Gitt. 38^a ס' סיוחין ס' סיוחין the districts of Ammon and Moab became permitted (a legitimate conquest) to the Israelites through Sihon (who had conquered them from Ammon and Moab, and from whom Israel took them by the right of conquest). B. Bath. 78^b, v. סיוחין; a. fr.—[Gen. R. s. 12 ס' סיוחין (some ed. סיוחין); oth. סיוחין, v. סיוחין].

סיוט m. (סוט; cmp. סוט), only with art. סיוט (cmp. [לשונו יד] *swinging the forefinger*, cmp. the expression יד סיוט) *hassit, the distance between the tip of the thumb and that of the index finger when held apart, or between the root of the thumb and the tip of the index finger, when the former is leaning against the latter* (כפוף). [Commentators differ in the definition of our w.—Maim. to Kel. XIII, 4 distinguishes between ס' סיוט a. ס' סיוט the double size of a *hassit*; ib. 106^a ס' סיוט ס' סיוט R. J. showed the double measure (Ar. ס' סיוט, v. supra); R. H. b. A. showed the single measure (Ar.: with the thumb stretched); Tosef. ib. IX (X), 3 ס' סיוט ס' סיוט. Orl. III, 2; a. fr.—Num. R. s. 18; Tanh. Huck. 1 ס' סיוט יד ס' סיוט within a distance of a *hassit* (in the human head) there are several wells (seats of mucous secretions).

סיוטא, סיוטא f. (סוט) *seal, signet ring*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXVIII, 18. Targ. Esth. VIII, 2; a. e.—B. Mets. 74^a ס' סיוטא

סִיפָא, pl. סִיפָי, v. סִיפָא.

סִיפּוֹת f. pl. (v. סִיפָא) late (stunted) fruits. Tosef. Dem. I, 3, v. סִיפָא II. Gen. R. s. 22 אה... שררה אוכל... who ate the first fruits and presented the late fruits to the king; a. e.—Constr. (m.) סִיפָי, סִיפָי. Midr. Sam. ch. I סִיפָי סִיפָי (or סִיפָי סִיפָי) the very poorest produces.

סִיפָי, v. סִיפָא.

סִיפָי, incorr. for סִיפָי, v. סִיפָא.

סִיפָא, m. (סִיפָא I ch.) spy. B. Bath 21^b יהבי סִיפָא (the fish) place spies (to look out for bait).

סִיפָא, Tosef. Kil. III, 12 ed. Zuck., read: סִיפָא, v. סִיפָא II.

סִיפָא, v. סִיפָא.

סִיפָא, Tosef. Erub. XI (VIII), 11 של קוצים סִיפָא, read: סִיפָא.

סִיפָא f. (סִיפָא) anointing, rubbing with oil. Yoma VIII, 1. Y. Bicc. II, 64^d, v. סִיפָא. Eduy. IV, 6 כדרי סִיפָא אבר קטן, v. סִיפָא; a. fr.—Pl. סִיפָא. Tosef. Sabb. III (IV), 6 סִיפָא all sorts of applications of oil.

סִיפָא, m. (סִיפָא) what is looked for, prospect, hope. Erub. 21^b בטל סִיפָאם their prospect is frustrated. Sifra Ahāré, Par. 9, ch. XIII סִיפָא, v. סִיפָא. Ib. סִיפָא I (the Lord) am thy hope. B. Mets. 33^b סִיפָא; Yalk. Is. 371 שִׁיפָא; a. e.

סִיפָא, ch. 1) same. Targ. Prov. XIX, 18 (ed. Wil. סִיפָא, corr. acc.); a. fr.—2) looks. Cant. R. to IV, 12 סִיפָא (some ed. סִיפָא, corr. acc.); Yalk. Num. 773 סִיפָא (corr. acc.); (Pesik. B'shall., p. 83^a סִיפָא; v. סִיפָא I.

סִיפָא, m. (סִיפָא) 1) interlacing, training a creeper so as to be intertwined with another plant. Tosef. Kil. I, 6 אסורה בס' וב' (Var. לסִפָא) must not be trained over vegetables; Y. ib. II, end, 28^b סִיפָא (not סִיפָא) the training spoken of (as forbidden) means real contact.—2) the branches or reeds used for covering the festive booth (סִיפָא); thatch-roof. Succ. I, 9 אם סִיפָא if he left a space of three handbreadths between the covering and the walls. Ib. 11 לס' if the reed-mat was intended for covering the Succah. Ib. 4 ואם היה ס' וב' but if the covering (fit for the Succah) is larger in quantity than they (the vines trained over the Succah); a. e.—3) hedging in. Gen. R. s. 41; Num. R. s. 3, beg. סִיפָא the dry twigs of the palm-tree are useful for hedges (about garden beds; comp. Koh. R. to V, 8, quot. s. v. סִיפָא).

סִיפָא, m. (סִיפָא I) intelligence, deliberation. Targ. Prov. XXI, 16. Ib. XXIII, 9 (some ed. סִיפָא).

סִיפָא, m. (סִיפָא II, v. סִיפָא) endangering; סִיפָא risk of life. Y. Peah I, 15^d top; Y. Kidd. I, 61^b bot.

סִיפָא, m. (סִיפָא) affliction.—Pl. סִיפָאם.

סִיפָא. Lam. R. introd. (R. Nahm.) (expl. סִיפָא, Is. XXIX, 2) סִיפָא the worst of afflictions; Yalk. Is. 302 סִיפָא (corr. acc.); Lam. R. to II, 5 (ref. to Lam. ib.) סִיפָאם (corr. acc.).

סִיפָא, v. סִיפָא II.

סִיפָא, v. סִיפָא.

סִיפָא, v. sub סִיפָא.

סִיפָא, m. (= סִיפָא; v. סִיפָא I) confusion, folly. B. Bath. 74^a סִיפָא כל בר בר ח' the whole Bar Bar Hanah is (all his stories are) nonsense (Rashi: = סִיפָא q. v.).

סִיפָא, v. סִיפָא.

סִיפָא, I m. (סִיפָא II) grave, burial place. Keth. 17^a; Meg. 29^a, v. סִיפָא.—Pl. סִיפָא, Sabb. 67^a עפרי סִיפָא Ms. M. (ed. סִיפָא, Bashi סִיפָא; Ms. O. סִיפָא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) seven specimens of earth from seven graves; [oth. opin. from under seven door sockets, v. סִיפָא.—[Men. 64^b, v. סִיפָא.]

סִיפָא, II pr. n. pl. Sikkra, near Mahuza (v. Berl. Geogr., p. 56). Ab. Zar. 40^a (R. N. סִיפָא). Keth. 100^b. Hull. 18^b רב שמן מסוכרא (corr. acc.); Nidd. 36^a מס' Hull. 94^b. B. Mets. 42^a; Pes. 31^b רפרם מס' B. Mets. 83^a.

סִיפָא, v. סִיפָא.

סִיפָא, v. סִיפָא.

סִיפָא, m. (סִיפָא) chair. Lev. R. s. 25 סִיפָא ד' a golden (or gilt) chair.

סִיפָא, I m. (b. h. סִיפָא; I סִיפָא) rod, thorn. Koh. R. to VI, 6 כס' רטוב הפוך (not כס' סִיפָא) like a green rod inverted (in the direction opposite to that of its knots, v. סִיפָא); Lev. R. s. 4 כס' סִיפָא.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII, 13 סִיפָא ed. Bub., v. סִיפָא.]

סִיפָא, II m. (סִיפָא II; comp. סִיפָא) path, gutter, in gen. duct, pipe, tube. Kil. VII, 1 סִיפָא או בס' if in sinking a vine he conducted it through gourd shells or through a pipe (so that it could draw no nourishment from the ground which it passed); Y. Bicc. I, 63^d top. Y. Kil. VII, beg. 30^d סִיפָא an earthen pipe; Y. של אבר a leaden pipe. Sabb. III, 4 (38^b) סִיפָא של צונק וכו' (Y. a. Bab. ed. סִיפָא) they passed a duct of cold water through an arm of the hot springs. Tosef. Makhsh. II, 2 סִיפָא של סִיפָא an earthen water pipe. Bekh. 44^b, a. e. סִיפָא the urin in the urinary duct which is forced back. Num. R. s. 14 סִיפָא like a duct of fire; a. fr.—B. Bath. 99^b סִיפָא ביה סִיפָא comment., v. סִיפָא.—Pl. סִיפָא. Kel. II, 3; Tosef. ib. B. Kam. II, 3. Tosef. Erub. IX (VI), 18 סִיפָאם the culverts in large cities; Y. ib. VIII, end, 25^b. Gen. R. s. 32 סִיפָאם הם קלקלו סִיפָאם (not סִיפָאם) they abused their (seminal) ducts, therefore the Lord changed the order (of irrigation) of the world. Pirké d'R. El. ch. V סִיפָאם (not סִיפָאם) ducts rise from the depth: to irrigate &c.; Yalk. Gen. 20 (corr. acc.).

סימוןא, **סימוןא**, **סימוןא**, **סימוןא**, ch. same, v. סימא III.

סימוןא m. (סימוןא) *making blind*. Lev. R. s. 6 זה סי עינים סי זה סי this refers to the blinding of the eyes which they executed on &c.; Yalk. ib. 675; Yalk. Ez. 357.

סימוןא, v. סימוןא.

סימוןא pr. n. m. (Σίμων) *Simon*, name of several Amoraim. Y. Sabb. VIII, 11^a bot.; Y. Shek. VIII, beg. 51^a (also סימוןא). Y. Succ. IV, beg. 54^b; a. fr.—Y. Pes. IX, beg. 36^c. Y. Sabb. VII, 9^a top; a. fr.—V. Fr. M'bo, p. 118^a.—Lam. R. to IV, 15; (Pesik. Vatt., p. 133^b סימוןא).

סימוןא, m. **סימוןא** *Simuna of the marsh-land*, name of a reed (v. Lōw Pl. p. 344). Hull. 16^b (Ar. סימוןא a. סימוןא; v. Koh. Ar. Compl. s. v.).

סימוןא, v. next w.

סימוןא pr. n. pl. (Σιμωνιας, Joseph. Vita 24) *Simonia* (Semûniye), west of Nazareth. Gen. R. s. 81, beg.; Tanh. Tsav 5; Y. Yeb. XII, end, 13^a (not סימוןא); Yalk. Prov. 964 סימוןא.—Nidd. 24^b סימוןא.

סימוןא, **סימוןא**, **סימוןא** m. (סימוןא) 1) *reddish*. Targ. O. Gen. XXV, 25 (ed. Vien. סימוןא). Targ. ib. 30 (O. ed. Vien. סימוןא); a. e.—Y. Dem. II, beg. 22^b סימוןא (not סימוןא) it is reddish (blighted), v. סימוןא.—2) (noun) *red meat*. Y. Ter. I, 40^b [read:] סימוןא (they gave him) dark wine after red meat; Y. Gitt. VII, beg. 48^c סימוןא.—[Lam. R. to IV, 3 סימוןא (ed. Wil. סימוןא), read: סימוןא, v. סימוןא].—Fem. סימוןא. Targ. O. Num. XIX, 2 (ed. Vien. סימוןא); a. e.

סימוןא, **סימוןא** I m. (סימוןא, Saf. of מוש, cmp. שמש, v. סימוןא) *recess, alley* adjoining an open place to which merchants retire to transact business; *market-stand* under a colonnade. Keth. 84^b, opp. רשות דרבים. Pes. 50^b; Tosef. Bicc. II, 18 סימוןא traders in market-stands. Sifra B'har, ch. VII, Par. 6, [read as:] Yalk. Lev. 667 (ref. to Lev. XXV, 42) סימוןא על סימוןא one must not put up a stand and put them on the auction stone; a. e.—Pl. (h. form) סימוןא. Y. Sabb. I, 2^d bot. סימוןא. (Bab. ib. 7^a only סימוןא) the stands between the columns.

סימוןא, **סימוןא** II (v. preced.; cmp. Lat. abscessus) *abscess, carbuncle*. Ab. Zar. 28^a bot. Sabb. 67^a.

סימוןא, v. sub סימוןא.

סימוןא, v. סימוןא I.

סימוןא, Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 14 ed. Vien., read: סימוןא.

סימוןא, **סימוןא** pr. n. m. *Simay*, 1) a Tannai. Kidd. 64^a; Keth. 29^b. Tosef. Sabb. XII (XIII), 14; Y. ib. XII, beg. 13^c; a. e.—2) an Amora. Ib. VII, 9^c top. Y. Maas. Sh. II, 53^b; Yeb. 74^a סימוןא.—Pesik. Vattom. p. 134^a סימוןא בר קוסי (v. Bub. a. l. note 81); Yalk. Is. 333 סימוןא.

סימוןא, Tosef. Shebi. I, 11, v. סימוןא I.

סימוןא, **סימוןא** m. pl. (semiserica) *half-silken garments*. Koh. R. to I, 7 (not סימוןא...)

סימוןא (σημερον=τήμερον) *to-day*. Y. Keth. II, 26^c bot. סימוןא (Ar. סימוןא, corr. acc.), interch. with סימוןא a. היום.

סימוןא, v. sub סימוןא.

סימוןא, v. סימוןא.

סימוןא m. (סימוןא I, v. סימוןא II) *mark, sign; omen; symptom; cipher, mnemotechnical note*. B. Mets. 22^b סימוןא לידרס סימוןא a mark (on a lost object) which is liable to be effaced by treading upon it, is no mark (by which one can claim it). Ib. 23^a סימוןא סימוןא an accidental mark (not made purposely). Ib. 24^b סימוןא סימוןא he told a sign (by which he identified it). Ib. 27^b סימוןא סימוןא a distinguished (specific) mark of identification.—Ber. 24^b סימוןא סימוןא an auspicious omen. Taan. 30^b סימוןא סימוןא סימוןא סימוןא will never see a sign of blessing (will labor without success).—Kidd. 16^b סימוןא סימוןא all agree that it is a sign of puberty. Hull. 61^a סימוןא סימוןא a bird which has one of the four marks of cleanness. Erub. 54^b (ref. to סימוןא, Deut. XXXI, 19) סימוןא סימוןא read not *simah* (put it), but *simanah* (its mark, catchwords). Ib. 54^a, a. fr. (editorial gloss) סימוןא סימוןא the catchwords for the subject following are &c.; a. v. fr.—Trnsf. *the organ, the cutting of which is an indication that the animal has been slaughtered according to the ritual, the windpipe and the gullet*. Hull. 27^b סימוןא סימוןא is made ritually fit for eating by the cutting of either of the organs; a. fr.—Pl. סימוןא סימוןא. B. Mets. 27^a, a. fr. סימוןא סימוןא is identification by marks a Biblical or a rabbinical institution? Ib. II, 5 סימוןא סימוןא which can be identified by signs. Ib. 7 סימוןא סימוןא if he states the object he has lost, but cannot describe it.—Kidd. 4^a, a. fr. סימוןא סימוןא evidences of puberty (v. סימוןא). Ib. 16^a סימוןא סימוןא acquires herself (becomes free) on showing evidences of puberty. Ib. סימוןא סימוןא a man-servant does not go out free on reaching puberty. Hull. III, 6 סימוןא סימוןא the distinguishing marks of cleanness in animals &c. Ib. 27^b סימוןא סימוןא to make it obligatory to cut both organs (the windpipe and the gullet). Ib. 44^a סימוןא סימוןא the case of the organs' being torn loose before cutting. Erub. 54^b סימוןא סימוןא knowledge of the Law can be obtained only by means of signs (rubrication by catchwords). Ib. 21^b סימוןא סימוןא notes of accentuation (v. סימוןא); a. fr.

סימוןא, **סימוןא** I ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXX, 39. Targ. Y. II Num. XVII, 3 (h. text סימוןא).—Targ. Y. Ex. VII, 17 (fem.); a. fr.—Targ. Jer. IV, 21, v. סימוןא III.—Hull. 96^a סימוןא סימוןא that person whom I know by such and such a mark has killed a man; opp. סימוןא, v. סימוןא. Ib. 95^b. Ker. 6^a; Hor. 12^a סימוןא סימוןא there is something in an omen. Y. Snh. I, 18^c bot. סימוןא סימוןא to abolish even this (last) distinction of Judæa.—Hull. 46^a סימוןא סימוןא and thy sign (the words by which to remember) be &c. Sabb. 66^a סימוןא סימוןא and the mnemonical sign is Samekh Samekh (i. e.

סיניקונוס m. (a corrupt. of σὺντεχνος, S.) *godfather, he who holds the male infant on his knees for circumcision.* Midr. Till. to Ps. XXXV, end, ed. Bub. (missing in oth. eds.) 'וכי בברכתי אני נעשה סי' וכי' with my knees (I praise God)—when I am made the godfather of children that are circumcised on my knees; Yalk. Ps. 723 סיניקונוס אני עושה סיניקונוס (some ed. סיניקונוס, corr. acc.).—[In ritual literature the godfather is called סנדק, *sandak*, and his function סיניקונוס.]

סינווריא f. (συνωρία) *travelling company, escort.* Y'lamd. to Num. III, 40, quot. in Ar. ומלאכי נעשינו. (Ar. ed. Koh. סינווריא; Tanh., ed. Bub., B'midb. 22 סי שלך, Var. in Mss. סינווריא, corr. acc.).—[In ritual literature the godfather is called סנדק, *sandak*, and his function סיניקונוס.]

סינווריא, v. סינוריא.

סינופא, v. סיניפא.

סינוקרת, סינוקרת, סינוקרת, v. sub' סין.

סינווריא, v. סינווריא.

סינומומוס **סינ' (συντόμως) concisely, briefly.** Cant. R. to I, 12, וכי' לי הקב"ה סי' וכי' the Lord has told me so concisely, No uncircumcised &c. (Ex. XII, 48); ib. to III, 7, סינומי; Num. R. s. 11 (some ed. סינומי).

סינומרי, Ex. R. s. 19 some ed., v. סינומרי.

סיני pr. n. (b. h.) סי' (הר) *Mount Sinai.* Sabb. 89^a, v. סימניא. Shebu. 47^a (expl. חזרה השביעה למקומה, ib. VII, 4) לסי' the oath (which ought to have been administered to one of the contestants) goes back to Sinai, i. e. the case is referred to Divine Justice that proclaimed from Sinai, 'thou shalt not rob', on which all Israelites are sworn. Ib. 22^b, a. fr. מושבע ועומד מהר סי' הוא does he not stand sworn (not to eat it) from Mount Sinai? Macc. 22^a הוא סי' הוא... מושבע ועומד מהר סי' הוא (not to plough on the Holy Day) takes no effect, because he stands sworn &c. Ab. I, 1, משה קבל חזרה מסי' (by revelation); a. v. fr.—הלכה למשה מסי' (v. הלכה מסי'—Sot. 21^a סי' כי... R. M. interpreted that verse (Cant. VIII, 7) like a revelation; Arakh. 30^b.—Trnsf. *erudite scholar.* Hor. 14^a, opp. to עוקר הרים (v. עוקר הרים) dialectician; Ber. 64^a. M. Kat. 12^a סי' אמר הלכה וכי' Sinai (R. Joseph) has said &c. (and you dare to differ?).

סינימ pr. n. (ref. to סי' ארץ Is. XLIX, 12) *Sinim*, homiletical name for *South.* Gen. R. s. 52 Var. (not סינימ, texts incorr. סינימ, סינימ); Yalk. ib. 87.—[Gen. R. s. 94 ירה סינימ, read: דינה פנימ, v. Midr. Sam. ch. XXXII.]

סינין, סינין, v. סינין.

סינפון m. = סינפון, *bronchial ramification.* Y. Peah VI, 19^c bot. סי' דרו עשויה כמינין סי' if the berries were joined to one another in the way of bronchia.

סינקליומוס, סינקליומוס, סינקליומוס, v. sub' סין.

סינר or **סינר** m. (סנר, secr. r. of סור, emp. מינר, מינר &c.) [*surrounding, protecting,*] a sort of *petticoat or breech-cloth.* Sabb. X, 4 בין סינר האשה הרוגרת בס' בין סינר a woman that wears a *sinnar* (and attaches an object to it) whether in front &c. B. Kam. 82^a Ezra ordained שיהיה חזרה אשה הרוגרת בס' that woman must wear a *sinnar* (as a matter of chastity); Y. Meg. IV, 75^a. Y. Sot. I, 16^c bot. לאחר חזרה הסי' after untying the *sinnar* (for immoral purposes). Sabb. 13^b; a. e.

סינר m. (v. preced.) = *door-socket.*—Pl. סינר. Sabb. 67^a סי' שבעה... שבעה seven specimens of earth from under seven door-sockets; v. סינר I.

סיס m. (סיס, emp. ציין) *tuft, tassel.*—Pl. סיסין. Men. 42^b מן הסי' עשאו... מן הסי' if one made the show-fringes out of the tufts (cutting them into threads); Succ. 9^a.

סיסא ch. same. Men. 41^b עבר ליה סי' rolled the show-fringes up so as to form a tuft.—Pl. סיסין. Targ. Y. I Num. XV, 38 (not סיסין).

סיסאי pr. n. pl. *Kfar Sisay*, a gentile place in Palestine, belonging to the district of Acco, although near Sepphoris. Gitt. 6^b; Tosef. ib. I, 3 קסאי (Var. קסי); Y. ib. I, 43^c top סמיר (corr. acc.).

סיסאנא, v. סיסאנא.

סיסון, v. סיסין.

סיסמא, Gen. R. s. 32, v. סיסמא.

סיסמין, v. סיסמין.

סיסי, Mekh. Yithro, 'Amal., s. 2 סי' כבן, v. סיסי.

סיסי pr. n. m. *Sisi, Sisay*, name of several persons. Y. Maasr. I, 48^d top סיסיי ר'.—Y. Yeb. XII, end, 13^a לוי בר סי' v. לוי בר סי'; Gen. R. s. 81; Yalk. Prov. 964; Tanh. Tsav 5 סיסין; ed. Bub. 7 סיסין (corr. acc.).—Y. Sabb. VI, 7^d bot. (חניניא בר סיסי (Nahmanides: חניניא בר סיסי); Y. Snh. II, 20^c bot. חני' בר סיסי; Y. Ber. VI, 10^c bot. חני' בר סיסי).

סיסין f. (סיסין; emp. גריס) *grief; bad humor; anger.* Ab. Zar. 4^a (ref. to Am. III, 2) סי' ברחמיה סי' ברחמיה סי' (Ms. M. סיסין, oth. vers. סיסין בישא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) if one is in bad humor, will he let it out on his friend?; Yalk. Am. 540. Tanh. Haaz. 7 (play on סיסין, Num. XIII, 11) ודעלה סי' והעלה he spoke rebelliously against the Lord, and caused anger.

סיסין, v. סיסין.

סיסין I c. (emp. סיסין) *Sisin*, name of a medicinal plant (expl. in Ar. a. Rashi *polio* or *poliol*) *poley.* Ber. 44^b [read:] מי סי' יבש a decoction of dry *sisin*; ib. 57^b מי סי' יבש

Ms. M. (ed. רבשין); Ab. Zar. 29^a מר' רבישה Gitt. 69^b (Chald.) רשיבא green *sisin*.

סיסין II pr. n. m. *Sisin*. B. Bath. 30^a; 159^b (נכסי) (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. notes) the estate of the family of (Bar) Sisin.—[Tanh. Tsav 5, v. סיסי.]

סיסין, Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c bot. בעלי סי, read: מסיסין; v. מס II.

סיסית, v. סיסקתא.

סיסמא m. (pl. of σῦσσημος, v. LXX Jud. XX, 40 for h. משמא) *fixed signals*. Midr. Sam. ch. IX, beg. אילולי unless they had agreed upon certain signals between themselves (by which they could find each other on the road).

סיסנא f. (= סנסנא, v. סנסן) 1) *thorn, twig*. Gitt. 69^b on a dry twig.—[Pes. 4^a, v. אסיסנא.]—2) *basket made of twigs*.—Pl. סיסני. B. Mets. 67^b. Sabb. 110^a וסיסני Ms. M. (ed. סיסאני) and thy mnemonical catchword be *sisānē* (i. e. יוסף סערי R. Joseph mentioned barley).

סיסרא (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Sisera*, 1) captain of the army of Jabin king of Canaan. Ber. 58^a (ref. to I Chr. XXIX, 11, a. Jud. V, 20) זו מלחמה סי this refers to the warfare against S.—Num. R. s. 9; a. fr.—2) name of a gentile gardener. Y. Dem. II, 22^c bot.

סיסרמא, v. next w.

סיס'ם, סיסרמיי, סיסרמיי, סיסרמאי pr. n. m. *Sisra'at*. Yalk. Ez. 340, v. סיסר. —Y. Kil. III, beg. 28^c סיסרמא (corr. acc.). Y. Sabb. III, 5^d top. Y. B. Mets. IV, 9^d top; a. e.—Taan. 14^a סיסרמאי (Yohāsīn סיסרמאי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 200).

סיסרמון, v. סיסרמון.

סיסרמיי, סיסרמיי, v. סיסרמאי.

סיסרנון m. (σῦσρηνον, usu. σῦσρηνα) *a garment made of skin*. Gen. R. s. 20 end, Ar. (ed. סיסרנון, corr. acc., or סיסרנון; Tanh. ed. Bub., Bresh. 24 סיסרנון (corr. acc.).—V. סיסרנא.

סייע, Pi. סייע (denom. of סייעה) [*to accompany, join a caravan, escort, to aid, assist*. Sabb. 104^a; Yoma 38^b, a. e. מסייעים אותו, v. סייער. Sifra K'dosh., Par. 1, ch. II לא תסייע את העני do not assist one poor man (in gleaning, to the injury of another poor man). Bets. 22^a מסייע אין ממש assisting (the gentile in an operation on the Holy Day) is no real act; a. fr.—Trnsf. *to support an opinion of, to prove in favor of*. Snh. 91^b ומקרא מסייעו and a Bible verse supports him. Y. ib. IV, beg. 22^a וסייעו and a fellow witness came and confirmed his evidence; a. fr.—[Tosef. Kil. III, 12 סייערו ed. Zuck. Var, read: סייערו, v. סייער II.]

סייע, Pa. סייע, סייע ch. same. Targ. Koh. II, 9. Targ. Job XXVI, 2; a. fr.—Bets. 22^a קא מסייע בהדיה וכ' סייע you

assist him in his operation by closing and opening your eyes; a. fr.—Hull. 4^a לך רניא דמסייע לך there is a Boraitha supporting your opinion. Gitt. 48^a bot. מסייעי ליה . . קרא a Bible verse and a Boraitha support Besh. L. Snh. 71^b מסייעא ליה can we deduce from the following an argument in his favor?; a. fr.

Ihpa. אסייע 1) *to join in troops, meet*. Targ. Mic. IV, 14 (h. text רחגודי). Targ. Jer. V, 7; a. fr.—2) *to be helped, supported; to succeed (by divine help)*. Targ. I Chr. XI, 11. Targ. Koh. IX, 11; a. fr.—B. Mets. 85^b ליה דיה לא הוה מסייעא the attempt was not supported (it was not to be, the moment was not favorable); Ber. 25^b ליה דיה לא הוה מסייעא he could not consummate the marriage act. Hull. 7^b מסייעא לא הוה מסייעא how could it happen (to such a righteous man) to eat something forbidden? a. fr.

סייעא m. (v. סייעה) *travelling company, escort*. Y. Peah VIII, 21^a וסייעא הוה הוה one party of begging travellers came, and they ate &c.—[סייעא f., v. סייעה.]

סייעדה, סייעדה f. (סיער) *support, strength*. Targ. O. Lev. XXVI, 37 (ed. Berl. רוקומה; h. text רוקומה).

סייעה f. (נסיע; cmp. b. h. שיעה fr. נשא) *travelling company, escort*. Y. Keth. I, 25^d חזרין עוברין a troop of priests passed the place; Bab. ib. 15^a כשרין . . . של סייעה a party of men of unblemished descent. Ib. סייעה רוב סייעה if he saw a troop of people standing and his witnesses among them; Arakh. 18^a סייעה; a. fr.—In gen. *company, followers*. Gitt. 76^b סייעהו ליה כל סייעהו ליה none of his followers (disciples) agreed with him. Ber. 17^b סייעהו כסייעהו ליה that our following be not like that of David; a. fr.—Pl. סייעהו. Y. Dem. IV, end, 24^b; a. e.

סייעור m. = שיעור, q. v.

סייערא, v. סייערא.

סייעת pr. n. pl. (v. next w.) *Si'ath*. Targ. Y. Num. XXXII, 8 (misplaced in Targ. O., v. Berl. Mass. p. 54; h. text שבבם).

סייעתא, סייעתא f. ch. = h. סייעה, *company, troop, band, party*. Targ. Josh. IX, 2 חרוא סייעתא (h. text חרוא). Targ. II Sam. II, 25 (h. text אנדה). Targ. Y. Gen. XI, 28; a. fr.—Targ. Prov. XXVII, 22 בוגו סייעתא (ed. Wil. סייעתא) in the *public assembly* (v. אסייעתא).—Gen. R. s. 64 (expl. מרעהו, Gen. XXVI, 26) סייעתא מרעהו a suite of his friends (fr. Targ. O. a. l.).—Pl. סייעתא, סייעתא. Targ. O. Num. XXIV, 24. Targ. Jer. XXXI, 3 (4) סייעתא משבחין (h. text משחוקים); ib. XXV, 10 סייעתא דמשבחין בנהור בוצין (h. text סייעתא דמשבחין בנהור בוצין); ib. XLIX, 3 (h. text גודות); ib. XLVIII, 37 (h. text רייה). Targ. II Chr. XV, 6; a. e.—[Targ. Ps. XLVI, 2 סייעתא ed. Wil., v. סייעתא.]

סייעתא, v. סייעתא.

סייעתא or **סייעתא**, pl. constr. סייעתא or סייעתא, v. סייעתא.

סיפתא (סיפא), v. סיפה.

סיפא m. (v. סיפא) end. Y. Snh. X, 29^a bot. סיפיה (interch. with סיפיה). B. Bath. 14^b; a. e.—Esp. the last (second) clause of a Biblical verse; the last section of a Mishnah &c. Ber. 60^a מסיפיה .. מרשיה לסיפיה .. כל היכי כל היכי .. מרשיה לסיפיה .. whatever way you interpret that verse, whether from the first to the second clause, it gives sense, or from the second to the first clause, it gives sense. Hull. 94^b, a. fr. a. fr. אימא how will you understand the last (third) clause? Sabb. 86^a וכ' בר' סי' the last (second) clause agrees with &c.; a. v. fr.

סיפא (סיפא, סיפא), v. סיפא.

סיפוג, v. סיפוג.

סיפא m. (סיפא) mourning, lamentation. Targ. II Esth. IV, 3. Ib. VI, 11 סיפא (ed. Amst. סיפא).

סיפוג m. (סיפוג) absorption, drying after a bath. Zab. I, 4 כדרי טבילה וסי' וכי טבילה וכי טבילה וכי טבילה and dry one's self; Tosef. ib. I, 9 (not סיפוג); 12, sq.; a. e.—Pl. סיפוגינן, סיפוגינן, סיפוגינן as much time as is required for twice bathing and getting dry. Tosef. ib. I, 10 סיפוגינן (corr. acc.).

סיפוא m. (סיפוא) lip; border. Targ. Y. II Ex. XXVIII, 32 (ed. Vien. סיפוא).—Pl. fem. סיפואן, סיפואן, v. סיפואן.

סיפוניות f. pl. (v. preced.; cmp. סיפונות) fruit (figs) remaining on the edges of trees, late fruits. Tosef. Shebi. VII, 15 ed. Zuck. (Var. שיקני יתור, Shebi. IX, 4 סיפוניות, סיפוניות). Ber. 38^a סיפוניות (not סיפוניות; Ms. M. סיפוניות; Ter. XI, 2; Hull. 120^b סיפוניות).

סיפוסקא m. (partial reduplic. of סיפא) [satiating nourishment,] bran mixed with flour, coarse meal (cmp. סיפוסקא). Gitt. 56^b מרא דסי' Ar. (ed. סיפוסקא, Rashi סיפוסקא coarse flour-water. Pes. 42^a bot. (a gloss to סיפוסקא, missing in ed.) סיפוסקא Ar. (Ms. M. סיפוסקא; Ms. O. סיפוסקא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

סיפוף m. (סיפוף, denom. of סיפוף; cmp. סיפוניות) late fruits, leavings. Tanh. B'eh 8 (ref. to סיפוף, Ps. LXXXIV, 11) סיפוף לא ... של הרובין even if I had nothing but the leavings of carobs to eat in the land of Israel; Y'lamd. Vayeshab, quot. in Ar.—V. סיפוף.

סיפוף I m. (סיפוף I) 1) clapping of the hand on the hip. Y. Bets. V, 63^a, v. סיפוף.—2) connection, affixed object, attachment. Kil. VI, 9 הסי' under the place where the rope is attached to the vine. Orl. I, 5 הסיפוף the connection of grape-vines (by training and engrafting); סי' הסיפוף engrafting on an engrafted branch; Sifra K'dosh. ch. V, Par. 3 סי' על סי'; Yalk. Lev. 615.

סיפוף II m. (סיפוף II) sufficiency, adequate power; supply. Mekh. B'shall, Vayass'a, s. 3 בידו סי' וכ' (ed. Fr. סיפוף; Yalk. Ex. 259 סיפוף) he has not enough

power to give it to us. Tanh. Lekh 5 סי' הרבה להם וכ' a large supply of bread and meat.

סיפוף, סיפוף, סיפוף ch. 1) same, sufficiency, supply. Targ. Jer. XXXI, 1 (2) סי' צרכיהון (ed. Lag. סיפוף, corr. acc.) a supply of their wants. Targ. Job XXXVI, 18 סי' הרבה Ms. Var. (ed. סיפוף; h. text סיפוף).—2) bran mixed with flour, v. סיפוף.

סיפוף m. (סיפוף Pi.) narration. Gen. R. s. 78 סי' the text (Neh. IX, 7) mentions a fact.—[Naz. VII, 3 סיפוף Y. ed., v. סיפוף.]

סיפוף, v. סיפוף.

סיפוא, v. סיפוא.

סיפוא m. (mostly as collect. noun; cmp. סיפוא) luggage, bag, bags. B. Mets. 73^b; Yeb. 48^a Ar. (ed. סיפוא). Taan. 21^a מלא סי' דאבנים וכ' (omitted in Ms. M., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 2) a load of precious stones &c. Ib. (שקלו כל מה דהוה בסיפיהו) (Ms. M. שקליהו לסיפיהו וכ' they took out (the contents of) his bags and filled them with earth. Ib. שרייהו לסי' (Ms. M. לסיפיהו; Ms. M. 2 everywhere (טפס) they untied his bags; Snh. 109^a (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 60); Yalk. Is. 312 (Ms. סיפוא, v. Rabb. D. S. to Taan. l. c. note). Snh. 82^a אורביה בסי' he put it (the skull) into a bag; ib. 104^a בסיפוא.

סיפון, v. סיפון.

סיפלא, v. סיפלא.

סיפליני, v. next w.

סיפליני f. (v. סיפליני) rag, compress, plaster. Y. Kil. IX, end, 32^d, v. סיפליני. Y. Sot. IX, 28^c bot. יאהב ... מאן ... סיפליני let him who wishes not to be recognized put a plaster on his nose &c. Ib. סיפליני ... (corr. acc.) they put plasters &c.; (Y. Yeb. XVI, beg. 15^c סיפליני).

סיפנים or סיפנים m. pl., v. סיפוף.

סיפסוף m. (סיפסוף; cmp. סיפוף) late fruits, leavings. Y. Peah VII, 20^a bot.; Y. Sot. I, 17^b top; ib. IX, 24^b bot.

סיפסלא, v. סיפסלא.

סיפסוף, v. סיפסוף.

סיפוף m., v. סיפוף.

סיפוף, v. סיפוף.

סיפוף, v. סיפוף.

סיפוף, סיפוף, סיפוף f. = h. סיפוף 1) border, hem. Targ. O. Ex. XXVI, 4; 10 ed. Berl. (oth. eds. סיפוף). Ib. XXVIII, 26; a. fr.—2) lip. Targ. Ps. LXXXI, 6 (some ed. סיפוף; Ms. סיפוף). Ib. CXX, 2 Ms. (ed. סיפוף). Targ. Prov. XII, 19; a. fr.—Pl. סיפוף, סיפוף, סיפוף. Targ. II Esth. VII, 9 (10) סיפוף. Targ. Job XI, 2. Targ. Lev. V, 4. Targ. Prov. XIV, 23; a. fr.—[Ib. XXIV, 22 סיפוף, v. סיפוף.]

סיפוא m. luggage, v. סיפוא.

***סיפתקא** m. (Pers. *sefta, seftakh*, Fl. to Levy Talm. Dict. III, p. 726¹) *strong, very sour*. B. Bath. 96^a (Ms. M. סיפ).
סיציליא, v. **סיקא**.

סיק'ן I m. pl. (also used as sing.) (σκηός, corresp. to Lat. *saeptum, saepta*) [*pen, enclosure*].
 1) *flood-gate*. Lam. R. to II, 11 ניהן לעין ס' a flood-gate has been made for (the tears of) the eye.—2) *limitation*. Gen. R. s. 10, beg. (ref. to Ps. CXIX, 96) לכל יש ס' וב' everything has its limitations ... except one thing which has none, that is the Law (ref. to Job XI, 9); Yalk. Ps. 878. Ex. R. s. 25 (ref. to Gen. XXVIII, 14) וב' ס' נהן הקב"ה וב' the Lord has set limits (to his words) to Jacob, thy seed shall become (as low) as the dust of the earth, but when thy children have reached that condition, then shalt thou spread &c. Lev. R. s. 12 ס' ולך איני נהן ס' לקרבנות נהני ס' for the offerings (to me) I have set limits (ref. to Num. XXVIII, 14), but for thee I set no limits (God's gifts to man are unlimited).

סיק'ן II m. pl. (fr. סיקוסים, σικωσισ, v. also Gr. Dict. s. vv. σικωσισ a. σικωσισ) *excrescences* (on trees), *lumps*. Gen. R. s. 41, beg. (ref. to Ps. XCII, 13) ס' לא עומקין ולא ס' ... מה דרמרה Ar. ('Rashi' פקיסין, Var. ס'; ed. עומקין for עומקין) as the palm and the cedar have neither cavities (curves) nor excrescences, so the righteous have not (in their character) either &c.; Yalk. Ps. 845 סיקוסין.

סיקוף, v. **סיקוף**.

סיקוריא m. (*securis hatchet*). Targ. Y. I, II Deut. XIX, 5.

***סיקוריא** m. (*Siculus, Σικελος*) *Sicilian*, esp. *Sicilian cook* (v. Sm. Ant. Engl. ed. s. v. *Cena*, I, p. 394^b) *sausage-maker*. Y. Bets. IV, 62^c bot., v. בגומא. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot. הזון ס' כד מבור וב' (מכוד) when the sausage-maker selects from the scraped meat, from the garlic &c. (v. פאר).—Pl. סיקוריא, Y. Shek., Bab. ed. VII, 2 יחכמון ס' וב' (Ms. M. סיקוריא, Var. in eds. סילויקוס; Y. ed. 50^c bot. סיקוריא) let the sausage-makers identify their product (whether the sausage found was or was not of their make), v. ניקניקא.

סיקוריא, v. **סיקוריא**.

***סיקיא** m. pl. [prob. to be read: **שיקיא** (v. **שיקיא**)] *wooden troughs*. Targ. Y. II Ex. VII, 19 (h. text עצים).

סיקוריא, v. **סיקוריא**.

סיקלא Tosef. Sabb. XIII (XIV), 11 Var. ed. Zuck., v. סקילא.

***סיקל'ן** m. pl. (Syr. סקל to *polish*; cmp. II סקרי *polishers*). B. Mets. 84^a a silver cup ס' מבי Ar. (ed. סלקי; Rashi סילקי; Ms. M. ניקלי; Ms. H. סקוליא) directly from the polishers' workshop.

סיקרא I m. (v. סקרי I) *leaping*. B. Kam. 22^a בב' ס' וב' Ar. (v. Ar. Compl. ed. Koh. s. v. סקרי 3; ed. בוקריא) if (contrary to their habits) the dog did damage by leaping or the kid by climbing.

סיקרא II, **סק'ן** m. (v. סקרי II, a. P. Sm. p. 2722) *rock-lichen* (*fucus*); *red paint*. Gitt. II, 3, expl. ib. 19^a סקרהא. Bekh. IX, 7, v. סקרי II; a. fr.—Y. Shebi. IV, 35^b bot. סיקרה.

סיקרא III, **סק'ן** pr. n. m., ס' *Abba Sikra* (cmp. סיקרין). Gitt. 56^a, v. פרויא.

סיקרה, v. **סיקרא** II.

סיקרין m. pl. (*sicarii*) *murderers, robbers*. Makhsh. I, 6 מפני חס' ... מעשה ... it happened in Jerusalem that they hid their fig-cakes in water to save them from the robbers (ref. to the terrorists during the last siege of Jerusalem, cmp. סיקרא III); [Var. lect. סיקרין; R. Hai G. reads: סיקרין, v. next w.] Ab. d'R. N. II, ch. VII (ed. Schechter, p. 20) וב' חס' וב' all the terrorists arose and burnt all the provision stores in Jerusalem; (Ab. d'R. N. I, ch. VII קנאים).

סיקרין m. (a disguise of *καταπραϊσιν*) *property confiscated by the Roman government*; (sub. דין) *the law concerning the purchase of confiscated property*; (sub. בעל) *the possessor of confiscated property*. Gitt. V, 6 דייה ס' לא דייה וב' (expl. ib. 55^b דייה ס' דייה וב' in Judea the law concerning the purchase of confiscated property was not applied to the estate of those killed in the war. Ib. after that period the law was applicable to Judaea. Ib. לקח מס' וחזר וב' if one bought from the holder of confiscated property (the fiscus or whoever took possession of it) and then bought from the original owner, the purchase is invalid (as being obtained under pressure). Ib. (later enactment) וב' נהן ס' דייה וב' he who buys from the holder of confiscated property, must give the original owner one fourth (of the land or of the purchasing price), provided the original owner is unable to repurchase the entire land &c. Ib. שזחה ס' וב' if it has been in the hands of the holder twelve months, whoever is the first to buy, gets the title, but he must give one fourth &c. Ib. 58^b ס' בו משום ס' the *sicaricon* law does not apply in this case. Ib. כן עשירי ס' if you decide thus, you create a *sicaricon* law (for Babylonia); Y. ib. V, 47^b top [read:] ודייה הארץ חלוטה and the land was entirely in the hands of the government (or whoever took unlawful possession of it), and they (Jews) refrained from buying it; Tosef. ib. V (III), 1 sq. Bicc. I, 2 חס' ודייה וב' (some ed. סקריין pl.) the holder of confiscated property or of illegally acquired land is not permitted to offer the first fruits in the Temple; a. fr.

סיקרין, v. **סיקרין**.

סיר m. (b. h.; cmp. סקרי *pot*). Num. R. s. 14 (ref. to Ps. LX, 10) וב' חס' וב' as the flesh is consumed in the pot, so were they (David's parents and

kindred) consumed there (in Moab).—[*thorn*, v. סִירָא I.]

סִירָא I m. = h. שִׁירָה, *coat of mail*. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVIII, 32 (Y. I שִׁירָה; h. text חֲרוּרָא).

סִירָא II m. (v. סִירָה I) *thorn*. Midr. Sam. ch. II, v. שִׁירָא.—Pl. סִירָה. Targ. Is. XXXIV, 13.—[Hebr. סִירָא, v. סִירָה I, II].

סִירָא III pr. n. m. *Sira*; בן סִירָא Jesus son of Sira (Sirach), author of the Hebrew original of Ecclesiasticus. Snh. 100^b. Gen. R. s. 73, end. Ib. s. 8; Y. Hag. II, 77^c top בר סִירָא; a. fr.

סִירְהוֹן, סִירָה m. (סִירָה) *drawing lines, ruling*. Gen. R. s. 24, end סִירְהוֹן של סִפֵּר even the way of ruling the parchment for the Book (the Pentateuch). Cant. R. to I, 11 'the silver dots' זהו הם' (הסִירְהוֹן) that means the ruling for sacred scriptures. Lev. R. s. 19, beg.; a. e.

סִירָא, סִירָה I f. (b. h. סִירָה; v. סִירָה, v. סִירָה) 1) [*degenerate growth*], *thorn, thorn-bush*. Bekh. 37^b; Shebu. 4^b, a. e. 'הסִירָה a prick or a thorn, v. סִירָה. Ker. III, 8 (15^b) 'הסִירָה pins it with a thorn (to a stationary object). Lev. R. s. 26; Y. Peah I, 16^a bot.; Midr. Till. to Ps. VII, a. e., v. עֲרָה I. Snh. 49^a וְסִירָה וְסִירָה well and thorn were the cause of Abner's death (i. e. when David had taken Saul's pitcher and spear, Abner said that the lads had left them at the well, and when the lap of Saul's cloak was shown in David's hand, Abner said, it was caught in a thornbush); a. fr.—Pl. סִירָה. Midr. Till. l. c. Ex. R. s. 30; a. e.—2) *refuse, foul matter*.—Pl. סִירָה. Midr. Till. to Ps. II, beg. מה הים הזה כל סִירָהוֹן על פִּי כִּךְ as all the refuse of the sea is on its mouth (shore), so the foulness of the wicked is in their mouths; Yalk. Is. 350. Yalk. Num. 771 'וכ' וְסִירָה מה הנהר שׁוֹמֵט את הים' as the river carries off the refuse, so does the Day of Atonement &c.

סִירָא II f. (emp. סִירָה, a. סִירָה a. b. h. סִירָה) *surrounded place, court, prison*. Cant. R. to VI, 11 מה סִירָא .. והסִירָה באמצע וְסִירָה (מְגוֹרָה) and a court (vacant space) in the centre &c. Sifra Emor, ch. II, Par. 3; Bekh. VI, 2 (expl. חֲבַלֵּל, Lev. XXI, 20) 'לבן הפוסק בס' וְסִירָה the white of the eye breaking through the ring and entering the black; ib. 38^b הפוסק בס' אברהם הוֹיֵךְ לִסִּי וְסִירָה Gen. R. s. 41, beg.; s. 52, end וְסִירָה אֵת הַסִּי אֲבְרָהָם נְהוּיָה בְחוּץ הַסִּי (Sarah says) Abraham is outside of the prison and I am placed within it (at Pharaoh's court). Ib. s. 42 'וכ' וְסִירָה נתנו אֵתוֹ וְסִירָה they put him (Lot) into an enclosure and took him with them.

סִירָה m. (סִירָה II) *ill-smell, nuisance*; trnsf. *quarrelsome person*.—Pl. סִירָה. Koh. R. to IX, 10, v. סִירָה.

סִירָה, סִירָה m. (סִירָה) *declining an office*. Y. Ber. V, 9^c bot.; Bab. ib. 34^a Ar. (ed. סִירָה).

סִירָה, סִירָה m. (סִירָה) *plaiting, strapping*. Y. M. Kat.

I, 80^d bot. (expl. מְסִירָה, ib. I, 8) *strapping a bedstead means length- and breadthwise*; (anoth. opin.) *strapping means either lengthwise &c.* Bab. ib. 27^a מְסִירָה מְסִירָה has the strapping inside (through slits in the frame); *מְסִירָה על גְּבוּהַּ* the strapping over the frame.—Pl. סִירָה, סִירָה (adv., with or without prepos.) *strapwise, in intervals, with interruption*. Meg. II, 2 'קראתה ס' if one read the M'gillah in intervals (pausing between passages). Tosef. R. Hash. IV (II), 9 'וכ' אפי' בס' (ed. Zuck. בסִירָה, corr. acc.) even if one heard the notes of the Shofar at intervals extending even over the entire day. Y. Meg. II, beg. 73^a סִירָה means in sections. Ib. (Rabbi's handmaid speaking Hebrew) למה למה (not סִירָה) why do you enter in a broken line?; Y. Shebi. IX, beg. 38^c; Meg. 18^a; R. Hash. 26^b. Gitt. 60^a; Yoma 38^a top בס' (the oath for the suspected woman on the tablet) was written by sections, i. e. the headings of sections were written out, and the rest intimated by initial letters. B. Bath. 62^b top בס' how is it, if he defined the borders of a field by the neighbors' alternate names (omitting one name on every side where there were two neighbors)? B. Kam. 37^a לִסִּי for every alternate case of goring. Nidd. 68^b מוֹנֵה בס' he counts (the dags of cleanness) with interruptions; (Tosef. ib. IX, 13 סִירָה); a. e.—V. סִירָה.

סִירָה, סִירָה m. (סִירָה III) *stench, nauseous substances*.—Pl. סִירָה. Lev. R. s. 14.

סִירָהוֹן, v. סִירָה.

סִירָהוֹן * (σῆρα, imper. aor. of σαράω) *sweep!* Lam. R. to IV, 15 (play on סִירָה, ib.) it is Greek, (they call) *sweep, sweep!* (remove the blood-stains); Lev. R. s. 16.

סִירָהוֹן f. (סִירָה, an adapt. of Σειρήνη) *Siren*, one of the mythical sea-damsels that entice the sailors with their songs. Sifra Sh'mini, ch. IV, Par. 3; Yalk. Lev. 537 הסִירָהוֹן (corr. acc.).

סִירָה, סִירָה m. (סִירָה) 1) *castration, mutilation*. Kidd. 25^a castration of a slave also entitles him to his liberty. Sabb. 110^b; a. fr.—2) *breaking the line, irregularity*. B. Bath. 80^a (expl. וּמְסִירָה, Mish. ib. V, 3) 'וכ' he takes three broods of bees not in immediate succession of their birth, i. e. the first, the third and the fifth brood.—Pl. סִירָה, סִירָה (adv.) *out of order, irregularly*. Meg. 18^a, sq.; Y. ib. II, beg. 73^a ס' ... קראתה if one read the M'gillah in deranged order (=לְמַעַבְדֵּי); emp. סִירָה.

סִירָה I, v. סִירָה.

סִירָה II, סִירָה m. (סִירָה III) *stench, decay*. Succ. 26^a מְסִירָה מְסִירָה on account of the bad odor of the clay (on the floor of the Succah). B. Kam. 82^b (Rashi סִירָהוֹן), v. next w.

סִירָהוֹן, סִירָה m. h. same. B. Kam. 82^b (v. preced.) מְסִירָהוֹן מְסִירָהוֹן on account of the bad odor of decaying matter in gardens. Pes. 35^a לִידֵי הַיְמּוּץ אֵלֶּה לִידֵי סִירָהוֹן

which do not ferment (v. *חיימיין*) but decay; Y. Hall. I, beg. 57^a.—Trnsf. *offense, mischief, fault*. Gen. R. s. 73, whatever mischief is done in the house is put upon her. Ib. s. 84 בי ואלא בי none will be blamed but myself. Num. R. s. 20, end הם נמנינם they were counted whenever they had sinned (and had been punished with pestilence). Pesik. R. s. 44 מי שאין לו חטא ולא לו חטא he who is without sin or fault; a. fr.—V. סורחן.

סורחן, v. סורחן.

סורחא m. (סרט) *incision, scratch*. Tosef. Ter. VII, 14 when he has a scratch (on the skin, whereby the poison might be communicated to the blood); Ab. Zar. 30^b במקום שיש בו ס' במקום ס' Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d top ס' במקום ס' a man's face is as susceptible of poison as a scratched spot.

סורחא m. (סרט) *ruling*. Y. Meg. I, 70^a top; cmp. סרגל.—Mostly שירשט.

סורחא, v. סרי.

סורחא, v. סרי.

סורחא, v. סרי.

סורחא, v. סרי.

סורחא pr. n. pl. *Birath Sirika* in Samaria, Ab. Zar. 31^a סורחא ed. (Ms. M. 'סיריקא', corr. acc.); Y. ib. V, 44^d.

סורחא m. (σικαλόυ, sericum) *silk-stuff, silken garment*.—Pl. סורחא. Sabb. 20^b סורחא an inferior silk, (contrad. to שיראים); Men. 39^b סורחא (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6). Ib. סורחא. Hag. 16^b ס' לבושים ס' סורחא a gold-embroidered silk dress. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. V, 11 סורחא (R. S. to Kel. XXVIII, 8 סורחא, read סורחא) silk cloaks.

סורחא or סורחא *Syrians*, v. סורחא.

סורחא, frequ. for סורחא, [v. also סורחא].

סורחא f. = h. סורחא I, *thorn*. Targ. Y. Num. XIX, 2.—דורחא ... ס' וכ' (ref. to Prov. XV, 19) ס' וכ' (not סורחא) he (Esau-Rome) is like a thornbush, you extricate yourself here and get caught there; Yalk. Prov. 95³; (Yalk. Ex. 386 סורחא).—Pl. סורחא. Koh. R. to VII, 6 הלחין ס' וכ' those thorns when burning crackle saying, we,

too, are wood; Yalk. ib. 973. Koh. R. to IV, 14 סורחא; Midr. Till. to Ps. IX סורחא, v. סורחא; Yalk. Koh. 971 סורחא.

סורחא, Hif. סורחא, v. סורחא.

סורחא, v. סורחא.

סורחא, v. sub סורחא.

סורחא f. pl. (סורחא II) *used for tearing down; sapping instruments*. Lam. R. to II, 1 (not סורחא).

סורחא m. (סורחא I) *chiselling, cutting*. Y. Shebi. III, end, 34^d סורחא סורחא סורחא deduct half a handbreadth for chiselling on one side &c. Y. Sabb. IX, 11^d סורחא סורחא סורחא the chiselling (smoothing) of stones is the finishing touch on them; Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^b top סורחא (read סורחא). Ib. IV, 43^d סורחא סורחא at every stroke by which he breaks the stone loose in the quarry; a. e.—2) *chip*. Y. B. Mets. X, end, 12^c סורחא סורחא and a person was hurt either by a chip or by the stone itself. Ib. [read:] סורחא סורחא סורחא if a person was hurt after the stone-cutter had delivered it to the carrier, if by a chip, the cutter is responsible &c.

סורחא, v. סורחא.

סורחא f. (סורחא) *split*. Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 6 Ar. (ed. סורחא); Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 3 Ar.

סורחא, v. סורחא.

סורחא m. (v. סורחא Af. 2) = h. סורחא, *amount, number*. B. Bath. 21^a סורחא סורחא סורחא the number of pupils for a teacher in the primary class is twenty-five. [In later Hebr. סורחא the sum total.]

סורחא, Ab. Zar. 11^b סורחא סורחא (Ms. M. בר), an alleged proclamation, made in Rome on the occasion of a sort of secular game, and intended as a satire of Esau (Rome) on his brother Jacob (Judaism). The interpretations of commentaries (סורחא number of years predicted for the coming of the Messiah, or סורחא brother) are unsatisfactory.

סורחא, v. סורחא.

סורחא m. (סורחא) [*anything interlaced or inserted*]. 1) *thorn; pin, nail*, v. סורחא.—[Yalk. Koh. 971 סורחא סורחא סורחא, read: סורחא; ib. למסמך ביה גופנין. v. סורחא.—Lev. R. s. 22, beg. סורחא סורחא some ed., read סורחא.]—Pl. סורחא, סורחא, סורחא. Targ. Esth. V, 14. Targ. O. Ex. XXXVIII, 20; a. fr.—Y. Taan. II, 65^b (ref. to Mic. VII, 4) סורחא סורחא סורחא the upright among them is like those thorns. Sabb. 67^a סורחא סורחא; a. e., v. סורחא.—2) *coulter of the plough* (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Culter). Num. R. s. 8 סורחא סורחא סורחא (some ed. סורחא, corr. acc.) he (the Caesar) has a coulter put into him (orders him to be stabbed); Pesik. R. s. 23-24 סורחא סורחא סורחא (corr. acc.).—Pl. as ab. Targ. Mic. IV, 3; Targ. Is. II, 4 (ed. Lag. סורחא).—3) *a sort of spade*, v. סורחא.

סכה, v. סכי.

סכה, v. סכי. — [Cant. R. to II, 9 מסכה לסכה, some ed., v. סוכה.]

סכנא, m. (סכי II) *watchman; seer, prophet*. Targ. II Sam. XIII, 34. Targ. I Chr. XXVI, 28; a. fr.—*Pl.* סכנא, סכנא, סכנא, סכנא. Targ. Is. XXI, 5. Targ. I Sam. XIV, 16; a. fr.

סכני, סכני, v. שכיני.

סכני, v. sub. סכי.

סכניו I f. = זכניו. Tosef. Sabb. VIII (IX), 21 ed. Zuck. (Var. 'ו). Sabb. VIII, 6 (81^a) Ms. M. (ed. 'ו).—*Pl.* סכניו. Tosef. B. Kam. II, 6 ed. Zuck. (Var. 'ו).

סכניו II f. (סכה I), *something overhanging, shade* (v. סכה). Naz. 53^a אבן האבן אבן אבן a rock shading a grave.

סכניא, v. סכינא.

סכניא, v. סכינא.

סכום m. (סכום; cmp. (השכום) *fixed number, amount, sum total*. Ex. R. s. 1 שלהן הם' their fixed number (daily rate of bricks). Ib. ארם משלימין הם' ו' you will be unable to finish your task. Yalk. Gen. 130 (expl. נקבה, Gen. XXX, 28) ס' קבוע פרוש v. סכום. Tosef. Bets. III, 7 מנין ס' the sum total of the amount of things (received on credit); ס' ממבר; ס' the total amount of the value of his purchases; Bets. 29^b מדה ס' מקח (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5).

סכומא, ch. same. Targ. Ps. CXLVII, 4 (h. text מסכר). Targ. II Chr. V, 6. Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 4 (h. text מסכר); a. fr.—*Pl.* סכומא. Targ. I Chr. XII, 23; a. fr.—Pesik. Shek., p. 19^b (expl. Ex. XXX, 13) ס' כל דעבר על ס' (not סכומא; cmp. Targ. Y. II Ex. XXX, 12) all those who pass when the numbers are taken (census); Tanh. Ki Thissa 9, end.

סכון, v. סכינא.

סכוס, Ned. 55^b Ar., Var. for סגוס.

סכניא, v. סכינא.

סכות m. (b. h.) *Siccuth*, name of an idol. Targ. Am. V, 26 (ed. Lag. 'כיב).

ס' פנות, v. סכינא.

ס' I f. (סכי I) *outlook, watchpost*. Targ. O. Num. XXIII, 14 (h. text צפית). Targ. Y. Gen. XXXVIII, 21 סכוח (h. text עינין); a. fr.—2) *hope*. Targ. Lam. IV, 17.

ס' II (v. preced.) pr. n. pl. *Sakhutha* (corresp. to h. מצפה). Targ. Gen. XXXI, 49 (not סכו).—Yalk. Deut. 874; Sifré Deut. 51 מכורא (corr. acc.; v. Hildesh. Beitr., p. 58); Tosef. Shebi IV, 11 סכי' ed. Zuck. (Var. סדורא).—Y. M. Kat. I, 80^b bot. ס' כהרא דבני ס' (not דס') as in the case

of the men of S.; Bab. ib. 4^b (prob. the same place).—Ab. Zar. 58^b Ms. M. (ed. סברא).

סכה, (cmp. זכה a. סכינא I) [*to be clear*; cmp. סכי] *to look, see, foresee*. Meg. 14^a (play on יסכה, Gen. XI, 29) שפיקה ברוה"ק she looked into the future in holy inspiration. Ib. שהכל סכיני בריהו Ms. M. (ed. סכיני, incorr.) all looked at her beauty. Lev. R. s. 1, beg. (ref. to שוכי = שוכי, I Chr. IV, 18) the father of prophets שוכי ברוה"ק who see &c.—*Part. pass.* סכיני *clear, transparent*. Nidd. 24^b עצמותיו סכיניו his bones are transparent (v., however, סכא III).

סכא, ch. same, *to look out; to hope*. Targ. I Kings XVIII, 43. Targ. O. Gen. XXXI, 49 יסך ed. Berl. (oth. ed. יסך; Y. יסכי, *Ithpe*; h. text יצה). Targ. Y. ib. XLV, 28. Targ. Prov. XX, 22; a. fr. (interch. with סבר).—Lev. R. s. 34 סכי בי אסחבל בי (the poor man says) look at me, observe me; סכי כי מה הוינא ו' look at me (think) what I was, and observe what I am. Y. Taan. IV, 68^b סכיניו look out (be on your guard) that you come in while it is yet day-time; Y. R. Hash. IV, 59^c top סכיניו מוטל ומיטל (corr. acc.).

סכי, *Af. סכי* 1) same. Targ. Hab. II, 1 סכיניא (some ed. סכיניא, incorr.). Targ. Is. XLVII, 13; a. fr.—Keth. 62^b ו' סכיניא ו' דוורא his wife was looking out (for him, saying,) now he is coming &c. Midr. Till. to Ps. CV, 38 [read]: ו' סכיניא ו' מיני ואיהו מסכיניא (hoping), when will he get down off me?, and he was looking, when shall I get down &c.; a. e.—2) (cmp. (השב) *to calculate, count, sum up*. B. Bath. 166^b sq. סכיניא ו' סכיניא ו' Rashi (ed. מסכן, read: סכיני; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) he (they) would count them (the P'rutahs) and state their amount in Zuzé.

Ithpe. סכיניא, Ithpa. סכיניא same, *to look, face; to hope, wait*. Targ. O. Gen. XV, 5 (Y. אסחבל; h. text רבט). Targ. O. Num. XXI, 20 סכיניא (ed. Berl. סכיניא). Targ. Ps. XXXVII, 32; a. fr.—Snh. 97^b סכיניא ליה.. סכיניא ליה until that time do not hope for him (the Messiah), after that hope for him; a. e.

סכי m. (preced.) *looking to the sun*, euphem. for *squinting, cross-eyed*. Tosef. Bekh. V, 3, expl. שרואה אר הדורי ו' who takes in the room and the ceiling in one glance; Bekh. VII, 3, changed by R. Jose. ib. 44^a: סכי שמש one who hates the sun, *blinkard*.

סכי m. (preced.) *seer, prophet; guardsman*. Lev. R. s. 1 (ref. to I Chr. IV, 18, v. סכה) ס' סכיניא קורין לגביא ס' in Arabia they call a prophet *sakhia* (seer).—[Koh. R. to IX, 18 (expl. המזכיר, II Kings XVIII, 37) ס' watchkeeper (some ed. סכיניא); v. סכיניא.]

סכינא m. (preced. wds.) *looks or hope*. Pesik. B'shall., p. 83^a, v. סכיניא.

סכינא, v. סכינא.

סכינא f. (b. h. שכיני, v. סכינא) *knife* (inserted in a handle), mostly *slaughtering knife*. Hull. I, 2. Ib. 8^a; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* סכיניו. Ib. 8^b; a. e.

סְבִינָא, סְבִינָן ch. 1) same. Targ. Gen. XXII, 6; a. e.—Keth. 77^b **סְבִינָנָה** לִי הֵב לִי סְבִינָנָה he said to him (the angel of death), give me thy knife. Ib. **סְבִינָנָה** לִי הֵב לִי סְבִינָנָה give me my knife back. Hull. 8^a; a. fr.—B. Bath. 111^b, a. e. **סְבִינָנָה** אֵי; Hull. 77^a; Yeb. 122^a **סְבִינָנָה** דְּרִירָה, v. דְּרִירָה.—Pl. **סְבִינָנָה** (דְּרִירָה) a basketful of knives (pain-producing dates) for a Zuz. Ib. 24^b **סְבִינָנָה** בְּסִימָה his bed was marked with cuts made with knives; a. e.—2) **סְבִינָנָה**, v. **סְבִינָנָה**.

סְבִינָנָה, Pesik. B'shall., p. 93^b, v. **סְבִינָנָה**.

סְבִינָנָה, v. **סְבִינָנָה**.

סְבִינָנָה, v. **סְבִינָנָה**.

סְבִינָנָה I (b. h.) to interlace, entangle; to be entangled, ramified.—Denom. **סְבִינָנָה**.

Hif. **סְבִינָנָה** 1) to weave. Sabb. VII, 2 והמייסך and the work of the weaver. Y. ib. VII, 10^c **מִשְׁוֵם מִיִּסְיָה** her act coming under the category of weaving; **מִיִּסְיָה** her act coming &c. Tosef. ib. VIII (IX), 2 **הַמוֹסֵךְ שְׁלֹשָׁה וְכ'** ed. Zuck. (corr. acc.) he who weaves three threads (on the Sabbath); a. fr.—2) (denom. of **סְבִינָנָה**) to hang over, shade. Ohol. VIII, 2; M. Kat. 5^b **אֵילָן הַמִּיִּסְךְ עַל הָאָרֶץ** a tree (with a seat of uncleanness on one of its boughs) throwing a shadow (forming a tent, emp. **אָרֶץ**) over the ground; a. e.; v. **סְבִינָנָה**.—3) **סְבִינָנָה** to cross one's feet, euphem. for: to ease one's self. Yoma III, 2. Y. Ber. IX, 14^b bot.; a. e.

Pi. **סְבִינָנָה** 1) to cover with boughs &c., esp. to cover the festive booth (Succah). Ber. 62^b (ref. to רִגְלֵי אֱרֶבֶת, I Sam. XXIV, 4, v. supra) **עֲצָמֵי כְּסִיבָה** this intimates that he shaded himself (retired in a chaste manner) as in a booth. Succ. I, 4 **וְכִי עַל גְּבוּהַ** if he trained a vine over the booth and put twigs over it. Ib. **לֹא תִּשְׁתַּמֵּר אֶתְּ מִסְבְּבֵי** you must not use it for covering. Ib. 14^b **וְכִי** we covered a stable with them. Lam. R. to I, 17 (ref. to **בְּסִי**, Ps. XLII, 5) **וְאֵילָנוֹת מִסְבְּבוֹת** formerly I went up (to Jerusalem) with trees forming shades over my head; a. fr.—Part. pass. **מְסִיבָנָה**; f. **מְסִיבָנָה**. Succ. 8^b **וְכִי** provided the Succah is covered according to law. Gen. R. s. 42 (ref. to עֵמֶק סְכוּרָה, Ps. LX, 8) **וְכִי** the valley which is shaded with trees. B. Bath. 25^b Ms. M., v. **אֶבְרָתָא**.—2) to weave; to intertwine plants; to train a creeper over another plant. Men. 97^a (expl. **רִפְסָה**, Ex. XXV, 29) the tubes **וְכִי** with which they interweave the show bread (which they lay crosswise between the loaves, to allow the air to pass through). Tosef. Kil. I, 6, v. **סְבִינָנָה**. Y. ib. II, end, 28^b (not **מְסִיבָנָה**) **הַשְּׂכִיבָנִי** (הַשְּׂכִיבָנִי) it does not say, Thou hast woven me, but, Thou shalt weave me (in the future world).—3) to form shade, to creep, intergrow. Y. Kil. l. c. **הַשְּׂכִיבָנִי** the Egyptian gourd which creeps. Ib. **מִסְבְּבֵי** not all of them creep like the Egyptian gourd.

סְבִינָנָה ch. same, esp. to hedge in. Koh. R. to V; 8 **לְמִסְוֵךְ נִינְיָה** (נְנִיָה) (not **לְמִסְוֵךְ נִינְיָה**); Lev. R. s. 22, beg. (נְנִיָה) (corr. acc.); v. **סְבִינָנָה**.

Pa. **סְבִינָנָה** 1) to weave. Targ. Prov. XXX, 28, v. **סְבִינָנָה**.—2) to fence in. Yoma 84^b **מְסִיבָנָה** Ms. L. (ed., v. **סְבִינָנָה**) he forms a fence (by placing vessels filled with water to check the fire).

סְבִינָנָה II or **סְבִינָנָה** (sec. r. of **סְבִינָנָה**; emp. **סְבִינָנָה** I), **Nithpa.** **סְבִינָנָה** to be enlightened. Tanh. Vayakh. 8 (play on **סְבִינָנָה**, I Chr. II, 55) **וְהַמְּבִינֵי בְּרוּחַ הַקֹּדֶשׁ** they (the men of the Great Assembly) were enlightened by holy inspiration.

סְבִינָנָה m. (סְבִינָנָה I) 1) *overhanging boughs or twigs*. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. III, 3 **הֵסֵב אֶת הַסֵּבִיבָה** he cuts the twigs (trims the trees) with it. Tosef. Nidd. IX, 13 **עַל יוֹשֵׁב עַל סֵבִיבָה** sitting on boughs (in which there is a seat of uncleanness), v. **סְבִינָנָה**.—2) *ceiling of twigs or matting, esp. the cover of the festive booth*. Succ. 17^a **כִּשְׂרֵי סֵבִיבָנָה** their cover is a proper one (such as is prescribed for the Succah); **סֵבִיבָנָה** its cover is an unfit one; a. fr.—Y. Maasr. V, 51^d bot. **הֵסֵב בְּרִית וְהַעֲבִיר הֵסֵב** if he planted in a covered space and (after the seed reached a certain stage) removed the ceiling; [strike out the following **עַל גְּבוּי**].—Pl. **סְבִינָנָה**. Y. Succ. I, 52^b.

סְבִינָנָה m. ch. = next w. Snh. 4^b **כִּי לֹא בְּעִי קִירָא** that the Succah must be covered requires no special intimation in the Biblical text (it being self-explanatory).

סְבִינָנָה f. (preced. wds.) 1) *covering the Succah*. Succ. 6^b **כִּי בְּעִיָּה קִירָא** that the Succah must be covered does require a special intimation, v. preced.; Zeb. 38^a **וְהָיָה לִסֵּבִיבָה** (Rashi: **לְסִיבָנָה**) and one 'succoth' in the text is needed for intimating that the Succah must be covered.—2) *pl. סְבִיבָנָה* (v. **סְבִינָנָה**) the case of *overhanging boughs* in one of which there is a seat of uncleanness. Ohol. VIII, 2, expl. **אֵילָן** **וְכִי**, v. **סְבִינָנָה**; Tosef. ib. IX, 3; Naz. VII, 3; ib. 54^b, a. e. Nidd. 68^b **וְכִי** a Nazarite that passed over unclean boughs or protruding stones; Tosef. ib. IX, 13, **וְיֹשֵׁב עַל סֵבִיבָה**; a. fr.

סְבִינָנָה I (b. h. **שִׁבְלָה**; emp. **סְבִינָנָה**) to be bright.

Hithpa. **סְבִינָנָה**, **Nithpa.** **סְבִינָנָה** to look at, observe; to reflect, keep in mind. Snh. 92^a **הֵסֵב בְּעִירָה** he who looks at his nakedness; (oth. opin.: who allows his obscene thoughts to dwell on a woman forbidden to him). Ber. 10^a **וְכִי** he looked at the stars and planets and recited a song. Ib. **בְּיוֹם הַמִּיתוּת** he speculated on the day of death. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXXII (ref. to Prov. XV, 24) **מִי שֶׁהוּא מִסְרַחֵל לְמַעַל** he who looks on high (prays to God); **וְכִי** the sons of Korah who looked on high escaped. Lev. R. s. 34 (ref. to Ps. XLI, 2) **וְכִי** it does not say, 'blessed who gives to the poor', but, 'blessed who looks at the poor', speculates how to do him good; a. fr.—V. **שִׁבְלָה**.

סְבִינָנָה ch. same, to see clearly, be sensible. Targ. Ps. XXXVI, 4 Ms. (ed. **לְמִשְׁפָּל**). Targ. Prov. VIII, 5 **וְיִקְבְּלוּ** Ms. (ed. **נִסְתַּחֲפוּ**).

Af. **סְבִינָנָה** 1) to become wise. Targ. Ps. XCIV, 8 Ms. (ed. **וְהִשְׁבִּיל**).—2) to explain, give to understand. Targ. Job VI, 24.

v. preced. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c וסכנן נפשוהא (not וסכנתן) human lives were in danger; a. fr.

Pa. to expose to danger; to hurt; to mislead, bring into trouble. Ber. 25^b לברי לברי you might have brought my son into trouble (by causing him to sin unawares). Sabb. 116^a לברי לברי they tried to give him trouble; a. fr.—Part. pass. מְסַכְנֵן; f. מְסַכְנָא. Targ. II Sam. XXII, 5.—Y. Peah VIII, 21^a top מס' לון הוא מס' until he gets them together for a meeting, he might be in danger (of starving).

Ithpa. to be exposed to danger, be hurt; to be in trouble. Targ. Y. Deut. XXV, 3. Targ. Ps. CXIX, 109.—Pes. 112^b ליה וא' and he might be injured; ib. וְסַכְנֵן. Keth. 61^a אסחבני לאי if he had not given it to me, I should have become seriously ill; a. e.

סכנא, ס' pr. n. m. *Sikhna*. Koh. R. to IV, 17 שמעון ס' (prob. to be read: סכנא; v. סכנין).

סכנא f. (סכנין II) trouble, persecution, danger. Keth. 3^b ומס' ואילך and since the days of danger (the Hadrianic persecution when the Romans enforced the jus primae noctis). Ib. אינס הוא ס' you call that risk of life (for religion's sake)? This is rather assault (which no woman is bound to sacrifice her life in resisting). Ib. ואחייני לירי ס' because there are chaste women who would rather suffer death, and their lives might be endangered. Succ. 14^b; Sabb. 21^b, a. fr. בשעת דס' in times of religious persecution. Y. Shebi. I, 52^d top ס' מעורא של ס' coins of the revolution (confiscated coins). Bets. 22^a סכנתא נפשוהא risk of life (serious illness). Ib. דבר שיש בו ס' a case of serious sickness; Succ. 26^a ואפיון, v. אופיון ס' דוולה שיש בו ס' an inflammation of the eye is a case of serious illness (with regard to breaking the Sabbath laws); a. v. fr.

סכנין, v. סכנין.

סכניא or סכניא pr. n. pl. (v. next w.) ס' Kfar *Sikhniya* (or *S'khania*), the home of one Jacob, a disciple of Jesus. Ab. Zar. 27^b (Ms. M. סכני, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Yalk. Mic. 551 סכנייא; (Tosef. Hull. II, 22 סמא; Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^d bot. סמא; Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d bot. סמא; Tosef. l. c. 24 סכנין).—Gitt. 57^a של מצרים ס' (?).

ס' סכני, סכנין pr. n. pl. (Σωζάνη, Jos. Vita 51) *Sikhniin* (*Sukhniin*), north of Jotapata in Galilee, seat of R. Hānania b. T'radyon, and home of R. Joshua. Taan. 16^b סכני. Snh. 32^b לס' (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30).—Y. Ber. IV, 7^b bot., a. fr. יהושע דס'. Lev. R. s. 5 (ref. to סכנין, Is. XXII, 15) הוא ס' היה he came from Sikhniin.—Tosef. Nidd. III, 11 בקעת סכני the Valley of S.—Cmp. סכניא II.

סכנין, Gen. R. s. 19, v. סכני.

סכניא, Sabb. 147^b, v. סכניא.

סכניא f.=h. סכניא. Constr. סכניא. Targ. I Chr. XI, 19. Targ. Lam. V, 9 Levita a. some ed.—Hull. 9^b מרמיה סכניא.

איסורא לט' how can you compare what is forbidden ritually with what is forbidden on account of possible risk to health? Ib. 10^a ו' חמירא ס' ו' חמירא I. Koh. R. to VII, 11 דימא ס' for bathing in the sea is dangerous; a. fr.

סכסא, v. סכסא.

סכסיהא, v. סכסיהא.

סכסיהא I (b. h.; Pilp. of סכסיהא I) to be caught; to stick. Nidd. 25^b ו' אב מְסַכְסְךְ ו' ... אב מְסַכְסְךְ one takes a chip with a smooth head and introduces it at the place of the genitals (of a miscarried foetus), and if it gets caught (that it can proceed no farther), it is sure to be a male foetus.—2) to entangle, snare. Gen. R. s. 67 ו' ו' ו' and (he hunted) birds and ensnared them, but an angel came and freed them; Yalk. Prov. 950.—Part. f. מְסַכְסְךְ (sub. סכסיהא) a slaughtering knife having an indentation which catches the nail passing in one direction, contrad. to סכסיהא which catches the nail in either direction. Hull. 17^b Ar. (ed. מְסַכְסְךְ part. pass.).

סכסיהא II (transpos. of סכסיהא; cmp. גַּעְגַּע; v. פֶּסַס) to chew, nibble; (of fire, cmp. לָרֹקַח) to graze, singe, make brittle. Sabb. 21^a האור מְסַכְסְכֵת בהן the flame nibbles at them (producing sputtering sparks). B. Kam. 6^a top סכסיהא the lapping fire attacked his neighbor's stones; (Y. ib. II, 5^c top סכסיהא). Tosef. ib. VI, 23 מְסַכְסְכֵת אם היראה מְסַכְסְכֵת if the fire went on lapping, opp. קפצה it skipped. Hag. 15^b ו' ירדה אש וסכסכה ו' (Ms. M. 2 סבבה; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 9) fire came down and lapped Rabbi's chair.

סכסיהא m. (= סכסיהא, v. סכסיהא I) of confused mind; fool. Snh. 100^b (cit. fr. Ben Sira) עברדן ס' (Ms. M. סכסיהא; Rashi to B. Bath. 74^a סכסיהא) a thick-bearded person has a confused mind, opp. קורטמן.

סכסיהא (Saf. of סכסיהא; cmp. Del. Assyr. Handwört. s. v. סכסיהא) to bend, knock down, maltreat; to discourage. B. Mets. VII, 10 (93^b) סכסיהא Y. ed. a. Ar. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 9), v. סכסיהא.—Part. pass. סכסיהא; pl. סכסיהא. Gen. R. s. 88, beg. סכסיהא, דוויים ו' (Yalk. ib. 146 שחופים; Yalk. Ps. 735 סחופין, v. סכסיהא), v. סכסיהא; v. infra.

Hif. סכסיהא to bend (a person's courage), to cause defeat, opp. סער. Lam. R. to II, 2 ו' ו' ו' (some ed. סכסיהא; Ar. סכסיהא) neither raise up nor bend down (neither assist, nor discourage us); Y. Taan. IV, 68^d bot. סכסיהא (corr. acc.); ib. 69^a (in the third person) ו' ו' ו' (read: ו' ו' ו').

סכסיהא ch. same. Lam. R. to II, 2 ו' ו' ו' let him neither help nor discourage; v. preced.

סכסיהא (b. h.; cmp. סכסיהא I) to bar, dam in; to stop, choke; v. סכסיהא.

Nif. סכסיהא to be choked, stopped. Tanh. P'kudē 2 ו' ו' ו' let the mouth of the nations be stopped.

**Hithpa.* סכסיהא to be dammed in; transf. (cmp. Is. XIX, 4) to be hindered, curbed. Y. Hor. III, 48^c top סכסיהא ... ל' ל' ל' (Var. סכסיהא) Moses divined that the Israelites

would be curbed (oppressed) by foreign governments, and their chiefs would stand by them (protect them).

סָבַר I ch. same. Gitt. 60^b במיִסְבָּר ואשְׁקוּי as to damming (the canal) and using the water for irrigation. Ib. וְהִנְיָא וְכִי סָבַר מִיִּסְבָּר ואשְׁקוּי וְכִי וְהִנְיָא.

Pa. סָבַר same. Targ. Prov. XXI, 13. Ib. XXVIII, 9 דְּמִסְבָּר Ms. (ed. מְסָבֵר Af.).—Sabb. 109^b וְכִי נִסְבְּרִינֵן וְכִי let them stop up his orifices (ears and nose).

Ithpa. אֶסְבָּר, *Ithpe.* אֶסְבְּרָא; אֶסְבְּרָא *to be dammed in, closed.* Targ. O. Gen. VIII, 2 (Y. אֶסְבְּרָא).—B. Mets. 106^b סָבַר מִלְכָּא סָבַר the Old King's Canal became obstructed (and the waters took a different direction). Ib. לֹא עָבְרִי לֹא עָבְרִי Ms. F. a. oth. (ed. דְּמִסְבְּרָא) it is unusual (for this canal) to be obstructed.

סָבַר II, *Pa.* סָבַר a. *Po.* סוֹבֵר (comp. סָבַר III a. פָּרִי) [*to bore, dig, to let blood.* Gitt. 67^b בַּר הַרְרִי יוֹמֵי סָבְרִי... לְשִׁמְשָׁא... on the second day blood-letting is indicated (some ed. סִיבְרִי pl. noun). Pes. 112^a, a. e. מְסוֹבֵר (interch. with סָבַר III).

סָבַר m. (סָבַר) *maker of water-locks* for fishing purposes, fisherman.—*Pl.* סָבְרִין. Kel. XXIII, 5 הַסֵּבִים מְצוּדוֹת הַסֵּבִים the skeins of the fishermen.

סִיבְרָא a. סוֹבְרָא v. סָבְרָא.

סָבַתָּא, **סָבָא** f. (v. סָבָא), (corresp. to h. יָחַד) 1) *thorn, peg, nail* (of the tent). Targ. Jud. IV, 21, sq.; a. e.—Gitt. 32^a וְכִי סָבָא אֶפְרִי even the peg in the wooden partition becomes loose (from the heat). Snh. 112^a בְּסִי מְסָא Ms. M. (ed. סִיבְטָא) it hangs on a peg; Arakh. 7^b. Erub. 53^a וְאֵינָן סָבָא לִי for us (the labor of impressing traditions on our memory is) like driving a peg into the wall. Ab. Zar. 38^a סָבָא לִי לְאֶרְוֵנָא who threw a tent pin (or a coultter, v. infra) in the stove (to let it dry); Sabb. 74^b.—Y. Dem. I, 22^a בְּסִי סָבָא she remained hanging on a projecting peg (in the well). Yalk. Ex. 386, v. סִיבְרָא; a. e.—*Pl.* m. סָבָא, סָבָא (from סָבָא). Sabb. 67^a טַבְּרִין וְכִי סָבָא seven pegs from seven bridges, v. גְּשָׁרָא. B. Bath. 69^a בְּסִי דְּנִקְיָטִי when the door frames are fastened with pegs (easily removable); a. e.—Yeb. 80^b סָבָא לִי he had single prickly hairs in his beard.—2) *a sort of spade.* Targ. O. Deut. XXIII, 14 (ed. Amst. סָבָא; Y. סִיבְרָא (not סִיבְרָא).—3) *coultter.* Targ. I Sam. XIII, 20 סִיבְרָא, constr. (not סִיבְרָא).—Lam. R. introd., end וְהִנְיָא יְדִידָא אֶסְבְּרָא he pressed his hand on his coultter.—*Pl.* סִיבְרָא, constr. סִיבְרָא. Targ. I Sam. XIII, 21.

סָבָא, **סָבָא** f. (סָבָא II; comp. b. h. מְשֻׁבָּרִית) *face, stamp of a coin.* B. Kam. 99^b נִפְקָא נִפְקָא דְּהוֹרָא שְׂעָרָא נִפְקָא נִפְקָא they (the experts having declared a coin cancelled) made a mistake in not noticing the new stamp (by which it was reinstated), for it just had come from the stamping process.

סָבָא, v. סָבָא.

סָבָא m. (b. h.; סָבָא I; comp. סָבָא) *basket.* Shebi. I, 2 וְכִי מִלְכָּא v. אָרָא. Y. Kil. VI, beg., 30^b [read:] מִלְכָּא

room for the grape-cutter and his basket; ib. אַמְדָּא בּוֹצֵר וְאִמְדָּא one cubit for the cutter and one for his basket; a. v. fr.—Yoma 74^b, a. e. אֵינִי דּוֹמָה מִי שִׁישׁ לִי אֵינִי דּוֹמָה מִי שִׁישׁ לִי you cannot compare one who has bread in his basket with one who has none, i. e. the craving of him who lacks the opportunity of gratifying it, is much more intense than that of him who has the opportunity.—*Pl.* סָבָא. Gen. R. s. 46, beg.; a. e.

סָלָא I ch. same. Targ. Gen. XL, 17; a. fr.—Y. Meg. IV, 74^d bot., v. סָלָא; Y. Bicc. III, end, 65^d כִּלְהוּ כִּלְהוּ read: וְיִיאֲמַר; a. fr.—*Pl.* סָלָא, סָלָא. Targ. I. c., 16; 18; a. e.

סָלָא II pr. n. m. *Salla*, name of an Amora. Ber. 29^b; a. e.

סָלָא, וְאֶסְלָא, וְאֶסְלָא = וְאֶסְלָא, וְאֶסְלָא, v. אֶסְלָא II.

סָלָא, v. סָלָא.

***סָלְבֻנְיָא** m. pl. (סָלְבָא, dialect. for שָׁלְבָא) *braided bands worn in the hair.* Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b bot. (expl. שְׁבָטִים, Is. III, 18) סָ אֶר. (or Mus. s. v.; ed. שְׁלֻטְוִיָּה, read שְׁלֻבְוִיָּה; Ar. s. v. שְׁרֻטְוִיָּה: שְׁרֻטְוִיָּה).

סָלְבֻנְיָא, v. סָלְבֻנְיָא.

סָלְבֻנְיָא, v. סָלְבֻנְיָא.

סָלָא (b. h.; comp. סָלָא I, סָלָא) *to bound, rebound, shrink.* Makhsh. V, 9 סָלָא לְאֶרְוִיָּה because the jet of a viscous mass, when poured out and stopped, bounds backward (and the connection with the mass in the unclear vessel is not suddenly severed, v. נִיבְרִיק). Gitt. 57^a לִבְנֵי בִיצָה סָלָא מִן הָאֵרֶץ a stain on bed-clothes made by the white of an egg contracts (and hardens) when heated, opp. דִּיהוּהָ gets faint. Sabb. 40^b יַד סוֹלְדָא בּוֹ בִּידָא when the hand put into it is spontaneously withdrawn (feeling the scald); Hull. 105^b top. Pesik. B'shall., p. 103^a לְאֶרְוִיָּה וְנִפְשֵׁי סוֹלְדָא לְאֶרְוִיָּה (he shrinks back in disgust of the smell); Gen. R. s. 51 עֲלִיזוּ סָ עֲלִיזוּ; Midr. Till. to Ps. XI ed. Bub. (oth. ed. מְסוֹלְדָא); Yalk. Gen. 85; (Yalk. Ps. 655 קִצְוָה).—Sifra Emor ch. II, Par. 3; Bekh. 43^b דְּוִטְמוּ סוֹלְדָא one whose nose is turned up (snub-nosed).

Pi. סָלָא *to spring, sport* (euphem. for unnatural sexual gratification). Y. Gitt. VIII, 49^c bot., v. סָלָא I.

סָלָא, v. סָלָא.

סָלָא (b. h.) *selah* (supposed to be a musical direction); forever. Erub. 54^a, v. נִצְוָה.

סָלָא, v. סָלָא.

סָלָא, **סָלָא**, **סָלָא** m. (סָלָא = סָלָא, v. סָלָא) *rod, esp. prick, thorn.* Targ. Job XL, 26. Targ. II Chr. XXV, 18.—Ab. Zar. 28^b סָ דְּהוֹרָא who was stung by a thorn. Ib. חוֹטְמִי לִי hot water is good for a thorn sting; a. fr.—Keth. 91^a מִבְּעֵי דְּמָא בְּסִי דְּלָא מְבַעֵי; B. Bath. 151^b.—*Pl.* סָלְבֻנְיָא, סָלְבֻנְיָא, סָלְבֻנְיָא, סָלְבֻנְיָא. Targ. Cant. II, 2. Targ. Job XXXI, 40.—Sabb. 67^a טַבְּרִין וְכִי סָלְבֻנְיָא seven prickles from seven

palm-trees.—Yoma 75^b (in Hebr. dict.) (ref. to שְׁלוּ) כרוב שליו וקריון סְלוּ... צדיקים אוכלין אותו בשלום... וזומה להן כסילין (and may be read sh'law), and we read s'law; ... the righteous ate it (the quail) in safety, but the wicked ate it, and it appeared to them like thorns; Yalk. Ex. 260 כסילין; Yalk. Num. 738 אוכלין אותו בסילין (corr. acc.); v. סְלוּ.

סְלוּקָא, סְלוּקָא pr. n. pl. (Σελευκία) *Salvakhia* (*Seleucia*), in north-eastern Palestine (an anachronistic adaptation of סְלוּקָא). Targ. Y. Deut. III, 10; Targ. I Chr. V. 11 (Ar. סְלוּקָא).

סְלוּ, סְלוּ, v. סְלוּ ch.

סְלוּקָא, v. סְלוּקָא.

סְלוּ m. 1) (dial. for צְלוּ) *clear water*. Tosef. Mikv. III, 4 ה'ט' בטיט ו'כ' (some ed. ה'ט'ט', corr. acc.) the clear water within the mud on the sides (of a pond) &c.—2) v. סְלוּ.

סְלוּלָא, v. סְלוּלָא.

סְלוּן, v. סְלוּן.

סְלוּנְדָקִי, v. סְלוּנְדָקִי.

בֵּית סְ, סְלוּנְיָ pr. n. *Beth Salluni* (the family of Sallu). Gen. R. s. 63 ס' מן אילין רב' ס' one of those of B. S. (Ba'al 'Akedā: מאיר בבית סְלוּא R. M. at Beth Sallu; Yalk. Gen. 110 גמליאל גמליאל).

סְלוּפְתָא, v. סְלוּפְתָא.

סְלוּקָא, v. סְלוּקָא.

סְלוּקְנָרִיָּה, v. סְלוּקְנָרִיָּה.

סְלוּקְנָרִי, v. סְלוּקְנָרִי.

סְלוּתָא f. (סְלוּ) *that which is thrown away, refuse*. Lam. R. to I, 15 (ed. סְלוּ, סְלוּ, corr. acc.; Ar. s. v. סְלוּתָא: סְלוּתָא, corr. acc.), v. סְלוּתָא II.

סְלוּ (b. h.; cmp. סְלוּ) [*Assyr. to sprinkle*] *to forgive*. Y. Yoma VIII, end, 45^c ו'כ' ו'כ' ו'כ' and forgive me all my sins. Num. R. s. 16, end בשבילך אָסַלְתָּ לָהֶם for thy sake I will pardon them. Tanh. Ki Thissa 27 וְסָלַחְתִּי כְדִבְרֵיךָ and I pardoned (Israel) according to thy word; a. fr.

Nif. סְלוּ. to be forgiven. Yalk. Ps. 755 ו'ג' לו' (Midr. Till. to Ps. XLVIII ו'מַרְכֹּסֵי) and he is forgiven.

סְלוּ ch. same. Targ. Ex. XXXIV, 7; a. e.

Pa. סְלוּ 1) same. Targ. Is. LV, 7.—2) to effect forgiveness. Targ. O. Num. XVIII, 1.

*סְלוּמָא m. [*sprinkler* (?)] *a small vessel with two or more apertures*. Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d bot.

סְלוּ, סְלוּ, (b. h.) *to swing*.

Hif. סְלוּ, Pi. סְלוּ 1) [to make rise] to balance, outweigh. Snh. 82^b (play on סְלוּ, Num. XXV, 14) על שד' ו'כ' because he outweighed the sins of his family; [oth. opin.: he caused the sins of his family to rise, i. e. become

notorious]; Tanh. Pinh. 2; Yalk. Num. 772; Num. R. s. 21 סְלוּ. בן שסילא ו'כ'—2) *to throw away, reject*. Snh. 104^b, v. סְלוּ.

סְלוּ, סְלוּ ch. same. [Targ. Job XXVII, 23 ו'סְלוּ Ms., read ו'סְלוּ, v. ו'סְלוּ II.]

Af. סְלוּ, אָסַלְתָּ, אָסַלְתָּ to throw away, despise, reject. Targ. Prov. III, 11. Ib. V, 12 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. אָסַלְתָּ); a. fr.—V. סְלוּ.

סְלוּ f. (b. h. שְׁלוּ, שְׁלוּ) *quail* (collect. noun). Yoma 75^b ה' מ'ינ' ס' ה' there are four kinds of s'law (*fat birds*). Ib. כריב שליו וקריון ס' [En Yaak. ed. pr.: כריב שליו וקריון ס' it is written without Yod (which allows the reading שְׁלוּ) &c.]. Ib. שְׁלוּ. Cant. R. to II, 5 וה'ט' מצו' ו'כ' and they had quails; a. e.

סְלוּ ch. same. Targ. O. Ex. XVI, 13; Num. XI, 32, sq., ed. Berl. (oth. ed. vary between ס' א' ו').—*Pl. סְלוּ*. Targ. Y. Num. I. c. (ed. Vien. ש').—Targ. Y. II ib. 26 סְלוּן (used as sing. m.).

סְלוּקָא, v. סְלוּקָא.

סְלוּקוּס pr. n. m. *Seleucus I*, king of Syria. Midr. Till. to Ps. IX ed. Bub. סְלוּקוּס (oth. ed. סְלוּקוּס, corr. acc.); Yalk. Ps. 642 סְלוּקוּס, סְלוּ (corr. acc.), v. סְלוּקָא.

סְלוּתָא, constr. סְלוּתָא, v. סְלוּתָא.

סְלוּתָא f. (b. h.; סְלוּ) 1) *sprinkling*. Ker. 24^b (ref. to Lev. V, 18) ו'כ' ידעתי בשעה ש' לא ידעתי בשעה ש' and he (who got knowledge of his innocence after the blood was sprinkled) had no knowledge of it at the time of the sprinkling.—2) *forgiveness*. Taan. 30^b; B. Bath. 121^a. Tosef. Naz. III, 14; Naz. 23^a. Ex. R. s. 42 ס' אין ס' there is no forgiveness (for Israel); a. fr.—*Pl. סְלוּתָא*. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXV ... חֲכָמֵי ה' ה' ה' ה' ה' the Lord liberally granted us many pardons out of his own (treasury); a. e.—[סְלוּתָא: a) (in liturgy) *penitential prayers*.—b) name of a *Piska* in Pesikta (p. 166^a, sq.).]

סְלוּתָא ch. same. Targ. Jer. VIII, 15. Ib. XIV, 19 (some ed. סְלוּתָא).

סְלוּקוּס, v. סְלוּקוּס.

סְלוּ, Tosef. Mikv. III, 4 some ed., v. סְלוּ.

סְלוּ m. (dimin. of סְלוּ) *shuttle containing the spool*. Neg. XI, 9.

סְלוּלָא, סְלוּלָא f. (denom. of סְלוּ) *the shopkeeper's basket stand*. Ab. Zar. II, 7 (39^b) Y. ed. a. Ar. (Bab. ed. a. Mish. ו'סְלוּ), v. ו'סְלוּ; Tosef. ib. IV (V), 12 ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. ו'סְלוּ ...).—[Bab. ib. 40^b מ'ן ה'ט' (twice), read ו'סְלוּ, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5.].

סְלוּ, סְלוּ, v. סְלוּ.

סְלוּקָא, v. סְלוּקָא.

סְלוּקָא pr. n. pl. (Σελευκία) *Seleucia (Assyriae or Parthorum)*, on the confines of Assyria and Babylonia.

a maiden (v. פתח); a. e.—[3] *to commit lewdness*, v. סלל I.—
[Yalk. Kings 232 מטלסלה, v. צלצל.]

סלסלה f. (preced.) [*curling*], a cloth of very fine texture. Gitt. 59^a.

סלסלה f. (b. h.; v. סל) a small basket. Tanh. K'dosh. 8 (contrad. to גדול).

סלסלין m. pl. ch. same, the grape-cutter's small baskets for the gleanings. Targ. Jer. VI, 9.

סלע m. (b. h.; Arab. *sa'la*, to cleave) 1) rock, clod, boulder. Tosef. B. Bath. I, 1 הבא בירם if there is (between the two pits) a clod which crumbles under one's hands; B. Bath. 17^b; 19^a. Orl. I, 3 עמו וחס' אין שנעקר וחס' עמו if a tree has been uprooted with the clod on its roots; a. fr.—Pl. סלעין, סלעים. B. Bath. II, 1 אח' הס' ... מדחיקין ו' deposits of stones (or earth) must be kept off the neighbor's wall &c.; Y. Sabb. IV, 6^d bot. מרחיקין ו' לא שהם מרחיקין ו' not because they generate heat, but because they generate mould and ruin the wall. B. Bath. I. c. הנה לחול הוא the Mishnah mentions stones and implies sand. Tanh. Huck. 20 כמין שדים ס' rocks protruding like breasts; a. fr.—2) pl. as ab. scales on the bodies of serpents. Tanh. M'tsor' a 2 שהן על הנוש ו' the scales on the serpent's back are its leprosy.—3) Sela, a weight and a coin equal to one sacred or two common Shekels (v. Zuckerm. Talm. Münz., pp. 9; 24). Kel. XII, 7 ו' a Sela which has been unfitted (as a coin) and which has been fitted up for use as a weight. Bekh. 50^a ו' של קרש ו' the sacred S. contains 48 dupondia. Ib. ו' כל כסף האמור בתורה סתם ס' every silver piece mentioned in the Pentateuch without any qualification means a S. Ib. (ref. to B. Kam. VIII, 6) ו' ארבע זווי ו' think not that the Mishnah means a S. of four Zuz, but it means half a Zuz, for people call half a Zuz a Sela (split, cmp. בקע); B. Kam. 36^b ו' צורי ס' a Tyrian S.; ס' מדינה a country S. (one eighth of a Tyrian S., half a Zuz; v. supra); a. v. fr.—In gen. coin. Sabb. VI, 6 שעל הצניחה ס' a coin placed on a sore of the foot. Ab. Zar. 54^b שלי ס' my (the Lord's) coin (divine image of man), v. פנימב'.—Pl. as ab. Y. Sabb. I. c. של כסף בס' של כסף it means *s'la'im* (coins) of silver; של כסף בס' של כסף golden, copper *s'la'im*. Keth. V, 9 בשל זרב ו' warp of the weight of five S. in Judæa which is equal to ten S. in Galilee &c. Y. Kidd. I, 59^d bot., a. e. ס' כל שקלים all Shekels mentioned in the Pentateuch mean S., v. supra; a. fr.—[Tosef. Ukts. I, 2 (T'bul Yom III) של שבליים ס', v. קבלע.]

סלעא ch. same, 1) Sela. Targ. Ex. XXX, 13 (h. text שקל); a. fr.—Y. Kidd. I, 58^d bot. דינרין ס' one Sela has four Denars; a. fr.—Pl. סלעין, סלע, סלעיא, סלעין, סלעין. Targ. Gen. XX, 16. Targ. Ex. I. c.; a. fr.—B. Bath. X, 2 (165^b; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. notes 6; 7); a. fr.—2) pl. as ab. scales on the serpent. Gen. R. s. 20 ו' דביה ו' (not הדין) those scales on the serpent are leprosy (v. preced.); Ex. R. s. 3; Yalk. Gen. 30 (not רביה).

סלעם (Saf. of לעם; cmp. לעט, לעט) *to swallow; to ruin*

(corresp. to h. בלע). Targ. Job X, 8; a. fr.—Part. pass. מְסֻלָּעִים; f. מְסֻלָּעָה. Targ. Nah. III, 11. Targ. Is. IX, 15 מְסֻלָּעִים (Hebraism).

Ithpa. מְסֻלָּעִים *to be swallowed up, ruined*. Ib. XXVIII, 7; a. fr.

סלעם m. (b. h.; preced.) name of a species of locusts. Hull. 65^a, sq.; Yalk. Lev. 537 (defined ניפול or רשון). Yoma 77^b Ar., a. Mss. O. a. L. (ed. דוגרים).

סלעמוחא f. (preced. wds.) destruction, ruin. Targ. Ps. LII, 6 (Ms. סלעמוחא).

סלף (b. h.; cmp. סלסל) *to twist, pervert*.

Pi. סלף same. Tanh. Noah 19 לא תסלפו הדרך do not pervert the way (deviate from the right path).

סלף ch. same. Part. pass. סלף. Targ. Prov. X, 10 Ms. (ed. סלף adj.).—[Targ. Job XXXIV, 29 ויסלק ed. Lag., read ויסלק, v. סלק.]

Ithpe. סלף *to be distorted*. Targ. II Esth. VI, 10.

סלפידים, סלפידין, סלפידים m. pl. (σαλπιδες, accus. -δας, a form otherwise unknown; cmp., however, σαλπίζω, fut. σαλπισω &c.) trumpets, v. next w.

סלפידים m. pl. (accus. pl. of σαλπιδες) trumpets. Lam. R. introd. (R. Josh. 2) ס' לוריה קול בתרועה ס' Ar. Var. (סלפידים Ar.; ed. סרפיגוס, סרפיגוס, corr. acc.) 'to lift up the voice in shouting' (Ez. XXI, 27), that means the trumpet signals; Koh. R. to XII, 7 בסרפיגוס (corr. acc.) Gen. R. s. 99 סלפידים (סלפידין, סלפידין, read ר for י, v. preced.). Pesik. R. s. 5 סלפידין (corr. acc.). Pesik. Bahod., p. 152^a ו' וכמה סלפידים ו' how many horns have they (the gentiles) ... how many trumpets! Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXI, 4 ספק ידים (ed. Bub. סלפידין; corr. acc.); Yalk. Lev. 645 סלפידים (corr. acc.); a. e. (variously corrupted).

***סלפיהא** f. *salpitha*, name of a species of fish. Y. Ab. Zar. II, end, 42^a ס' ליה דרא he showed him the eggs of a *salpitha*; [Var. קלפיהא, קלפיהא, v. Tosaf. to Bab. ib. 40^a; Asheri to Ab. Zar. II, end סלפיהא].

סלק 1) *to go up, go away*.—[2] *to pile up*. Tam. II, 1 סלקין Talm. ed., v. סלקין.]

Pi. סלק 1) *to remove; to cause cessation, suspend*. Sabb. XX, 4 ו' ו'... ו' you may rake ... and remove to the corners. Nidd. IV, 7, a. e. מ' סלקין suspends, v. הררה. Ex. R. s. 3 סלקין: אורח' thou hast discarded him (omitted to mention him in connection with the Lord); a. fr.—Part. pass. מְסֻלָּעִים; f. מְסֻלָּעָה; pl. מְסֻלָּעִים. Nidd. 68^b מ' מ' her menstruation is suspended. Y. Keth. IX, beg. 32^d if one uses the expression ו' my hands are removed, my feet are removed from this field, he has said nothing (has not thereby renounced his rights); a. e.—2) *to lift up, raise, esp. to tuck up the trail of a garment*. Zeb. 18^b כשרין... מ' trailing (priestly) garments when tucked up by the belt, are fit for service; a. e.—Part. pass. as ab. *lifted up, too short*. Tosef. Men. I, 8; Zeb. 18^a, sq., v. קשל.

Hithpa. הסתלק, *Nithpa.* נסתלק *to be dismissed, removed; to rise.* Erub. 54^b וי' אורן וי' Aaron was dismissed (got up) and took his seat to the left of Moses; נסתלקו בניו when his sons were dismissed. Yeb. 64^a שסתלק גורם .. שסתלק causes the Divine Presence to withdraw from Israel. Lev. R. s. 34 וראשון ראשון מסתלק and one after the other rose (from the meal). Ab. I, 16 והסתלק עשה לך רב והסתלק get thyself a teacher so as to be removed from (to escape) doubt; a. fr.—Esp. (with or without the help of) *to be called away* from this world, *to die.* Tosef. Hag. II, 5. Gen. R. s. 62 להסתלק העולם ומסלקון the Lord knows when it is time for the righteous to be called away . . . , and he does call them away. Ex. R. s. 52 היה וי' מסתלק וכי was about to die; a. fr.

סליק, סליק, ch. same, (corresp. to h. עלה) 1) *to rise, go up; to go away.* Targ. Gen. XIX, 28 (Y. ed. Amst. סליק). Ib. XXXII, 27 (Y. ed. Amst. סליק). Targ. Ex. XIII, 18; a. fr.—Bets. 38^a, a. fr. 'וכי' when R. A. went up (from Babylonia to Palestine); ib. לזרם Ms. M. when he arrived there; a. fr.—2) *to occur.* Taan. 21^a כל מילתא (כל דהוה סי ביה Ms. M.) whatever happened to him, he said, this, too, is for good; Snh. 108^b bot.; a. fr.—3) (interch. with Pa.) *to stop, hush, keep silence.* Targ. Jud. III, 19; Targ. Am. VI, 10; VIII, 3 (h. text חס).—4) *to turn out, result, (with אליבא) to agree with.* Targ. I Chr. XI, 11.—B. Kam. 92^a bot. סלקא לא הוה סלקא Ms. H. (ed. סליק, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30) whatever tradition he reported turned out not to be in agreement with the *halakha*.—5) with ליבא &c. (=h. עלה על לב) *to occur to the mind; to desire; to entertain an opinion.* Targ. II Chr. VII, 11.—In Talm. דערא סלקא = סלק, v. דערא. Hull. 64^b, a. fr. ס"ד לא ס"ד that cannot rise in your mind, no idea of it.—6) (comp. ארוכה, v. העלה ארוכה, v. ארוכה II) *to grow, heal up.* Sabb. 134^b, a. e., v. דריא.

Pa. סליק 1) *to remove.* Targ. Ez. XLV, 9 (not סליק). Targ. Job XXXIV, 29 (not סליק). Targ. Ps. CII, 25; a. fr.—Nidd. 51^b בחרו דסליקו וכי after they have taken off their phylacteries. Gitt. 52^b ואיסלקיניה and I shall remove him (from office). Ib. מסלקינן ליה we (the court) must discharge him; a. fr.—2) (with or without בזווא) *to dismiss with payment; to settle, satisfy.* B. Mets. 68^a ליה מסלק ליה he has a right to settle with him (satisfy the mortgage). Ib. 67^a, v. משפנתא; a. fr.

Ithpa. אסתליק, *Ithpe.* אסתליק 1) *to remove one's self, rise, go away; to be removed, taken away; to die.* Targ. Gen. XII, 8. Targ. I Chr. V, 1 (ed. Lag. a. oth. אסתלקת); a. fr.—Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 43 ר'א who deserted the Jewish faith (O. ed. Berl. דאשרמד; oth. ed. ראסתלק; h. text נכר).—Keth. 106^a א' הכי דעבר הכי א' after he had done this, he (Elijah) stayed away (ceased to appear to him); a. fr.—2) *to be accounted.* R. Hash. 27^a בהרתי לה תיסלק let it be accounted as two notes.—[Ber. 56^b אסתליק Ms. M., v. צלק.]

סלק (=שלק) *to boil down.* Gitt. 68^b, sq. Ar. (ed. ש).—Part. pass. סליק; f. סליקא, סליקתא, pl. סליקתא. Pes. 34^a top סלקיתא Ar. (ed. Koh. סלקתא; Ms. M. 2 סלקיתא);

ed. שליקתא) when the wheat has been boiled (in the brewery) and become repulsive; v. סליקתא II.

סלקא, ס' I m. (v. next w.) *beet.* Ber. 35^b bot., v. סליקתא. Erub. 28^b, sq. דריא... דריא raw (not sufficiently boiled) beets kill a healthy man; a. fr.

סלקא, ס' II m. (סלק) *well-boiled vegetable.*—Pl. סליקתא. Ber. 35^b sq. מיא דבולדו ס' Ar. (ed. ש), v. סליקתא.

***סלקונדרי** m. pl. (siliginarii or siliquarii) *bakers of wheat flour* (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Pistor). Ab. Zar. 39^b (Ar. סלקונדרי, סלונדרי, סלונדרי, v. next w.

סלקונדריה, סלקונדריה f. (preced.) מלה ס' *lumpy salt* (used by bakers), for which, it was believed, entrails of unclean animals were used as a condiment or to polish its surface. Ab. Zar. II, 6 (35^b) מלה ס' Ms. M. (Mish. ed. סלקונדריה; Bab. ed. שלקונדריה; Y. ed. סלונדריה; Alf. סלקונדריה). Tosef. ib. IV (V), 12 מלה סלקונדריה שהורה ed. Zuck. (Var. קינטרה, של, oth. ed. סלקונד) black Sal-kundre salt (prepared by pouring saline water over piles of burning wood, v. Lübker Reallex. s. v. Salinae); v. לבנה... white Salk. salt; Y. ib. IV, end, 42^a; Bab. ib. 39^b. Ib. מאי מלה ס' מלה שכל סלקונדרי רומי אוכלין אותה (Ar. סלקונדרי) what is Salk. salt? A salt which all Roman *siliginarii* use at their meals (R. Niss. to Alf.: which all Roman nobles eat, i. e. those using fine bakery or confections).

סלקונדריה, סלקונדריה (רי or ת arisen from רי), v. preced.

סלקותא f. (סלק; comp. Arab. šallāk) *beggar's bag containing victuals.* Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d bot.

סלקמירין, v. סלקמירין.

סלקותא, v. סלק.

סלקנרית, סלקנרית, v. סלקנרית.

סלקתא, v. סלק.

סלריא, Yalk. Lev. 493, v. סלריא.

סלריא f., v. next w.

סלרין m. (salarium) *pay, pension, salary.* Lev. R. s. 34 ויהן מעלין לוי ס' Ar. (ed. מזוורת) they grant him a salary (for his services); Yalk. Prov. 946 סלרין (corr. acc.); Ab. d'R. N., 2nd vers., ch. XXX (ed. Schechter, p. 66) סלרין (corr. acc., or סלרין) the government grants him an annual pension. Ib. ch. XVIII (p. 38) סלרין לוי סלרין (corr. acc.) that he (Joiachin) had an annual grant.

סלת, Pi. סילת (denom. of סלה) *to sift, select, produce fine flour.* Ter. XI, 5 וי' ס' קב וי' he who gets one or two Kab out of one S'ah of wheat. Y. ib. 47^d bot.

the priest may sift out of the (flour of) wheat (of T'rumah) as much as he wants (and abandon the rest). Tanh. T'savveh 5 מרובה וכי and get me out of it flour for one loaf (v. גליסקא) fine and well sifted.—Part. pass. מְסֻלָּח, pl. מְסֻלָּחִים. Sifré Deut. 21 מן המס' זבין דיקלא... לסקלתי out of the chosen, out of the select among you, v. ברור.

סֶלַח, Pa. סְלַיְחָ (denom. of סֶלַח II) to cut chips, trim. Sabb. 74^b, v. סִינְחָא. Ib. 150^b וּמְסֻלָּחִין סִילְיָ Rashi (ed. ומסלחיה, corr. acc.; Ms. M. וּסְלַיְחִין) and we chopped kindling wood. Bets. 19^b וכי מְסֻלָּחִין since we are permitted to chop kindling wood (during the festive week), can there be a question about offering &c.? B. Kam. 113^b זבין דיקלא... לסקלתי Ar. (ed. לצלחא) bought a palm-tree... to cut it for fuel.

סֶלַח, סִילְיָ m. (סֶלַח) flour-sifter, fancy-baker (siliquarius).—Pl. סְלַיְחִין, סֶלַחִין. Kel. XV, 8 סִילְיָ סֶלַחִין (סִילְיָ) the bakers' frame for the reception of sifted flour, opp. בעל הבירה. Ib. 4 סִילְיָ סֶלַחִין (Talm. ed. סֶלַחִין, corr. acc.). Tosef. ib. B. Mets. V, 5 (ed. Zuck. סֶלַחִין, corr. acc.).

סֶלַח, סִילְיָ f. (b. h.; סֶלַח I, v. סֶלַח) 1) sifted fine flour. Men. XII, 3 קמח רביא ס' if one vows an offering of flour, he must bring fine flour. Sifré Deut. 315 וְנִשְׂרִירָה וְיִטְּלוּ וְיִפְּלוּ סִילְיָ and drop their flour on the ground. Cant R. to I, 1 לא ס' כל... לא ס' is not all of Solomon's wisdom fine flour (choice)?; a. fr.—Kidd. 69^b; 71^b Ezra did not leave Babylonia until he made her (the Jews in Babylonia) like the purest sifted flour, i. e. established the purity of descent of their families by careful investigation (cmp. עֵיטָה).—Pl. סֶלַחִין. Shek. IV, 3. Ab. Zar. 37^b bot. Esth. R. to I, 14, v. מֵרֵס; a. fr.—2) a dish made of fine flour, pudding. Ber. 37^a (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 20). Y. ib. VI, 10^b; a. e.

סֶלַח, סִילְיָ, סֶלַחִין, סֶלַחִין ch. same. Targ. O. Ex. XXIX, 2. Targ. O. Gen. XVIII, 6 (ed. Vien. סֶלַח); a. fr.—Y. Ber. VI, 10^c bot. סֶלַח (ed. Krot. a. oth. סֶלַחִין), a. סֶלַחִין flour-dish, v. preced.

סֶלַחִין, סֶלַחִין, v. sub סֶלַח.

סֶלַחִין, v. סֶלַח.

סֶלַחִין, סֶלַחִין, v. סֶלַחִין.

סֶם m. (b. h. סְמִים pl.; סֶם, cmp. Arab. *samma*, to penetrate) drug (healing or deleterious); medicine; poison; paint. Sabb. XII, 4 וכי בסם וכי if one wrote (on the Sabbath) with ink, with a paint (orpiment or sandaracha) &c. Lam. R. to II, 11, v. דְּמָעָה. Hull. III, 5 המור סם המור if the animal is known to have swallowed a deadly poison; ib. 58^b המור דבמה סם what is deadly to animals, דאדם what is deadly to man. B. Kam. 85^a בִּין סִינְיָ לְסֶם כמה... בִּין סִינְיָ לְסֶם how much a person condemned by the government to have his hand cut off would pay for the difference (in pain) between the plain operation with the sword and that performed under the influence of a drug (mandrake, v.

Plin. H. N. XXV, 150). Yoma 72^b (play on שֶׁם, Deut. IV, 44) וְכִי... סֶם חַיִּים וכי if he applies his learning rightly, it becomes to him a medicine of life, if not, a deadly poison. Kidd. 30^b (play on וְשִׁמְרוּם, Deut. XI, 18) סֶם חַיִּים an unfailing remedy; Sifré Deut. 45; a. fr.—Pl. סְמִים. Gen. R. s. 10 (fr. Ben Sira) וְכִי אֱלֹהִים הֵעֵלָה סֶם וְכִי God made drugs come forth out of the earth, with them the physician heals... and out of them the druggist produces poisonous drugs. Ker. 6^b; a. e.

סֶמָא I ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXIV, 33; a. e.—Nidd. 30^b, v. נִפְצָא. Ib. ס' מִקְבֵּל ס' איכא גופא דלא מקבל ס' sometimes a body is not susceptible to the effects of a drug. Hull. 54^a, v. בְּרִי. Sabb. 104^b (expl. סֶם, ib. XII, 4) ס' orpiment, v. preced. Yoma 72^b ס' דרורי ס', v. preced.; Sabb. 88^b; a. fr.—[Targ. Prov. XXV, 20 למנא ס' some ed., read: סֶסָא.—Y. Bets. III, 61^c top דקיסא ס', v. סֶסָא I a. סֶסָא.]

סֶמָא II m. (סָמָם, to tie up, close; cmp. הסחיים s. v. סָמָם ch.) [that which includes everything,] essence, sum. Y. Ber. IX, beg. 12^d; Meg. 18^a, a. e. (ref. to Ps. LXXV, 2) ס' דכולא משחוקא ס' the sum (the highest) of all (praise) is silence. Y. Snh. XI, 30^b ס' דמילתא וכי ס' to conclude the matter, it is not this, but &c. Y. Taan. IV, 69^a ס' כל ס' ס' דמילתא ניהי וכי ס' to end the matter, let us bring &c.; Lam. R. to II, 2. Koh. R. to V, 12.

סֶמָא III 1) pr. n. m. *Samma*, name of several Amoraim (v. Yohāsīn sub lit. ס) Ab. Zar. 50^b; a. fr.—2) ס' pr. n. pl. *K'far Samma*, the home of one Jacob, a disciple of Jesus of Nazareth. Tosef. Hull. II, 22; Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d bot.; a. e.; v., however, סֶבְנָא.

סֶמָא, pl. סֶמָא, v. סֶמָא II.

סֶמָא, סֶמָא, v. סֶמָא.

סֶמָאֵל pr. n. *Sammael*, name of an accuser and angel of death. Targ. Y. Gen. III, 6. Targ. Job XXVIII, 7 second vers.—Sot. 10^b. Deut. R. s. 11 הרשע ראש וכי ס' מלאך ס' the angel S., the wicked, the chief of all Satans; a. fr.

סֶמָאֵל, v. סֶמָאֵל.

סֶמָאֵל, v. סֶמָאֵל.

סֶמָאֵל, v. סֶמָאֵל.

סֶמָדָר m. (b. h.) (*berry*) in the budding stage. Gitt. III, 8 ס' בהוצאת ס' at budding time. Orl. I, 7 וְהָסִי... וְהָסִי... מוֹתְרִין וכי Ms. M. the leaves, the sprouts, the sap of vines and the budding berries are permitted in the third year; ib. ס' אסור וכי ס' the buds are forbidden, because they are fruits; Sifra K'dosh. ch. V, Par. 3 ס' Ber. 36^b (contrad. to בּוֹסֵר). B. Kam. 58^b ס' ס' המבכיר כרם ס' he who cuts (the berries of) his neighbor's vineyard in the budding stage. Ib. 59^a; a. e.

סֶמָדָר ch. same. Targ. Is. XVIII, 5 (h. text גמל).

סֶמָדְרָקוֹס m. (transpos. of *σαμάρδακος*) *buffoon*, *quack*. Ex. R. s. 46 וכי ס' בן ארכיאטרוס שפגע בס' וכי the son of

a chief physician who met a quack and addressed him. Lord, master, father.

סמה, Y. Keth. VII, end, 31^d Matt. K. to Gen. R. s. 41 בפוסטא (some ed. בפוסטא, read: בסנינה, v. סנינה; v. סנינה).

סמה, v. סמי.

סמוחה f. (סמי) *blindness*; (sub. בעיל) *blind person*. B. Kam. 31^b כחוטרא רס Ms. R. (ed. רסמיוחה) barring the road in the position of a blind man's groping staff. Ib. 52^a לנגרא ס... רגזו Ms. R. (ed. סמוחה) when the shepherd is angry with his flock, he makes the leader blind.

סמיה, v. סמה.

סמיה, v. סימיה.

סמוקא, v. סמוקא, v. סמוקא.

סמוכות m. pl. (סמוק) 1) *supports, pillars*. Gen. R. s. 38.—2) (with or without רגלים or ידיים) *cushions tied to the cripple's feet or hands*. Sabb. VI, 8 שלו ס his foot-cushions. Ib. שלו רס his stool and his hand-cushions. Yeb. 103^a הרגלים ס. Ib. הידים ס Rashi (ed. סמוכות). Ib. 102^b סמיכות הרגלים.

סמומיות, v. סמומיות.

סמוקא, (סמוק), v. sub סמי.

סמוקא, pr. n. m. *Sammoka* (*dyer of red?*), surname of R. Tayfa, v. טייפה.

סמוקא, ס' אבא ס' pr. n. m. *Abba Simmukyad* (Red-hand). Num. R. s. 3.

סמוקא, m. (סמוק) *reddish, red*. Targ. Y. Lev. XIII, 42 (ed. Vien. סמוקא; h. text ארמדם). Targ. Y. I Gen. XXV, 25 סמוקא (ed. Vien. סמוקא; II סמוקא (h. text ארמוני).

סמוקא, v. סמוקא, a. סמוקא.

סמוחה, v. סמוחה.

סמוחא, v. next w.

סמוחיה pr. n. (transpos. of Sarmatia) *Sarmatia*, the country extending from the Vistula to the Rha (Volga). Cant. R. to II, 8; Pesik. Hahod, p. 48^a סמוחיה (corr. acc.), v. סמוחיה.

סמה, סמה (v. סמי II) *to tie up, close; to make blind*.—Part. pass. סמיה; f. סמיה, pl. סמיה. *a) tied up, hidden* (emp. סמיה). Taan. 8^b (ref. to Deut. XXVIII, 8) הס' מן העין (the exact quantity of which is hidden from sight (the exact quantity of which you do not know); B. Mets. 42^a; a. e.—*b) blinded, blind*. Kidd. 24^b עינו ס' וכ' if the slave's eye was

blind, and he (the master) cut it out. Keth. 105^a ס' כמה וכ' עיניהם וכ' how blind are the eyes of (how short-sighted are) those who receive bribes!

Pi. סמה 1) *to blind, make blind*. Kidd. l. c. ס' עובר וכ' he injured the eye of the embryo (while operating on the mother). Ib. וכ'... וסמה suppose the slave's eye was dim, and he (the master) made it entirely blind. Y. Kil. VIII, 31^c top וסמיה; B. Kam. 91^a וכ' (Ms. M. וסמיה) and he made him blind. Ib. VIII, 7 וכ' סמה if one says (to his neighbor), blind my eye, the neighbor is responsible. Gen. R. s. 75, end שלח וכ' לסמיה... לו he sent him a present in order to blind his eyes (with ref. to Deut. XVI, 19). Sabb. 109^a top יד וכ' סמה an unwashed hand put on the eye makes blind. Gen. R. s. 42 (ref. to עין משפט, Gen. XIV, 7... לסמיה) they wanted to blind the eye (of him) that established the rule of justice in the world; a. fr.—2) *to tie up one's own eyes; to simulate blindness*. Tosef. Peah IV, 14; Y. ib. VIII, 21^b top; Keth. 68^a עינו ס' אר' עינו (a beggar) who ties his eye up.

Nif. סמה *to be blinded; to become blind*. Num. R. s. 7, beg. Bekh. V, 5 (36^b) עינו סמיה (Talm. ed. וסמיה) that became blind on one eye; Keth. 77^a וסמיה; a. fr.

Hithpa. סמה, *Nithpa.* סמה same. Arakh. 17^b, sq. פתח וכ' if he was open-eyed and became blind; B. Bath. 128^a. Num. R. s. 18 מיר היה סמיה (not וסמיה) he would get blind at once; a. e.

סמי, ch. same.—V. סמי.

Pa. סמי 1) *to close the eyes of; to blind*. Targ. Y. Ex. XXIII, 8. Ib. XXI, 26; a. e.—Y. Ber. II, 4^b עיניו עיניו וכ' (euphem. for עיניו) pass it (the idol) and blind thy eye (ignore it); Y. Shek. II, 47^a top; Y. M. Kat. III, 83^c bot. וכ' (Af.). R. Hash. 24^b עיניו וכ' put its eye out (destroy the form of the figure); a. e.—Trnsf. (emp. סמי) *to declare apocryphal, repudiate, cancel*. B. Bath. 77^b וסמיה shall I cancel it (the Boraitha)?; ib. 78^b (not וסמיה); Yeb. 40^a וסמיה; B. Kam. 91^b; a. e.—Sabb. 52^a קמי הא סמי הא מקמי הא סמי הא קמי הא what reason dost thou see to repudiate this opinion rather than the other? repudiate rather the other.—2) *to bind, to act as an astringent*. Y. Shek. V, 48^d (Bab. ed. to V, 1) סמי למעיין... סמי (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. p. 43; ed. ממשס, סמס) which wine is good for the bowels and which binds the bowels.

Ithpe. סמי *to become closed, get blind*. Targ. Koh. XII, 2.—Y. Peah VIII, end, 21^b וסמיה... עיניה may the eyes of him who saw thee and gave thee nothing, become blind; Y. Shek. V, end, 49^b. Lev. R. s. 22 וסמיה and she became blind. Ib. רין רהיה פתוח א' he who was open-eyed got blind; a. fr.

סמיה, m. (preced.) *blind*. Targ. Y. Lev. XXI, 18. Ib. XIX, 14 (ed. Vien. סמיה, corr. acc.); a. fr.—Gitt. 68^b top הוא ס' וכ' (הויה) he saw a blind man that had lost his way, and led him back &c. Lev. R. l. c.; a. fr.—**Pl.** סמיה. Targ. Zeph. I, 17. Targ. Is. XXIX, 18 (some ed. סמיה). Ib. XXXV, 5 (some ed. סמיה); a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 30 בשוק ס' צווחין לעווריא וכ' in the market

place of those whose eyes are closed, they call a blind man rich of light. Y. Peah IV, end, 19^a, v. נְדוּרָא; a. fr.

סְמִיא pr. n. m. *Simya*, v. סְמִיא.

סְמִיא m. (emp. סְמִיא, a. *σεμδαλις*) finest flour (in Targ. Y. corresp. to סְמִיא in Targ. O.). Targ. Y. Ex. XXIX, 2; a. fr.—Targ. Y. Gen. XVIII, 6 דְּסוּלְרָא (h. text סְלֹר)—Gitt. 56^a (contrad. to דְּסוּלְרָא a. דְּסוּלְרָא).—Pes. 74^b בסְמִיא דְּמִיפְרָךְ Ms. M. (ed. דְּמִיפְרָךְ דְּמִפְרִיר; Ms. M. 2 בסְמִיא דְּמִפְרִיר) in the case of a paste of the finest flour, which is brittle. Ib. להמא דְּסְ לְלַבְרִי וְכִי M. Kat. 28^a a paste of &c. M. M. (ed. סְ only) bread of finest flour was given to the dogs and was not wanted (i. e. there was great affluence). Pes. 42^a sq. פַּת נִקְיִיהָ דְּסְ 'pure bread' means bread of fine flour. Yalk. Koh. 989 אֵירָא צְמִירָא וְכִי bring me bread of fine flour and good wine &c.; a. fr.—Denom. סְמִיא, סְמִיא, v. supra.

סְמִיא f. (preced.) *pollen*. Gitt. 69^a דְּכְשׁוּרָא Ar. (ed. דְּסוּלְרָא) pollen of cuscuta.

סְמִיא m. (v. next w.) *rope* of a yoke.—Pl. סְמִיא, סְמִיא, v. סְמִיא.

*סְמִיא m. (סְמִיא) *bond, shackle, fetter*.—Pl. constr. סְמִיא, סְמִיא. Targ. Job XIII, 27 (h. text שְׂרָשִׁי). [Ib. XXI, 29 סְמִיא מִיָּדוֹן Ms.; ed. Lag. סְמִיא, read: סְמִיא].

סְמִיא, סְמִיא, v. סְמִיא.

סְמִיא f. (סְמִיא) *being tied up, obstructed*. Keth. 105^a סְמִיא obstruction of the mind, *dullness*.—Esp. סְמִיא *blindness*. Gen. R. s. 93, v. סְמִיא; Yalk. ib. 150. B. Mets. 71^a.

סְמִיא, v. סְמִיא.

סְמִיא, v. סְמִיא.

סְמִיא, v. סְמִיא.

סְמִיא f. (סְמִיא) 1) *proximity, close neighborhood*. Y. Kil. III, 28^d bot. סְמִיא מִה בִּירְדוּן סְמִיא they differ as to planting (the gourd) near (the onions, without intervening space).—2) (= סְמִיא, v. Lev. I, 4) *putting hands upon the head of the sacrifice*. Men. IX, 8 (93^a) סְמִיא מִצְוָה laying hands on the sacrifice is a dispensable act, v. סְמִיא. Ib. סְמִיא the laying on of hands must immediately precede the slaughtering. Tosef. Hag. II, 8 על חֲסִי [אלא] except on the question of laying hands &c. (on the Holy Days, v. Hag. II, 2). Tem. 16^a top סְמִיא דּוּפִי של סְמִיא the taint which attached to them on account of their disputes concerning the *s'mikkah* (on the Holy Days). Snh. I, 3 סְמִיא the laying on of hands by the elders (Lev. IV, 15); Tosef. ib. I, 1, v. next w. Y. ib. I, 19^a bot., v. next w.; a. fr.—Pl. סְמִיא. Kidd. I, 8. Men. 88^a, a. e. סְמִיא in two cases of communal offerings is laying on of hands required (Lev. I. c., a. XVI, 21).—3) *laying hands on the scholar*, in gen. ordination. Snh. 14^a בחֲסִי ordination cannot take place outside of Palestine. Ib. סְמִיא זַאֲקֵן (I Sam. II, 32) can only refer to ordination as an elder; a. fr.—Ib. 13^b סְמִיא, v. next w.—4) *leaning against, support*. Keth. 111^a sq. סְמִיא בה סְמִיא sitting without a back to lean

against; סְמִיא עִמִּידָה שְׂאִין בְּה סְמִיא standing without something to lean against; a. e.—5) *cripple's cushion*, v. סְמִיא.—[Y. Yoma III, 40^b bot., read: סְמִיא].

סְמִיא f. (preced.) *ordination*. Tosef. Snh. I, 1 סְמִיא the laying of hands (on the head of a communal sacrifice) and the ordination of elders require the presence of three; Snh. 13^b סְמִיא וְסְמִיא וְסְמִיא (v. סְמִיא I); Y. ib. I, 19^a bot. סְמִיא בשלשה, expl. סְמִיא, סְמִיא סְמִיא סְמִיא is not the same as *s'mikhath*, v. סְמִיא.—[In later grammatical writings: סְמִיא *status constructus*.]

סְמִיא ch. same, *ordination*. Y. Snh. I, 19^a bot., v. סְמִיא.

סְמִיא f. (סְמִיא) *solid, thick*. Ber. 25^b סְמִיא דְּמָדו כְּאֶרֶצָא which is legally to be considered like solid earth. B. Bath. 20^a בסְמִיא when the material of the rag is very thick. Taan. 9^b סְמִיא a heavy cloud, opp. קְלִישָׁא.

סְמִיא, v. סְמִיא.

סְמִיא *Samekh*, name of the fifteenth letter of the Alphabet. Gen. R. s. 17; Yalk. ib. 23 סְמִיא from the beginning to this verse (Gen. II, 21) there is no Samekh; when Eve was created Satan (temptation) was created (Gen. R. I. c. c. (שְׂטָן). Meg. 2^b; Y. ib. I, 71^c top סְמִיא נִסְתַּמַּח the letter S. (on the tablets of the Ten Commandments) was suspended by a miracle. Sabb. 66^a, v. סְמִיא I; a. fr.—Pl. סְמִיא. Ib. 103^b, v. סְמִיא.

סְמִיא (b. h.) [to close, join.] 1) to pack, make close, stamp. Shebi. III, 8 סְמִיא בַּעֲפֵר לא one should not support the dam by packing earth upon it, v. סְמִיא. Gen. R. s. 5 סְמִיא he crowded them between &c. (Lev. R. s. 10 סְמִיא); a. e.—2) to support, stem. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXXXVI, סְמִיא וְסִיבִי... Og broke a mountain loose and threw it on the Israelites ..., Moses took a pebble and mentioned the Holy Name over it and stemmed its fall; סְמִיא the hands which thus stem (the mountain); Deut. R. s. 1, end; a. e.—3) to bring close, to join. Y. Sabb. III, 5^d bot. סְמִיא אֵפֶי לְסִיבִי even to place a vessel close to it (to be warmed); Bab. ib. 38^b. Y. Kil. II, 27^d סְמִיא וְכִי you may put packed sheaves by the side of &c. Kil. II, 7 סְמִיא לוֹ to plant closely adjoining to it &c. Ib. 8; a. fr.—Esp. (sub. יד) a) to press hands on the head of a sacrifice (to indicate ownership). Men. IX, 8 סְמִיא סְמִיא all persons are entitled to lay hands on their sacrifices, except &c. Hag. II, 2 סְמִיא לְסִיבִי that the laying on of hands must not be done on the Holy Days. Ib. 3 סְמִיא וְאִין סְמִיא עֲלֵיהֶם but hands must not be laid on them; a. fr.—b) to lay hands on the head of a scholar, in gen. to ordain. Snh. 14^a סְמִיא הַגְּבִירִים the government decreed that whosoever ordained a scholar should be put to death, and whosoever be ordained should be put to death, and the town wherein the ordination takes place &c. Ib. וְכִי שֵׁם חֲמִשָּׁה וְכִי and he ordained there five elders. Ib. סְמִיא ר"ע that R. Akiba never ordained R. M.—Ib. וְכִי סְמִיא וְכִי if those ordaining stand on Palestinean ground, and

those to be ordained outside of Palestine; a. fr.—4) *to lean, to rely*. Ber. 9^a, a. fr., v. קְרִי. Erub. 65^b על וכו' let us rely on the opinion of &c.; a. fr.—Trnsf. a) *to support; to find support for an opinion or a rule*, (v. אֶסְמִיכָא). Y. Shebi. X, 39^c bot. (ref. to Deut. XV, 3) מִיִּכְן סְמִיכֵי לְפָרוּזְבוּל here they found a support for the *prosbol* as a Biblical institution, expl. בְּשִׁחְזָקוֹן הַלֵּל סְמִיכֵי וכו' when Hillel had instituted it, they supported it by reference to &c.—b) (with עֲנִין) *to bring under the same rule laws which are joined in the Biblical text*. Yeb. 4^a (ref. to Ex. XXII, 17 a. 18) וכו' סְמִיכֵי עֲנִינֵי לִי they brought the subject (verse 17) close to it (verse 18) (to intimate) as the punishment for the one is stoning, so is it for the other. Ib. וכו' can we put a person to death on an intimation suggested merely by the neighborhood of two subjects? (v. סְמִיכֵי, infra).—Part. pass. סְמִיכָא; f. סְמִיכָא; pl. סְמִיכֵי, סְמִיכֵי, סְמִיכֵי a) *near, close by*. Meg. 3^b וכל לוי and all (the inhabited area) adjoining it. Men. 98^a, a. e. על בסי' the preposition 'al means *immediately on*. Sifré Num. 131 וכו' סְמִיכֵי הַרְבֵּה פְּרָשִׁיּוֹת many sections (in the Torah) adjoin one another, and yet are (mentally) as far from one another &c. Sabb. I, 2 לְמִנְחָה סְמִיכָא near Minḥah time; a. v. fr.—Esp. סְמִיכֵי, סְמִיכֵי the *interpretation founded on the fact of local junction of texts* (v. supra). Yeb. I. c. מִן הַזְּרוּרָה מִיִּכְן where is it intimated that Biblical texts are to be interpreted on the basis of proximity? Answ. (ref. to Ps. CXXI, 8): they are arranged &c. Ib. דַּלָּא סְמִיכָא he who does not adopt the interpretation based on textual proximity. Ber. 10^a; a. fr.—b) *strong, hardened*. Num. R. s. 9 עֲלִיָּהָ סְמִיכָא her heart is hardened towards them (and their presence will prevent her from confessing her guilt); cmp. גִּוֵּס I.

Nif. סְמִיכָא 1) *to be adjoined*. Ber. I. c. לְמָה נְסִימָא וכו' why has the section referring to Absalom (Ps. III) been joined to that relating to Gog and Magog (Ps. II)? Tanḥ. Hūc. 20 לְדָרִי וכו' and is close to the mountain opposite. M. Kat. 28^a; a. fr.—2) *to be ordained*. Snh. I. c., v. supra. Yoma 87^a שְׂרָאִיִּין לְיִסְמִיךְ who are worthy to be ordained; a. fr.

Pi. סְמִיכָא *to support, prop.* Y. Maasr. II, 50^a top הַסְּמִיכָא עוֹזֵר וּמְסַמְךָ אֶרְוָה he who props vines. Yalk. Ex. 244 אֶרְוָה וכו' thou art a helper and supporter to all &c.; a. e.—Part. pass. סְמִיכָא, pl. סְמִיכֵי, Kel. II, 2 מִן הַסְּמִיכֵי (vessels or fragments of vessels) resting without the need of a support.

Hif. סְמִיכָא *to pack, tread*. Y. Maasr. I. c. בְּרַגְלֵי סְמִיכָא working with his feet is he who packs (sheaves &c.); Y. B. Mets. VII, beg. 11^b מְסַמְכֵי.

Hithpa. סְמִיכָא, *Nithpa.* סְמִיכָא *to lean one's self*. Gen. R. s. 45, end וכו' הִתְמַכְּתָּ עַל וכו' was leaning on her hand-maid. Sifré Num. 131 וכו' הִתְמַכְּתָּ וכו' and he went off leaning on his stick; a. e.

Smikh I, *Smikh* ch. same, 1) *to press, lay hands on, lean on*. Targ. Am. V, 19. Targ. Ex. XXIX, 10; a. fr.—2) *to support, uphold*. Targ. Ps. LI, 14; a. e.—3) *to rest on; to rely, feel safe*. Targ. II Sam. I, 6. Targ. Ps. LXXXVIII, 8. Ib. LXXI, 6; a. fr.—Hag. 20^b סְמִיכָא דִּעְרֵירֵיהּ their mind is at rest (they feel safe that they cannot be seen).

Ab. Zar. 71^b סְמִיכָא דִּעְרֵירֵיהּ he feels sure (of his bargain); a. fr.—4) *to bring close, join*. Y. Sabb. III, 5^d bot., v. אֶרְוָה. Yeb. 119^a מִיִּעֻטָא וכו' bring close, i. e. add &c.; v. מִיִּעֻטָא; Kidd. 80^a; a. e.—Esp. *to ordain* (v. preced., a. Targ. Deut. XXXIV, 9). Snh. 13^b (expl. סְמִיכֵי וכו', v. סְמִיכֵי) בִּירְדָא מִמֶּשׁ סְמִיכֵי לִיהּ Ms. M. must they ordain him by actually putting a hand on him, or merely by calling his name? Ib. 14^a וְהוּרֵי לֹא סְמִיכֵי and one alone cannot ordain? Ib. 14^a סְמִיכֵיהּ... וכו' was it R. J. ben B. that ordained R. Meir? Ib. הוּרֵי מִיִּטְמֵר מִלְּמִיסְמִיכֵיהּ Ms. M. was on his guard not to be ordained. Ib. אֶפְרָיִם לְנָא appoint for us as teachers, v. סְמִיכֵי; a. fr.—Part. pass. סְמִיכָא, a) *ordained*. Pes. 49^a סְמִיכֵי בְּנֵי תָרִי two sons both of whom were ordained teachers.—b) *near, adjoining*. Targ. Y. I Num. XXI, 14. Ib. II, 5; 12, a. e. (interch. with סְמִיכֵי). Targ. Y. Deut. VI, 7.—Snh. 7^b וכו' לִיהּ וכו' and next to it follows &c.; ib. 107^a; a. fr.

Pa. סְמִיכָא 1) *to press, stamp, make a thick mass*. Pes. 116^a וכו' and you must make it a thick mass so as to be emblematical of clay (v. חֲרוּסָא).—2) *to secure, esp. to refer to a depository for payment; to draw an order for*. Y. Kidd. III, 64^a top לִוִּי סְמִיכֵיהּ גְּבִי he referred him to Levy (as his depository). Ib. גְּבִי זְבוּיָהּ... סְמִיכֵיהּ they secured the teacher by a deposit with a merchant. Y. Shebu. VII, 38^a top, פְּתָפֵא. Y. B. Mets. IV, beg. 9^c; a. e.

Af. סְמִיכָא 1) *to give an order to*. Ib. דְּאֶסְמִיכְתָּנִי... אֲנָא בְּעִי I want to collect the money for which thou hast given me an order (at the banker's).—2) *to lean on; to find support; to give support*. Y. Ber. II, 4^c מְסַמְכֵי... כָּל מִילָה... סְמִיכֵיהּ whenever a proposition is not evident, they try to support it by a large number of Biblical passages; Pesik. R. s. 22 מְסַמְכֵינֵי, v. אֶרְוָה. M. Kat. 5^a אֶסְמִיכָא אֶקְרִיא gave it support by reference to a Biblical verse. Ber. 19^b וכו' אֶסְמִיכְתָּוּ עַל וכו' they lean all rules of the Rabbis on the law, 'Thou shalt not deviate', v. סְוֵרָא I; a. e.—3) *to make substantial, put a thick layer on*. M. Kat. 13^b מְעַבְרֵי אֶסְמִיכֵי *m'abbim* (Mish. II, 5) means covering with a heavy layer, opp. אֶקְלֵשִׁי, v. קָלָשׁ.

Ithpe. סְמִיכָא *to lean; to rely*. Targ. Jud. XVI, 26. Targ. Is. L, 10; a. fr.—Yeb. 42^b וכו' מְסַמְכֵיהּ וְאֶזְרִיל R. A. walked leaning on the shoulder of &c. Y. Ber. II, 4^b; Y. M. Kat. III, 83^c bot. וכו' יוֹחֵן הוּרֵי מִסְמִיכֵיהּ וכו' R. J. was (walking) leaning on &c.; a. fr.

Smikh II m. (preced.) *support, help*. Targ. O. Gen. II, 18 (ed. Vien. סְמִיכָא; Y. סְמִיכָא). Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXIII, 7 סְמִיכָא (Y. II סְמִיכָא); a. e.

Smikha c. (preced.) 1) *socket, base*. Targ. O. Ex. XXXVIII, 27. Targ. Ez. XXXIX, 11 סְמִיכָא (h. text וְסִמְכָא); a. e.—*Pl.* סְמִיכָא, *Smikh*. Targ. O. Ex. I. c. Ib. XXVI, 19. Targ. Job XXXVIII, 6; a. fr.—2) [*reclining*,] *banquet*. Targ. II Esth. I, 4.—3) *reliance*; סְמִיכָא *trustworthy* in reporting traditions. Kidd. 44^a הוּא בְּרִי סְמִיכָא can Abin be relied upon?; Yeb. 64^b וכו' אֶבְרִי דִּסְמִיכָא (corr. acc.) A. is a trustworthy authority, Isaac... is not.—*Pl.* סְמִיכָא. Kidd. 31^b וכו' סְמִיכָא אֶבְרִי Abimi had five sons who were authorities in traditional law during the life-time of his own father.

סמך, v. סמך.

סמל m. (b. h.; Saf. of מיל II; cmp. אריזמל [carving], carved image. Gen. R. s. 68 (ref. to סלם, Gen. XXVIII, 12) הוא סלם הוא ס' וז' that means the image of Nebuchadnezzar, *sullam* is *semel*, the letters being the same.

סמל (or **סמל**) m. (v. preced.; cmp. γλῦφον, γλῦφον cutting tool.—Pl. סמלים, (or סמל). Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c bot. [read:] וז' הסל והסלים והס' וז' figures on a signet ring with emblems representing a basket, palm-pricks or shears are indications of common (commercial) use (opp. ornaments with idolatrous emblems), v. בגיון.

סמאל, סמלא m. ch.=h. שמאל, left side. Targ. O. Num. XXII, 26 סמל' ed. Berl. (oth. ed. סמא'; ed. Vien. 'ש'; Y. 'ש'); a. fr. (interch. in editions with 'שמא').—Pl. סמלין. Targ. II Esth. VI, 11.

סמלון, סמלון m., pl. סמלונים, סמלונים (v. סמל; cmp. γλῦφα, Sm. Ant. s. v. Jugum) the carved ends of a yoke. Sifra B'huck., Par. 1, ch. III אוז' רז' Rabad a. Ar. (ed. סמלון, v. סמלון, v. סמלון) he cut off the carved ends. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. III, 13 [read as:] Sabb. 59^b bot. בעול כעול as regards the susceptibility of a yoke to levitical uncleanness, go by its carved ends (if they are broken off, the susceptibility ceases); Y. ib. VI, 8^b ונעול אחר סמליו (corr. acc.).

סמליון pr. n. m. S'malyon, a scholar. Sifré Deut. 357; Yalk. ib. 963; Sot. 13^b וז' אמר ס' S. says, (the voice called out,) And Moses died &c.

סמלנית f. a species of wild beasts (?). Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXVIII, 45 ed. Bub. Var. of כמלנית (expl. ib.).

סמלן, סמלן m. *jasmine*. Ber. 43^b top (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 1).

סמם, v. סמם II.

סממיות f. (b. h. 'ש'; v. סם) [poisonous] spider. Sabb. 77^b (Ms. O. 'ש) a (crushed) spider is a remedy for a scorpion's bite; Y. Ber. IX, 13^c bot. Sabb. l. c. ס' אימת ס' the fear which the scorpion has of the spider; Yalk. Am. 544 'ש. Snh. 103^b וז' ס' הניח אר. (ed. 'ש) caused spider-web to cover the altar.—Pl. סממיות. Sifré Deut. 354 ס' מכישור אורו וז' (not סממיות) spiders bite him, and he dies &c.; Yalk. ib. 961.—[LXX a. Vulg. translate שממיות spotted lizard, v. next-w.]

סממיותא ch. (v. preced.) [poisonous animal,] 1) spotted lizard. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 30 Ar. (ed. 'ש; h. text סממיותא).—2) spider. Y. Sabb. I, 3^b ודמניא קממי וז' and the mite in garments is changed into a spider.

סממן, סממן c. (v. סם) drug, 1) ingredient of frankincense. Y. Yoma IV, 41^d bot. (expl. חצרים) וז' כל ס' וז' a fraction of each ingredient.—Pl. סממנין, סממנין, סממנין. Ib. 41^d; Ker. 6^a סממניא, v. חסר. Ib. מסממני הקטרת.

one of the ingredients of the frankincense; a. fr.—Y. Sabb. XII, 13^c bot. ליטש סממנין to plant the spices for the frankincense.—2) pl. as above: paint, dye, colors; in gen. artist's material. Gen. R. s. 1 וז' שמצא ס' וז' your god is a great artist, but he found good material which helped him. Num. R. s. 12; Ex. R. s. 35, a. e. ארוה בסממניך (thou (paint it) with thy materials, but I appear in my glory myself; Yalk. Ex. 369 בסממניך; Pesik. Vayhi, p. 5^a בסממניך (corr. acc.). B. Kam. 101^a ס' שבוה the value of the dye (additional to that of the wool); a. fr.—[Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. III, 13 סממנין, v. סמלון.]

סממניא, סממניא ch. same.—Pl. סממנין, סממנין, סממנין, סממנין. Targ. Y. I Gen. XLIX, 20. Targ. Jer. XLVI, 11 (h. text רפאות). Targ. Ez. XXIII, 14 (h. text ושר); a. e.—B. Kam. 101^a סממניא לי הוב לי give me back my dyes. B. Mets. 85^b bot. [read:] וז' הוה מורחב ליה גוברתא דס' וז' (Ms. M. סממניא) he placed the tube containing the medicine under his cushion.

סממנית f. (preced.), pl. סממניות, סממניות writing colors, inks. Sabb. XII, 3 (103^a) ס' משרתי with two inks, v. סממנית.

סמן (b. h. Nif.), Pi. סימן (denom. of סימן) to mark. Koh. R. to XII, 10, [read:] בקבורתו לך בסימניך לך וז' (being a gloss) three signs did I mark out for thee with regard to the grave of Moses; Midr. Till. to Ps. IX (not סימנין).—Part. pass. מסומן, pl. מסומנים, מסומנים. B. Bath. X, 7 (172^a) אמ דרו מ' (Y. ed. דרו) מסומנין; Ms. M. סימנין, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) if the two persons of the same name bear also the same marks.

סמן, Pa. סמן to believe in סימן, be superstitious. B. Mets. 27^b כיס וארנקי משום דמסמני ב' people are not likely to lend a money bag or purse, because they are superstitious about it.—Part. pass. מסמנין, f. מסמניא auspicious. Kidd. 59^a מילתא מס' ולא מס' and it is inauspicious (to sell the first field one has acquired).

Ithpa. מסמנין to be marked. Targ. Y. Num. II, 2 ארוון וז' emblems which are marked out on &c.

סממניא, סממניא, v. סממניא.

סממנין, v. סממנין II.

סממניות, v. סממניות.

סממניון, v. סממניון.

סממנין, v. סממנין II.

סמם, Y. Shek. V, 48^d, v. סמם.—Yalk. Is. 263 מסממנין, v. מסמם II.

סמפוליא, v. סמפוליא.

סמפנין, סמפנין, סמפנין, v. sub סמפנין.

סמפוליא, v. סמפוליא.

סמפוליא, v. סמפוליא.

lazuli, a jewel in the high priest's breastplate. Targ. Y. II XXVIII, 18 (some ed. סַמְפִּירִין).

סַמְפִּירִין, סַמְפִּירִין, סַמְפִּירִין m. pl. (סַמְפִּירִין; comp. צַפִּירִין) *nails, points*. Targ. Is. XLI, 15. Targ. I Chr. XX, 3 (ed. Rahm. סַמְפִּירִין).

סַמְפִּירִין, v. next w.

סַמְפִּירִין, סַמְפִּירִין, סַמְפִּירִין m. (σαπφειρινος) *sapphir-like*; in gen. (= lapis sapphirinus) *sapphire*, *lapislazuli* (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Sapphir). Tanh. Ki'Thissa 26 and they (the tablets) were lapislazuli, and yet they were like a light object in his hands; Cant. R. to V, 14 [read:] they were a miraculous work: they were of sapphire, and yet could be rolled up. Tanh. B'shall. 21 הַמַּטֵּה שֶׁל מֹשֶׁה הָיָה מִסַּפִּיר (of Moses) was of sapphire; Ex. R. s. 8. Pesik. Aniya, p. 135^b beautiful like sapphire. Ib. סַמְפִּירִין (corr. acc.); Pesik. R. s. 32; (Lam. R. to IV, 7 סַפִּירִין); a. fr.—*Chald.* Targ. Y. Deut. IV, 13. Ib. XXXIV, 12.

סַמְכִין, סַמְכִין (v. סַמְכִין) *to be red* (interch. with *Pa.* in Targ. editions). Targ. Y. Num. XXXI, 18. Targ. Gen. XLIX, 12 (Ms. סַמְכִין); a. fr.—B. Bath. 84^a וְכִּי יִשְׁמַח בְּפָנָיו (the sun) is red in the morning and in the evening; a. e.

Pa. סַמְכִין 1) same, v. supra.—2) *to redder*. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIX, 11.—Lev. R. s. 12 (expl. כִּי יִשְׁמַח, Prov. XXIII, 31) וְדַיָּא מְסַמְכִין לֵיהּ (or וְדַיָּא מְסַמְכִין לֵיהּ) the wine will surely make him red (excite him). Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot.; Y. Snh. VI, 23^c אֲפֹרֵי אֲפֹרֵי בְּגִין דְּלֵא מְסַמְכִין אֲפֹרֵי (not מְסַמְכִין) in order not to make his face red (put him to shame); a. e.—*Part. pass.* מְסַמְכִין, מְסַמְכִין, מְסַמְכִין. Targ. Ex. XXVI, 14. Targ. Nah. II, 4; a. e.

Af. סַמְכִין 1) *to become or be dark red*. Hull. 93^b; Pes. 74^b אֲמִצָּא דֵּא אֲמִצָּא דֵּא a piece of meat which is dark red (from congested blood). Ib. בִּין לֵא בִין לֵא whether the fluid looks red; a. e.—2) *to make red*, v. supra.

סַמְכִין c. (preced.) *reddish*. Targ. Y. Lev. XIII, 43.—*Pl.* סַמְכִין; f. סַמְכִין. Targ. O. Lev. XIV, 37 (Y. סַמְכִין).—Lam. R. to IV, 3 סַמְכִין וְכִּי דְלֵא (not סַמְכִין; some ed. סַמְכִין, corr. acc.) lest they see their young red-colored and eat them up.—Yalk. Prov. 960 סַמְכִין דְּעֵינִין inflammation of the eyes (Lev. R. s. 12 שְׁמֵשֵׁן).

סַמְכִין pr. n. pl. *Samki*. Yeb. 121^a דֵּס אֲנִמָּא the swamp of S.

סַמְכִין, סַמְכִין m. (preced. wds.) name of a red jewel, *carneian*. Targ. O. Ex. XXVIII, 17. Targ. Ez. XXVIII, 13; a. e.

סַמְכִין, v. סַמְכִין.

סַמְכִין, v. סַמְכִין.

סַמְכִין f. = סַמְכִין. Targ. Y. II Ex. XXVIII, 17 (not סַמְכִין); Y. I סַמְכִין.

סַמְרָה [(b. h.) *to stand erect, bristle*].—Denom. מְסַמְרִין;

whence [סַמְרָה] *to nail, fasten*. Y. Meg. IV, 75^c bot. זָמְרָה he nailed it (against the door, in an inappropriate place).

Pl. סַמְרָה *to stud with nails*. Kel. XIV, 2.—*Part. pass.* מְסַמְרִין. Sabb. VI, 2, a. fr. סַמְרָה סַמְרָה a nail-studded shoe.

סַמְרָה I ch., *Pa.* סַמְרָה same.—*Part. pass.* מְסַמְרִין, מְסַמְרִין. Y. Hag. III, beg. 78^d מִיָּמֵינוּ ... עַד הַיּוֹם לְעַד לְעַד to this day it is called the nail-studded rock.

סַמְרָה II (=h. שְׁמֵר), *Ithpa.* אֲסַמְרֵה, אֲסַמְרֵה *to take heed, beware*. Targ. O. Ex. XXIII, 21. Targ. Josh. VI, 18 (some ed. אֲסַמְרֵה). Targ. Job XXXVI, 21 (Ms. אֲסַמְרֵה); a. fr.—[Ib. XXXIV, 17, v. סַמְרָה]

סַמְרָה, or סַמְרָה m. pl. *S'maraë* or *Samraë*, name of a Cushite tribe, prob. named from *Sabrata* (Abrotonum), in northern Africa; comp. זִינְגָא. Targ. Y. Gen. X, 7 סַמְרָה; Targ. I Chr. I, 9 (ed. Rahmer סַמְרָה; h. text סַמְרָה).

סַמְרוֹן, v. סַמְרוֹן.

סַמְרוֹסִי, v. סַמְרוֹסִי.

סַמְרוֹמִין m. (Saf. of מַרְשָׁה; comp. מַרְשָׁה) 1) *rag, lint*. Sabb. XIX, 2. Ib. XXI, 2.—*Pl.* סַמְרוֹמִין. Shebu. 31^a אֶחָד מֵהֵם one (of the contestants) clad in rags. Tosef. Bets. II, 11 לֹא יִקְרַע לֵהּ לֹא he must not tear rags (to dress the wound after circumcision). Tosef. Sabb. II, 1; a. fr.—2) (adj.) *ragged*.—*Pl.* as ab. Cant. R. to I, 5; Yalk. ib. 982.

סַמְרוֹמִין ch. same.—*Pl.* מְסַמְרוֹמִין. Ber. 51^b, v. מְסַמְרוֹמִין.

סַמְרוֹמִין m. pl. (v. סַמְרוֹמִין) *Sarmatians*. Y'lamd. to Num. III, 45 (or VIII, 6) quot. in Ar. אֲפִי בַרְבָּרִים (ed. Koh. סַמְרוֹמִין) even Sarmatians, even Barbarians; [perh. Samaritans, v. next w.].

סַמְרוֹמִין f. (Σαμαρειτικη, sub. χωρα) *the Samaritan district*. Y. Ab. Zar. V, 44^d bot.

סַמְרוֹמִין, v. סַמְרוֹמִין.

סַמְרוֹמִין m. pl. (סַמְרָה) *shudder*. Nidd. IX, 8 (63^a) Ar. [Var. in Ar. צַמְרוֹמִין; Mish. ed. צַמְרוֹמִין; Bab. ed. צַמְרוֹמִין].

סַמְרוֹמִין, סַמְרוֹמִין m. (comp. of סַמְרוֹמִין, v. סַמְרוֹמִין; comp. P. Sm. 2853 סַמְרוֹמִין) *an emollient, esp. cosmetics*. סַמְרוֹמִין מְשֻׁחָה *cosmetic ointments* (v. מְשֻׁחָה I a. סַמְרוֹמִין). Targ. Esth. II, 3; 9.—*Pl.* constr. סַמְרוֹמִין. Ib. 12.

סַמְרוֹמִין m. (preced.) *an emollient* put on a sore, *plaster*. Targ. Job V, 18 מְשַׁח מְשַׁח (Bxt. סַמְרוֹמִין; h. text סַמְרוֹמִין).—V. סַמְרוֹמִין.

סַמְרוֹמִין, v. סַמְרוֹמִין.

סַמְרוֹמִין (preced. wds.) *to apply an emollient, to heal*. Targ. Job XXXIV, 17 מְשַׁח מְשַׁח ed. Lag. (ed. רַחֲמֵי, Ms. מְשַׁח; corr. acc.; h. text מְשַׁח; comp. סַמְרוֹמִין). [As regards

formation of a verb from a compound noun, comp. ברנש, P. Sm. 582.]

סמיתרי m. pl. (v. preced. wds.) a vulnerary preparation; dragon's-blood. B. Mets. 107^b וכו' עברי ליה ס' וכו' Ms. M. a. Ar. ed. Koh. (ed. סמיתרי; Ar. ed. סמיתרי) they might prepare samtré, and he might recover; Yalk. Deut. 849; Yeb. 114^b (Rashi סמיתרי). B. Bath. 74^b הוה ס' הוה (Ar. ed. סמיתרי עשבי ס' הוה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8) that plant was s.—Hull. 54^a quot. in Rashbam to B. Bath. l. c. עברי ס' (ed. ברורי לה סמא).

סמיתריא f., v. סמיתריא.

סן סינין, סינין, tenon.—Pl. סינין, Kel. X, 6 עשין (Mish. ed. סינין, corr. acc.) if he joined the boards by means of tenons, Maim. (R. S.: by placing between them fine chips of thornwood, v. סינין).

סנא, v. סנא.

סנא, סנא to hate, v. סני.

סנא, סנא m. (preced.) hatred. Targ. Y. Ex. XXIII, 5. Targ. Y. Num. XXXV, 20 ב'סנא. Targ. Y. Gen. XXVII, 41; a. e.

סנאב, v. סנאב.

סנאח f. = סנאח. Targ. O. Num. XXXV, 20 ed. Berl. (ed. Amst. ס', corr. acc.).—V. סנאחא.

סנאח m. (preced.) hater, enemy. Targ. Ex. XXIII, 5. Targ. II Esth. VI, 10; a. e.—Y. Ber. II, 5^a top ד'סנאח ד'ישראל כלפי סנאח ד'רבא (euphem.) Hull. 43^b (not סנאח) against (the enemy of) Raba.—Pl. סנאח, Targ. Ps. CXXIX, 5 (Ms. סנאח; some ed. סנאח). Targ. Ex. I, 10. Targ. Ps. CXXIX, 5 (Ms. סנאח; some ed. סנאח). Ib. XLV, 6 (some ed. סנאח); a. e.—Y. Taan. IV, 68^d ש'סנאחא.—V. סנאחא.

סנאח pr. n. m. S'naah. Taan. IV, 5 (26^a) בני ס' (Ms. M. סנאח; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Y. ib. IV, 68^b bot.; Tosef. ib. IV (III), 6 ed. Zuck. (Var. סנאח); Bab. ib. 12^a סנאח (Ms. M. ש'); Erub. 41^a סנאב (Ms. O. סנאח).

סנאי, v. סנאי.

סנאין, סנאין, v. סנא.

סנאחא f. = סנאחא. Targ. II Sam. XIII, 15 (ed. Wil. סנאחא). Targ. Ps. CIX, 5 (ed. Lag. סנאחא). Ib. 3 סנאחא. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 26 סנאחא (ed. Lag. סנאחא; Ms. סנאחא).

סנבויין, v. סנבויין.

סנבול, v. סנבול.

סנבויין, v. סנבויין.

סנבראי pr. n. pl. Sennabris, near the lake of Tiberias. Gen. R. s. 98; Y. Meg. I, 70^a צ'י; v. ירח. Ib. III, 74^a top Ursicinus burnt ד'סנבראי

Torah scroll (of the synagogue) of S.—Denom. סנבראי, Y. Shebi. VI, 36^d; ib. IX, 39^a; Y. Ab. Zar. II, end, 42^a צ' לוי.

סנגורא, v. סנגורא.

סנגודין, v. סנגודין.

סנגוריא, v. סנגוריא.

סנגורין, v. next w.

סנגורין m. pl. (variously corrupted) singulares, orderlies in the army; (under the later Roman emperors) imperial clerks in the provinces. Yalk. Num. 771 גירא he set the singulares on them, and they crushed their heads with clubs (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Fustuarium); Sifré Num. 131 סנגורין, סנגורין; Y. Snh. X, 28^d bot. סנגורין (corr. acc.).—Y'lamd. to Num. X, 2 quot. in Ar. s. v. סנגורין: סנגורין מה עשו סנגורין (corr. acc., or signiferi?).

סנגורא, v. סנגורא.

סנגורין, סנגורין, corruptions of סנגורין.

סנדיוח, read: סנדיוח.

סנדיקנוס, סנדיקנוס, v. סנדיקנוס.

סנדל c. (σάδαλον, prob. from Pers. sandal = calceus sandal, 1) a sole with straps, shoe, contrad. to מנעל a. נעל. Sabb. VI, 2, v. סנא. Yoma VIII, 1. Yeb. 102^a; a. fr.—ס' a sort of shoe for animals (v. Sm. Ant., 3rd Engl. ed., s. v. Solea). Sabb. 59^a וכו' ס' a metal shoe for animals is liable to levitical uncleanness (expl. 'because it may be used as a drinking vessel in war' &c.); Kel. XIV, 5 סנדיקנוס בהמה (pl.). Par. II, 3 וכו' ס' if one made a shoe for her (the red cow), that she might not slip.—ס' a sort of shoe for the legs of a bedstead; [Ar.: a board placed under a short leg]. Ohol. XII, 4; Tosef. ib. XIII, 4.—Yeb. 103^b ע' ס' Ar. (ed. ס' של ע') the shoe for the rest of an idol.—Pl. סנדיקנוס. B. Bath. 58^a 'the bed of a scholar' is ס' וכו' ... כל שאין that under which nothing is placed except the sandals in summer and shoes in winter time. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^a; a. fr.—2) a flat fish like the sole or turbot; trnsf. a flat, fish-shaped abortion. Nidd. III, 4 סנדיקנוס a woman who discharges a sandal-like foetus or a placenta. Tosef. ib. IV, 7 דומה ס' the sandal abortion of which they speak means a foetus resembling the sea-fish called sandal; [oth. opin.] דומה לשון של שור resembling the fish called 'ox-tongue' (βούγλωσσος, lingulaca); Y. ib. III, 50^d bot.; Bab. ib. 25^b; a. e. [Snh. 59^b סנדיקנוס Ms. M., v. סנדיקנוס.]

סנדלא, סנדלא ch. same. Targ. Y. I Gen. XIV, 23 רצועה סנדלא a sandal provided with straps; Y. II רצועה סנדלא. Targ. Ps. CVIII, 10; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 44; Yalk. Jer. 285 וכו' סנדיקנוס, v. סנדיקנוס. Yeb. 102^a, v. סנדיקנוס. Snh. 7^b וכו' ... ר' מאני חנוראי get me my shop-tools (the judge's implements): a stick, a strap, a trumpet (with

סניגוריה ch. same. Targ. Jer. VIII, 7 (h. text עגור).
סניק m. (סנק) *pressure, exhaustion*. Sabb. 67^a,
 v. פניא.

סניק f. (סניק II, with anorg.) [*reddening*,]
a severe or insulting blow in the face (with the fist); oth.
 opin.: *with the back of the hand*; Rashi: *with the saddle*
of an ass. B. Kam. 27^b (Ms. M. סינקריח; Ms. F. סינקריח;
 ed. Sonc. סינקריח, corr. acc.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Y.
 ib. VIII, end, 6° סקלוקיה.

סניק m. pl. (b. h.; v. סניק) *blindness, dimness*,
 Yalk. Esth. 1056 על עיניו his eye-sight was veiled.

סניק, v. סניק.

סניק, v. סניק.

סניק (emp. Syr. סניק, P. Sm. 2676, a. Arab. sanut) [*to*
scrape, emp. סניק II] *to sneer, scoff, malign*. Gen. R. s. 71,
 beg. אנה הגרזיהו all sneered at her; ib. הגרזיהו
 סניק... (not סניק), v. סניק; Yalk. ib. 125. Gen. R.
 s. 68 סניק 'Rashi' (ed. Leipz. סינקריח, corr. acc.; ed.
 Wil. סינקריח; some ed. שניק, corr. acc.).

סניק, v. סניק—סניק, v. next w.

סניק m. pl. (סניק; emp. סניק) *grudge,*
hidden hatred, vindictiveness. Gen. R. s. 67 סניק ..
 סניק Ar. (ed. סניק, סניק, corr. acc.) to this day people
 exclaim, 'the vindictiveness of Rome' (with play on *se-*
naiores); Yalk. ib. 115 סניק סניק; corr. acc.).
 Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39° (play on Saturnalia, v. סניק)
 in Rome they (the Jews) call it (that festival of apparent good-will) the hidden hatred
 of Esau (Rome).

סניק, v. סניק.

סניק, v. סניק, סניק, סניק.

סניק, v. סניק.

סניק (Saf. of סניק) *to guard, esp. to watch jealously;*
to bear grudge. Gen. R. s. 67 (ref. to וישנב, Gen. XXVII, 41)
 סניק (better סניק; Ar. a. Yalk.
 Gen. 115 omit our w.) he watched him grudgingly, and
 became to him a vindictive and grudge-bearing enemy;
 v. סניק.

סניק m. (preced.) 1) *guardsman, bailiff*.
 B. Bath. IV, 7 מוכר את חס'... מוכר if one sells a township,
 he sells with it the *santer* (a slave, v. סניק); expl.
 ib. 68° בר מחוניה, v. סניק; [oth. opin. ib. באגי
the fields around the town]; Tosef. ib. III, 5. Snh. 98^b
 סניק a bailiff meets him (trying to contest his title to the
 field). Y. B. Mets. V, 10° סניק או... סניק an Israelite
 who appointed a gentile his manager or guardsman. Gitt.
 80^b לשם סניק אפי'... אפי' even if he dates a letter of
 divorce from the rule of a bailiff of the town. Tanh. B'ra-
 khah 6 כס' חוה וכו' like the guardsman that speaks before
 the king; a. e.—2) *the guarded land outside of a township*.

B. Bath. l. c., v. supra.—3) (emp. meanings of סניק, and
 phrases like סניק פרוח פיך שמר פרוח פיך Mic. VII, 5) [*fence,*]
jaw, jaw-bone, chin. Ber. 24^b סניק על סניק... וכשהוא... (Ms. M.
 סניק) and when he yawned, he put his hand on his
 chin (to cover his mouth).—4) a sort of *cloak, santer*
 (emp. סניק II). Treat. Der. Er. ch. XI וקובעו וקובעו
 סניק 'he who walks with his *santer* hanging sideways and
 his cap turned back... belongs to the haughty.

סניק (סניק) ch. same, 1) *guardsman,*
bailiff &c. Koh. R. to IV, 8 דבבל סניק Belshazzar,
 governor of Babylon. Lev. R. s. 34 סניק לס' דקורח
 she married the guardsman of the town; Yalk. Is. 352;
 Gen. R. s. 17 סניק (corr. acc.); Y. Keth. XI, 34^b bot.
 סניק (corr. acc.). Pesik. Ha'om, p. 69^b (ref. to Jer. V, 24
 סניק I (the Lord) am thy guardsman
 (guarding thy crops), and wilt thou not give me my
 guard's pay (tithes)?; Pesik. R. s. 18; Koh. R. to I, 3
 סניק; Lev. R. s. 28. Pesik. Ekhah, p. 120^b ריש מטרחה
 the chief of the town guard and the bailiff; Lam. R. introd. (R.
 Abba 2); a. e.—Pl. סניק, סניק, סניק. Y. Shebi.
 IV, 35^b top סניק סניק the field watchmen saw him
 (eat of the fruit) and began to strike him. Y. Hag. I, 76°
 סניק סניק the guardsmen of the town (Pesik. l. c. ריש
 סניק, v. supra); a. e.—2) (only in pl.) *upper*
garments, outer clothing, walking dress. Gen. R. s. 100
 סניק came forth to meet him dressed in his
 upper garments (although a mourner); מאי סניק מאנין
 סניק? Garments which showed no rents; Y. M. Kat. III, 83°
 סניק סניק, expl. סניק סניק, v. סניק. —[Gen. R. s. 67
 סניק, v. סניק.]

סניק f. (preced.) *watchman's pay, watchman's*
charge. Pesik. Ha'om, p. 69^b סניק (not סניק), v.
 preced.; Pesik. R. s. 18; Lev. R. s. 28 סניק of that
 which I have guarded; Koh. R. to I, 3 סניק.

סניק, v. preced.

סניק, pl. of סניק.

סניק, v. סניק IV.

סניק סניק סניק *to hate*, v. סניק.

סניק ch. same, 1) *to hate*. Targ. O. Deut. XXII, 16
 (Y. ed. Amst. סניק). Ib. 13. Targ. Ps. XXXI, 7 Ms. (ed. ש');
 a. fr. (interch. with ש').—Part. סניק, סניק; f. סניק, pl.
 סניק. Targ. Prov. VI, 16. Ib. XXVI, 28 (some ed. ש').
 Ib. VIII, 13 (Bxt. סניק). Ib. I, 22. Targ. Mic. III, 2; a. fr.—
 Yoma 9^b סניק סניק by God, we
 hate you (Babylonians). Keth. 105^b סניק סניק
 one must not act as judge in the case of one he loves,
 or of one he hates. Ib. סניק סניק some of them hate
 me. Ib. סניק סניק (not סניק) if there is hating
 (among them), they all hate me. Sabb. 153^a
 סניק סניק (Rashi) whom all the people of Pumbeditha
 hate. Ib. 26^a סניק סניק Ms. M. (ed. סניק סניק)
 who hated her daughter-in-law. Pes. 113^b סניק סניק
 (some ed. סניק) is it permitted to hate a fellowman?

Ib. מבישנייהו... למישנייהו (Yalk. Ms. לבישנייהו, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 1) is it permitted to denounce him to his teacher that he may hate him? Ib. מבישנייהו Ms. M. (ed. מבישנייהו) they should hate him. M. Kat. 17a מבישנייהו whose reputation people disliked (who was ill-reputed, v. infra); a. fr.—Part. pass. מבישנייהו; f. מבישנייהו hated, hateful; ungainly, unsavory. Targ. Prov. XIV, 20 (ed. Lag. מבישנייהו; h. text מבישנייהו).—Sabb. 31a מבישנייהו v. דעלך סני וכ' Ms. M. (ed. מבישנייהו) האני מאן דסני שימעיניה Meg. 25b מבישנייהו v. supra one whose reputation is bad, v. מבישנייהו I. Ib. 14b מבישנייהו (Ms. M. מבישנייהו; Ms. Halberst. מבישנייהו; Ms. O. מבישנייהו; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) they are ungainly of name; (Ms. M. their names are ungainly).—2) (fr. part. pass.) to be ugly. Taan. 7b top מבישנייהו וכ' if they had been ugly, they would have been still greater scholars.

סניא I f., v. preced.

סניא II m. (preced.) 1) badness, inferiority. B. Bath. 122a מבישנייהו לשופרא וס' to equalize the distribution of land with regard to the better or inferior quality.—2) evil nature; (by way of antiphrasis for טיב) nature.—מבישנייהו one whose nature is bad, ill-natured. Koh. R. to XI, 9 (some ed. מבישנייהו).—V. מבישנייהו.

סניא III, סניא m.=h. סניא. Targ. Y. Ex. III, 4, sq.—Cant. R. to I, 1 (prov.) מן ס' נפיק ווריא (some ed. מבישנייהו) from a thorn-bush comes forth a rose (good children of a bad father); Yalk. Sam. 134 מבישנייהו וכ' (not סניא) a thorn which produced a rose.—Pl. מבישנייהו. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXIII, 16 (prob. to be read מבישנייהו sing.).—[Targ. Prov. VIII, 19 מבישנייהו for סניא, v. מבישנייהו I.]

סניא IV, or סני m. (סני) mucal sieve, name of a certain part of the intestines; [oth. opin.: disliked by wolves, v. סני]. Hul. 50b.—Koh. R. to VII, 19 (some ed. סני); Lev. R. s. 3 the ileum; v. מבישנייהו.

סניא, Targ. Y. I Num. XXXIV, 11, read מבישנייהו.

סניא, v. מבישנייהו, a. מבישנייהו.

סניא m. (συνήγορος) advocate, attorney, opp. קטיגור prosecutor. R. Hash. 26a מבישנייהו נעשה ס' the accuser (gold reminding of the golden calf) must not be made an advocate (therefore must the high priest on the Day of Atonement not enter the Holy of Holies in gold-embroidered garments); Ber. 59a. Hag. 13b מבישנייהו יעשה ס' shall the accuser (the ox or calf) become an advocate? Lev. R. s. 30 מבישנייהו וכ' woe to this man, his advocate has turned prosecutor!; Y. Succ. III, beg. 53c מבישנייהו (corr. acc.); a. fr.—Pl. מבישנייהו. Y. R. Hash. I, 57b top; a. fr.—Mekh. Mishp., s. 20 (ref. to Ex. XXIII, 7) מבישנייהו must not allow advocates to stand by his side (in place of the parties themselves), for it is said, 'before the judge the words of both of them must come' (ib. XXII, 8); [Shebu. 30b מבישנייהו שלא יעשה סניגורין (Ms. M. מבישנייהו סניגורין; Yalk. Ex. 352 מבישנייהו שלא יעשה סניגורין) that he must not appoint advocates for what he has to say (in defense of his decision, if a point

of law is raised against it); the entire passage seems to require emendation in accordance with Mekh. I. c.]

סניא, pr. n. m. Bar-Sannigora. Targ. Y. I Num. XXXIV, 8 סניא דבר ס' the towns of Bar-S. (on the border between Syria and Palestine); [for סניא ib., read with Y. II סניא]; Sifré Deut. 51 סניא דבר סניא (not סניא); Yalk. ib. 874 (not סניא); Tosef. Shebi. IV, 11 סניא דבר סניא (read סניא; Var. סניא); Y. Shebi. VI, 36c סניא דבר סניא (corr. acc., or סניא סניא דבר סניא the large town of &c.).

סניא f. (συνήγορος) defence, speaking in behalf of.—סניא לבישנייהו to speak in defence of. Y. Taan. II, 65d top. Ex. R. s. 15, end. Lev. R. s. 6, beg. [read:] סניא רוחק ס' (being a gloss to our w.) that holy spirit speaks in defence of both sides; a. fr.

סניא, a corrupt. of סניא. Tosef. Shebi. VI, 3; Tosef. Ter. IX, 10; v. סניא.

סניא, Shebu. 30b, read: סניא; v. סניא.

סניא, v. סניא II.

סניא f. (סני) dislike, displeasure. Ned. 62a סניא וכ' מבישנייהו מבישנייהו he thought that man spoke so from a dislike of the thing (spoke ironically because he was angry). Yalk. Dan. 1060, v. מבישנייהו.

סנין, v. סנין.

סניא m. (סניא) attachment, wedge; key-stone. Midr. Till. to Ps. XCI; Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXV; Yalk. Gen. 120 סניא כדכפיה as one inserts a key-stone in an arch. Ber. 47b; Y. ib. VI, 11b top סניא אורי ס' לעשרה we wedge him in among the ten, i. e. we count him in so as to make up the requisite number; a. fr.—Pl. סניא. Tosef. Snh. VII, 9 סניא אורי ס' בבירה .. עושין אורי ס' at a wedding feast we place them among (the adults); Hor. 13b. Taan. 25a סניא ס' they made them (the beams) in links, i. e. joined mortised pieces to them. Tosef. Men. XI, 6 סניא ס' ארבע ס' four golden attachments were there (to the table) shaped like forks; Men. XI, 6. Ib. 94b סניא ס' and these attachments supported the loaves; Num. R. s. 4; a. fr.—Kel. XXI, 3 סניא ס' the side-pieces of a saw which hold the blade, and the wedge with which the cord is twisted.

סניא ch. same.—Pl. constr. סניא סניא the barbed tops of a fence or wall. B. Bath. 4b, v. סניא.

סניא, v. סניא.

סניא, v. סניא.

סניא, v. סניא, a. סניא.

סנין [to sting, cmp. סנין; of color:] to be bright, shine. V. סנין.—Part. pass. סנין; pl. סנין. Num. R. s. 4 (expl. סנין). II Sam. VI, 16 סנין וכ' he was dressed in glistening, gold-embroidered garments shining like fine gold.

Pi. *to clear, filter*; (of metals) *to smelt, refine*. Sabb. XX, 2 *מְסַנֵּן* את היין וכ' *you may (on the Sabbath) filter wine through a cloth &c.* Hull. 67^a *שְׂסִינָן* gnats in liquids which one has passed through a filter; a. e.—*Part. pass.* *מְסֻנָּן* *refined, bright*. Num. R. l. c. (expl. מפוזר, v. supra) פוּזוּ הַזָּהָב הַמְסֻנָּן *the refined gold which he wore made a rustling noise.*

Nithpa. *Hithpol.* *to be refined*. Ib. s. 7, beg. *נִסְתַּנְּנוּ הַפְּסִילוֹת מִמֶּנּוּ* וכ' when the base metals are removed from it (the silver) by refining, it shows at once &c. Pesik. R. s. 14 (ref. to Ps. XII, 7) [read:] כִּשְׁמֵם כֶּסֶף *as the silver to be smelted enters the crucible and is smelted and refined etc.;* כך היא כִּדְרֵי הַתּוֹרָה *so is the Law refined and smelted (through study) in forty-nine ways.*

סִנֵּן, סִנֵּן ch. same; (act. verb) *to filter, clear, refine* (interch. with *Pa.*). Targ. Ps. CV, 19 (Ms. סִנֵּן). Ib. XVII, 3; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* *סִנֵּן*; *סִנֵּנָא*. Ib. XII, 7. Ib. LXVIII, 14. Targ. Job XI, 15; a. fr.

Pa. *סִנֵּן* same, v. supra. Ib. XXVIII, 1; a. e. [Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXIII, 28 דְּסִנֵּן (some ed. דְּמִיֵּן; h. text עִרְהָ) prob. to be read: דְּמִסֵּנֵן (= דְּמִסְנֵן)] which let filter down dews &c.

סְנִסוּן, סְנִסוּן, Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. V, 11; Tosef. Neg. V, 14, read: סְנִסוּן, v. סְנִסוּן.

סִנְסָן I pr. n. m. *Sansan*. Gen. R. s. 19 ס' חַיִּינָא בר ס' *(emp. סִיסי; Yalk. Esth. 1056 שפא)*.

סִנְסָן II f. (b. h. סִנְסָנִים pl.; v. סִנְנָן) [*prick*], *the pointed ribbed leaf of the palm tree*. Snh. 93^a (ref. to Cant. VII, 9) לא עלתה בירי אלֵא ס' אחת *(v. Rashi) I can claim as mine only one leaf (of the palm tree) that of Hanania &c.;* Yalk. Cant. 992 סִנְסָנָה.—*Pl.* סִנְסָנִים Num. R. s. 3, beg.; Gen. R. s. 41, beg.; Yalk. Ps. 845 לְכַבְרָה ס' (not לכבד) the leaves (of the palm tree) are used for sieves.

סְנִסְנָא ch. same.—*Pl.* סִנְסָנִיָּה Cant. R. to VII, 9, v. אֶלְפִּינָא.

סְנִסְנָה, v. סִנְסָנָה II.

סִנְנָן (Saf. of עִנְנָן; v. עִנְנָן) *to interlace; to insert*. Tosef. Keth. VII, 10 *וְסִנְנָן בֵּין הַמּוֹמִין* if she had another blemish, and he in his enumeration had inserted it among the blemishes (which she really did not have, so as to make believe that she was also free from that blemish); Tosef. B. Bath. IV, 5, sq.; B. Mets. 80^a (אחד) for אחד). V. סִנְנָן.

סִנְנָן, Koh. R. to XI, 9 *אִיסְתַּנְּנִי*, read: אִיסְתַּנְּנִי, v. סִנְנָן.

סִנְפִּיר f. (b. h. = סִנְפִּיר; v. סִנְפִּיר with anorganic ס; cmp. *סִנְפִּיר, סִנְפִּיר &c.*) *fins*. Hull. III, 7. Nidd. VI, 9 יש . . כל ויש שיש לו *every fish that has scales has also fins;* ו' *but some have fins but no scales.* Sifra Sh'mini, ch. IV, Par. 3 אחרת ס' אחרת אפ' אין לו אלא ס' *even if it has only one set of fins; a. e.—Pl.* סִנְפִּירִין, סִנְפִּירִין *haddudé hares* one that has more than one coat of scales and one set of fins. Ib. (ref. to Job XLI, 22) *haddudé hares* אלו ס' שלו.

refers to its (the Leviathan's) fins. Hull. l. c. בהן ס' הפורה בהן by *s'nappirin* is meant that organ with which it speeds its movements.—[Yalk. Lev. 645 סנפירינג, v. סנפירינג.]

סִנְפִּירִינָן, v. סִנְפִּיר.

סִנְפִּיר, v. סִנְפִּיר.

סִנְפִּתָה, סִנְפִּתָה pr. n. pl. *S'nafta*, a border town. Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c; Tosef. ib. IV, 11 סִנְפִּתָה ed. Zuck. (Var. סִנְפִּתָה); Sifré Deut. 51, a. Yalk. ib. 874 סִנְפִּתָה.

סִנְנָן (Saf. of עִנְנָן; cmp. Assy. סִנְנָן, Del. Assy. Handw.) *to press, stuff*. Tam. II, 1 וכ' סִנְנָן אֶתְרֵן (Talm. ed. סִנְנָן) they press them against the sides of the altar.

Pi. סִנְנָן same. Mikv. II, 6 *הִטִּיט אֶת הַטִּיט* if one presses the mud against the sides of the pool.

סִנְנָן ch., *Pa.* סִנְנָן same, esp. *to stuff*; [oth. opin.: *to choke, cause loss of breath*].—*Part. pass.* *סִנְנָן* (with ו emphat.) *מְסֻנָּן*. Pes. 3^b *כְּגֵרִי מִס' . . . כְּגֵרִי מִס' . . . כְּדָבַר אָדָם* you made that subject to us (as savory) as a stuffed kid; *כְּדָבַר אָדָם* as a stuffed swine; [Ar. a. Rashi: this lesson made us (as tired) as a breathless kid, swine].

סִנְקָדְרִין, Yalk. Esth. 1057, read: סִנְקָדְרִין.

סִנְקָדְרִים, v. סִנְקָדְרִים.

סִנְקָדְרִים, סִנְקָדְרִים, Sifré Deut. 317; Yalk. ib. 944 *סִנְקָדְרִים*, *corruptions*; prob. to be read: *סִנְקָדְרִים*, v. סִנְקָדְרִים; [Pesik. Zutr. Haáz., ed. Bub. p. 113 has סִנְקָדְרִים].

סִנְקָדְרִים, סִנְקָדְרִים, v. סִנְקָדְרִים, סִנְקָדְרִים, next wds.

סִנְקָדְרִים, סִנְקָדְרִים m. (σύνκλητος) 1) (= *senator, councilor, counselor*. Ex. R. s. 46.—*Pl.* סִנְקָדְרִים, *סִנְקָדְרִים*. Pesik. Zutr. Haáz. (ed. Bub. p. 113) (ref. to עזריות, Deut. XXXII, 14) *אלו ס' שלהם* (the Roman) senators (sent to the provinces); (Sifré Deut. 317 *סִנְקָדְרִים*, Var. *סִנְקָדְרִים*; Yalk. ib. 944 *סִנְקָדְרִים* וְקִיֵּן וְקִיֵּן he changed all his counselors; Y. Snh. XI, 30^e top (some ed. סִנְקָדְרִים, v. infra). Lev. R. s. 13 *גָּהַן וְאָמַר לְסִנְקָדְרֵי ו' וכ' he bent down and said to his assessors, these three things (for which I put to death three persons) did I do in one night; Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXX שלו לְסִנְקָדְרֵי (sing.; ed. Bub. סִנְקָדְרֵי, oth. ed. מֶלֶךְ שִׁדְדוֹ לִי שְׁנַי ס' סִנְקָדְרֵי; corr. acc.). Gen. R. s. 8 ס' מֶלֶךְ שִׁדְדוֹ לִי שְׁנַי ס' סִנְקָדְרֵי, without whose consent he did nothing; Yalk. ib. 13; a. fr.—2) mostly סִנְקָדְרִים (σύνκλητος, accus.) *senate, assembly*. Y. Snh. l. c.; Y. Ber. l. c., v. supra. Deut. R. s. 6 *סִנְקָדְרֵי* (read: אִמָּן של סִנְקָדְרֵי) let her be called the mother of the senate.—[Pirké á'R. El. ch. XLVIII, פריעה, סִנְקָדְרֵי, read with Yalk. Ex. 169 סִנְקָדְרֵי, v. סִנְקָדְרֵי.]*

סִנְקָדְרֵי, v. preced.

סִנְקָדְרֵי, סִנְקָדְרֵי m. (σύνκλητικός) *one of senatorial rank, senator*. Ex. R. s. 28 *קרא לפלוני ס' וכ' call such and such a senator that he may come with you.*

Num. R. s. 18.—Pl. סגתהדרון, סגתהדרון, סגתהדרון. Sifré Deut. 317; Yalk. ib. 944, v. preced. art.

סגתהדרון, סגתהדרון, v. next w.

סגתהדרוס, סגתהדרוס, סגתהדרוס m. (συγκάθεδρος) assessor, associate. Gen. R. s. 49 אחד לו ס' מלך שהיה לו ס' (not ים... , ים...; Ar. רון...) a king who had an associate; עשיתי... I have appointed him my associate. Ib. s. 78 רון... Ex. R. s. 43, beg. סגתהדרו his associate regent. Tanh. Mishp. 5 סגתהדרוס; ed. Bub. 3 סגתהדרוס (corr. acc.); a. fr.—Pl. סגתהדרין. Yalk. Gen. 13 סגתהדרין, סגתהדרין, סגתהדרין. . . ס' a king who had associates without whose consent he did nothing; Gen. R. s. 8 דוץ... סגתהדרין (some ed. מדעום, corr. acc.). Yalk. Esth. 1057 סגתהדרין (corr. acc.).

סגתהדרוס, v. סגתהדרוס.

סגתהדרוס, v. סגתהדרוס.

סגתהדרוס m. (b. h.) moth, worm. Yoma 9^b חסס מן הארץ ארז מוגר מן הארץ (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 200) a cedar sawed out by the worm, v. סגתהדרוס.

סגתהדרוס ch. 1) same. Targ. Prov. XXV, 20 (some ed. סגתהדרוס, corr. acc.).—Y. Bets. II, 61^c top; Y. Maas. Sh. V, 56^c top; Y. Hag. II, 78^a bot. סגתהדרוס מנייה וביה (vers. of Meiri to Bets. 20^b) the worm of the wood comes out of itself (the wood); v. סגתהדרוס I.—[2] = סגתהדרוס q. v.]

סגתהדרוס, סגתהדרוס m. (comp. of סגתהדרוס, v. סגתהדרוס a. שגשג, a. סגתהדרוס) [of glistening color,] sasgona, sasg'vana (Chald. rendition of תולעת) 1) name of an animal the skin of which was used for covering the Tabernacle. Targ. Ex. XXV, 5. Ib. XXVI, 14 (Y. סגתהדרוס); a. e.—Sabb. 28^a דמורגמיין סגתהדרוס Ar. (ed. שגשג) that is the reason why we translate (tashash) with sasgona, because it glistened with many colors.—2) name of a color, scarlet (v. P. Sm. 2682). Targ. Cant. VII, 2 סגתהדרוס (not סגתהדרוס scarlet shoes (omp. Ez. XVI, 10).

סגתהדרוס f. (preced.) uratic stone (from its color; Ar. colored spots on the skin). Yeb. 64^b Ar. (ed. סגתהדרוס).

סגתהדרוס* m. (supposed to be a comp. of סגתהדרוס a. מגור, cmp. סגתהדרוס) [a sawing worm,] name of a species of cedar subject to decay. Yoma 9^b [read:] שולט בו מ'... what is the cedar over which decay has power?... Sasmagor (Ms. L. omits our w., and has only the explanation of it: ארז מגור מן הארץ, v. סגתהדרוס; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 200). [To the following מ' what is S.?, the reply מ' ארז מגור מן הארץ has obviously fallen out, whereas the subsequent בה קול אמר ר' אבא resumes the discussion interrupted by מ' ארז וכו'—different in comment.]

סגתהדרוס (b. h.; Saf. of עיר, cmp. סגתהדרוס) 1) to support, strengthen. Lam. R. to II, 2; Y. Taan. IV, 68^d bot. לא תסעדו, v. סגתהדרוס. Midr. Till. to Ps. XLI, 3 אני סגתהדרוס ומעמידו I will strengthen and raise him (from his sick-bed); a. fr.—2) (with or without and) to satisfy the appetite, to satiate. Ib. to Ps. CIV, 15 מזוניתא (ed. Bub. לבב) bread satiates, v. סגתהדרוס. Yalk.

Lev. 675 (ref. to Lev. XXVI, 26) כל סגתהדרוס לחם (fr. a noun סגתהדרוס) this include all supports by bread (all substitutes of food); Sifra B'huck. Par. 2, ch. VI סגתהדרוס or רצונך סגתהדרוס (denom. of סגתהדרוס) to dine. Hull. 7^b סגתהדרוס רצונך סגתהדרוס please dine with me. Erub. 53^b סגתהדרוס why dost thou not eat?; I have had my meal in daytime; a. fr.—Sabb. 62^b במה סגתהדרוס היום what did you dine on to-day? (a lascivious metaphor).—[Ib. 12^b ששכנה סגתהדרוס, v. סגתהדרוס I.]

Pi. סגתהדרוס to support, assist. Yalk. Num. 760 סגתהדרוס in order to keep her (the cow) steady (on the ship). Sabb. XVIII, 3 סגתהדרוס אבל סגתהדרוס but you may assist (an animal in child-birth); expl. ib. 128^b. Ib. (quot. fr. Tosef. ib. XV (XVI), 2) כיצד מסעדין אוחוין וכו' (Tosef. l. c. מסעדין).

סגתהדרוס, סגתהדרוס, סגתהדרוס ch. same, 1) to assist, help. Targ. I Sam. VII, 12 (ed. Wil. Pa.).—Targ. Gen. XXVII, 37 (h. text סמך); a. fr.—Lam. R. to II, 2 לא גסעוד וכו', v. סגתהדרוס.—2) (with or without ל' to) to dine, eat. Targ. Jud. XIX, 5. Targ. Ps. XIV, 4.—Gitt. 67^b לא סגתהדרוס מר גבן סגתהדרוס why will you not dine with us?—3) to satiate, contradict. to וון and to נהמא מ'סגתהדרוס wine satisfies; Ber. 35^b סגתהדרוס wine satisfies; Ber. 35^b סגתהדרוס bread satisfies but does not exhilarate; a. e.

Pa. סגתהדרוס to support, help. Targ. II Chr. XXVIII, 23. Targ. Y. Ex. XVII, 12.

Ilhpa סגתהדרוס to be supported. Targ. Is. V, 6.

סגתהדרוס m. (preced.) support, auxiliary. Tosef. Shh. II, 4 we consider each of these circumstances an auxiliary reason for intercalation; Shh. 11^a; Y. ib. I, 18^d top (corr. acc.).

סגתהדרוס I ch. 1) same, support, assistance. Targ. I Kings X, 12 סגתהדרוס Bxt. (ed. סגתהדרוס). Targ. Gen. XXI, 20; a. fr.—Lam. R. to II, 2 אליו סגתהדרוס מן אליו the Lord help you against these (Romans); (Y. Taan. IV, 69^a סגתהדרוס מן אליו סגתהדרוס constr. סגתהדרוס. Targ. Y. Lev. XXVI, 26 (v. סגתהדרוס).—2) food. Targ. Ruth II, 14.—*3) סגתהדרוס root of the Cyperus Rotundus. Gen. R. s. 72 (expl. דודאיים, Gen. XXX, 14) ס' Ar. (ed. שגתהדרוס).

סגתהדרוס II, סגתהדרוס m. (preced.) assistant, helper, follower.—Pl. סגתהדרוס, ס'. Targ. O. Lev. XX, 5 סגתהדרוס ed. Berl. (not with ר; oth. ed. ס'; h. text משפחה).

סגתהדרוס f. (preced. wds.) sustenance, comfort. Gen. R. s. 48 quot. in Rashi to Gen. XVIII, 5 (ed. סגתהדרוס).

סגתהדרוס, v. סגתהדרוס.

סגתהדרוס m. = סגתהדרוס. Y. Ber. II, 5^a bot. עמו סגתהדרוס אם היו עושין עמו סגתהדרוס if they work for him for their meals (the meals included in the wages).

סגתהדרוס f, v. סגתהדרוס.

סגתהדרוס f. (סגתהדרוס) meal, dinner; feast. Yoma 75^b (ref. to Ex. XVI, 12) ס' קבע להן זמן ס' he (Moses) introduced for them fixed meal-times. Succ. 26^a קבע סגתהדרוס a regular full meal, v. סגתהדרוס. Tosef. Ber. IV, 10 לבב ס' לטבח ס' לטבח they put the banquet in charge of the cook; B. Bath. 93^b. Tosef

I. c. 8 סְעוּרָא ed. Zuck. (Var. סְעוּרָא); a. v. fr.—סְעוּרָא ארוסין—Ab. III, 16 &c., v. respective determinants.—Ab. III, 16 סְעוּרָא מְרוּקָן לְסָבִי everything is prepared for the feast (the hereafter). Pesik. R. s. 41, end, v. זָמַן.—Pl. סְעוּרָא. Sabb. XVI, 2. Ib. 117^b; a. fr.

סְעוּרָא מְרוּקָן, סְעוּרָא מְרוּקָן m. (סְעוּרָא) assistance, help; transf. helper. Y. Taan. IV, 69^a, v. סְעוּרָא I.

סְעוּרָא סְעוּרָא f. ch.=h. סְעוּרָא. Targ. II Esth. VI, 11. Targ. II Sam. XI, 8.—Yoma 74^b; 75^b מֵאֵן דְּאִירָא לִיהָ לִיהָ סְעוּרָא he who has only one meal, let him eat it in day-time. Keth. 61^b; a. fr.—Pl. סְעוּרָא. Gitt. 38^b אַחַר קְבֻעָתָא סְעוּרָא one family had their regular dining parties on the Sabbath &c. Ib. סְעוּרָא סְעוּרָא their entertainments; a. e.

סְעוּרָא f. (סְעוּרָא I) visitation. Targ. O. Num. XVI, 29 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. סְעוּרָא; Var. סְעוּרָא, סְעוּרָא, סְעוּרָא). Targ. Mic. VII, 4 סְעוּרָא (constr.).

סְעוּרָא סְעוּרָא pr.n.m. S'orim, S'oram. B. Mets. 73^b רַב סְעוּרָא; M. Kat. 28^a רַב סְעוּרָא (Ms. M. סְעוּרָא).

סְעוּרָא barley, v. סְעוּרָא.

סְעוּרָא m.=סְעוּרָא. Targ. Hos. IX, 7. Targ. Jer. XI, 23. Ib. XXIII, 12 (ed. Lag. סְעוּרָא).

*סְעוּרָא f. (נָסַע; cmp. נָסַע a. נָסַע)=סְעוּרָא, sweepings. Pesik. Asser, p. 95^b מִן סְעוּרָא דְּבֵיתְךָ וְכִי אֵרָא (ed. Bub. פְּרוּרָא) out of the sweepings of thy house thou mightest give me so much; [Tanh. R'eh 10 סְעוּרָא; ed. Bub. 4 סְעוּרָא (read: סְעוּרָא); Var. in a gloss סְעוּרָא; Var. in Ar. s. v. סְעוּרָא: סְעוּרָא, סְעוּרָא, v. סְעוּרָא.]

*סְעוּרָא, a word in an enigmatic speech, Koh. R. to I, 8 סְעוּרָא, perh. to be read: סְעוּרָא help; [Matt. K. suggests סְעוּרָא].

*סְעוּרָא I (cmp. סְעוּרָא) to go around; to visit. Sabb. 12^b מִנֵּן מִנֵּן שְׁחֻקָא סְעוּרָא אִרְחֵי אִרְחֵי (ed. Bub. מִנֵּן מִנֵּן שְׁחֻקָא סְעוּרָא אִרְחֵי אִרְחֵי) whence is it proven that the Lord visits the sick?—Answ. ref. to סְעוּרָא (Ps. XLI, 4), [to which is added in Ar.: סְעוּרָא בֵּיתָא קָרִי בֵּיתָא יִסְעוּרָא 'shall visit him].

סְעוּרָא ch. same, (corresp. to h. פָּקַד) to visit, examine. Targ. I Kings IX, 12 (ed. Lag. לְמַחֲוֵי). Targ. I Sam. XIV, 17.—Esp. סְעוּרָא לְשַׁלֵּם to inquire after a person's health. Ib. XVII, 18 (ed. Wil. סְעוּרָא Af.). Targ. II Kings X, 13 (ed. Wil. סְעוּרָא, corr. acc.; v. Koh. Ar. Compl. s. v. סְעוּרָא).

Af. סְעוּרָא 1) same, v. supra.—2) (with סְעוּרָא of person) to visit upon. Targ. Job XXXIV, 29. Ib. XXXVI, 23 סְעוּרָא (ed. Bub. סְעוּרָא, read סְעוּרָא). Targ. O. Lev. XXVI, 16; a. fr.

Ithpa. סְעוּרָא to be visited; to be inflicted upon. Targ. O. Num. XVI, 29 (some ed. סְעוּרָא, Ithpe.).

סְעוּרָא II (b. h.; cmp. סְעוּרָא) to be rough; to be in commotion.

Pl. סְעוּרָא to stir up, to blow. Kil. V, 7 וְכִי סְעוּרָא הַרוּחַ and the wind drove the seed backward; Tosef. ib. III, 12 סְעוּרָא סְעוּרָא, סְעוּרָא ed. Zuck. (corr. acc., v. infra).

B. Bath. 25^a (ref. to סְעוּרָא, Deut. XXXII, 2) וְכִי סְעוּרָא... that is the east wind which stirs up the whole world like a sa'ir (demon); [Sifré Deut. 306 וְכִי סְעוּרָא; Yalk. ib. 942 שְׁמַשְׁחַרָא which makes the sky black like goats.

Hif. סְעוּרָא same. Tosef. I. c. וְכִי סְעוּרָא, read: וְכִי סְעוּרָא, v. supra. Num. R. s. 9 (play on סְעוּרָא, Num. V, 15) וְכִי סְעוּרָא (not סְעוּרָא) and the Lord scattered them among the nations (with ref. to Zech. VII, 14).

סְעוּרָא ch. same; Ithpa. סְעוּרָא to be excited, troubled. Targ. II Kings VI, 11.

סְעוּרָא hair, v. סְעוּרָא.

סְעוּרָא סְעוּרָא I m. (preced. art.; cmp. סְעוּרָא II a. סְעוּרָא) hair. Targ. O. Gen. XXV, 25 ed. Berl.; a. fr. [Mostly with ש, v. סְעוּרָא].—Y. Naz. IX, end, 58^a סְעוּרָא, v. סְעוּרָא.—Pl. סְעוּרָא f. Targ. Ps. LXIX, 5 (Ms. סְעוּרָא).

סְעוּרָא II, סְעוּרָא f. visitation, v. סְעוּרָא.

סְעוּרָא, v. סְעוּרָא.

סְעוּרָא I f. (b. h.; cmp. סְעוּרָא II) storm-wind; (hypostatized) the wind-bag. Hag. 12^b הַרוּחַ בְּסִי הַרוּחַ the wind rests on the storm, for we read (Ps. CXLVIII, 8) as to the wind (ruah), storm does its bidding; וְכִי הַרוּחַ וְכִי הַרוּחַ (not תְּלוּי) and the storm depend on the arm of the Lord; Yalk. Am. 543; Yalk. Ps. 883; Y. Hag. II, beg. 77^a הַרוּחַ הַרוּחַ הַרוּחַ the ruah depends on the s'arah; וְכִי עֲשָׂאָה הַקֶּבֶ"ה כְּמִין וְכִי and the Lord has made the s'arah a sort of charm and suspended it on his arm; a. e.

סְעוּרָא II (v. סְעוּרָא)=סְעוּרָא, hair. B. Bath. 16^a (ref. to סְעוּרָא, Job IX, 17, a. סְעוּרָא ib. XXXVIII, 1) הַרוּחַ בְּסִי הַרוּחַ Job when blaspheming used the word s'arah (storm, anger),...and he was answered with s'arah, for we read, And the Lord answered Job (by argument) from the s'arah (the hair of man), v. נִימָחָה; Nidd. 52^a בְּשִׁעְרָא הַרוּחַ בְּסִי וְכִי.

סְעוּרָא סְעוּרָא m. pl. barley, v. סְעוּרָא.

סְעוּרָא m. (סְעוּרָא I) hairy. Targ. O. Gen. XXVII, 11 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. a. Y. ש).—Pl. fem. סְעוּרָא. Ib. 23, ed. Berl. (oth. ed. סְעוּרָא; Y. סְעוּרָא).

סְעוּרָא, Targ. O. Ex. IX, 31 ed. Vien., v. next w.

סְעוּרָא f. (collect. noun)=h. סְעוּרָא, barley. Targ. Y. Ex. IX, 31 סְעוּרָא (contr. of סְעוּרָא). Targ. Job XXXI, 40 (some ed. סְעוּרָא pl.).—Pl. סְעוּרָא, סְעוּרָא, סְעוּרָא. Targ. O. Ex. I. c. (ed. Vien. סְעוּרָא, corr. acc.). Targ. O. Num. V, 15 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. ש). Targ. Is. XXVIII, 25. Targ. Ruth III, 15; 17; a. e.—Y. M. Kat. I, beg. 80^a סְעוּרָא וְרִיעָא סְעוּרָא (not סְעוּרָא) which was planted with barley. Pes. 42^b סְעוּרָא בֵּיתָא וְכִי סְעוּרָא they put barley into it (the grape vinegar); a. e.

סָף סָף part. a. perf. of סָף.

סָף m. (b. h.; v. סָף, to cut, hollow out; also to put ends together, join) 1) door-sill; 2) bowl. Mekh. Bo, s. 6

ספּטא, v. ספּטא.

*ספּטאני f. pl. (spatulæ) small and broad swords. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 6 (ed. Zolk. סופּני).

ספּה, ספּה (b. h.; cmp. סוף) 1) to cut, esp. to cut a slice, to give a portion; to have a share in a meal. Pes. 3^b give me a piece of the fat-tail. Midr. Till. to Ps. IV, 7 ed. Bub. 'מִי יִחַד לְסֹפֵר עִמָּכֶם וְכ' (differ. in ed., v. ed. Bub. note) oh, that we could share with you in the good of the hereafter; Yalk. ib. 627 לספור (corr. acc.).— 2) to consume, destroy. Tanh. Vayera 8 (ref. to Gen. XVIII, 23) as regards a human being, anger consumes him (carries him away), is it so with thee? Will thou consume the righteous with the wicked?

Nif. נִסְפָּה to be destroyed, ruined. Gen. R. s. 49 (ref. to Prov. XIII, 23) and thus he was ruined (by the tax-gatherers) not in accordance with the judgment of his place (which had been released from the tax in the meanwhile).

ספּה, ספּה ch. same, 1) to cut, apportion, give to eat. Targ. Y. Num. XI, 18 (ed. Vien. אפּי).—Pes. 3^b קא מריה have they given you a piece &c.? v. preced. Hull. 107^b לֹא סִפֵּיתָ לִּי I should not have given thee to eat. Ib. וְכָא קָא סִפֵּיתָ לְבָרְיָא וְכ' thou didst feed my son, and didst not wash thy hands (v. משׁי). Ib. 95^b אִיבּוּ הַשְּׂרָא סִפֵּירוּ B. forbidden food to eat. Ib. מִי לֹא סִפֵּיר לִּי (Ar. ספּאי) should I not have given thee a portion of the fat ox? Ib. דּוּבָן וְכ' such and such a gentile bought of it, and he gave me of it. B. Bath. 21^a אֶחָד וְכ' קַבִּיל וְכָפֵי לִיהּ until six years of age take no pupils, from six and upward take (the child) and feed him (with knowledge) as you feed an ox; a. fr.—2) to scrape together, collect. Targ. O. Ex. XXVII, 3.—Cant. R. to I, 6 וְכ' he grabbed up sand and put it in his mouth. B. Mets. 114^b ספּה שקל grab and take of these leaves (of Eden); he grabbed and carried them off.

Af. אפּי same, to give to eat. Targ. Y. Num. XI, 18, v. supra.—B. Bath. 21^a, v. supra.—[Lam. R. to I, 7 כּד ספּין בּלָה, a corruption, prob. to be read: כּד מְסַפֵּין בּלָה: 'when they give a bride to eat', some words like 'coarse food' being omitted.]

אפּה [to be withdrawn, emp. Nif. of אפּה II Sam. XVII, 13; Jer. IV, 5, a. e.] to shrink, be afraid. Targ. Job XXXII, 6 אפּה (h. text זולתי). Targ. Y. Gen. XXI, 17 אפּה (not אפּה). Ib. XLII, 4; a. fr.—Ber. 20^a אפּה מִדְּמִידָּהּ are you not afraid of temptation? Ib. 62^a אפּה לֹא אפּה? Snh. 94^b bot. אפּה לֹא אפּה וְכ' be not afraid of this one, but be afraid of &c.; a. fr.

ספּה, Yalk. Gen. 133 קולא ס, read: ספּה.

ספּה m. (שפּה = b. h. שפּה) rim.—Pl. ספּה. Y. Ab. Zar. II, end, 42^a; Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. VI, 17 (not ספּה), v. אפּה; Kel. VIII, 9 שפּה. Ib. IV, 4 ספּה Ar. ed. Koh. (oth. ed. Ar. שפּה, ed. שפּה).—ספּה, Y. Sabb. VII, 10^d top, v. ספּה.

ספּה, v. ספּה.

ספּה, ספּה, v. ספּה.

ספּה (ספּה) m. (b. h. ספּה; ספּה) spontaneous growth, after-growth.—Pl. ספּה, ספּה, ספּה. Shebi. IX, 1 (הספּהים.. ספּהי Y. ed.) כל הס' מותרין הוין מספּהי כרוב spontaneous growths (of the Sabbatical year, dating from the sixth year) are permitted, except the after-growth of cabbage; Pes. 51^b כל הס' אסורין וְכ' (v. comment.). Sifra B'har, Par. 1, ch. I (ref. to Lev. XXV, 5) וְכ' from here the scholars found a support for the prohibition of the after-growth. Shek. IV, 1 וְכ' שומרי ס' בשביעית וְכ' those appointed to watch the after-growth (of barley for the 'Omer) in the Sabbatical year receive their wages &c. Y. ib. 48^a top ספּה (corr. acc.); a. fr.

ספּה, ספּה, v. ספּה.

ספּה, v. ספּה.

ספּה, Y. Sabb. VII, 10^d top, v. ספּה.

ספּה, v. ספּה.

ספּה, v. ספּה.

ספּה f. (b. h.; v. ספּה 2) [storage,] freight-ship. Taan. III, 7, v. ספּה. B. Bath. 91^b top (on the death of Abraham) וְכ' woe to the ship whose captain is gone; a. fr.—Pl. ספּה. Ex. R. s. 17, end פירטין של ס' pirate ships; a. e.

ספּה, ספּה ch. same. Targ. I Kings IX, 26, sq. ספּה Bxt. (ed. ספּה collect. noun; ed. Wil. ספּה, pl.). Ib. X, 22.—Taan. 21^a אסקריא וְכ' אסקריא. Ned. 50^a, v. אפּה; a. e.—Pl. ספּה, constr. ספּה, Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 68. Targ. I Kings XXII, 49. Targ. Is. XXIII, 1; a. fr.

ספּה, v. ספּה. [Pesik. B'shall., p. 89^a, read: ספּה.]

ספּה, v. ספּה.

ספּה, v. ספּה, a. ספּה.

ספּה f. (ספּה) sufficiency, opportunity, possibility. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXI, 29.—V. next w.

ספּה I f. h. same (frequ. Chald. form ספּה (v. preced.) or ספּה). Y. Peah I, 15^c sq. וְכ' בידו ס' האיש ס' the man has the power (possesses the means, to honor his parents) but the married woman not; Y. Kidd. I, 61^a bot.; Bab. ib. 30^b אין ספּה אפּה; Tosef. ib. I, 11 ספּה. Yalk. Ex. 259 אפּה וְכ' I am unable to give it to you; Mekh. B'shall., Vayass'a, s. 3 ספּה. Koh. R. to I, 15 וְכ' thou didst have an opportunity to repent. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXVI, 1 וְכ' וספּה בידו וְכ' ed. Bub. (corr. acc.; oth. ed. וספּה) while he has the power to prevent it. Ker. 5^a וְכ' אפּה, v. אפּה; a. fr.

ספּה II f. doubt; pl. ספּה, v. ספּה.

ספן ch. same, 1) to brighten, scour; v. Ithpe.—2) to regard. Targ. II Esth. I, 12. Ib. VII, 9 (10).—3) to look out for, provide, store; (of a bird's ovary) to be fructified. Bets. 7^a מארעא דספנא מארעא ביעי דספנא מארעא eggs laid by a hen that was fecundated by friction in the dust, v. יקרא. Hull. 58^a if the hen was fructified by friction &c.

Ithpe. אספנא 1) to be brightened, scoured. Targ. Y. Lev. VI, 21 (comp. Tosef. Nidd. VIII, 11 הוצפנין, quot. s. v. אספן I). —2) to be provided, laid in. Koh. R. to XI, 9 [read:] עד דאיהו אספנא פרוטוי until the money which he owes is hatched (brought together); (Pesik. Shub., p. 164^b ברושאר, v. פשר).

ספן m. (denom. of ספינה) sailor, captain of a freight ship. Shebi. VIII, 5, v. בירי. Tosef. B. Mets. IX, 14, a. e.—Pl. ספנין. Sabb. XV, 1, sq. קשר הסי, expl. ib. 111^b, v. איספנין. Kidd. IV, 14 רובן הסי sailors are mostly pious men. Y. M. Kat. III, 82^b bot. איבריו וספניו וב' (not his farm-hands, and the sailors and camel drivers in his employment.

ספנא ch. same. Bekh. 8^b bot. א"ל לספן וב' he said to the captain, untie thy ship.—Pl. ספנין. Targ. I Kings IX, 27. Targ. Jon. I, 5. Ib. 6 (not ספנין); a. e.—B. Mets. 84^b ספנאי; Yalk. Prov. 964 ספנאי. Ned. 50^a, sq.

ספנא m. (ספן; comp. ספינה) store-room, hold. Snh. 108^b ס' דהיבורא the hold of the ark.

ספסוניא, Yalk. Ps. 656, v. סימפוניא.

ספסופא, ספסופא m. (= אספס; אספס) riotous gathering, or indiscriminate capture of people during a riot. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^b bot. בס' איהוצירי was caught in a riot.

ספסיל, v. ספסל.

ספסורא c. (ספר; comp. σαμψηρα Jos. Ant. XX, 2, 2) sword. Targ. Prov. XII, 18. Targ. Esth. VIII, 15; a. e.—B. Bath. 21^b למיקטליה ס' שקל he took up a sword to kill him. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^b bot. ספסר חד ספסר carrying a sword; ס' וב' with this sword did Bar N. kill his brother. Snh. 7^a וב' ס' כי רחמימין עזיזא אפתיא דס' וב' when our love was strong, we found room to sleep on the broadside of a sword &c.; a. e.—Pl. ספסירי. Targ. Prov. XXX, 14 Ms. (ed. ספסרי).

ספסורא m. = h. ספסר, accountant, middleman, broker. B. Mets. 42^b וב' ס' דובין ס' a middleman who buys here and sells there (immediately). Ib. 63^b לסי לסי לסי but would he not have had to pay the broker?, i. e. has he not the advantage of saving the broker's fee?

ספסוריהא f. (preced.) broker's work, agency. B. Mets. 63^b ספסוריהא וזי... ספסוריהא a man's money does the brokerage for him, i. e. dealers come to the capitalist directly.

ספסל m. (v. ספל 2) frame, bench, stool. Kidd. 70^a ס' וב' דאמור רבנן וב' call it safsal (Hebrew) as the scholars do, or &c. (v. איספנא 2). Kel. XXII, 3 וב' ס' שנישל וב' a bench (long board) which has lost one of its ends (supports). Tosef. ib. B. Bath. I, 12 שניפרק ס' a frame which has

fallen apart. Mikv. V, 2; a. fr.—Pl. ספסלין, ספסלין. Y. Ber. IV, 7^d top וב' שם של וב' דרוי שם של וב' eighty benches (forms) of students were there. Tosef. l. c. 11 שבפונדקאורו הסי the (movable) benches in inns; וב' של מלמדו וב' the school teachers' benches (open frames serving as foot-rests for those behind). Kel. XXII, 10 שבמרוחן ס' (used as singular) the (marble) board-frame (with wooden supports). B. Bath. IV, 6 הסי... לא מבר... (Babli ed. 67^b ספסלין) has not sold (with the bath-house) the boards of the seats. Ib. 67^b Ms. H. a. R. (ed. הספלים) the room where the seats are kept. Pes. 51^a ספסלין נכריים the frames on which gentiles spread their goods. Snh. 104^b בספסליהו (some ed. בספסליהו) fire lapped their benches; a. fr.

ספסלח, ספסלח, ספסלח ch. same. Sabb. 29^b ס' גרי dragged in a form (for the students to sit on). Y. ib. XV, beg. 15^a ס' הן דמקפל על ס' he who folds a garment over a frame; a. fr.—Pl. ספסלין, ספסלין, ספסלין. Targ. Y. II Gen. XV, 17.—Ber. 28^a, v. יסה. Y. Sot. I, 16^d bot., v. מרצנא; a. e.

ספסוף, ספסוף (denom. of סוף) to cut the ends of, trim; to graze. Naz. VI, 3 (39^a) או שסר כל שווא (Bart. ששיפשה, comp. שפשה) or trimmed his hair ever so little. Ib. 39^b. Y. ib. VI, 55^a bot. לרבור את הסיספסוף to include (in the prohibition) him who trims his hair. Y. B. Kam. VI, 5^c top אי ספספה אבניו if the fire grazed his stones. Ib. מסיספה או מסיספה or it went on grazing (objects) even to a mile's distance; v. ספסוף II.—Y. Bets. IV, 62^c bot. איהו ספסוף באור you must not trim the ends of a wick by burning it (Bab. ib. 32^b מבהבין; v. ספסוף II).

ספסור m. (reduplic. of ספר) accountant, expert in prices, speculator. B. Mets. 51^a ס' וב' ס' בהגר ס' it means a speculating trader... he knows well what his goods is worth &c.—V. ספסירא.

ספסור, v. ספסירא.

ספס I (b. h.; comp. ספר, Pi. ספס I) to strike, clap, esp. to clap the hands against the hips to a certain tune in mourning or in rejoicing; comp. ספס I. Bets. V, 2 (36^b) ולא וב' ס' you must not clap or dance (on the Sabbath or Holy Day). Tosef. Sabb. VI (VII), 2 וב' ס' he who strikes the hip, claps hands or dances by a flame (a superstitious practice); a. e.—V. ספס I.—2) (comp. ספס I) to join closely; to attach; to engraft Y. Sabb. V, beg. 7^b ס' when he ties a rope to a rope (of the halter). Kil. VI, 9 ס' ספסא if, in training the vine, he attached to it a rope or a reed (with which he fastened it to a plant). Par. XII, 1 ס' ספסא if the hyssop is too short, he ties it to a thread &c. Y. Orl. I, 61^a bot. ספסא a young plant (subject to 'Orlah) which one engrafted on an old tree; a. fr.—V. ספס I.

ספס, ספס ch. same, to strike, knock. Targ. Job XXXIV, 26 ספס יתנין ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. ספס Pa.).—Esp. to clap hands. Targ. Lam. II, 15 (ed. Lag. a. oth. ש); a. e.—[Targ. Koh. IV, 16 לאסרפסא, read with ed. Lag. לאסרפסא, v. ספס I.]

ספס II (b. h. שפס) to divide, distribute; to supply; 128*

to suffice. Mekh. B'shall, Vayass'a, s. 1 וְלֹא סָפְקוּ אֵלֶּיךָ וְכִי וְכִי and they supplied water for only seventy date trees; כִּי וְכִי... when the Israelites came and six hundred thousand men encamped around them, they supplied them (with drinking water), and this a second and a third time.

Pi. סָפַק to supply, furnish. Ib. s. 6 אִם מְסַפֵּק לָנוּ צְרִכְנוּ וְכִי אִם (ed. Weiss מְסַפֵּק, *Hif.*) if he supplies our wants, we shall serve him &c. B. Mets. IX, 1 (103^b) שְׁנֵיהֶם מְסַפְּקִין אֶת הַקְּנִיָּם אֶת הַקְּנִיָּים the two together have to furnish the needed poles. Sot. 11^b דִּירֵי מְסַפְּקוֹת לְהֵם מֵיָם וּמוֹזֵן they supplied them with water and food; a. fr.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII סָפַק לִי, v. סָפַקוּ לָנוּ I.]—V. סִפּוּק II.

Hif. סָפַק 1) to distribute, supply. Lev. R. s. 4 (ref. to יִסְפּוּק, Job XXXIV, 37) וְכִי אַתָּה מְסַפֵּק בְּנֵינוּ וְכִי thou distribute thy sins among us, i. e. we have to suffer for thy sins; Yalk. Job 920 מְשַׁרְיָק (corr. acc.; Var. מְשַׁרְיָק). Mekh. l. c., v. supra; a. e.—2) (with בִּידָר) to give sufficient time or power; to allow an opportunity. Ab. V, 18 אֵין מְסַפְּרִין בִּידָר וְכִי no time (or opportunity) will be given him to do repentance; Yoma 87^a; Tosef. ib. V (IV), 11. Ib. 10 אֵין וְכִי מְסַפְּרִין בִּידָר וְכִי he will be given no opportunity (temptation) to sin; a. fr.—3) to have sufficient time, power &c.; to succeed, finish. Taan. 21^a לֹא הִסְפַּקְתִּי לְפָרוֹק וְכִי I had not yet finished unloading when &c. Y. Ber. IX, 14^b bot. לֹא הָיָה עֹד וְכִי he had not yet finished saying Sh'm'a, when he expired; a. fr.—[Ib. 14^a מְסַפֵּק לְמִירְנָה, v. סָפַח.]

Hitpa. סָפַקְתָּ *Nithpa.* סָפַקְתָּ 1) to be supplied, to supply one's self. Pes. 8^a בְּמִסְפָּקָא when it is a store-room from which supplies are taken for the table; ib.^b. Y. Ab. Zar. V, 44^d bot. אַבְוֵרְיָם הֵיךְ מְסַפְּקִין מִשְׁלָנוּ וְכִי (not בשלנו) your fathers used to buy supplies (of wine) of our fathers, why do you not buy of us? Y. Dem. III, 23^c, a. e. מְסַפְּקָתָא, v. סִרְיָקִי. Erub. 88^a אִרְסָא אִרְסָא עֲשִׂירִי לְחִסְתָּפָא סְאִרְסָא וְכִי a person usually consumes two S'ah of water a day (from the supply in the cistern &c.); a. fr.—Der. Er. ch. VII וְיִסְתָּפְקוּ they ate and were amply supplied (enjoyed their meal).—2) (cmp. סָפַק) to be doubtful Y. Yeb. XI, end, 12^b לִי הָיָה בְּסָפֵק he was in doubt.

סָפַק ch. same, 1) to supply, furnish; to give an opportunity. Targ. Y. II Num. XXIV, 6. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXVIII, 32.—2) to be sufficient; to have enough; to have done. Targ. I Kings XX, 10. Targ. I Chr. XXVII, 24. Targ. O. Gen. XXIV, 19 דִּירְסָפְקִין ed. Berl. (oth. דִּירְסָפְקִין, Pa.; Y. דִּירְסָפְקִין); a. fr.—[Targ. Lam. II, 11 סָפְקוּ בְּדִמְעֵי וְכִי my eyes have done shedding tears; prob. to be read: פָּסְקוּ; h. text בָּלוּ.]

Pa. סָפַק 1) to distribute, supply. Targ. O. Deut. II, 7 סָפַק (ed. Berl. סָפַק *Poël*; Y. ed. Vien. סָפַק, read: סָפַק). Targ. Hos. II, 7; a. fr.—2) to be sufficient. Targ. Jud. XXI, 14. Targ. Num. XI, 22; a. e.—Esp. (with יִרְאָה; interch. with *Pe.*) to be able, afford, Targ. Y. Lev. XIV, 21, sq.; 30, sq.—V. מְסַפְּקָא.—3) to divide.—Part. pass. מְסַפְּקָא divided in opinion, doubtful, questionable. Targ. Lam. V, 3 מְסַפְּקִין אֵין אֵין מְסַפְּקִין מִסִּי לִיָּה וְכִי they are in doubt.—Bets. 4^b לִיָּה מְסַפְּקִין מִסִּי לִיָּה R. A. was undecided in his opinion. Pes. 117^a לִיָּה לִיָּה which proves that he was undecided; a. fr.—Hence: 4) to create a doubt, make doubtful, treat as doubtful. Kidd. 39^a (ref. to doubtful 'Orlah fruit outside of Palestine) לִי סָפַק

וְכִי make them doubtful for me (pluck them in my absence), and I shall eat them. Ib. מְסַפְּקוּ לְהוֹדִירִי they made (the fruit) doubtful to one another (by exchanging fruit cut by the one in the absence of the other). Bekh. 49^a מְסַפְּקִין לִיָּה we treat it as doubtful.

Poël סָפַק, סָפַק to supply. Targ. Hos. XIII, 5. Targ. Deut. II, 7, v. supra.

Af. סָפַק 1) same, to supply; to be sufficient. Targ. Y. II Gen. XLIX, 20. Targ. Josh. XVII, 16; a. e.—2) to divide, distribute. Targ. Job XXXIV, 37 (v. Lev. R. s. 4, quot. in preced.).

סָפַק m. (preced.) sufficiency, v. סָפַקְתָּ I, a. סִפּוּק II.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXI, 4 יִרְדִים סִי, v. סָפַקְתָּ.]

סָפַק m. (preced. wds.) 1) division, doubt, opp. וְדָאִי. Ker. IV, 1 אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין if there is a doubt whether or not he has eaten forbidden fat; וְכִי אֵין אֵין אֵין if there is a doubt whether it was the legally required quantity. B. Bath. 10^a אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין it is uncertain whether it will be accepted from him or not. Ab. Zar. 41^a דְּוִי וְכִי אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין where there is a doubt about it, v. וְדָאִי. Y. Bets. I, 60^b bot. סָפַקְתָּ סָפַקְתָּ where there is a doubt about it, v. וְדָאִי. Ib. 2 מאִי אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין what is the doubt there? i. fr. what difference does it make in practice?—Yeb. 37^b, a. fr. מְמוֹן הַמוֹשֵׁל בְּסִי, מְמוֹן. Ker. VI, 3 (25^a) וְכִי אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין (Var. in Talm. ed. לְבִירָה הֵסִי) wait until you arrive at a condition of doubt, i. e. until you are in doubt as to having committed a sin requiring a sacrifice. Ib. 2 כְּפָרָה כְּפָרָה כְּפָרָה כְּפָרָה כְּפָרָה the heifer has atoned for the doubt for which it has been put to death, and is gone (i. e. at the time of its being thrown down the murderer was unknown); ib. 25^a כְּפָרָה כְּפָרָה כְּפָרָה כְּפָרָה כְּפָרָה it had not yet atoned for the doubt for which it was to be put to death; a. v. fr.—Pl. סָפַקְתָּ, סָפַקְתָּ (*fem.*). Kidd. IV, 3 וְכִי אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין and these are the cases of uncertain parentage. B. Mets. 83^b אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין cases in which you act on doubts (mere suspicion), v. וְדָאִי. Y. Keth. I, beg. 24^d אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין a double doubt, v. next w.; a. e.—2) dilemma, difficulty. Cant. R. to VII, 8 וְכִי אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין why did the Israelites get into trouble in the days of Haman?

סָפַק ch. same. Targ. Y. Lev. VIII, 15 סָפַקִין סָפַקִין constr.—Ber. 3^b וְכִי אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין is there a doubt before God?; Gitt. 6^b. Ker. 21^a, a. e. הוּא אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין the Koy is a doubtful animal (as to classification), v. כוּרִי. Ib. אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין does it need a special intimation in the Biblical text to forbid the blood of an animal of doubtful classification?; Yoma 74^b אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין does it need an intimation in order to include an animal of doubtful classification (i. e. is it doubtful with God who revealed the Law)?; a. v. fr.—סָפַקִין סָפַקִין the doubt of a doubt, double doubt. Ab. Zar. 70^a bot. אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין it is a doubly doubtful case (first, whether a Jew or a gentile opened the cask, and secondly, if a gentile, whether he touched the wine). Keth. 9^a; a. fr.—Pl. סָפַקִין, סָפַקִין. Hull. 18^b אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין who records even the doubts as to the authorities of a Halakhah. Ib. 95^b אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין thirteen camel loads of questionable cases of *t'refah*; a. e.

סָפַקְתָּ, pl. סָפַקְתָּ, v. סָפַק.

לח, ספקולא, ספקולא

ספקולא v. ספקולא.
ספקולטור, ספקולטור masc. (speculator, v. executioner. Sifre Num. 91. Lev. R. s. 26 נעשה 'לכלל' (the serpent) has become the executioner for all who break down fences (of customs, with ref. to Koh. X, 8). Lam. R. to II, 1; a. fr.—Pl. ספקולטורין, ספקולטורין. Ib. introd. (R. Josh. 2) לפתח ספקולטורין.. לפתח 'to open the mouth for murder' (Ezek. XXI, 27) refers to the executioners. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XLVIII פריעה ספקולטורין (not ספקולטורין) Pharaoh's executioners; a. e.

ספקולטורין, v. preced.

ספקולטור, Koh. R. to IX, 18 (expl. הבייה על II Kings XVIII, 37), a corruption, prob. to be read פילקס (φύλαξ) chief of the guard (excubitor).—V. ספקולטור.

ספקולטורין f. (specularia) window-panes; mirror. Y. Ber. VIII, 12^b bot. ס' בהוך ס' a light in one's lap, in a lantern, or seen in a mirror. Kel. XXX, 2 ס' המחווי שעשאו ס' מלבן של ס' אספקולטורין. Tosef. Erub. XI (VIII), 17 ס' a frame with glass, i. e. a glass window; a. e.

ספר (b. h.) [to cut; to mark,] 1) to write; to count. Y. Kil. VII, end, 31^a ספר רבסור he (who is in possession of property bought from an oppressor, v. אנס) must count (settle with the original owner according to rules, v. גורדייני), opp. רבסור he must return the property; ib. ספר (or ספר Pi.). Kidd. 30^a ספרין ספרין, v. שדורי ספרין. Nidd. 69^a ספרין she counts them in with the requisite number of seven days. Ib. 31^a ספר יושב וספר וספר sits and records the copulations &c. Men. 65^b, v. ספרה; a. v. fr.—[Sifre Deut. 33 ספרה; read: ספרה, v. ספרן.]—Part. pass. ספר, q. v.—2) to cut, shear, v. infra.

Nif. ספר to be counted. Bekh. 45^a ספרה ע"ג דיד ספרה when the additional finger is counted (is in a line) with the others; Yalk. Sam. 156.

ספר 1) to cut, shear. Sot. 49^b, a. fr. ספר קומי, v. ספר קומי. Ib. ספר רבסור (לי) ספר רבסור they allowed him to cut his hair in gentile fashion, because of his connections with royalty. Sifra Ahäré, Par. 9, ch. XIII ספר, v. ספר קומי. Tosef. Bets. III, 19 ספר אין ספרין הירק וספר you must not trim vegetables with the clipper (on the Holy Day) &c.; a. fr.—2) to tell, speak, count. Y. Kil. I. c., v. supra. Gen. R. s. 78 (ref. to אברם in place of אברהם, Neh. IX, 7) ספר סיפור (ref. to Job XXXVII, 20); ספר בשרו וספר he who tells the praise of the Lord more than is becoming. Ib. ספר רבסור beyond that (which has been adopted in ritual prayers) one must not tell &c. Arakh. 16^a ספר לעולם ספר man should not count up his neighbor's good qualities, for he may be induced to speak of his shortcomings; B. Bath. 164^b. Sot. 42^a ספר חרע ספר gossipers. Snh. 38^b ספר בלשון ארמי ספר spoke Aramæan; a. v. fr.—Ib. 52^b ספר דימנו ספר if he (the scholar) holds conversation with him.

Hithpa. ספר to have one's hair cut. Ab. Zar. II, 2 אין ספר

you must not have your hair cut by them in any place (on account of danger to life). Tosef. ib. III, 5 ספר ישראל המספר וספר if an Israelite has his hair cut by a gentile, he must look into the mirror; Ab. Zar. 29^a; a. fr.

ספר ch. same, 1) to count, mark, write, v. ספר I.—2) to shear, v. infra.

Pa. ספר to cut, shear, shave. Targ. Job I, 20 (Ms. ספר Pe.). Targ. Y. Lev. XIII, 33 (not ספר); ib. XIV, 8, sq. (h. text גלח); a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 28, end ספר ליה וספר (Haman) sat down and cut his (Mordecai's) hair; ib. ספר (מן) מן דחסל when he had done cutting his hair; a. fr.—Part. pass. ספר. Ib. ספר וספר... וספר is there a man who puts the royal crown on his head without having his hair cut?; Esth. R. to VI, 10.

ספר m. (preced. wds.) 1) (v. ספר) Bible teacher. Y. Maasr. III, 50^d ספר וספר... ספר ביה (not ספר) school houses for Bible and Talmud make fruits tebel for the Bible teacher and for the Talmud teacher. [Perh. to be read: ספר Chald. form.]—2) hair-cutter, barber. Sabb. I, 2 ספר לא יושב אדם לפני הס' וספר one must not sit down for the hair-cutter near Minḥah time before saying the prayer. Shebi. VIII, 5; a. e.—Pl. ספרין, ספרין. Kel. XIII, 1 ספר זוג של ספר ספרין. Sabb. 9^b. v. ספרה; a. e.

ספר ch. same, hair-cutter. Targ. II Esth. VI, 12.—Lev. R. s. 28, end; Esth. R. to VI, 10. Lev. R. s. 14, end ספר ליה ספר no hair-cutter can cut his own hair (i. e. the female sperm begets the male embryo and vice versa); a. e.

ספר m. (ספר) [mark, march,] boundary, border district. Yeb. 48^b ספר ספר a town near the boundary. Sot. 42^a ספר ספר ספר the priest addressed the people twice, once on the border line (before entering the enemy's land) and once before the battle. Tosef. Erub. IV (III), 5 ספר ספר ספר if the enemy invades towns near the boundary (of Palestine); Y. ib. IV, 21^d bot.; Bab. ib. 45^a. Ib. ספר ספר ספר and Babylonia is (as regards the duty of defence) like a town near the boundary, which was interpreted to mean Neharde'a. Num. R. s. 16 ספר ספר ספר what reason had he (Amalek) to settle on the border, on the way of the entrance of the Israelites into the land?; a. e.—Pi. ספרין, ספרין. Y. Hall. II, 58^b bot. ספרין ספרין Palestinian districts, constr. ספרין ספרין foreign districts (conquered by Israelites).

ספר ch., constr. ספר, same; ספר ספר sea-district. Targ. O. Gen. XLIX, 13 (h. text ספר); a. fr.—Pl. ספרין, ספרין. Targ. Y. ib.—[Targ. Y. Lev. XIII, 45 ספרין, some ed., v. ספרין.]

ספר m. (preced. wds.) = ספרה, counting. Naz. VII, 3 (54^a) ספר ימי ספר (comment. ספרין; Y. ed. ספרין) the days which the cured leper has to count (Lev. XIV, 8); Y. ib. 56^c bot. ספרין.

ספר m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) letter, document, book. Erub. 15^b; Gitt. 21^b; Succ. 24^b, v. ספרה. Eduy. I, 12, a. fr. ספר ספר ספר the formula of a Kethubah. Y. Sot. IX, end, 24^c ספר ספר ספר with the death of R. El. a book

of wisdom disappeared; Bab. ib. 49^b תורה ס' תורה; Tosef. ib. XV, 3 תורה ס' תורה. Gen. R. s. 24 אה"ר של אדם the book of Adam (the destinies of humanity); Ex. R. s. 40; Lev. R. s. 15 beg.; a. fr.—Esp. a *Biblical book*. B. Bath. 15^a ירמיהו wrote his book (the prophecies of Jerem.) and the Book of Kings and the Lamentations. Ib. 14^b משה כתב ספרו וכ' Moses wrote his own book, and the Section of Balaam (the chapters on B., Num. XXII, 2—XXIV, 25) and Job; Y. Sot. V, end, 20^d; a. v. fr.—ס' תורה (abbrev. ס"ת) (or ס' only) the *Pentateuch* in a scroll. Ab. Zar. 18^a וכ' ס' they wrapped him up in the scroll &c. Sabb. 116^a ס' a scroll of the Pentateuch the writing of which is effaced; Yad. III, 5 ס' וזעטוים, ס' הוא.—ס' תורה, v. ס' תורה kept in the Temple court, v. ס' תורה. &c., v. respective determinants.—ס' בית ה' the school in which the Bible is taught, secondary school, contrad. to ס' בית הלמוד Talmud school. Y. Maasr. III, 50^d, v. ס' 1. Midr. Till. to XCII, 16 אלו התינוקות שבבית ה'... שחוללים... 'planted in the house of the Lord' (ib. 14), that means the children at school; a. fr.—Pl. ספרים, constr. ספר. Ex. R. s. 41 ס' בכ"ד well-versed in the twenty-four books of the Scripture. Sabb. 116^a ס' מינים ס' צדוקים) heretical books, v. ס' מין III. Snh. 68^a ס' תורה ס' וכ' my two arms which are like two rolled up scrolls of the Torah, a. v. fr.—Ch. ספר, constr. ספר.

ספר I m. = h. סופר, 1) *scribe, writer of documents; copyist*. Targ. Jer. XXXVI, 20, sq.; a. fr.—Ab. Zar. 9^a, v. ספר, Ib. 10^a, v. ספר. Hull. 64^b, sq. פסיק להו ס' the copyist (of the Scriptures) divides them into two words. Y. Succ. II, 53^a ס' ספרה דגיפרא the scribe of Gufta; a. fr.—2) *scholar, teacher*. Targ. Is. III, 2 (h. text ספר, v. ספר); a. fr.—Gen. XLIX, 10 (h. text ספר); a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 70, end ס' רליו וכ' ס' אית is there a teacher that has no pupils?, i. e. I (Laban) learned trickery from you (Jacob).—Esp. *Bible teacher*. Y. Hag. I, 76^a, a. e., v. ספר; a. fr.—ס' מרא, v. סופר.—Pl. ספרים, constr. ספר. Targ. Y. I Gen. XLIX, 10. Targ. I Sam. X, 15 (h. text ספר); a. fr.—Sot. IX, 5 (49^a), v. ספר. Midr. Till. to Ps. XCI, 6 ס' ספרים ordered the school teachers to let the children go free (during the summer) from the fourth to the ninth hour of the day; Lam. R. to I, 3; Num. R. s. 12 ס' ספרים; a. fr.

ספר II pr. n. m. *Safra*, an Amora. Pes. 52^b. Hull. 110^b; a. fr.—V. Fr. M'bo, p. 119^a.

ספר, v. ספר ch.

ספר, ס' ch., constr. ספר, ספר, 1) = h. סופר. Targ. Is. XXIX, 11, sq. Targ. Ex. XVII, 14. Targ. II Chr. XXXIV, 15; a. fr.—B. Mets. 85^b bot. ס' דארה"ר the book of Adam, v. ספר. Ber. 23^a ס' דאגורא a homiletical book, v. ספר; a. fr.—Esp. *Biblical book; Pentateuch*. Snh. 93^b ס' שמיה why was the book (of Ezra) not named from him (Nehemiah)? Meg. 22^a ס' קרא he read from the Law. B. Kam. 82^a ס' דארו למקרא בס' court is held on Mondays and Thursdays, because they (the villagers) are accustomed to come (to town) for the reading of

the Law; a. fr.—Pl. ספרים, ספרים, ספרים. Targ. Koh. XII, 9; 12.—Y. Maasr. III, end, 51^a ס' ספרים called them (the books of Agadah) books of sorcery; a. fr.—2) ספרה רב, or ס' *Sifra (of the school)*, also called ספרה רב, a halakhic commentary on Leviticus. Targ. I Chr. XI, 22.—Ber. 18^b. Ib. 11^b; a. fr.—Pl. ספרים *Sifré (d'Be Rab)*, a halakhic commentary on Numbers and Deuteronomy. Snh. 86^a ס' ס'... ס' ס' an anonymous tradition in Sifra belongs to R. Judah, in Sifré, to R. S.—Yoma 74^a in a fragment of the books of Be Rab (ref. to Sifra Emor, Par. 11, ch. XIV).

ספרים, read:

ספרים f. (σφραγίς) seal. Gen. R. s. 32 ס' ספרים he put his seal on it (the prison door); ib. s. 49; Yalk. Gen. 34 ס' ספרים. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVII, beg. ס' ספרים the name of the Lord is impressed upon the hearts of the angels like a seal.

ספר, v. ספר.

ספרות, v. ספרות.

ספרות f. (denom. of ספר) *teacher's office*. Y. Meg. IV, 75^b ס' ספרות they discharged him from the teacher's office.

ספרות, v. ספרות.

ספרות, v. ספרות.

ספרות, Targ. Prov. II, 12 (ed. Wil. מ'פ), read with ed. Lag. ספרות or ספרות; Ms. ספרות; v. ספרות.

ספרות m. = ספר, *scribe, secretary*. Targ. Esth. V, 11.

ספרות m. pl. (Saf. of ספר; emp. ספרות) a sort of *trousers*. Sabb. 120^a; Y. ib. XVI, 15^d ספרות (ברק = ספר; emp. ספר = ספר). Kel. XXIX, 2 ספרות (Var. ספרות; ספרות); Sifra M'tsor'a, Neg., Par. 7, ch. V. ספרות.

ספה (emp. ספה) *to cut, chip, slice; to take a chip, a slice*. Tosef. Sabb. XIV (XV), 2 ס' ספה one must not take a chip of it (the broken cask) as a support to &c.; Sabb. 124^b ס' ספה he must not trim a fragment of it (break off its projecting points, Rashi) to cover with it &c. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. I, 12 ס' ספה if he cut a piece off it. Ab. Zar. 80^b ס' ספה if he offered to it (the idol) excrements (in the place of cakes, flesh &c.); a. e.—Esp. (with or without ספה) *to cut slices (of melons) and salt them; to make an incision in olives and salt them*. Sabb. 145^a ס' ספה... (Ar. לסופה) if one bursts olives open... with the intention of salting them. Maasr. II, 6 ס' ספה (Var. ספה) he slices (and salts) and eats. Tosef. ib. II, 14 ס' ספה the laborer must not cut and salt (the fruits on which he works) and eat, unless the employer has given him permission. Y. Mass. Sh. II, 50^a ס' ספה a melon in which he made a cut, however small &c.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. IV, ed. Bub. ספה, v. ספה].

סַפְתָּא, v. סַפְתָּא.

סַק I imper. of סַק.

סַק II m. = שַׁק, sack, sackcloth.—Pl. סַקִּין, סַקִּים. Tosef. Sabb. V (VI), 13 (Sabb. 62^a שַׁקִּין).—V. שַׁק.—[Sifré Num. 89 סַק בקוּטְלָא, v. סַקוּטְלָא.]

סַק, סַקָּא ch. same. Targ. Am. VIII, 10. Targ. Ps. XXXV, 13. Targ. O. Gen. XLII, 25 (Y. שַׁק); a. e.—Lev. R. s. 36; Ruth R. to I, 1, v. סַתָּא I; (Y. Snh. X, 27^d שַׁק). Sabb. 152^a untie thy bag (open thy mouth) and put in food; a. fr.—Pl. סַקִּין, סַקִּיא, שַׁק Targ. O. Gen. XLII, 35 (ed. Berl. שַׁק; Y. דַּיִסְקִי). Targ. Joel I, 13; a. e.

סַקָּא m. ch. = h. סַקִּי II. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 42; quot. B. Kam. 116^b.

סַקָּא, v. סַקִּי.

סַקָּב, Pa. סַקִּיב (Saf. of נַקֵּב; cmp. נַקֵּה I a. נַקֵּה) to make sore. B. Mets. 27^b [read:] אִישׁוֹ אֵינְשֵׁי אוֹכְפֵי מְשֻׁם לא שאילי אינשי אוכפי משום people do not borrow a saddle, because it makes sore the ass' back (which it does not fit; Ms. M. דַּמְסַקִּיב לְהוּ לְחַמְרִיָּהוּ for it makes their asses' backs sore, after having been worn by a strange ass; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Yeb. 120^b (שַׁקִּיב לא שַׁקִּיב... read שַׁקִּיב).

סַקָּבָא m. (preced.) sore spot. Kidd. 81^a דְּשַׁחַת רִיגְלָא סַקָּבָא the sorest spot of the year (the time of the greatest danger to chastity) is the festive season (when people of all sorts congregate).

סַקָּבָא, v. סַקָּבָא.

סַקָּבָרִין, Lev. R. s. 21; Pesik. Ahāre, p. 175^{ab} Ar. v. אַגְסִיטְרִין.

סַקָּבֵל (Saf. of קַבֵּל), Ittaf. אֶתְחַקְבֵּל to come to meet. Targ. Prov. XII, 27 (h. text יִהְיֶה; v. Pesh.).

סַקָּבָנָא m. (preced.) sufferer from sores.—Pl. סַקָּבָנִי. Snh. 98^a יְהִיב בִּינִי סַקָּבָנָא Ar. ed. Koh. (some ed. סַקָּבִי; Talm. ed. עֲנִי טִבְלֵי הַלְּאִים...) he (the Messiah) is seated among the sore-stricken of the Romans.

סַקָּבָס Ar., v. סַקָּבָס.

סַקָּד, Pa. סַקִּדִי (Saf. of נַקֵּד I; interch. with סַקִּר, cmp. נַקֵּד I) to sting, goad; to drive, train. Targ. Y. Deut. VIII, 5 (some ed. מַסְקִד; incorr. מַסְקִר; h. text יִסֵּר).—Pesik. Bahod. p. 153^a (ref. to מַלְמִד, Is. XLVIII, 17; cmp. מַלְמִד) [read:] מַסְקִדִּי לֵךְ כְּמֵה דְהַרִּין מַסְקִד מַסְקִד לְהוּרָא פִּרְחָא who trains thee (through sufferings) as the goad trains the cow; [Ar. s. v. מַסְקִדִּי I train thee &c.]; Lev. R. s. 29; Yalk. Num. 782; Yalk. Lev. 645 מַסְקִד.

סַקָּדִים, סַקָּדִים, v. אַגְסִיטְרִין.

סַקָּדָתָן, v. סַקָּדָתָן.

סַקָּדָלָא f. (scutella, σκουτέλλοι) = אַסְקוּטְלָא II, salver, tray. Sifré Num. 89 כְּבִילִד... וְנִעְשָׂה לְאַרְצָא כְּבִילִד סַקָּדָלָא (not

first (the dew) came down like a frozen mass, and on the ground became like a tray, upon which the mannah then fell; Yalk. Num. 735 אַסְקוּטְלָא כְּבִילִד).

סַקוּטְרָא, Treat. Sof'rim ch. XIII, 6 נִטְרִיא סַקוּטְרָא, a corruption, v. סַקוּטְרָא.

סַקוּל m. (Saf. of קַלֵּל) mishap, accident. Targ. Y. I Lev. X, 19. Targ. Y. Gen. XLII, 4; 38 קַלֵּל Ar. (ed. מוֹרָא; Sam. אַסְקֵל; h. text אַסְקֵל).

סַקוּנְדִּיר, v. אַסְקוּנְדִּיר.

סַקוּסִין, סַקוּסִין, v. sub 'סַקֵּ.

סַקוּרָא (סַקוּרָא) m. (v. next w.) lintel, threshold. Targ. Y. Num. IX, 10 (ed. Vien. סַקוּרָא); ib. 13 (ed. Vien. סַקוּרָא). Targ. Ez. IX, 3 Kimhī (ed. סַקוּפָּרָא); a. e.—Pl. סַקוּפָּרָא Targ. II Chr. III, 7. Targ. II Kings XVIII, 16; a. e.—V. סַקוּפָּרָא, a. סַקוּפָּרָא.

סַקוּפָּה f. h. (סַקָּה, v. שַׁקָּה I, a. אַסְקוּפָּה) same. Lev. R. s. 34 הַחֲרוּחָה סַקוּפָּה כְּמִין סַקוּפָּה like the lowest door-sill.

סַקוּפּוּטִי, Pesik. Bahod., p. 103^a, v. אַסְקוּפּוּטִי.

סַקוּפָּתָא = h. סַקוּפָּה. Targ. I Sam. V, 4 (ed. Lag. אַסְקוּפָּתָא). Ib. 5 סַקוּפָּתָא constr. (ed. Lag. אַסְקוּפָּתָא). Targ. Ez. IX, 3 (v. סַקוּפָּה). Ib. XLI, 25 (h. text עַב) a. fr.—Pl. סַקוּפָּתָא Ib. 36 (ed. Lag. אַסְקוּפָּתָא; some ed. סַקוּפָּתָא, corr. acc.; h. text עַבִּים).

סַקוּרְדָּקִין, Gen. R. s. 45 Ar., v. קוּרְדָּקִין.

סַקוּרְמִיָּה, סַקוּרְמִיָּה f. (scortea, sub. vestis; v. אַסְקוּרְמִיָּה) leather coat; also leather apron. Kel. XVI, 4 (Maim. leather table-cover, v. צִיָּצָה). Ib. XXVI, 5 (6) עוֹר סַקוּרְמִיָּה the skin intended for a scortea. Ohol. VIII, 1 סַקוּרְמִיָּה a leather bed-sheet. Tosef. Sabb. V (VI), 14. Ned. 55^b, [read as:] Y. ib. VII, end, 40^c; Tosef. ib. IV, 3 אַסְקוּרְמִיָּה; a. e. [Ned. l. c. מַאי סַקוּרְמִיָּה כִּיחִוִּנָא דְעַלְמָא scortea is a leather coat.]

סַקוּתָא f. pl. (נַסְקָה) fire-brands. Tanh. Mishp. 18 דִּירוּ כְּמוֹ סַקוּתָא כְּמִין סַקוּתָא their faces became black like brands out of a furnace.

סַקִּי I m. (denom. of סַק) sack-maker; sack-carrier.—Pl. סַקִּיָּין, סַקִּיָּין. Kel. XIII, 5 סַקִּיָּין מַעֲשֵׂי סַקִּיָּין the sack-makers' needle. Tosef. ib. B. Mets. VII, 1; Bekh. 22^a כְּפִיקָה גְדוּלָה סַקִּיָּין of the size of a large stopper (seal) of the sack-carriers; a. e.

סַקִּי II m. (preced.) name of a locust or a beetle (sack-carrier), supposed to be the cricket. Sifré Deut. 42 מַעֲלָה סַקִּי (some ed. סַקִּיא) (the late rain) brings the cricket.—Pl. סַקִּיָּין, סַקִּיָּין. Taan. 6^a; Yalk. Deut. 863.

סַקִּיבָס m., v. סַקִּיבָס.

סַקִּיָּין, Koh. R. to IX, 18 פִּטְרִיָּין ed., Mus. סַקִּיָּין q. v.

סַקִּילָא, סַקִּילָא, read סַקִּילָא (scala) a ship's ladder. Tosef. Sabb. XIII (XIV), 11 עֲשֵׂה סַקִּילָא בִּי (read סַקִּילָא) a

Pa. סָקַף to turn over, transfer. Targ. I Chr. X, 14 (h. text ויסב).

Ithpa. אִתְּחַפֵּה, Ithpe. אִתְּחַפְּתָה 1) to be turned; to pass over. Targ. Y. Num. XXXVI, 7 הִרְחַקְתָּ (read הִרְחַקְתָּ; h. text וזָסַב, v. supra).—2) to be brought about; to happen. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIV, 8. Targ. Y. Num. V, 15. Targ. Esth. VII, 7; a. e.—3) to be visited with. Targ. O. Num. XI, 1 כִּי בִישׁ מִסְתַּחֲפֵינִי as though an evil (mourning) had befallen them (h. text מִהַאֲנִינִים, v. אֲנִינִי).—4) to be the cause of. Targ. Y. ib. IV, 18. Targ. Koh. IV, 12. Ib. 16 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. לֵאסְחַפְּתָא, corr. acc.); a. e.—5) to turn against, seek occasion (v. יִצְלַח). Targ. Lam. I, 22 (h. text עִלֵּל). Targ. O. Gen. XLIII, 18 (h. text הִרְחַגְלֵל; v. עִלֵּל).

סָקַף II (שָׂקַף) (Saf. of נִקְחָה, v. נָקַח I) to bring close together, knock, clap. Targ. O. Num. XXIV, 10 ed. Lsb. (ed. Berl. a. oth. שָׂקַף; Ms. I שָׂקַף).

Pa. סָקַף same. Targ. Job XXVII, 23 Ms. (ed. יִשְׁקוּתָה; ed. Lag. a. oth. יִשְׁפִיקָה).—V. שָׂקַף.

סָקַף טוֹרֵינִי, v. סָקַף טוֹרֵינִי.

סָקַף I (וּזְקַר) to thrust.

Nif. וְזָקַרְתָּ to stagger. Cant. R. to III, 6 וְזָקַרְתָּ וְזָקַרְתָּ, v. בָּח II.—[R. Hash. 18^a, v. next w.]

סָקַף II (b. h. שָׂקַף) [to blink, shine; denom. סִיקְרָא] 1) to look, gaze. Y. Nidd. III, 50^c bot. כְּאֵרָם סִיקְרֵינָא לְפָנֵיהֶן כְּאֵרָם they look forward (have their eyes in front of the head) like human beings (v. Bab. ib. 23^a).—2) (denom. of סִיקְרָא) to paint red, mark with sikra. Bekh. IX, 7 (58^b) דְּרִיזְצָא דְּרִיזְצָא (Talm. ed. סִיקְרָא) he marks every tenth lamb that goes forth; ib. לֹא סִיקְרֵינָא (Talm. ed. סִיקְרֵינָא) if he failed to mark it. Sabb. 67^a סִיקְרֵינָא (v. Rabb. D.S. a. l. note 50); Hull. 77^b; a. e.

Pi. סִיקְרֵינָא to paint (the eyes). Pesik. Vattom. p. 132^a (ref. to Is. III, 16) שְׂחִיזֵי מְסִיקְרֵיהֶן וְזָקַרְתָּ they painted their eyes with sikra; Lam. R. to IV, 15 מְסִיקְרֵיהֶן; Lev. R. s. 16; Yalk. Lam. 1030 מְסִיקְרֵיהֶן עֵינֵיהֶן וְזָקַרְתָּ (not מְסִיקְרֵיהֶן) she painted her eyes &c.

Nif. וְזָקַרְתָּ to be overlooked, reviewed. R. Hash. 18^a כּוֹלֵן וְזָקַרְתָּ they are all reviewed with one glance; v. זָקַר.

סָקַף I ch. same, to look at. Targ. Job XX, 9; XXVIII, 7 (h. text שְׂזַפְרוּ וְזָקַרְתָּ).—(With ב) Lev. R. s. 22 בהוויא חוויא סָקַף he looked at the (dead) serpent; Gen. R. s. 10 לְמִסְקַרְתָּ סָקַף. Koh. R. to XI, 9 לְחַבּוּשֵׁי לֵיחָ אֵחָ סָקַף.

סָקַף II, Pa. סָקַף to sting, goad, v. סָקַף.

סִיקְרָא, v. סִיקְרָא.

סָקַף טוֹרֵינִי, v. סָקַף טוֹרֵינִי.

*סָקַף פְּטוּרָא m. (scriptor) scribe, secretary. Koh. R. to IX, 18 (ref. to דְּחַסְפָּר, II Kings XVIII, 37) סָקַף Mus. (ed. סָקַף פְּטוּרָא). [The entire passage seems to be a corrupt gloss; v. סָקַף, a. סָקַף.]

סָקַף טוֹרֵינִי, v. סָקַף טוֹרֵינִי.

סָקַף טוֹרֵינִי f. (v. סָקַף II) looking around, coquettish. Gen. R. s. 18 Eve was not made of Adam's eye 'שְׂלֵא רְחַמָּא סָ (Ar. סָ) that she might not be a coquette; וְהָרִי דְּרִיחָ סָ and yet she (woman) is coquettish; Yalk. ib. 24 (not נִירָה... נִירָה); Yalk. Is. 265; Tanh. Vayesh. 6.

סָקַף טוֹרֵינִי m. (sacrarium) shrine in a temple or in a house. Gen. R. s. 89 שְׂכָךְ מוֹכְרָב בְּסָ'וֹכְ (ed. סָקַף טוֹרֵינִי) for thus is it recorded in the aerarium of the Pharaoh that a slave cannot obtain an office &c. (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Aerarium); Yalk. ib. 147 בְּסִיקְרֵינִי שְׂלָחָם (Tanh. Mick. 3 בסָפְרֵינִי).

סָקַף טוֹרֵינִי f. (v. סָקַף II) red paint. Gitt. 19^a (expl. סִיקְרָא) its name is s'karta.—Esp. marking with sikra. Bekh. 58^a מְשֻׁמָּה אֵי אַפְשָׁר לְךָ אַתָּה לְשִׁבְחָה יוֹם הַקֹּדֶשׁ on account of the required marking with paint; Hag. 8^a. Naz. 39^a וְזָקַרְתָּ מִשְׁמַע מִסָּ'וֹכְ (that the hair grows from the root) from the mark on sheep, where you can see that the wool beneath is loose (while that on top is matted).

סָרַב = עָסַר, ten, v. יָהִסַר.

סָרַב m. (b. h. סָר, sub רִיחָה; סָרַב) one whom courage has left, low-spirited (v. I Kings XXI, 5). Ex. R. s. 2 (ref. to סָר, Ex. III, 4) סָר וְזָקַרְתָּ הוּא זֶה וְזָקַרְתָּ low-spirited and indignant is this man, seeing the trouble &c.

סָרַב טוֹרֵינִי pr. n., v. אֲפִיסָר.

סָרַב, v. סָרַב II.

סָרַב, Pi. סָרַב (Saf. of רָב) 1) to assume importance, to allow one's self to be coaxed; to decline an office. Pes. 86^b מְסִיקְרֵינָא לְקַבֵּל לְקַבֵּל לְקַבֵּל you may decline an offer from an inferior person than yourself, but not &c. Ber. 4^a ... דְּעִיבָר לְקַבֵּל he who is asked to say the prayers, must first decline (wait to be asked again); וְזָקַרְתָּ וְזָקַרְתָּ and if he does not decline, he is like a dish without salt; וְזָקַרְתָּ וְזָקַרְתָּ but if he allows himself to be coaxed more than proper &c. Ib. פְּעַם רִאשׁוֹנָה וְזָקַרְתָּ when asked for the first time, he must decline, the second time &c., v. הִזְבַּחָה; Y. ib. V, 9^c bot. בְּחֻלְלָה מְסִיקְרָא וְזָקַרְתָּ (with ב; v. סָרַב) [to be imperious,] to press, urge. Y. Dem. IV, 24^a bot. וְזָקַרְתָּ לֹא יִסְרָב וְזָקַרְתָּ one must not urge his neighbor to be his guest, when he knows that he will not accept; Tosef. B. Kam. VII, 8 הַמְּסִיקְרָב בְּחִבְרֵינֵי וְזָקַרְתָּ he who urges his neighbor to be his guest, when in his heart he does not mean to invite him; Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c bot.; Tosef. B. Bath. VI, 14; Treat. Der. Er. ch. VIII; (Hull. 94^a יִסְרָב). Tosef. Ned. IV, 8^a; Ned. 21; a. e.—3) (= מְרָה) to rebel. Koh. R. to I, 16 הִלְבַּב מְסִיקְרָב the heart is rebellious, as we read (Jer. V, 23). Midr. Till. to Ps. V, 11 (expl. מְרֵי, ib.) מְרֵי מְרֵי ed. Bub. (oth. ed. שְׂרָבֵי, corr. acc.) they rebelled against thee; Yalk. ib. 632; a. e.

סָרַב I, Pa. סָרַב ch. same, 1) to decline, refuse (corresp. to b. h. מָאָן). Targ. Gen. XXXVII, 35; a. fr.—2) (with עַל) to rebel. Targ. Deut. I, 26. Targ. O. Gen. XXVI, 35. Targ. Ez. II, 6; a. fr.—V. מְסִיקְרָבֵי.

סַרְבַּ II, Pa. סַרְבַּ (Saf. of ארב) [to interlace,] to confound (cmp. סרב). Targ. Lam. III, 9 ed. Lag. (Var. ed. Amst. סרב; h. text ערה). Ib. 11 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. סרב; h. text סורר). Ib. 36 ed. Lag. (ed. oth. סרב; h. text לענת).—Part. pass. Peil סַרְבַּ; f. pl. סַרְבַּן. Targ. Koh. I, 15 ed. Ven. (oth. ed. סַרְבַּן; h. text מענת).

סַרְבִּימִין m. pl. (סבט), Saf. of בטט, with ר inserted; cmp. [שׁוֹבֵיט] [blossoms,] a head-dress hanging down the cheeks, garland. Sabb. VI, 1 (57^a) Talm. ed. (Mish. a. Y. ed. סַרְבִּימִין). Ib. 5 (64^b); a. e.

סַרְבֵּל (cmp. אַרְבֵּל II, a. סרב II) to interlace. Part. pass. סַרְבֵּל; pl. סַרְבֵּלִין (with, or sub. בשר, בבשר) interwoven with flesh, fat, thick. Sabb. 137^b קטן המס' בבשר ב' (so that the sign of the covenant is invisible); Tosef. ib. XV (XVI), 9. Ab. Zar. 2^b כדוב' (בשר) fleshy like a bear; Meg. 11^a; Kidd. 72^a; Yalk. Is. 316.

סַרְבֵּל ch. 1) same. Part. pass. סַרְבֵּל; f. סַרְבֵּלָא; pl. סַרְבֵּלִין; constr. סַרְבֵּלִי. Targ. Y. I Num. XI, 8 (O. ליש). Targ. Ez. XVI, 26.—Y. Maas. Sh. IV, end, 55^c רגלי... דמית' מסרבלא (ed. Krot. מסרבלא, corr. acc.) I saw in my dream, that my foot was thick.—2) (denom. of next w.) to wrap up, cloak. Part. pass. as ab. Targ. Nah. II, 4.

סַרְבֵּל m. (preced. wds.) a thick, shaggy web, cloak. [σαρβῆλα, Pers. trousers.] Sabb. 101^b הית' חס' a thread of a sarbal; Hull. 76^b.

סַרְבֵּלָא, סַרְבֵּלָא, סַרְבֵּלָא ch. same. Targ. Esth. VIII, 15.—B. Mets. 81^b גיצא מיכסי ס' the little man was covered with a cloak. Ib. 60^b למרמא רומי לס' to put fringes on a cloak (so as to make it appear more woolly); a. e.—Pl. סַרְבֵּלִי. Gen. R. s. 36, a. e. (expl. Dan. III, 21), v. מוקסין. B. Mets. 116^a bot. Ms. M. (ed. sing.), v. זון' I. Sabb. 58^a ס' דרומי ס' scholars' cloaks to which seals (knots) were attached (emblems of allegiance to the Resh Galutha); a. e.

סַרְבֵּן m. (v. next wds.) stubbornness. Pesik. R. s. 38 he remains stubborn (refuses to forgive me).

סַרְבֵּן m. (סרב) 1) one who waits to be coaxed, declining. Ber. V, 3 וכל' יהא ס' in such a case one must not decline (when asked to say prayers).—2) persistent. Sot. 13^b הרב' how rigorous the teacher, and how persistent the scholar!—3) rebellious, stubborn.—Pl. סַרְבֵּנִים. Ex. R. s. 7; Sifré Num. 91; Yalk. Ex. 178; a. e.

סַרְבֵּנָא, סַרְבֵּנָא ch. same, obstinate, rebellious. Targ. O. Num. XVII, 25 (ed. Berl. סרב). Targ. Ez. II, 8; a. fr.—Pl. סַרְבֵּנִיא. Targ. Y. Num. I. c. Targ. O. Num. XX, 10 (ed. Berl. סרב; Y. סרב; סרב). Targ. Ez. II, 3 סורב' ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. סרב, corr. acc.); a. e.—Fem. pl. סַרְבֵּנִין. v. סַרְבֵּנִיתָא.

סַרְבֵּנִיתָא f., v. סירוב.

סַרְבֵּנִיתָא f. (preced. wds.) 1) rebelliousness, obstinacy. Targ. I Sam. XX, 30 ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. a. oth., v. next w.). Targ. O. Deut. XXXI, 27 (Y. סורב).—2) assumption, v. סַרְבֵּנִיתָא.

סַרְבֵּנִיתָא f. (preced.) rebellious woman. Targ. I Sam. XX, 30 ed. Wil. a. oth. (v. preced.).—Pl. סַרְבֵּנִין. Targ. Y. II Gen. XXVI, 35 Ar. (ed. סרב), v. סַרְבֵּנִין.

סַרְבֵּק (transpos. of סרבק, Saf. of ברק) to blink, cast eyes about. Targ. Is. III, 16 (h. text שקר).

סַרְגָּ (b. h. שרג; Saf. of ארג, Pi. סירג) [to interlace, plait,] 1) to strap (in zig-zag); to girth. Kel. XVI, 1 משי'רג' 1) to strap from the time he made three meshes of girthing. Tosef. ib. B. Bath. I, 12 סירגו במשיותיה ו' if he strapped it (the disjointed frame) with cords &c. Ib. B. Mets. IX, 4 [read:] מהמה' בו אח' המשה' with which one girths the bedstead. M. Kat. I, 8 הממה' את הממה' you may girth the bedsteads (during the festive week). Y. Ber. III, beg. 5^d, a. e. כל שמסרגין על ו' a bedstead on which the girths are drawn on top is called mittah, when drawn beneath, dargesh; Ned. 56^b (v. אַרְבֵּלָא); a. fr.—Trnsf. a) to unite, combine. Gen. R. s. 85 (ref. to the chronological disorder in the Book of Daniel, in going from Belshazzar (ch. V) to Darius (ch. VI), again to the first year of B. (ch. VII), and to the third year of B. (ch. VIII)) unite כרי' in order to combine the entire section as one written in the spirit of holiness; Yalk. ib. 144; Yalk. Dan. 1063 ל'סריג' (perh. to be read ל'סריג').—b) to make a partition by means of net-work, like lattices &c. Tosef. Men. X, 23 ומסרגין שם כנגד ו' and there they fence in an area of about three S'ah.—Part. pass. סַרְגֵּן. Ber. 57^b, v. next w.—2) to do a thing in a manner in which straps are drawn in bedsteads &c., i. e. in zig-zag; to skip. Tosef. Nidd. IX, 3 סירגה לה ו' if she skipped four days (beyond the ordinary period of menstruation); Nidd. 64^a סירגה' if she skipped (from the twenty-first) to the twenty-fourth day. Y. Gitt. VII, 48^e bot. לי במסרגין' provided they put cross-questions to him alternately (one question to which a positive, and one to which a negative answer are expected, so as to test his sanity).—Part. pass. סַרְגֵּן; f. סַרְגֵּנָא; pl. סַרְגֵּנִין, מסורגות; Mekh. Yithro, Bahod. s. 6 [read as:] Yalk. Ex. 292 (ref. to Ex. XX, 5) בומן שדון אינן מסורגין או בומן שדון מס' (מסרגין) are the sins of the fathers visited upon the children when the succession is uninterrupted, or even when interrupted (by a good generation)? Y. Snh. I, 19^c bot. מס' עליו the differently marked ballots came up alternately. Tosef. Nidd. IX, 13, v. סירוג.—Trnsf. a) to write in broken lines (leaving a vacant space in the middle of the line); to spread. Treat. Sofrim I, 11 סַרְגֵּן ו' he spreads the writing so as to make a small column of it.—Part. pass. as ab. Ib. 10 רצוק' שעשאו מס' או מס' ו' if he wrote in broken lines what is to be written in continuous lines or vice versa; או שלא כהלכות' or if he did the spreading not in accordance with the rule.—b) to trace cross-lines on stone, to carve designs. Pesik. 'Aniya, p. 137^a בו סַרְגֵּן' carving it; Yalk. Is. 339 (omitted in Pesik. R. s. 32); v. סַרְגֵּן.—V. סירוג.

Hithpa. חִתְּפָה to be provided with girths, be strapped. Ned. 56^b מִתְּפָה מִסְתַּרְגָּה עַל גְּבַהּ if it be, that *mitfah* is a couch, the straps of which are drawn over the frame &c.

סָרַג, Pa. סָרַיִג ch. same, to strap, saddle, harness.—Part. pass. מְסָרֵג Ber. 57^b הָא דְמִסְרֵג (Ar. דְּמִסְרֵג, h. form) in the one case the elephant was seen saddled. B. Bath. 73^a הוּא מְסָרֵגָן לִיה וְכִי (Ms. R. a. Rashb. סָרֵיגָן, Ms. O. שָׂרֵיגָן, Part. pass. Pe.) two mules were saddled for him.—[Targ. Job XIV, 5, v. סָרֵיג.]

סָרַג m. (preced. wds.) weaver, net-plaiter.—Pl. סָרֵיגִין Kel. XXIV, 8 שֶׁל סָרֵיגִין הַמְּסָרֵיגִים the frame of the net-makers [oth. opin. harness-makers].

סָרֵיגָל, v. סָרֵיגָל.

סָרֵיגָל m. (סרג, with format. ר) [formed in zig-zag,] key-word. Y. Sabb. VIII, 11^b bot., v. נָתַק.

סָרֵיגָל (Saf. of ריגל) [to lead the writer,] to rule, draw lines. Y. Meg. I, 71^d top מְסָרֵיגִין בְּקַנְהָא (for writing T'fillin) you must draw lines with a reed; Treat. Sofrim I, 1 שְׂמִסְרֵגִין בְּקַנְהָא it is a Sinaitic tradition that we must rule with a reed (in writing sacred books).—Part. pass. מְסָרֵיגָל; f. מְסָרֵיגָלָה. Ib. (quot. in Tosaf. to Gitt. 6^b 'מִסְרֵיגָלָה שֶׁאֵינָה מְסֻרָה a sheet (in a scroll) which is not ruled is unlawful.

סָרֵיגָל ch. 1) same, esp. to trace outlines on hides for cutting. Y. Sabb. VI, 10^e bot. מְסָרֵיגִין לֵין מְסָרֵיגִין לֵין מְסָרֵיגִין לֵין מְסָרֵיגִין לֵין מְסָרֵיגִין לֵין what is *m'sharf'lin*? They traced on them.—2) to level with a strickle. Part. pass. מְסָרֵיגָל level. Targ. Y. Ex. XVI, 14 (h. text מחספס).

סָרֵיגָל m., v. סָרֵיגָל.

סָרֵיגָלָה f. (v. preced. wds.) [runner, Lat. currus,] chariot. Ex. R. s. 15; Tanh. Hayá 3 שֶׁל מֶלֶךְ בָּשָׂר וְדָם עוֹשֶׂה סָרֵיגָלָה חֲזָקָה וְכִי אֱמַר מֶלֶךְ בָּשָׂר וְדָם עוֹשֶׂה סָרֵיגָלָה חֲזָקָה וְכִי אֱמַר מֶלֶךְ בָּשָׂר וְדָם עוֹשֶׂה סָרֵיגָלָה חֲזָקָה וְכִי אֱמַר מֶלֶךְ בָּשָׂר וְדָם עוֹשֶׂה סָרֵיגָלָה חֲזָקָה but the Lord makes clouds his chariot.—Pl. סָרֵיגָלָה Ex. R. l. c.

סָרֵיגָתָא, v. סָרֵיגָתָא.

סָרֵיגָתָא m. (v. next w.) net-maker. Yoma 85^a הָא דְמִסְרֵיגָתָא (Ms. O. מְסָרֵיגָתָא; ed. מְסָרֵיגָתָא; Mekh. Ki Thissa, a. Yalk. Ex. 327 הסרדיין.—Pl. סָרֵיגָתָא. Tosef. Kidd. V, 14 (ed. Zuck. הסרדיין, הסרדיין, הסרדיין, הסרדיין, הסרדיין).

סָרֵיגָתָא m. (transpos. of סָרֵיגָתָא, v. סָרֵיגָתָא; emp. מְסָרֵיגָתָא, מְסָרֵיגָתָא) [arrangement,] 1) net-work, grate. Targ. O. Ex. XXVII, 4 (ed. Amst. סָרֵיגָתָא; h. text מְסָרֵיגָתָא); ib. XXXVIII, 4 (ed. Amst. סָרֵיגָתָא; a. e.—2) web with wide meshes, sail, hanging.—Pl. סָרֵיגָתָא. Ib. XXVII, 9 (h. text קַלְעִים). Ib. XXXV, 17 (ed. Amst. סָרֵיגָתָא); ib. XXXVIII, 9; 14 (ed. Amst. סָרֵיגָתָא); a. fr.—[Cmp. Syr. סָרֵיגָתָא, P. Sm. 2533.]—[Targ. Y. II Gen. XXXVI, 39 סָרֵיגָתָא לִיה בְּמִטְרָה Ar., read: סָרֵיגָתָא לִיה וְכִי מְסָרֵיגָתָא, v. דְּהוּא לִיה וְכִי מְסָרֵיגָתָא.]

סָרֵיגָתָא, Gen. R. s. 49, v. הָלָהּ II.

סָרֵיגָתָא f. (preced. art.) 1) hunter's net. Targ. I Chr. I, 50; Targ. Y. II Gen. XXXVI, 39 (ed. Amst. סָרֵיגָתָא, v.

מְסָרֵיגָה.—2) sail (emp. מְסָרֵיגָתָא).—Pl. סָרֵיגָתָא. Y. B. Mets. IV, end, 9^d מְסָרֵיגָתָא מְסָרֵיגָתָא מְסָרֵיגָתָא steeped his sails in water (to improve their appearance).

סָרֵיגָתָא m. (a corrupt. of σατραπώτης, v. סָרֵיגָתָא) Roman or Greek officer, captain. Tosef. Succ. IV, 28; Y. ib. V, end, 55^d; Bab. ib. 56^b. Sabb. 32^a כְּמִי שְׂמַסְרֵי לִי as if given in charge of an officer (to be brought before court). Num. R. s. 15 לְמָחָר קוֹמִים וְלִמְחָרָה the next day one is a comes, the next day he may be (degraded to be) captain; a. fr.—Pl. סָרֵיגָתָא. B. Kam. 38^a שְׁנֵי מְסָרֵיגָתָא שְׁנֵי Ms. M. (not סָרֵיגָתָא; Ar. סָרֵיגָתָא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) the wicked (Roman) government sent two commissioners &c. (to study the Jewish law); Yalk. Ex. 341 סָרֵיגָתָא (read: סָרֵיגָתָא); Sifré Deut. 344 סָרֵיגָתָא (corr. acc.); (Y. B. Kam. IV, 4^b מְסָרֵיגָתָא).—[Cant. R. to IV, 8 הוֹרֵיגָתָא אוֹחֵם הוֹרֵיגָתָא or הוֹרֵיגָתָא, להביא אותה סָרֵיגָתָא]

סָרֵיגָתָא, Ex. R. s. 42^c לשון סָרֵיגָתָא; v. מְסָרֵיגָתָא III.

סָרֵיגָתָא I, v. סָרֵיגָתָא.

סָרֵיגָתָא II (b. h.; סָרֵיגָתָא) deviation, sin, transgression. Sifré Deut. 189 (ref. to Deut. XIX, 16) סָרֵיגָתָא אֵין סָרֵיגָתָא means transgression; Yalk. ib. 922; v. סָרֵיגָתָא.

סָרֵיגָתָא, v. סָרֵיגָתָא II.

סָרֵיגָתָא (Saf. of רהב; emp. סָרֵיגָתָא) [to be imperious,] to order, urge, press. B. Kam. 32^b כְּשֶׁרָבַח מְסָרֵיגָתָא בּוֹ לְצִנְחָה (Ms. M. מְסָרֵיגָתָא) when his master (the smith) had strictly ordered him to leave the smithy. Hull. 94^a אֵל מְסָרֵיגָתָא אֵדָם בְּחִבּוּרֵי (not לחבירו), v. סָרֵיגָתָא.

סָרֵיגָתָא ch. same, 1) to press, hurry; (neut. v.) to hasten, be quick. Targ. Esth. VII, 7 (h. text עוֹרָה). Targ. II Chr. XXVI, 20 (h. text מָהָר). Targ. Ps. VIII, 8; a. fr.—Ber. 47^a הוּא מְסָרֵיגָתָא וְכִי הוּא קָמַרְגָה he hastened his meal (in order to say grace with them). Sabb. 10^b ר' אֵל מְסָרֵיגָתָא ר' אֵל מְסָרֵיגָתָא R. J. hurried (his teacher to adjourn). Hull. 7^b מְסָרֵיגָתָא I am in a hurry; a. e.—2) to be rebellious. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXI, 27.

סָרֵיגָתָא, v. סָרֵיגָתָא.

סָרֵיגָתָא I m. (preced. wds.) anxious, quick.—Pl. סָרֵיגָתָא. Targ. Ps. CIV, 4.

סָרֵיגָתָא II f. = next w. Targ. Ps. CXLVII, 15 (h. text מְסָרֵיגָתָא).

סָרֵיגָתָא f. (preced. wds.) anxiety, hurry. Targ. Ps. LV, 15 (h. text רִגְשׁ).—Esp. בְּסָרֵיגָתָא (adv.) quickly, soon (=h. מְסָרֵיגָתָא). Targ. Ps. XXXI, 3 (Ms. בסָרֵיגָתָא, v. preced.). Ib. XXXVII, 2; a. fr.

סָרֵיגָתָא m. (v. סָרֵיגָתָא) [arrangement,] stand with shelves, frame. Kel. XV, 2 שֶׁל נְחֹמִיָּם (Ar. סָרֵיגָתָא) the bakers' frame; Sifra M'tsor'a, Zab., Par. 1, ch. II הָסֵיגָתָא (Rabad הָסֵיגָתָא); Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 4 הָסֵיגָתָא, v. סָרֵיגָתָא. Ib. 5, v. סָרֵיגָתָא II. Ib. X, 5 שֶׁל הַיִּיטָן ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. סָרֵיגָתָא) the frame of the tailors. Y. Sabb. X, 12^c top; a. fr.

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

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

Hif. הִסְרַח 1) to make offensive. Sabb. 62^b (ref. to סְרוּחִים, Am. VI, 4) וְכִי מִסְרַחֲתָן make their beds offensive with effusion &c.; Kidd. 71^b. Tanh. Vaëra 14 מִצְרַיִם הִסְרַחוּ they made Egypt stink; a. e.—2) to become vapid, putrid; to smell badly. Cant. R. to II, 13 הַיַּיִן הַזֶּה הִסְרַח the wine will become vapid (Sot. I. c., a. e. בְּיוֹקֵר). Gen. R. s. 34 הוּא הִסְרַח it becomes putrid; without decaying. Tanh. I. c. וְיִסְרַחוּ בְּמִצְרַיִם and spread stench in Egypt. Yalk. Ex. 391 מִסְרַח... galbanum gives only an offensive smell; a. fr.

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

Af. אִסְרַח to make offensive. Targ. Y. Ex. V, 21 דֹּאֲרֵיהֶן אִסְרַח (not וְאִס').

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

סָרַחָה v. סָרַחָה a. סָרַחָה.

סָרַחוּן v. סָרַחוּן.

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

סָרַחָה v. סָרַחָה.

סָרַחָה v. sub סָרַחָה.

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

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

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

Nif. הִסְרַח, *Hithpa.* הִסְרַחָה to be scratched, wounded. Sabb. 53^b וְכִי יִסְרַחוּ דְרֵיהֶן that their udders may not be scratched (when passing between bushes). Ex. R. s. 2 וְכִי יִסְרַחוּ מִסְרַחָה but when he takes his hand out, it will be wounded.

סָרַחָה, *Pa.* סָרַחָה same. Targ. I Sam. XXI, 14 וְמִסְרַחָה (Levita סָרַחָה; Kimchi וְמִסְרַחָה) making marks (scribbling; h. text וְיַחַד).

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

סָרַחָה v. סָרַחָה.

סָרַחָה v. סָרַחָה.

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

סָרַחָה v. סָרַחָה.

סָרַחָה v. סָרַחָה.

סָרַחָה v. סָרַחָה.

סָרַחָה f. (= אֲסָרַחָה I) *camp, station*. Sabb. 6^a סָרַחָה וְכִי אֲסָרַחָה a camp and a large highway. (Ib. 151^a אֲסָרַחָה). Erub. 22^b וְכִי אֲסָרַחָה (Ms. M. אֲסָרַחָה; ed. Sonc. אֲסָרַחָה) made for them roads with stations.—*Pl.* סָרַחָה לְסָרַחָה. Tosef. Ab. Zar. II, 5 הַעֲוֵלָה לְסָרַחָה שֶׁל גֵּוִיִּים (ed. Zuck. לְסָרַחָה; corr. acc.) he who visits gentile camps (for entertainments). Ib. 7 ... הַעֲוֵלָה לְסָרַחָה וְכִי הָרַח ed. Zuck. (corr. לְסָרַחָה, and strike out וְכִי הָרַח; oth. ed. לְסָרַחָה, corr. acc.) he who enters Roman camps (joins the Romans in besieging a Jewish city), if they undertake the siege for the benefit of the country &c., v. הָרַח (v. Ab. Zar. 18^b וְכִי הָרַח; Y. ib. I, 40^b וְכִי הָרַח) (read: וְכִי הָרַח).

סָרַחָה ch. same.—*Pl.* סָרַחָה. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIII, 6.

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

man is weak like a crab. Pesik. R. s. 27-28 ... הזזה (some ed. הַסְרִיגוֹן) the crab lives only on what it finds in the water. Yalk. Ex. 418.

סרמנא, סרמנא, Y'lamd. to Num. XX, 8, quot. in Ar. —, prob. misread in place of סְרִיגָה (= שְׂטָנָה) *enmity, quarrel*.

סְרִי I c. = עָסְרִי *ten*, only in compounds. Ned. 50^a 'twelve. Ber. 29^a ס' eighteen; a. fr.—V. תְּסַרְסֵי.

סָרָה, סָרָה (v. next w.) *to become offensive, vitiated; to decay*.

Hif. הִסְרָה *to cause to decay; to vitiate*. Macc. 5^a (ref. to עד שֶׁהִסְרָה גוּפָהּ שֶׁל עֵדוּתָא דְּבִי שֶׁרָהּ, Deut. XIX, 16) until thou vitiatest the testimony itself (by proving an alibi of the witness himself).

סָרָה II, סָרָה (dialect. for סָרַח; emp. פָּרַי = פָּתַח) 1) (emp. סָרָה II) *to become lax, feeble*. Snh. 22^a (vers. in Ar.) 'when one is weak and steals no longer &c.; v. גָּנְבָא.—2) (emp. סָרָה III) *to decay, be spoiled; to smell offensively*. Targ. Ex. VII, 18; 21 (h. text טַעַם וְכִי יִסְרָהּ); a. fr.—Targ. Cant. I, 12. Targ. Prov. XI, 22 טַעַם אֶרֶב (read: סָרָה) her sense is vapid (h. text טַעַם; Pesh. סָרָה; emp. סָרָה III).—Succ. 12^b sq. כִּיּוֹן דְּסָרִי (read: סָרָה) because their odor becomes offensive (when they wither). Ab. Zar. 38^b מִיִּסְרָה סָרִי ed. (Ms. M. סָרִי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) it (the honey) would be spoiled (become running through an admixture). Bekh. 8^b מִיִּלְחָה כִּי סָרִי when salt has lost its savor, wherewith can it be salted? Ned. 50^b וְסָרָה אֵלֶּיָּהּ she went and put the wine into gold and silver vessels, and it became stale; Taan. 7^a (read: וְאֵלֶּיָּהּ, *Ithpe.*; ed. only וְאֵלֶּיָּהּ) it became sour and stale.

Af. אֶסְרִי *to make offensive, unsavory; to corrupt*. Targ. Ps. XXIX, 6 טוֹר מְסָרִי פִּירוּי 'the mount which produces tasteless fruits' (h. text שְׂרִיּוֹן); Targ. Y. I Deut. III, 9 (Y. II אֶרֶב read אֶרֶב; Targ. I Chr. V, 23 מִסְרִי פִּירוּי (in one w.) ed. Rahmer (Var. מִיִּשְׂרִי פִּירוּי; ed. Lag. מִיִּשְׂרִי, read: שְׂרִי) that drops its fruit; h. text שְׂרִי. Targ. Cant. I, 12 אֶסְרִיאוּ עִבְדֵיהוֹן they made their deeds unsavory. Targ. Koh. X, 1 מְסָרִי חֲכִימָא makes the wise man vapid (stupid, v. סָרָה III).

Ithpe. אֶסְרִי 1) *to be spoiled; to become mischievous*. B. Kam. 97^a דְּלֹא נִסְתָּרִי עֲבִידֵיהּ Ms. R. (ed. לִסְתָּרִי); Rashi (נִסְתָּרִי) that his slave may not become mischievous (through idleness); B. Mets. 65^a טוֹפְרִי.—2) *to become a nuisance, a cause of corruption*. Sot. 5^b לִיסְתָּרִי (Tosaf. לִיסְתָּרִי, Rashi לִיסְתָּרִי) that she may not become a cause of decay to his house; ib. לִיסְתָּרִי.

סָרִי m. (preced. wds.) *stench; offense, sin*. Cant. R. to I, 12 (expl. נָרְדִי ib., v. נָרְדִי) נָרְדִי נָתַן רִיחוֹ נָתַן סָרִי my offense (the making of the golden calf) gave forth its odor. Yalk. Ex. 391 (ref. to Cant. I. c.) הִיא לִי לְמִרְ נָרְדִי נָתַן סָרִי (not 'ought to have read, 'my nard gave forth its stench'.

סָרִי m. ch. (preced.) *offensive, putrid*. Gitt. 56^a אִירִיתִי

get some putrid substance and have it placed by thy side (in the coffin). B. Bath. 19^b בַּסְרִי if the straw is decaying.—Trnsf. (of persons) *ill-reputed, rogue*. B. Mets. 93^b bot. ס' contemptible thief that thou art. Y. Snh. VII, end, 25^d לְסָרִי קָרָא וְכ' (ed. Krot. לְסָרִי) he called some rogue, and he stole &c., v. בְּקָרָא I.

סָרִי, v. סָרָה.

סָרִי m. (סָרִי; b. h. שְׂרִי *vine-branch*) *grate, lattice*.—*Pl.* סָרִיגוֹן, סָרִיגוֹן, סָרִיגוֹן. Tosef. Ohol. IX, 4 סָרִיגוֹן שְׁבֻחוֹת. Tosef. Erub. XI (VIII), 17 סָרִיגוֹן שֶׁל חֲלוֹנוֹת (Var. מְרִינִין, corruptions). Ib. X (VII), 12.—V. סָרִיגוֹת.

סָרִי m. ch. (preced.) 1) *hedged in, besieged, cut off*.—*Pl.* סָרִיגוֹן. Targ. Job XIV, 5 (h. text הַרְוִצִים).—2) *net, checker-work*. Ib. XIX, 6 (h. text מְצוּד). Targ. I Kings VII, 17 (ed. Lag. סָרִיגוֹ; h. text שְׁבֻכָה).—*Pl.* סָרִיגוֹן. Ib. B. t. (oth. ed. סָרִיגוֹן), v. סָרִיגוֹת.

סָרִי, v. סָרִיגוֹת.

סָרִי f. *checker-work*, v. סָרִיגוֹן.

סָרִי f. (preced. wds.) *in a broken line, in alternate order* (v. סָרִיגוֹן). Lam. R. to I, 14 (expl. יִשְׁתַּרְגִּי, ib.) עֲשָׂאן עֲלֵי ס' וְכ' he put them (the conquerors) over me in broken lines (at intervals); he brought them over me in couples: Babylonia and Chaldaea, Media and Persia; עֲשָׂאן עֲלֵי ס' וְכ' he put them over me in alternate order (as to severity): Babylonia was rigorous, Media mild &c.

סָרִי f. (v. סָרִי) *net, net-work*. Targ. Job XVIII, 8 (h. text שְׁבֻכָה). Targ. I Kings VII, 18; 20; a. fr.—*Pl.* סָרִיגוֹן, סָרִיגוֹת. Ib. 41, sq. Ib. 17; a. fr.

סָרִי, v. סָרִיגוֹת.

סָרִי f. (v. סָרִי) [*net-work*,] *coarse web or matting, esp. stuffed matting used for stoppers of stoves, bag*. Kel. VIII, 3 (some ed. סָרִי); ib. IX, 7. Ib. X, 7; a. e.—*Pl.* סָרִיגוֹת. Tanh. B'shall. 18 טַבְּנִין סָרִיגוֹת (some ed. סָרִיגוֹת) get ten strong men and let them stuff bags with straw; ed. Bub. 17 סָרִיגוֹת; v. אָרִי I.

סָרִי, v. סָרִיגוֹת.

סָרִי pr. n. *Siryon*, name of a mount. Targ. O. Deut. III, 9 (h. text שְׂרִיּוֹן; v. סָרִי).

סָרִי f. (סָרִי) *offal, garbage, offensive matter; stench*. Y. Hag. II, 77^c bot.; Gen. R. s. 1 מְקוֹם ס' a place where garbage is deposited. Ib. s. 28 ס' . . . וּמְלֵאוּ they filled the whole city with stench. Ib. s. 63 סָרִיגוֹת עִמּוֹ (not סָרִיגוֹת) let the offensive matter (surrounding the embryo) go out with him; Yalk. ib. 110. Pesik. B'shall. p. 81^b; Yalk. Ex. 225 סָרִי putrid fish. Ex. R. s. 42 (ref. to Ex. XXXII, 8, emp. סָרִי a. סָרִי I) נִעְשׂוּ כוֹבֵרִים (not כוֹבֵרִים) they have become refuse, they have become thorns. Y. Kidd. III, end, 65^a ס' אֶצֶל ס' מוֹלִיכִין mud is

carried to mud, and refuse to refuse (v. סְרִיָּה, a. correct quot. s. v.).—V. סְרִיָּה I, 2.

סְרִיָּה ch. same, v. סְרִיָּה.

סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה.—[Y. Snh. VII, end, 25^d, לְסִרְיָה, v. סְרִיָּה.]

סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה.

סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה.

סְרִיָּה, Gen. R. s. 63, v. סְרִיָּה.

סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה.

סְרִיָּה f. (סְרָה II) *climbing*. B. Kam. 22^a (Ar. סְרִיָּה), v. סְרִיָּה I.

סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה.

סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה.

סְרִיָּה m. 1) (b. h.; סְרִיָּה I, emp. סְרִיָּה) *impotent, castrate; eunuch*. Yeb. VIII, 4 סְרִיָּה אֵדָם one emasculated by man, a castrate, opp. to סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה. Ib. 80^a וְהוּא רִאיהָ... וְהוּא רִאיהָ they shall bring evidence that he is twenty years old (without showing the symptoms of maturity), and this is the legal *saris*. Ib. למִפְרַע סְרִיָּה he is considered as having been a *saris* at the time of the deed (and legally responsible), opp. to סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה. קָטַן סְרִיָּה persons with the symptoms of impotency... are not legally proceeded against (as responsible persons) until they are twenty years of age; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה. Snh. 93^b סְרִיָּה real castrates (סְרִיָּה in the real sense). Deut. R. s. 3, v. סְרִיָּה II; a. e.—[2] (homilet., v. סְרִיָּה II) *mediator, manager*. Num. R. s. 11; Cant. R. to III, 7, v. סְרִיָּה.]

סְרִיָּה I ch. same, *castrate*. Targ. Is. LVI, 3.—*Pl.* סְרִיָּה. Ib. 4.

סְרִיָּה II pr. n. m. *Sarisa*, surname of one Levi (on account of a simile drawn from a castrate which he used). Y. Sabb. III, 6^a bot.; Y. Bets. II, 61^c. Y. Gitt. VI, 48^a bot. סְרִיָּה לוי פְּרִיָּה (corr. acc.).

סְרִיָּה m., pl. סְרִיָּה (Saf. of סְרָה, v. סְרָה I) *idlers, vagabonds*. Tanh. Ki Thetsé 1 עם הַס' וְכ' for he (the rebellious son) will finally waste his father's fortune with the vagabonds with whom he eats &c. Snh. 70^b סְרִיָּה חֲבֵרָה אֲחֵרָה a company all of which are vagabonds.—Makhsh. I, 6 סְרִיָּה מִפְּנֵי הַס' Var. lect., v. סְרִיָּה.—[Kidd. 82^a סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה.]

סְרִיָּה m., pl. סְרִיָּה I c. ch. same, 1) *empty; hungry*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXVII, 24 (h. text סְרִיָּה).—Targ. Ps. CVII, 9 (h. text סְרִיָּה *longing*).—Yeb. 87^a sq. סְרִיָּה an empty body, opp. to סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה.—*Pl.* סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה. Ab. Zar. 37^b סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה.—2) *vain*.—*Pl.* as ab. Targ. Ps. CXIX, 113 סְרִיָּה מְחַשְׁבֵּן סְרִיָּה (ed. Wil. סְרִיָּה; h. text סְרִיָּה).—3) *idler, reckless person, robber*.—*Pl.* as ab. Targ. Jud. IX, 4; XI, 3 (h. text סְרִיָּה).

Targ. Ps. XXV, 3 בּוֹזֵזִין וְס' (h. text סְרִיָּה); a. e.—[סְרִיָּה, part. pass. of סְרָה q. v.]

סְרִיָּה II m. *hatcheller*, v. סְרִיָּה.

סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה.

סְרִיָּה f. (סְרָה II) *hatchelling, carding*. Sot. 46^b סְרִיָּה פְּשֵׁתֵן hatchelling of flax.

סְרִיָּה, v. next art.

סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה.

סְרִיָּה I f. (סְרָה II) *comb*. Nidd. 20^b (Ar. ed. pr. סְרִיָּה).

סְרִיָּה II f. (v. סְרִיָּה) *idleness; vanity; recklessness*. Targ. Ps. II, 1 (h. text סְרִיָּה). Ib. LXXIII, 13; a. e.—Targ. Hos. VII, 3 סְרִיָּה עֲדָהָן ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. סְרִיָּה).

סְרִיָּה m. pl. (Syriaci, Συριακοί) 1) *Syrians*. Y. Erub. V, beg. 22^b דִּם סְרִיָּה (דְּסִיָּה) the monument of the Syrians (near Tiberias).—2) (emp. סְרִיָּה) *Syrian cakes*. Tosef. Pes. I (II), 31 אֵין יִצְאֵין בִּס' you do not comply with the law (commanding to eat unleavened 'bread of misery' on the first night of Passover) by eating Syrian cakes; Y. ib. II, 29^b bot. סְרִיָּה (corr. acc.); Bab. ib. 37^a. Ib. סְרִיָּה בֵּיהוּס the Syrian cakes in the house of Boëthos; a. e.

סְרִיָּה, constr. סְרִיָּה, v. סְרִיָּה.

סְרִיָּה I, סְרִיָּה (Saf. of סְרָה, emp. סְרָה) *to interweave, twist; trans. (corresp. to h. סְרָה) to confound; to wrong*. Targ. Lam. III, 59; a. e. (interchanging with סְרָה II, q. v.).—Pes. 51^a, v. next w.—*Part. pass.* סְרִיָּה, f. סְרִיָּה; pl. סְרִיָּה; intricate, perverted. Targ. Koh. X, 3. Ib. I, 15.

סְרִיָּה 1) *to subvert, wrong*. Targ. Lam. III, 36 לְסָרְבָה (ed. Vien. לְסָרְבָה; ed. Lag. לְסָרְבָה; h. text לְעָרְבָה).—2) *to confound*, v. next w.

סְרִיָּה II (preced.; emp. סְרָה I) 1) *to clutch, hold fast, hang to*. B. Bath. 86^b סְרִיָּה בְּהֵמָה (Ms. R. סְרִיָּה Pa., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 2) it is different with taking possession of an animal, because it clutches (the ground). Hull. 51^a סְרִיָּה לְמִיָּה אֵיךְ לֵה מִיָּה the animal has something to clutch (when falling, so as to break the shock); וְהָאֵי לֵה לֵה while this (kid) had nothing to cling to. Ib. top סְרִיָּה לֵה לֵה there is no object for the blood to hang to (around which to coagulate); מִסְרָךְ since a needle has been found there, if the perforation had taken place before slaughtering, blood would have clung round it; a. e.—*Part. pass.* סְרִיָּה; f. סְרִיָּה; pl. סְרִיָּה; Gitt. 68^b סְרִיָּה לֵה לֵה an insane person does not cling to one fiction (he will betray his insanity in some other way than merely by repeating the same thing). Hull. 46^b סְרִיָּה לֵה לֵה two lobes of the lungs which adhere to each other (by a membrane). Ned. 50^b סְרִיָּה לֵה לֵה if there be a sore

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

Pa. טָרַף same, 1) to clutch; (emp. טָפַס) to climb. Bets. 11^a וּסְלִיקוּ וְסָרְפוּ טָרְפוּ they clutched and climbed up. B. Kam. 20^a וּב' סָרַף סָרַף it climbed, came up and ate &c. Ib. לסְרוּכִי וּלְמַסְלַק (not לסְרוּכִייה; Ms. F. לְמִסְרָךְ, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30) to climb up; a. e.—2) to cling to, adhere. Hull. 111^a חֶלֶב טָרַף מִסְרִיף (not סְרוּכִייה) milk adheres (and penetrates), opp. מִיִּשְׂרָק שְׂרִיק glides off. Ab. Zar. 22^b מְסָרִיף אַבְרָהָה (Ms. M. מְסָרִיף טָרַף) he clings to her (runs after her).—3) (v. preced.) to confound. Pes. 51^a מְסָרִיף מִלְחָה (Ms. M. דְּסָרִיכוּ; Ms. O. מִלְחָה בְּמִלְחָה) because they confound one thing with another (if you permit them one thing, they will allow themselves another); (Ms. M. טָרַף מִלְחָה) the ignorant Jews will likewise confound &c.; a. e.

Ilhp. טָרַף to cling to. Ab. Zar. l. c. רַשִׁי רַשִׁי טָרַף Rashi (ed. רַמְיָגְרִי, v. טָרַף).

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

טָרַף ch. same, 1) adhesion, cohesion. Bets. 40^a מִשּׁוּם שֶׁ דְּמַשְׁכָּה טָרַף on account of the adhesion of the skin (because the hide is hard to flay unless the animal is watered before slaughtering).—[In ritual: טָרַף an adhesion of lobes of the lungs to each other or to the chest].—2) climbing, v. טָרַף טָרַף.—3) habit. Ab. Zar. 30^a טָרַף טָרַף she is supposed to have adopted her husband's habits. Snh. 51^b טָרַף טָרַף (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) he merely used the customary phraseology. Ber. 16^a טָרַף טָרַף, v. טָרַף טָרַף.—*4) (emp. b. h. טָרַף טָרַף) branch, scion of a figtree. Cant. R. to I, 1 (prov. טָרַף טָרַף) a scion which confirms (the reputation of) the fig tree, i. e. a good son of a good father; (Yalk. Sam. 134 טָרַף טָרַף) (some ed. בְּרִכָּה), prob. to be read: (ברכא דמקום הינהא).—[טָרַף טָרַף, Yalk. Gen. 116, v. טָרַף טָרַף].

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

טָרַף טָרַף, v. טָרַף טָרַף.

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

טָרַף טָרַף, v. טָרַף טָרַף.

טָרַף טָרַף, v. טָרַף ch.

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

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

טָרַף טָרַף f., v. טָרַף טָרַף.

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

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

must not be removed from their place; Yalk. Ex. 356 שלא יסרונו (corr. acc.).

סָרַם, Pa. סָרַם ch. same, 1) to emasculate. Targ. Y. Lev. XXII, 24.—Hag. 14^b 'וכי לְסָרְסִי וכו' is it permitted to castrate a dog?—2) to disarrange, transpose, reverse. Lev. R. s. 22 'וכי קָרִיבָה הוּיָה מְסָרְסִי קָרִיבָה וכו' Resh Lakish interpreted the verse (Is. LXVI, 3) by transposition (making the subject the predicate &c.), 'he who kills a man (thinks of it as lightly as if he) had slaughtered an ox' &c. Y. R. Hash. II, end, 58^b [read as:] 'ר"ש בן ל' מסרס הדין קריבא אלו פינו מְסָרְסִים' R. S. b. L. interprets this verse just in a reverse way (to R. Johanan's interpretation), it is not written, 'our teachers bear', but 'our teachers are borne with', when the small bear with (the shortcomings of) the great, then there is no breach &c.—Trnsf. to plague, torment, weary into submission. Gen. R. s. 58 (ref. to ופגעו, Gen. XXIII, 8) [read as:] Yalk. ib. 102 'וכי לְסָרְסִי לִי וכו' plague him for me, bore him for me, and if this has no effect, pray for him in my favor (that God may turn his heart to yield to my wishes).

סָרַם II, Pi. סָרַם (Saf. of אָרַם, cmp. אָרַם) to manage; trnsf. to argue. Y. Snh. I, 18^c top; Cant. R. to III, 7 (ref. to סָרַם, II Kings XXV, 19) שְׂמָרְסִים אַחַד הַחֵלְבָה he manages the decision (argues the point of law); Gen. R. s. 70 (ed. Leipz. מדפלא, corr. acc.), v. מדפלא.

סָרְסָא (סָרְסָא) m. (preced.) agent, manager on shares, esp. foreman of the brewery. Bekh. 31^b ארדי 'וכי ארדי' Rashi (ed. סרסא) R. J. was R. Shesheth's steward. B. Mets. 42^b אמר ליה לסרסיה וכו' (Ms. F. a. R. לסרסיה) he said to his brewer, take from this pile. Kidd. 52^b (הווא ארסא (corresp. to הווא ארסא (ib.)).

סָרְסָר, m. (reduplic. of סָרַר; cmp. Arab. *sursār*) going around, examination; (sub. בעל) expert, middleman, broker (cmp. סָפְסָר, סָפְסָרָא. B. Bath. V, 8 'ס' אה היה ס' . . . לס' if a middleman is between them, and the cask is broken (before delivery to the purchaser), the middleman has to suffer the loss; ib. 87^a 'ס' במדה when the vessel belonged to the middleman; Deut. R. s. 3 נשברה לס' נשברה לס'; Tanh. Ekeb 11 (corr. acc.). Gen. R. R. s. 8 'ס' עשה לי סחורה ע"י ס' had business done through a commissioner. Koh. R. to X, 16 'והס' מכריע וכו' the judge is seated, the parties stand, and the mediator tries to compromise between them. Y. Meg. IV, 74^d top 'וכי ס' שנתנה ע"י ס' as the Law was given through an agent (Moses), so it must be taught through an agent (the Amora, v. אמורא. Pesik. Hahod., p. 45^a 'הס' the agent (Moses); Pesik. R. s. 15 'פני הס' (strike out השליט or השליח, as a gloss to 'הס'). Lam. R. to I, 18 פיהו ופיו סרסרו' against his commandment and that of his agent (the prophet); a. fr.—Y. Ber. III, 6^a top; Y. M. Kat. III, 83^a top 'הס' the agent of sin, v. פָּשָׁה.—Pl. סָרְסָרִין. Num. R. s. 17, end (ref. to Num. XV, 39) לגוף ס' ללב ס' the heart and the eyes are the body's agents (panders); Tanh. Sh'lah 15; a. fr.

סָרְסָרָא, ch. same. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^d

bot., v. סָרְסָר.—Pl. סָרְסָרִין. Y. Ber. I, 3^c top ס' ס' דחטאה... ליבא ס' דחטאה the heart and the eye are the two agents of sin, v. preced.; Num. R. s. 10.

סָרְסָיָא, v. סָרְסָא.

***סָרְסָיָא** f. (סָרַם; cmp. סָרְסָי) mutilated or reduced coin. Bekh. 49^b 'וכי אסחירא ס' וכו' (Rashi סחירא; Tosaf. סחיריא, prob. meant for סָרְסָיָא or סָרְסָיָא) a battered or reduced Istira, eight of which sell for a Denar.

סָרְסָר (v. סָרְסָר) to negotiate, be agent. Deut. R. s. 3 'וכי כשסרסר לישראל' (not כשסרסרת) when thou wast the agent for Israel (conveying the Law to them), I gave thee as a reward &c. Tanh. Vayikra 6 לזה היו מְסָרְסָרִין זה לזה וכו' they were the agents (pimped) for one another in sins; Yalk. Jer. 309.

סָרְסָר ch. same. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c sq. ברא... לסרסור קנס... לסרסור קנס he fined the broker (for selling a camel to a gentile), and they called him a man that serves as a Roman agent. Pesik. Shub. p. 165^a לדין מסרסר לדין מסרסר וכו' and thus they pimped for one another.

סָרְסָרָוּת f. (preced.) agency, broker's fee. Gen. R. s. 72 סָרְסָרָוּתן של דודאים the brokership (conciliation) through the *dudaim* (Gen. XXX, 16).

סָרְעָפִים, v. שָׂרְעָפִים.

סָרְרָה, Pi. סָרְרָה to cover with resin, v. שָׂרְרָה III.

סָרְפָיָא m. pl. = h. שָׂרְפָיִם, Seraphim, ministering angels. Targ. Ez. I, 8. Targ. Zech. III, 7 (ed. Wil. 'ש'; ed. Lag. סרפאי).

סָרְפִינִיּוֹם, v. סָרְפִינִיּוֹם, סָרְפִינִיּוֹם.

סָרְפִים, v. אָפִים. Tosef. Ab. Zar. V (VI), 1 סרפס (corr. acc.).

סָרַק I (Saf. of רָק) to empty.—Part. pass. סָרֻק, pl. סָרֻקִין empty, barren; idle. Snh. 70^b Ar. ed. R., v. סָרֻקִין.—Denom. סָרַק.

סָרַק ch. same. Taan. 21^a סָרֻקִיהוּ לַסַּפְטִי Ar. (ed. סָרֻקִיהוּ לַסַּפְטִי) they emptied the chests.

סָרַק II (cmp. preced.) [to cleanse,] to comb, card, *hatchel* (cmp. b. h. שָׂרִיקוּת, Is. XIX, 9). Sot. IX, 5 מורר 'וכי לְסָרֻק שֵׁם וכו' it is permitted to hatchel flax thereon. Naz. VI, 3 סָרֻק לֹא אַבֵּל but must not comb his hair. Y. Pes. I, 27^b top סָרֻקָה must comb her hair (before bathing). Ber. 61^b 'וכי סָרֻקִין אַחַד בְּשָׂרוֹ וכו' they flayed his flesh with iron combs; a. fr.—Dem. I, 4 סָרֻקִין, v. סָרֻקִין. [Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. VII, 10 סָרֻקִים, R. S. to Kel. XXX, 3, v. סָרֻחָה I.]—Part. pass. סָרֻקִין; pl. סָרֻקִים. Kel. XXVI, 5 עור הסרוק the skin on which the carded wool is placed for sale; עור הסרוק the skin which the carder uses as an apron. Yalk. Zech. 574 (play on שָׂרֻקִים, Zech. I, 8) 'וכי סָרֻקִים כד"א וכו' 'hatchelled material' as the root *sarak* is used (Is. XIX, 9) in the sense of flax; this refers to the sons of Gershon whose burdens consisted mostly of linen garments.

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

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

סָרַק m. (preced.) paint. Shh. 14^a; Keth. 17^a Ar. (ed. שָׂרַק, v. בִּזְתָּל. M. Kat. 9^b עַל פְּנֵיהָ ס' ed. (Ms. M. a. Ar. she may pass paint over her face (during the festive week). [Ib. של משה.. read with Ms. M. a. Rashi: סָרַקִין.] Sabb. 95^a וְכִי אִשָּׁה לֹא תַעֲבִיר ס' (Ms. O. a. Ar. a woman must not pass paint over her face (on the Sabbath), because this comes under the category of coloring; Tosef. ib. IX (X), 13 שֵׁשׁ בּוֹ ש' a woman must not rub her face with a cloth on which there is paint.

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

סָרַק, v. סָרַקִיָּה, v. סָרַקִיָּה.

סָרַק m. (סָרַק I) barrenness, desert. — a tree which bears no fruit; shade-tree, wild-tree. Kil. VI, 5 (ref. to ib. 3) וְכִי אִשָּׁה לֹא תַעֲבִיר ס' כל שאינו וכו' illan s'arak? Any tree which bears no fruit; (oth. opin.) 'כל האילנות הם סָרַקִיָּה' all trees are s'arak, except olive and fig trees; (oth. opin.) 'כל שאינו... הררי זה א' whatever trees you do not plant in orchards, are called illan s'arak. B. Kam. 91^b (ref. to Deut. XX, 20) 'כי לא עץ... זה א' 'that it is not a fruit tree', that means a tree which bears no edible fruit; (sub. אילן) to prefer (for cutting down) the barren tree to one that has edible fruit; Sifré Deut. 204. Gen. R. s. 16 וְכִי אִשָּׁה לֹא תַעֲבִיר ס' they ask the fruitless trees, why are you so noisy? Ib. אבל אִשָּׁה לֹא תַעֲבִיר ס' but the shade-trees are loud, because they are not burdened with fruit; a. fr.

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

סָרַקִיָּה, v. סָרַקִיָּה.

סָרַקִיָּה, v. סָרַקִיָּה.

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

he (Balaam) wanted to make them like the tents of the Saracens which are removed from place to place. Y. Yoma VI, 43^c bot. הַסְּאֵלִים הַדֶּשֶׁת the desert dwellers ate it (the scape-goat that escaped death).

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

סָרַקִיָּה, Men. 39^b, v. סָרַקִיָּה.

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

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

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

סָרַר f. (v. סָרַר) = שָׂרַר, office, command. — Pl. סָרַרִיָּה. Tanh. Kor. 9 וְכִי אִשָּׁה לֹא תַעֲבִיר ס' (or סָרַרִיָּה) they perished, but not so their offices, but others in their stead were appointed; Num. R. s. 18 פְּהוּרֵיהֶן (corr. acc., or סָרַרִיָּה). — V. שָׂרַר.

סָרַרִיָּה ch. 1) same. Kidd. 76^b דְּמַתָּה ס' I want to be the officer of the town. — 2) lordliness, presumption. Pes. 104^b דְּמַתָּה וְסָרַרִיָּה דְּמַתָּה (Ms. O. שָׂרַרִיָּה; Ms. O. 2 סָרַרִיָּה) your pride and your presumption.

סָרַרִיָּה = סָרַרִיָּה, q. v.

סָרַרִיָּה m. (b. h.) winter. Pesik. Hahod., p. 50^a; Pesik. R. s. 15; Cant. R. to II, 11 הוּא הוּא וְכִי אִשָּׁה לֹא תַעֲבִיר ס' are not rain and winter the same?; Yalk. ib. 986 הוּא הוּא וְכִי אִשָּׁה לֹא תַעֲבִיר ס' the winter lasts six months, but the real trouble about them is the rainy season; a. e.

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

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

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

סָתוּמָה v. סָתַם, a. סָתַם.

סָתוּמָא v. סָתַם, a. סָתַם.

סָתוּנִית v. סָתַם, a. סָתַם.

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

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

סָתוּרוּן, סָתוּרוּיָא m. pl. (preced.) confusion, mischief. Gen. R. s. 71 (play on סָתוּר q. v.) סָתוּרִי בֵּן סָתוּר (not בֵּן סָתוּר) a doer of mischief; (Yalk. ib. 126 מסָתוּרוּיָא, v. מְסָתוּרוּיָא).

סָתוּת v. סָתַם, a. סָתַם.

סָתוּיָא Lam. R. to I, 15 some ed., v. סָתַם II.

סָתוּרָא v. pl. (Hithpa. noun of סָתַר, as שָׁתוּרִיָּא for שָׁתוּרִיָּא; cmp. אֶסְתַּרִּיָּא, אֶסְתַּרִּיָּא riggings, sail-yards. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXXI וְכִּי בָּאֵדָם סָתוּרִים בְּעוֹלָם סָתוּרִים בְּעוֹלָם there are sail-yards in the world, and so there are sail-yards in the structure of man, that is, his two arms.

סָתוּיָא v. סָתַם, a. סָתַם.

סָתוּמָא v. סָתַם, a. סָתַם.

סָתוּמָה f. (סָתַם) closing, closure, cover. Shh. 47^b, a. e. גִּלְגֵּל v. סָתַם, a. e. Kel. VIII, 8 מִן הַסֵּף וְלִפְנֵיָם (ed. Dehr. סָתוּמָה הַגּוֹלֵל) from where the covering of the vessel begins and farther inside (not the rim surrounding the lid); Tosef. ib. B. Kam. VI, 15 סָתוּמָה.

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

סָתוּמָאָה m. (v. סָתַם) an unnamed authority. Bekh. 30^a; Meg. 2^a סָתוּמָאָה וְזֵי דְבִרְיָא ר' אִיבָא those are the words of R. Akiba whose opinion has been adopted without naming him. Ib. 26^a סָתוּמָאָה Keth. 101^b; a. fr.

סָתוּרָא I f. (סָתַר I) hiding, retirement, esp. (with ref. to Num. V, 13) a married woman's retirement with a man under suspicious circumstances. Sot. 2^a סָתוּרָא קִינּוּיָא וְכִי הָיוּ הָרִבּוֹן הַזֶּה הָיָה הָיָה הָיָה הָיָה the husband's jealousy (warning) and the wife's retirement. Ib. a. fr.

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

Vayikra, N'dab., Par. 4, ch. VI; Men. 22^a שְׁלֹא נִשְׁחַמַּשׁ עֵצִים.. שלא נשחמש עצים (בדן הדיוט).—Transf. discontinuance, cancelling. Y. Naz. II, end, 52^b מַמַּשׁ כִּסֵּי מַמַּשׁ כִּסֵּי מַמַּשׁ כִּסֵּי מַמַּשׁ the interruption of a Nazarete's vow brought about by cutting his hair, is like a real annulment (so that he has to begin his nazariteship anew). Ib. V, 55^b תּוֹפֵס לְכֵּן שֶׁלֵּשׁ לְכֵּן שֶׁלֵּשׁ לְכֵּן שֶׁלֵּשׁ for cancelling the nazariteship (the obligation to begin it over again), the cutting of at least three hairs is required; v. סָתַר II.

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

סָתוּת v. סָתַם, a. סָתַם.

סָתַם (b. h.; = סָתַם, Saf. of סָתַם) 1) to stop up, close, shut. Ab. Zar. V, 3 כְּדִי שִׁישְׁתוּם וְיִסְתוּם וְיִגּוּב v. נָגַב. B. Mets. VII, 5 וְיִהְיֶה סָתוּם אֶת הַפֶּתַח וְכִי וְכִי that he (the laborer) must not be greedy so as to shut the door before himself (make himself objectionable to employers). Hull. 43^a, a. e. סָתוּמָה וְכִי מֵרָה שְׁנִיקְבָה וְכִי מֵרָה שְׁנִיקְבָה if the bladder of the gall is perforated, and the liver (adhering to the perforated spot) closes it up. Ib. 49^b סָתוּר סָתוּרִים clean fat (such as it is permitted to eat) forms a stopper (to an adjacent organ, and makes the animal so affected permitted). Pes. IV, 9 (56^a) מִי גִירוּן וְכִי he stopped up the water of the upper Gihon (II Chr. XXXII, 3); a. fr.—Part. pass. סָתוּם; f. סָתוּמָה; pl. סָתוּמָיָא; v. סָתַם. Yeb. 71^b; Nidd. 30^b; Lev. R. s. 14 וְכִי וְכִי וְכִי וְכִי the organ which (in the embryonic stage) was closed, opens, and that which was open, closes itself. Bets. IV, 3 סָתוּרָא a room filled with fruit which was closed up (with bricks). Y. ib. 62^c bot. סָתוּרָא pots with their lids on (not yet cut apart); Tosef. ib. III, 13; Tosef. Sabb. XVI (XVII), 13. Shh. 94^a (ref. to סָתוּרָא, Is. IX, 6) לָמַדְתָּ לְמַעַן וְכִי why is every Mem in the middle of a word open, and this one is closed (final Mem). Meg. 3^a וְכִי בְּסוּף וְכִי בְּסוּף open in the middle of words and closed at the end (v. מְנַצֵּף); a. fr.—Esp. פרשנה סָתוּמָה a paragraph in the Torah separated from the preceding by a vacant space in the middle of the line, opp. to פְּתוּחָה a section beginning a new indented line. Gen. R. s. 96, beg., v. infra. Treat. Sofrim I, 14 וְכִי אִיזוּרִי סָתוּרָא what is a closed paragraph? When space is left &c.; וְכִי וְכִי וְכִי וְכִי and how much space must be left ..., in order that the paragraph may be called closed?; a. fr.—2) to conceal. Gen. R. l. c. (ref. to the section beginning with Gen. XLVII, 28) that paragraph is closed, וְכִי מִמֶּנִּי וְכִי because the Lord concealed from his vision all (coming) troubles; (Yalk. ib. 154 מִמֶּנִּי וְכִי, v. infra); a. e.—Part. pass. as ab. concealed, not explicitly stated, opp. מְפוּרָשׁ. Zeb. 53^a מִן סָתוּרָא let that which is not explicitly stated in a law be derived (by analogy) from what is explicitly stated; Sifra Aḥaré, beg. וְכִי פְּתוּחָה עַל הַסֵּף let the explicit statement throw light on the implicit. Meg. 15^a אֲבוּרָא סָתוּרָא a person (mentioned in the Bible) whose deeds and the deeds of whose ancestors are not stated; a. fr.—Y. Bets. l. c. (in Chald. dict.) סָתוּמָה the anonymous opinion, v. סָתַם.

Nif. סָתַם, Hithpa. סָתַם, Nithpa. סָתַם to be closed; to be concealed; to be silenced. Gen. R. l. c. וְכִי מִמֶּנִּי וְכִי בקש, וְכִי מִמֶּנִּי וְכִי

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ithpa. אסתתרה *to be torn down*. Meg. Taan. ch. VIII, v. סורינגא.

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

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

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

סתר pr. n. m. *Sithriel*. Bekh. 57^b.

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

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

Nithpa. גזעבד same, v. supra.

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

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

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

Af. עבד *to make, produce.* Targ. O. Ex. XXXII, 10 עבד ed. Berl. (oth. עבד; Y. עבד). Ib. XXX, 37; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 28, end, v. infra.—2) *to cause to prosper.* Gen. R. s. 13 מרי תעבד ארעא .. מרי תעבד ארעא all the prayers of men turn on the earth (mundane affairs): Lord, make the land (crop) thrive, make the land prosper; a. e.—3) *to work through.* Part. pass. מעבד, מעבדא. B. Mets. 116^b רמע' thoroughly kneaded clay. *Itpe.* עבד *to be done; to be made, become.* Targ. Gen. XXIX, 26. Targ. Koh. VIII, 4. Targ. Ps. LXII, 4; a. fr.—Lam. R. to II, 2 בעיה לאיעבדא וכ' (not לאיבדא, ליעבדא) dost thou want to be made a senator? Lev. R. s. 28, end מאן דעבד .. אחז' וכ' he who made the comes...

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

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

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

עבדיתא, v. עבדיתא.

עבדיתא f. (preced. wds.) *slavery, servitude; status of a slave.* Y. Kidd. I, 59^d ארוח בסוק שש ע' שווא בעבדותו (not בעבדותו) one declaration at the end of the sixth year, while he is still a slave by law. Pes. X, 5 (in the Passover night service) מ' לחרוזו he led us forth from slavery to freedom; Kidd. 22^b. Hor. 10^a ארוח ארוח ע' וכ' you seem to believe that I place a rulership upon you (by appointing you to office), I place servitude upon you (ref. to I Kings XII, 7); a. fr.

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

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

עבדן m. (comp. of עב a. דקן; cmp. וליקן) *thick-bearded.* Snh. 100^b (Mss. F. a. K. עב דקן, v. סכסן).

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

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

Hithpa. הרעעב, *Nithpa.* נהעעב 1) *to swell (with anger), to become wroth*. Sifré Num. 135 (expl. וירעעב, Deut. III, 26) בי פלוני נהמלא וכ' as a man says, that man (became full) got wroth with me, meaning, he was filled with wrath against me; Yalk. Deut. 818; Sifré Deut. 29 מפני עיברה לשהו יכולה לשהו מפני עיברה (swelled) like a woman that cannot bend down on account of the child

she is pregnant with; v. עברה.—2) *to become pregnant*. Gen. R. s. 45 נהעברה.. נהעברה she conceived on her first intercourse; וכ' אין אשה מהעברה וכ' no woman conceives on &c.; Yeb. 34^a. Ib. וכ' כדי שלא תהעבר וכ' that she may not become with child, and her beauty &c., v. עוש. B. Kam. IX, 1 ונהעברה אצלו v. supra; a. fr.—3) *to be extended, to be consolidated into one township*. Y. Erub. V, 22^b bot. ברו מעון מהעברת וכ' I can cause Beth Ma'on and Tiberias to be considered one township (as regards Sabbath distances).—4) *to be added to, to be proclaimed a full month (of thirty days), a leap-year (of thirteen months)*. Y. R. Hash. III, beg. 58^c מימי לא נ' Nisan was never made a full month (by decree of the court); Y. Shebi. X, beg. 39^b; a. e.—Snh. 12^a שהעבר... ראייה that year ought to have been a leap-year. B. Mets. נהעברה השנה נהע' לשוכר if the year was made a leap-year, the tenant (that rented by the year) reaps the benefit of the intercalation. R. Hash. 19^b; a. fr.

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

עבר, עבר ch. same, *to pass, cross, step over, forgive* &c. (v. preced.). Impf. יעבר; infin. מעיבר. Targ. Gen. XXXII, 17. Ib. XII, 6. Targ. O. Deut. XVII, 2 מעיבר ed. Berl. (oth. ed. מעבר; Y. מעיבר). Targ. Ps. CXXIV, 4; a. v. fr.—Sabb. 40^a אורבן דע' אורבן he who disregards Rabbinical enactments. Y. ib. VII, 9^a top; Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^c עברה בידך וכ' v. עבר I. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^b bot. מדו נעבור קומי how about passing it by?; ... עבור מדו וסמי עיניה pass it and ignore it, v. סמי; Y. Ber. II, 4^b מעבור (not מדו); Y. Shek. II, 47^a top; a. fr.

Af. אעבר, *Hif.* תעבר as preced. *Hif.* Targ. O. Lev. XVIII, 21 לאעבר ed. Berl. (oth. ed. לאעב). Targ. Gen. XLVII, 21. Targ. Ex. XXXVI, 6.—Targ. II Sam. XII, 13.—Targ. Mic. VII, 18; a. v. fr.—Esp. (b. h. עבר) *to pass through; to bar*. Targ. I Kings VI, 21. Targ. O. Ex. XXXVI, 33.—*Part. pass. מעיברת; pl. מעיברות*. Ib. XXVI, 28.—Hag. 5^a מעיבר במיליה = h. מדוריו על מדוריו, v. preced. a. מדה.

Pa. עבר 1) *to be with child, to conceive*. Targ. Ps. LI, 7 עברה (ed. Lag. עברת, Bxt. עברה, corr. acc.). Targ. Y. Num. XI, 12 (ed. Vien. עברית, corr. acc.); a. fr.—*Part. pass. f. מעיברת; pl. מעיברות*. Targ. Y. Gen. XVI, 11. Ib. XXXVIII, 24; a. e.—B. Kam. 47^a פרה מע' a pregnant cow. Hull. 59^b מע' אפילו כל מע' all pregnant women miscarried; a. e.—2) as preced. *Hif.* *to cause to pass; to remove, displace; to cover up*. Ab. Zar. 65^b מע' עבירי לרוז מע' he passed them over the ford. Yoma 33^b עבירי שמתיה v. הרעעב. Erub. 65^a, v. פוק. Hull. 18^a עבירי he excommunicated him and removed him (from his office). Ib. מע' עבירי ליה וכ' we remove him and declare his meat *frefah*. Ber. 27^b ראו מע' עבירי ראו מע' let us displace him. Ib. 39^a עבירי ורמא *to carry off foul matter*. Y. Ber. II, 4^c bot. הוה מע' וכ' covered it with a sheet, v. פליום; a. fr.—Yeb. 63^b עבירי v. infra.—3) *to declare a full month, a leap year*. Targ. I Chr. XII, 32. Targ. Cant.

VII, 5; a. e.—Snh. 11^b בחר דעבריה after they had declared it a leap year. R. Hash. 20^a עבריה לאלול they have declared Elul a full month; a. e.—Part. pass. מעברי; f. מעברתא. Snh. 12^b שנה שנה מע' a leap year; a. e.

Ithpa. אהעבר, אהעבר 1) to become pregnant. Targ. Y. Gen. XIX, 36, sq.; a. e.—Yeb. 45^a איעברא מכורי was with child by a Samaritan.—2) to get over it, to be appeased. Yeb. 63^b ויעברי איעברא במילא she is irascible, but is easily appeased with a word.—3) to be waded through, be crossed. Targ. Ez. XLVII, 5.

עָבַר I (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Eber*, a descendant of Shem, believed to have maintained schools (oracles) in connection with Shem. Gen. R. s. 63 (ref. to Gen. XXV, 22) כל העולם כולו מע' אחד וכ' (idolaters), and he (Abraham) on the other side; 'מע' הגורר וכ' because he came from the banks of the river (Euphrates), and spoke the Hebrew language (v. עברו).—(עברו) לים beyond the sea. Erub. 55^a (ref. to Deut. XXX, 12) .. לים אם מע' לים if the Law be beyond the sea, thou must go over to learn it.

עָבַר II m. (b. h.; עבר) border, bank, side. Gen. R. s. 42 (expl. דעברי, v. preced.) וכ' אחד וכ' the whole world was on one side (idolaters), and he (Abraham) on the other side; 'מע' הגורר וכ' because he came from the banks of the river (Euphrates), and spoke the Hebrew language (v. עברו).—(עברו) לים beyond the sea. Erub. 55^a (ref. to Deut. XXX, 12) .. לים אם מע' לים if the Law be beyond the sea, thou must go over to learn it.

ע' עברא עבר, v. עברי II, a. next w.

עָבַרָא m. (Pa.) bar, bolt. Targ. O. Ex. XXVI, 28 (ed. Berl. עברא). Targ. Jud. XVI, 3 (ed. Wil. עברא).—Erub. 10^a, a. fr. עברא דרשא the door bolt.—Pl. עברין. Targ. O. Ex. XXVI, 26, sq.; a. e.

עבראי, v. עברי.
עבראי, v. עברי end.
עברה, v. עברה.
עברה, v. עברה.

עָבַרָה f. (עבר) 1) = עברה q. v.—2) passing by; מ' passing from one act to another, ceasing. Y. B. Kam. II, 3^a top בשעת עברתן while they were passing by. Nidd. I, 7 בשעת עברתן מלאכול וכ' when they cease to eat T'rumah.

עָבַרָה f. (b. h.; עבר) 1) [swelling, running over.] anger, indignation. Ex. R. s. 15 היא קשה היא severe is the anger with which I am filled. Tanh. Vaethh. 6 the Lord was filled with anger at him (with ref. to Deut. III, 26). Yalk. Deut. 820 (expl. ויהעבר, Deut. I. c.) נחמלא עלי ע' Gen. R. s. 13 נחמלא עלי ע' it calls in the wrath (i. e. it is a sign of forgiveness, with ref. to Ps. LXXXV, 4); a. fr.

עברי m., עברית, עברית f. (b. h.) Hebrew; ע' (לשון) Hebrew language; ע' (כחב) Hebrew character, type. Kidd. I, 2 עבר ע' a Hebrew slave; אמה ע' a Hebrew handmaid. Gen. R. s. 42 ומשירה בלשון ע' v. עבר II. Gitt. IX, 6

if one witness signed in Hebrew type, and the other in Greek, and again one in Hebrew &c. Ib. 8 נט שכתבו עבריה וכ' if a letter of divorce was written in Hebrew, and its witnesses signed in Greek. Y. Meg. I, 71^b bot.; Esth. R. to I, 22, a. e. לדיבור ע' the Hebrew language is adapted for oratory; a. fr.—Meg. 18^a קראה עבריה... if he read the Megillah in a trans-Euphratean (Aramaic) translation.—Pl. עבריים, עבריים; f. עבריות. Ib. עבריה an Aramaic translation read before Aramaean Jews. Ex. R. s. 3 על שם שעברו ים ע' why does he call them 'Ibrim (Ex. III, 18)? Because they passed the sea (on going to Egypt). Ib. s. 1. Pesik. R. s. 23; a. fr.

ע' עברא, עברא, עברא ch. same. Targ. Gen. XIV, 13 (Y. ed. Vien. עברא, corr. acc.). Ib. XXXIX, 14; 17 (not עברא); a. fr.—Pl. עברא, ע' Ib. XL, 15; a. fr.—[Targ. Num. XXVII, 12; Targ. Deut. XXXII, 49 טורא ע' ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. עברא, עברא; h. text עבריים).—Pesik. Vayhi, p. 65^a; Pesik. R. s. 17; a. fr.

עבריות m. (עבר, v. עברה) renegade. Nidd. 13^b נקרא ע' may be called a renegade (to idolatry).

עבריותא ch. same. Sabb. 40^a bot. ע' שרי למקרי ליה ע' it is permitted to call him an apostate.

עברתא, v. עברתא.

עגא, v. עגא.

עגבאי, עגבאי m. pl. 'Agebeans, 'Agebeans, a tribe in Ituræa, comp. אגוב. Targ. Ez. XLVII, 16 בריכה ע' (ed. Lag. 'עג) the pond of the 'Agebeans (h. text דתיכון).

עָגַבָה f., pl. עגבות (עגב to be round) rump, buttocks (comp. עגב). Snh. 38^b עגבותי מאקרא וכ' (not עגב) the earth for Adam's rump was taken from Akra &c.; Yalk. Ps. 888. Nidd. 30^b עגבותי על ב' עגבותי and its (the foetus') two heels lie against the two sides of its rump; Lev. R. s. 14; Yalk. ib. 547. Ber. 24^a ערוה ע' the contact of posteriors (of two persons lying in one bed) does not come under the class of indecency (as regards prayer). Sabb. 152^a (expl. החוגב, Koh. XII, 5) אלו ע' that means the rump; (comment. the genitals; Lev. R. s. 18 לזו של שדרה; Koh. R. to XII, 5 קרסוליו).

עָגַג (or עוג) (comp. עגל) [to round, roll, press; denom. עגג, fr. which] 1) to draw (comp. עגג). Taan. III, 8 (19^a); 23^a עוגה עג עג he drew a circle.—[2] to make a cake. Ez. IV, 12.]

עגא, v. אגא.

עגת, עגת, v. עגת.

עָגוּל pr. n. m. 'Agul. Y. Yeb. VI, 7^c bot. ר' הנינה בר ע' v. עגל.

עָגוּלָה f. (b. h. עגל, עגל) round. Nidd. VIII, 4 (58^b) ע' a round blood-stain, opp. משוך lengthy. Y. Pes. VIII, 36^a bot. ע' גל a round heap of debris, opp.

ארוך. Snh. IV, 3; Ex. R. s. 5 גורן v. גורן. Y. Erub. II, 20^a; a. fr.

עגול m. (preced.; v. עיגול) *round cake, loaf*. Targ. Y. Ex. XXIX, 23 (h. text בכר).—Pl. עגולין. Ib. XL, 4.

עגולא, **עגולא**, v. sub. עיגול.

עגול גולת, **עגול גולת** f. (preced. wds.) *round, rolling*. Hull. 64^a; Ab. Zar. 40^a, v. פגור; Tosef. Hull. III (IV), 23 (not ליה...).

עגול m. (preced. wds.) *circle*. Tosef. Neg. VI, 3, v. עיגול.

עגולא, **עגולא** m. (preced. wds.) *round shield*. Targ. Ps. XXXV, 2 (h. text צנה). Targ. II Chr. IX, 15; a. e.—Pl. עגולין; עגולין. Ib. Targ. Ez. XXIII, 24. Targ. II Chr. XXIII, 9; a. e.—Targ. Ps. XLVI, 10, v. עגולא I.

עגול to be round; to roll; to circle. Sabb. 85^b ועגול ביה and inscribes in it a circle of five in diameter.

עגולא to be rounded. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^b הוא נסבל ונני the cut in the skin of an animal (whose heart has been taken out while alive) rebounds and becomes rounded.

עגול 1) to draw a circle. Part. מועגל, v. מועגל. Taan. III, 8; a. e.—2) to roll, press, make even. Maasr. I, 8 מועגל when the figs are stored in a bin, they are subject to tithes when he has pressed them. Ib. דיה ו' ומעגל ו' if after treading figs in a vessel or pressing in a bin &c. Macc. II, 1 מועגל במעגלה if he was levelling the roof with a roller, v. מועגלה; Y. ib. II, beg. 31^c (also מועגל, Hif.).—3) to roll on an oiled surface, to smooth a person's skin. Tosef. Ter. X, 10 גביו על גביו and oints it (the child) by rolling it on his own body; Y. Maas. Sh. II, 53^c מועגלו ע"ג מועגלו.—4) to round off, form a round body, v. infra.

עגול 1) to round off, form a round body. Ohol. VII, 4 מועגלו ראש כפיקה; Tosef. ib. VIII, 8 מועגלו (v. R. S. to Ohol. I. c.), v. פיקה I.—2) to roll, v. supra.

עגולא 1) to form globules. Nidd. 56^a מזה רוק ו' as the secretion in the mouth is formed in globules on being discharged &c.; ib. 19^b.—2) to roll one's self on an oiled surface, to smooth one's skin. Tosef. Ter. I. c. על טבלה של שייש ל' מועגל עליה; Ib. 11; Tosef. Sabb. III (IV), 17; a. e.

עגול I ch. same, to be round. Y. Erub. II, 20^a בהן ד' עגולין in the case of those stones which are round (forming a fence).

עגול 1) to round off. Men. 94^b מועגל להו מועגל he rounded them off.—2) to twine around. Y. Kil. IX, end, 32^d [read:] וכ' נסב פסקיה דעמר ועגלה וכ' (פסקיה) he took a woolen band and wound it around both of them.

עגול m. (b. h.) *calf*. Sabb. V, 4. Tosef. Bekh. VI, 13; Kidd. 8^a (Ar. עגול). Pes. 112^a, v. ר' נק; a. fr.—Esp. ע' the golden calf which the Israelites made in the desert. Tosef. Sabb. I, 17 שעשוי בו ה' that day was as ominous to Israel as the day whereon they made the golden calf; Sabb. 17^a. Sot. 14^a ה' מעשה ה' על שכיפר על מעשה ה' he made atonement for the sin of the golden calf; a. v. fr.—[Tosef. Neg. VI, 3

עגול Var., v. עיגול].—Pl. עגולים. Snh. 63^b; a. fr.—[Ab. d'R. N. ch. VI, end מביאין ה' read: ה' עגולים, v. עיגול].—Fem. עגולה *heifer*. Sot. VII, 2 ערופה ע' ערופה the verses to be read at the ceremony of breaking the heifer's neck (Deut. XXI, 7 sq.). Ib. IX, 7 (47^b) וכ' אם נערפה ה' וכ' if the murderer was found after the heifer's neck was broken. Gen. R. s. 44 ה' הראה לו... ע' ערופה the Lord showed Abraham the ceremony of &c. Sot. 45^a ע' מדידה the measuring which is done for the ceremony of &c. (to ascertain the nearest town). Par. I, 1 ע' בר שנה וכ' *heifer* (mentioned in the Law) means one not yet one year old, and *cow* means one two years old; a. fr.

עגול II, **עגול** ch. same, v. עיגול.

עגול III, **עגולא** m. (עגול) [*rolling*,] *swiftness*; ל' ע' very soon, swiftly, suddenly. Targ. Job XX, 5. Targ. Prov. XXIX, 1. Targ. II Esth. VI, 10 ע' ע' make haste.—Ber. 18^b קא אריח ע' because thou shalt soon come (to us, the dead). Snh. 52^a ל' ד' ד' in order that he may be burnt to death so much sooner; Pes. 75^a ע' ד' כי דיכי ע' (Ms. O. לעגל) that she may die the sooner; Yalk. Lev. 630; a. e.

עגולא I f. *heifer*, v. עגולא.

עגולא II f. *wagon*, v. עגולא I.

עגולה pr. n., ע' ה' the Pond of 'Iglā. Targ. Jer. XXXI, 38 (ed. Lag. עיגולא; h. text עגולה).

עגולה f. *heifer*, v. עגול.

עגולה f. (b. h.; עגול) [*roller*,] *wagon*. Bets. II, 10 ע' ב' ש' children's wagon. Sabb. V, 4 ע' ש' with the little wagon under the tail (to protect the latter from friction, v. חמט II); a. e.—Pl. עגולות. Kel. XXIV, 2 שלש ע' there are three classes of wagons (with regard to levitical cleanness), one shaped like a *cathedra*; like a couch..., and one for stones (loads). Gen. R. s. 95; a. e.—Esp. עגולה the constellation called Charles' Wain (Ursa Major). Pes. 94^b.

עגולא I, **עגולא** (עגולא) ch. same. Targ. O. Num. VII, 3 עגול ed. Berl. (oth. ed. a. Y. עגולא; Ms. II עגולא). Targ. Is. XXVIII, 27 (ed. Lag. עגולה); ib. 28; a. e.—Esp. Charles' Wain. Ber. 58^b bot. ד' רישא ד' the head-star of the Wain; [Rashi: the head of the Ox (Taurus)].—Pl. עגולין; עגולין. Targ. O. Gen. XLV, 21. Ib. 27 (ed. Vien. עגולין). Targ. Ps. XLVI, 10 Ms. (ed. חרובין עגולין round shields).

עגולא II f. = h. עיגול, *basin*. Y. Sabb. III, 6^a bot. ע' מ' to put the bottle of oil into a basin (of hot water), v. עגולא.

עגולא III (עגולא) **עגולא**, **עגולא**, **עגולא** f. = h. עגולה. Targ. Y. Gen. XV, 9. Targ. Deut. XXI, 4 (O. ed. Berl. עגולה). Targ. O. ib. 3 עגולה (ed. Berl. עגולה; Y. עגולה). Targ. Hos. X, 11; a. e.—V. עיגול.

עגום (b. h.; cmp. אגום) 1) to be bent, weighed down.

Part. pass. עָנָם; f. עָנְמָה; (cmp. כָּפַח, כָּפַחָה) a) *pressed down, tied*. Num.R. s. 10 ע' לשונו his (the drunken man's) tongue is tied.—Trnsf. (of a woman) עָנְמָה *tied to an absent husband, prevented from marrying* (cmp. עָנָן). Y.Snh.VI, 23^c וואני יושבת ע' בביתי how long yet shall my husband dwell with thee (Alexandria), and I (Jerusalem) sit a living widow in my house; Y. Hag. II, 77^d ע' עליו ... tied (lonely) for his sake.—b) *bent down, grieving*. Lev. R. s. 1 ע' עליו משה של משה משה's soul within him grieved. Ib. s. 34 עליון ע' עליון who are in grief. Ber. 55^b ע' עליון הוה חלום ונפשו ע' he who has had a dream and is worried about it; a. e.

עָנָם ch. same. Targ. Job XXX, 25.—Part. pass. עָנָם; f. עָנְמָה; pl. עָנְמָן. Targ. Ruth I, 13 (h. text עָנְמָה).—Y. Meg. III, 74^a top מן גו דנפשהון ע' וכ' since they will grieve (because they are deprived of the reading of the Law), they will go and buy another scroll.

עָנְמָה f. (preced.) *grief*, v. עָנָם.

עָנָן (b. h.; v. עָנָם) *to bend; to tie*.—V. עָנָן.—Part. pass. f. עָנְמָה *tied to an absent husband, deserted wife*. Y. Gitt. IV, beg. 45^c ע' חוה יושבת ע' שלא תהא חוה יושבת ע' that she may not remain a deserted wife (prevented from marrying again); a. fr.—Pl. עָנְמָה. Ruth R. to I, 13 (ref. to עָנְמָה, ib.) יכולת ע' לבלתי וכ' יושבת ע' לבלתי וכ' can you afford to sit tied, so as not to get married? Gitt. 33^a, a. fr. ע' מפני חקנת ע' as a measure in favor of deserted wives (that they may be enabled to marry again). Lev. R. s. 20 הרבה נשים להם ממתנות ע' ממתנות ע' many women (to whom they had made love) remained unmarried, waiting for them (to propose); Tanh. Aḥārē 6; a. e.—Trnsf. (of animals in the stable) *left lonely*. Tosef. B. Kam. VIII, 12 מדור לגדל בהמה... מקיימין את ח' שלשים יום rearing (for consumption, v. B. Kam. 80^a) small cattle in Palestine?... That which remains last (after the others have been disposed of) should be kept (no more than) thirty days; B. Kam. 80^a ע' שבהן שלשים יום (Tosef. l. c. דאחרייהו) provided he do not keep the last of them over thirty days.

*Pi. עָנָן *to press against; to smooth*. Tosef. Ter. X, 4 מְעַנְנָה שערָה בערָה Var. ed. Zuck. (ed. Zuck. מְעַנְנָה, v. עָנָן; oth. ed. מְעַנְנָה, v. עָנָן) she may smooth her own hair by rubbing it against her (the priest's daughter's) hair.

עָנָן ch. same, *to press, tie; to seclude, imprison*. Targ. Is. XXIV, 22 ויעָנְנוּם וכ' ויעָנְנוּם and they shall press them into the prison house (ed. Lag. ויעָנְנוּם, ed. Ven. ויעָנְנוּם, contr. of ויעָנְנוּם Af. (?); Ar. ויעָנְנוּם Ithpa.; h. text עָנָן).—Part. pass. עָנָן; pl. עָנְמָן. Ib. XLII, 7. Ib. 22, v. next w. Ib. XLIX, 9.

Pa. עָנָן *to make lonely, desert* (a wife). Gitt. 26^b ויעָנְנָהּ ע' ויעָנְנָהּ he might desert her.

Ithpa. עָנְמָה *to be secluded, tied up; (of a woman) to be prevented from marrying, be an absent husband*. B. Mets. 19^a משה דלא תהָעָנָן ורחיב הוא Ms. M. (ed. ריעָנָן, corr. acc.) it was done in order that she might not remain a widow in life.

עָנְמָה m. (preced.) *solitude, prison*. Targ. Is. XXIV, 22 עָנְמָה, v. preced. Ib. XLII, 22 עָנְמָה Ar. (Regia עָנְמָה pl.; ed. Lag. עָנְמָה; ed. Wil. עָנְמָה, v. preced.).

עָנְמָה *to roll*, v. עָנָם.

עָנְמָה m. (אָנָר = אָנָר) = אָנָר, *apt for storage, superior (wheat)*. Tosef. Dem. IV, 23 (ed. Zuck. אָנָר, v. אָנָר); Y. Naz. V, 54^a אָנָר.

עָנָשׁ (dial. for עָנָשׁ; cmp. Pesh. Ex. XXI, 29; 36) *to attack, gore*. Part. f. עָנְשָׁה. Gen. R. s. 80, beg. Ar., v. עָנָשׁ.

עָד m. (b. h.; עָד) *turn, continuation; (prep.) up to, until, during, while; in place of*. B. Mets. 87^a; Snh. 107^b ע' עד up to Abraham's time, v. עָד. B. Kam. 55^a ע' עד during the time that &c., instead of asking me &c. Gen. R. s. 58 ע' עד before yet the Lord causes the sun of one righteous man to set, he causes that of another to rise. Kidd. 29^b ע' עד until a person is twenty years old. Ib. 31^a ע' עד how far does the duty of honoring parents go?; a. v. fr.—Ber. 26^b (ref. to ib. IV, 1 'up to four hours') ע' עד does it mean 'up to', and that 'up to' included, i. e. including the whole fourth hour of the day, or excluding the fourth hour? Nidd. 58^b ע' עד shall we say, their difference turns on the question whether 'until' is meant to include or to exclude the terminus? Ib. ע' עד sometimes איכא ע' עד בכלל ואיכא ע' עד בכלל 'until' means *inclusive of*, and sometimes *exclusive of*. Ib. ע' עד they differ as to the meaning of the word 'until' in this case (in the Mishnah); a. fr.—ע' עד (cmp. עָבָר) *in behalf of, for, about*. Midr. Till. to Ps. IV ור'... ר'... ר'... (our w. missing in ed. Bub.) has that innkeeper opened his shop for the first time today, for our benefit? Ib. to Ps. XII ע' עד he inquired about him, where is he?; a. e.—ר' ע', v. עָד.

עָד ch. same. Targ. Gen. II, 5. Ib. XIV, 14; a. v. fr.—B. Bath. 21^a ע' עד up to six years of age admit no child to school. Gen. R. s. 44^a, a. e. ע' עד, v. עָד I. Lam. R. to III, 20 ע' עד, v. עָד II; a. fr.

עָד v. עָד.

עָד, Targ. O. Lev. XI, 13 ed. Amst., v. עָד.

עָד m. (b. h.; עָד) [*present, confirming*,] (cmp. סוּדָה) *witness, evidence*. Hull. 10^b, a. e. ע' עד in matters of ritual the statement of one witness is sufficient. Bekh. 36^a, a. e. ע' עד a witness testifying to what he has heard from an eye-witness. R. Hash. 26, a. e. ע' עד a witness in the case cannot act as judge. Keth. 21^b ע' עד a witness may act as judge; a. v. fr.—Pl. עָד. Ib. ע' עד if the judges know (can identify) the signatures of the witnesses to a document. Ib. II, 3 ע' עד if witnesses declare, this is our signature, but we have been forced &c. Ib. 5 ע' עד if there is evidence that she was a married woman.—Kidd. 48^a, a. fr. ע' עד, ע' עד, v. עָד.

a. v. fr.—Trnsf. *evidence, proof*. Sabb. 81^a אם יש עליה עד (euphem.) if there is an evidence (stain of excrements) on it. B. Kam. 11^a top (ref. to Ex. XXII, 12) יביא עד עורה (ed. אורה, אורה, v. אור) he shall offer in evidence its hide.—Esp. a piece of cloth used by women for ascertaining their condition of cleanness or uncleanness. Nidd. VIII, 4 עד שהוא נתון וכ' if an examining rag (after use) has been put under the cushion &c. Ib. 14^b; 12^a 'משל לשמש ועד וכ' to speak allegorically (euphemistically), the servant and the examiner stand by the side of the threshold &c. (v. עמש). Ib. זוהי עין של צנועיות (Ar. עין) this (special) rag is that of the chaste women; a. fr.—Pl. as ab. Ib. I, 7. Ib. II, 1; a. fr.

ערא, v. ערא.

ערא, v. ערי.

ערא I or ערא f. = ארא I. Bekh. 45^b ערא אמרה ערא this proves. Pes. 53^b ראה ערא let it be this (I admit).—V. ערי I.

ערא II m. (ערי II) plunderer.—Pl. ערא. Targ. Jer. XXX, 16.

ערא m. (preced.) booty, spoil. Targ. O. Num. XXXI, 11, sq. Targ. I Sam. XXX, 16; a. fr.

ערא, ערא, ערא m. (ערי, ערי; cmp. ערה) [rolling; cmp. ערה] lot, share. Targ. O. Gen. XLIX, 21. Targ. Deut. XXXII, 9. Targ. Esth. IX, 24 ערא ed. Lag. Targ. Cant. VIII, 11 ערה (Var. ערה).—Pl. ערה. Targ. I Sam. XIV, 42. Targ. Y. Num. XVIII, 7; a. e.

*ערא (cmp. ערי) to cut, strip. Part. pass. ערי; f. מועד. B. Kam. 11^a, v. אור.—[Tosef. Makhsh. I, 3 ערי, מעוררים, v. ערי.]

ערא I f. (b. h.; יעד) [appointed meeting,] assembly, congregation; court; prayer meeting. Tosef. Snh. XII, 3 (ref. to Ex. XXI, 18) וכ' לערים וכ' as the fist (of the slayer) is ascertained before court and witnesses, so must the stone (weapon) be &c.; B. Kam. 90^b; ib. 91^a. Snh. I, 6 (ref. to Num. XXXV, 24, sq.) ערא שופט there must be a possibility of an incriminating assembly (of ten persons), and of a saving assembly, which makes twenty persons; וכ' ומנין לע' שדיא וכ' and where do we find an intimation that an 'edah consists of ten?; Y. Ber. IV, 11^c top; a. fr.—Y. Maas. Sh. II, end, 53^d; Koh. R. to IX, 9; Yalk. ib. 989 קדושה ערא the holy brotherhood.

*ערא II f. = ערא, testimony. Tosef. Bekh. III, 8 שכר ערא ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. ערא) pay for his testimony.—Pl. ערא. Bekh. IV, 6 (29^a) ערא masc. (Var. in Mish. ed. ערא) his testimonies are void; (Kidd. 58^b ערא בטילה).

ערא, ערא, ערא, v. ערא.

ערא, ערא, ערא, v. sub ערי.

ערא f. (b. h.; v. ערי) testimony, evidence. Ber. 14^b וכ' ערא as if offering evidence of falsehood

against himself. Succ. 29^a ערא שקר those who give false witness. Sabb. 22^b (ref. to Lev. XXIV, 3) ערא it (the light in the Temple) is an evidence to mankind that the Divine Presence dwells in Israel; Men. 86^b. Ib. ערא מאי ערא how did it give evidence (of the Divine Presence)?; Sabb. l. c. ערא (corr. acc., as Ms. M.). Macc. 5^a ערא גופה של ערא (not ערא) the testimony to the fact itself, v. ערא. Ib. I, 7 ערא בשנים וכ' if an evidence is legally established by two witnesses, why does the Scripture mention three? Ib. 8 .. ערא as in the case of two witnesses, if one of them is found out to be a relative or a disqualified witness, their testimony is void, so in the case of three &c.—Ex. R. s. 41 ערא כל מי שיריד לי ערא as the bride ... on entering her chamber (in procession) uncovers her face, as if saying, whoever knows any evidence against me, let him come..., so must the scholar &c.; Yalk. ib. 391; Cant. R. to IV, 11 ערא מערה עלי ערא and this (procession) is my testimonial testifying for me; a. v. fr.—Trnsf. (v. ערא) tokens of virginity. Gen. R. s. 60 ערא Ar. (ed. ערא) at the seat of virginity. Ib. s. 45; s. 51 ערא ערא Ar. (ed.; Yalk. ib. 79 ערא).—Pl. ערא. Macc. I, 9 ערא ערא these are two testimonies (two independent sets of witnesses); a. fr.—'Eduyoth, name of a treatise, of the Order of N'zikin, of the Mishnah and Tosefta, containing statements of traditional deliveries and rules. Ber. 28^a ערא ביום נשירה ערא on that day 'Eduyoth was taught.

ערא I (b. h.; cmp. ערי) [to turn, pass; cmp. ערי and ערי] to pass by; to pass away, v. next w.

Hof. ערא to be passed, be caught in passing. Lev. R. s. 26 (ref. to I Sam. XXIV, 11, a. XXVI, 14) בכנה אמרה בסירה ... ערא as to the skirt (of Saul's cloak) thou saidst, it was caught in a bush: have the spear and the cruise also been caught in the bush?; Num. R. s. 19 ערא (read the second time ערא); Midr. Till. to Ps. VII; Yalk. Sam. 133, a. e.; (Y. Peah I, 16^a bot.; Y. Sot. I, 17^b הוערה, ערא, v. ערא).

ערא, ערא ch. same, 1) (corresp. to h. ערי) to pass by, between &c. Targ. O. Gen. XV, 17 ערא ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. ed. Amst. ערא). Targ. Is. XLV, 14 ערא (ed. Lag. (ed. Eridon). Targ. II Kings IV, 8 ערא ed. Lag. (oth. ed. ערא; fr. ערי; a. fr.—Part. ערי, ערי, pl. ערא. Targ. Is. XLIV, 22. Targ. Jer. IX, 11 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. ערי, corr. acc.). Targ. Ez. XXXIX, 14, sq.; a. fr.—Kidd. 33^a כמה ערא .. how many vicissitudes have passed over these (old men); R. Hash. 16^a, v. ערא.—2) (corresp. to h. ערי) to pass away, cease. Targ. O. Gen. XLIX, 10. Targ. II Chr. XXXV, 15. Targ. O. Deut. IV, 9 ערא ed. Berl. (oth. ערי); a. fr.—Yoma 53^b ערא (fr. Gen. XLIX, 10).—3) to carry, become pregnant, v. infra. Gen. R. s. 23 (play on ערא, Gen. IV, 19) ערא because she was with child of him.

Pa. ערא 1) to remove. Bets. 32^b ערא, v. ערא.—2) (cmp. ערי Pi.) to carry, be pregnant, conceive. Targ. O. Gen. IV, 1 (Y. Af.). Targ. O. Lev. XII, 2 (ed. Ber. ערי Af.; ed. Vien. ערי; Y. ערי, corr. acc.); a. fr.—Part. pass. f. ערא, pl. ערא [made to carry,] pregnant.

Targ. O. Gen. XVI, 11. Targ. Jer. IV, 31. Targ. Am. I, 13. Targ. Lam. I, 16; a. fr.

Ithpa. אָהַעָרַא, *Ithaf.* אַהַעָרַא (corresp. to h. *to be removed*. Targ. O. Lev. IV, 31 (Y. אָהַעָרַא). Ib. 35 (Y. אָהַעָרַא; ed. Amst. אַהַעָרַא). Targ. Is. XVII, 1. Targ. II Esth. I, 1, beg.; a. e.

עָרַא II (b. h.; emp. עָרַר) *to strip*.

Hif. הַעָרַה same, *to take off*. Lam. R. introd. (R. Han. 1) מְדוּק וְכ' on the day Nebuchadnezzar came in conflict with Israel, he deprived them of two garments, the garment of priesthood and the garment of royalty.

עָרַא עָרַא ch. same, *to strip, tear; to make spoil*. Targ. Is. X, 6. Targ. Ez. XXXVIII, 12, sq.; a. e.

עָרַא I m. (preced.) *spoil*. Targ. Is. XXXIII, 23 (ed. Wil. עָרַי). Targ. Josh. XI, 14 (ed. Wil. עָרַי constr.); a. e.—V. עָרַא, עָרַחָא, עָרַחָא.—[V. עָרַא II.]

עָרַא II m. (b. h.; עָרַא I) *that which is carried or put on, cloak, ornament*. Meg. 12^b bot., v. בָּתָר. Esth. R. to V, 1 תְּפָאֶרֶתָהּ עָרַא her cloak of state. Ib. טוּמְכָא עָרַא supporting her cloak (trail); a. e.—*Pl.* עָרַיָא. Ab. Zar. 24^b עָרַא מְפֹאֶרֶתָהּ adorned with the choicest ornaments.

עָרַא pr. n. m. 'Adi. Ab. Zar. 33^a; Men. 69^b, v. טַרְיָעָא.

עָרַא I (v. עָרַא I) *here is, here are*. Ber. 42^a כְּפָנָא עָרַא this is (what we call) hunger. Gitt. 45^a, v. גִּבְרָאָא. Men. 34^a עָרַא מְסִימָא Ms. M. (ed. פְּצִימָא, read: פְּצִימָא) here (these extremities of the wall) are its posts.

עָרַא II m. (עָרַא I), sub נִדְרָא *passing light, flash*. Targ. Zech. XIV, 6 (some ed. עָרַי; h. text יִקְרֹהוּ, v. Rashi a. l.; Pesh. עָרַיָא *cold*, P. Sm. 2977).—V. עָרַא I.]

עָרַא עָרַחָא (עָרַחָא) f. (preced.) *a passing eruption, rash, scurf*. Targ. O. Lev. XIII, 2, a. e. (h. text סְפִרָה). Ib. 6, a. e. (h. text מְסַפֵּרָה).—[Targ. Y. II Deut. XIV, 12 ed. Amst. עָרַא, v. עָרַא.]

עָרַיָא, Targ. Y. II Gen. VI, 6 some ed., read: אִרְיָא, v. אִרְיָא I ch.

עָרַיָא = אִרְיָא. Sabb. 88^b; Gitt. 36^b, v. הַבְּיָבִיבָאָא; Yalk. Cant. 983 עָרַיָא. Cant. R. to II, 5, v. זַיִר; a. fr.

***עָרַיָא מְטָא** f. (עָרַא I) [*crossing*], *board to cover a pit* (?). Sifra M'tsor'a, Zab., Par. 1, ch. II.

עָרַלְרֵן, v. עָרַלְרֵן.

עָרַן, v. עָרַן.

עָרַנְנֵן, v. עָרַנְנֵן.

עָרַף m. (עָרַף 1) *ample, liberal*. Yalk. Ps. 876 מְבַכָּה עָרַף thy goodness is ample towards all those entering the world, let thy goodness be ample towards me, and teach me thy law.—2) *better, preferable*, v. next w.

עָרַף עָרַף m., **עָרַף עָרַף** f. ch. (preced.) *more, better*,

preferable. Targ. Ps. XLV, 3.—Meg. 3^b מְקָרָא מְגִלָּה עָרַף the reading of the M'gillah takes precedence; מְרַמְזֵה עָרַף the burial of a dead person without relatives (v. מְצָרָה) takes precedence. Yeb. 39^a עָרַף גְּדוּלָה הַלְיָצָה גְּדוּלָה the discharge of the Y'bamah (v. הַלְיָצָה) by the elder brother is preferable; עָרַף בְּיָמֵהּ הַלְיָצָה the marriage of the Y'bamah to the younger brother is preferable; a. fr.—*Pl.* עָרַפְיָא. Meg. 3^a עָרַף אִינְהוּ עָרַף אִינְהוּ they (Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi) rank higher than he (Daniel); a. fr.—With personal pron. *to be better &c.* B. Mets. 101^b לֹא עָרַפְיָא מִינָאִי thou hast no more rights than I have. Keth. 103^b לֹא עָרַפְיָא מִמֹּשֶׁה וְכ' I am not more than Moses our teacher; a. fr.

עָרַרְרָא f. (עָרַר) *hoeing*.—*Pl.* עָרַרְרָא. Koh. R. to II, 23 עָרַרְרָא לִי שְׂרָרִי do for me the hoeing of two fields; Gen. R. s. 27 עָרַרְרָא (fr. עָרַרְרָא).

עָרַרְרָא, Y. Keth. VI, 30^d top עָרַרְרָא ed. Krot., read עָרַרְרָא, v. עָרַר I.

עָרַרְרָא pr. n. f. 'Adisha (Khadija), legendary wife of Ishmael. Targ. Y. Gen. XXI, 21.

עָרַרְרָא עָרַרְרָא I f., v. עָרַרְרָא.

עָרַרְרָא עָרַרְרָא II f. (עָרַרְרָא I) *booty, spoil*. Targ. Y. Num. XXXI, 11, sq. (ed. Amst. עָרַר, corr. acc.). Targ. Prov. XVI, 19.—Lam. R. to II, 13 (ref. to אֵרֶךְ, ib.), v. עָרַרְרָא II.—2) *choice dwelling*, v. עָרַרְרָא.

עָרַל, v. עָרַל.

עָרַן, v. עָרַן.

עָרַן (b. h.) [*to turn*, v. עָרַן], *to be round, smooth, pliant*.

Pl. עָרַן 1) *to make pliant; to bend*. M. Kat. 16^b (play on עָרַן, II Sam. XXIII, 8) וְכ' דִּיבָא מְעָרַן עַצְמוֹ when sitting and studying the Law, he made himself pliant like a worm, opp. מְעָרַן עַצְמוֹ stiffening one's self.—2) *to smooth, lubricate, to improve* (the complexion); *to refresh, invigorate*. Cant. R. to I, 2 מִדְּשֵׁן מְעָרַן מִדְּשֵׁן מְעָרַן as oil brightens the appearance of the head and the body, so the words of the Law &c. Pes. 43^a אֲשֶׁר מְעָרַן אֶת הַבְּשָׂר makes the hair fall out and improves the complexion. Y. Ber. VI, 10^b top מְעָרַן מְעָרַן who created all sorts of delicacies to refresh therewith the soul &c. Gen. R. s. 16 עָרַן אֵילָנִי וְכ' he nursed him (with fruits) of all the trees of the garden of Eden; ib. עָרַן אֵילָנִי he had intended to nurse him &c. Sabb. 33^b עָרַן עָרַן מְרַחְצָא לַעֲבָדָא בְּהֵן עָרַן עָרַן (Ms. M. בְּהֵן עָרַן עָרַן, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) (the Romans have erected baths) for their own enjoyment (not for the benefit of the people); Ab. Zar. 2^b; Yalk. Is. 316. Sifré Deut. 306 עָרַן עָרַן וְכ' as long as my son does my will, humor him, nurse him and indulge him and give him to eat and to drink; Yalk. Deut. 942 עָרַן עָרַן וְכ' Sifré I. c. עָרַן עָרַן וְכ' as the rains come down on the plants and brighten them and embellish them &c.; Yalk. I. c.; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* מְעָרַן a) *well-nursed, graceful*. Y. Ned. IX, end, 41^c (ref. to

II Sam. I, 24) מֵעַ גֹּהֵם מֵעַ... ornamentation becomes only a well-nursed (graceful) body.—b) *indulged, used to luxuries*. Mekh. Mishp. s. 8 מפונק מֵעַ מֵפֹנֵק if the wounded man was delicately reared, used to comfort and luxuries; Yalk. Ex. 339.

Hif. *עָרַן* to surround, bind, connect. Gen. R. s. 10 (ref. to Job XXXVIII, 31 (מעדנות וכו' (מעדנות וכו' the Kimah binds (gives substance and shape to) the fruits; cmp. מֵרַר.

Hithpa. *עָרַן*, *Nithpa.* *עָרַן* to be made smooth, pliable; to be rejuvenated; to be nursed, recover strength. B. Bath. 120^a גִּבְיָתוֹ הָיָה מְשֻׁמָּה וְהָיָה מְשֻׁמָּה the body was again made smooth, the wrinkles of age were straightened out, and beauty returned &c.; Yalk. Ex. 165. Sabb. 33^b, v. supra. Ned. 8^b מְשֻׁמָּה הָיָה הַיְיָרִים הַרְחֵקָם הַיְיָרִים הַרְחֵקָם the righteous will be rejuvenated by it (by basking in the sun). Pesik. Hahod., p. 102^a וְהָיָה בְנֵי וְהָיָה בְנֵי let my son be nursed with food and drink for two or three months; Cant. R. to II, 5; Koh. R. to III, 11; a. fr.

עָרַן m. (b. h.; preced.) *refreshment, pleasure*; esp. עַד or עַד (abbrev. גִּבְיָתוֹ) the garden of Eden; paradise (of the hereafter). Gen. R. s. 15 (ref. to Gen. II, 8) גִּבְיָתוֹ הָיָה מִגִּבְיָתוֹ הָיָה מִגִּבְיָתוֹ the garden was larger than Eden, v. גִּבְיָתוֹ. Ib. s. 16 מִכֹּל גִּבְיָתוֹ הָיָה מִגִּבְיָתוֹ גִּבְיָתוֹ הָיָה מִגִּבְיָתוֹ the garden and Eden are two distinct things. Pes. 54^a שִׁבְעָה דְבָרִים שִׁבְעָה דְבָרִים seven things were created before the world was made: the Law, repentance, paradise, Gehenna, &c. Ber. I. c. (ref. to Is. LXIV, 3) וְהָיָה עַד שֶׁלֹּא עַד שֶׁלֹּא that is Eden which no living creature's eye has ever seen; Snh. 99^a. Pes. 94^a; a. fr.

עָרַן ch. same. Targ. Gen. II, 8. Targ. Job XXXVIII, 18; a. fr.

עָרַן Y. Kidd. IV, 65^d bot., v. מוֹשֵׁהָן.

עָרַן f. (b. h.; [עָרַן] [rejuvenation,] (in homilet.) 1) (v. עָרַן II) *ornaments*. Gen. R. s. 48 (ref. to Gen. XVIII, 12) וְהָיָה עֲדָנָי 'I should have 'ednah' (= עָרַן נָאָה), beautiful finery (to make me attractive) (ref. to Ez. XVI, 11).—2) *period, menses*. Ib., v. עָרַן.

עָרַן (b. h.) [to be lax, hang over,] to be abundant; to be larger, more, better. Sifra K'dosh. beg. וְהָיָה עָרַן וְהָיָה עָרַן you might think that honoring the father was more important than &c. Yalk. Ps. 876 וְהָיָה עָרַן h. Midd. IV, 7 וְהָיָה עָרַן הַהַלְחָל the hall extended beyond it (the Hekhal) fifteen cubits to the north &c. Y. R. Hash. II, 58^b top [read:] שְׁהוּמָה עוֹרְפָתָא... שְׁהוּמָה עוֹרְפָתָא if he had said *b'ibbur* (by intercalation), I might have said, this refers to the eleven days by which the solar year is larger than the lunar year. Erub. 83^a סָאָה מִשְׁלֵם הַיְיָרִים הַיְיָרִים הַיְיָרִים the Jerusalem S'ah is larger than... by &c.; a. e.

Hif. *עָרַן* to do more (than enough); to be liberal. Kidd. 63^a, a. e. וְהָיָה עָרַן וְהָיָה עָרַן she might do more work for him than is due to him. Tosef. B. Mets. IV, 14 אֵיךְ עָרַן although one of the partners does more business than the other (they are liberal towards one

another). Y. Dem. V, 24^c עָרַן עַל מַעֲשָׂוֹתָיו he who adds to his tithes (gives more than one-tenth; Tosef. ib. VIII, 13 המריבה במעשרות); a. e.

עָרַן, v. עָרַן ch.

עָרַן (v. עָרַן) to be fastened, stick to. Part. pass. עָרַן. Gitt. 78^a וְהָיָה עָרַן לְהַרְצִיחָהּ וְהָיָה עָרַן לְהַרְצִיחָהּ Mus. (v. Koh. Ar. Compl. s. v. עָרַן; Ar. עָרַן, corr. acc.; ed. v. infra) when it (the letter of divorce) sticks in his belt, and she takes it out.

Pa. *עָרַן* (1) to bring close to. Ib. וְהָיָה עָרַן לְהַרְצִיחָהּ וְהָיָה עָרַן לְהַרְצִיחָהּ (ed. עָרַן, corr. acc.) when he pressed his loins (the belt in which the letter of divorce was sticking) close to her, and she took the letter out.—2) to seize, overtake. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 45 (ed. Vien. וְהָיָה עָרַן, corr. acc.), v. עָרַן.

**Af.* *עָרַן* to squeeze out, push away. Targ. Prov. XVI, 28 Var., v. עָרַן.

עָרַן I m. a perforated vessel, v. עָרַן.

עָרַן II m. (עָרַן; cmp. עָרַן, a. preced. wds.) *something squeezed together, compress*. Sabb. 54^b וְהָיָה עָרַן לְהַרְצִיחָהּ Ar. (ed. עָרַן; Ms. O. עָרַן, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 70) we dip a compress in oil for her and put it &c.—*Pl.* *עָרַן*. Ib. וְהָיָה עָרַן לְהַרְצִיחָהּ (not שמן עָרַן; ed. עָרַן, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 90).—[עָרַן, Targ. Ezek. XXVII, 19 some ed., v. עָרַן.—Snh. 11^b, v. עָרַן.]

עָרַן (b. h.; cmp. עָרַר a. עָרַר 1) to strip.—Part. pass. עָרַן; f. עָרַרָהּ, v. עָרַרָהּ.—2) to pluck, clear (of weeds); to hoe; to pick (figs, cmp. עָרַרָהּ); [b. h. also: to sift an army, to discharge the unfit &c., to muster out, v. I Chr. XII, 34; 39]. Neg. II, 4; Sifra Thazr., Neg., Par. 3, ch. IV כְּעוֹרֵר in the position of one hoeing; כְּעוֹרֵר בְּבֵית הַסְּתָרִים the position of one hoeing is required for the examination of the posteriors. Tosef. Maasr. II, 14 עוֹרֵרִין בְּהַאֲמִירָהּ laborers engaged in picking figs; B. Mets. 89^b (Ar. אֲוֵרִין, v. אֲוֵרָהּ). Ib. וְהָיָה עָרַן לְהַרְצִיחָהּ Bashi (ed. לְהַרְצִיחָהּ, Pi.) to hoe and to cover up the roots of olive trees. B. Kam. 119^b עוֹרֵרִי עוֹרֵרִי engaged in thinning vegetables (cmp. עָרַל); a. fr.

Pi. *עָרַן* same. Tosef. Maasr. II, 13 עוֹרֵרִין בְּשָׂדֵהּ engaged in hoeing a field. Gen. R. s. 82 better is he who rents one field וְהָיָה עָרַן וְהָיָה עָרַן and manures and hoes it &c. Y. Maasr. III, end, 51^a וְהָיָה עָרַן שְׂעִיר רִוְבָה provided he broke the ground of the larger portion of the court; a. fr.—[Tosef. Makhsh. I, 3 מעוֹרֵר, ed. Zuck. מעוֹרֵר, v. עוֹרֵר.]

Nif. *עָרַן* (1) to be hoed, to be prepared for tillage. Y. l. c. וְהָיָה עָרַן שְׂדֵהּ הַיְיָרִים provided the ground of the court has been broken (before sowing). Ib. 50^d bot. שְׂדֵהּ הַיְיָרִים (נְעוֹרֵרָהּ R. S. to Maasr. III, 9 (ed. only נְעוֹרֵרָהּ) a court which has been hoed up and planted with seeds; a. e.—2) to be cast out, rejected, banished. Sot. IX, 15 (49^b) וְהָיָה עָרַן וְהָיָה עָרַן and Truth shall be banished (fr. Is. LIX, 15); Snh. 97^a; Cant. R. to II, 13; v. עָרַר.—3) to withdraw one's self, fail. Lev. R. s. 31; Midr. Till. to Ps. XIX; Yalk. ib. 673 (expl. Zeph. III, 5), v. עָרַן.

עָרַן I ch. same, to hoe; (of chickens) to pick. Lev.

עִנְיָנָא ch. = h. עִנְיָנָא, rut, bed.—Pl. עִנְיָנָא, constr. עִנְיָנָא. Targ. Ez. XVII, 7; 10 (ed. Ven. עִנְיָנָא, sing.; h. text עִנְיָנָא).

עִנְיָנָא m. (עִנְיָנָא; עִנְיָנָא, עִנְיָנָא) pond, reservoir. Tosef. Mikv. IV, 10 אֵי אֲרִבְעִים סָאָה ע' a reservoir containing forty S'ah. Hull. II, 8, v. עִנְיָנָא.—Omp. אֲנָלִים.

עִנְיָנָא v. אֲנָלִים.

עִז (b. h.; cmp. עִזָּה) to turn, return, occur; to continue, endure, exist (v. Ges. Thes. s. v.).—Denom. עִז, עִזָּה, עִזָּה &c.

Polel עִזָּה to straighten, erect, help up. Midr. Till. to Ps. OXLVI, 9 מְעִזָּה... כל... does the Lord uphold all widows and orphans?—*Part. pass. מְעִזָּה, pl. מְעִזָּה. Tosef. Makhsh. I, 3 שֶׁן אֲדוּר מ' (ed. Zuck. מְעִזָּה, Var. מְעִזָּה; R. S. to Makhsh. I, 4 מְעִזָּה; Makhsh. I. c. מְעִזָּה) one bag standing upright (closely packed); ib. שֶׁן מ' (מְעִזָּה) (ed. Zuck. מְעִזָּה, Var. מְעִזָּה, R. S. מְעִזָּה) שֶׁן מ'.

Hif. עִזָּה (denom. of עִז) 1) to declare one's presence at a certain occurrence, esp. to establish a law from a witnessed precedent or traditional knowledge. Eduy. II, 1 וְכִי... ה'... R. H. ... related four things which he knew by tradition. Ib. 3 וְכִי... ה'... he also reported as a precedent the case of a small village &c.; a. fr.—2) to testify before court. Ib. IV, 11 מְעִזָּה אֲדוּר... he concerning whom there were two sets of witnesses testifying; וְכִי... אֲדוּר... the ones testifying that &c. Macc. I, 1 אֲדוּר... (Bab. ed. 3^a אֲדוּר... we testify about this man that he divorced &c. Ib. 2, sq.; a. v. fr.—Hag. 5^a וְכִי... and is quick to testify against him; Yalk. Mal. 589 וְכִי... to call upon as witness. Lev. R. s. 2 וְכִי... I call upon heaven and earth as my witnesses &c.; Arakh. 16^b וְכִי... שְׁבַע נְבִיאִים... Lev. R. I. c. seven prophets stood up for the nations exhorting them; וְכִי... they have not warned us; גֵּרֵי הָדוּר מְעִזָּה בְרוּר... the proselytes of every generation are an exhortation to their respective generation; a. e.—Esp. to forewarn the owner of a noxious animal; to declare an animal noxious (v. מְעִזָּה). B. Kam. II, 4 כל... unless he be declared noxious (testimony be deposited stating the facts on which the declaration is based) in the presence of the owner and in court. Ib. וְכִי... if the first case has been ascertained by two witnesses &c.; a. fr.—Part. pass. מְעִזָּה q. v.

עִז m. (b. h.; preced.) existence, strength; (adv.) still, yet, more. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXII אֲבָרְכְךָ בְעִזִּי אֲבָרְכְךָ while I am yet in my strength (of mind, able to dispose), I will bless thee. Ib. עִז שְׂוֵאָה בְעִזִּי.—Y. Kil. IX, 32^a top ע' and none more (shall be buried here). Y. Erub. VI, 23^c שְׂוֵאָה ע' this is still in agreement with the opinion of Beth Sh. Y. Peah III, 17^d bot. עִז בְּרִיאָה when he is no longer well; וְכִי... when he is no longer ill. Tosef. Mikv. V, 12 עִזָּה הָרִאשׁוֹן וְכִי... (not עִזָּה) while the first bather is yet in the water; . עִזָּה רִגְלִי... while the first is still with one foot in the water; [בְּמִים]

Hag. 19^a. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 5 וְכִי... מפני שעזריהו כלי וכ' (שעזריהו) because it is still a utensil, the girls sitting therein &c. Sabb. 151^b וְכִי... (Ms. M. וְכִי) and while thou art yet in thy own power (while thou canst still dispose of thyself, s. supra). Ib. 43^a עִזָּה עִזָּה when they are yet on it; וְכִי... when they are no longer on it; a. fr.—אֵלָּא ע' and no more? But (also this), and not only this, but even more. Ber. 4^a. Ib. 7^b; Meg. 6^b; a. fr.—מְעִזָּה while there is yet, during. Sabb. I, 5 יוֹם... in time to be soaked through during day-time (before sunset). Ib. 6. Yoma 81^b מְעִזָּה עִזָּה he must begin the fast in day-time; a. fr.—[Targ. Y. Deut. XIII, 7 בְּעִזָּה, read: בְּעִזָּה, v. עִזָּה.]

עִזָּה m. (עִז, עִזָּה) = אֵדָנָא, tow-cotton, wool. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b sq. עִזָּה רְאוּתָה the cotton in his ear fell out.

*עִזָּה f. (עִז, cmp. עִזָּה Ps. CXIX, 61) [convolution, coil,] bundle. Sot. 46^a; Ab. Zar. 23^a עִזָּה עִזָּה a bundle of (empty) bags; [oth. opin. in Rashi Ab. Zar. I. c.: the pin used for knitting sack-cloth.]

עִזָּה, Y. Yeb. II, beg. 3^c; read: עִזָּה, v. עִזָּה II.

עִזָּה m. (עִזָּה) surplus. Y. Dem. V, 24^c מְעִזָּה שְׁנֵי שְׁבַע... that portion of the surplus (over the exact tithe) which lawfully belongs to the second tithe. [Sifré Num. 126 'מְעִזָּה, read עִזָּה, v. עִזָּה.]

עִזָּה ch. 1) same. Erub. 83^a וְכִי... ואילו ע' שְׁוֵאָה וְכִי... whereas the surplus (of the one measure as against the other) is sixty three egg-shells; [Ms. M. a. Rashi עִזָּה f. h.].—2) greater importance, gravity.—Pl. עִזָּה. B. Bath. 88^b עִזָּה עִזָּה wherein does their greater gravity consist?

עִזָּה, v. עִזָּה.

עִזָּה, v. עִזָּה.

עִזָּה pr. n. m., v. עִזָּה II.

עִזָּה, v. עִזָּה I.

עִזָּה, עִזָּה, עִזָּה, v. sub עִזָּה (with one v.).

עִזָּה, v. עִזָּה.

עִזָּה, pr. n. pl., v. עִזָּה.

עִזָּה, Y. Yeb. I, 3^b top, v. עִזָּה.

עִזָּה, pl. עִזָּה, v. עִזָּה.

עִזָּה, v. עִזָּה.

עִזָּה, Hif. עִזָּה, v. עִזָּה.

עִזָּה I, עִזָּה m. (b. h.; עִזָּה) fortitude, strength, majesty. Ber. 6^a עִזָּה הַיִּשְׂרָאֵל ע' הם לישראל ע' the garment of Israel. Ex. R. s. 8 ע' עִזָּה ע' the garment of

the Lord is strength (with ref. to Ps. XCIII, 1). Midr. Till. to Ps. VIII, 3. אֵין ע' אלא תורה וכ' 'strength' means the Law, as we read (Ps. XXIX, 11) &c.; Mekh. B'shall., Shir., s. 3 וכ' ע' אֵין ע' 'my strength' (Ex. XV, 2) means &c. Ber. 16^b בְּעֵדָה בְּעֵדָה clothe thyself in thy majesty; a. fr.

עוֹן II m. name of a bird, prob. black eagle (b. h. עוֹנִיָּה). Kel. XVII, 14; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. VII, 5.—V. עוֹנִיָּה.

עוֹנָא I, עוֹנָא m. (comp. preced.) name of a bird of prey, prob. sea-eagle. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 13; Targ. Y. I Deut. XIV, 12 (h. text פֶּרֶס).—V. עוֹנִיָּה, a. fr.

עוֹנָא II, עוֹנָה, עוֹן (b. h.) pr. n. m. Uzza, 1) one of the brothers that accompanied the Ark to Gibeah. Sot. 35^a; Num. R. s. 4. Ib. s. 21; a. e.—2) name of a fallen angel. Yoma 67^b מַעֲשֵׂה ע' וְעוֹזָאֵל ב' אַזְאֵל (who came down and had connection with the daughters of man, v. Targ. Y. Gen. VI, 4). Pesik. R. s. 34 וְמָה עוֹנָא וְכִי עוֹזָאֵל when U. a. Azazel... sinned on coming down &c. Deut. R. s. 11, end עוֹזָאֵל וְעוֹזָאֵל.—[Yalk. Gen. 44 שְׂמַחוּי שְׂמַחוּי וְעוֹזָאֵל אֵל, 4 וְעוֹזָאֵל; Targ. Y. Gen. VI, 4 וְעוֹזָאֵל.]

עוֹנָא m. (v. עוֹן II) name of a bird of prey, prob. black eagle. Targ. O. Lev. XI, 13 (ed. Vien. עוֹנָא); Deut. XIV, 12 (ed. Amst. עוֹנָא; ed. Vien. עוֹן; h. text עוֹנִיָּה); v. עוֹנָא.

עוֹזָאֵל (b. h.) pr. n. m. Uzziel, 1) the father of Jonathan the translator. B. Bath. 133^b, a. fr., v. עוֹזָאֵל.—2) name of two Amoraim. M. Kat. 5^a ע' ב' בְּרִיהַ דְּר' ע' R. U. grandson of R. U. the elder; Y. ib. I, 80^b bot. ר' ע' בְּרִיהַ דְּר' חוּנִיָּה Y. Bets. III, 62^a top; a. e.—V. Fr. M'bo, p. 119^b.—3) name of a fallen angel, v. עוֹזָאֵל, a. עוֹנָא II.

עוֹזִיָּה, עוֹזִיָּה, עוֹזִיָּה (b. h.) pr. n. m. Uzziyah, king of Judah. M. Kat. 7^b וְעוֹזִיָּה לֹא הָיָה לוֹ לֵעָד וְכ' Jotham was begotten by U. after the latter was declared a leper; Tosef. Neg. VIII, 6. Gen. R. s. 20; Yalk. jb. 35. Num. R. s. 4 ע' לֵעָד לְעָד on account of it (the offering of frankincense) U. became a leper. Ib. s. 7 שְׁבַקֵּשׁ וְכ' זה ע' שְׁבַקֵּשׁ that is U. who attempted to encroach on the domain of priesthood; a. e.

עוֹזְרָר (עוֹזְרָר) I m. (v. עוֹזְרָר a. עוֹזְרָר; popularly conceived as a transposed reduplic. of עוֹזְרָר) [small and shrunk,] medlar, crab-apple; sorb-apple. [Tosef. Kil. I, 3 עוֹזְרָר, v. עוֹזְרָר.—Pl. עוֹזְרָרִים, עוֹזְרָרִין, עוֹזְרָרִין. Kil. I, 4 (Y. ed. עוֹזְרָרִים) sorb-apples (Maim.). Maasr. I, 3 (Ms. M. תוֹזְרָרִין, Y. ed. תוֹזְרָרִין). Dem. I, 1 (Y. ed. עוֹזְרָר); Ber. 40^b, expl. עוֹזְרָר; a. e.

עוֹזְרָר II m. (preced.) shrunk, hardened (reed).—Pl. עוֹזְרָרִין, עוֹזְרָרִין. Erub. 34^b עוֹזְרָרִין Ms. M. (or עוֹזְרָרִין; ed. עוֹזְרָרִין). [Ib. ע' אַמְרִין וְעוֹזְרָרִין Rashi, v. עוֹזְרָר II.]

עוֹת, עוֹת (b. h.) [to be curved, bent, crooked; to curve &c.] to pervert, do wrong. Yoma III, 8 עוֹתִי פָּשַׁעְתִּי I have done wrong, I have transgressed &c. Ib. VI, 2 עוֹתֵי עַמְּיָהּ thy people Israel has done wrong &c.; a. fr.

עוֹתָא (עוֹתָא) 1) to subvert, lay waste (comp. עוֹתָא). Hull. 60^b (play on עוֹתָא, Deut. II, 23) שְׁעִיָּה אֶת מְקוֹמֵךְ Ar. a. Rashi

(ed. עוֹתָא) they laid waste their home (deserted it); Yalk. Deut. 809; Yalk. Josh. 22 שְׁעִיָּה—2) to curve one's self (like a serpent, v. עוֹתָא), wriggle. Ib. אֵלֹהִים רַבִּימוּ Ar. they wriggled before many deities (ed. עוֹתָא, v. עוֹתָא I).

עוֹתָא I ch. same, to curve. *Targ. Ps. LIX, 5 עוֹתָא לֹא עוֹתָא ed. Lag. (oth. ed. עוֹתָא לֹא עוֹתָא) without making a curve (deviation) (Ms. עוֹתָא).

עוֹתָא to be wrong. Ib. CVI, 6 (ed. Lag. עוֹתָא, v. עוֹתָא). Ithpe. עוֹתָא to be wronged. Targ. Prov. XVIII, 19 (v., however, עוֹתָא II).

עוֹתָא II, עוֹתָא (comp. עוֹתָא) to cry; Yoma 77^a ע' עוֹתָא וְלִיכָא דַּאֲשַׁנְחָא בִּיהַּ (missing in later eds.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) he cried and cried, and none minded him. Yeb. 71^b עוֹתָא לֹא עוֹתָא if the infant (on putting its head forth the first time) did not cry. Sabb. 134^a עוֹתָא לֹא עוֹתָא if an infant does not cry (breathe). Sot. 12^a עוֹתָא עוֹתָא in order that it should hear them and cry with them; a. e.—Hull. 53^a עוֹתָא עוֹתָא when he (the lion) roars.

עוֹתָא, עוֹתָא, עוֹתָא f. (עוֹתָא I) = h. עוֹתָא curve; wrong, iniquity. Targ. Ps. LIX, 5 Ms. (v. עוֹתָא I). Targ. Ex. XXVIII, 38 עוֹתָא constr. (ed. Berl. עוֹתָא pl.). Targ. Ps. LI, 7 (ed. Wil. עוֹתָא); a. fr.—Pl. עוֹתָא, עוֹתָא. Ib. CXXX, 3 (ed. Wil. עוֹתָא). Targ. Lev. XVI, 21; a. fr.

עוֹתָא I m. (v. עוֹתָא) = עוֹתָא, serpent. Gen. R. s. 26 (play on עוֹתָא, v. עוֹתָא). עוֹתָא Ar. (ed. עוֹתָא) in Galilee they call a serpent 'ivy' (for hivy).

עוֹתָא II pr. n. m. 'Ivy, an Amora. B. Bath. 129^b; 133^a, sq. (Ms. M. עוֹתָא; Ms. R. עוֹתָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. notes).

עוֹלָה, עוֹלָה m. 1) = b. h. עוֹלָה, boy. Gen. R. s. 36 (ref. to Job XXI, 11) ע' עוֹלָה in Arabia they call a child 'avila; Lev. R. s. 5, beg.; Yalk. Job 908.—2) wrongdoer, v. עוֹלָה.

עוֹלָה, v. עוֹלָה ch.

עוֹלָה, עוֹלָה I c., עוֹלָה, עוֹלָה = h. עוֹלָה, blind. Targ. O. Lev. XXI, 18. Targ. O. Ex. IV, 11; a. fr.—Lam. R. to I, 1 עוֹלָה לִיהַּ עוֹלָה, v. עוֹלָה. Gitt. 69^a עוֹלָה עוֹלָה and let the blind man say to him &c. B. Kam. 85^a עוֹלָה עוֹלָה, v. עוֹלָה. Gen. R. s. 30, v. עוֹלָה; a. fr.—Sabb. 151^b עוֹלָה עוֹלָה shall I be both, childless and blind? (v. next w.)—Pl. עוֹלָה. Targ. Lam. IV, 14.

עוֹלָה II f. (preced.) blindness. Ned. 81^a, v. עוֹלָה. Sabb. 151^b עוֹלָה עוֹלָה (Rashi) shall I suffer both, bereavement and blindness?

עוֹלָה III pr. n. m. 'Avira, an Amora. Hull. 42^b; 55^b; a. fr.—V. עוֹלָה II.

עוֹלָה, Pa. of עוֹלָה.

עוֹלָה f. (עוֹלָה) convulsion. Hull. 60^b (play on עוֹלָה, v. עוֹלָה) שְׂכַל הָרוּאָה אֹתָם אֹתָם עוֹלָה whoever saw them was

saying a blessing over it. Lam. R. to I, 12 (ref. to עולל ib.) קטף עוללתא he cut my last bunch (destroyed me entirely), v. עוללתא.—Pl. עוללתא. Sifra I. c.; Peah VII, 7 'a vineyard in which all grapes grow in small separate bunches. Ib. 8 'וכי הי' וכו' if one consecrates his vineyards before the bunches (which would have been the poor man's share) were distinguishable on it, they do not belong to the poor. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXXI עליונות עוללתא של גפן (not עליונות) I will pluck the very gleanings of the vines; ואת לקחה עד הי' (read לקחה) but thou hast plucked the last grapes. Esth. R. to I, 9 (ref. to Is. III, 12, and Lev. IX, 10) מקטפין עוללתאן they (the officers) cut their gleanings (rob the people of their last belongings); a. fr.

עוללתא, v. עוללתא.

עולם m. (b. h.; עולם I) [*strength, endurance, nature, existence, world*; (b. h.) *life-time, eternity*]. Y. Ber. IV, 7^b bot. (ref. to עולם I, 22) ויהא אין עולמו של לוי but the life-time (active service) of the Levite is only up to fifty years. Kidd. 15^a (ref. to Ex. XXI, 6) הוה אמרנא לעולם הוה I might have thought, that it meant really for ever (for life); קמשמע לן לע' לעולמו של יובל; it is intimated (by ושבחם וכו' Lev. XXV, 10) that *l'olam* means up to the period of the jubilee. Ber. 17^a עולמך תראה בחיך וכו' mayest thou see (enjoy) thy existence during thy life-time, and thy future (reward be reserved) for the life of the world to come. Arakh. 16^b bot. קיבל עולמו has received his reward in this world. Ber. IX, 5 כל הורמרי... note 20) in all conclusions of benedictions in the Temple they used to say, (Blessed is the Lord....) from everlasting; משקלקלי when the heretics (or Sadducees) degenerated and said, there is only one world, they ordained the formula, From everlasting to everlasting. Pes. 56^a; Tosef. ib. II (III), 19 they did not say ברוך שם כבוד ברוך שם כבוד blessed be the name of His glorious kingdom for ever and ever. Gen. R. s. 30, a. fr. ריש ע' ראה has seen a new world (a great change). Cant. R. to I, 3, a. e. שאין בו מוח, v. ארמאנס'א; a. fr.—Y. Ned. XI, 42^c bot. פירות הע' the fruits of the world, i. e. coming from some other place, opp. צבורים בסירדקי.—(abbrev. ע'ז) this world, *mundane existence*; ע' הבא (abbrev. ע'ב) the world to come, *the hereafter*, also *the Messianic days; the days of resurrection*. Pes. 50^a ע'ז ע'ז ע'ז not as in this world (the present), will it be in the Messianic days. Ber. 51^a וזכה ונחל שני עולמים הע'ז והע'ז will be permitted to inherit two worlds, this world and the hereafter. Ab. IV, 16, v. פרוזיהויר. Suh. X, 1, a. fr. חלק לע'ז a share in the world to come (resurrection); a. v. fr.—אמורה הע' (abbrev. א"ה, א"ה), v. א"ה.—(euphem.) *cemetery*. Lev. R. s. 12, beg. (interch. with עולם q. v.).—Pl. עולמים, שלש מאות עולמות, v. supra. Snh. 100^a ועשרה ע' three hundred and ten worlds (existences of beatitude). Gen. R. s. 3, a. e. ומחריבן ע' ובורא ע' he created worlds and destroyed them again; a. fr.—בית ע' the permanent house, *the Jerusalem Temple*, opp. משכן the Tabernacle. Succ. 5^b; a. fr.—עולם a) *forever, always, under all circumstances*. Y. Ber. V, 9^a bot. חיים לע' a life for

ever (not ceasing). Keth. IV, 5 היא ברשותי וכו' she (the betrothed) continues to be under the father's jurisdiction (sharing his legal status), until she is wedded. B. Mets. 59^a בכבוד אשהו לע' under all conditions a man must guard the honor of his wife. Yeb. 46^a, a. e. אין גר עד לע' ארן גר עד a person is not considered a proselyte, until he has been circumcised and immersed; a. v. fr.—b) (dialectic term) *at all events, in spite of your argument, still*. Hull. 101^a קסבר וכו' Rab may still be of the opinion that &c.; Ber. 3^a. Ib. ב' וכו' I may still say, it refers to one person and to recent debris; a. fr.—never. Yoma 49^a מע' לא שאלני וכו' never (in my life) did a person consult me about &c.; (Hull. 7^b מרימי). Sabb. 108^b מע' לא never yet has a person been drowned in the Dead Sea; a. fr.

עולמיתא, עולמוזתא, עולמו, עולמא, עולם

עולמין, v. sub עולמין.

עולמות adv. (v. עולם) *for ever, absolutely*. Tosef. Dem. II, 9 אין מקבלין איתן ע' they must never (under no conditions) be received (as *haberim*, v. חביר). Y. Sabb. IX, end, 12^b אין לו תקנה ע' can never be remedied; a. fr.

עולמתא, עולמתא, עולמתא, v. עולמין.

עולשין m. pl. *endives* (v. Löw Pfl., p. 255). Kil. I, 2 ע' וע' (garden) endives and field endives; Y. ib. 27^a ע' טרוקסימין ע' *ulshin* are endives that are eaten raw, ע' field *ulshin* are known as *ulthin* (Chald.). Pes. II, 6; a. e.

עולשין ch. same. Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 8 (h. text מררים); Targ. Cant. II, 9.

עולשתא pr. n. pl. *Ushatha*. Tosef. Shebi. IV, 11 (missing in ed. Zuck., Var. עולשתא, v. Hildesh. Beitr., p. 34, a. p. 80 note).

עולתא f. (v. עולתא) *perversion, wrong*. Targ. Ps. XCII, 16. Targ. Job XV, 16 Ms. (ed. עולתא, v. עולתא).

עולתין m. pl. ch. = h. עולשין. Y. Kil. I, 27^a top, v. עולשין.—Lam. R. to III, 42 עולתא Ar. (ed. כרנבי), v. עולתא.

עולתא, Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. I, 6, = עולתא.

עומד m. = אומד, *estimate, guess, medical prognosis*. Tam. II, 5 ב' חמש וכו' as much wood as would by estimate yield five S'ah of coal. Y. Snh. IX, 27^a bot. של טעות ע' an erroneous prognosis. Y. Naz. IX, end, 58^a האמצעי ע', v. אומד. Ib. ע' ע'—Pl. ע' ע'. Ib. שני ע' two subsequent medical opinions.

עומד, v. עומד.

***עומדת**, Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^a bot., v. עמירה I.

עומדות f. pl. (עמד) *standing at meetings, attendance while standing*, opp. ישיבות. Y. Sabb. X, 12^c bot., a. e., v. ישיבה.

עומדון, עומדים m. pl. (preced.) 1) *upright loom*. Neg. II, 4 באורגת בע' in the position of one weaving at an

כִּרְעָה. B. Bath. 89^a במקום שמעיינין... אין מעיינין where it is customary to give overweight, you dare not sell by exact weight, and vice versa; a. e.—*Part. pass.* מעיינין a) (adv.) weighed exactly, even-balanced. Num. R. s. 16, end (ref. to עין בעין, Num. XIV, 14) ארהו מע' ארהו 'וכ' behold the scales are evenly balanced, thou sayest... and I say &c.; Deut. R. s. 5 מאזנים בכך מוזנים טאנף. Ki Thissa 34; Pesik. R. s. 5, beg. מע' המאזניים the claims on both sides are equal. Y. Snh. X, beg. 27^c 'היה מע' if it (his sins and his merits) be even; Y. Peah I, 16^b bot.; Y. Kidd. I, end, 61^d מחציתן (corr. acc.); Yalk. Ps. 784 מע' קה מאזניים מע' [ודיה]; a. e.—b) having eyes (rings) or colors. Y. Kil. I, 27^a, v. לְעֵינַיִם.

Polel עֵינָה (b. h.) [to contemplate; to augur;] to produce apparitions, to conjure. Snh. 65^b, a. e. (interpret. מעינין, Deut. XVIII, 10) על העין... המעביר, v. זְכוּרָו. Ib. (oth. interpret.) האורח את העינים, v. אָחֵז. Ib. (oth. interpret.; cmp. *Pl.*) המושב ערים ושעות ו' who calculates what times and hours are auspicious &c.; [Comment. on המושב ערים explain עינן as denomin. of עֵינָה I]; Tosef. Sabb. VII (VIII), 14 נרחני ערים ו'.

עֵינָה ch., Pa. עֵינָה, עֵינָה same, 1) to watch, guard. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 10 עֵינָה (*Paeli*).—B. Kam. 32^b איבעי ליה עֵינָה he ought to have been on his guard; Macc. 8^a לעיניו ליה עֵינָה.—2) to look out for, select. Targ. Job VIII, 17 עֵינָה ed. Lag. (oth. ed. עֵינָה).—3) to look into, meditate, study, speculate. M. Kat. 14^b לעיניו בדיניה ל' to study his case (not to decide it). Ib. ארו מצפרא ומעייניו בדיניה ו' they meet in the morning and consider his case... and then they come again at sunset &c. Ber. 25^a ו' examine and see whether &c. Ib. 58^a בדיניה ביה בדינא ו' while they were arguing about him in court. Snh. 18^b ו' and we argue on his case. Meg. 30^b במילי דמחא ו' we look into the affairs (the moral condition) of the town. Gitt. 60^a; Tem. 14^b בספרא ו' used to study the book of &c. R. Hash. 16^a היא בעלמא ו' 'to probe' means merely to investigate (without decreeing). Ber. 55^a דמעיינין בה ו' when he thinks of his prayer (expecting its fulfilment), v. preced; a. fr.—[*Pol.* עֵינָה, v. עֵינָה.]

עֵינָה m. (b. h. עֵינָה; עֵינָה) pleasure, enjoyment. Sabb. 118^b (ref. to וזהו עֵינָה Ps. XXXVII, 4) 'ע' זה איני יודע... 'ע' I should not have known what this 'delight' means, but when it is said (Is. LVIII, 13), thou callest the Sabbath a delight, I learn that this 'oneg' means the enjoyment of the Sabbath; a. e.

עֵינָה I f. (עֵינָה I) [turn, circle, period,] 1) moment, esp. 'Onah, the twenty-fourth part of an hour. Yalk. Deut. 942 של כלום... אפי' ו' and you must not criticise God's dealings with man even for a moment of the least duration; Sifré Deut. 307 (some ed. שנה, emended in ed. Fr. עיולה; corr. acc.). Tosef. Ber. I, 3 בשעה... 'ע' an 'Onah is the twenty-fourth part of an hour, and an 'Eth the twenty-fourth part of an 'Onah, and a Reg' a. the twenty-fourth part of an 'Eth; Y. ib. I, 2^d top; Lam. R. to II, 18 (corr. acc.).—2) 'Onah, a period of twelve astronomical hours, one half of the natural day and of

the natural night, or (at solstice) natural day, or natural night. Y. Ab. Zar. V, end, 45^b; Bab. ib. 75^a; Nidd. 65^b. Y. Ab. Zar. l. c. 'ע' כרי; Tosef. Toh. XI, 16 'ע' מלא for the term of an 'Onah; Ab. Zar. l. c. 'ע' וכמה how long? An 'Onah. Yeb. 62^b; Nidd. 63^b 'ע'... and how long before?... An 'Onah. Ib. אורח' an additional 'O. (day or eventually night). Ib. 65^a 'ע' a complete 'O., expl. ib. לילה וחצי יום, expl. ib. 'ע' אי לילה ו' either the space of one night at solstice, or half a day and half a night &c., in midsummer or midwinter; a. fr.—*Pl.* עולות. Mikv. VIII, 3; Tosef. ib. VI, 6; Sabb. 86^a. Ib. b; Y. ib. IX, 12^a top שלמור 'ע' full 'Onahs (not counting fractions); a. fr.—4) due season, period, stage. Peah IV, 8 before the harvested products have arrived at the stage when they are subject to tithes; Maasr. V, 5. Y. M. Kat. III, 83^a top שמע קריה שמוע the time of the day for reading the Sh'm'a. Y. Shek. I, beg. 45^d בעיניו... כרי שריא so that the Israelites might deliver their Shekels in due time. Y. Erub. VIII, end, 25^b אם if it is during the rainy season; Y. Kil. IX, 32^a. Y. Ber. II, 5^c top עֵינָה ו' the owner of the fig tree knows when it is time for the figs to be picked; כך הקב"ה... עֵינָה של ו' so does the Lord know when it is time for the righteous to be called away; Cant. R. to VI, 2. Y'lamd. to Num. XXIII, 10, quot. in Ar. marriageable age, v. עֵינָה; a. v. fr.—Esp. (b. h. עֵינָה) the duty of marital visits at certain intervals, marital duty. Keth. V, 6 האמורה בתורה ו' the time for marital duties intimated in the Law (Ex. XXI, 10) is: for men of leisure &c.; Gen. R. s. 76; Yalk. ib. 131. Sabb. 118^b does this mean that R. J. neglected the regulations concerning the marital duty? Keth. 62^b; a. fr.—Mekh. Mishp., s. 3 (ref. to Ex. l. c.) ועֵינָה זו דרך ו' ועֵינָה: her 'onah refers to marital visits; [oth. opin.: ועֵינָה means, he must not give her summer apparel in winter &c., but אחד ואחד בעונה each in its due season; anoth. opin.: עֵינָה זו מזונה her 'onah means her sustenance (with ref. to ויענך Deut. VIII, 3; v. next w.); Keth. 47^b; Y. ib. V, 30^b top.]

עֵינָה II f. (עֵינָה II; cmp. עֵינָה) trouble, suffering. Sifra B'huck., Par. 2, ch. VIII (play on וביען, Lev. XXVI, 43) עֵינָה (עֵינָה Yalk. Lev. 675) של מדבר (Yalk. l. c. עֵינָה) the sufferings attendant upon the worship of Baal (Num. XXV, 3, Ps. CVI, 28, sq.); של מלכי האמורי the suffering from the Emorite kings (Jud. II, sq.).—*Pl.* עֵינָה. Lev. R. s. 17 (play on וצבוחו, Ps. LXXIII, 4, v. הִרְהַר) 'ע' I did not make them swell from sufferings; ib. להם ו' they (the wicked) have no swellings (accumulations) of sufferings with which they die (so as to atone for their sins) &c.; Yalk. Ps. 808.

עֵינָה III f. (denom. of עֵינָה I) sight or affliction of the eye. Men. 64^b, v. next w.—2) shade of color, pattern (in weaving, v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Tela).—*Pl.* עֵינָה. Lev. R. s. 17 [read:] 'ע' אלו לציבים ולע' (v. Ar. s. v. אספריהן, where our w. reads: ולציבים) these (the coarse threads) are used for tassels and for producing (raised) patterns; Yalk. Ps. 808 לצביתים ולעֵינָה.

עוקסא, v. עוקסא.

עוקסא m. (עוקס) [*tail, end*] 1) (= קוץ) *thorn, point, prick, sting*. Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^d top עוקסא Scorpion's Tail (name of a plant); Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d top. Gen. R. s. 12 למעלה שלו the pointed stroke of the letter *He* is directed upwards. Kel. XIII, 5; Sabb. 52^b עוקסא a needle whose point is broken off (v. הור I); a. e.—Esp. *the peduncle of fruits*. Succ. III, 6 עוקסא if its (the Ethrog's) peduncle is off. Ukts. I, 6; a. fr.—*Pl.* עוקסא, עוקסא. Lev. R. s. 30 ע' בה ע' עוקסא on the palm there is eatable fruit and there are prickles. Ukts. l. c. עוקסא the peduncles of figs; a. fr.—*Uktsim*, 'Uktsin, name of a treatise of the Mishnah and Tosefta, of the Order of Toharoth. Hor. 13^b ע' come, sir, lecture on 'Uktsin. Ib. עוקסא explain 'U. —2) (= b. h. עוקס) [*spine*] *haunch (with tail)*. Tam. III, 1. Ib. IV, 3. Hull. 93^a; a. e.—3) (= עוקס) *corner, recess*. Y. Dem. V, 24^c bot. ע' (בהחלה כל ע' וע' at the beginning of each corner (in which fruits are piled up).

עוקסא ch. same, 1) *sting, tail, spine*. Num. R. s. 20 עוקסא I want neither thy honey nor thy sting; Midr. Till. to Ps. I, 5 עוקסא... Y. Naz. IX, 57^d like fish that are fried, דוק עוקסא דוק the head of one by the side of the other's tail. Ber. 58^b ע' דוק עוקסא (Ar. a. Ms. O. עוקסא) the prick (tail) of the Scorpio. Erub. 100^b ע' (Ar. a. Ms. O. עוקסא) when they (the shoes) have spurs (pegs in the sole); a. e.—*Pl.* עוקסא, v. supra.—2) *corner, recess*.—*Pl.* as ab. Sabb. 106^b ע' (Ms. O. עוקסא) a vivarium which is not divided off in recesses is called a small vivarium; Bets. 24^a (Ar. עוקסא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 20).

עיר I (b. h.) [*to be stirred up*, v. עיר] *to wake* (act. a. neut.). [Y. B. Bath. III, 14^a לעורר לעורר, v. infra.—Part. עיר; f. עיר; pl. עירם; עירי. B. Kam. II, 5 whether awake or asleep. Nidd. 12^a. Sabb. 55^b; Snh. 82^a (ref. to Mal. II, 12) ועיר... יעיר... he shall have none awakening (teaching) among the teachers and none responding among the scholars. Cant. R. to V, 2 אני ישנה מן המצות ולבי עיר לגמילה חסדים I am asleep (negligent) in ceremonies, but my heart is awake for charity; ib. אני ישנה מן הצדקות ולבי עיר לעשותן; (careless) about righteous deeds, but my heart awakens me (stirs me up) to do them; ib. של הקב"ה עיר לגאלי but the heart of the Lord, is awake (anxious) to redeem me; Pesik. Hahod. p. 46^b; Pesik. R. s. 15 עיר להקב"ה but my heart is awake (waiting) for the Lord to redeem me; Yalk. Cant. 988; Tanh. ed. Bub., Tol'doth 18. Der. Er. Zuta ch. V עיר... בין העיר... one must not be awake among those sleeping, nor asleep among those awake. Nidd. l. c. ע' whether they are asleep or awake; a. fr.

Nif. עיר *to be awake, wake up; to be stirred up, become active*. B. Bath. 74^b עיר ור"י ישן ור"י עיר (not R. E. was asleep, and R. J. awake. Gitt. VIII, 2 (78^a) עיר (ני) when she woke up, she read and

found it was her letter of divorce. Ab. III, 4 בלילה עיר he who is awake by night. Sifré Deut. 314 עיר עיר ברו (not שיעיר) that his young brood may wake up; Yalk. ib. 944. Cant. R. to IV, 8 (read:] עיר עיר (or עיר, v. עיר II) first he bestirs himself (and proceeds) from the Temple &c.; a. fr.—Ab. Zar. 73^a, a. fr. מוצא מין את מינו וניער kind found its kind and was stirred up, i. e. the two equal elements in the mixture join to become working agents.—V. עיר II.

Hif. עיר *to wake up; to stir up, instigate*. Gen. R. s. 43 עיר עיר לבהם של מזרחיים וכו' who was he that stirred up the heart of the eastern nations that they should come and fall &c.?. Yalk. Is. 311 עיר עיר... וימי העירן לבהם וכו' the nations were too indifferent to come under the wings of the Lord, and who waked them up to come under his wings? Snh. 25^b (expl. מפרחי יונים, ib. III, 3) עיר עיר (ed. שמואל) those who stir up the pigeons (on which they bet), v. עיר II.

Hof. עיר *to be stirred up, be removed*. Gen. R. s. 85 עיר עיר, v. עיר II; Yalk. ib. 145.

Polel עיר 1) *to wake up*. Y. Ber. I, 2^d (ref. to Ps. LVII, 9) עיר עיר... להיות השחר מעוררן it is usual with kings that the dawn wakes them up; Tanh. B'ha'sal. 10 עיר עיר... usually the dawn wakes the sons of man, but I wake the dawn up. Y. Ber. IX, 13^d bot. עיר עיר... הוא עיר עיר he that knows your numbers wake you (from death); a. fr.—Y. Ter. V, end, 43^d עיר עיר... מורר את מינו ליאסר (makes it an agent) to become forbidden, v. supra.—Maas. Sh. V, 15 עיר עיר... abolished the wakers; Sot. IX, 10, expl. ib. 48^a; Tosef. ib. XIII, 9 עיר עיר... הלוים עיר עיר the wakers are the Levites, who... sang, Awake &c. (Ps. XLIV, 24). Lev. R. s. 7, beg. עיר עיר... שנתה... עיר עיר hatred... stirred up against them judgment upon judgment; a. fr.—2) *to excite to lamentation, arrange a memorial service, engage a travelling wailer*. M. Kat. I, 5 עיר עיר... one must not arrange a memorial service &c., v. עיר עיר; ib. 8^a עיר עיר... *to raise an objection; to contest the legality of*. Y. B. Bath. III, 14^a (interch. with עיר) עיר עיר... since he contested the right of possession in three successive years, he need no longer contest. Ib. עיר עיר (corr. acc.); v. עיר a. עיר.

Hithpol. עיר 1) *to be waked up; to bestir one's self*. Lev. R. l. c. עיר עיר... stirred up against them &c. Ib. s. 9 (ref. to Cant. IV, 16) עיר עיר... when the exiled colonies in the north are waked up (to be redeemed), they will come &c.; ib. עיר עיר... when Gog bestirs himself (to war) &c. Ib. עיר עיר... a thing (the daily offering) which was asleep (during the captivity) and has been reawakened (reinstated); a. e.—2) *to be lively; to enjoy one's self*. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXLIX עיר עיר enjoy yourselves with me at your pleasure.

עיר ch. same, *to stir up, awaken; to awake*. Targ. Job XLI, 2 עיר (ed. Lag. a. oth. עיר Af.).—Taan. 4^a עיר, v. עיר. Targ. Cant. V, 2.—

Part. pass. עיר, *pl.* עירין, *awake.* Y. Ber. I, 2^d עד ע' until then (the end of the first night-watch) men are awake. Snh. 29^b ו' shall those awake and those asleep be witnesses against thee (i. e. wouldst thou say so within the hearing of &c.)?

Af. אָעיר, אָעיר 1) to stir up, awaken. Targ. Is. XIV, 9 אָעיר (ed. Lag. אָעיר, read אָעיר). Targ. Zech. IV, 1.—2) to wake, watch; to wake up. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 11 (not מעיר); a. e.—Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII (ref. to ib. LVII, 9) אָעיר wake up, my dignity (soul), before the dignity of my Maker (v. infra).

Polel עיר עיר, *awaken.* Targ. Ps. LXXX, 3. Targ. Y. I Deut. I. c.—Y. Ber. I, 2^d (ref. to Ps. LVII, 9) אָעיר אָעיר I am wont to wake up the dawn, the dawn never wakes me up; Pesik. Vayhi, p. 63^a; Pesik. R. s. 17 עיר עיר לא עיר עיר; Midr. Till. I. c.; Lam. R. to II, 18; a. e.

Ithpe. אָעיר, *Ithaf.* אָעיר to be stirred up; to awake; to bestir one's self. Targ. Job XIV, 12. Targ. Gen. XLI, 4. Targ. Hab. II, 19; a. e.—Y. Ber. I. c. אָעיר יקירי wake up, my dignity (v. supra); Pesik. I. c. אָעיר; Pesik. R. I. c.; Lam. R. I. c.; Yalk. Ps. 776 ו' let my dignity wake up. Ber. 4^a לאָעיר משנרד (Ms. M. לאָעיר) for the purpose of (his) being waked up from his sleep; Yalk. Ex. 186. Lev. R. s. 12, beg. א' משנרד ו' when he woke up from his sleep, he saw &c.; a. fr.—Koh. R. to I, 8 כיון ו' since that wicked man's ass has been stirred up against thee (as it will be a constant reproach to thee that that man has caused thee to ride on the Sabbath), thou canst no longer stay &c.; [Matt. K.: since that wicked man's ass has brayed at thee, as if from בער, v. עיר. I.]

עיר II m. ch. (v. next w.) *husk, chaff.* Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^d, v. איר II.

עיר m. (b. h.; עיר; cmp. עיר I) *skin, hide.* Bets. I, 5, v. הירסן. Kel. XXVI, 5 (6), v. עיר II. Ib. הירסן ע' the surgeon's leather apron; ע' העירסן ע' the leather sheet in the cradle; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* עיר. Ib. 8 בעל הבית ע' the skins in the possession of a private man, opp. עבדן, v. עבדן. Ab. Zar. II, 3, v. עיר; a. v. fr.

עיר I m. (b. h.; עיר; cmp. עיר II) [*white, blank,*] *blind.* Bekh. 44^a (ref. to Lev. XXI, 18) ע' בין סימא ו' 'ivver' means both blind of one eye as well as of both; a. e.—B. Mets. V, 11, a. fr. ע' ו' משום ולפני ע' it comes under the category of the law (Lev. XIX, 14), 'place no stumbling block before the blind' (cause no man to sin).—*Pl.* עיר. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXLVI, 8 כע' ... הדורות ע' who are the blind? These latter generations that walk in the Law like blind men; a. e.—[Usually עירא.—Denom.]

עיר II (b. h.) to blind; to cause perversion of judgment. Sifré Deut. 144 (ref. to Deut. XVI, 19) שאומר עיר עיר כי השוחד עיר שאומר (in old age) he will declare unclean what is clean &c.; Yalk. ib. 907; Keth. 105^a (v. Peah VIII, 9); Mekh. Mishp., s. 20 (ref. to Ex. XXIII, 8) עיר עיר חכמים בחוריה blinds the judgment of scholars of the Law.

Nithpa. נִתְעִיר to be blinded. Tanh. Ahäre 1 עיר עיר his eyes were put out.

עיר ch. same. Targ. II Kings XXV, 7. Targ. O. Ex. XXIII, 8 מעיר (ed. Berl. מעיר); a. e.

Ithpa. אָעיר to get blind. Sabb. 77^b אָעיר אָעיר would get blind.

עורב m. (b. h. ערב) *raven, crow.* Hull. 65^a, a. e. אצל ע' v. עיר II. Ib. 63^a אכמא ע' the black 'oreb (raven); ע' העמקי חירורא the 'oreb of the valley, the white spotted 'oreb; ע' הבא בראשי יונים ע' the 'oreb (crow) that moves in advance of the doves. Snh. 108^b ע' לנח the raven brought a convincing argument against Noah; Yalk. Gen. 58; ib. ר. ק. ע' the raven was punished inasmuch as he spits (semen from his mouth, Rashi). Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXIII. Tosef. Sabb. VI (VII), 6; Sabb. 67^b (v. עורבא); a. fr.—*Pl.* עורב. Hull. 5^a (ref. to I Kings XVII, 6) ע' ravens in the true sense; ע' שמיירו... might it not mean two men by the family name of 'Oreb (as Jud. VII, 25); Gen. R. s. 33; a. fr.

עורבא, עורבא ch. same. Targ. Gen. VIII, 7 (ed. Vien. O. עורבא); a. e.—Bets. 21^a; Hull. 124^b א' ע' said he to him, a raven flew by (an evasive answer). Gen. R. s. 65 (ref. to Gen. XXVII, 20) (Jacob through his pious speech came near frustrating his device) ע' דאירי ו' like a raven that carries fire to his nest (to warm his brood). Keth. 49^b ע' בעי בניה ו' the raven wants (and cares for his) children, and this man wants none; a. e.—*Pl.* עורבין, עורבין, עורבין. Targ. Is. XXXIV, 11. Targ. I Kings XVII, 4; 6.—Ber. 56^b ע' חזאי I saw in my dream ravens which flew around my bed.

עורבי m. an inhabitant of a place called 'Oreb (v. עורב).—*Pl.* עורבין, עורבין. Hull. 5^a (ref. to I Kings XVII, 6) ע' שם מקומן על שם מקומן might it not have been called 'Or'bim after their place? אם כן עורבין מיבעי? if it were so, it ought to read 'Or'biyim.

עורבא f. (v. עורבא) *she-raven.* Sabb. 67^b (in Hebr. dict.) ע' ו' ו' if one says to a raven, croak, and to a she-raven, shriek and turn thy tail towards me (a superstitious practice); differ. in Tosef. ib. VI (VII), 6.

עירבתי, עירבתי pr. n. *Be-Orabi,* name of a family. Kidd. 70^b.

עורבא, עורבא m. (h. equivalent עורבא) *frog.* Gen. R. s. 10 ע' ו' ר' ע' saw a frog carry a scorpion &c.; Yalk. Koh. 972; (Koh. R. to V, 8; Lev. R. s. 22, v. עורבא).—*Pl.* עורבא. Targ. Ex. VII, 27, sq. (ed. Vien. O. ע'); a. e.—2) f. a disease of the tongue (*rana*). Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d top, v. עורבא.

עירון m. (b. h.; עיר) *blindness.* Midr. Till. to Ps. CXLVI עירון עירון כעירון עירון... כעירון עירון there is no trouble so great... as blindness.

עורבא, עורבא v. עורבא.
עורבא, עורבא f. = h. עורבא, *prepuce.* Targ. Gen. XXXIV, 14 (O. ed. Berl. עורבא). Ib. XVII, 11; a. fr.—Ab. Zar. 10^b עורבא (v. vers. of Ms. M., Rabb. D. S. a. l. note). Erub. 19^a עורבא Ms. M. (ed. עירבא, h. form); a. e.

עָמָא, עָמָא, v. עָמָא.

עָמָא, pl. עָמָא, v. עָמָא.

עָמָא, עָמָא, v. sub. עָמָא.

עָמָא, עָמָא, m. of Attush, surname of one R. Yitshak. Y. Sot. III, beg. 18. Y. Peah VIII, 20^a bot. (ed. Krot. עָמָא). Y. M. Kat. III, 82^b top; a. e.—V. Fr. M'bo, p. 106^b.

עָמָא (b. h.) to wrap up; to cover one's self. Cant. R. to I, 7 אָר בָּגְדוֹ וְכ' אָר בָּגְדוֹ וְכ' and rolled up his cloak and went off. Ib. כָּאֵבֶל הוּוּא שְׂדוּוּא עוֹטָהּ עַל שַׁמְרוֹ וְכ' like the mourner that wraps himself up to his lip and weeps. Ned. 49^b מְעִיל מְעִיל בְּרוּךְ הוּוּא מְעִיל מְעִיל blessed he he who wrapped me in a cloak; a. e.

עָמָא, עָמָא, ch. same. Targ. Ps. CIX, 29 Ms. (ed. וִירְעִיפִי).

עָמָא m. (b. h.) to press on; cmp. עָמָא, v. I Sam. XV, 19) urging, instigation. Sabb. 55^b בְּרַחֲמֵי הַיָּמִין הַזֶּה הָיָה הַבֵּן הַזֶּה הַיָּמִין הַזֶּה הַבֵּן הַזֶּה the daughter of him who died (for the sin committed) through the instigation of the serpent, i. e. for no sin of his own; B. Bath. 17^a (cmp. Targ. Ruth IV, 22). Ib. אַרְבַּעַת מְרוֹת בַּעֲשֵׂי שֵׁל נָחֶשׁ four persons died through no sin of their own.—V. עָמָא.

עָמָא, v. עָמָא.

עָמָא, עָמָא, m. pl. (עָמָא) packed olives, beginning to drip. Y. M. Kat. II, beg. 81^a הַמִּשְׁנָה הַזֶּה הַמִּשְׁנָה הַזֶּה הַמִּשְׁנָה הַזֶּה the Mishnah (II, 1) speaks of packed olives, opp. גְּרָרִים loose berries.

עָמָא, עָמָא, m. pl. (transpos. of עָמָא), v. עָמָא.

עָמָא m. (b. h.) wrap, cloak.—Pl. עָמָא, Y. Peah VII, 21^b top (ed. Krot. עָמָא); Ruth R. to III, 3 עָמָא (some ed. עָמָא).

עָמָא, עָמָא, bosom, lap, v. עָמָא.

עָמָא I f. (עָמָא) fainting, exhaustion. Midr. Till. to Ps. CII, 1 ed. Bub. (ref. to עָמָא, Gen. XXX, 42) אִירָחַם אִירָחַם אִירָחַם אִירָחַם those he obtained by exhaustion in prayer. Ib. אִירָחַם אִירָחַם, v. עָמָא I.

עָמָא II f. (עָמָא) 1) wrapping one's self up in mourning. M. Kat. 24^a כָּל ע' שְׂאִינָה כְּעָמָא וְכ' a covering which is not like the covering of the Ishmaelites (up to the lip) is not a mourner's covering.—2) putting on a cloak, upper garment. Y. Peah VIII, 21^b top כְּעָמָא בְּרוּךְ וְכ' as we dress on week days, so do we on the Sabbath (we have no change of cloaks); Ruth R. to III, 3. Gen. R. s. 11, beg. כְּעָמָא הוּוּא בְּרוּךְ הוּוּא (the Sabbath) with the distinction of a special cloak; Yalk. ib. 16. Gen. R. s. 82 עָמָא עָמָא שִׁנּוּ עָמָא עָמָא changed their (Jewish) cloaks in days of persecution; Yalk. ib. 136; Yalk. Is. 263. Cant. R. to V, 9 מֶלֶךְ בָּשָׂר וְרוּחַ אֱלֹהִים a human king is distinguished by his cloak. Treat. Der. Er. Zuta ch. V וְבַעֲטִיפָתָן ... בְּאַרְבַּעַת דְּבָרִים by four things are scholars recognized ... by their cloaks; a. e.

עָמָא, עָמָא, m. (עָמָא) smoking. Targ. Y. II Ex. XX, 15.

עָמָא, v. עָמָא.

עָמָא, v. עָמָא.

עָמָא f. (b. h. pl.; עָמָא) sneezing. Pirké d'R. El. ch. LII אָרָם לִימַר בְּעָטִיפָתוֹ הָיָה חַיִּים on sneezing man must say, Life! (ref. to Job XLI, 10), v. עָמָא.

עָמָא, v. עָמָא.

עָמָא, v. עָמָא.

עָמָא pr. n. m. Afal. Esth. R. to I, 5 חַיִּינָא בְּר' ע' (Y. Yeb. VI, 7^c bot. עָמָא).

עָמָא m. = h. עָמָא, lazy, laggard. Targ. Prov. X, 26. Ib. XXII, 13 (Ms. עָמָא); a. fr.—Pl. עָמָא. Ib. XV, 19.

עָמָא, v. עָמָא.

עָמָא f. (preced. art.) idleness, laziness. Targ. Prov. XIX, 15.

עָמָא m. = h. עָמָא, bazaar, fair. Ab. Zar. 11^b עָמָא הַזֶּה הַזֶּה הַזֶּה הַזֶּה the bazaar of Gaza (outside of the town).

עָמָא, v. עָמָא.

עָמָא m. (b. h.; supposed to be comp. of עָמָא a. עָמָא, v. Ges. Thes., a. Ges. H. Dict. 10 s. v.) bat. Snh. 98^b אָמַר לִי הַבַּיִת הַזֶּה הַזֶּה הַזֶּה הַזֶּה the cock said to the bat, I look out for the light, because the light is mine (I see it), but &c. Bekh. 7^b, v. עָמָא. B. Kam. 16^a, v. עָמָא.

עָמָא, עָמָא, ch. same. Targ. O. Lev. XI, 19; Deut. XIV, 18.

עָמָא, עָמָא, עָמָא m. = h. עָמָא, flank. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 עָמָא ed. Lag. (oth. ed. אִירָחַם).—Y. Meg. I, 70^d הַזֶּה (not הַזֶּה) one flank; (Bab. ib. 7^a bot. אִירָחַם דְּעִיגְלָא).

עָמָא (emp. עָמָא; v. Targ. Job XXI, 24 for עָמָא, a. meanings of Arab. atana) [to moisten, cause dripping,] to pack olives in a vat preparatory to crushing. Men. VIII, 4 (86^a) הוּוּא הַשְּׁלִישִׁי עוֹטָהּ בְּרוּךְ הוּוּא הוּוּא הוּוּא (Ms. M. בבית, Bab. ed. בבית הברד) the third crop of olives (which are hard) he packs in the house, until they begin to rot &c. Tosef. Toh. X, 4 הוּוּא בֵּין שְׁנֵי בֵּיתִין (R. S. to Toh. IX, 3 ... הוּוּא בֵּיתִין) if a man divides his olives and packs them in two separate pits (houses); a. fr.—Part. pass. עָמָא; pl. עָמָא, עָמָא. Y. Dem. VI, 25^c bot. לֹא כֹהֵל זִירְחָן ע' ע' (strike out אֵל) it is customary for people for some cause to use their packed olives for eating.—V. עָמָא.

עָמָא, v. עָמָא.

עָמָא, v. עָמָא.

עָמָא I (b. h.; emp. עָמָא, a. meanings of Arab. atafa, a. ataba) to be lax, hang down; trnsf. to droop, faint; 134*

cease entirely. Targ. I Sam. IX, 7 עָמַר מִמְנָא (h. text אול
אזל entirely; (ed. Wil. עָמַר מִמְנָא, corr. acc.; v. עָרַר I). Targ.
IKings XV, 14 (h. text סור); a. fr.—Part. pass. עָמַר removed.
Gitt. 86^a Bashi (v. preced.).

Pa. עָמַר to abolish entirely. Targ. II Chr. XXX, 14 (h.
text הסיר). Targ. Y. Gen. XXXV, 2; a. fr.

עָמַר III (preced. wds., emp. קָמַר) [to whirl around,]
to smoke. Targ. Y. II Ex. XIX, 18.—V. עָמַר.

עָמַרָא, v. עָמַרָא.

עָמַרָא f. (b. h.; עָמַר) 1) protection. Gen. R. s. 63, beg.
(ref. to Prov. XVII, 6) וְכִי לְבָנִים וְהַבְנִים עִ' וְכִי לְבָנִים וְהַבְנִים
the fathers are a protection to their children (who are saved
for their parents' sake), and the children are a protection
to their fathers; v. Hithpa.—2) wreath, crown, dec-
oration. Ex. R. s. 5 עִ' לֹא הָיָה יוֹדֵעַ לְשַׁלַּח לִי עִ' did (your God)
not have sense enough to send me a crown? Y. Sot. IX,
24^b bot. עִ' שֶׁל זֵיתָא a wreath of olive leaves; Lam. R. to
V, 16 עָמַרָא זֵיתָא. Tosef. Sot. XV, 3 עָמַרָא חֲכָמִים שְׁעָמַרָא
בְּטָלָה עָמַרָא חֲכָמִים (or protection) of the scholars
ceased, for the crown of the scholars is their wealth (in-
dependence, Prov. XIV, 24); Sot. 49^b וְכִי עָמַרָא וְכִי עָמַרָא
Y. Dem. II, 22^c bot., v. עָמַרָא Hithpa.—Yoma 69^b לְיוֹשֵׁנָה עָמַרָא
הִזְדוּדוּרָא עִ' לְיוֹשֵׁנָה עָמַרָא they restored the crown (the praise of the Lord) to its
original condition (by re-introducing the phrase הגדול
הואל הגדול crown) (ref. to Is. XXVIII, 5);
a. fr.—Pl. עָמַרָא. Ab. Zar. IV, 2 עָמַרָא עִ' שֶׁל שְׁבָלִים
wreaths of ears (used for idolatrous purposes); Y. ib. IV, 49^d
עָמַרָא עִ' רֹזָא עִ' rose garlands. Sot. IX, 14 עָמַרָא עִ' שְׁבָלִים
garlands. Ib. 49^b עָמַרָא עִ' כְּלוּתָא עִ' כְּלוּתָא what brides' crowns
were forbidden? A golden representation of the city (of
Jerusalem); a. fr.—Sabb. 87^b עִ' נִשְׂלָה עִ' עִ' that
day carried off ten distinctions.—3) a) brickwork of an
oven. Kel. V, 3 עָמַרָא כִירָא, v. עָמַרָא. —b) moulding, sill,
cornice.—Pl. as ab. Ohol. XIV, 1. Midd. III, 8.—c) cor-
ona of the membrum virile. Yeb. 55^b, a. e., v. עָמַרָא.—
d) the ring around the teat of a woman, as a symptom of
puberty. Nidd. 47^a; 52^b עָמַרָא עִ' עַד שֶׁתִּקְרָא עִ' until a ring is formed
around &c.; Tosef. ib. VI, 4 עָמַרָא עִ' מִשְׁתַּקְרָא עִ' (not
מִשְׁתַּקְרָא); ib. 5; a. e.

עָמַרָא pr. n. pl. עָמַרָא עִ' אֶתְרוֹת דִּבְרָה. Targ.
Jud. IV, 5 (h. text דְּבָרָה עִ' עָמַרָא; emp. עָמַרָא a. עָמַרָא III).

עָמַרָא m. (emp. עָמַרָא III, a. Samaritan Gen.
XXXVII, 25 for h. עָמַרָא) *itrān*, a sort of resin used for light-
ing in place of oil. Sabb. II, 2 (24^b). Ib. 26^a; Tosef. ib.
II, 4. Y. ib. II, 4^d עָמַרָא עִ' בֵּין כְּבָה בֵּין דִּלְקָא עִ' *itrān* smells badly
whether extinguished or burning.

עָמַרָא עִ' ch. same. Sabb. 20^b עָמַרָא עִ' עִ' עָמַרָא
itrān is the oily residue of pitch.

עָמַרָא f.—h. עָמַרָא. Targ. Ps. LXXIII, 6, v. עָמַרָא I.

עָמַר 1) to sneeze; 2) (euphem.) to break wind. Pirké d'R.
El. ch. LII; Yalk. Job 927 עָמַר עִ' וְהִיָּה עִ' (up
to Jacob's days) it had never occurred that a man sneezed
and recovered from his sickness. Y'lamd. to Gen. XXVII,
quot. in Ar. עָמַר עִ' אָמַר לִי עִ' when a person sneezes,
one says to him, Good life!—Y. Ber. III, 6^d bot.; a. fr.

Pi. עָמַר same. Ib. מְפֹרָק וְעָמַר... אָנִי I saw him yawn
and sneeze. Nidd. IX, 8 מְפֹרָקָא וְעָמַרָא she yawns and
sneezes (or feels inflated; symptoms of approaching men-
struation); a. fr.

Hithpa. עָמַרָא, Nithpa. עָמַרָא same. Yalk. Job l. c.
עָמַרָא עִ' כְּשֶׁמְפֹרָק... לְפִיכָן therefore one must offer thanks when
one sneezes. Ber. 24^a bot. Num. R. s. 9 עָמַרָא עִ' וְהִיָּה עִ'
she will feel inflated and languid. Y. Succ. V, 55^b bot.
עָמַרָא עִ' מִיָּה עִ' הָיָה עִ' מִיָּה עִ' used to sneeze on account of the
smell of the frankincense (offered at the Temple); a. fr.

עָמַר עִ' עִ' ch. same. Y. Ber. VI, 10^d top עָמַר עִ' וְכִי
עָמַר עִ' עִ' he who sneezes at a meal must not say &c., v.
זו. Y. Yoma III, 40^d bot.; Koh. R. to III, 11.

עִיבָר (emp. עָבָר) to be thick, heavy.

Pa. עִיבָר to press, seize; trnsf. to declare guilty, convict.
Lam. R. to II, 1 (expl. עִיבָר, ib.) עִ' אִיךְ עִ' Ar. (ed. דְּרִיב, b.
v. עִיבָר ch.—V. עִיבָרָא, עִיבָרָא).

עִיבָרָא (עָבָרָא) m. (preced.)=h. עִיבָר, thickness, darkness,
cloud. Targ. Ex. XIX, 9 (Y. some ed. עִיבָרָא). Targ. Job
XXX, 15 (ed. Lag. a. oth. עָבָרָא). Targ. Is. XLIV, 22; a. fr.—
Ber. 59^a עִיבָרָא עִ' מִיָּה עִ' Ms. M. (ed. דְּרִקְטָר, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.
note) when it (the morning) comes with a heavy cloud,
opp. עִיבָרָא. Taan. 3^b עִיבָרָא עִ' כְּמִיָּה עִ' covered sky
after the rain is as beneficial as the rain itself. Ib. 20^b
עִיבָרָא עִ' כֹּל יוֹמָא עִ' on every cloudy day (when heavy rains were
threatening). Yoma 28^b עִיבָרָא עִ' כֹּל יוֹמָא עִ' on a cloudy
day the sun is felt all over; a. fr.

עִיבָרָא, v. עִיבָרָא.

עִיבָרָא m. (עָבָר) dressing hides, working in leather. Y.
Sabb. VII, 10^c bot., v. עִיבָרָא. Bab. ib. 75^b עִיבָרָא עִ' בְּאִיבָרָא
אִיבָרָא the prohibition of dressing (by means of salting) does not
apply to eatables (meat &c.); a. e.

עִיבָרָא m. (עָבָר) 1) passing, crossing.—פְּרָשָׁתָא עִ'
cross-road; trnsf. *crisis*. Ber. IV, 4 (in a short prayer
prescribed for one passing an unsafe road) ... עִ' הָיָה עִ'
בְּכָל פְּרָשָׁתָא let their needs be before thee at every critical
period, expl. ib. 29^b עִיבָרָא עִ' עִיבָרָא עִ' even at
a moment when thou art full of swelling anger at them,
like a woman big with child &c.; (anoth. explan.) ... עִיבָרָא
עִ' עִיבָרָא עִ' even at a moment when they trespass
the words of the Law; Y. ib. IV, 8^b top עִיבָרָא עִ' עִ' whatever the messenger of the congregation passing be-
fore the ark may ask of thee &c.—2) passing beyond
justice or law, rigor, tyranny. Ex. R. s. 30 עִיבָרָא עִ' עִ' the rigorous judgment which he passed on
others.—3) (b. h. עָבָר) *growth, esp. grain, breadstuff*. Gen.

R. s. 94 (ref. to Gen. XLV, 23) עֵבֶר *bâr* means breadstuff. Keth. 112^a וְכִי יִשָּׂא מִמֵּנָה עֵבֶר וְכִי יִשָּׂא מִמֵּנָה עֵבֶר from this field I have my breadstuff, from it my peas &c.—4) *pregnancy, conception*. Gen. R. s. 20 (ref. to Gen. III, 16) עֵבֶר וְכִי יִשָּׂא מִמֵּנָה עֵבֶר 'thy pain' refers to the suffering attending upon conception, v. עֵבֶר; Erub. 100^b 'and thy pregnancy' refers to &c.; Ab. d'R. N. ch. I. Gen. R. s. 51, end (play on עֵבֶר, Jer. XLVIII, 30) מִתְּחִלָּה עֵבֶר וְכִי יִשָּׂא מִמֵּנָה עֵבֶר deduct one year for the pregnancy with Milkah &c. Ib. s. 45, beg. (expl. מִכְּרָה, Prov. XXXI, 10) עֵבֶר עֵבֶר her going with child (with allusion to מְכַרְתִּיךָ, Ez. XVI, 3); a. fr.—5) *extension of city limits for Sabbath movements, outskirts*. Erub. V, 7 ... הַחוּצוֹת הַחוּצוֹת הַחוּצוֹת he who places his 'Erub within the outskirts of a city. Y. ib. 22^b bot. לֵבַי לֵבַי לֵבַי may an outskirt be added to an outskirt (to be considered part of the township)?; a. fr.—6) *intercalation; proclaiming the month just past one of thirty days; proclaiming a leap-year, inserting a second Adar*. Snh. I, 1 הַחוּצוֹת הַחוּצוֹת הַחוּצוֹת the proclamation of a full month (i. e. the postponement of the New Moon Day) must take place in a court of three. Ib. 11^a הַחוּצוֹת הַחוּצוֹת הַחוּצוֹת the intercalated month consists of thirty days. Ib. 12^a הַחוּצוֹת הַחוּצוֹת הַחוּצוֹת corresponding to the thirteenth month. B. Mets. VIII, 8 יִדְּלוּקֵי הַחוּצוֹת let them (the landlord and the tenant) divide the rent for the additional month; a. fr.—*Pl.* עֵבֶר עֵבֶר עֵבֶר the first of Nisan is the New Year's Day for the months and for intercalations; expl. ib. לְהַפְסִיקָהּ עֵבֶר for interrupting the intercalation, i. e. after the month of Nisan has been proclaimed, no intercalation can take place for that year. Gen. R. s. 72 (expl. לְהַפְסִיקָהּ, I Chr. XII, 33) לְהַפְסִיקָהּ לְהַפְסִיקָהּ means for intercalations; a. fr.—*Transf. calculations of the time of redemption* (v. עֵבֶר); *epochs*. Cant. R. to II, 8 הַחוּצוֹת הַחוּצוֹת הַחוּצוֹת the Lord skips over (human) calculations and (speculations on) ends and epochs; Pesik. R. s. 15; Yalk. Cant. 986. Lev. R. s. 19 עֵבֶר עֵבֶר עֵבֶר we who have been separated from the house of our life and from the house of our holiness and glory these many days and years, these many terms and epochs; Yalk. ib. 571 עֵבֶר עֵבֶר עֵבֶר (v. עֵבֶר *Pl.*) *disfiguration, decay*. Pes. 34^a, a. fr.

עֵבֶר, עֵבֶר עֵבֶר, עֵבֶר ch. same, 1) (Targ. O. ed. Berl. a. oth. עֵבֶר, without Dagesh) *grain, breadstuff*. Targ. Gen. XXVII, 28; 37 (h. text רִגְלָן). Targ. Is. LXII, 8. Targ. Gen. XLI, 35, sq. (h. text אֶכֶל); a. fr.—Y. Dem. I, 22^a top עֵבֶר עֵבֶר our grain. Y. Ned. VII, 40^c top דְּגָנָה עֵבֶר עֵבֶר (perh. to be read מְעַבְרָה by *d'ganah* we understand, of its (Palestine's) breadstuff (and not Egyptian beans), v. הַחוּצוֹת, —*Pl.* עֵבֶר עֵבֶר [Targ. Y. Gen. XVIII, 3 ed. Amst., v. עֵבֶר].—Y. Dem. I, c. עֵבֶר עֵבֶר how are the crops?; Y. Taan. III, 66^c top.—2) *pregnancy, conception*. Targ. Job III, 2 עֵבֶר עֵבֶר (not לֵילִיָּהּ), Targ. Y. Gen. XXV, 24.—Nidd. 40^a עֵבֶר עֵבֶר two confinements of one pregnancy, as was the case with Judah and Hizkiah (who were born three months apart from one another).—*Pl.* עֵבֶר עֵבֶר, עֵבֶר עֵבֶר. Ib. עֵבֶר עֵבֶר two confinements of two conceptions (one being a miscarriage).—3) *inter-*

calation, proclamation of a full month; proclamation of a leap-year. Targ. I. Sam. XX, 27; 34 יִרְחָה הַחוּצוֹת הַחוּצוֹת הַחוּצוֹת the second New Moon Day which is observed in consequence of the proclamation of a full month. Targ. Esth. IX, 31; Targ. II Esth. IX, 29; a. e.—Y. Snh. I, 18^c bot. וְעָאֵל ... קְמִירוּ (מְעִיָּן) R. Jacob bar A. was before him admitted to the meeting for the proclamation of a leap-year; Y. R. Hash. II, 58^b top; a. fr.

עֵבֶר, עֵבֶר, עֵבֶר f. (עֵבֶר) 1) *labor, work, trade, occupation*. Targ. Lev. XVI, 29. Targ. Ex. XXXI, 5; a. fr.—B. Mets. 91^a עֵבֶר עֵבֶר his attention is absorbed by his business. Y. Taan. IV, 69^b bot. מִיַּעַבְדוֹ עֵבֶר עֵבֶר to follow his pursuit (as a washer). Y. Sabb. II, 4^d top, v. עֵבֶר עֵבֶר; a. fr.—2) *beasts of labor, v. עֵבֶר עֵבֶר*.

עֵבֶל (b. h.) pr. n., עֵבֶל הַר *Mount Ebal*, near Shechem. Sot. VII, 5; Tosef. ib. VIII, 9; 11; a. e.

עֵבֶר I m. (עֵבֶר) *traveller*. Targ. Job XXXI, 32 Ms. Var. (ed. אַכְסֵינִי).—V. עֵבֶר עֵבֶר.

עֵבֶר II, עֵבֶר עֵבֶר, עֵבֶר m.=h. עֵבֶר, *border, bank, side*. Targ. Ez. XLVI, 19 (ed. Wil. עֵבֶר; h. text עֵבֶר). Ib. XL, 18 (ed. Wil. עֵבֶר). Targ. II Chr. XXIII, 10. Targ. O. Gen. I, 10; (Y. ed. Amst. עֵבֶר עֵבֶר); a. fr.—B. Bath. 40^b עֵבֶר עֵבֶר the small side of Kuthi is Ur Kasdim; [comment.: *'Ibra Z'era*, pr. n. pl.]; a. e.—*Pl.* עֵבֶר עֵבֶר, עֵבֶר עֵבֶר. Targ. O. Ex. XXXII, 15, Targ. Jer. XLIX, 32; a. e.

עֵבֶר, עֵבֶר m. (עֵבֶל) 1) *circle*. Succ. 8^a עֵבֶר עֵבֶר by how much is a square larger than a tangent circle within it? One fourth; Ohol. XII, 6. Naz. 8^b עֵבֶר עֵבֶר (בֵּינָה עֵבֶר) a circular building; Tosef. Meg. VI, 3 בֵּינָה עֵבֶר ed. Zuck. (Var. עֵבֶל).—2) *a round mould in which figs or grapes are pressed, cake of pressed figs; cake, loaf*. B. Mets. II, 1 (21^a) עֵבֶר עֵבֶר if one finds a cake of figs within which was a piece of earthen ware (as a mark). Maasr. I, 8, v. עֵבֶר עֵבֶר. Sabb. 93^a top (expl. עֵבֶר, ib. X, 5) עֵבֶר עֵבֶר a cake of figs (too large for one to carry); a. fr.—*Pl.* עֵבֶר עֵבֶר, עֵבֶר עֵבֶר. Ter. IV, 8, v. עֵבֶר עֵבֶר. Y. Hall. I, 57^d bot. עֵבֶר עֵבֶר the space between the moulds and the deposit of grape shells (Maim.; v. infra).—Ab. d'R. N. ch. VI, end עֵבֶר עֵבֶר (not עֵבֶר עֵבֶר) they took the loaves of bread and sawed them apart and soiled them with mud.—3) *weights (clay cylinders) put on the wine press*. Sabb. I, 9 עֵבֶר עֵבֶר you may put on (the press) the beams of the oil press or the cylinders of the wine press; Tosef. ib. I, 29 עֵבֶר עֵבֶר (v. עֵבֶר עֵבֶר) and suspend the weights &c. Toh. I. c. עֵבֶר עֵבֶר between the cylinders &c. (R. S.; v. supra).—4) in gen. *ball, lump*.—*Pl.* as ab. Sot. 11^b, a. e., v. עֵבֶר עֵבֶר. Tosef. Mikv. V, 8 עֵבֶר עֵבֶר lumps of snow; a. fr.

עֵבֶר, עֵבֶר ch. same, 1) *circle*. Succ. 8^a עֵבֶר עֵבֶר a tangent circle within a square; עֵבֶר עֵבֶר a tangent square within a circle; a. e.—2) (v. עֵבֶר עֵבֶר) *cake, loaf*. Y. Shebu. VI, 37^a bot. עֵבֶר עֵבֶר v. עֵבֶר עֵבֶר.

man's record of sins to be called up: a threatening wall, calculation on prayer &c., v. הֵינן II. B. Bath. 164^b שלש 'וע' ר' ו'ב' וע' ר' ו'ב' וע' ר' ו'ב' three sins man cannot escape every day: impure thought, calculation on prayer &c.; [oth. opin. *the lack of devotion* in prayer, v. Tosaf. a. l.].—*b) devotion*. Sabb. 127^a. Ib. 118^b 'ר' I fulfilled (guarded the duty of) devotion in my prayers. B. Bath. l. c., v. supra.

עִוָן (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Iyon (Ayün)*, a town in the north of Palestine. Y. Dem. II, 22^d top. Tosef. Shebi. IV, 11; a. e., v. נְקִיפְתָא.

עִוָק m. (עִוָק) *pressure, distress*. Targ. Is. XXX, 6.

עִוָר, v. עִוָר.

עִוָרָא, v. עִוָרָא I, II.

עִוָא c. = h. *goat*. Targ. O. Lev. XXII, 27 (ed. Berl. עו). Targ. Y. ib. III, 12; a. fr.—Meg. 3^a ... 'ע' the goat in the butcher's house is fatter than I am (a charm). B. Bath. 74^a רִימָא 'ע' the sea-goat (a fabulous animal); a. fr.—Ab. Zar. 24^b; Men. 22^a, a. e. 'ע' קוֹרְקָסָא, v. קוֹרְקָסָא.—Pl. קוֹרְקָסָא, עִוָי, עִוָי, עִוָי. Targ. O. Gen. XV, 9. Targ. ib. XXVII, 9. Targ. Y. Lev. XXII, 27; a. fr.—B. Kam. 23^b דְּבֵי חֲרָבֵי 'ע' goats of the house of Tarbu. Ib. דְּשׁוֹקָא 'ע' goats intended for slaughter on market day; a. fr.

עִוָה f. (v. עו) *she-goat*. Y. Bicc. II, end, 65^b (expl. כוּי) 'ע' a hybrid of deer and goat.

עִוָוָן, v. עִוָוָן.

עִוָקָא, v. sub עוֹן.

עִוָם, v. עוֹם.

עִוָם I m. (b. h.; עִוָם *to swing*) *bird of prey*. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXVIII. 'ע' אֵלָא בֶן דָּוִד שְׁמַשְׁל לֵע' the *ayit* (Gen. XV, 11) is typical of the son of David who is compared to a bird of prey. Ib. 'ע' שְׁלָא יִמְשׁוֹל בְּהֵם דְּעֵי' that the bird of prey might not have control of them until evening; Yalk. Gen. 76; a. e.

עִוָם II, v. עִוָם.

עִוָמָא, v. עִוָמָא. **עִוָמָא** f. (עִוָמָא) = h. *counsel, advice, order*. Targ. Koh. XI, 3 (h. text וְהֵעֵךְ). Targ. Y. Gen. XXXVII, 14. Targ. Esth. I, 1 (ed. Amst. עִוָמָא, comp. עִוָמָא); a. fr.—Targ. Ruth IV, 22 *masc.*—Pl. עִוָמָא, עִוָמָא. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXII, 28 (Y. II עִוָמָא).

עִוָמָא, v. עִוָמָא.

עִוָמָה, v. עִוָמָה.

עִוָמָה m. (עִוָמָה II) *putting a cloak on, covering the head* (at prayer). Ber. 51^a (the cup of benediction requires) *crowning* (the cup) and covering the head (of those reciting).

עִוָמָה, v. עִוָמָה. **עִוָמָה** m. (עִוָמָה) 1) *crowning, wreathing*. Ber. 51^a, v. preced.—[Y. ib. VII, end, 11^d, read: עִוָמָה, v. עִוָמָה.]—Bicc. III, 10 'ע' הַבְּכֻרִים מִיֵּן וְכ' the basket of first-fruits must be wreathed with plants different from those offered. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^d מִשֵּׁם עִוָמָה (corr. acc.) as a decoration in honor of an idolatrous deity, v. עִוָמָה.—Pl. עִוָמָה. Y. Succ. I, 51^d bot. 'ע' וְזוֹלָה בָּהּ ע' וְכ' and he suspended from the ceiling of the Succah wreaths (decorations) of material which may be used for covering. Y. Bets. I, 60^b top עִוָמָה the decorations of the Succah; Y. Sabb. III, 6^b bot.—2) (comp. עִוָמָה) *cutting off; separation of words* (by omitting the conjunctive Vav) as established by the Scribes. Ned. 37^b (ref. to אָרָר for אָרָר, Gen. XVIII, 5; ib. XXIV, 55; Num. XII, 14; Ps. LXXVIII, 26, a. to מִשְׁפָּטֵיךְ for יִמְשֵׁפֵיךְ, ib. XXXVI, 7).

עִוָמָה, v. עִוָמָה. Tosef. Shebi. V, 11 ed. Zuck., read עִוָמָה or אָרָר, v. אָרָר.

עִוָמָה 1) *pl. of עִוָמָה*; 2) pr. n. m. *Bar Etyan (counsellor)*. Y. B. Bath. VI, end, 15^c.

עִוָמָה (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Etam* (v. Neub. Géogr. p. 132). Yeb. XII, 6 'ע' כֶּפֶר ע' (Y. ed. אָבוּס).—Zeb. 54^b עִוָן ע' (Ms. R. 1 אֵימָם); Yalk. Deut. 910 עִוָמָה (corr. acc.); Yalk. Josh. 24.

עִוָמָה, v. עִוָמָה.

עִוָמָה, v. עִוָמָה. **עִוָמָה** m. (v. עִוָמָה I) *bosom, lap* (corresp. to h. עִוָמָה). Targ. O. Ex. IV, 6, sq. Targ. Lam. II, 12 עִוָמָה (constr. Targ. Koh. VII, 9 עִוָמָה; a. e.—Pl. עִוָמָה, עִוָמָה. Targ. Y. Deut. I, 27.

עִוָמָה m. (v. עִוָמָה 2) *separation, deed of partition* between partners or heirs. B. Bath. 29^b וְלֹא אִמְרֵי אֵלָא דְּלֹא 'ע' אֵבֶל כְּרוּב ע' וְכ' this (that two partners, having arranged between themselves that their common slave should serve one of them alternately each year, cannot rest their claim of ownership on the ground of undisturbed possession for three consecutive years) has been said only, when they have not written an agreement of partition, but if they have &c. B. Mets. 39^b דְּלֹא עִוָמָה Ms. R. 2 (Ms. M. אֵימָה; ed. עִוָמָה, corr. acc.) when no partition of the inherited estate has been made.

עִוָמָה, v. sub עוֹן.

עִוָמָה, v. עִוָמָה.

עִוָמָה pr. n. m. *Iyya*, dialectic pronunciation of אֵימָה. M. Kat. 16^b 'ע' אֵמֵר לִיהָ ע' וְכ' he (Rabbi, being angry with R. Hiyyah) said to him, Iyya, who calls thee outside? Ker. 8^a עִוָמָה לְדַבְּרֵי ע' they still need the interpretation of Iyya (of whom you spoke so contemptuously as 'the Babylonian').

עִוָמָה m. (עִוָמָה) *guilty*. Lam. R. to II, 1, v. הוּבָה ch.

עִוָמָה m. (עִוָמָה) *heaviness, pain*. Lam. R. to II, 1, v. עִוָמָה.

***עירט** m. (עירט *to twist*, cmp. עט"י *tassel, fringe*. Tosef. Kil. V, 20 מותר ... של צמר (Var. עירט; עירט) a woolen tassel attached to a linen garment is permitted (Kil. IX, 9 פירק ... אסור).

***עירט**, Y. Yeb. IV, end, 6^c דין דעירמך רגלך read as Y. Kidd. III, 64^d top: 'הוה דעירמך מגליך וב' he who is with thee (I, thy friend) exiles thee (advises thee to emigrate), before Samuel comes and disfranchises thee.

***עירמא**, Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d אהן ע' דעירמא read: אהן דעירמא being a corrupt Var. lect. for עירמא; v. Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^d (וההן דעירמא) that decision about the sore eye.

עיר"ן the letter 'Ayin. Cant. R. to III, 4 חלילה ע' a suspended 'Ayin, v. רא"ר. Y. Meg. I, 71^c top מעשה נסים the 'Ayin on the tablets was a miracle, v. רצ"ן; a. e.—Pl. עירינין. Y. Ber. II, 4^d bot., v. אל"ף. Sabb. 103^b one must not write ע' וכו' the Alephs so as to look like 'Ayins &c.

עירן, v. עירן.

עירנה עירמא עירן, v. עירן.

עירנוש pr. n. pl. *Aymosh*, a northern border town of Palestine. Y. Dem. II, 22^d top; (Tosef. Shebi. IV, 10 עירי שר, Var. עירנוש).

עירנושא; v. עירנושא; a. עירנא.

ע' מב עירני pr. n. pl., v. עירני III.

עירף, v. עירף, a. עירף II.

עירק, v. עירק.

עירקא, v. עירקא.

עיררוח, pl. of עירר.

עירקא, v. עירקא.

עירחלו pr. n. pl. *Ayathlu*. Y. Nidd. I, beg. 48^d; ib. 49^b bot. (דירחלו 9^b).

ע' ע' עירנוב m. (ע' ע' *keeping back, hinderance, prevention*. Tem. 32^a sq. אין בה אלא ע' גיזברין בלבר there is nothing to prevent the offering of the sacrifice, except that we must await the appearance of the Temple treasurers (as representatives of the owners).—Esp. *hinderance, a circumstance which makes a religious act invalid, indispensable condition, absolute necessity*. Y. Pes. VII, 34^b top (ref. to אש צלי אש, Ex. XII, 9) שניה עליו הכתוב לע' the text has an extraordinary (emphatic) expression about it to intimate that the roasting of the Passover sacrifice over fire is indispensable. Ib. II, 29^b bot. ראמרר לע' the rule that the unleavened bread to be eaten on the Passover night must not contain any fruit juice has been laid down as an indispensable condition, opp. למצודה, v. מצודה; a. e.

ע' ע' עירנוב ch. same, 1) *delay*. Targ. Y. Deut. XXIII, 22.—2) *indispensable condition*. Yoma 5^a bot. ככה ע' ה"א the emphatic expression 'thus' (Ex. XXIX, 35) intimates the indispensableness of any of the prescribed forms. Ib^b ע' ... ושמרם the emphatic expression, 'and ye shall guard' (Lev. VIII, 35) intimates &c.

ע' ע' עירנוב m. (ע' ע' *things attacked by fire, half-burned pieces* which bounded off the altar. Zeb. 83^b עירנוב עירנוב pieces of a burnt-offering; עירנוב עירנוב pieces of frankincense; Yoma 45^b. Hull. 90^a ע' בשר ע' pieces of flesh; ע' גידים ועצמות of sinews and bones.

ע' ע' עירנוב pr. n. pl., v. ע' ע' עירנוב.

***עירנוב**, Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c bot.; Y. Dem. IV, 24^a bot. פירנובא read with Matt. K. to Lam. IV, 2; v. פירנובא.

עירנוב (ע' ע' עירנוב) m. (עירנוב)=h. עירנוב, *height, heaven*. Targ. Job XXXVII, 9 עירנוב—ע' ע' מן—ע' ע' מן. [Dan. VI, 3 עירנוב] Targ. Y. Gen. I, 7. Targ. Gen. XXII, 9. Targ. Num. I, 3 (O. ed. Vien. עירנוב); a. v. fr.—*from on high, above*. Targ. Ps. L, 4. Targ. IChr. XI, 11; a. fr.—B. Bath. 45^a רסלקין לע' ודנחורין לחתא (for) those who go up (to Palestine) and those who come down (to Babylonia). Y. ib. VI, end, 15^c ע' חדא מלע' וכו' one (grave) above and one below. Sabb. 30^a לע' מר' תנחום ... לע' מר' תנחום they asked this question over (the head of) R. Tanhūm, i. e. those standing by him when he was teaching (v. אמורא). Hull. 51^a לע' מרבי רבה with the great Rabbi when he was teaching; a. fr.—*upon him*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXVIII, 13; a. e.—Y. Ber. II, 4^c bot. ע' ולא ע' when he had his T'fillin on. Ib. ע' ולא ע' but we do not rely upon him, a. e.—[Usu. עירנוב, v. עירנוב, or עירנוב, v. ע' ע' ch.]

עירנוב I m. (cmp. עירנוב I a. עירנוב I) *foal*. Targ. Zech. IX, 9 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. עירנוב). Targ. Job XI, 12 (ed. Wil. עירנוב).—Pl. עירנוב. Targ. Jud. X, 4 (ed. Wil. עירנוב; some ed. עירנוב). Targ. Is. XXX, 6. Targ. O. Gen. XXXII, 16; a. e.—Sabb. 155^a בע' זוררי when feeding very young foals.—[B. Bath. 9^a עירנוב Ms. F., v. עירנוב I.]

עירנוב II c. ch. (v. עירנוב) [*going around*]. 1) *circumvention, intrigue, falsehood*. Targ. Ruth IV, 22; [Dan. VI, 5, sq. עירנוב]. Targ. Ps. XII, 7 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. עירנוב; h. text אנון). Ib. LVIII, 3 (some ed. עירנוב, corr. acc.; h. text עירנוב). Ib. LXXI, 4. Targ. Job XIII, 7 Ms. (ed. עירנוב).—2) *pretext* Y. Keth. XII, 35^a bot. ע' אר' בע' you want a pretext; Y. Kil. IX, 32^c top עירנוב (*fem.*).—Pl. עירנוב. Targ. Ps. LXIV, 7 (h. text עירנוב).—[עירנוב f. h., v. עירנוב.]

עירנוב III, עירנוב pr. n. m., v. עירנוב II.

ע' ע' עירנוב m. (v. עירנוב) *high, uppermost; Most High*. Targ. Ps. LVII, 3. Targ. Is. XIV, 14 (ed. Wil. עירנוב, corr. acc.; ed. Lag. עירנוב); a. fr.—Y. Maas. Sh. V, 56^c top ע' גלילא Upper Galilee; Snh. 11^b (not גלילא). Sot. 40^a ע' רחוקס the Most High will be praised. Pes. 76^a, a. e. ע' גבר, v. ע' גבר I; a. fr.—[Targ. Ps. LVIII, 3 some ed., v. עירנוב II.—Targ. Y. Gen. II, 22 עירנוב, ed. Amst., v. עירנוב.]—Pl. עירנוב. Targ. Y. Gen. I, 6 (I ed. Vien. עירנוב).

home. Peah IV, 6 the law concerning the forgotten sheaf begins to be binding only at the time of carrying sheaves home; Sifré Deut. 282. Sabb. 73^b applies only to plants. Y. ib. VII, 10^a bot. the secondary labors coming under the category of 'immur; a. e.

עִימוּנִי, v. עִימוּנִי.

עִימוּנִי, v. עִימוּנִי. I m. (עִימוּנִי) obscuring or suppressing the law, irregular measure passed in an emergency. Y. Shebi. VIII, 38^a bot.; Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^d, a. e. one of the regulations passed in an emergency contrary to the real law. Ib. לא ידעו דא דאורייתא dare you pass a prohibitory measure contrary to law?; Y. Sabb. I, 3^c bot. (also עִימוּנִי).

עִימוּנִי, v. עִימוּנִי. II pr. n. pl. 'Im'um (Emmaus, v. עִימוּנִי). Ker. III, 7 (15^a) Bab. ed. (Mish. אמאום) the bazaar of I.; Macc. 14^a. עִימוּנִי של עִימוּנִי (early eds. עִימוּנִי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 4).

עִימוּנִי, v. עִימוּנִי.

עִימוּנִי, v. עִימוּנִי.

עִימוּנִי, v. עִימוּנִי.

עִימוּנִי, v. עִימוּנִי.

עֵין f. (b. h.; עֵין) 1) eye, sight, look. Kidd. 24^a רָצָא if the master struck him on his eye and made it blind. B. Kam. 83^b (ref. to Ex. XXI, 24) אימא may not the text mean that he who injures a person's eye must really suffer the same injury? Sabb. 108^b bot. יד לט' וכי an unwashed hand (in the morning) touching the eye deserves to be cut off. Taan. 8^b סָמָא v. סָמָא. Ib. מן הַעֵינִי שֶׁאֵין הֵעֵר שׁוֹלֵט בּוֹ something which the eye cannot look at (being stored away), v. infra; a. v. fr.—[Y. Ned. IX, end, 41^c זָהָב לֵה עֵינֵי שֶׁל זָהָב, a corrupt dittography of עֵינֵי שֶׁל זָהָב לֵה עֵינֵי שֶׁל זָהָב]—(also עֵינֵי שֶׁל זָהָב לֵה עֵינֵי שֶׁל זָהָב) a benevolent eye, good will, liberality, opp. רֵעָה or עֵינֵי שֶׁל רֵעָה (abbr. עֵינֵי), also עֵינֵי שֶׁל רֵעָה ill-will, selfishness, envy. Ab. II, 9. Sabb. 74^a וְכִי יִפְהַר מִשּׁוֹם הֵעֵר שֶׁל מִשּׁוֹם he intended to show his good will. Tosef. Hall. I, 7 בְּעֵינֵי יִפְהַר בְּעֵינֵי הַכֹּהֵן he is liberal with his dough (is glad to give the priest's portion), opp. עֵינֵי שֶׁל רֵעָה. Esth. R. to I, 4 בְּמִמּוֹנֵי עֵינֵי שֶׁל רֵעָה he was jealous of his wealth (unwilling to leave it to his heirs to be enjoyed by them). Ab. V, 13 אַחֲרֵיהֶם בִּשְׁלֵם אַחֲרֵיהֶם he is illiberal with regard to other people's money (be-grudges them the privilege of giving charity), v. עֵינֵי שֶׁל רֵעָה בִּשְׁלֵם he is illiberal with his own money (is too greedy to afford himself the pleasure of giving charity). Ib. II, 11, v. רָצָא; a. fr.—(עֵינֵי) (= עֵינֵי) selfish, opp. עֵינֵי שֶׁל רֵעָה liberal, selfless. Sabb. 108^b אֲנִי אֲנִי צָר עֵינֵי שֶׁל אֲנִי I send you (the salve), lest you say that I am selfish. Sot. 38^b אֲפִי הַטּוֹפּוֹת מִכִּירֵן אֲפִי הַטּוֹפּוֹת even birds recognize selfish men. Ib. הַנְּהַנֵּה עֵינֵי שֶׁל אֲנִי he who accepts benefits from self-seeking men, transgresses a law (ref. to Prov. XXIII, 6). Ib. לֹא יִצְרֵם אֵין

'the cup of benediction must be handed to none but an unselfish person (with ref. to Prov. XXII, 9); a. e.—Esp. עֵין הָרַע (abbrev. עֵינֵי), or only עֵין הָרַע, the evil eye, an envious glance that brings harm to the person looked at, bewitchment. B. Mets. 107^b (ref. to Deut. VII, 15) עֵין הָרַע means the effect of an evil eye. Ib. עֵין הָרַע... ninety-nine persons die of an evil eye against one in the natural course. Gen. R. s. 91 עֵין הָרַע בְּכֹחַ עֵין הָרַע that the evil eye may have no power over you. Ib. עֵין הָרַע... מפני הַעֵינֵי were you not afraid of the evil eye? Ber. 20^a עֵין הָרַע שׁוֹלֵט בּוֹ no evil eye can affect him whose eye refused to feed on what was not his (to look at the charms of a married woman); a. fr.—(עֵין הָרַע) to balance the scales exactly, to allow no overweight (v. עֵין הָרַע, a. fr.). B. Bath. V, 11; a. fr.—(עֵין הָרַע) visible to the eye, discernible; in natural form. Y. Ber. VI, 10^a אֲעֵינֵי הֵן שְׁחֻקִין בְּעֵינֵי הֵן although they are ground, they are still discernible. Ib. אֲעֵינֵי הֵן אִם בְּעֵינֵי הֵן if they are in their natural form (not mashed); a. fr.—(עֵין הָרַע) like the appearance of, similar to, a sort of (cmp. עֵין הָרַע). Ib. כֵּן כֵּן כֵּן כֵּן whatever resembles a pudding or dumpling. Ber. 58^a (in Chald. dict.) מַלְכוּת הָאָרֶץ כֵּן כֵּן the government on earth is like the government in heaven (inspires reverence); a. fr.—(עֵין הָרַע) a reflection of, of the nature of; an abstract of. Snh. 105^b (ref. to the preposition עֵין in I Kings I, 47) עֵין הָרַע he means, 'as a reflection' (of thy name, thy throne). Ib. (ref. to Jud. V, 24) עֵין הָרַע it means 'similar to' (the blessings of Sarah &c.). Ber. IV, 3 עֵין הָרַע an abstract of the eighteen benedictions. Y. ib. 8^a bot. עֵין הָרַע seven benedictions embodying the eighteen. Ib. VI, 10^b עֵין הָרַע one benediction embodying the three. Gen. R. s. 11, a. e., v. עֵין הָרַע.—Du. עֵין הָרַע. Bekh. VII, 4 עֵין הָרַע if his (the priest's) eyes are as large as those of a calf. Ib. 3. Ber. 58^a, a. e. עֵין הָרַע he put his eyes on him, and he was turned into a heap of bones. Y. Hor. III, end, 48^c עֵין הָרַע they directed their attention to Samuel &c.; a. fr.—(עֵין הָרַע) anything resembling the eye, hole, ring &c. Kel. VIII, 7 עֵין הָרַע the 'eye' of an oven (the fire-place under the oven, Maim.; the opening for the escape of the smoke, which may be closed to retain the heat, R. S.). Ib. IX, 8 עֵין הָרַע an oven in the eye of which is a defect. Ib. XXI, 2 עֵין הָרַע the ring-shaped pad around an animal's neck (a halter of soft material). Ib. עֵין הָרַע a metal hame (cmp. עֵין הָרַע). Tosef. ib. B. Bath. I, 7 עֵין הָרַע the ring attached to an adze; a. fr.—(עֵין הָרַע) spring, well. Keth. I, 10; a. fr.—[Frequ. עֵין in pr. n. pl., as עֵין הָרַע, v. respective determinants].

עֵינֵי, עֵינֵי, עֵינֵי ch. same, 1) eye, sight &c. Targ. Lev. XXIV, 20. Targ. O. Ex. XXII, 2. Ib. X, 5; a. fr.—Hull. 96^a, a. fr. (v. preced.) עֵינֵי, v. עֵין הָרַע. Pes. 75^a top עֵינֵי, v. עֵין הָרַע. Targ. Deut. XXXIII, 28. Targ. Josh. XXIV, 27; a. e.—(עֵין הָרַע) evil eye. Targ. Y. Gen. XLII, 5.—Ber. 20^a. Pes. 50^b עֵין הָרַע the eye controls them (they cannot be hidden from sight; v. Taan. 8^b, quot. in preced.). B. Mets. 30^a עֵין הָרַע (Ms. M. עֵין הָרַע) because it attracts the (evil) eye; a. v. fr.—Ned. 50^a the

and they did not remove him. Ib. מעלין אותו ... טעה if a reader makes a mistake in the twelfth section of the T'fillah (v. מין III), he must be removed; a. fr.—b) (v. Kal, c) to neutralize. Ter. IV, 8 black figs help to neutralize in conjunction with white ones, i. e. the black and the white secular figs are counted together against the admixture of figs of T'rumah whether black or white; a. fr.—c) (v. Kal, a) to account, credit or charge. B. Mets. 69^b I will give thee credit for one Sela each month (as a compensation for the use of the cow). Ab. II, 2 I (the Lord) shall credit you with a large reward, just as if you had accomplished (the good you had intended to do). Ib. III, 7, sq. the Bible text (the Lord) charges him as if he had endangered his life (v. חוב). Yoma 81^b it is accounted to his credit, as if he had fasted on the ninth and the tenth; a. fr.—d) (v. Kal, e) to succeed, profit. Snh. 90^b הַעֲלִיָּהֶם בִּידְכֶם, v. רָעַל.—f) to effect grace; to find favor. Gen. R. s. 9 ... כשם שהעליתו וכו' Oh, that thou wouldst find favor before me (please me) at all times, as thou dost now; a. e.—g) ה' חָמַד [to let anger rise,] to become angry. Ib. s. 93 בשעה שהיה יהודה מעלה וכו' whenever Judah got angry, the hair &c.; a. e.—h) (with or sub. ארובה) to heal up. Hull. 77^a, v. אֲרֻבָּה II. Shebi. IV, 6 לֹא שָׂעָה, v. פָּשַׁח; a. fr.

Nif. נִפְּלָה to be removed, withdraw. Tosef. Yoma I, 12 through the sin of bloodshed has the Divine Presence withdrawn (Sifre Num. 161 מסתלקה).

Hithpa. הִתְעַלָּה, נִתְעַלָּה 1) to be raised, exalted. Sabb. 33^b, v. supra; a. e.—2) to be raised in price, to be bargained for at auction. Gen. R. s. 40, end (ref. to וְהִקְחָהּ, Gen. XII, 15) higher and higher prices were offered for her; one said, I give &c.; Esth. R. to II, 16 (ref. to וְהִקְחָהּ, ib.) מחעלה בליקוהוין.

עולי ריגלאין ch. same. Targ. Koh. III, 11 pilgrims to Jerusalem, v. preced.

Af. אֶעְלֵי (v. preced. Hif. c) to balance; to estimate, value (corresp. to h. ערך). Targ. Job XXVIII, 17; 19. Targ. Y. Lev. XXVII, 8; a. fr.—Part. pass. מְעַלֵּי, v. infra.

Ithpa. אִתְעַלָּה, אִתְעַלָּה 1) to be elevated, exalted. Targ. Ps. XLVII, 10; a. e.—2) to be lifted up, be relieved of a burden. Targ. Prov. XIX, 19 כמא דמְעַלָּי וכו' (ed. Lag. מעלני, Pesh. מעלני) the more he is relieved, the more he adds to his burden (i. e. the more you attempt to quiet him, the angrier he gets; h. text חֲצִיל וכו'—[Ithpe. אִתְעַלָּי to be carried in, v. עלל.]

עלי m. (b. h.; עֵלָה) pestle. Y. Peah I, 17^a top [read:] כוחש כעלי במכחש, v. פָּחַשׁ. Bets. I, 5; ib. 10^a; Sabb. 123^a.

עליבא, עֵלִיבָא m.=h. עֵלִיבָא, humble, poor. Targ. Prov. XIV, 31 (h. text אביון).—Y. Taan. III, 66^c top ומה יעביר ע' what should the poor fellow do? Y. Kidd. III, 64^b top and you consult poor Jannai (me) in matters of betrothal?—Pl. עֵלִיבָא, עֵלִיבָא Targ. Prov. XXX, 14.—Lev. R. s. 32, end מאי איכפת לרוין why should these luckless ones suffer (for their parents' sins)?, v. אֶכְפַּח. Yalk. Esth. 1056 בריא על עלי ... בריא וכו' woe to the

king that brings woe upon the unfortunate!; a. e.—Fem. (h. form) עֵלִיבָא, עֵלִיבָא; Y. Ber. IX, 13^b, v. אֶכְפַּח. Lev. R. s. 37, end; Koh. R. to X, 15, v. טָהַר II ch.; Tanh. B'huck. 5 עֵלִיבָא. Gen. R. s. 60, v. הִיחָא II. Ib. s. 56 בריא ע' this poor (animal). Y. Shek. V, 48^d top ע' הִיחָא this poor (animal). Lev. R. s. 5 ע' הִיחָא מדינא וכו' v. הִיחָא; a. fr.

עליון, עֵלְיוֹן f. (עֵלָה) 1) (b. h.) upper chamber, upper story. B. Mets. X, 1 של שנים והע' the house (lower compartment) and the upper story belonging severally to two persons. Ib. 2 הברית והע' נפוחה הע' (not שנים) if there is a lower story (in which the owner lives) and an upper story (inhabited by a tenant), and the upper story is out of repair. Ib. 3. B. Bath. III, 7. Ned. VII, 4 הנוהר מן הברית מורר בע' he who vows abstinence from 'house', is permitted to use an upper story (v. עירונן). Sabb. I, 4 בעליון הנטרה וכו' in the upper chamber of Hananiah &c. Keth. 50^b בע' טובים שנאמרו בע' the good things (in favor of females) that were said at the meeting in an upper chamber; a. v. fr.—ע' בני ע' sons of heaven, those enjoying the Divine Presence in the hereafter. Succ. 45^b; Snh. 97^b.—Pl. עליון, עליון. B. Mets. 117^a שתי ע' זו וע' two upper stories, one above the other; a. e.—2) going up, rising, opp. ירידה; also flight of stairs. Ib. (in Chald. dict.) ע' קבילי עלאי ע' וירידה וכו' when I rented the upper story, I was prepared to go up, but to go up and go down again I was not prepared. Ib. קבילתי עלי שרי. Ib. עליון וכו' Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) I was prepared for one flight of stairs but not for two flights; a. fr.—Esp. going up to Jerusalem, pilgrimage. Pes. 8^b שלא ע' לשמה a pilgrimage not for its own sake; a. e.—Pl. as ab. B. Mets. I. c., v. supra.—3) elevation (to a higher dignity), promotion. Y. Hor. III, beg. 47^a וכו' עליהו וכו' II. Gen. R. s. 68 הוה להם ע' they shall rise (to power). Keth. 61^a (play on בעל בעל, Gen. XX, 3) בעליון של בעל וכו' the wife partakes of the comforts of the husband's higher position, but is not bound to share the restrictions of his lower position, v. עֵלָה; a. fr.—4) carrying up, esp. putting on the altar, offering. Zeb. XIII, 1 הריב על הע' is punishable for the offering (outside of the Temple precincts). Ib. 3; a. fr.—5) (v. עֵלָה, c) neutralization, loss of identity. Y. Bicc. II, 65^a top ע' לוי ע' מעשר ארן לוי ע' (mixed up with secular food) are not neutralized.—6) the most valuable property (emp. עירייה). B. Kam. I, 4, v. מעילה. Ib. 91^a ריריא ע' the compensation for damages which is won by using the noxious ox for ploughing, is equal to a collection from the owner's best possessions, (opp. to מגופו the indemnity collected from a sale of the animal). Ned. 56^a if one says, ע' מראו ע' ... מראו ע' I sell thee a room in my house, he may show (assign) to him an upper chamber (v. supra); modified: ע' מעילה וכו' aliya means here (he must assign to him) the best room; Men. 108^b. Keth. I. c. 50^b ומאי ע' מעליון דאב ע' and does 'aliya mean 'of the father's best things?'; a. e.

עליון m. (b. h.; עֵלָה) uppermost, highest; most high. B. Mets. X, 2 הע' the owner of the upper story, v. מעליון. Y. Bicc. II, 64^d bot. (ref. to וקדש, Deut. XXVI, 13) הקודש ע' it refers to the sacred matter mentioned above (first-fruits, ib. 2, sq.). Maasr. V, 8 זרע לוקה הע' the seed-

עמירה (corr. acc.); Y. Sabb. IX, 11^d; Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^a bot. (corr. acc. to Yalk. I. c.).—[Ἄμυρα, ἰδα, which is referred to by Mus. in Ar. corresponds neither in form nor in meaning to our word.]

עמירה II f. (עמד) 1) *standing, standing up*. Y. Keth. IV, 28^b appearing before court (institution of proceedings). Shebu. 30^b בעי... בערי... as to witnesses before court, all agree that they must stand. Ib. בעלי בעי the parties must stand. Y. Bicc. III, 65^c bot; Y. R. Hash. I, 57^b top (ref. to Lev. XIX, 32) ... הוא אני עמירה זקן רחלה I (the Lord) was the first to observe the standing up before an old man (by ref. to Gen. XVIII, 22, emended instead of, 'And the Lord was yet standing before Abraham', v. תיפוקן; Lev. R. s. 35. Keth. 111^a בעי הרבה בעי do not stand too much, for standing is injurious to the heart. Ib. v. סמיכה; a. fr.; v. ישיבה.—Pl. עמידות. Y. Erub. V, beg. 22^b בעי כל עי as often as he stood before Abiya his teacher, he considered himself as if standing before the Divine Presence.—2) *putting up, erection*. Num. R. s. 12 ובפירוק בעי ובפירוק בעי the Tabernacle was consecrated by putting up and taking apart and by anointing. Yeb. 106^a עמידותה v. ישיבה.—Pl. as ab. Y. Yoma I, 38^b bot. 'וכי שבע עי' seven times was the Tabernacle (at its consecration) put up, and six times taken apart; a. e.—3) *endurance, existence*. Num. R. s. 2 'וכי בסיר אין לו עי' unless thou puttest sand into the cement, it will not last; so the nations cannot exist without Israel; a. e.—4) *that part of the daily prayers which must be read standing*, usually called תפילה. Treat. Sof'rim XVI, 12, v. קדוש.

עמירתא, v. עמירתא.

עמיל m. (עמל; v. עמילה) *well-worked dough*; עמילן *dough which cooks use to place over the pot*. Pes. III, 1, defined ib. 42^b 'וכי פת תבואה וכי' bread made of grain not yet one-third ripe, which is put over the pot to absorb the froth; Y. ib. III, 29^d מביא מליחה 'וכי one takes ears not yet one-third full &c. B. Mets. 86^b 'וכי הללו ל' (these quantities of flour) were used for the cooks' dough only.—[Ἄμυρον, which is referred to by Mus. to Ar., corresponds to our word neither in form nor in meaning (v. Sachs Beitr. I, 148), besides this etymology is contradicted by עמילה.]

עמילא, **עמילא** m. (עמל) *hard worker*. Gen. R. s. 39, end 'לפועלא טבא עי'... רמך (not עמירה רמך) there (at a certain) place they call a good working man 'āmela; Yalk. Josh. 17; Y. Sabb. IX, 11^d; Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^a bot. (corr. acc.); v. יהון, a. עמירה I.—[B. Mets. 15^a ועמיליהון, v. עמלא.]

עמילה f. (עמל; v. עמיל) *well-worked; well-kneaded bread*. Pes. 37^a.—Sabb. 62^b (in lascivious language) עי an old prostitute, v. סערי.

עמוסא f. (עמס) *loading*. Ex. R. s. 4, beg. (ref. to נשאתי, Num. XVI, 15) עי 'לא לישון עי' the verb nasa means loading (i. e. Moses did not make any one's ass carry his load).

עמיק, **עמיק** I m. = h. עמוק, *deep, (of color) faint, light-shaded*. Targ. Lev. XIII, 3; a. fr.—Trnsf. *obscure, indistinct; profound*. Targ. O. Ex. IV, 10 (h. text כבד). Targ. Is. XXXIII, 19.—Pl. עמיקין, עמיקין. Targ. Prov. XVIII, 4. Ib. XXV, 1. Targ. Ps. XCII, 6. Targ. Ez. III, 5 ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. עמיקי); a. e.—Fem. עמיקא, עמיקא. Targ. Prov. XXV, 3. Ib. XXII, 14 (ed. Wil. עמיקי); a. e.—Taan. 23^b [read:] צניעא עי ברובתא (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 400) in a depressed, retired place. Gen. R. s. 63; Yalk. ib. 110 ריך עי הוא מילתא עי (that the name Israel includes Abraham) is a deep word (because it explains Ex. XII, 40; v. איסופליטרא).

עמיק, **עמיק** II m., **עמיקתא** f. (preced; emp. עמיק) *dark inflamed spot, rising, swelling*. Targ. O. Lev. XIII, 43; ib. 10 (h. text שאח), v. עמיקא.

עמיקון, **עמיקון** v. עמיקון.

עמיקתא, **עמיקתא** v. עמיק I, II.

עמיר m. (b. h.; עמר) *tuft, spike, esp. ear of grain*; (mostly collective) *sheaves*. Sabb. VII, 4 'וכי עי' he who carries out ears (fit for fodder) as much as a lamb's mouthful. Tosef. Dem. I, 17. Sifra K'doshim, Par. 1, ch. III leave for the poor 'בעי תלתן בעי' fenugrec in the spikes; Y. Peah IV, beg. 18^a. Tosef. Shebi. II, 13 'לע' Egyptian beans which one planted for the sake of the spikes (as fodder). Y. B. Bath. V, beg. 15^a 'לע' (not משורען) when he planted the fenugrec for the spikes, opp. לזרע. Tosef. Succ. I, 4, v. עמיק I; a. fr.

עמירא, **עמירא** ch. same. Targ. Am. II, 13. Targ. Mic. IV, 12; a. e.—Targ. Prov. XXVII, 25 (h. text חציר; v. Syr. עמיר, P. Sm. 2921).

עמיררה, Yalk. Josh. 17, v. עמיררה I.

עמיר f. (b. h.; = עמיר, v. עמיר) *nationality, community*; (sub. איש) m. *country-man, associate, fellow*. Shebu. 30^a (expl. עמירך, Lev. XIX, 15) 'וכי עי' the people joined to thee in the Law and in duties. Ib. עילא 'וכי עי' Ula, our friend, fellowman in the Law &c.

עמל I (b. h.) *to labor, take pains; to be wearied*. Deut. R. s. 11 'וכי עמלתי שילום... עמלתי שילום' is this the payment for the service of forty years during which I worked hard, until they became a holy and faithful people? Yalk. Prov. 950 'וכי עמלתי שילום' it refers to those studying the Law industriously; Tanh. ed. Bub., Mick. 2 עמלתי; a. fr.—Part. or adj. עמל; f. עמלה; pl. עמלים. Cant. R. to I, 2 'וכי עמלתי שילום' כל מי שהוא עי בהון וכי עי as water raises plants, so the words of the Law raise him who works at (studies) them sufficiently. Deut. R. l. c. אמר ולא עמלתי and he (Moses) did not say (in his blessing, blessed be who delights) in those laboring to study it, or in those who meditate on it, but in those who do it. Ber. 28^b עי ויהם עי אני עי I wear myself out (in study), and they wear themselves out (in vanities). Ab. II, 2 'וכי עמלתי שילום' כל העי עם הצבור יהיו עי (Var. עוסקים... עוסקים) all those who are engaged in public affairs must do their work for the sake of heaven (disinterestedly); a. fr.

עמר III, עמרא m. (עמר I, emp. עמיר a. עמר) = h. **עמר**, wool. Targ. Ps. XXXIX, 12, v. גרם. Targ. Deut. XXII, 11. Targ. Lev. XIII, 48; a. fr.—Hag. 15^b, v. יורה II. B. Bath. 74^a, a. e. גבבא דע' v. גבבא. Yoma 71^b; Zeb. 18^b; a. fr.—גופנא (ד) cotton, v. גופנא.

עמרא, v. עמרא.

עמרוני, v. עמרא.

עמרם (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Amram*, 1) father of Moses. Sabb. 55^b. Ex. R. s. 1; a. fr.—2) A., an Amora. Y. Macc. I, beg. 31^a ע' רב; Y. Shebi. X, 39^c (insert רב).

עמרניה f. (עמרא) woolly, tufty substance. Sabb. 20^b שוקא. It means the woolly substance in it, v. דאיה ביה. Ib. (expl. איקן, ib. II, 1) דביני ביני ע' the woolly bast between (the bark and the wood of the willow); v. עירניה.

עמרוני pr. n. pl. 'Amm'thu ('Ammete, v. Hildesh. Beitr., p. 48, note 335; Neub. Géogr. p. 249). Y. Shebi. IX, 38^d bot. ע' the Biblical Zaphon (Josh. XIII, 27) is 'A.

עמראן pr. n. pl. 'Amm'than (prob. same as preced.). Y. M. Kat. III, 82^a.

ענא f. (v. ענא) small cattle, sheep; (mostly collect.) flock, fold. Targ. Gen. XXX, 31, sq. Targ. ISam. XVII, 28; a. fr.—Lam. R. to I, 9, v. בקריהא I.—Pl. ענא, ענא. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 14 (ed. Vien. ענא, corr. acc.). Targ. Y. Gen. XXXI, 43; a. e.—Cant. R. to III, 6 [read:] והיה אבונן ע' and our father Jacob transferred the angel's sheep, again and again, and always found one more to take across (v. Gen. R. s. 77).

ענא, v. ענא.

ענב (emp. ענב) to intertwine, fasten by means of a loop, contrad. to קשר. Sabb. 113^a ענבו אלא ענבו ו' he must not knot (the broken rope) but loop it; Tosef. ib. XII (XIII), 16 ענבין אותו. Sabb. l. c. ענבין אותו ו' provided he does not fasten it with a loop. Tosef. Erub. XI (VIII), 19; Y. ib. X, 26^c bot. ענבין ו' he pulls the cord down and makes the loop at the bottom; Bab. ib. 102^b ענבה; a. fr.—Part. pass. ענב; f. ענבה; pl. ענבים &c. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 6 קשור ו' if the handle is tied to the vessel with a knot or loop. Mekh. Yithro, Bahod., s. 3 רפוסים ע' רפוסים you are now tied, looped, held fast (by the covenant); a. e.

ענב ch. same. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVIII, 28 Ar. (ed. ויזכס). h. text וירכסו.—Erub. 97^a ענבין מיענב let him fasten them with a loop. Succ. 33^b ענבין מיענב let him tie it (the Lulab) &c. Men. 38^b ענבין כוליהו בהודי (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 40) to make a loop of all of them together; a. e.

ענב (b. h.) to be pliable, soft, tender.—[B. Kam. 80^a הענונה Ar. s. v. ענג 2, mistaken reading for הענונה, v. ענג.]—Denom. ענג.

ענג c. (b. h.; preced.) 1) grapes with the tendrils, also

berry. Y. Ned. XI, 42^d ע' ועוד... I swear that I will not taste figs and furthermore (after thirty days) grapes.—Pl. ענבין, ענבין; const. ענבין, ענבין. Ib. Gen. R. s. 19 'וכ' she (Eve) pressed grapes and gave him the juice to drink. Pes. 49^a הגפן בע' הגפן בע' (a marriage between a scholar and a scholar's daughter is) like bunches of grapes combined with bunches of grapes; 'בע' הגפן בע' (a scholar married to an ignorant man's daughter is) like a bunch of grapes with berries of thorns. Snh. 99^a wine preserved in its grapes from the six days of creation (future reward of scholars); Ber. 34^b.—Succ. III, 2 מעליו מעליו if the berries on the myrtle exceed its leaves; a. fr.—2) (emp. σταφύλωμα) a growth on the eye. Bekh. VI, 2 וענב (Ar. וענב; Bab. ed. 38^a ענב, corr. acc.); ib. ענב (corr. acc.); Sifra Emor, ch. II, Par. 3 ענבין (Rab. ענב); v. ענב.

ענבא, ע' ch. same, 1) cluster, grape. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXII, 14 (ed. Vien. ענבא).—Pl. ענבין, ענבין, ענבין, ענבין. Targ. Gen. XL, 10; a. fr. [O. ed. Berl. ענב with Dagesh, oth. ed. a. Y. ענב, also ענב, a. ענב].—Targ. Y. ib. XXVII, 25 יין המשומר בענבין (not בענבין) = המשומר בענבין v. preced.—Naz. 34^b; (38^a); B. Mets. 106^b, v. קרום ch.—2) (emp. next w.) standing corn, fruits on the trees &c. Ned. 62^a ענבין ליה ענבין (some ed. ענבין) they used to steal his crops; Yalk. Deut. 940 ענבין (corr. acc.).

ענבה f. (preced.) 1) stalk of grapes. Keth. 111^b כריא ענבה ו' will bring in one stalk on a wagon or a ship... ואין לך כל ע' וע' שאין ענבה ו' and there will not be a stalk yielding less than thirty kegs of wine. Y. Naz. VI, 55^a bot.; a. fr.—Pl. ענבה. Ib.; a. e.—2) [ramified plants,] standing corn, fruit on the tree, crop. Y. Snh. II, 20^b bot. (ref. to II Sam. XXIII, 11, a. I Chr. XI, 13) ענבה ע' שלהן יפה כשל ענבה ו' it was a field of lentils, but their growth was as fine as that of barley; Ruth R. to II, 9 (Par. 5 beg.) ענבהן (ed. Wil. דומין, corr. acc.); (Midr. Sam. ch. XX דרו גבורהם, read: ענבהן, v. ענבהן; Yalk. Sam. 165 גבורהם, read: ענבהן, v. ענבהן).—Peah. I, 2 ענבה (Var. in Majm.) according to the quantity of the standing crop; [ed. ענבה, Ms. M. ענבה. Ib. VI, 7 של ענבה ע' של ענבה Y. ed. (Mish. a. Bab. ed. ענבה, Ms. M. ענבה) as if it were a crop of barley; v. ענבה I.

ענבול, ענבול, ענבול, v. sub ענבין.

ענבת, v. ענבה 2).

ענבתא f. = h. ענב 1) berry; 2) a berrylike excrescence. Ab. Zar. 28^a ענבתא ע' פרוקא ו' an 'enabta (carbuncle?) is a forerunner of the angel of death. Ib. (as a remedy) ענבתא ע' ביה מינא ו' let one get a berry of the same kind (in size and color), and roll it over &c.

ענג (b. h.) to be pliable, soft, tender.—[B. Kam. 80^a הענונה Ar. s. v. ענג 2, mistaken reading for הענונה, v. ענג.]—Denom. ענג.

ענג 1) to soften. Tosef. Maas. Sh. II, 1; Tosef. Ter. X, 4 ענג (Var. מענגה, מענגה, v. ענג) she

II, 16 (ed. Vien. עָסָא Pe.). Targ. Ps. CXII, 10; a. e.— [Targ. Is. LIX, 11 עָסָא v. עָסָא.]

עָסָא pr. n. pl., v. עָסָא 2.—[Weinstein, Beitr. zur Gesch. der Essäer, identifies our w. with Callirhoe and surroundings, hot springs on the east side of Jordan, near the Dead Sea.]

עָסָא m. (b. h.; v. עָסָא) *must, young wine*. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXIII, end ע' לה' ה' השמים משיפין לה' ע' the heavens shall drop wine for them.

עָסָא ch. same. Targ. Esth. I, 7 ע' חמר (some ed. ע') young wine.

עָסָא Meg. 16^a Ms. O., v. אָצִיזָא.

עָסָא v. עָסָא.

עָסָא pl. of עָסָא.

עָסָא v. sub עָסָא.

*עָסָא (v. P. Sm. 2936 s. v. עָסָא) *to be agitated*. Targ. Is. LIX, 11 עָסָא ed. Wil., v. עָמָא.

עָסָא pr. n. pl. 'Asasiyoth, twin towns in Palestine. Gitt. 4^b.

עָסָא f. עָסָא (עָסָא to stamp), pl. עָסָא, *pounded wheat or peas*. Tosef. Bets. I, 23 מאכל ע' מפני שהן מאכל ע' (ed. Zuck. (מפני שנאכל ע') because wheat may be eaten as a dish &c.; Y. ib. I, end, 61^a; (Bab. ib. 14^b לודיות). Sabb. 18^b; Tosef. ib. III (IV), 1; Y. ib. III, 5^d עָסָא; Y. Ter. II, 41^c bot.

עָסָא (emp. b. h. עָסָא) (with ע' *to work at, be engaged in*. Sifra K'dosh., ch. VIII, Par. 4 ויעָסָא בו; Yalk. Lev. 619 ויעָסָא בו and busy myself with him (to punish him), v. עָסָא II. Ber. 11^a (ref. to Deut. VI, 7, 'when thou sittest in thy house') him who is engaged in a religious work; Succ. 25^a. Ib. והעָסָא במצוה פטור מן המצוה מהכא נפקא וכו' is it from here (Deut. I. c.) that we derive the rule, that he who is engaged in a religious act is exempt from other religious duties? Ib. 26^a. Pes. 50^b בתורה אדם בתורה וכו' let man by all means be engaged in the study of the Law and the pursuit of religious work, even if not for their own sake &c., v. עָסָא. Ib. וכל העָסָא במלאכה שמים and all those who make a living of religious work (deal in objects used for religious ceremonies &c.); ib. עָסָא וכו' ואם עָסָא but if they do so from a religious motive &c.; a. fr.—Part. pass. עָסָא; pl. עָסָא. Keth. 103^b ע' ר' דייא R. H. was always engaged in some good work (charity). Tosef. Bicc. II, 15 לגבורה וכו' all whose business is connected with religion, v. supra. Ib. אדם ע' לשום שמים, a. fr.—Ex. R. s. 20 (ref. to Ex. XIII, 19) וכו' כל ישראל היו ע' בכסף וכו' while all Israel were busy taking along silver and gold, Moses was busy getting the bones of Joseph; a. fr.

Hif. עָסָא *to engage, keep interested, entertain*. Yoma I, 7 ויעָסָא אותו and they entertain him (to keep him

awake); ib. 19^b וכו' לא היו מעָסָא אותו וכו' they did not entertain him with music, but with their mouth (speech); Tosef. ib. I, 9. Ib. בהברה וכו' לעָסָא (not בהברה, Pi.) to keep him awake with noise (recitations). Midr. Till. to Ps. VII עָסָא שמואל וכו' היו מעָסָא אותו וכו' they kept him engaged (in talk) until Samuel came; a. e.

Pi. עָסָא same, v. supra.

Hithpa. עָסָא, Nithpa. עָסָא 1) *to occupy one's self; to attend*. Sot. I, 9 משה וכו' לא משה וכו' who is greater than Joseph, to whose body none attended but Moses himself? (v. supra); וכו' משה וכו' who is greater than Moses in whose burial none but the Lord himself was engaged? Lev. R. s. 25 לא ... מתחלה בריירו וכו' soon after the creation the Lord was first of all engaged in planting (Gen. II, 8), וכו' אף אדם לא התעָסָא וכו' even so, when you enter the land, you shall apply yourselves first of all to planting (Lev. XIX, 23). Y. Hag. II, 77^b ונתעָסָא וכו', v. next w. Tanh. Vaera 5 (play on עָסָא, Koh. VII, 7) הנהגו ... עָסָא שלמה ... (not הנהגו) the occupation with vain things in which Solomon engaged, led him astray; ib. מתעָסָא ברברים הרבה מערבבין וכו' when a scholar engages in too many affairs, they confound him so that he loses his wisdom; ib. חכם וכו' מתעָסָא במעשק בצרכי צבור משכחין וכו' if a scholar busies himself with public affairs, they cause him to forget his learning; a. fr.—Tosef. Arakh. IV, 27 יום בכל יום מתעָסָא בירק בקררה בכל יום וכו' may arrange to have vegetables in the pot every day; וכו' מתעָסָא בירק בקררה ואלפס וכו' (read: בירק) may have vegetables in the pot and stew &c.—2) *to do a thing without a direct practical purpose; to practice, experiment*. Sabb. 157^b מתעָסָא בעלמא אנה I was merely playing (without the intention of measuring). R. Hash. IV, 8 (32^b) אבל (מתע' עמהם עדי) Ms. M. (ed. עדי) but you may practice with them that they may learn (to blow the Shofar); וכו' והמתעָסָא לא יצא and he who merely blows for practice, has not done his duty. Ib. 33^a מתע' (מתלמד) לחקוק וכו' (Tosef. ib. IV (II), 10) בהן עדי שילמדו וכו' you may practice with them ... , even on the Sabbath; a. e.—3) *to do one thing while intending to do another thing; to miss one's purpose, choose the wrong thing*. Snh. 62^b וכו' המתעָסָא בחלבים וכו' he that misses his purpose in selecting forbidden fat to eat (intending to reach out for a permitted piece), or in consanguineous connection (by mistaking the person) is bound to bring a sin offering; וכו' המתע' who does a forbidden act by mistake on the Sabbath (meaning to do a different though forbidden act); Kerith. 19^b. Ib. IV, 3 (19^a) (ref. to אשר חטא בה, Lev. IV, 23) פרש למתעָסָא this is to exempt him who sinned by doing the thing which he had not intended to do. Ib. 19^b מתע' דמאי to what kind of a mistaken act does this refer? Ib. מתע' ברברי דלאו מצוה if by mistake he did an act which was not commanded (for that day). Ib. בחבורה מתע' (on the Sabbath) by mistake (circumcising the wrong child), opp. בחבורה doing harm by making a wound; a. fr.—4) *to dispute, argue*. Gen. R. s. 8 אלו עם אלו ... ומתעָסָא אלו עם אלו וכו' while the ministering angels were arguing with one another, disputing with one another, God created him (Adam); a. e.

עפירין, v. עפיר.

עפירין, Ab. Zar. 39^a, read: עפירין.

עפול (b. h.) to swell, rise.—V. עופל.

Hif. עפול to act rashly, be foolhardy. Sabb. 97^a מן המעפילים הורה Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; ed. מניעפילי) he was one of the foolhardy (Num. XIV, 44); Yalk. Num. 749 המעפילין.

עפול, v. עופל.

עפולא pr. n. 'Ofla, name of a gate of Jerusalem. Targ. Zeph. I, 10 (v. עופל); v. עופא II.

עפעפיים m. Du. (b. h.; עפעף, Pilp. of עוף or עוף) [wings,] eye-lids. Sabb. מרבה שיער בעי... eye-paint advances the growth of the eye-lashes; Pesik. 'Aniya, p. 135^a. Ber. 60^b עפעפיי, v. עופא.

עפף (reduplic. of עוף II) to fly around. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 5 וכל חקרי אפוני אלא עפפוני הצרות מסור וכ' read not 'afafuni (with א) but 'afafuni (with ע), troubles come flying over me like birds; Yalk. Sam. 157.

עפף (v. עוף I) to double, bend, curve. Targ. Is. II, 4; Mic. IV, 3 ויעפפון (Levita ויעפפון, Pol. of עוף; h. text כרה).—Sabb. 134^a לעפפיה, Rashi, v. עוף II.

מעפפא f. מעפפא Part. pass. מעפפא; f. מעפפא Targ. I Kings XIX, 6 מעפפא חררא a rolled up cake (h. text עוף II עוף II, v. עוף II, v. עוף II, v. עוף II).

עפין, v. עפין.

עפין m. (v. אפצא) gall-nut. Y. Gitt. II, 44^b top דיוש אין מילא I. untanned ink, v. מילא I.

עפצא, v. אפצא.

עפרי, pl. עפריים, v. עופר.

עפר, Pi. עפר (b. h.; denom. of עפר) to cast dust, cover with mud.

Hithpa. עפר to be soiled. Lam. R. introd. (R. Abbahu 6) והם ישנים... ומקעפרים בעפר and become soiled with dust; ib. to III, 13.

עפר (b. h.; עפר to be thick, cmp. אבק; v. עופר) dust, mud, sand, mortar. Gen. R. s. 14 (ref. to Gen. II, 7) זכר וכ' afar represents the male element, adamah, the female; the potter takes male dust (coarse sand) and female earth (soft clay), in order that the vessels be strong. Sot. II, 2 מתחזקה ע' מנוטל he (the priest) takes earth from under it (the marble slab). Ib. 16^a מצייני ע' אפר we find that ashes are likewise called 'afar; Hull. 88^b; Gen. R. s. 49^b. Ib. עפר סוטה the dust used in preparing the Water of Jealousy; כ' כ'סוי the earth or ashes used for covering up the blood at slaughtering (Lev. XVII, 13); Num. R. s. 9. Ib. זכרה תחזור לא זכרה לא זכרה if she is worthy (innocent), let a son descend from her like Abraham, of whom it is written, 'And I am dust and ashes' (Gen. XVIII, 27); if she is unworthy, let her

return to her native dust. Ib. זהב העגל ע' the gold dust of the calf. Y. B. Mets. VIII, end, 11^d שחור ע' black potter's earth; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 94 יצחק של עפרו של (ed. Wil. אפרו), v. אפר.—Pl. עפרו, constr. עפרו. Num. R. l. c. (ref. to Num. V, 17) [read:] וזהב אשר טחן this refers to the gold dust which he (Moses) made by grinding (Deut. IX, 21). Gen. R. s. 26 וכ' ע' שדיו בקיאים בע' וכ' they were experts on the qualities of soil like serpents; a. e.

עפרא ch. same. Targ. Lev. XIV, 45. Targ. Prov. VIII, 26 (h. text עפרו); a. fr.—B. Bath. 73^b וכ' ומורה וכ' he took up dust and smelt of it and said, this is the road &c. Ib. 16^a לפומיה דאייב ע' earth into Job's mouth (stop him)! Ib. 171^b וכ' O, that some one would give us some of the dust of Rab and Samuel, and we should put it into our eyes! (i. e. we surely revere the memory of Rab and Samuel, yet we differ with them); Ab. Zar. 53^b; Hull. 68^b. Snh. 108^b ודורה ע' ודורו הרברי... we threw dust and it turned into swords; a. e.

עפרורין m. pl. (preced.) ע' דרהבא gold-dust. Targ. Job XXVIII, 6 (ed. Lag. עפרורין, corr. acc.).

עפרורית f. (preced.) sandy matter in grain. B. Bath. 93^b לא וע' but sand (as an admixture) need he not accept? Ib. 94^a רובע ע' לסאה... רובע ע' the purchaser of lentils must accept one fourth of a Kab of sand for each S'ah; a. e.

עפרורין, v. עפרורין.

עפריא pr. n. pl. (v. next w.) 'Afaraya. Y. Bicc. III, 65^d Simeon, a native of 'A. (a Palestinian) has not been appointed!

עפריים, ח' (b. h. חפריים Josh. XIX, 19) pr. n. pl. 'Afarayim, Häfarayim (Hafaraim). Men. VIII, 1 (83^b) ע' Bab. ed. (some ed. עפרי; Ms. M. חפריים; Mish. ed. ח'; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note). Ib. 85^a ל' מניס ל' (Ms. M. ל') wouldst thou carry straw to 'A.?. Gen. R. s. 86, end ל' עפריים; Ex. R. s. 9.

עפרן, Targ. Cant. V, 14 ב'קן וע' read with ed. Lag. זעפרן (v. זעפרן) saffron-colored smaragd.

עפרתים pr. n. pl. 'Efrathayim. Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^c bot. R. Hunia Jacob of 'E. (perh. עפריים?).

עפש Pi. עפש to grow mouldy, decay. Pes. 15^b; 45^b bread that is spoiled so as to be unfit for man to eat &c. Tosef. ib. II (III), 4 שירשו או שירשו which have become mouldy or dried up. Tosef. Ter. IX, 10 פ' bread in our vessels has become mouldy. Y. Yoma III, 41^a bot. לא מתעפשת it never grew mouldy; Bab. ib. 38^a מתעפשת; Tosef. ib. II, 5; Y. Shek. V, 48^d bot. מתע; a. e.

Hithpa. עפש, Nithpa. עפש same, v. supra. Gen. R. s. 31 ולא ירקבו ולא יתעפשו וכ' that they (the fruits in the ark) should not rot, or mould, or be disfigured.

עפש ch., Ithpa. עפש same. Men. 23^b מיעפשתא לכי when the bread is spoilt.

עץ m. (b. h.; v. עצי 2) *tree, pole; wood*. Esth. R. to V, 12 לאור שעשה העץ after having made the gallows. Tam. II, 3, a. fr. עץ שמן pine-wood. Gen. R. s. 15 אילן שעצו a tree whose wood is as fit to eat as its fruit. Sifra Emor, Par. 12, ch. XVI, v. ענף; a. v. fr.—Pes. 30^b עץ פרוור wooden pot-ladle.—Pl. עצים; constr. עצי. Tam. I. c. כל העץ כשרין וכ' all kinds of wood are fit for the altar pile. Ib. 5 עצי האנה wood of a fig-tree. R. Hash. II, 3 עצי שמן, v. supra; a. v. fr.

עצא, **עצוא**, **עצוי** f. = h. עצו II. Targ. O. Dent. XXXII, 28 (some ed. עצו). Targ. Num. XXXI, 16. Targ. Y. II Num. XXIV, 14 עצו; a. e.—Pl. עצו, עצו, עצו. Targ. Prov. XXII, 20 (ed. Wil. עצו sing.). Targ. Y. II Deut. I. c. (v. עצו).—Esth. R. to I, 3 בני עצו (not עצו) his counsellors; a. e.

עצא, v. עצי.

עצב (b. h.) 1) to cut, form, shape.—2) (cmp. רגז a. רגז) to cut, grieve, pain.

Pi. עצב to shape, handle, esp. to straighten an infant's body by manipulation. Sabb. XXII, 6 אין מעצבין את הקטן you must not manipulate a child (on the Sabbath), expl. ib. 147^b שדרה בתומרי straightening the vertebra (v. לפה). Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 9 שרוא מעצב עליה וכ' because he (the surgeon) manipulates children thereon.

Hif. עצב to grieve. Gen. R. s. 44 (ref. to Ps. CXXXIX, 24) (ו) להעצבך וכ' ... אם ערוד if it be my destiny to rear children who are to grieve thee, it is better that thou shouldst lead me in the way of the world (death); (Yalk. Ps. 888 ולהכעיסך).

Hithpa. עצב, *Nithpa.* עצב to be grieved, mourn. Shh. 38^b במיתרו וני' שמח בתורתו וני' במיתרו (R. 'Akiba's) learning, and mourned over his death (predestined martyrdom).

עצב ch. same; (intr.) to be grieved. Targ. Ps. XXXIV, 6 (v. חסד II).—*Part. pass.* עצב, עצב; f. עצבה; pl. עצבי *grieved, sad*. Targ. Esth. IV, 1; Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 31 קל ע' the voice of a mourner.—Bets. 16^b ע' רוחו רוחו he saw that he looked down-hearted; אמאי עצבת why art thou grieved? Taan. 25^a. Ib. 22^a ע' מברחין, v. ברוחא; a. fr.

Ithpe. עצב to be grieved. Ber. 31^a ואעצבו and they grew sad; Yalk. Ps. 881 וארע.

עצב m. (b. h.; עצב 1) *form, esp. idol*.—Pl. עצבים. Sifra K'dosh., beg. ע' על שם שנעשו פרקים פרקים idols are called 'forms', because they are made limb by limb; Mekh. Mishp. s. 20; Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXXIV.—Shh. 63^b דמותו ועשוין עצביהם (not עצביהם, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 1) they made an image of their (the rich men's) figures; Yalk. Hos. 529.

עצב m. (b. h.; עצב 2) *trouble, toil; that which is acquired through toil*.—Pl. עצבים. Num. R. s. 9 (ref. to עצביה וכ' Prov. V, 10) אין עצביה אלמא בנימ (ed. Wil. ובעצבך) 'thy toils' means thy children (with ref. to Gen. III, 16); 'thy toils' means painful labor in the field (with ref. to ib. 17).

עצב m., **עצבה** f. (b. h.; preced.) *sad, grief-stricken*. Pes. 119^a מלך בשרי מנצחין אורו וכ' a human King grieves when he is defeated, but the Lord &c.; (Midr. Till. to Ps. IV כועס), v. נצח. Ber. 5^a מוכר ע' ולוקח שמוח the seller grieves (because he has to part with a dear possession), and the buyer is glad; a. e.—Pl. עצבין, עצבין; עצב, עצב. Yoma 21^b. Ib. 67^a; a. e.—Trnsf. (of the fingers of the hand) *pressed together, narrow*, opp. שרוק. Erub. 3^b, a. e., v. אמה.

עצב ch., v. עצב.

עצבון m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *grief, pain, toil*. Num. R. s. 9 (ref. to Prov. V, 10, v. עצב) וכ' לומר שיאכלו בע' וכ' intimating that they shall eat with toil whatever they may eat (with ref. to Gen. III, 17). Pirké d'R. El. ch. XIV בעצבון גדולי, v. סתק; a. e.—Pl. עצבונות. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVI, 4 לבני אדם ע' הרבית ed. Bub. (missing in oth. ed.) thou didst decree many pains unto man (ref. to Gen. III, 16, sq.); ib. לאבור העולם ע' הרבית thou didst decree many troubles unto the patriarchs; ע' לרורי ע' הרבית thou didst decree ... upon the generation of (the Hadrianic) persecution; Yalk. ib. 667.—[V. next w.].

עצבונת f. (preced.) [*a stinging plant*,] prob. *wild rose-bush*. Gen. R. s. 63 משל להרס וכ' (Matt. K. ערבונת; some ed. ערבונת, corr. acc.) this is like a myrtle and a rose-bush growing side by side; Yalk. ib. 110; Tanh. Ki Thetsé 4 עצבונת.

עצובות, **עצובות** f. (preced. wds.) *grief, sorrow*. Ber. 31^a לא מרוח ע' וכ' you must not rise for prayer in a mood of grief or in languor ... but in religious joy. Pes. 117^a מרוח ע' וכ' the Divine Presence (holy inspiration) does not rest upon man in moments of languor or sadness &c. Hag. 5^b אין עצי לפני וכ' there is no sadness before the Lord, for it is written (I Chr. XVI, 27) &c.; Yalk. Jer. 292.

עצה I f. (b. h.; v. עץ 1) *trees, plantation*. Y. Sabb. III, 6^a; Y. Succ. I, end, 52^c ע' שרים ע' הריר allowed the carrying of things on the Sabbath from trees in the water (on an island) to the water and vice versa (cmp. Erub. 67^b (סלע שרים); Y. Erub. VIII, end, 25^b.—2) *pea-stalks*. Sabb. VII, 4, expl. ib. 76^a קישניוח רובן של מיני קישניוח. Ohol. XVIII, 2, contrad. to קש.

עצה II f. (b. h.; יעץ) *counsel, advice, plan, consultation, council*. Gen. R. s. 74 ע' נושלין ע' נושלין they hold council, v. נושלין. Sot. 11^a (ref. to Ex. I, 10) החלה בע' החלה he was the first to propose (the destruction of Israel). Ib. שלשה דיוי שלשה דיוי three men took part in that consultation. Meg. 12^b ממנו ע' ממנו counsel (legal wisdom) has been taken away from us. Sot. 11^b מרגלים ע' מרגלים he turned away from the council of the spies. Gitt. 58^a, a. e. אם ארזה שומע ע' אם ארזה שומע if thou wouldst listen to my advice. Tanh. Haáz. 8 וכ' ובעצתי אל וכ' and if you follow my advice, do not risk your life for her. B. Bath. 118^a, a. fr. טובה קמשמע לן ע' טובה קמשמע לן good advice is meant by it (not a law); a. fr.—Pl. עצות. Kidd. 80^b (in Chald. dict.), v. עדין. Midr. Till. to Ps. I, 3 עדין ע' ומתקיימות ע' ומתקיימות who suggested plans which were executed, and which turned out well; a. e.

Passover, beginning with the first Sunday; Men. 65^a. Ib.^b; a. v. fr.

עֲצָרָה I ch. same, *Feast of Weeks*. Targ. O. Num. XXVIII, 26 בעֲצָרָתִי (ed. Vien. בעֲצָרָתִי; Y. בעֲצָרָתִי; h. text בשבועותכם). Targ. II Esth. III, 8 דע'—Pes. 42^b; Sabb. 110^a, v. דְּבָרָא. Pes. 68^b; a. fr.

עֲצָרָה II f. (עֲצָר) *vat*. Targ. Esth. J, 10.

עֲצָרָה, v. עֲצָא.

*עֲצָרָה m. (v. עֲצָר) *oppressor*. Targ. Prov. XVI, 33, v. עֲצָרָה.

עֲקָא f. (עֲקָ) *trouble, distress*. Targ. Is. XXX, 6. Targ. Prov. XXIII, 27. Targ. Y. II Num. XII, 12 הוּרָ עִמָּנָא בעֲקָנָא (she was with us in (shared) our trouble; a. e.—Snh. 26^a ע' דָּא that is the trouble (that thou callest them wicked).—Pl. עֲקָן. Targ. O. Lev. X, 19 ע'... ויערען (v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 34).—Snh. 11^a ויע' סגיאן ערירין וכ' and great troubles are destined to come over the world; Tosef. Sot. XIII, 4 ע' סגיאין (corr. acc.; Var. רברבן ע'); Cant. R. to VIII, 9; a. e.—V. עֲקָתָא.—Y. B. Kam. X, 7^c top נש דִּעְקָן בר (masc. form) a man of troubles (a very poor man). Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 5 עֲקָנָא (ed. Bub. עֲקָתָא), v. פְּנִי II.

עֲקָא, v. עֲקִי.

עָקַב (b. h.; denom. of עָקַב) 1) *to trace, follow*. Shebu. 47^b עָקַב אַחֲרֵי נְיָאָה, v. נְיָאָה. Macc. 10^a (expl. עָקַבָּה, Hos. VI, 8) שְׂדֵי עָקְבִין לְהוּרִיג וכו' they followed up (their victims) to commit murder; Yalk. Hos. 523; Yalk. Josh. 30; Yalk. Num. 787.—2) *to go beyond, supersede*; (b. h. *to supplant*). Sot. 16^a מְקַרְבָּה עָקַבְתָּ הַלְכָה מִקְרָא בשלשה מקומות הלכה עֲקָבָה מִקְרָא in three instances the practice goes beyond the Biblical text (Ar. Var. עֲקָמָר, עֲקָפָר, עֲקָרָה). Ib. עֲקָרָה וְעֲקָרָה. Ib. כִּי קָא חֲשִׁיב עֲקָרָה וְעֲקָרָה. Ib. he (R. Joh.) counts such cases only where the practice goes beyond and overthrows (the text), whereas in this case עֲקָרָה וְעֲקָרָה the practice goes beyond and adds to (the text).

עָקַב ch., Pa. עָקַב *to trace, espy*. Targ. Prov. XXIII, 30 מעֲקָבִין ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. מעֲקָבִי; oth. ed. מעֲקָבָא, corr. acc.).

עָקַב (b. h.; עָקַב, cmp. עָקַב, *to be curved*) 1) *heel*. Y. Ber. I, 2^c top; Sabb. 62^b, v. גִּיּוּל. Deut. R. s. 3 אֲנִי דוֹרֵךְ אֶת רִגְלִי בְּעָקֵב רִגְלִי I shall tread Edom's vat with the heel of my foot (v. Is. LXIII, 1 sq.). Yeb. XII, 1 ע' סנדל שיש לו ע' a sandal which has a sole with a covering for the heel. Gen. R. s. 22 מְחַלָּא בְּעָקְבֵיבוּ swinging his heel (dandy-like); Yalk. Prov. 961 מְחַלָּא בְּעָקְבֵיבוּ (pl.). Zeb. VI, 3 (63^b) יורדין על הע' (Mish. ed. חוזרים לע', v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 200); Succ. 48^b על הע' חוזרין they turn around on their heels, i. e. go back the same way. Yalk. Jer. 272 בע' trod with the heel, i. e. ignored it wilfully. Midr. Till. to Ps. IV, 7, שִׁוָּה II. Ib. to Ps. XCII, v. שִׁוָּה I; a. fr.—2) (cmp. עֲקָבָה) *haunch with thigh, posteriors*. Ned. 20^a הַמְסַחֵל בְּעָקְבָהּ של אשה, expl. ib. כְּגוֹר כְּגוֹר. במקום הַמְסַחֵל שֶׁהוּא מְכוּוֵן כְּגוֹר. במקום חֲזוּרִיפָה ע' (Ar. במקום חֲזוּרִיפָה) he who gazes at the posteriors which correspond (in shape and position) to the heel. Naz. 51^a מִן הַע' רָקֵב הַבָּא מִן הַע' decayed matter that seems to

come from the posteriors, Rashi (Tosaf.: the heel).—3) *rear-guard*. Sot. VIII, 6 (44^a) עָקְבוֹ שֶׁל עַם (Y. a. Bab. ed. עֲקִיבוֹ) the rear of the people.—Pl. עָקְבִים. Snh. 108^b הוּא מְבִיא לָכֶם מִבֵּין עָקְבֵי רִגְלֵיכֶם he will bring you (the flood) from under your heels. Tanh. Ekeb 1 וּמְשַׁלְּכִין אֹתָן תַּחַת עָקְבֵיהֶן... minor laws which people disregard and throw under their heels. Naz. 22^b הָיִינוּ נְזִירֵי נְזִירֵי I will be a Nazarite following thy heels (example); הָיִינוּ בְּעִיבְיָךְ I will follow thy example; a. e.—עָקְבוֹת *foot-steps*. Sot. IX, 15 (49^b) (in Chald. dict.) בְּע' מְשִׁיחָא (borrowed fr. Ps. LXXXIX, 52) in the footsteps of (events paving the way to) the Messiah.—[Snh. l. c. וְעָקַב, v. עָקַב].

עָקַב m. (b. h.; preced.) *rear, consequence*; (conj.) *in consequence of*; (homilet.) *end, future world*. Deut. R. s. 3 אבל שכרן בע' אני וכ' (play on עָקַב, Deut. VII, 12) but their full reward I shall give you in the end (after death); Yalk. ib. 847 שכר הקרן בע' וכ' Deut. R. l. c. אני מייסר אתכם עד הע' I shall try you to the end (of your lives); עד הע' עד שחשמו... until you shall observe my commandments to the end.

עָקַב ch., v. next w.

עָקַב, עִי ch.=1)=h. עָקַב, *heel; curve*. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIX, 17; a. fr.—Cant. R. to V, 16 מִן ע' אֲרָא מִיחֲלֵי ע' כַּד אֲרָא when he (Abraham) began to lift his heel from the ground (from the time he attempted to walk).—Pl. עָקְבִין. עִי, עָקְבִי. Targ. Y. I Gen. III, 15. Targ. Is. X, 32.—Hull. 52^a דְּגַפֵּי ע' הַמְּשִׁיחָא the curved ends of the wings (where they are attached to the body).—2) (v. preced.) *end, future*. Targ. Y. I Gen. l. c.; Targ. Y. II ib. עָקַב (constr.).

עָקַב m. (preced.)=h. עָקַב, *consequence*. Targ. Prov. XXII, 4 (Ms. עָקְבָא).

עָקַב, עָקְרִי m. 1) v. preced.—2) (preced. wds.) *last, late*.—Pl. עָקְבִין, עָקְרִי. Lev. R. s. 12 לְחִנּוּחָא לְחִנּוּחָא אֵילִין דְּעַלְלִין לְחִנּוּחָא. Ar. (ed. וְנִפְיָק בְּרִיאַי. incorr.) those who enter the wine shop the first and leave it the last.

עָקַבָּה f. (preced. wds.) *remnant*; עָקַבְתָּ יִין; v. עָקַבָּה.

עָקַבְיָא pr.n.m. 'Ākābia, name of a Tannai. Ber. 19^a. Eduy. V, 6; a. fr.

עָקַד (b. h.) [*to bend*; cmp. עָקַד, 1) *to tie hand to foot*, contrad. *to kneel* (v. infra). Gen. R. s. 56 כְּפָרָה אֲבָרָהּ as Abraham was tying his son here below, so the Lord bound &c. Lev. R. s. 2; a. fr.—Part. pass. עָקְדִי. Sabb. V, 3 לֹא ע' וְלֹא רִגְלוֹ, expl. ib. 54^a ע' עָקְדִי יָד וְרִגְלוֹ כִּי צָחַק וכו' akud refers to tying foreleg to hindleg like the tying of Isaac &c., ragul refers to bending the forefoot upward and tying it to the foreleg; Y. ib. V, 7^b בִּידוֹ אֲרָא ע'; Tosef. ib. IV (V), 3 (v. Var. ed. Zuck.); a. e.—2) (denom. of עָקְדִי) *to sacrifice*. R. Hash. 16^a וכו' עָקְדִיתָם וכו' as if you offered yourselves, v. עָקְדִיָּה. Lev. R. s. 30 (play on כָּפַר, Lev. XXIII, 40) זֶה אֲרָא עָקְדִיָּה וְעָקְדִיָּה this typifies Isaac, who was tied and offered up on the altar; a. e.—Gitt. 57^b אֲרָא עָקְדִיָּה

thou (Abraham) hast put up one altar, but I have put up seven altars (offered seven martyred sons).

Nif. עקר to be tied; to be put on the altar. Gen. R. I. c. the one (ready) to sacrifice, the other to be sacrificed. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXI; Yalk. Gen. 101 ... the father offering with a whole heart, and the son offering himself with a whole heart. Ib. ... have pity on Isaac who is a human being, son of a human being, and is being offered before thee like a dumb beast; a. fr.

Hif. עקר 1) to tie (foreleg to hindleg). Tam. IV, 1 (30b) ... אלא מְעַקְרִין אוֹתוֹ (Mish. ed. עקרין Pi.) they did not bind the lamb (all feet together), but tied it, expl. ib. 31b ... v. supra.—2) to put on the altar. Pesik. Ahārē, p. 170b ... and laid him tied on the altar; a. e.

Pi. עקר same, v. supra.

עקר ch. 1) same, to tie; to offer. Targ. O. Gen. XXII, 9. Targ. Y. II Lev. XXII, 27. Targ. II Esth. V, 1; a. e.—*2) to bend, bow. Targ. Y. II Ex. IV, 31. Ib. XXXIV, 8 (ed. Vien. (וגחניו). Targ. Y. Gen. XXIV, 48 ועקרו Ar. (ed. וגחניו).

Ithpe. עקר to be tied; to be put on the altar. Targ. Mic. VII, 20. Targ. Y. I Lev. I. c. (Y. II גרמיהו עקר). Targ. II Esth. I. c.; a. e.

עקרה, עקרה, v. sub עקר.

עקה f. (עיק) depression, pressure; mourning. Yalk. Gen. 152, v. עקה.

עקב, עקב m. (עקב) [crooked, tricky,] akob, a thing believed to prevent (or absorb) rain. Snh. 108b ... Ar. (ed. עקב) we have something, its name is 'a.; Yalk. Job 906 ועקב; v. עקוש. Cmp. אקרא.

עקובה m. ch. (v. עקב) haunch, posteriors. Snh. 96a ... Ar. s. v. (Ar. s. v. בכר אב. Ar. s. v. אשחתי אפיה כע' דכלבא; ed. ורודה כי כלב Yalk. Kings 244 ורודה כי דכלבא his face changed so as to look like the posteriors of a dog.

עקוד m. (b. h. עקד; עקר) ring-streaked.—Pl. עקודים. Tanh. Vayetsé 11, v. עקוד; a. e.

עקולה, עקולה, pl. עקולה, v. עקולה.

עקום m. (עקום) curved, winding. Succ. 32a, v. עקום. Erub. 6a ... a winding alley; Y. ib. I, 18c bot. winding but open on both sides. Y. Dem. II, beg. 22b ... the cumin of Cyprus is crooked; a. e.—Fem. עקומה Succ. 4a, v. עקום. Erub. I, 5; a. e.—Y. Taan. IV, beg. 67b (in Chald. dict.) ... had a crooked finger; Y. Meg. IV, 75b bot. עקומה.—Pl. עקומות. Bab. ib. 24b (ירוד) ... if his hands (fingers) are curved (inward) or bent (sideways), he must not pronounce the priestly benediction.

עקומא, עקומא, v. sub עקום.

עקומה, v. עקום.

עקוצא, עקוצא, v. עקוצא.

עקור, v. עקור.

עקוש I, (עקוש) בן ע' pr. n. m. Ben Akosh, ('Akish). Koh. R. to II, 9 (perhaps to be read קיש בן קיש).

עקוש II m. (עקוש) [crooked, crafty,] akosh, a thing believed to prevent (or absorb) rain. Snh. 108b ... Ar. (ed. עקוש; Ms. F. עיקוש, v. Rabb. D. S. a. I. note 70) and some say, its name is 'a., v. עקוב; Yalk. Job 906 עקוש.

עקושה f. (preced.) crooked, bent.—Pl. עקושות. Meg. 24b, v. עקום.

עקי (v. עיק) to press, narrow in, embarrass. Gen. R. s. 49 ... מן דרודה חמי הדרא עקרא דרודה עקי ליה (not מאן) when he saw the dilemma in which he (Abraham) had placed him.

עקיב, v. עקב.

עקיבא m. 1) last, late, v. עקבא.—2) consequence, v. עקבא.—3) v. next w.

עקיבא I m. ch.—עקבא, heel. Targ. Y. Deut. XXV, 9 (some ed. עקי).—Pl. עקיבא. Cant. R. to VII, 2 ... מדה יאירין עקיבא how beautiful are thy heels (steps) in shoes, daughter of my friend!

עקיבא II, עקיבה pr. n. m. Akiba, a renowned Tanna who began to study at an advanced age, and who, after taking part in the insurrection of Bar Kokhba, died a martyr. Yeb. 16a ... art thou that 'A. ben Joseph whose fame goes from one end of the world to the other? Ab. Zar. 5a ... when he (Adam, in the revelations he received) came to the days of R. A., he rejoiced &c.; v. עקב. Ber. 61b (the story of his martyrdom). Sot. V, 1. Gen. R. s. 1; a. v. fr.—V. Fr. Darkhé Mish., p. 111 sq.

עקדה, עקדה f. (עקר) tying the sacrifice before slaughtering. Tam. IV, 1 ... and in this wise it was tied (and laid down); a. e.—Esp. עקרה יצחק, or 'ע the attempted offering up of Isaac. R. Hash. 16a ... חקשי ... blow before me on a ram's horn, that I may remember to you the offering of Isaac ...; and I account it to you, as if you had offered yourselves before me. Y. Taan. II, 65d top ... 'the Lord shall see' (Gen. XXII, 14), thou wilt remember to them the offering of Isaac, their ancestor, &c.; Pesik. Bahod., p. 154b ... עקרה יצחק; Gen. R. s. 56 ... רחא מוכר להם (corr. acc.); a. fr.

עקדה, עקדה, עקדה ch. same. Targ. I Chr. XXI, 15. Targ. Cant. I, 13 עקרה, constr. Targ. Mic. VII, 20; a. fr.

עקילם pr. n. m. Akilas, Aquila, the alleged translator of the Bible into Greek, frequ. surnamed רגלי, the proselyte, and identified with אינקלוס. Y. Meg. I, 71c top ... חגרי ... the proselyte interpreted the Torah before R. El. and &c.; v. עקפה (Bab. ib. 3a ... של רודה).

חירגום ע' (אונקלוס הגר אמרו מפי ר' אב' א. the proselyte interpreted (the verse Lev. XIX, 20) before R. Akiba. Targ. Cant. I, 3, v. אֲרָאֵנְסִיָא a. fr.

עָקָים, v. עָקָם.

עָקָים m., עָקוּמָא, עָקוּמָא f. (preced.) crooked, perverse. Targ. Prov. XVII, 20 (ed. Wil. עָקָים, Pa. of עָקָם). Ib. XXII, 5 (not עָקוּמָא).—Y. Meg. IV, 75^b bot. עָקוּמָא, v. עָקָים.—Pl. עָקוּמָא; f. עָקוּמָא. Targ. Prov. XI, 20.

עָקוּמָא I, v. preced.

עָקוּמָא II f. (עָקָם) 1) curvature, crookedness. Y. Kil. IV, 29^b top (in Chald. dict.) ע' חרירי ר' ע' owing to the curvature (of the garden bed) two rows of vines disappear (become indiscernible).—2) עָקוּמָא פה or ע' curving the mouth (the lips), speaking sulkily, mumbling, in gen. talk, opp. to מַעֲשָׂה action. Meil. 17^b 'מ' from the argument thou didst utter in an undertone one can tell that thou art a scholar. Keth. 45^b ע' שפירי גרמא לו (not גרמא) his talk (casting suspicion on his wife) brought it (the punishment) upon him. Snh. 65^a ע' שפירי דורי מעשה (talk (e. g. blasphemy, false testimony) is considered an action (can be punished). Ib. 6^b; B. Mets. 90^b (in reference to guiding an animal by means of a human voice).

עָקוּמוּתָא f. ch. (v. preced.) crookedness, perverseness, insincerity. Targ. Prov. VI, 12 (h. text עָקוּמוּתָא). Targ. Hos. VII, 16 Regia (Bxt. עָקוּמוּתָא, v. עָקוּמוּתָא).

עָקוּמוּתָא, v. עָקָים.

עָקוּסָא, v. עָקוּמָא.

עָקוּפִין עָקוּפִין m. pl. (עָקָה) *1) circuit. Sifré Deut. 26 בע' ירדו מחזירים איתו they shall lead him around in a circuit (expose him to public disgrace; Deut. R. s. 2; Yalk. ib. 810 בקוּפִין).—2) circumvention, lawyer's trick. B. Kam. 113^a באין עליו בע' we bewilder him by subtle arguments; א' אין באין עליו בע' you must not do it, because you must sanctify the name of the Lord (by your integrity in dealing with a gentile).

עָקוּצָה f. (עָקָן) 1) sting. Ab. II, 10 עָקוּצָה עָקוּצָה (Ar. עָקוּצָה) their sting (the scholars' ban) is a scorpion's sting; Num. R. s. 3, beg.—2) cutting fruit by the stalk. Y. Maas. Sh. V, 56^b top ע' שכר remuneration for cutting, contrad. to לקטשה.

עָקוּקָא m. 'akik, name of a jewel in the high priest's breast-plate. Targ. Cant. V, 14 (Targ. Ex. XXVIII, 17 ריקון, ירקחא).

עָקוּרָא m. (part. pass. of עָקַר) castrate. Sabb. 152^a, v. אֵיקָא.

עָקוּרָה f. (עָקָר) 1) tearing loose, plucking. Snh. 68^a עָקוּרָה עָקוּרָה teach me, how to tear them out.—Pl. עָקוּרָה.

Sifré Deut. 171, v. עָקוּרָה.—2) removal from place, lifting up. Sabb. 2^b כל עָקוּרָה ו' v. הוּצָאָה. Ib. 3^a עָקוּרָה גופו ו' is moving one's body (starting to walk) like lifting an object from its place?; a. fr.—3) uprooting, undoing. Y. Hor. I, 46^a עָקוּרָה הוּגוּק a decision which abrogates a Biblical law entirely; Y. Yeb. X, 10^d bot.—4) making childless, extinction. Pesik. R. s. 47 (ref. to להשמירו, Deut. IX, 20) עָקוּרָה בנים ובנות extinction of sons and daughters (v. פְּרִילָה).

עָקוּשׁ, v. עָקוּשׁ I.

עָקָל (b. h.; cmp. עָקַב a. עָקַב) to be curved, round, twisted.

עָקָל Pi. עָקָל to curve. Part. pass. עָקָל. Sifré Deut. 308; Yalk. ib. 942 עָקָל מ' a crooked staff.

עָקָל ch., Pa. עָקָל same, to curve, v. עָקָם.

עָקָל (or עָקָל) m. (preced.) 1) a bale of loose texture containing the olive pulp to be pressed. Maas. I, 7; Tosef. ib. I, 7 (Var. עָקָל). Toh. X, 8; Y. Ab. Zar. V, end, 45^b ע' מוחל הירצא מ' ברת חבר v. infra. Sabb. 144^b מ' הירצא מ' ברת חבר (ed. מ' עָקָל) the watery fluid which oozes out of the bale made up for the press; (Tosef. Toh. X, 3 מעיקר; R. S. to Toh. IX, 1 ב'ן שוקר, corr. acc.). Tosef. l. c. עָקָל עָקָל (R. S. l. c. שוקר) if he collected the fluid and put it back into the bale. Snh. 26^a ע' ברת חבר ו' he (who trims vines in the Sabbatical year) may say, I need the twigs to make a bale for the press. Ib. (proverbial expression) הלב יודע אם ע' אם לעקלקלו the heart knows whether it is done for 'ekel (a legitimate purpose) or out of 'akaloth (perverseness); Y. Shebi. IV, 35^a; Lam. R. to I, 5; a. e.—Pl. עָקָל, עָקָל (or עָקָל). Y. Shebi. l. c. (Chald. dict.) ע' א'נא בע' I need the twigs for &c., v. supra. Ab. Zar. 75^a; Tosef. ib. VIII (IX), 3 ע' של נצירין ו' bales made of wicker or hemp &c.; Tosef. Toh. XI, 16 ע' של olive pulp.—2) (from its shape) a mass of iron used for ballast. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. I, 1. Makhsh. V, 7 ע' ו'ובע'... המים העולים (ed. Dehr. water that comes up (and settles) in the hull, on the ballast or on the rudders; [Maim.: in the cavity in the hull made for the reception of drippings from the deck; cmp. עָקָה].

עָקָל, ע' m. ch. (preced.; cmp. Lat. torques) band, clasp.—Pl. עָקָל, ע' Targ. Y. II Num. XXXI, 50 (h. text עָקָל).

עָקָלָסִים, v. עָקָלָסִים.

עָקָלָן, v. עָקָלָן.

עָקָלָוֹתָיו f. pl. (b. h.; עָקָל) tortuous ways, perverseness. Snh. 26^a; Y. Shebi. IV, 35^a, a. e., v. עָקָל.

עָקָלוֹתָיו m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) tortuousness; ע' in a round about way, indirectly. Y. Dem. IV, 24^a top מדו ע' שישאלני ר' ע' may one ask him indirectly (so as to give him an opportunity to confess his omission without compromising himself)?

עקם (cmp. עקב) 1) *to curve, wind*. Y. Erub. II, 20^a bot. הגמל עוקם וכו' whereas the cow stretches her neck out straight, the camel turns his neck. Lev. R. s. 10, v. infra. Lam. R. to II, 8 עוקם את חוטמו turns up his nose (at the bad odor).—Meil. 17^b ר' אליעזר וכו' R. El. . . curved his mouth (pouted speaking in an undertone, v. עקמו).—2) *to circumvent, supersede*, v. עקב.

Pi. עקם *to curve, wind; to make a circuit*. Y. Yoma VI, 44^b bot. ודורה מעקמו וכו' the priest's belt was thirty-two cubits long, and he wound it this way and that; Lev. R. s. 10 ולאזוירו (read: ועיקמו); Cant. R. to IV, 4 (מעמקו). Gen. R. s. 50 (ref. to סירו, Gen. XIX, 2) אפי' איני כדאי עקמו עלי את הדרך though I be not worthy (of your visit), go out of your way on my account; ib. עקמו עלי את הדרך כרי שלא חזיו נראים וכו' take a circuitous route in coming to me, that you may not be seen going to me. Ib. s. 32 the Lord (Bible text) uses a circumlocution of two or three words (writes two or three words where one would have been sufficient) in order to avoid the word 'unclean'; Pes. 3^a; Lev. R. s. 26, beg.; a. e.—**Part. pass.** מעקם; f. מעקמה *tortuous; tricky*. Y. Erub. V, 22^d top מה הנהגה הולך מע' אם אה 4 Tanh. Vaëra מה הנהגה הולך מע' as the serpent moves in tortuous lines, so the government winds its ways; 'אם פרעה מע' as the serpent is cunning, so is Pharaoh cunning; Ex. R. s. 9; a. e.

Hithpa. עקם *to wind one's self, be artful*. Ib. כשריבא וכו' if he (Pharaoh) tries his tricks, go and say to Aaron &c.; Tanh. l. c.

עקם, ch. same. Y. Taan. IV, 68^a; Koh. R. to VII, 7 וכו' אקטמא. Part. pass. עקם, q. v., fr. which עקמו. Targ. Ps. XXXVIII, 7 (h. text עקמו).

Pa. עקם *to curve, wind*. Targ. Is. LIX, 8 (ed. Wil. Pe. h. text עקמו). Targ. Prov. X, 9 דמעקם Regia (ed. דמעקמן, v. infra; Bxt. רמעקל). Targ. Mic. III, 9; a. e.—**Part. pass.** מעקם; f. מעקמה *pl.* מעקמן Targ. Prov. II, 15. Ib. X, 9 (ed. Ven. דמעק מן, corr. acc.), v. supra.

עקמומיות f. (preced. wds.) 1) *curve*. Erub. 14^a עקמומיות למבוי if the curved portion (of the beam placed over the entrance) is outside the alley. Ib. שאילו הינשל עקמומיות וכו' Ms. M. if, after the curved portion is taken off, there remains a gap of less than &c. Y. ib. I, 19^a bot. provided the curve is sideways; 'ע' שדויה שרהא ע' מן הצד a curve which obstructs the alley. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 40^a bot. היתה ע' דרך it was a tortuous road (on which he met her); Y. Ber. IX, 13^c top עקמומיות (corr. acc.); a. e.—**Pl.** עקמומיות. Y. Erub. I, 18^c bot. וכו' those living on this side of the alley make use of the curves (on this side of the wall), and those living on the other side make use of the curves (on the other side) &c.—2) *ambush, hiding place* (by the way-side).—**Pl.** as ab. Sifré Dent. 20 'ע' בה ע' אין לך דרך שאין בה ע' there is no highway without ambushes; Yalk. ib. 804 (sing.). 3) *crookedness of the heart, insidiousness*. Midr. Till. to Ps. VII, 9 ולא כעקמומיותי according to my

simplicity, but not according to my insidiousness (sin).— 4) (v. next w.) *hump*; trnsf. *haughtiness*. Ber. 59^a לא נבראו רעמים אלא לפשוט ע' שבלב (Ms. F. עקמומיות. *pl.*; v. Rabb. R. S. a. l. note 400) the thunders were created to level (to cut off) the protuberance (protuberances) of the heart (to beat man's pride).

עקמומיותא ch. same, *hump, protuberance*; trnsf. *haughtiness*. Targ. Lam. II, 19 עקמומיותא ליבירי throw out like water the protuberance of thy heart (humble thyself); Targ. Y. Ex. XL, 7.—Snh. 91^a (speaking to a hunchback, v. עקמומיותא מיריך) ופשיטנא לעקמומיותא מיריך Ms. K. (Ms. M. לעקמומיותא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; ed. לעקמומיותא) I shall kick thee and level thy hump from off thee (drive out thy conceit).

עקמון m. (preced. wds.) *craft, trap*. Koh. R. to IX, 14, v. עקמון.

עקמומיותא, v. עקמומיותא.

עקמומיותא f. (preced. wds.) 1) *crookedness, insincerity*. Targ. Hos. VII, 16 Bxt., v. עקמומיותא.—2) *protuberance*, v. עקמומיותא.

עקמן, v. עקמן.

עקמומיות f. (preced.) *indirectness, reserve*, opp. תמימות. Lev. R. s. 11 בא בע' spoke with reserve; Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 27; Yalk. Sam. 161.

עקמומיותא, v. עקמומיותא.

עקמא our trouble, v. עקמא.

עקס, v. עקס.

עקף (cmp. עקב) [*to bend, go around*,] 1) *to circumvent; to seek occasion against*. Y. Gitt. V, 46^c bot. . . וילודו ויעיקה ויטלה ממנו he will lend him money and seek an opportunity to take it (the coveted field) from him; (Tosef. Keth. XII, 2 ויקופין, v. Gitt. 49^b).—2) *to go beyond, supersede*. Y. Kidd. I, 59^d top עוקפת עוקפת on three occasions the practice supersedes the Biblical text, and on one the legitimate interpretation of the text (ignoring the rules of interpretation); Sot. 16^a, v. עקב.

עקף ch. same.

Ithpe. עקף *to seek occasion against*. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIII, 18 למתעקפא (*infin.*; O. לאסרקפא, v. עקף I).

עקץ (cmp. עקב, a. Arab. 'akās) [*to bend, twist*; denom. *tail, point, peduncle &c.*] 1) *to cut fruit by the stalks*. Peah VII, 3 את כל האשכול ע' Ms. M. if he cut an entire cluster. Snh. 41^a האנה ע' he cut figs. B. Kam. 70^b עקוץ ע' cut figs (to the value of the stolen object) in my fig plantation, and take possession for me of the stolen object which thou holdest; a. e.—2) *to sting, prick*. Y. Ber. VIII, 12^b ודורה שנקצו חברי בר ודורה that a lizard stung him, and he recovered. Cant. R. to I, 12 פורטענא אפי' פורטענא וכו' I, 12 recovered.

עֲקָצָה not even a flea stung them; ib. to V, 3 עֲקָצָה. Ib. to II, 15 and they pricked them (with a pin); a. fr.—Esth. R. to I, 12 (proverbial expression) רמזו ולא נרמז עֲקָצָה ולא נעקץ she gave him a hint, and he did not heed it, she pricked him, and he did not feel the sting.

Nif. עֲקָצָה to be stung, feel the sting, v. supra.

עֲקָץ ch. same, to sting. Targ. Y. Deut. VIII, 15.—Bekh. 31^b מאן דעקץ העקציה וכו' (Rashi: העקציה: מאן דעקץ ליעקציה וכו') (אין דעקס עקסיה (stung), i. e. he who ignored me deserves to be excommunicated.

עֲקָרָה (b. h.; emp. עקב) [to be curved, bent; denom. עֲקָרָה, 1) to uproot, tear loose, detach, remove; to eradicate, undo, abolish, abrogate. Hor. 14^a עוקר הרים; Snh. 24^a עוקר הרים, v. הר. Ab. III, 17 ארוח באה ועוקרהו וכו' a wind comes and uproots it and turns it &c. Pesik. Ekha, p. 123^a 'עוקר כל מקום שנאמר אדון עוקר ידורין ומכניס וכו' (Master) is mentioned in the Bible, it means (the landlord) that displaces tenants and imports tenants; ib. עוקר כנענים 'עוקר who drives out the Canaanites and brings in the Israelites. Y. Yeb. I, 2^d; ib. XIII, beg. 13^b ליעקור... ממאגר she may (on arriving at majority) refuse the *Yabam*, which has the effect of annulling her relation to her deceased husband. Ib. עומה מודדי שהיא עוקרת all agree that by doing so she annuls her marriage to her deceased husband. Pes. 101^b עקרו רגליהן לצאת ל' (sub. ממקומו וכו') he moved from his place and received it. Y. Bets. V, 63^a bot., v. קיפוין. Meg. 5^b בקש לעקור השעה וכו' wanted to abolish the fast of the Ninth of Ab. Pes. 115^b אין עוקרין את השלחן (v. comment.); a. v. fr.—*Part. pass.* עקור; f. עקורה; pl. עקורים; עקורה a) uprooted, torn out. Peah VI, 9 עקורה loose (cut) grain, עקורה still in the ground.—b) עקורה [rootless,] barren, impotent. Yeb. 64^a עקורה עקורה Isaac was impotent; ib. עקורה עקורה both of them (Isaac and Rebecca) were impotent. Ib. עקורה עקורה wherefore were our ancestors childless (until they prayed)?; a. fr.—Bekh. 44^b (ref. to Deut. VII, 14 עקורה) (עקורה) 'עקורה' means that thy prayer shall not be fruitless before the Lord; Yalk. Deut. 884 עקורה עקורה that thy prayer shall not be removed from before the Lord; שלא עקורה (עקורה) that thy house shall not be deprived of scholars.—2) to mutilate, hamstring; to make barren, v. infra.

Nif. עֲקָרָה to be uprooted; to be removed, eradicated, destroyed. Y. Kil. III, 28^c bot. עקורה עקורה if the first seeds have been taken out. Ber. IX, 1 עקורה... מקום... מזה עקורה he who sees... a place from which an idol has been removed (by destruction). Ib. 12^b עקורה... מקום... מזה עקורה... not that the memory of the going out from Egypt will be removed from its place (entirely extinct) &c., v. עקורה. Ib. עקורה עקורה not that the name of Jacob will entirely fall into disuse; a. fr.

Hif. עֲקָרָה to make barren (עקרה). Cant. R. to II, 14 עקרה עקרה why did I decree that you be childless? Because I desired to hear your prayer; Gen. R. s. 45 עקרה Pi. (or עקרה Kal).

Pi. עֲקָרָה 1) to uproot; to tear loose &c. Ib. s. 42 עקרה עקרה tried to uproot the vines (destroy the entire nation); Lev. R. s. 11. Ib. עקרה עקרה Haman... undertook to destroy the vines; Gen. R. l. c. עקרה עקרה Hull. V, 3 עקרה עקרה he who tears loose the organs to be cut at slaughtering (v. עקרה); a. fr.—2) to unfit, mutilate, hamstring; to make barren. Treat. S'mah. ch. VIII עקרה עקרה you may burn (clothes &c.) and hamstring horses at a king's death; Ab. Zar. 11^a עקרה עקרה; Tosef. Sabb. VII (VIII), 19 עקרה עקרה; v. עקרה. Gen. R. s. 45, v. supra; a. e.

Nithpa. עֲקָרָה to be made barren. Ib. עקרה עקרה? Because the Lord desired to hear their prayers; Cant. R. l. c.; a. e.

עֲקָרָה I ch. same, to uproot &c. Targ. II Kings III, 25. Targ. Jer. I, 10. Targ. Lam. III, 5; a. fr.

Pa. עֲקָרָה to uproot, destroy; to mutilate, hamstring. Targ. II Sam. XVII, 13; a. e.—Ib. VIII, 4 (ed. Wil. עקרה Pe.). Targ. Josh. XI, 6; a. e.—Pes. 115^b עקרה עקרה they want to remove the tray before us. Ib. 113^a עקרה עקרה, v. עקרה; a. e.

Ithpa. עֲקָרָה, *Ithpe.* עֲקָרָה, *Ithpe.* עֲקָרָה 1) to be uprooted, detached, removed. Targ. Prov. II, 22. Ib. XXIV, 31. Targ. Ps. LXXVI, 7; a. fr.—Sabb. 63^b, v. עקרה. Pes. 101^a עקרה עקרה his lamp was upset. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^c bot. עקרה עקרה and they were ruined (their trade became extinct), opp. עקרה עקרה they remained in the trade. Sabb. 147^b עקרה עקרה his learning was uprooted; i. e. he forgot what he had learned; a. e.—2) to become impotent. Yeb. 64^b עקרה עקרה became impotent through sitting at the lectures of R. H. (by suppressing his needs). Keth. 62^b עקרה עקרה his wife had lost the faculty of conceiving; a. e.

עֲקָרָה, v. עקרה.

עֲקָרָה m., *f.* (b. h.; preced. wds.) [rootless,] sterile, impotent, barren. Bekh. 44^b עקרה עקרה he becomes impotent. Ib. (ref. to Deut. VII, 14) [read:] עקרה עקרה 'עקרה' means that thy house shall never be barren one among thee', means that thy house shall never be barren of scholars (v. Yalk. Deut. 848); Deut. R. s. 3 עקרה עקרה (v. Yalk. Deut. 848); Deut. R. s. 3 עקרה עקרה (to heretics). Ib. עקרה עקרה, v. עקרה. Gen. R. s. 53 עקרה עקרה a barren mule &c.; B. Bath. 91^a (in Chald. dict.) עקרה עקרה, v. עקרה; a. fr.—Num. R. s. 14 (play on עקרה, Num. VII, 55) עקרה עקרה read not *ká' áráth* (dish), but *'ákereth* (uprooted), corresponding to Jacob who wrested the birthright from Reuben and gave it to Joseph.—*Pl.* עקרה עקרה. Gen. R. s. 39 עקרה עקרה Abraham prayed for the childless women, and they were visited. Ib. s. 53 עקרה עקרה many childless ones were visited at the same time with her (Sarah); a. fr.

עֲקָרָה II *m.*, *f.* same. Targ. O. Deut. VII, 14. Targ. Ps. CXIII, 9; a. fr.—Sabb. 152^a עקרה עקרה (עקרה), v. עקרה. Gen. R. s. 47, beg. עקרה עקרה; ib. s. 53, v. עקרה. Yeb. 65^b עקרה עקרה a drug which

s. 20 'הריני מערבב שמחה וכו' if I put him to death now, I shall disturb my daughter's wedding feast. Koh. R. to II, 2 [read:] ויצירבבתי I confounded them, v. הויל. R. Hash. 16^b כרי לערבב השטן in order to confound (silence) the accuser; a. fr.—Part. pass. מערבב; f. מערבב; pl. מערבבין; מערבבין; Tanh. Ahäre 1 (ref. to Koh. II, 2) 'מה מע' how confounded (mad) is the laughter of the gentiles in their theatres and circuses! Ib. 'מה מע' how the laughter was confounded which Divine Justice laughed over the generation of the flood, i. e. how the divine indulgence towards the sinful generation was abused! Ib. עם אלישבע ... 'מה מע' how the rejoicing was disturbed which Divine Justice allowed Elisheba &c.; Pesik. Ahäre, p. 170^a מה מעורבב (corr. acc.); Koh. R. l. c. Mekh. B'shall. s. 1 'מה מע' n'bochim (Ex. XIV, 3) means perplexed. Snh. 42^a 'מה מע' ... שלא that they should not leave the court in perplexity (v. עמם). Ex. R. s. 11 חיות ועופות מע' (ערבב). Ex. R. s. 11 חיות ועופות מע' (ערבב); a. e.

ערבב ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXX, 40. Targ. Y. II Deut. VII, 23 (v. ערב I). Targ. Y. Ex. XXIII, 8; a. fr.—Pesik. Ahäre, p. 170^a (expl. להוללים, Ps. LXXV, 5) למערבבין to those creating confusion; Lev. R. s. 20, v. תלהוליה; ib. s. 17 (expl. בהוללים, Ps. LXXIII, 3) במערבבין, read: במערבבין. Part. pass. מערבב; f. מערבב; pl. מערבבין; Pesik. Ahäre, p. 169^b מעורבב; Lev. R. s. 20 מעורבב.

ערבב I f. (b. h. ערבים pl.; ערב I, v. ארבבא) willow, willow-branch, esp. the boughs of the willow attached to the Lulab, and the willow branch used in the Temple in procession around the altar during the Succoth festival. Sifra Emor, Par. 12, ch. XVI, a. e. (ref. to Lev. XXIII, 40) 'ערבבין willows of the brook' alludes to two, one willow for the Lulab, and one for the Temple procession. Succ. 34^a עשר נטיעות ע' ניסוך וכו' the law concerning ten young trees (Shebi. I, 6), the custom of the procession with the willow branch, and that of the water libation are Sinaitic traditions (v. הלקה). Ib. ע' 'ערבב' the willow (fit for the religious ceremony) has a red stem, its leaves are elongated, and their outlines plain (not curved or serrated). Ib. IV, 1 'ערבב' for the ceremony of the Lulab and of the willow branch there are six or eventually seven days. Ib. 3 'ערבב' the seventh day of Succoth which is the special day for the Arabah (= הושענא, v. הושענא); a. fr.—Pl. ערבב. Ib. III, 4 'ערבב' שלשה הריסים ושתי ע' in the Lulab there must be three myrtle boughs and two willow boughs; a. e.

ערבב II f. (b. h.; ערב I) [confusion,] deserts. Sifra Deut. 20 'ערבב' ושוחה וכו' you wanted no spies when you were in the land of deserts and pits, and now that you enter a good and open land ..., you ask for spies?

ערבב III = הערבב. Lev. R. s. 19, beg. some ed.

ערבב, v. ערבב.

ערבו pr. n. pl. 'Arbu. Gen. R. s. 33 (ref. to הערבים I Kings XVII, 6) עיר היא ... ושמה ע' (ed. Wil. ערבי) there is a town in the district of Bethshean whose (Chaldaic)

name is 'Arbu ('Arbi, so that 'or'vim may refer to the inhabitants of that place, v. Hull. 5^a).

ערבוב, ע' m. (ערבב) mixture, fusion; confusion. Sabb. 85^b 'ערבוב' וביטל וכו' the interlacing (of the plants overgrowing the ditch between them) undoes the ditch (as a separation); ib. מביטל ע' אין ע' Ms. M. (ed. עירובו, corr. acc.); Gen. R. s. 4 לערבבו, v. מחלוקת; a. e.—Pl. ערבובים, ע' Gen. R. s. 49 (ref. to Gen. XVIII, 25) ערבובי שאלות there is a fusion of questions in this sentence (an interchange of queries between Abraham and God); Yalk. ib. 83.

ערבוב, ע' ch. same, mixture, motley crowd; confusion. Targ. Y. Ex. VIII, 17, sq. ע' חיות ברא (h. text ערב).—Targ. Y. Deut. VII, 23; XXVIII, 20 (h. text מהומה).—Pl. ערבובין, ע'. Targ. Ps. LXXVIII, 45 ערבובין חיות, v. supra. Ib. CV, 31 (some ed. עירובין, corr. acc.).—Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 20 (v. Pes. 43^a).—Targ. Y. II ib. 38 (h. text רב ערב). Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 19.

ערבוב, ע' m. (preced.) mixture, confusion, tumult, motley crowd. Targ. Y. Deut. I, 22.—Sifra Deut. 20 (ref. to Deut. I. c.) 'ערבוב' ילדים וכו' in a motley crowd, children pushing old men &c. Num. R. s. 12 (ref. to Ex. XXXV, 22) 'ערבוב' ונשים ונשים ... ובא אנשים ונשים בע' they pushed one another, and men and women came in a mixed crowd. Cant. R. to IV, 4 מלחמה ע' מלחמה ... כל מלחמה a battle in which more than sixty thousand are engaged is a tumultuous battle. Hull. 60^a 'ערבוב' אם רצוני של הקב"ה בע' if the Lord wanted a motley growth, why did he say, 'after its kind' with regard to trees? Yalk. Esth. 1056 (ref. to נבוכה, Esth. III, 15) 'ערבוב' הפיל הקב"ה בכיה וע' וכו' the Lord cast weeping and confusion into Susan; a. e.—(Adv.) irregularly. Kil. V, 1 'ערבוב' כרם שחור נטוע ע' a vineyard which is planted irregularly. Lev. R. s. 36 (ref. to Ps. LXXX, 9) 'ערבוב' מה הגפן (ref. to Ps. LXXX, 9) as vines are not planted at random, but in rows, so Israel &c.

ערבוב, ע' f. (preced.) entanglement, tangles and scabs formed through uncleanness. Ned. 81^a 'ערבוב' (Ar. תרפופתא) tangles of the head cause blindness; 'ערבוב' דמאני scabs arising from neglected clothes; 'ערבוב' from neglect of the body. Ib. צערא רע' (Yalk. Num. 787 דחיופיהא) the suffering caused by scabs &c.—Pl. ערבובתא. Ib. 'ערבוב' be on your guard against the consequences of uncleanness.

ערבוב, v. ערבב.

ערבון, ע' I m. (ערב I) mingling, suit of followers. Ab. Zar. 39^a מפני שערבונה עולה עמה (Rashi to 35^b a. v. because its following goes with it (borrowed fr. Ex. XII, 38), i. e. because all the small fish resembling the hillek are packed with it when offered for sale.

ערבון, ע' m. (b. h.; ערב I) 1) pledge, earnest-money. B. Mets. 48^b 'ערבון' מוחל לך והלה ... אכפול ... if a man gives an earnest to his neighbor and says, if I retract, my earnest shall be forfeit to thee; and the neighbor says, if I retract, I shall double thy

ערדא, ערדא, v. ערוי ch.—[Targ. Y. Deut. XXII, 14; 17, v. עיר II.]

ערדא, pl. ערדי mushroom, v. ארדא I.

ערדבלון, corrupt. of ארדבלון (v. ארדבלא). Gen. R. s. 23; s. 50 Ar. s. v. הדרוליס.

ערדילן, Y. Pes. X, end, 37^d, read: ערדי לי, or ערדילי, v. ארדא I.

ערדילון, ערדילון m. pl. (prob. from their shape and softness, v. ארדילא) felt-soles with heels. Bets. 15^a ערדי Ms. M. (ed. ערדל; Ar. ערדילין; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

ערדיסקוס, ערדיסקוס, v. sub ערסק'.

ערדילין, v. ערדילין.

ערדסקא, ערדסקא, v. next w.

קיס, ערדיסקוס, ערדסקוס pr. n. pl. 'Ardascus, Ardascus (Ardiscis), prob. a Persian name for Damascus (v. ארדסקס, a. corr. acc.). B. Bath. 56^a ערדיסקוס (Ar. ארדסקס; Ms. R. ערדסקס; Ms. H. ארסקס; Ms. O. ארדסקא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6), v. הרמסקוס. Erub. 29^a בערדסקוס, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) R. M. rested over the Sabbath in 'A.; Tosef. ib. IX (VI), 4 בערדסקס (Var. בערדסקין, בערדסקין; Y. ib. III, beg. 20^c בארדקסם (read: ארדקסם).—[Erub. I. c. לטיבעין, missing in Tosef. a. Y. l. c.,—if correct, refers to a place near Ardascus, not to Tib in near Tiberias.]—Denom. ערדסקא f. pl. (v. הרמסקין) Damascene plums; של מביאין ברזל plum-shaped, perforated iron balls. Bets. 22^b מביאין ברזל וכ' ערדסקאיות (Ms. M. ערדסקאיות) they used to bring in iron balls and fill them with the smoke of spices ... and stop their holes up; (Tosef. ib. II, 14 פרטסקאיות (Var. פרדסקין, ערדסק; Y. ib. II, 61^c bot. פרדיסקים, v. פרדסקין).—[Tosef. Ter. III, 4 בערדסקאיות ed. Zuck. concerning Damascene plums (?); Var. בערדסקין, בערדסקין, in 'Ard.]

ערדען, v. ערדען.

ערה, v. ערי.

ערוג, v. ערוג.

ערוג m. (b. h. ערב I) various kinds of wild beasts. Ex. R. s. 11 (interch. with מעורביות); Tanh. Vaera 14; a. e.—[LXX ערב gadfly.]—V. ערביב ch.

ערוכא ch. same. Targ. O. Ex. VIII, 17 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. 'ע); a. e.

ערוכא, v. ערוכא III.

ערוכא, v. ערוכא.

ערוכות, Gen. R. s. 11, v. ערוכא III.

ערוכין, Yalk. Is. 314, read: ערוכין, v. ארן.

ערוכתא I f. willow, willow-day, v. ערוכתא.

ערוכתא II f. pledge, v. ערוכתא.

ערוכתא III, ערוכא f. (v. ערב) eve, or 'ע' דשבתא, or 'ע' ווארע 'eve of the Sabbath, Friday. Pesik. R. s. 23 ווארע 'ע' ווארע 'ע' דצומא (read ערוכת צומא or דצומא) one Sabbath eve, and some say, it was the eve of the Great Fast (Day of Atonement), he went to market &c.; Gen. R. s. 11 'ע' עובדא דהי בערובת צומא וכ' (בערובות). Y. Taan. II, 66^b bot. שבתא ריש שבתא כל ערובת ציימם fasted on the eve of every New Year; ע' שובא, v. supra. Ruth R. to I, 17 (sect. 3) ערובת צומא רבא the eve of Passover; a. fr.

ערוג = ארוג web. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 13 ed. Zuck. (interch. with ארוג).

ערוגתא f. (b. h.; ערג, cmp. ארג, חרג) incision, groove. Hull. 50^a מ' ל' between one groove (of a lobe of the lungs) and another.—Esp. (cmp. ערוגתא) garden bed. Kil. III, 1, sq. Sabb. IX, 2. Ib. 85^a שנינו בחורבה שנינו the Mishnah speaks of a garden bed in a fallow field (isolated bed); a. fr.—Pl. ערוגות. Ib. שנינו בין הע' שנינו the Mishnah speaks of a bed among other beds. Tosef. Kil. II, 5 'ע' (ערוגות); a. fr.—Pl. ערוגות, corr. acc., or ערוגות; a. fr.

ערוד I pr. n. m. 'Arod. Sifre Deut. 41 'ע' ביה, v. ארים.

ערוד II m. (b. h.; ערד; cmp. ירודא) 1) wild ass. Kil. VIII, 6 מין חיה 'ע' the 'arod belongs to the class of beasts of chase (v. חיה I). R. Hash. 3^a (play on ערד, Num. XXI, 1) שרומה לע' במדבר for he (Sihon) was like a wild ass in the desert; a. e.—Pl. ערודות. Y. Shek. VIII, beg. 51^a 'ע' וזיו נורחין (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l., p. 67^a, note 70) in the royal arena in Jerusalem they stabbed wild asses (for the lions), and the pilgrims waded in blood; Men. 103^b ערודיאות (Ms. M. ערודיאות; Ms. C. ערודיאות; Tosef. Eduy. III, 2 ערודות, v. ערד).—2) a species of lizard. Hull. 127^a; Ber. 33^a, v. חב'פ'.

ערודא, ערודא, ערוד ch. same, wild ass. Targ. Y. Gen. XVI, 12. Targ. Hos. VIII, 9; a. e.—Pl. ערודיין, ערודיין, ערודיין. Targ. Ps. CIV, 11.—Ab. Zar. 16^b ערודיין ריחיים בע' they employed wild asses to turn the millstones.—Fem. ערודיא. Targ. Jer. II, 24 (ed. Lag. ערודיא).

ערוה f. (b. h.; ערה I) nakedness, shame; unchastity, lewdness, obscenity. Cant. R. to I, 2 ערוהו מים מכסים ערוהו ... as water covers the nakedness of the sea, ... so (study of) the Law covers up the nakedness (atones for the sins) of Israel. Ber. 24^b לכו רואה את הע' his heart sees the nakedness, i. e. there is no garment (girdle &c.) separating the upper part of the body from the lower. Ib. 24^a משום ע' עגבה. Ib. ע' קול באשה ע' hearing a woman's voice is indecency (you must not read the Sh'm'a while a woman is singing within your hearing); 'ע' שער באשה ע' the sight of woman's hair is an impropriety (with regard to reading the Sh'm'a). Gitt. IX, 10 רבר ע' לא יגרש ... רבר ע' a man must not divorce his wife, unless he have found in her something improper (v. Deut. XXIV, 1). Ib. 90^a (interpret. אמ נאמר ערוה ... הייתי אומר משום (v. Deut. I. c.) ערוה דבר

if the text had 'ervath (meaning 'ervah) without *dabar*, I might have thought, for scandalous conduct she is to be dismissed, for 'something' (any other cause) she must not be dismissed. Ib. מצא בה לא מצא בה if he found in her neither indecency nor any other fault. Ib. 64^a a. fr. פחות משנים 'פחות משנים' any act in which purity of sexual life is concerned (marriage, divorce &c.) requires no less than two witnesses. Ab. III, 13 לע' (אח האדם) ... מרגילין ... merriment and light-mindedness make man familiar with licentiousness; a. v. fr.—Esp. *incest*, trnsf. 'ervah, a woman forbidden to a man (and vice versa) on account of consanguinity. Yeb. 3^b as the sister of a man's (living) wife who is singled out (Lev. XVIII, 18) as an 'ervah, with the punishment of extinction in case of wilfulness, and of a sin-offering in case of mistake, may not be taken in a levirate marriage, so no woman that is a forbidden relation ... may be taken &c. Ib. 13^a צרות 'צרות the rivals of a woman forbidden on account of consanguinity; a. v. fr.—Pl. ערוי (fr. ערוי). Keth. 13^b, v. גילוי ע'—אפטרופוס. Yeb. I, 2 אי אחרת מכל הע' האלו וכ' if a man's daughter or any other of those (above mentioned) relations was married to his brother. Ib. 3^b האמורות בתורה 'האמורות בתורה all forbidden relations named in the Torah. Ib. I, 3 שש ע' six relations more rigorously forbidden than these. Meg. IV, 9, v. פנה. a. fr.

ערוי, v. ערוי.

ערוי, pl. ערוי, v. ערוי.

ערוי f. (ערוי) prepared; trnsf. (by ref. to Is. XXX, 33) hell. Ex. R. s. 50, end הע' ואערוי וכ' I will save you from hell, and prepare for you a table &c.

ערוי m. (b. h.; ערוי II) [rubbed, bright, cmp. Lat. tritus,] prudent, deliberate, wise; (in an evil sense) subtle, cunning. Ber. 17^a ביראה אדם ע' man should always be deliberate in the fear of the Lord (consider in what manner he can best serve the Lord). Sot. III, 4 רשע ע' a wicked man that is subtle, expl. ib. 21^b זה המטעים וכ' Var. במי שמשים עצמו ע' Tanh. Mishp. 6. Sot. I. c. ע' in Rashi, v. next w.; a. fr.—Pesik. Shim'u, p. 118^b, sq. (in Chald. dict.) לית עיסקא דע' מולך עם שטיא the sane has no business to walk with the fool; (Yalk. Jer. 265 ערוי).—Pl. ערוי, Hull. 5^b (ref. to Ps. XXXVI, 7) אלו ערוי בני אדם שהן ע' ברעו וכ' that means those men who are clever in knowledge and yet conduct themselves humbly like a domestic animal; a. e.

ערוי m. (b. h.; v. preced.; cmp. ערוי) stripped, naked, bare. Dem. I, 4 מפרשינן אורו ע' וברין וכ' Y. ed. a. Ms. M. (ed. incorr.) you may separate the priest's gift there from without being dressed (because it requires no benediction), and at twilight (on the eve of the Sabbath); Sabb. 23^a. Ib. 14^a ע' האורו ס"ה ע' נקבר ע' he who handles a naked scroll of the Law (touches it directly with his bare hand), will be buried naked, expl. בלא אורה מצוה bare of the merit of that act (of studying or of rolling and dressing it).

Tosef. Keth. VI, 7 וילבשנה ע' שיעמד ע' פסק ... (not וילבשנה) if he agreed with his son-in-law that he will go naked (deprive himself, if necessary) and dress her, אין אומ' יעמד (not וילבשנה) we do not say, let him become destitute, and he must dress her (make the outfit for her), but he (her father) must cover her as is proper for her; Y. ib. VI, 30^d. Sot. 21^b (play on ערמה, Prov. VIII, 12) אלא במי שמעמיד עצמו ע' עליהן the words of the Law remain only with him who makes himself destitute for their sake (who sacrifices comforts for them); (Var. quot. in Rashi: ערום עצמו ערום ערום who makes himself cunning about it, i. e. goes to work deliberately, studies systematically); a. fr.—Pl. ערוי, ערוי. Snh. 90^b כשהן ע' עומדין עומדין עומדין ע' וכ' when they (the dead) rise, will they rise naked or dressed? Yeb. 63^b בשוק ע' שמהלכין ע' those of Barbaria ... who walk naked in the street; Sifré Deut. 320; a. fr.—Fem. ערוי. Keth. 111^b; Snh. I. c. ומה היטה ע' ומה היטה if the wheat-grain, which is buried naked, comes forth wrapped in many dresses, how much more will the righteous dead rise &c. Ib. VI, 3 אין האשה נסקלה ע' a woman convict must not be stoned (executed) undressed. Meg. 12^b ע' ובלבד שהיא ע' (Vashti) will appear undressed. Snh. 75^a ע' ולא תעמוד לפניו ע' let him (the love-sick man) die, but she must not stand undressed before him. Keth. VI, 5 ע' פסק להכניסה ע' if the father made an agreement that he (the bridegroom) will take her to his house without the customary outfit; a. fr.—Pl. ערוי. Meg. I. c. ע' מפשיטתן (not מפשיטתן) she forced them to appear undressed; a. e.

ערוי, v. ערוי.

ערוי, v. ערוי.

ערוי, v. ערוי.

ערוי, v. ערוי.

ערוי, v. sub ערוי.

ערוי or ערוי m., (ערוי) runaway, fugitive.—Pl. ערוי. Hull. 46^a.—V. ערוי.

ערוי, v. ערוי.

ערוי m. pl. (ערוי) protests, claims. Gitt. 86^a (in a formula of sale of a slave) מן ע' מלכא וכ' Rashi (Tosaf. ערוי; ed. מן עלולי ומן ע') against any claims of king or queen (government), v. ערוי.

ערוי, v. next wds.

ערוי, ערוי, ערוי, ערוי, ערוי, ערוי m. (ערוי) 1) stripped, naked, poorly dressed. Targ. Gen. III, 10 (Y. ed. Vien. ערוי, not ערוי); 11. Targ. Job I, 21; a. fr.—B. Mets. 46^a, v. ערוי. Sot. 8^b (prov.) has on (there is more disgrace in a disharmonious toilet than in a uniformly poor one); Keth. 65^b top (ref. to the disproportion between the obligatory outfit of garments and that of shoes, ib. V, 8) ערוי הואי רגלי ערוי וכ' would that

teacher have applied to her the proverb, stripped to nakedness &c.? Y. ib. VI, 30^d הני לי מיקום ... אורחא 'it is usual for a man to say (to his father-in-law), I will rather go naked (deprive myself &c., v. עָרוֹם), if only my wife be covered (but by saying this he does not mean to release him from the obligation of giving his daughter an appropriate outfit). Koh. R. to V, 12, v. עָפִין; a. fr.—Pl. עָרִיבֵי לְאִי, עָרִיבֵי לְאִי, עָרִיבֵי לְאִי. Targ. Job XXII, 6. Ib. XXIV, 7 לְאִי ... Ms. (ed. לְאִי ... adv.). Ib. 10 לְאִי ... ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. לְאִי ...); a. fr.—Fem. עָרִיבֵי לְאִי, עָרִיבֵי לְאִי. Targ. Esth. I, 11.—Y. Peah VIII, 21^b top (ref. to Ruth III, 3) הוּרָה הוּרָה was she (Ruth) undressed?—Pl. עָרִיבֵי לְאִי. Targ. Esth. I. c.—Trnsf. (cmp. γήθησεν) light-armed.—Pl. עָרִיבֵי לְאִי. Targ. II Esth. VIII, 10 ע' בני רמכיא (Targ. I Esth. ib. עָרִיבֵי לְאִי רמכיא, corr. acc.; h. text האוחשותרנים).

עָרִיבֵי לְאִי, עָרִיבֵי לְאִי f. (preced.) nakedness. Targ. Deut. XXVIII, 48 (O. ed. Amst. עָרִיבֵי לְאִי, ed. Vien. לְאִי ... , corr. acc.).

עָרִיבֵי (Parel of עָרִיבֵי; cmp. Arab. 'atal, a. עָרִיבֵי II) to strip, denude. Gen. R. s. 6 מְעָרִיבֵי, v. נָרְתַק; Koh. R. to I, 5, v. הוּשַׁח.

Hithpa. הוּשַׁח, Nithpa. נִשְׁחַח to be stripped; to denude one's self. Gen. R. s. 19 (ref. to עירמם, Gen. III, 7) הוּשַׁח מִצִּדָּה ... נִשְׁחַח מִצִּדָּה they had stripped themselves even of the merit of obeying the only command given them. [Yalk. Job 913 מְעָרִיבֵי לְאִי הוּשַׁח his feet were stripped of their skin (by scalding), v., however, עָרִיבֵי.]

עָרִיבֵי ch. same. Targ. I Chr. X, 8 (h. text עָרִיבֵי).

Hithpa. הוּשַׁח to be stripped; to uncover one's self. Targ. Y. Gen. III, 7. Targ. Y. Ex. VII, 9 כִּד אִירָחֵי when it (the serpent) was stripped (of its limbs, v. Targ. Y. Gen. III, 14, Gen. R. s. 20). Targ. Hab. II, 16 (h. text הוּשַׁח).—[Yalk. Sam. 162 (ref. to II Sam. XXII, 37) לֹא יִרְחַבּוּן וְלֹא יִרְעַפּוּן they (my joints) did not widen (become loose), did not slip, nor did they become sore; Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 37 וְלֹא יִרְעַפּוּן nor did they swell (?); perh. to be read: יִרְעַפּוּן, v. עָרִיבֵי.]

עָרִיבֵי, עָרִיבֵי, v. עָרִיבֵי.

עָרִיבֵי I (b. h.; cmp. אָרָה) to uncover. Gen. R. s. 83, end הוּשַׁח עָרִיבֵי עָרִיבֵי 'Rashi' he will uncover treasures &c., v. עָרִיבֵי I.—Denom. עָרִיבֵי, עָרִיבֵי.

עָרִיבֵי II (b. h.; cmp. עָרִיבֵי I) to stir up.

Hif. הוּשַׁח 1) to stimulate, esp. to excite the sexual organ by contact (as the first stage of sexual connection), v. הוּשַׁח. Ker. II, 4 הוּשַׁח אֶת הַמְּעַרְבָּה כְּגוּמָר in all illicit connections the text makes him who passes through the first stage as punishable as him that finishes. Y. Keth. III, 27^d הוּשַׁח בְּהָ עֶשְׂרִים וְאֶת עֶשְׂרִים if ten persons came in carnal contact with her, and one of them consummated. Sot. 42^b (play on מְעַרְבָּה, I Sam. XVII, 23) הוּשַׁח בְּהָ עֶשְׂרִים all the world had taken liberties with his mother; a. fr.—2) to intermix. Y. Yoma V, 42^d top הוּשַׁח לְאִי זָבִיחַ (צִירִיךְ) זָבִיחַ לְאִי זָבִיחַ

he must mix (the blood of the bull with that of the goat), v. Pi.

Hof. הוּשַׁח to be interwoven, entangled, caught. Y. Peah I, 16^a bot. הוּשַׁח בְּסִירָה הוּשַׁח (the skirt) was caught &c., v. עָרָה I; ib. הוּשַׁח; Y. Sot. I, 17^b (also הוּשַׁח).

Pi. הוּשַׁח to intermix (of liquids), pour; to interweave, intertwine. Yoma V, 4 דָּם הַפָּר לְרוּךְ וְכ' he poured the blood of the bullock to that of the goat, and put the full bowl in the empty one; expl. ib. 58^a ע' מִזְרֵק מִלֵּא וְכ' he poured the contents of the filled bowl into the empty bowl ... in order to mix them thoroughly. Y. ib. V, 42^d top (interch. with הוּשַׁח a. הוּשַׁח). Y. Maasr. I, end, 49^b top לְעָרוֹת הוּשַׁח (interch. with הוּשַׁח, Hif.); Y. Sabb. III, 6^b. Nidd. X, 6 הוּשַׁח מֵיָם לְפָסְחָה was permitted to pour water from vessel to vessel for Passover purposes (to wash the Passover meat without touching the water). Ab. Zar. V, 7 הוּשַׁח מִכֵּלִי אֶל כֵּלֵי אֶת הַיַּיִן if a Jew pours wine from one vessel into another (held by a gentile), 'put the wine remaining in the vessel from which he poured is permitted; a. fr.—Sifra K' dosh., Par. 2, ch. V ע' הַכָּתוּב לְאִי לְכִי וְכ' the writer intended to join the whole paragraph (concerning emancipation) to 'for she has not been set free' (Lev. XIX, 20), to intimate that emancipation is consummated by a document only; (Gitt. 39^b הוּשַׁח אֶת הַפָּרָה (fr. אֶת הַפָּרָה I) the whole paragraph has been joined &c. B. Bath. 113^b הוּשַׁח לְאִי הוּשַׁח ... אֶת הַפָּרָה, a. corr. acc.) Y. Kidd. I, 58^d bot. (ref. to Deut. XXV, 5) ה' הוּשַׁח לְאִי הוּשַׁח the text says, v'yibb'mah ('and thus he shall be her levir'); the whole paragraph is connected with yibbum (the word הוּשַׁח), intimating that marital connection only consummates the levirate marriage; Y. Yeb. II, beg. 3^c עָרָה (Rabad to Sifra l. c. quotes עָרָה, corr. acc.). Y. Snh. VII, 24^d עָרָה אֶת כָּל הַפָּרָה the whole paragraph depends on the word mother.—Part. pass. הוּשַׁח; f. הוּשַׁח; pl. הוּשַׁח; מְעַרְבָּה; pl. מְעַרְבָּה; f. מְעַרְבָּה; pl. מְעַרְבָּה; mixed up. T'bul Yom III, 1 הוּשַׁח אֶת הַפְּרִי הוּשַׁח if an eatable part of a fruit is broken off but partly hangs on (is not entirely severed). Ukts. III, 8 הוּשַׁח אֶת הַפְּרִי הוּשַׁח a shoot of a fig tree which is torn off but is still attached to the tree by the rind; Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. I, 13. Yoma 54^a הוּשַׁח הַכְּרֻבִים הוּשַׁח the cherubs (in the Temple) whose bodies were intertwined with one another. Ib. sq. (expl. הוּשַׁח, I Kings VII, 36) הוּשַׁח הוּשַׁח like a man embracing his companion (wife). Hull. 127^b הוּשַׁח הוּשַׁח attached by a hair's breadth. Bets. 7^a; a. fr.

Hithpa. הוּשַׁח, Nithpa. נִשְׁחַח to be intertwined, come into intimate contact. Ruth R. to I, 14 (ref. to מְעַרְבָּה, v. supra) הוּשַׁח בְּהָ עֶשְׂרִים ... שְׁנַיִם הוּשַׁח בְּהָ עֶשְׂרִים that were in contact with her the whole night (interch. with הוּשַׁח).

עָרָה, עָרָה ch. same.

Af. הוּשַׁח to pour out. Targ. Koh. XI, 3.

Hithpa. הוּשַׁח to be intertwined, attach one's self. Pesik. Shek., p. 11^a הוּשַׁח מְעַרְבָּה וְהוּשַׁח (Ms. O. מתעריא) and it sticks (catches thee), v. הוּשַׁח. Y. Dem. I, 22^a הוּשַׁח מְעַרְבָּה, v. הוּשַׁח.

עָרָה, v. עָרָה.

עָרַם I *arbor*, v. עָרַים I.

עָרַם II c. (b. h. עָרַשׁ; preced. art.) [*joined frame*; comp. פְּלִיבָה, *bed, bier*.—*Pl.* עָרְסוּר, constr. עָרְסוּר. Sabb. 62^b (ref. to Am. VI, 6) 'וכ' מסריחין עָרְסוּתָהוּם וכו' (עָרְסוּתָהוּם, v. עָרַח III; Kidd. 71^b).

עָרַם עָרְסָא ch. 1) same. Targ. O. Deut. III, 11. Targ. O. Ex. VII, 28. Targ. Y. II ib. XXI, 18; a. fr.—(ר) עָרְסוּר רשמיש (ר) עָרְסוּר *sexual connection*. Targ. Y. II ib. XIX, 15 (Y. I רְעָרְסוּר). Targ. Y. Num. V, 13 דְעָרְסוּר; a. e.—Targ. II Sam. III, 31 *bier*.—Snh. 20^a; Ned. 56^b רגדא ב' עָרְסוּר, v. עָרַח. Ib. רצלא ע' a bed with a leather mattress. Lam. R. to I, 1 (רבתי) ע' עָרְסוּר א פוּרְתָא a broken bedstead. B. Bath. 22^a עָרְסוּר וכו' waiting for the bier of R. A. Y. Kil. IX, 32^a bot.; Y. Keth. XII, 35^b עָרְסוּר וכו' place my bier (coffin) at the sea-shore; a. fr.—*Pl.* עָרְסוּר עָרְסוּר, עָרְסוּר. Targ. Am. VI, 4 עָרְסוּר... ארסקין ed. Lag. (oth. ed. עָרְסוּר). Lam. R. l. c. עָרְסוּר... ארסקין he prepared for them four beds. Lev. R. s. 5 (transl. עָרְסוּר שן Am. l. c.) ע' דפיל ע' ivory bedsteads. Y. Ber. III, 6^a top ע' קיסרייתא ע' Caesarean bedsteads which have holes for the girths; a. e.—2) (comp. עָרַם I) *arcade along a row of buildings, sidewalk*. Gitt. 6^a ע' ל' required identification of signatures on documents brought from one side of the street to the other. Y. Bets. I, 60^c bot. ע' ל' from one side of the street to the other (or from one couch to the other, v. עָרַם II).—*Pl.* עָרְסוּר. Erub. 26^a ע' ע' Ar. (Ms. M. עָרְסוּר; ed. עָרְסוּר, fr. עָרְסוּר) provided the whole town of M. with 'Erubs (v. עָרְסוּר), one for each row of connected houses.—3) *dish of the steel-yard, scales*. Sabb. 60^a, v. עָרְסוּר.

עָרַם, v. עָרְסוּר.

עָרַם m., pl. עָרְסוּר (preced. art.) *belonging to a bedstead*; ע' (*מליון*) *strapping, girthing*. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c top ע' וכו' (Or Zar. Sabb. 64 עָרְסוּר עָרְסוּר, read ע' וכו' עָרְסוּר) he who does girthing work (on the Sabbath), if lengthwise &c.

עָרְסוּתָא f., pl. עָרְסוּתָא, v. עָרְסוּר 2.

עָרְסוּל* (v. next w.) *to swing* (like a hammock).

Hithpa. עָרְסוּל *to be swung; to waddle, stagger*. Gen. R. s. 31 עָרְסוּל וכו' רגליו רגלו מתְעָרְסוּל וכו' in Rashi to Ez. XIV, 14 (missing in ed.) when a bear wanted to force his entrance into the ark, his feet tottered; ib. (with ref. to giants) עָרְסוּל במים Ar.; Yalk. Gen. 55 עָרְסוּל; v. עָרְסוּל.

עָרְסוּלָא, עָרְסוּל m. (v. עָרְסוּר) *hammock*, v. אָרְסוּלָא.

עָרַעַר, v. עָרַעַר III.

עָרַעַר I (apocop. of עָרַעַר, transpos. of עָרַעַר; comp. פָּסָק a. פָּסָק) *to come in contact with; to join, meet*. Targ. Jer. XLI, 6 (h. text פָּנַשׁ). Targ. O. Gen. XXXII, 2 (h. text פָּנַשׁ). Targ. O. Ex. I, 10; a. fr.; v. אָרַעַר I.

Pa. עָרַעַר (*עָרַעַר*) *to join, be added to*. Koh. R. to VII, 27

וכ' (ed. מְעָרַעַר) one (sin) is added to another &c., v. אָרַעַר I.

Hithpa. אָרַעַר 1) *to be met; to happen; to come before*. Targ. II Sam. I, 6. Ib. XX, 1. Targ. Hos. XI, 7. Ib. 8. Targ. Jer. IV, 20; a. e.—2) *to be added, increased*. Y. Hall. II, 58^d top אָרַעַר (ed. אָרַעַר), v. אָרַעַר.]

עָרַעַר II (preced.; v. אָרַעַר II), *Pa.* עָרַעַר *to call, proclaim, summon*. Targ. Zeph. I, 7 (h. text אָרַעַר). Targ. O. Lev. XXIII, 2; a. fr.; v. אָרַעַר II.

עָרַעַר, v. עָרַעַר.

עָרַעַר, v. עָרַעַר.

עָרַעַר I f. (עָרַעַר I) *accident*. Targ. Koh. IX, 11 (h. text פָּנַשׁ).

עָרַעַר II, עָרַעַר f.=h. עָרַעַר, *wasp, hornet*. Targ. O. Ex. XXIII, 28 עָרַעַר ed. Berl. (oth. ed. עָרַעַר). Targ. Josh. XXIV, 12; a. e.—Sabb. 80^b ע' מן וכו' a wasp came out of the wall and stung him &c., v. אָרַעַר. —V. אָרַעַר.

עָרַעַר I (עָרַעַר I) *to stir up, excite to lamentation*. M. Kat. 8^a עָרַעַר וכו' לא רְעָרַעַר וכו' Polel.—2) [*to stir up strife, disturb*,] *to contest the legality of an action, the legitimacy of a person, his fitness as judge, witness &c.* Y. Snh. III, 21^d top עָרַעַר קיים עָרַעַר אם בא וכו' if he comes and protests (against the judgment given in his absence), his protest is valid. Y. Ned. V, end, 39^b עָרַעַר וכו' כל מי שיבוא ויעָרַעַר וכו' whosoever may at some future time contest this donation (having a claim against the property); a. e.—[Meg. 25^b עָרַעַר those inclined to argue,—a censorial change from המומרים or המינים; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8.]—3) *to stir on by chiding, to scold*. Sot. III, 3 עָרַעַר וכו' they (the court) chide her and make her drink by force; [Rashi seems to take our w. in the sense of *encouraging*]; Tosef. ib. II, 3 עָרַעַר ed. Zuck. (Var. מעָרַעַר). Ib. בצבא (ומע' מעָרַעַר, read עָרַעַר) ed. Zuck. (Var. מעָרַעַר, read עָרַעַר) they opened her mouth ... and urged her on and forced her to drink; Sot. 19^b. Y. ib. III, 18^d bot. מעָרַעַר וכו' מעָרַעַר וכו' we urge her on to drink by chiding her until her face becomes pale; Num. R. s. 9; Yalk. ib. 708 אורח וכו' they strike her with the broadside of a sword and urge her &c.; a. e.

Hithpa. עָרַעַר *to be stirred up*, v. עָרַעַר.

עָרַעַר II (b. h.; comp. עָרַח I) *to lay bare, strip, denude; to make lonely*. Pesik. 'Ániya, p. 134^b (expl. סָרַח, Is. LIV, 11) מעָרַעַר שְׁעָרֵיהָ וכו' 'the stripped' (or lonely) one whom the nations have denuded (with ref. to עָרַח, Ps. CXXXVII, 7); Yalk. s. 339 עָרַח (read: עָרַח). Yalk. Num. 708 (play on המאריים למרים, Num. V, 24) because they make the body bitter (sick), and lay the sin bare; Sifré Num. 11 עָרַח את העין (corr. acc.); Num. R. s. 9 עָרַח שְׁמַאֲרֵיהֶם את הגוף ומבַּעֲרֵין וכו' (corr. acc.; v. also, עָרַח).

Hithpa. עָרַעַר *to be stripped, bare*. Midr. Till. to Ps. CII, 18 (ref. to עָרַעַר, ib.) ממַעֲשֵׂים טוֹבִים (some ed. שְׁעָרֵי, corr. acc.; ed. Bub. עָרַעַר, read עָרַעַר)

this refers to Manasseh who was bare of good deeds.—
V. ערער.

ערער I ch. same, to strip, make lonely. Part. pass.
מערער; f. מערעהא, Pesik. Aniya, p. 134^b, a. e., v. preced.

ערער III (v. ערע I) [to bring into contact,] 1) to keep
a liquid in the throat for the sake of lubrication. Tosef.
Sabb. XII (XIII), 10 if one has a sore throat, לא יערערנו
'he must not lubricate it with oil (on the Sabbath);
Ber. 36^a לא יערענו (Pi. of ערע; Ar. 'רערע); Tosef. Ter.
IX, 12 יערענו (ed. Zuck. (irridi)?); Y. Shebi. VIII, 38^a top
'ערער.—2) to cause to meet. Koh. R. to IX, 11 (ref. to
יקרה, ib.; cmp. ארערה I) ומהערער האדם ומערערת
'it is time that strikes man and causes all these
things (vicissitudes) to meet him.

ערער II ch. same, to join, meet. Koh. R. to VII, 27
ערע I, מערער.

ערער III (transpos. of רערע, v. רערע) to make shaky,
loosen.—Part. pass. מערער; f. מערעהא. Lam. R. introd. (R.
Hänina 2) (ref. to רעה, Prov. XXV, 19) 'שן מע' a shaky
tooth, v. בטמט.

ערער m. (b. h.; ערער II) stripped, lonely. Lev. R. s. 30;
Yalk. Ps. 855 וב' ממעשים וכו' שודיה, v. ערער.—Pl. ערערים.
Ib.; Midr. Till. to Ps. CII, 18.

ערער (ערעור) m. (ערער I) protest; evidence of
illegitimacy or disqualification. Keth. 21^b על אחד ב' מדין
and the qualification of one of the judges was con-
tested; ib. sq. ע' דמאי of what nature was that alleged
disqualification? ע' דגולורא a disqualification based on
the charge of robbery; ע' דפגם משפחה based on alleged
family blemish (descent from slaves). B. Bath. 31^b, sq.
ע' הדי איכא וכו' they differ as to acting on the evidence
of disqualification proffered by one witness; ר' אלעזר סבר
ע' R. El. is of the opinion that evidence of disquali-
fication by one witness is sufficient; ע' חרי it requires
two witnesses; Keth. 26^a. Ib., a. fr. פדוח משנים. Ib.,
in charges of disqualification no less than two witnesses are
required. Y. Bicc. I, 64^a ע' שדיו קורין עליה ע' a
family... whose qualification for marriage with priests
was disputed; Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^b bot.; Bab. ib. 60^b. Y. Keth.
II, 26^b bot. ע' שטר שנקרא עליה ע' a document against which
an informality was charged; a. fr.

ערערון, v. ערער.

ערף (b. h.) 1) to divide, cut. Sifré Deut. 306 (ref. to
ערף, Deut. XXXII, 2) אלא ערוף לי... פרוט... ערף
'ya'ärof is a Phoenician (mercantile) term, e. g. one
does not say to one's neighbor, p'rot (break into small
change) this Sel'a for me, but ärof for me &c.—Denom.
ערף.—2) (cmp. קנף a. קנף) to drop, distill. Taan. 7^a (ref.
to Deut. I. c.) אם ר"ח... ואם לאו ערפיהו כמטר
is worthy, he is like dew; if unworthy, drop him like
rain; Yalk. Deut. 942 ערפיהו.—3) (denom. of עורף) to break
the neck of; esp. to break the neck of a heifer to atone

for a murder the author of which is unknown (Deut. XXI,
1-9); to perform the ceremony of atonement. Sot. IX, 2
לא היו עורפין לא היו עורפין and (if the ground is
not hard and rough) they cut her head from behind with
a hatchet.—Part. pass. ערוף; f. ערופה.—עגלה ע-
עגלה, v. עגלה.—4) (cmp. אור) (of copulations of animals) to cover (from
behind). Ib. 42^b (play on ערוף) וכו' עורפין וכו' all covered
her from behind.

Nif. ערה, Nithpa. נהרה to have the neck broken. Ib.
IX, 7 (47^a) ע' שלא נהרה וכו' נמצא (Y. ed. ערה ערה)
if the murderer was discovered before the heifer was put
to death; משנה ערה העגלה Mish. (Y. a. Bab. ed. ערה ערה)
after the ceremony had taken place. Ib. 46^a רב
'let there be brought a thing which has not
yet produced fruit (a heifer) and be broken in a place
which produces no fruit, and atone for the murder of
him who was prevented from producing fruit (good
deeds on earth). Ex. R. s. 42, end (play on ערה, Ex.
XXXII, 9) הם ראויים הם להנהרה they deserve to have their
necks broken; a. e.

ערף ch. same, to break the neck of the heifer. Sot. 46^a
ערף נמי ולא עורפין is it really so that we do not perform
the ceremony (in such a case)?

ערף, pl. ערפין, substitute for ערבין, v. ערה. Y. Ned. I,
beg. 36^c ע' ערפין ערבין... ע' ערפין ערבין but if we were to teach
(substitutes for arakhin), what would we teach? 'Arafin,
'aratsin, 'arakhin.

ערף, v. ערה.

ערפא m. = h. ערה. Pl. ערפין (in singular sense). Yalk.
Lev. 665 ע' חמי קורין ע' חמי (read: קורין) look at the (fat)
neck, look at the back; [obviously one a gloss to the
other; differ. in Lev. R. s. 34, a. Koh. R. to V, 13].

ערפא m. 'arpad, a species of bats. B. Kam. 16^a עטלה
'the bat after seven years changes into an
'arpad, the 'arpad &c., v. קרמוש.

ערפא, ערפא ch. same, bat (h. עטלה). Targ.
Y. I Deut. XIV, 18 (Y. II הרפא); Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 19
טרפא (טרפא) (corr. acc.).

ערפה (b. h.) pr. n. f. Orpah, wife of Chilion, son of
Naomi, in legend identified with Harafah (II Sam. XXI, 22).
Sot. 42^b וב' ערה ארבע דמעות שדורידה ע' וב' ערה
as a reward for four tears which O. shed, when parting with her mother-
in-law she was privileged to rear four mighty men (II Sam.
I. c.). Ib. ע' שמה ע' her real name was O., and why
was she called Harafah? v. הרפא. Ib. ע' שמה... ע'
he real name was Harafah, and why was she called O.?,
v. ערה. Snh. 95^a ע' חזיריה ל' ע' וב' ערה he (Abishai) saw O., his
(Jishbi's) mother, spinning. Ruth R. to I, 14; a. e.

ערפלא, v. ערפא.

ערפל (Parel of עפל), Hithpa. הירפל to swell (?).
Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 37 הירפלו, v. ערפל.

ערפל m. (b. h.; v. ערה 2) cloud; spray; mist; 'Arafel, the lower sky. Hag. 12^b וכו' ענן ענן וע' וכו' darkness, cloud, and mist surround him. Tanh. Vayera 23 פתח הקב"ה את הרקיע וזאת הע' the Lord opened the sky and the 'arafel. Mekh. Yithro, Bahod., s. 2 (ref. to בעב הענן, Ex. XIX, 9) ע' בענן עבה ואיזה זה ע' in a thick cloud; and what is this? This is 'arafel; a. e.

ערפלא, ערפלא ch. same. Targ. II Sam. XXII, 12; Targ. Ps. XVIII, 12. Targ. II Esth. III, 3.—Pl. constr. ערפלי Gen. R. s. 99, v. טירא II.

ערץ (b. h.) to be strong; to frighten. Hif. ערץ to proclaim the power of, praise. Pirké d'R. El. ch. IV ערץ ומקדושים וכו' they praise and sanctify his great name; Yalk. Is. 271; a. e.

ערץ, pl. ערצין, substitute for ערין, v. ערה.

ערצוביא f. (comp. ארוביית) a species of locusts (comp. ἐρξοβία, LXX Joel I, 4; II, 25 for חסיל; Deut. XXVIII, 42 for צלצל). Hull. 65^a; Sifra Sh'mini, Par. 3, ch. V (differ. from ארוביית).

ערק (b. h.; comp. חרק) [to pass, squeeze through,] (denom. of ערקא) to strap. Tanh. Mishp. 1 ערוק מכאן ... ערוק מזה loosen a little on this side, lift ... , strap on that side.

ערק ch. (preced.; comp. ברח) to flee, run. Targ. Gen. XIV, 10; a. fr.—B. Mets. 84^a וראה ערוק ללודקיא ... אבך ע' (Ms. M. ברח) thy father fled (from persecution) to A., flee thou to Laodicea; Y. Maasr. III, 50^d bot. עד דערקת וכו' (I shall call thee so) until thou runnest away and goest &c. Gen. R. s. 31 וראה ערוק מן קומי וכו' we were fugitives from a (Roman) troop, and living in &c., v. בטוישא; Y. Pes. I, beg. 27^a וכו' ערוקין ערוקין וכו' כד הוויין ערוקין וכו' for when their weapons (missiles) are spent, they run away (and do not attack with their shields). Y. Sabb. XVI, end, 15^d ונורא ... פרים ערוקא he spread his cloak ... , and the fire fled from it (v. גרישא; a. fr.—[Gitt. 78^a, v. ערק.]

Pa. ערק, ערק, 1) to put to flight, chase. Targ. Deut. XXXII, 30 ויערוקו (not ויערו, ויערו). Targ. Prov. XIX, 26 מערוק (ed. Wil. מערו; some ed. מערוק Af.); a. e.—2) to save. Targ. Jud. VI, 11 לערוקא (ed. Wil. לערו Af.).

Af. ערוק same. Targ. Job XLI, 20 ויערוק (ed. ויערוק Pa.). Targ. Prov. XVI, 28 מערוק וכו' causes his friend to flee (him) (Var. מערוק, v. ערק); a. e., v. supra.

ערק, pl. ערקין, substitute for ערין, v. ערה.

ערק (ערק) m. (v. next w.) 1) a long and flat vessel made of rush, Maim.; [oth. opin. sieve; comp. ארק a. ערק I]. Kel. XVI, 3; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. V, 13.—2) bandage, compress. Sabb. 54^b Ms. O., v. ערק II.

ערקא m. (ערק) 1) strap, band. Tanh. B'resh. 7 הדין ערוקא II.—Pl. ערקין. Targ. Ez. XXVII, 19 (some ed. ערקין, corr. acc.)—2) sedge, rush. Targ. Job VIII, 11

(h. text ארו). Ib. XL, 21 (h. text בצצה).—3) leech, v. עלוקא.—[ערקא f., v. ערקא.]

ערקבנין, ערקבנין m. pl. (prob. fr. עקב; comp. next w.) prickly creepers on palm-trees, palm-ivy (v. הרקבנין). Erub. II, 6 (23^a) ערקבנין Mish. (Y. ed. ערקבנין; Bab. ed. ערקבנין); ib. 26^b ערקבנין, expl. אצווחא חרוזיארחא, v. אצווחא; Pes. 39^a ערקבנין. Shebi. VII, 2 ערקבנין (Y. ed. ערקבנין).

ערקוב m. (עקב, Par.) [curve,] hough, ham, the inner part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal. Bekh. VI, 11 זנב העגל ... if the tail of a (first-born) calf does not reach the 'arkub; ע' אמרו which 'arkub (curve) is meant? ע' ע' the 'arkub in the thigh, expl. ib. 41^a ע' ע' the upper joint (the inner part of the knee), not the lower joint (knuckle); Tosef. ib. IV, 14. Tam. IV, 2 (31^a) ע' ע' מוחך ערקובו וכו' Bab. ed. (Mish. ערקובו) he makes a hole through its ham and suspends it.

ערקומא, v. ערקומא.

ערקן, Y. Kil. VIII, 31^c bot., ע' ריסי, v. ריסי.

ערקין, Targ. Y. Ex. XXVIII, 19, v. ערקין.

ערקל (Parel of עקל; v. P. Sm. 2964) to confuse, perplex. Part. pass. מערקל, pl. מערקלין. Targ. Prov. XXIX, 20 דמי ע' (Lévita דמערקלא, incorr.) he whose words are confused (blurted; h. text בדבריו).

ע' לבנת, ערקת pr. n. pl. 'Arkath Libnah. Bekh. 57^b (Rashi לבנתה II, v. ארקא II).

ערקא, ערקא f. (v. ערקא) strap.—ערקת מסנא, ע' ע' shoe-strap. Targ. O. Gen. XIV, 23; a. e.—Lev. R. s. 35; Cant. R. to I, 4 כע' סומקא וכו' as a red strap &c., v. מסנא; Pesik. Shim'u, p. 117^a כהיך ע' סומקא בקרליה וכו' (not בקרליה); Yalk. Lev. 670; Yalk. Is. 256; Lev. R. s. 13 בעוקרא (corr. acc.). Shn. 74^b top דמסנא ע' לשנוי ע' (in days of religious persecution you must resist) even to changing the shoe-strap. B. Bath. 21^a, v. מקא II. Y. Yeb. XV, 15^a, v. ריקר; a. e.

ערר, Pi. עירר (v. עירר I) [to stir up,] to protest, contest, object. Y. Gitt. I, 43^c top ערוי בטל בא וע' ערוי if the husband comes and contests (the validity of his letter of divorce), his objection is null and void. Ib. ערוי דוא ערוי וכו' it is all the same whether he objects after she has remarried or before it. Y. Keth. II, beg. 26^a וכו' ערוי ערוי if she is a widow, who objects (opposes the woman's claim)? Gitt. I, 3 ערוי ערוי if there are contestants against it (the letter of divorce); a. fr.

Hilpha. ערוי to be stirred up. Tosef. Sot. II, 2 ערוי ערוי ... המים היה מקרעין ערוי even if she goes astray twenty years afterwards, the waters will be stirred up (work injury) in her body.

ערר I ch. same, to object. Y. Keth. VII, 31^c top ערוי ערוי וכו' the relatives objected (to the verdict)

רבא a poor man that is proud, a rich man that flatters &c.; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* עשירי, עשירי. Erub. 86^a רבי מכבד ע' Rabbi paid honor to the rich (for the sake of their charitable mission, ref. to Ps. LXI, 8, v. יָשָׁב). Yoma 35^b רבי... מהיב אהו... the example of R. El. b. Harsum condemns the rich (who neglect the law on account of their business occupations). Men. 86^a, a. e. ע' וסימניך ע' thy mnemonical sign (v. סימן) be: the rich are economical (Rabbi favored the economical practice); a. fr.—*Fem.* עשירה. Y. Shek. III, end, 47^c; Tosef. ib. II, 4; a. e.—*Pl.* עשיריה. Tanh. Toldôth 9 וכן נאורה וכן they are rich, they are handsome &c.

עשיר, Targ. Prov. XIV, 2 Var., v. עשיר I.
עשיראה, ע' m.—h. עשירי, the tenth. Targ. O. Gen. VIII, 5 (Y. ed. Vien. עשירי). Targ. O. a. Y. II Lev. XXVII, 32 (Y. I עשיריה); a. fr.—Ber. 5^b, a. e., v. ביר.—*Fem.* עשיריה. Targ. Ez. XXIX, 1 (not עשיריה); a. e.

עשיריה f. (עשיר) wealth. Keth. 106^b, a. e. ע' במקום ע' (בעניי). Y. Peah IV, 18^a sq. (ref. to I Chr. XXII, 13) none can claim to be rich before Him who spoke and the world arose. Gitt. 30^b לכו... מאי שנא... why is it that they made provision for the debtor's death, and none for the event of his becoming rich? מיתה ע' death is an ordinary occurrence, becoming rich is not; a. fr.

עשירי m. (b. h.; עשיר) the tenth. Ber. 8^b תשיעי וע' the ninth and the tenth (of Tishri). Bekh. IX, 7 ע' והיוצא ע' and the lamb which comes out the tenth. Ib. 8; a. fr.—*Fem.* עשיריה. Yalk. Ex. 261 האיפה ע' האיפה ע' and how much is the tenth of an Efavh?; a. e.

עשיריה, v. עשיראה.
עשיריה, v. עשיראה, עשיריה.

עשן m. (b. h.; עשן) [*thick*, emp. עב, אבק &c.,] smoke, soot. Ker. 6^a ע' מעלה ע' smoke-raiser (name of a plant). Yoma 21^b העשן המעלה ע' the smoke rising from the pyre in the Temple; B. Bath. 147^a; a. fr.—*Pl.* עשנים. Sabb. 23^a ע' כל הע' יפין ע' all soots are good for making ink, but that produced by burning olive oil is the best.

עשן (b. h.; denom. of preced.) to smoke.
Pi. עשן to generate smoke; to fumigate; to burn incense. Sabb. 23^a (ref. to the use of oil for ink) ע' לגבל ע' do you mean for kneading it with soot, or for making soot by burning it? Pesik. R. s. 12 מעשנות ע' they burnt incense before idols; Tanh. Tol'doth 8 ע' raised smoke and burnt perfumes &c. Yeb. 115^a ע' עלינו בית ע' (Ar. עשנו) they (robbers) filled our house with smoke, filled a cave in which we dwelt with smoke &c. Y. Ber. VI, 12^b bot. ע' לפני ע' (not במעשני) when he burns spices in front of his shop; a. e.—*Esp.* to fumigate plants. Shebi. II, 2 ע' ע' you may fumigate until New Year (of the Sabbatical year). Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a ע' ע' he who fumigates plants (on the Sabbath); a. fr.—*Part. pass.* מעשן; f. מעשנה; pl. מעשנים; מעשנות; מעשנים; Men. VIII, 6 ע'...

you must not use for libations sweet wine or smoked wine (of fumigated grapes). Y. Bicc. I, 63^d bot. ענבים ע' (מאי) powdered (v. עב) or smoked grapes should not be offered as first-fruits. Hull. III, 5 ע' an animal that has inhaled smoke; a. e.

Hithpa. עשן to be affected by smoke, taste of smoke. Zeb. 64^a ע' ע' lest the wine for libations may catch smoke (when carried past the altar pyre).

עשן, עשן (emp. עשן) to be substantial, strong (corresp. to h. עז, v. עז). Targ. Ps. LII, 9 עשן Ms. (ed. עשין). Ib. LXXXIX, 14 (ed. Wil. עשן Af.); a. e.

Af. עשן to strengthen, make substantial. Targ. Prov. VIII, 28 (ed. Wil. עשין, corr. acc.); a. e.

Ithpa. עשן, *Ithpe.* עשן 1) to become strong. Targ. Y. Num. XXV, 8.—2) to exhibit one's strength. Targ. Ps. LXXVIII, 29 (h. text עוה).—3) to boast of one's strength, be impudent. Ib. IX, 20.

עשנה, עשנה m. (preced.) = h. עז, strength. Targ. Ps. XXI, 2 בעשנה (Ms. בעש). Ib. VIII, 3. Ib. XXIX, 1 Ms. (ed. עשנה; ed. Wil. עשנה). Targ. Prov. X, 15; a. fr.

עשנה, v. עשין.
עשנה, v. עשנה.

עשן (b. h.) [*to press, twist,*] to wrong, esp. to withhold what is due to a fellowman; to deny a debt. B. Mets. 111^a (ref. to Lev. V, 21) עשן ע' we read, 'or if he have withheld', which means that he had wronged him ere this (when he denied his indebtedness). Koh. R. to IV, 6 גוול ורומס ועשן ועשה ע' better is he who does a little good with what is his own, than he who robs and does violence and oppresses, and does much good with what belongs to others. Succ. 29^b עשן ע' those who withhold the hired man's wages, different from ע' ע' who defer paying &c.; a. e.

עשן ch. 1) same. Targ. O. Lev. V, 21 עשן ed. Berl. (oth. ed. עשן). Ib. 23. Targ. Am. IV, 1; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* עשן.—2) to pervert, v. עשן I.—3) (emp. עשן) to be outrageously dear, v. עשן II.

עשן, עשן, v. עשן.

עשן (emp. עשן) to be strong, substantial, wealthy.

Hif. עשן 1) (denom. of עשיר) to become wealthy. B. Bath. 25^b עשן ע' and he who desires to become rich. Ber. 33^a ע' ע' when they became wealthy, they made it a custom to recite the Habdalah over a cup. Meil. 17^a, v. ענה II, *Hif.* Ned. 38^a ע' ע' Moses became rich from the chips of the tablets; a. fr.—2) to make rich. Keth. 48^a ע' ע' he is not permitted to enrich his children and throw himself on the charities. Hull. 84^b (expl. עשירה, Deut. VII, 13) ע' ע' for they make their owners rich; Yalk. Deut. 848 עשירה. Cant. R. to VII, 11 (ref. to עשירה, Ps. LXV, 10) ע' ע' 'thou makest her rich', if not, 'thou reducest her to one-tenth', that she yield you only one-tenth; a. e.

Pi. עִשְׂרֵי same; v. *supra*. B. Bath. l. c., v. *infra*.
Hithpa. הִתְעַשֵּׂר *Nithpa.* נִתְעַשֵּׂר (1) *to become rich*. Sabb. 119^a; Taan. 9^a (play on עֵשֶׂר רַעֲשֵׁר, Deut. XIV, 22) עֵשֶׂר עֵשֶׂר give tithes in order that thou become rich. B. Bath. l. c. מְעַשֵּׂר מְעַשֵּׂר for when he grows wise, he will also grow rich; (Ms. M. מְעַשְׂרוֹ his wisdom makes him rich). Pes. 50^b שְׂלֵא יִתְעַשְׂרוּ the men of the Great Assembly held twenty-four fasts to pray that the copyists of sacred books &c. might not become rich, for if they grew rich, they would not write; a. fr.—[2] (b. h.) *to pretend to be rich, to pass for a rich man*. Men. 85^b. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXIV.]

עֵשֶׂר ch. same (mostly עֵשֶׂר).

Ithpa. אִתְעַשֵּׂר *to become rich*. Gitt. 30^b, v. אֲשֵׁר.

עֵשֶׂר, v. עֵשֶׂר.

עֵשֶׂר f., עֲשָׂרָה m. (b. h.) *ten*. Ab. V, 1, v. מְאַמֵּר. Ex. R. s. 15, a. fr. עֵשֶׂר מְכוּר (not עֲשָׂרָה) the ten Egyptian plagues. Ib. אנשים ע' ten men; a. v. fr.—In compounds עֲשָׂרָה, as עֲשָׂרָה אָהָר ע' eleven, עֲשָׂרָה שָׁנִים &c. R. Hash. I, 1, ב' ע' on the fifteenth day of it (the month of Shebat). Pes. I, 1, אָרְבַּעָה ע' v. אָרְבַּעָה II; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* עֲשָׂרִים *twenty*. B. Bath. 107^a וְאֶחָד אֹמֵר בֵּעִי and one of the experts says, it is worth twenty (Selaim). Ab. V, 21 לְרוֹחַ ע' בן ע' at the age of twenty years it is time to hunt (for a living); a. v. fr.

עֵשֶׂר I f., עֲשָׂרָה, עֲשָׂרִים m. (also עֲשָׂרָה; עֲשָׂרִים) ch. same. Targ. Gen. XLV, 23 (Y. also עֲשָׂרִים; O. ed. Berl. עֲשָׂרִים, oth. ed. עֲשָׂרִים); a. fr.—חָדָר עֲשָׂרִים, חָדָר עֲשָׂרִים (contr. חָדָר עֲשָׂרִים) *eleven*; חָדָר עֲשָׂרִים &c.—*Pl.* עֲשָׂרִים, עֲשָׂרִים, עֲשָׂרִים. Targ. Gen. XXXI, 38. Targ. Num. X, 11 בֵּעִי on the twentieth; a. fr.—B. Bath. 106^b גִּרְוִיָּה ע' הוּיָא it contains twenty *g'rivas* (v. גִּרְוִיָּה); a. fr.

עֵשֶׂר, *Pi.* עִשְׂרֵי (b. h.; denom. of עֲשָׂרִים 1) *to give one-tenth, separate tithes*. Sabb. 119^a וְעֵשֶׂר, v. עֵשֶׂר. Maasr. IV, 2 וְשָׂדֵךְ לִעֲשָׂרִים but had forgotten to pay the tithe of them. Sabb. II, 7 עֲשָׂרָהם have you set aside tithes (of what you intend to use for the Sabbath)? Ib. אֵין ... סָפֵק if it is doubtful whether or not night has set in, you must not separate the tithes of what is sure to be subject to tithes (v. דְּמַאי); a. v. fr.—Part. pass. מְעַשֵּׂר; f. מְעַשְׂרָה; *pl.* מְעַשְׂרִים. Bekh. IX, 7 לְרוֹכֵן מִן הַמֵּעַ לְרוֹכֵן if one of those (lambs) which have been set aside as tithe, leaped among the flock. Ib. דוּרֵי אֵלֵי מַעַי they (the flock) are considered as tithed; a. fr.—2) *to reduce to one-tenth*. Cant. R. to VII, 11, v. עֵשֶׂר.

Nif. נִתְעַשֵּׂר. *Hithpa.* הִתְעַשֵּׂר, *Nithpa.* נִתְעַשֵּׂר *to be tithed*. Maasr. l. c. עַד שִׁתְעַשְׂרוּ (Ms. M. שִׁתְעַשְׂרוּ) until they are tithed. Ib. 5 זֵרַע וְכִי מְעַשְׂרֵת זֵרַע must be tithed as seed, as vegetables (if the leaves are used) &c. Bekh. IX, 1 וְאֵין עַל זֶה מְעַשְׂרִים מְעַשְׂרִים מְעַשְׂרִים מְעַשְׂרִים מְעַשְׂרִים and they (large cattle and small cattle) cannot be tithed one for the other. Ib. 53^b אֵין מִזֶּה דִּין שִׁתְעַשְׂרוּ זֶה מִזֶּה should we not conclude that they may be tithed one for the other?; a. fr.

עֵשֶׂר II ch., *Pa.* עִשְׂרֵי same, *to tithe*. Targ. Deut. XIV, 22. Ib. XXVI, 12 (Y. II לְמַעַשְׂרָא *Af.*).—Yeb. 93^a ע' מְפִירֵי דְבִיתֵיהּ עִלְיָהּ he set aside as tithes from the produces in his house on behalf of those (that were to come in). Ib. לְעֵשֶׂרִי וּמִכֶּל as regards tithing and eating; a. e.

עֲשָׂרָה, עֲשָׂרָה, v. עֵשֶׂר I.

עֲשָׂרָה, עֲשָׂרָה, v. עֵשֶׂר.

עֲשָׂרוֹן m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *one-tenth of an Ephah, issaron*. Men. XIII, 1 וְכִי ע' וְכִי if a person says, 'I vow an *issaron*, he must offer one *minhah*. Ib. 2 מְנַחֵה ע' a meal offering of sixty *issarons*; a. fr.—*Pl.* עֲשָׂרוֹנִים, עֲשָׂרוֹנִים. Ib. 1 וְכִי ע' (Bab. ed. 104^b) if a person says, 'I vow *esronim*, he must offer two *minhahs*. Ib. מְנַחֵה ע' מְנַחֵה ע' מְנַחֵה ע' he must bring (sixty) offerings of *esronim*, beginning with one *issaron* and progressing up to sixty; a. e.

עֲשָׂרוֹנָא, עֲשָׂרוֹנָא, v. עֲשָׂרוֹנִים. Targ. Num. XXVIII, 13; a. fr.—*Pl.* עֲשָׂרוֹנִין, עֲשָׂרוֹנִין. Ib. 12; a. fr.

עֲשָׂרִית, v. עֲשָׂרִית.

עֲשָׂרִית, עֲשָׂרִית, v. עֲשָׂרִית.

עֲשָׂרִית f. constr. (b. h.; עֲשָׂרִית) *group of ten*. Sabb. 86^b הַדְּבָרִים ע' the ten words (commandments); a. fr.—*Pl.* עֲשָׂרִית עֲשָׂרִית. Snh. 18^a שְׁשֵׁת רִבּוּא ע' the number of the chiefs of ten (Ex. XVIII, 21) was sixty thousand; Mekh. Yithro, 'Amal, s. 2; Tanh. Mishp. 6. Tanh. Emor 24 (Chald. dict.) עֲשָׂרִית עֲשָׂרִית וְיָלֵךְ go and gather thy divisions of ten.

עֲשָׂרִית ch., constr. עֲשָׂרִית same. Targ. Esth. III, 9; a. e.—Pesik. R. s. 18 ע' מִנְיֹחַן לַע' אֶלְפִין וְכִי (not מִנְיֹחַן) your ten *manahs*' worth (of a barley offering) will overcome my ten thousand (talents of silver); a. e.

עֲשָׂרִית, עֲשָׂרִית same. Targ. Esth. IX, 10; 12. Targ. Y. Gen. II, 2 (ed. Vien. עֲשָׂרִית). Targ. Y. Deut. IV, 18 עֲשָׂרִית; a. e.

*עֲשָׂשׁ (v. אֲשָׂשׁ) *to be strong*.

Ithpa. אִתְעַשֵּׂשׁ *to exercise one's strength*. Midr. Till. to Ps. XIX, 1 וְכִי (בה) מְעַשֵּׂשׁ דְּרוּמָא by the stone with which he practices you can tell his strength; [ed. Bub., a. Yalk. Ps. 672 מְעַשֵּׂשׁ, h. form, v. גִּשְׂשׁ].

עֲשָׂשִׁית f. (עֲשָׂשׁ a. אֲשָׂשׁ) 1) *wrought iron, bar, ball*.—*Pl.* עֲשָׂשִׁית. Yoma 34^b ע' של ברזל וְכִי lumps of wrought iron were heated for the high priest on the eve of the Day of Atonement; Tosef. ib. I, 20 (Var. עֲשָׂשִׁית); Y. ib. III, 40^c עֲשָׂשִׁית. Ab. Zar. 16^a ע' וְכִי אֵין מוֹכְרִין לְהֵם ע' we must not sell them (the Romans) iron bars, ... because they forge arms out of them (expl. דִּינְרוּמָא, v. פְּרוּלָא דִּינְרוּמָא, v. רִינְרוּמָא). Snh. 108^b ע' וְכִי ע' יֵשׁ לָנוּ ע' we have iron plates with which we can pave the ground (to prevent water coming up).—2) (v. אֲשָׂשׁ) *glass ball, crystal, reflector, lantern*. Ber. 25^b בֵּעִי covered with a translucent substance. Ib. 53^a ע' שְׂרִירָה דּוּלְקָתָא וְכִי a lantern which has been burning the

whole day (of the Sabbath); Y. ib. VI, 12^b bot. R. Hash. 24^a we have seen the reflection of the moon in a crystal, v. אֲשֶׁשׁ; a. e.—*Pl.* as ab. Sabb. 154^b היתה לוֹ בְּהֵמָתוֹ if his beast is laden with . . . glass lumps, expl. ib. בבולסא, v. בּוּלְסָא.

עֲשִׂיָּה *ch. same, crystal, glass ball.* Targ. Cant. V, 14.—Tanh. Vaëra 14 (ref. to מַלְקָחָהּ, Ex. IX, 24) כְּהַדְרֵי עֵי דְמִיָּא וְכִּי (קְנִיָּלָא דַע) (= like (the light in) the glass in which water and oil are mixed together, and the light burns within; Ex. R. s. 12; Cant. R. to III, 11 כְּהַדְרָא שְׂאֲשִׁיָּהּ וְכִי; Num. R. s. 12 כְּהַדְרָא שְׂאֲשִׁיָּהּ וְכִי; Pesik. Vayhi, p. 3^b שְׂאֲשִׁיָּהּ (Ar. Sabb. II, beg. 4^c. שְׂשִׁיָּהּ).

עֲשֵׂת (emp. עֲשֵׂשׁ) *to make strong, harden, forge.*—[Dan. VI, 4 עֲשֵׂתָּ *firmly determined.*]

Ithpa. אֲרֵעֲשֵׂתָּ (denom. of עֲשֵׂשׁ = next w.) *to forge*; transf. (emp. עֲרֵשׁ) *to plan, devise.* Targ. Is. XXXII, 6. Ib. XXXIII, 11. Targ. Jer. V, 26. Targ. II Sam. XX, 15.

עֲשֵׂת f. (b. h.; עֲשֵׂשׁ, v. עֲשִׂיָּהּ) *wrought metal, bar; polished block.* Kel. XI, 3, opp. to הַרְרָהּ. Tosef. Hull. I, 18; Tosef. Men. IX, 18 אֵלָא מִן הַעֵי . . . אֵלָא מִן הַעֵי the candlestick in the Temple is not fit unless made out of a (gold) bar, opp. גְּרוּסָאוֹת; Men. 28^a וּמִן הַזֹּהָב וּמִן הַעֵי out of a bar and out of gold; Yalk. Ex. 369 מִן הַזֹּהָב מִן הַעֵי. Ib.; Men. l. c. מִן הַכֶּסֶף the trumpets were made out of silver bars; Tosef. l. c. 19 [read:] מִן הַכֶּסֶף מִן הַעֵי, *contrad.* to שֵׁן זָרָה raw ore. Cant. R. to V, 14 מִן הַעֵי מִן הַעֵי (not זָרָה) as out of a bar of *shen* (marble?) you make ever so many pegs, spears &c. Yalk. Cant. 991 (ref. to Cant. l. c.) לַעֵי שֵׁן זָרָה . . . אֵלָא מִן הַעֵי (some ed. לַעֵי, *corr. acc.*) this refers to the scrolls of the Law which resemble a *column* of marble which is adorned with sapphires.—*Pl.* עֲשִׂיָּהּ. Sifré Num. 160 הֵשִׁיךְ עֲלָיו עֵי if he threw at him metal balls or lumps, opp. to כְּלִי; Yalk. ib. 787.

עֲשִׂיָּהּ m. (preced. wds.; b. h. עֲשִׂיָּהּ *pl.*) *forge*; transf. *plan, device.*—*Pl.* עֲשִׂיָּהּ. Targ. Is. XXXIII, 11 (ed. Lag. עֲשִׂיָּהּ). Ib. XLI, 29 (ed. Lag. עֲשִׂיָּהּ; h. text נִסְכֵי). Ib. LV, 7 (ed. Lag. עֲשִׂיָּהּ); a. fr.

עֲשִׂיָּהּ *pr. n. m. Bar 'Ashtor, the progenitor of a family of converts.* Y. Bicc. I, 64^a top וְכִי אֵילֵיָן דְּבַר עֵי וְכִי those of the family of B. A. who are converts, sons of converts. Ib. וְכִי בְּרֵי עֵי וְכִי one Benjamin B. A. stood before us (was admitted as witness) in the case of &c.; ib. אֲשִׁיָּהּ. Y. Dem. VI, 25^b top.

עֲשִׂיָּהּ (b. h.) *pr. n. Ashteroth Karnayim, name of a glen whither the sun cannot penetrate.* Succ. 2^a.

עֵת f. (b. h.; *contr.* of עֵתָהּ, v. עֵתָהּ; or of עֵתָהּ, v. עֵתָהּ I) [*duration, turn,*] 1) *Eth, the twenty-fourth part of an onah.* Tosef. Ber. I, 1; a. e., v. עֵתָהּ I.—2) *time.* Pes. 109^a; never in his life did he (R. 'Akiba) say, it is time to rise from (leave) the house of study, except &c.; Succ. 28^a. Ber. 8^a (ref. to Ps. LXIX, 14)

when is the time of favor? When the congregation is at prayer. Taan. 24^b I learn from this (dream) that this is an auspicious time for prayer. Yeb. 72^a there is something in the idea of a time of favor for prayer; a. fr.—מֵעַתָּה (abbrev. מֵעַלְמֵי) *the time of twenty-four astronomical hours.* Nidd. I, 1 מֵעַתָּה מֵעַתָּה the term of twenty-four hours (of retrospective uncleanness) reduces the term of the interval from one examination to the other &c., i. e. we go by the shorter term whichever it may be. Hull. 51^b; Zeb. 74^b מֵעַלְמֵי requires the intervening of twenty-four hours (before it may be slaughtered); a. fr.—*Pl.* עֵתָהּ, עֵתָהּ, v. R. Hash. 28^a עֵי חֲלִים עֵי שׁוֹטָה (Tosef. Ter. I, 3 שׁוֹטָה), v. חֲלִים I. Tam. I, 2 שׁוֹטָה לֹא כָּל הַעֵי the time (for the appearance of the superintendent) was not always the same. Y. Ber. IX, end, 14^d (ref. to Ps. CXIX, 126) הַעֵי מֵיפְרָ בְרִיָּה he who makes the study of the Law a matter of time, destroys the covenant. Sabb. 31^a בְּשִׁעָה לְעִיָּהּ עֵי עֵי וְשִׁעָה עֵי עֵי, v. עֵי עֵי. a. e.—*Pl.* עֵי עֵי עֵי *at the evening appointments* (when labor is stopped, the work reviewed, wages paid &c.), in gen. *towards evening.* Tosef. Ab. Zar. VII (VIII), 10; Bab. ib. 65^a. Y. Ber. II, 5^c top. Y. Succ. IV, beg. 54^b. Y. Yeb. XVI, 15^d top לְעִיָּהּ עֵי עֵי, Var. לְעִיָּהּ עֵי עֵי (read: לְעִיָּהּ עֵי עֵי); a. e.

עֵתָהּ, v. עֵתָהּ.

עֵתָהּ, v. עֵתָהּ.

עֵתָהּ (Levita) *Targ. Job III, 7, read: אֲרֵעֲשֵׂתָּ, v. אֲרֵעֲשֵׂתָּ.*

עֵתָהּ (b. h.) *to endure, stand, be ready.*

Pl. עֵתָהּ *to make ready, designate.*—Part. pass. מְעֵתָהּ, *pl.* מְעֵתָהּ. Num. R. s. 18 (ref. to Job XV, 28) and for whom were they (the treasures) designated? For those who were to emigrate (from Egypt) &c. Yalk. Ex. 264; Mekh. B'shall, 'Amal, s. 1 (ref. to Ex. XVII, 9) מָרֹד נָהָא מְעֵי וְעוֹמְדִים וְכִי (not מְעֵתָהּ) to-morrow let us be ready (for battle), and stand on the top of the hill; מְעֵי עַל מְעֵי וְנָהָא מְעֵי על מְעֵי וְנָהָא מְעֵי let us appoint a fast and be ready (for prayer and meditation) on the merits of the fathers.

עֵתָהּ *ch. same.*

Pa. עֵתָהּ 1) = h. רָצִיב, *to put up, place, fix.* Targ. Lam. III, 12. Targ. Prov. IX, 1 (h. text וְרָצִיבָהּ). Ib. XV, 25. Targ. Job XVII, 6 (Var. ed. Lag. עֵתָהּ, some ed. עֵתָהּ; *corr. acc.*)—Part. pass. מְעֵתָהּ (= b. h. נָצַב, *emp. fr.* מְעֵתָהּ). Targ. O. Gen. XXVIII, 13 (Y. מְעֵתָהּ). Targ. Ps. XLV, 10; a. e.—2) *to hold ready; to designate.* Ib. L, 10. Targ. Prov. XXIV, 27 עֵתָהּ (some ed. עֵתָהּ, *corr. acc.*)—Part. pass. מְעֵתָהּ; f. מְעֵתָהּ. Targ. Job XV, 23 (ed. Lag. מְעֵתָהּ). Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 35; a. e.—Y. B. Bath. II, beg. 13^b held shrouds ready for him. Gen. R. s. 45 מְעֵתָהּ לְךָ וְכִי Mus. (ed. עֵתָהּ), v. עֵתָהּ. Y. Keth. XII, 35^a top.

that I be ready, when the Messiah comes; Y. Kil. IX, 32^b top; (Gen. R. s. 100 אישׁימוס). Y. Sabb. V, 7^b bot. (expl. שׁוֹרֵה prepared (for copulation, v. Bab. ib. 53^b bot.); a. e.

Ithpa. אֲרֵעֵמֶד, אֲרֵעֵמֶד 1) to be ready, designated, v. supra.—2) to endure, v. עָרַר.

עָתָה (b. h.; v. עָרַר) *now, this time.* Ber. 46^a מֵעַתָּה ועד עולם from now and forever. Tanh. Mishp. 18 בארתי ועד עולם and now I have come again; a. fr. [In Talm. mostly עָתָה]—As a dialectic term: עָתָה from now, i. e. as a consequence; if this were so, then.—Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^d bot. מֵעַתָּה אל מֵעַתָּה according to this he ought not to sell him wheat &c.; a. fr.—Mostly: מֵעַתָּה Succ. 2^a הוֹשֵׁעַ מֵעַתָּה אֶת מִן הַעֲשֵׂהָ but according to this, if a man put up his Succah in Ashteroth Karnayim (v. עֲשֵׂתָרוֹת), would you also say that it is no legitimate Succah? B. Kam. 17^b; a. fr.—מֵעַתָּה אָמַר say from now, i. e. learn from this, therefore. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 2. Sifré Deut. 334; a. fr.

עֲתִירָה m. (b. h.; עָתָה) [*leader of the flock,*] ram.—Pl. עֲתִירָה. Num. R. s. 13 לשון עמידה עֲתִירָה. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^d top (ref. to Prov. XXVII, 26) וְכִי הִגְדִּילוּ וְנַעֲשִׂי כֵּךְ וְכִי הִגְדִּילוּ וְנַעֲשִׂי כֵּךְ when the pupils have grown and become (strong) like rams, then reveal to them the secrets of the Law. Hull. 84^a (ref. to Prov. I. c.) וְכִי וְיָקַח עִי וְכִי וְיָקַח עִי at all times a man may sell a field and buy rams (flocks), but he should not sell flocks to buy a field; a. e.

עָתָה m. (b. h.; עָתָה) standing (comp. עָתָה); ready, designated; in future. Meg. 15^b; Snh. 111^b הַקֶּבֶה עָתָה עָתָה at a future time the Lord shall be a crown on the head of every righteous man. Sabb. 138^b עָתָה עָתָה a time will come when the Law will be forgotten in Israel; a. fr.—לְבָאָה (or הָעָתִיד) the future. Keth. 87^a לְבָאָה לְבָאָה we administer an oath to her in regard to her conduct in the future, opp. על לעבר; a. fr.—Esp. לְעָתִיד לְבָאָה (abbrev. לְעָתִיד) in the Messianic future; in the hereafter (v. עָתָה). Ab. Zar. 3^b בְּאַיִן בְּאַיִן in the Messianic days the nations of the world will come and ask to be converted. Ib. גִּהֵנָה לְעָתִיד there is no Gehenna (hell) in the hereafter, but the Lord leads the sun forth &c. Ab. II, 16 לְעָתִיד but remember that the reward of the righteous is reserved for the hereafter; a. fr.—Pl. עֲתִירָה, עֲתִירָה, עֲתִירָה. Ber. 43^b עָתָה עָתָה the time will come when the youths of Israel shall give forth a flavor &c. Sabb. 152^b עָתָה עָתָה (even) the righteous are destined to turn to dust. Yeb. 63^a עָתָה עָתָה ... שִׁיעֲמָדוּ וְכִי עָתָה will be when all tradesmen will turn to agriculture; a. fr.—[Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. VII, 12 עֲתִירָה, v. עָתָה.]

עָתָה, עֲתִירָה m., עֲתִירָה, עֲתִירָה f. ch. same, ready, destined; future. Targ. O. Deut. XXXII, 35. Targ. Hab. II, 1 קָאִים עָתָה (h. text קָאִים). Targ. Cant. VIII, 5; a. fr.—Taan. 10^a עָתָה עָתָה Ms. M. a time will come when Babylonia &c., v. עָתָה I.—Pl. עֲתִירָה, עֲתִירָה. Targ. Cant. I. c.; a. e.—Taan. 25^a עָתָה עָתָה וְכִי עָתָה (differ. vers. in Ms. M.) I saw in a dream that the righteous

are destined to eat at a golden table. Sabb. 152^b עָתָה עָתָה v. preced.; a. e.

עָתָה m. 1) (b. h.; עָתָה II) old, ancient. Yalk. Chr. 1074 (ref. to I Chr. IV, 22) הַדְּבָרִים הַלְלוּ מֵעָתָה שֶׁל עוֹלָם these words come from the Ancient One of the world (v. next w.); v. עָתָה I Hif.—[2) עָתָה I] remote.—Pl. עֲתִירָה. Ib. (anoth. explan. of I Chr. I. c.) הַדְּבָרִים הַלְלוּ מֵעָתָה כִּי עָתָה עָתָה (not אמורין) these words are obscure here, but explained elsewhere; Ruth R. to I, 1 (s. 2).]

עָתָה, עֲתִירָה I m., עֲתִירָה, עֲתִירָה f. ch. (preced.) enduring, strong, old. Targ. Num. VI, 3. Targ. O. Lev. XIII, 11 (Y. עֲתִירָה, read: עֲתִירָה); a. fr.—Pes. 119^a (ref. to I Chr. I. c.) וְלִמְכַסֵּה עָתָה עָתָה (Dan. VII, 22) the things which the Ancient of days (Dan. VII, 22) has hidden. B. Bath. 91^b (ref. to I Chr. IV, 22, v. preced.) הַדְּבָרִים הַלְלוּ מֵעָתָה הַדְּבָרִים הַלְלוּ מֵעָתָה the Ancient of days has said these things; Yalk. Ruth 600. B. Kam. 96^b עָתָה עָתָה an inveterate robber. Pes. 42^b (expl. יָדוּן יֶשֶׁן) עָתָה עָתָה very old wine. Yoma 29^a עָתָה עָתָה, v. עָתָה II; a. e.—[B. Bath. 91^b bot., v. עֲתִירָה.]—Pl. עֲתִירָה, עֲתִירָה, עֲתִירָה. Targ. I Kings VIII, 2 (h. text הַדְּבָרִים).—Y. Shek. II, beg. 46^c עָתָה עָתָה old Shekels. Pes. I. c., v. supra; a. e.

עֲתִירָה II m. (b. h. אֲתִירָה) [*support?*] a kind of peri-style.—Pl. עֲתִירָה. Targ. Ez. XLI, 16.

עֲתִירָה, עֲתִירָה, עֲתִירָה v. עָתָה ch.

עָתָה, עֲתִירָה m. (עָתָה) = h. עָתָה. Targ. II Sam. XII, 1, sq.; a. fr.—B. Bath. 145^b, v. עָתָה. Y. Shebu. VII, 37^d עָתָה עָתָה [אִירָה] עָתָה עָתָה a man may appear rich in the street and be poor at home, be rich at home and appear poor in the street. Sabb. 113^b; B. Bath. 85^a עָתָה עָתָה richer than king Shabur; a. fr.—Pl. עֲתִירָה, עֲתִירָה, עֲתִירָה. Targ. Zech. XI, 16. Targ. Ps. XLV, 13; a. fr.—Gitt. 56^a עָתָה עָתָה עָתָה there (in Jerusalem) were these three men. Bets. 32^b עָתָה עָתָה עָתָה the rich in Babylonia are bound to go down to Gehenna; a. fr.—Fem. עֲתִירָה, עֲתִירָה, עֲתִירָה. Targ. II Esth. I, 16.—Gitt. I. c. מַרְתָּה מַרְתָּה ... דִּירוּשָׁלַם הָיְתָה הָיְתָה ... was the richest woman of Jerusalem. Taan. 10^a עָתָה עָתָה, v. עָתָה I; a. e.

עֲתִירָה I f. (עָתָה = עָתָה, to dig) opening made by digging, breach. Ruth R. to II, 14, v. עֲתִירָה.

עֲתִירָה II f. (עָתָה to dig, stir; trans. to entreat, beseech; comp. עָתָה, עָתָה) entreaty, being entreated, use of the root עָתָה. Pesik. R. s. 11 (ref. to Gen. XXV, 21; a. II Sam. XXI, 14) עָתָה עָתָה as 'being entreated' there refers to the grant of twins, so it does here &c. (double fertility). Y. Ber. II, 4^d bot. עָתָה עָתָה hear our prayer; a. e.

עָתָה, עֲתִירָה v. עָתָה.

עֲתִירָה f. (עָתָה) being wealthy. Sabb. 140^b עֲתִירָה עֲתִירָה when I was rich, opp. בעניוּתִי.

עֲתִירָה f. = h. עָתָה I. Gen. R. s. 63; Lev. R. s. 30, v. עָתָה; Y. Snh. X, 28^c bot. עָתָה.

in the four corners of the field; a. e.—Esp. 1) פּאַר ראש *the hair on the temples*; זקן פּאַר *the hair on the chin*. Macc. III, 5 זקני פ' ראשו ודמשחיהו פ' זקני פ' (v. Lev. XIX, 27) he who cuts off (shaves) the hair of his temples and destroys the hair of his chins; expl. ib. 20^b פּאַר ראשו סוף ראשו וכו' *the peak of his head means cutting the tail-end of the hair of his head . . . making his temples as smooth as the spot behind the ear and as the forehead*; זקני פ' פּאַר זקני פ' פּאַר זקני פ' פּאַר זקני פ' *the peak of his chin means the pointed ends of his chin &c.*, v. שריבולח; Sifra K'dosh., Par. 3, ch. VI; a. e.—In gen. *curls*; פ' פ' strange (false) curls, wig. Sabb. VI, 5. Naz. 28^b; a. e.—2) (פּאַר שדה) *the corner of the field, the portion of the harvest left for the poor, peak* (Lev. XIX, 9 sq.) Sifra K'dosh., Par. 1, ch. I ודפ' . . . ודפ' . . . ודפ' . . . ודפ' . . . is exempt from the duty of leaving for the poor the gleanings, the forgotten sheaf, and the corner. Ib. ודפ' are subject to *peak*. Ib. אין פ' אלא מהמנו הכילוי וכו' the title of *peak* comes only through the finishing (of the cutting of the field, i. e. if one left a plot uncut in the middle of a field, the poor cannot take it, before the field is entirely cut), and only when it has a name (has been designated by the owner as the poor man's share), and the real *peak* is only that which is left at the end (i. e. he who has left a plot in the middle, must also leave a corner); ib. נרן פ' פ' בחורילה הררי זו פ' if he left a portion on beginning to cut or in the middle, it is *peak* (belongs to the poor, and is exempt from tithes &c.); Peah I, 3; a. v. fr.—3) (transf.) *braid, vines plaited together so as to form a cover or a partition*. Tosef. Kil. IV, 5 מלמעלה פ' ארון פ' מלמעלה פ' ארון פ' if forked reeds were standing there, he forms a plait above, and it is permitted (it forms a partition with regard to mixed seeds); Erub. 11^b. Y. Kil. IV, 29^b מציל פ' משום פ' it saves (makes the place marked off by reeds a partitioned field) the same as a garland of vines. Ib. דודא פ' מה את וכו' what do you mean by that *peak*? do you mean overhead, or on the side? Ib. bot. הפ' אינה וכו' the 'plait' does not save (is not considered a partition), unless it is solidly joined on four sides. Ib. מהו שחציל בסוכה פ' do intertwined vines form a partition with regard to Succah (to be considered a wall)?; Y. Succ. I, 52^a bot. Erub. I. c. top פ' מותרת לענין כלאים וכו' (Ms. M. קליעור פ' being a gloss to פ'; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) 'braids' form a partition with regard to mixed seeds, but not with regard to Sabbath laws; a. fr.—*Peak*, name of a treatise of Mishnah, Tosefta and Talmud Y'rushalmi, of the Order of Z'ra'im.

פּאַזשור, v. פּאַזשור.

פּאַרור, v. פּאַר pl.

פּאַקא, v. פּאַקא.

פּאַהים, v. פּאַהים.

פּאַי (?) pr. n. m. *Pâti*, v. פּאַי.

פּאַטן, Pesik. Zakhor, p. 26^a read פּאַטן, v. פּאַטן I.

פּאַיט, v. פּאַיט.

פּאַמא, Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII, 9 ed. Bub., v. פּאַמא.

פּאַנקין, פּאַנקין, v. פּאַנקין.

פּאַנס, v. פּאַנס.

פּאַנקין, v. פּאַנקין.

פּאַפּא, v. פּאַפּא.

פּאַפּורא, v. פּאַפּורא.

פּאַפּי, פּאַפּי m. pl. (papae, v. P. Sm. 3203) *fathers*. Sot. 42^b; a. e.; v. גּאַפּא.

פּאַפּי pr. n. m. *Pâfi*. B. Bath. 25^b פּאַפּא (Ms. M. פּאַפּי יובא; Ms. O. פּאַפּי יוכאד; Ms. H. פּאַפּי יוכנאד; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).—V. פּאַפּי.

פּאַפּיליון, v. פּאַפּיליון.

פּאַר m. (b. h.; פּאַר *to cut off; to distinguish ornament, crown, bonnet of distinction*. Y. M. Kat. III, 82^d top איה דבעי מימר אילו הרפלין Ez. XXIV, 17) פּאַרך, some say, this refers to the T'fillin (which ordinarily a mourner must not put on); איה דבעי מימר זה הגידוין איה דבעי מימר זה הגידוין (festive dress, v. גידוין); Ber. 11^a פ' שהרי נאמר בהם פ' a mourner is bound to observe all ceremonial laws . . . , except that of T'fillin, which are called an ornament; ib. 16^b; a. e.—*Pl. פּאַר *head-ornaments, pearls, trinkets* (strung on chains or cords). Ab. Zar. 47^a פ' בני מעיה מהו לפ' may its small intestines be used for pearl-strings? [Ms. M. פּאַר, v. פּאַר; ed. Pes. a. oth. פּאַר; cmp. b. h. פּאַר, פּאַר].

פּאַר (b. h.), *Pi*. פּאַר (denom. of preced.) 1) *to cut the crown off*. Hull. 131^a, sq. (ref. to פּאַר, Deut. XXIV, 20) thou must not cut the crown off it (the last berries).—2) *to crown, glorify*. Lev. R. s. 2 כל מה as much as thou canst praise Israel, praise, as much as thou canst raise and glorify them, glorify, for I am to be glorified through them; Tanh. Ki Thissa 8; Pesik. Shek., p. 17^b פּאַרו פּאַרו; a. e.—Part. pass. פּאַר; f. פּאַר. Taan. 7^a (to R. Joshua) אי חכמה מפ' בכלי מוכער O for that glorious wisdom in an ugly vessel! Ab. Zar. 24^b, v. פּאַר II.

Hithpa. פּאַר 1) *to lord it, rule*. Sifré Deut. 284 (ref. to פּאַר, v. supra) לענין פּאַר לענין פּאַר do not make thyself the master of the poor man (i. e. do not decide who shall and who shall not get the gleanings &c.); Yalk. ib. 937.—2) *to be adorned, glorified*. Lev. R. l. c., a. e., v. supra. Esth. R. to III, 6, v. פּאַר; a. e.

פּאַרא m., pl. פּאַר (v. פּאַר pl.) *beads, trinkets strung on chains or cords*. Sabb. 59^b, v. פּאַר.

פּאַרדוכס, v. פּאַרדוכס.

*פארור pr. n. pl. Parur. Ab. Zar. 31^a Ms. M. (ed. פרויד). [Perh. פארור?] (פרור).

פארות, v. פאר.

פארר I m. pl. (= פרי; פרי) coarse bran. Gitt. 56^b מן מרי רשותך פ' איפרע B. Bath. 92^b (prov.) from a debtor of thine accept (even) bran in payment; B. Kam. 46^b; B. Mets. 118^a. Pes. 111^b פ' בבירא קשי לעניוהא bran scattered in the house is bad for (brings) poverty. Bekh. 8^b (in a facetious conversation, v. פרייא) אפשיילי פ' וכו' twist me ropes of bran, and &c.

פארר II, part. of פרי, q. v.

פארא I, פארא f. = h. פאה. Targ. O. Lev. XIX, 9. Ib. 27. Ib. XXIII, 22 (ed. Berl. פרא). Ib. XXI, 5 (ed. Berl. פרא). Targ. Is. III, 16 בפרתהן מקפן they cut their locks (v. infra). Ib. 24. Targ. Jer. IX, 25; XXV, 23.—Pl. פארא, פארא. Targ. Is. III, 16 בפרתהן ed. Ven. I (v. supra).

פארא II m. (פרא = פרא) door, entrance.—Pl. constr. פארא. Targ. Job III, 9 (10) (ed. Lag. פרא), v. פארא.

פארי m. (preced.) wide, v. פרי I.

פארי to persuade, v. פרי I.

פארי, v. פרי.

פא m. (פג; cmp. Syr. פא P. Sm. 3124) jaw.—Du. halter. B. Mets. 9^a חומר ובריה פאיה (Ms. M. v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) the ass with the halter.

פא I ch. same. Pes. 112^a אפ' ירא אפ' Ms. M., v. אפ'—Pl. פא (= פ' ב' bit. Sabb. 51^b (expl. פרומברא) iron bit.

פא II f. (preced.; v. פג) kernel of grapes.—Pl. פא. Targ. Y. Num. VI, 4 Ar. s. v. פג (ed. זגין; h. text זג).

פאנים, v. פג.

פא to be hard; to break, v. preced. a following articles.—[Ithpol. אפוינג, v. פג ch.]

פא f. (preced.) hard, undeveloped berry, fig, date &c. Tosef. Sabb. XVI (XVII), 10 פ' שטמנה ברבן unripe fruit which one has put in straw; Y. Pes. II, 29^b top; Y. Kil. I, 27^b (not בטבל); a. e.—Snh. 107^a פ' אכלה he enjoyed her as an unripe fruit (did not wait until she was his legitimate wife). Tanh. Vayera 5 פ' איוב בלעה פ' Job spoke rashly, opp. בשילה, v. בשל; Gen. R. s. 49 פ' אמר (corr. acc.)—Trnsf. undeveloped puberty, childhood. Nidd. V, 7, v. בורח.—Pl. פאים, פאין, Lev. R. s. 31; Sifré Num. 137. Ib. פאי שביעיה bad figs of the Sabbatical year. Pes. 53^a; a. fr.—פאני, v. ביה פנים.

פא m. (פג; cmp. פגש) battering projectile.—Pl. פא. פגישורו. Kel. XVI, 8 ed. Dehr. (ed. פגישורו) catapult. Kel. XVI, 8 ed. Dehr. (ed. פגישורו) catapult.

פגזא ch. same.—Pl. פגזין. Targ. Ez. XXVI, 9 פגזין (Maim. to Kel. XVI, 8 quotes פגזין; ed. Dehr. פגזין).

פגזיה (or פגזיה) pr. n. pl. Pagutiah (or Panutiah), near Bethshan. Y. Dem. II, 22^d top פ' the monument of P.

פגזלא, פגזל, v. sub פגז.

פגים I m. (פגם; cmp. פגירה) semicircular turret, niche in a city wall; also independent turret open on one side. Erub. V, 1 how do you define city limits (v. פגז)? פ' נכנס פ' יוצא if (in a row of joined dwellings) one house stands outside the line and one inside, one turret (of the wall) is projected and one recedes. Ib. 55^a פ' יורה ביה אחר יוצא כמין פ' if one house projects in the way of a turret (in a semicircle). Y. ib. V, 22^b bot. [read:] פ' נורגין פ' measuring from the inside of the turret. Ib. 55^a פ' we may allow an outer turret to a turret, i. e. we count the city limits from a turret which serves as a defence to a turret; a. e.—Pl. פגים. Erub. l. c.—Ch. פגים.—V. פגים.

פגים II m. 1) part. pass. of פגם, q. v.—2) (adj.) defective, esp. (of legal status) inferior. Kidd. III, 12 כל פ' היולד הולך אחר הפ' wherever a betrothal is legally recognized, but a sin is connected with it, the issue follows the status of the inferior, e. g. if a high priest marries a widow &c. Ib. 67^a הפ' שבשניהם (in assigning the legal status of the issue) follow the inferior of the two parents; a. e.

פגור, v. פגור.

פגושא, פגוש, v. פגוש.

פגוח, פגוח, v. פגוע I.

פגמי, Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^b bot. פ' v. פגמי.

פגמי, v. פגמי ch.—Ithpe. פגמי, v. פגמי.

פגמי (פגמי) pr. n. pl., v. פגמי.

פגמי, Cant. R. to III, 4, read: פגמי; v. פגמי.

פגמי, פגמי m. (corrupt. of pugio) dagger. Kel. XIII, 1; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. III, 1 הפגש (corr. acc.). B. Mets. 84^a הפיג' (Bab. ed. פגש) נטל פ' וצרם וכו' (35^a) Bekh. V, 3 (35^a) הפיג' he (the Roman) took a dagger and cut into its ear.

פגמי, v. פגמי.

פגמי, Cant. R. to I, 9, read: פגמי; v. פגמי I ch.

פגמי m., פגמי, פגמי f., v. פגמי.

פגמי f. (v. next w.) violation, assault (of a woman). Snh. 73^b אפ' קפיד רחמנא Ms. M. (ed. אפ' קפיד) the Biblical law (Deut. XXII, 25 sq.) cares for (wishes to protect from) violation.

פגם (comp. פגל) *to cut, mutilate; to damage, lessen;* trnsf. (comp. פסל) *to disqualify, unfit.* Num. R. s. 21 כל 'וכ' הפגים את עצמו פיגם וכ' he who tarnishes his reputation discredits his family at the same time; Tanh. Pinh. 2; Yalk. Num. 772. Y. Snh. II, 20^b הפגמה הזכורב the Bible text curtailed her name (אביגיל for אביגיל, I Sam. XXV, 32). Arakh. 16^b, v. אֶכְסֵנְאִי Gen. R. s. 6 חזיר ופיגם אירח (not אירח) the text reduces her (the moon) again (calling her 'the small light'). Pes. 105^b פגמו פגמו as soon as he tasted it (the wine in the cup), he rendered it unfit (for a cup of benediction); a. fr.—Part. pass. פגים; f. פגמה &c. Sifré Deut. 320 'ופ' בוזי ופ' contemptible and detested (Yeb. 63^b משוקץ ומחועב). Keth. 40^b פ' בעל פ' if he had connection with an impaired woman (opp. שלימה). Y. Sabb. VI, 8^a bot. פ' . . . כרי שלא פ' (not פגמה) that it should not appear as if the right shoe were defective; a. e.—Esp. (law) *to impair the legal value of a document by admitting a receipt on account* (comp. שויב). Keth. IX, 7 כרובהה פ' a woman that impairs her marriage contract. expl. ib. 8. Ib. 87^b פ' פ' if she states that she has received partial payment in the presence of witnesses. Ib. פ' פ' . . . if a woman lessens the amount in her marriage contract (declaring that it has been made out for a larger amount than had been agreed upon) . . . is it the same as admitting partial payment or not? Y. ib. IX, 33^b פ' אבי שטר רובו רובו admitted partial payment on a note of indebtedness in his possession; Tosef. Shebu. VI, 5. Gitt. 18^a פ' פ' עדי שפגום א' v. יקח; Y. Shebi. IX, beg. 39^b; a. fr.

Nif. פגם, Nithpa. פגם to be mutilated, diminished, impaired; to become defective, cracked, get out of order; to be discredited. Arakh. 16^b, v. אֶכְסֵנְאִי. Bekh. VI, 1 פגמה if the ear of the first-born animal has become defective (lopped, bored through). Ib. 4 פגמה, v. גמם. Arakh. 10^b פגמה and the sound of the flute was sweet, but it became impaired. Ib. פגמה וכ' . . . ונתפגמו וכ' those were the two implements that had remained from the first Temple, but they became defective and could not be mended; a. fr.

פגמא ch. same. [Targ. Job XXV, 5 פגמא סיהרא, v. פגמא, Y. Ber. IX, beg. 12^d פגמא . . . פגמא it is like a jewel of inestimable value, however high a price one may set upon it, one undervalues it. Keth. 41^a פגים לה when he does not damage her (in the public esteem); a. e.—Part. pass. פגים; f. פגמה; f. פגמה. Pes. 106^a פ' כסא פ' a defective cup of wine (not full); פ' חבירה פ' a defective cask; a. e. *Ithpa. פגם, Ithpe. פגם* as preced. *Nif.* B. Mets. 116^a פגמא because it is easily damaged (battered); a. e.

פגמין m. (preced. wds.) 1) *injury, deterioration; blemish, discredit.* Tanh. Vayishl. 5 הוא לאשה פ' it is discreditable to a woman (to be showy). Y. B. Kam. VIII, end, 6^c; Bab. ib. 93^a פגם משום פגם because it is a discredit to the entire family. Gitt. 59^b פגמו של ראשון פגמו because it might cast a reflection on his predecessor (making it appear as if he were not a legitimate priest); פ' שנייה פ' because it reflects on both of them. Sot. 41^a פגמו של ראשון פגמו because it discredits the scroll first used (as if it had been

found unfit for reading in it). Sifré Num. 92 פ' רבירי criticising words, opp. רברי שבה. Yalk. Ps. 846 לשם פגמה וכ' a heathen deity is named with an opprobrious epithet, as *herem, shekets* &c., opp. לשם שבה; a. fr.—נרן נרן Cant. R. to VII, 8 (in Chald. dict.) טעם לפ' we desire to discredit him (the idol), by being there and not bowing to him &c.—Snh. 73^b פגמה (from פגמה, v. פגמה—2) *indemnity for deterioration* in value or social standing, to be paid to a seduced or outraged girl. Keth. III, 4 וקנס פ' וקנס the seducer must pay an indemnity for exposure to shame and for loss of value, and a fine besides. Ib. 7 פ' רואין אורה וכ' as to indemnity for loss of value, we estimate her as if she were a handmaid to be sold &c.—3) (v. פגמה) *the decrease of the moon*; trnsf. *decline.* Pesik. R. s. 15 (ref. to Ps. LXXXIX, 38) פגמו פגמו like the moon: if you do good, you shall count by its fulness (by referring to your political ascendancy); if not, you shall count by its decrease (by the symptoms of decline); Pesik. Haḥod., p. 53^a פגמה; v. next w.

פגמא, פגמא ch. same, 1) *blemish, discredit.* Sot. 41^a פ' פ' do we take into consideration that a scroll may be discredited by reading from a second one in the same service? Ib. בררי סיפרי . . . ליכא פ' when three persons read successively from three scrolls, there is no discredit, but when one person reads from two scrolls, there is discredit (it has the appearance as if the first scroll had been found defective); Yoma 70^a; a. e.—2) *the decrease of the moon, wane.* Targ. Job XXV, 5 פגמא סיהרא read: פ' until the wane of the moon is in the east, the sun does not shine (simultaneously with the moon, v. פגמה). Pesik. Haḥod., p. 53^a; Pesik. R. s. 15 . . . מלייא רובעם . . . פגמה Abraham, Isaac, . . . Solomon—that is the moon in its growth to fulness; Rehoboam . . . Zedekiah—that is the moon on the wane; v. preced.—3) *semicircular turret*, v. פגמא.

פגמין m. pl., v. פגמין.

פגין (comp. פגע); *Hif. פגין to entreat, cry for help.* B. Kam. 114^b (Ar. רבגין). Taan. 18^a פגין בלילה פגין rise and cry by night; (Ar. רבגין) they went and cried &c.

פגין ch. same. Targ. Koh. I, 12. Targ. Y. Gen. XXII, 20. Targ. Koh. IX, 17 פגין (not פגין); a. e.

Af. פגין to intercede. Targ. Y. Ex. XXXII, 10.

פגין m. (paganus) *villager, commoner, civilian.* Y'lamd. to Lev. V, 21, quot. in Ar. פ' פ' a soldier and a civilian who provoked the king to anger (Tanh. Vayikra 6 פ' פ' וכן פלטרין). Tanh., ed. Bub., Vayera 21; Gen. R. s. 50, a. e., v. סגום. Num. R. s. 15; Tanh. Bha'al. 11; ed. Bub. 20 (not סגן) דיום איפרכום למחר פ' למחר קומום למחר סרריוט (under the Roman government) one is to-day a consul, to-morrow a civilian &c., v. סרריוט; a. e.—*Pl.* פגאנים, פגאנים. Ex. R. s. 15 (Matt. K. פגאנים).

פגמא ch. same.—*Pl.* פגמא, פגמא. Y. Hor. III, end, 48^c;

Af. to be indifferent, neglectful. Gen. R. s. 94 מר מאי טעמא א' מר (towards me)?

פג m. (פג; cmp. Syr. בגר repagulum, P. Sm. 448) *bit*. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. IV, 7 (some ed. פרומביא).

פג m. (b. h.; v. פג II) *lax, decaying, corpse*.—*Pl.* לכשיעשו בניך Gen. R. s. 44 (ref. to Gen. XV, 11) פגריים when thy children are lax bodies, without sinews and bones (bare of good deeds and character), thy merit shall stand by them. Y. Sot. V, 20^c top ראו פיגריי וכו' ... they saw the bodies of sinful men ..., and all of them were dead bodies cast out at the shore; a. e.

פג III, פגרא, (פ) ch. same. Targ. Is. XIV, 19; a. e.—*Transf.* (contemptuously) *body*. Targ. Prov. X, 13 (h. text פג).—*Pl.* פגריין. Targ. Lev. XXVI, 30 (O. ed. Berl. פ; v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 39). Targ. O. Gen. XV, 11 ed. Bon. (ed. Berl. a. oth. פלגיא; Ms. II פלגיא, ed. Vien. פגלי, v. פגלי). Targ. Y. II Deut. I, 1 פגי; a. e.

פגרא m. (פג I) *damage (to a ship); indemnity for shipwreck*. B. Mets. 69^b ופ' אגרא ... כפיניחא when hiring a ship ... you must pay rent and indemnity for damage, v. אגרא I. Ib. 70^a ופ' בשעה שבריה ... the rent must be paid at the time of taking possession, and the indemnity, when the ship is wrecked.

פגש (b. h.; cmp. פגע) *to strike against, meet, v. infra.* נפגשתי *to meet; to wrestle, fight*. Deut. R. s. 11 נפגשתי עם המלאך I wrestled with the angel and defeated him; וכו' thou didst meet the angel in thy territory; Yalk. ib. 951 נפגשתי.

Hithpa. נפגשתי, *Nithpa.* נפגשתי same. Deut. R. s. 9; Yalk. Ps. 840. Y'lamd. to Gen. XLVIII, 1, quot. in Ar. מרפגש.

פגש* ch. same, *to strike, kick*. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 15, quot. in Ar. פגשתי (as corresp. to כשירר, v. Ibn Ezra a. 1.).

פגש פ', פגש pr. n. pl. *Kfar Paggash*. Y. Ab. Zar. V, 44^d. Tosef. ib. VI (VII), 8 כפר פגשה.

פגש, Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. III, 1, v. פגיון.

פגשת, v. פגש.

פגא, Ab. Zar. 40^a Ar., v. ארא.—Y. Keth. VII, 31^c top פגאפגיון, v. מן הפ' פגיון.

פגא (פגרא) m. (= פדעא; פדע; cmp. פדועא) 1) *blade of the hoe* (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Ascia); [*comment. the club, handle of the hoe*].—2) *blow, wound*. B. Kam. 27^b וכו' שקל פ' רמ' וכו' he took a hoe and struck him.—*Pl.* פגריי. Ib. וכו' בפרא וכו' he ought to have given him a hundred blows with the hoe.

פגא I, v. פרי.

פגא II (abbrev. of פגריה) pr. n. m. פ' בר פגא *Bar-Pada*, an Amora. Naz. 5^a; Tem. 10^a. Meil. 4^b פרה (corr. acc.);

v. Tosaf. to Tem. I. c.). Macc. 2^a; (Y. ib. I, beg. 31^a בר פרייה); a. fr.—[Treat. Sof'rim XII, 3, v. פגטי.]

פגאמי* m. pl. (Pers.-Arab. *fadâm*, v. Fl. to Levy Talm. Dict. IV, p. 225^b) *pieces of cloth with which the face is covered, a sort of masks, bandages*. Sabb. 66^b (expl. לוקטמין, לוקטמין, פ' אר. (ed. פרמי; Ms. O. a. Alf. פרימא, v. פרימא).

פגא, פג m. (παῖδάγωγος) *pedagogue, tutor; a youth's governor*. Gen. R. s. 1 (expl. אמון, Prov. VIII, 30). Ib. s. 28 וכו' בניו ל' וכו' like the case of a king that gave his son in charge of a governor, who led him to excesses. Pesik. Bahod., p. 101^b וכו' אמר פידגונו וכו' said his tutor, let him go to school; a. fr.—*Pl.* פגיון. Num. R. s. 1, beg. וכו' ולא העמדתי לכם שלשה פ' וכו' (not assign to you three governors: Moses, Aaron, and Miriam? (Lev. R. s. 27 שלווין? Deut. R. s. 2; a. e.

פגא, פג ch. same. Targ. Y. Num. XI, 12.—*Fem.* פגיתא *nurse*. Targ. Y. I Gen. XXXV, 8 (h. text פגיתא; Ib. XXIV, 59 פרגוורה, פרגוורה, read: פגיתא).

פגרא, v. פגריא.

פגרה, v. פרי.

פגרה, Y. Sabb. I, 3^b וכו' אפר פ' חר (פגרה), a corrupt., v. חוקתא.

פגועא m. (פדע) *stone mason's adze or hammer (ascia)*. Targ. Prov. XXV, 18 ed. Lag. (Levita פריעא, ed. פרי, corr. acc.)

פגוילא, v. פרוילא.

פגרה f. (b. h.; פדה) *redemption, delivery*. Esth. R. to V (VII), 15; a. e.

פגרה f. *front, forehead*. Yeb. 120^a ... ולא פרצוק ... פ' ולא an identification by the forehead without the face, or by the face without the forehead is illegal; Bekh. 46^b. Ib.; Nidd. III, 5 פרהו? (not משיצא) what is 'the larger part of its (the infant's) head'? when its forehead comes forth. Macc. 20^b ופגרתו וכו', v. פגא; a. e.

פגרה ch. same. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVIII, 38 פ' רבית אפרי (h. text מצה).

פגרה (b. h.) [*to cut loose, to liberate, redeem*. Ab. Zar. 4^a אפיקם אם יש להם זכות אפיקם I will liberate them. Ib. (ref. to Hos. VII, 13) אני אמרתי I thought, I will ransom them by taking their money (impoverishing them) in this world, that they be admitted to the world to come. Deut. R. s. 2 ופורה למי שרוצה to, opp. רבש. Y. Yeb. XVI, 15^c bot. ופגרתו ... as regards him whom witnesses have seen impaled, I may say, an influential woman passed by and liberated him. Gitt. IV, 4 ופגרתו if a slave has been captured, and they (Jews) redeemed him. Ib. 6 אין פגרתו וכו' we must not redeem captured persons for more

פְּדֻנִית, v. פְּדֻנִית.

פְּדֻנִית, Ar., v. פְּדֻנִית I.

פְּדֻנִית pr.n.m. *P'dath*, 1) father of R. Elazar. Erub. 54^b; a. fr.—2) son of R. Elazar, an Amora. Y. Meg. IV, 75^c top; a. fr.—[Meil. 4^b, v. פְּדֻנִית II.]

פֶּה c. (b. h.) [*opening, orifice, mouth; speech*]. Hull. 142^a, v. לְהִתְקַדֵּשׁ. Pes. 113^b בלבו ואחר בפה אחד he who speaks one way with his mouth, and another way in his heart. Ex. R. s. 1 (play on בִּפְתָח, Ex. I, 13) with soft (persuasive) speech; Sot. 11^b. Tanh. Kor. 9 שהביארו עד לפי דאריץ וכי until it (the fire) brought him to the opening of the earth, among those that were swallowed up; Yalk. Num. 752. Sabb. 140^b, sq. בהמה שפיה יפה a beast whose mouth is clean (that does not drop saliva when eating; oth. opin.: that is fastidious about its food), opp. שפיה רעה; a. v. fr.—Keth. I, 6, a. e. לא מפיהו וכי, v. הִרְיָה. Shebu. IV, 1 קפוי עצמו (an oath) out of his own mouth ('I swear that I know no testimony in thy case'), מפי אחרים administered by others.—מַעַל פֶּה or פֶּה מַעַל *by word of mouth*. Gitt. 72^b top קה בעל קוה אי אמר ר' יוסי whether R. Yose had the same opinion in the case of a verbal condition. Ib. 60^b רורה רוב בכתב ומיעוט על פה פה of the Law, the larger portion rests on the written text, the smaller on oral tradition. Ib. על פה . . . דברים שבכתב . . . written things (Biblical passages) must not be recited from memory, verbally transmitted words must not be recited from writing.—רורה שבעל פה (abbrev. שבע"פ *oral law*. Yoma 28^b, a. fr., v. קָהָב. a) according to, in proportion to. B. Bath. 11^b בני אדם in proportion to the number of inhabitants of a house; לפי פתחים in proportion to the number of entrances (of a building); a. fr.—b) because. Snh. VII, 4 לפי כן . . . because a human being has gone to ruin through it, therefore &c.; a. fr., v. לְפִיכֵן.—Trnsf. any orifice. Ab. V, 6 פתח פה the opening of the earth (that swallowed Korah); פתח פה the opening for the well (Num. XXI, 16).—Nidd. 16^b רוק ברוך הפה spit in the mouth, euphem. for blood in the *orifice of the matrix*. Snh. 100^a (play on לְהַחֲיִי פֶה של משה Ez. XLVII, 12) to open the lower orifice (the womb of the childless), opp. פה של מעלה the mouth; ib. לְהַחֲיִי פֶה עקרות. Men. 98^a; a. fr.—Pl. a) פתוחים Deut. R. s. 2 (ref. to Zech. XIII, 8) שתי פתוחים שריי וכי those mouths that say, there are two powers (good and evil). Cant. R. to IV, 4 (play on חלפיו, ib.) ספרי הרבה שאמרוהו פה הרבה the book (הַלְלִים, Psalms) which many mouths have indited (the book of many authors). Ib. ה' פתוחים שמתפללין בו כל פה all mouths are directed in prayer; Ber. 30^a. Ib. 5^a (expl. פייסו, Ps. CXLIX, 6) דרב של שריי פה a two-edged sword; a. fr.—Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXVIII שריי פה *two faces*, v. פְּרִיָה.—b) פתוחים Num. R. s. 18 הרבה פה . . . at that moment many mouths of the earth were opened (Yalk. ib. 752 פירוש).—c) (Chald. pl.) פתוחים *open vessels; topmost layer in open vessels*. Tosef. Ter. V, 11 וכי פה [שם] מאה פה if a hundred open vessels are there (in one of which an upper layer of Trumah has been put) &c. and אסורין; Y. ib. IV, 43^a bot.

פֶּה, פֶּה, פֶּה the letter *Pé*. Sabb. 104^a [read:] פֶּה the curved *Pé* and the straight *Pé* (פ and ה) intimate: an open mouth (in due time), a closed mouth (in due time). Snh. 104^b מפני מה פֶּה לע"ן why has *Pé* been placed before 'Ayin (Lam. II, 16-17)? Gen. R. s. 84 (ref. to פֶּה) P^e intimates Potifar &c.; a. fr.—Pl. פֶּה. Sabb. 103^b one must be careful not to write Teths looking like *Pés* &c.

פֶּה m. *pah*, name of a worm in figs. Sabb. 90^a פֶּה קטליה פֶּה the *pah* in figs . . . is dangerous. Ib. פֶּה לדין (not קטלה) the *pah* has killed that man.

פֶּה, Y. Snh. I, 18^c bot., v. פֶּה ch.

פֶּה, v. פֶּה.

פֶּה, v. פֶּה.

פֶּה (v. P. Sm. 3040) to be hollow, empty, idle; to run about, wander. Part. פֶּה. Targ. Prov. XVIII, 2 (ed. Wil. פֶּה, corr. acc.; h. text הוּגְלוּ).

פֶּה, v. פֶּה.

פֶּה m. (preced. art.) *vagrant, restless man*. Targ. Prov. XVIII, 1 (ed. Wil. פֶּה; ed. Ven. פֶּה, corr. acc.; h. text נִפְרִי).

פֶּה, *Pi*, פֶּה to open the mouth, yawn. Ber. 24^a bot. Ib. כשזוהא מִפֶּה וכי וכו'. Nidd. IX, 8 מִפֶּה, v. פֶּה; a. fr.

פֶּה, v. פֶּה I.

פֶּה f. *puah, Rubia Tinctorum, dyer's madder* (v. Löw Pf. p. 311). Shebi. V, 4 פֶּה של עירייר the *puah* growing on choice land; פֶּה של צלעורו growing on sides (of rocks); Y. ib. 36^a top פֶּה של צלעורו פֶּה (not פֶּה). Sabb. IX, 5. Ib. 66^b (expl. קשורים, Mish. VI, 9) פֶּה קשורים garlands of *puah* (a prophylactic); a. fr.

פֶּה (b. h.; cmp. פֶּה) to evaporate, become faint; to escape. Tosef. Sabb. III (IV), 5 שפוי צינורן sufficient time for the cold in them to escape; Sabb. 40^b שרפוי Ms. M. (ed. שרפוי); Y. ib. III, 6^b top שרפוי Ms. M. (ed. שרפוי). Ker. 6^b ריחוהו פֶּה כרי שלא רפוי ריחוהו that its fragrance may not escape. Y. Bets. I, 60^d top פֶּה שרפוי their flavor would escape; a. fr.

פֶּה 1) same, v. supra. Erub. 64^b ירינו 1) until the wine we drank has escaped (the effect of the wine is overcome).—2) to lose taste, intensity; to cause to escape; to cool off; to mitigate. Pes. 41^a מִפֶּה מִפֶּה water, which does not give up its taste (to the substance boiled in it) and other liquids, which do communicate their taste. Bets. 14^a כל הרבלין מִפֶּה . . . מִפֶּה מִפֶּה all spices lose their taste (when pounded a day before), but salt does not &c. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXIX וכי ארו דמתי וכי let out his anger on wood

and stone. Snh. 22^b מפיגין אר דייין ררך a walk of a mile, or a little sleep cause the wine to escape (counteract the effect of the wine); Erub. l. c. Ib. שדרך מפיגה וכ' that walking counteracts &c. B. Bath. 10^a ויין מפיגו ויין פתח—Yoma I, 7 ויהפג אהת וכ' and drive out (thy drowsiness, cool thy feet) &c., v. אהר. Ib. 75^b מן מפיגין דברים... the manna counteracted the effect of such food as traders sold them; a. e.

פג ch. same, 1) to evaporate, faint &c. Targ. Ps. XXXVIII, 9 פגית (ed. Lag. פגית, fr. פגי; h. text פגית). Targ. Esth. II, 1 פג 1 ed. Lag. (Var. פג). Targ. Hab. I, 4 פג (Levita פג; read: פג; a. e.—Part. פגי, פגי; f. פג; פגי; pl. פגין. Targ. O. Gen. XLV, 26.—Y. Pes. III, 30^a top after the dew upon them (not מה) after the dew upon them has evaporated. Meg. 25^b דלמא פייגא דעזריהו וכ' lest the minds of the congregation be fainting (lose courage, on hearing the curses); a. e.—2) to weaken, mitigate. Part. פגיג. Targ. Lam. III, 49.

Pa. פגיג to cause relaxation; to slacken. Ib. II, 18. Targ. Prov. XIV, 30 מפיג ed. Lag. (oth. ed. מפליג).

Af. פגיג to let (the wine) escape. Targ. I Sam. I, 14.

Ihpo. פגיג to seek relaxation from anger, trouble &c., seek diversion, sport. Lev. R. s. 27 לא ארמא אלא לארפיגורג לא ארמא אלא לארפיגורג (read: ארמא אלא לארפיגורג); Yalk. Mic. 554 למרפיגורג (corr. acc.); Num. R. s. 10; Cant. B. to V, 16 (not להרפ); Tanh. Emor 10. Ib. [read:] לא ארמא אלא לארפיגורג this woman has come to court merely to have some sport with her son.

פוגא I pr. n. m. Puga. B. Bath. 90^b, v. פוגא II.

פוגא II, פוגת I pr. n. river, v. פוגא.

פוגת II f. (b. h. פוגת; פוג; פוגת) relaxation, recreation. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXIII ויצא לפי נ' וכ' he went out to look at the harvesters as a recreation.

פ'וגחמ"ט, substitute for ופרסין (Dan. V, 25) by permutation of letters called ב"ש א"ה q. v. Snh. 22^a; Cant. R. to III, 4; a. e.

פוגלא m. radish, the soft tuber of the radish. Ber. 36^a; Erub. 28^b ארעזא דפ... the radish is planted for the sake of the tuber (to be eaten before it is hard and woody). Hag. 15^a עקר פ' ממישרא וכ' (Elisha ben Ábuya) tore a radish out of the ground on the Sabbath. Ab. Zar. 10^a. Y. ib. II, 41^a bot.; Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d top, v. נעץ; a. e.—Pl. פוגלין. Y. B. Bath. IX, 17^a; Y. Peah VII, 20^b top. Gen. R. s. 67 שרי עקר פ' רברבין וכ' he (Rabbi) began to tear out the large radishes and plant small ones (intimating to Antoninus the necessity of removing the old officers and appointing new ones); Yalk. ib. 115; a. e.

פוגני, Targ. II Esth. IV, 1, v. פוגני.

פוגע, Yalk. Ps. 697, v. פוגע.

פודגרת, פודגרת c. (podágra) gout in the feet, in

gen. sore foot. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^c top (expl. ציניר, Mish. VI, 6) פ' (Bab. ib. 65^a ארעא בר ארעא, v. ארעא) a sore on the sole of the foot. Sot. 10^a (ref. to I Kings XV, 23) אהוזו פ' he was seized with gout; Snh. 48^b (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 50); Num. R. s. 23 פלאגרא (corr. acc.); Tanh. Mas' é 12; Yalk. Kings 172.—[Y. Maasr. I, 49^a bot. פודגרה, פוד, v. פודגרה.]

פודגרוס m. (ποδάγρος) suffering with gout, gouty, lame. Yalk. Lev. 469; Lev. R. s. 5 (not פודגרוס; Ar. s. v. פודגרוס, corr. acc.), v. פודגרוס. [Koh. R. to V, 12 דגלוס פודגרוס or פודגרוס, v. דגלוס.]—Pl. פודגרוס. Yalk. Sam. 161 מהו היר עשין ורזשושין ורזפ' שבוים מהו what did the feeble and the lame among them do? (Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 17 only ורזשושין).

פודופסלא m. pl. (ποδόψελλα) anklets. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b bot. (expl. אצורה, Num. XXXI, 50) פ' Ar. (ed. פודופסלא, corr. acc., or פירופ', χειροψελλα(?); LXX ψέλλα(ov). Ib. (expl. צעדות, Is. III, 20) פודופסלה, פ' (corr. acc.).

פודעא, v. פודעא.

פודעא f. (פדע) wound, bruise.—Pl. פודעא. Targ. Prov. XXIII, 29 (ed. Wil. sing.; ed. Lag. בוערא). Ib. XX, 30 (ed. Lag. a. oth. פוערא). Ib. XXVII, 6 (ed. Lag. פוערא); a. e.

פוד, Part. pass. Pi. מפודה, Tosef. Ter. VII, 16, Var. פוד, v. מפודה.

פודלא, v. פודלא.

פודלון, Yalk. Gen. 82 פודלון, v. פודלון.

פודסרוס pr. n. (Πευσαρος?) Peusarus(?), name of a tortuous street, prob. in Tiberias. Y. Ber. IX, 13^c top (פודסרוס, ed. Lehmann, פודסרוס, ed. Krot. פודסרוס) it was a tortuous road (where he met her, v. פודסרוס), like the P.; Y. Ab. Zar. I, 40^a bot. פודסרוס. Y. Erub. VIII, 25^b top אהן פודסרוס זרק מרובח וכ' if one throws an object (on the Sabbath) from the P. into an open public road or vice versa, v. פלש I. Y. Shek. VII, 50^c bot. נשכח מן פודסרוס (not דלגיו; Bab. ed. פודסרוס, Ms. M. פודסרוס) I wish I might find it somewhere towards the interior of the P.

פודרא, v. פודרא.

פודמיקין, פודמיקין, v. פודמיקין.

פודמקי m. pl. (Pers. pageng, v. Perles Et. St. p. 3, note 1) gaiters of red leather, fine shoes. Sabb. 10^a (Ms. M. מיינקיש פודמקי, corrected) רבא... רמי פ' ומצלי וכ' R. ... put on fine gaiters for prayer, saying, prepare thyself to meet thy God (Am. IV, 12); Yalk. Am. 542 מנקש פודמקי (corr. acc.). Shebu. 31^a (to people that came to court in rich dress) שלופי פודמקי וכ' (late ed. פודמקי; Ms. M. פודמקי, corr. acc.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) take off your fine shoes, and come down for judg-

ment.—2) soldiers' leggins, greaves. Sabb. 62^a (expl. מנפירם, Mish. VI, 2) פוזקמי.

פוזקמי, v. preced.

פוזק (b. h.) to blow, blow up; פ' נפש to blow the soul out, to dishearten. Num. R. s. 20 לפוזק ל'פוזק מה אני הולך אצלו לפוזק why should I go to him (Balak) to dishearten him?; Tanh. Balak 13.—[Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a top שחפיה הכרירה שחפיה הכרירה, v. שחפיה, read: שחפיה, v. שחפיה.]

Hif. פוזק 1) same, esp. to break wind. Sabb. 49^a; 130^a that he will not desecrate the T'fillin by passing winds. Ab. Zar. 17^a ה'פוזקה she broke &c.; a. e.—2) to stir up. Midr. Till. to Ps. III ה'פוזק את ה'ישן do not stir up that which slumbers (do not disturb the accepted order of the psalms); Yalk. ib. 624 (not רפוזק).

Pi. פוזק (denom. of פוזק) [to use powdered colors,] to paint. B. Bath. 60^b מ'פוזקין, v. פוזק; Tosef. ib. II, 17.—Part. pass. מ'פוזקת; f. מ'פוזקת. Ib. Tosef. Ter. VII, 16 מ'פוזקת ed. Zuck. (Var. מ'פוזקת; מ'פוזקת read מ'פוזקת or מ'פוזקת).

פוזק ch. same, 1) to blow. Y. Snh. I, 18^c bot. פוזק (ed. Krot. corr. acc.); Y. R. Hash. I, 58^b top פוזק blow, breathe, v. פוזק.—2) to evaporate, (with נפשא) to despair. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 30 עד ה'פוזק נפשיהון until they are in despair (h. text נפשו).—3) to cool off, be sobered. Targ. Esth. II, 1 (ed. Lag. פנ).

פוזקת m., פוזקת f. (preced.) breath, wind. Targ. Job XXX, 22 (ed. Lag. פוזקת). Ib. XX, 3 (ed. Lag. פוזקת, corr. acc., or פוזקת). Targ. Prov. XI, 29 פוזקת Bxt. (ed. Lag. פוזקת, ed. Wil. פוזקת, corr. acc.).

פוזקת (פוזקת) trap, v. פוזקת.

פוזקת, v. פוזקת.

פוזקת, v. פוזקת.

פוזקת m. (v. פוזקת) potter. Tanh. Vayikra 4 מ'פוזקת יש פ' מ'פוזקת does a potter want earthen vessels?

פוזקת m. (פוזקת) a scraping tool, chisel (?). Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. VII, 3 ה'פ' וכן ה'פ' quot. in R. S. to Kel. XXIX, 8 (ed. Zuck. ה'פ' וכן ה'פ' the handle of a large or of a small scraper).

פוזקת, v. פוזקת.

*פוזקת m., v. פוזקת.

*פוזקת m. (פוזקת, pl. פוזקת) lights. Y'lamd. to Num. X, 29, quot. in Ar. ש'פוזקת (כמו) ש'פוזקת Hobab is surnamed Putiel (Ex. VI, 25), because he shone through good deeds, as you say in Greek phota.

פוזקת, v. פוזקת.

פוזקת pr. n. m. Puti, a disparaging abbreviation of Putiel. Snh. 82^b, a. e., v. פוזקת.

פוזקת f. (פוזקת) brightness, v. פוזקת.

פוזקת (b. h.) pr. n. m. Putiel, the father-in-law of Elazar, son of Aaron, in Agadah identified with Jethro (and also with Joseph). Mekh. Yithro, 'Amal, s. 1 פוזקת Jethro was surnamed Putiel, because he withdrew from idolatry. B. Bath. 109^b, a. e., v. פוזקת a. פוזקת.

פוזקת (variously corrupted) pr. n. pl. Puteoli, a great sea-town of Italy. Macc. 24^a של רומי מ'פוזקת (ed. מ'פוזקת, margin. vers. מ'פוזקת; Ms. M. מ'פוזקת, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) they heard the din of the city of Rome (on travelling) from P., at a distance of one hundred and seventy miles; Lam. R. to V, 18 מ'פוזקת; Sifré Deut. 43 של מ'פוזקת; Yalk. Is. 278 מ'פוזקת. [The termination ז'ס in the above forms corresponds to the accus. -ז'ס, -ז'ס.]

פוזקת, v. next w.

פוזקת m. (פוזקת) bright, splendid. Tanh. ed. Bub., Vayesheb 16 פוזקת של פוזקת ונעשה פוזקת his name was Potifar (פוזקת), because he entered the house of Pharaoh, and his house became bright, for he brightened up the house of Pharaoh; Gen. R. s. 86 (differ. paronomasia) כ'פוזקת פוזקת ... כ'פוזקת פוזקת he used to uncover himself before the idol, but when the bullock (Joseph, Deut. XXXIII, 17) came there, he (Potifar) became enlightened; Yalk. ib. 145 פ' ... פ' [glossator explains עשיר rich, v. Gen. XXXIX, 5].

פוזקת m. (פוזקת) poterion, name of a shrub (Astragalus Poterium), a species of tragacanth, yielding a gum which was used for spicing wines; פ' פוזקת a vial of poterion, a medicinal drink taken after bathing. Gen. R. s. 51 (ref. to מ'פוזקת, Ps. XI, 6) כ'פ' פ' (פוזקת) like the vial of poterion after a bath; Y. Pes. X, 37^c top פ' כ'פוזקת פ' (corr. acc.); Yalk. Ps. 655 (not פוזקת). Gen. R. s. 10 פ' של י'פוזקת when he (Titus) came out of the bath, they handed him a vial of poterion wine to drink; Koh. R. to V, 8 ז'פוזקת כ'פוזקת פ' (not פוזקת). Gen. R. s. 88 פ' של י'פוזקת a fly was found in his (Pharaoh's) vial &c.; Yalk. ib. 146 פוזקת (corr. acc.).

פוזקת f. putilla, name of a small fish or reptile. Macc. 16^b; Pes. 24^a; Erub. 28^a.

פוזקת, v. פוזקת.

פוזקת, v. פוזקת.

פוזקת, v. פוזקת.

פוזקת, Y. Shebi. V, 36^a top, read: פוזקת (πέτρα), rock v. פוזקת.

פוזקת, v. פוזקת.

פוזקת, v. פוזקת II.

פול, Tosef. Ter. VIII, 16 מפוייה, מפוייה, v. פיה h.

פולמנא, פולמנא, v. פולמנא

פול m. (b. h.) *stibium, eye-paint*. Sabb. 109^a מפעיר (v. פולמנא) *stibium* removes (cures) the King's Daughter (v. פולמנא), stops the tears, and advances the growth of the eye-lashes. B. Bath. 16^b (expl. קרן הפוד, Job XLII, 14), v. פולמנא.

פולמנא, Targ. I Sam. XIV, 16, some ed., read: פולמנא, v. פולמנא.

פולמנא, Treat. Tsitsith (ed. Kirchh., p. 22), read: פולמנא, v. פולמנא.

פול, imperat. of פול.

פול m. (b. h.; or פול to split) bean. Kil. I, 1 פול the white bean. Ib. 2 מצרי פול the Egyptian bean (Colocasia); a. fr.—Pl. פולמנא. Tosef. ib. II, 8, v. פולמנא. Tosef. T'bul Yom I, 1; a. fr.

פול* m. (פול; cmp. פול) *decision, search*; בעל תפא superintendant of the Temple, *guardsman*. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. I, 6 (R. S. to Kel. I, 9 (הפול)).

פול ch., pl. פולין (v. פול) *detectives, scouts; agents*. Targ. Y. Ex. IX, 7; 27.

פול m. = h. פול. Targ. Ez. IV, 9. Targ. II Sam. XVII, 28 (ed. Wil. פול; ed. Lag. פולין, pl.).—Y. Sabb. V, beg. 7^b, a. e. מיצרייה v. פול. Y. Kil. I, 27^a top (expl. פול, Mish. I, 1) פול R. S. to Kil. l. c. (ed. פול, read פול).—Pl. פולין. Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 19. Targ. II Sam. l. c., v. supra.

פולמנא = פולמנא.

פולמנא, v. פולמנא.

פולמנא pr. n. m. *Poloyah*. Ex. R. s. 42 end ידודה בן פולמנא, prob. to be read: פולמנא; Pesik. R. s. 40 פולמנא; Yalk. Cant. ed. Fr. (ed. Prag פולין, v. Friedm. note 48); Yalk. Cant. 988 פולמנא.

פולמנא, v. פולמנא.

פולמנא, Tosef. Shebu. III, 6, read: פולמנא.

פולמנא, Yalk. Sam. 151, read: פולמנא.

פולמנא, Yalk. Prov. 950 some ed., read: פולמנא.

פולח m. (פולח) *soldier, officer*. Y'lamd. to Lev. V, 21, quot. in Ar., v. פולח.—Pl. פולחין. Ib. to Deut. VII, 17, quot. in Ar. דרכן של פולחין לובשין וכ' it is the custom of soldiers to wear nail-studded shoes. Ib. to Deut. XIX, 1, quot. in Ar. שני פולחין... שני פולחין they give each Israelite two soldiers to guard him.

פולח, Yalk. Num. 762, prob. to be read: פולחין or פולחין; [glossator to Yalk. = פולחין].

פולחנא, פולחנא m. (sometimes f.) *servitude*,

service. Targ. Ez. XXIX, 18. Targ. Deut. XXVI, 6 (O. ed. Vien. פול); a. fr.—Esp. *priestly service, Temple service, worship*. Targ. Y. Ex. XXIV, 5; a. fr.—Targ. Y. Num. XXIII, 1, a. e. נוכרה זרה = h. עבודה זרה, idolatry.—Y. Ber. IV, beg. 7^a (ref. to פולח. Dan. VI, 17) (in Hebr. dict.) וכי פולח בבל וכ' was there Temple service in Babylonia? But... it means prayer.

פולחנא f. (preced.) *work, tilling*. Targ. Koh. V, 8 (7).

פולמנא, Gen. R. s. 69; Yalk. Is. 337 פולמנא, v. פולמנא II.

פול, Y. Sabb. VI, 8^a bot. פול, read: פול.

פוליא, Midr. Till. to Ps. IX פוליא בנה פוליא (some ed. פוליא); Yalk. ib. 642 פוליא בנה פוליא, read: פוליא בנה פוליא; Philippus built *Philippa* (abbrev. of פוליאפוליא *Philippopolis*).

פוליא, Nidd. VIII, 1, Bab. ed. 57^b, read: פוליא, v. פוליא.

פוליא, v. פוליא.

פוליא m. pl. (πολιτικοί) *city-people*. Ter. II, 5 פוליא (Ms. M. פוליא, read: פוליא sing.) because it (the wild onion) is the food of city-people (as health-preserving, v. Ned. 66^a, quot. s. v. פוליא).

פוליא (not כין ...) m. (πολυτριχον) *Polytrichon, Maiden-hair*. Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^c, v. פוליא.

פוליא, Sifra M'tsor'a, Neg., Par. 7, ch. V, read: פוליא, v. פוליא.

פוליא m. (foliatum, φουλιανον S.) *an ointment or oil prepared from leaves of spikenard*. Cant. R. to I, 3 פוליא like a flask of foliatum; Snh. 108^a פוליא; (Gen. R. s. 39 (אפוליא); Ab. Zar. 35^b פוליא (Ms. M. פוליא, corr. acc.). Tosef. Dem. I, 26 פוליא (spikenard oil; Y. ib. I, end, 22^b. Yalk. Num. 771 (ref. to פוליא, Num. XXIV, 6) כפוליא (corr. acc.) like foliatum. Ib. מננה thou (Balaam) compare them to onions whose smell is offensive, but I (the Lord) compare them to spikenard oil. Tosef. Sot. XV, 9 compare them to spikenard oil. Ben Baba forbade also the use of foliatum (after the destruction of the Temple), but &c.; a. e.

פוליא, v. next w.

פוליא (variously corrupted) m. (πολέμαρχος) *polemarch, general*. Sifré Num. 131 פוליא the king sent a general out and ordered (him) to devastate it (the province); Pesik. Shub., p. 160^a פוליא (corr. acc.); Yalk. Hos. 532; 517; Yalk. Ex. 178; a. fr.—[Yalk. Lev. 631 פוליא, v. פוליא].—Pl. פוליא. Lam. R. introd. (R. Josh. 2) (expl. כרים פוליא, XXI, 27) פוליא (ed. פוליא, v. פוליא).—Ch. form: פוליא. Targ. Ps. IX, 1 Ms. a. ed. Genua (missing in eds.).—Pl. פוליא. Targ. II Esth. VIII, 7; a. e.—[Targ. Y. Gen. XXXII, 7; XXXIII, 1 פוליא, read: פוליא.]

פולין, Lev. R. s. 18 some ed., read: פולין.

פוליס f. (πόλις) city. Pesik. Vayhi, p. 63^b; Pesik. R. s. 17, v. איליופוליס.

פולוסמות, פולוסמות, Y. Bets. V, beg. 62^d ה'פ, read: חפ'י לטושות, v. ח'ק.

פולופוס m. (πολύπους) polypus, a morbid growth in the nose. Keth. VII, 7 ובעל פ' וכו' ... ובכל פ' וכו' the following persons are forced to divorce their wives: one stricken with a skin disease, with a polypus &c.; expl. ib. 77^a ריהח חושים whose nose is ill-smelling; whose mouth is &c.; Tosef. ib. VII, 11. Sabb. 109^a יד מלאה פ' an unwashed hand (touching the nose) generates a polypus. Midr. Till. to Ps. VII, 10 ... רשע ורוא חוטא a violent man and sinner (against God) is like an ungainly woman who has a polypus besides; a. e.—Pl. פולפסין (sub. בעלי) afflicted with polypus. Y. Hag. I, 76^a bot.

פולמוס m. (πόλεμος) war, esp. war with the Romans. Sot. IX, 14 של אספסיינוס ב'פ' during the Vespasian war; during the Titus war; ב'פ' האחרון during the last war (Hadrianic revolution); Tosef. ib. XV, 8 עד מתי אני יב' 39^c top מתי אני יב' 39^c top how long yet shall we slay one another in war?; a. fr.—[Tosef. Hull. III (IV), 27, read: פולמוס, v. אפוס.]—Pl. פולמוסיות, פולמוסיות, פולמוסיות Par. VIII, 9 (מים) המכזבים ב'פ' waters which are known to have failed in wars. Y. Erub. I, end, 19^d פל' הרוגי slain in battle (during a revolution). Y. Yoma V, 42^d bot. Lam. R. to II, 2 כמה פ' עשה וכ' how many wars did Hadrian wage?; a. e.

פולמוסא ch. army. Ber. 30^b וכ' דמלכא פ' דארמא when a royal army came to the city (of Nehardea); Ab. Zar. 70^b והוא פ' וכו' an army came &c. (Rashi: a commander). Ib. וכ' רובא דארמי דהוי פ' וכו' the majority of those that came in that army (or with that commander) were Jews. Hull. 46^a; a. e.—Pl. פולמוסין soldiers. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXIII, 15. Ib. 1; XXXII, 7 (not פולמוסין).

פולמוסמוס, v. אפולמוסמוס.

פולמוסין, v. פולמוסא.

פולמוסין, v. פולמוסא.

פולסא m. (פולס); cmp. b. h. פולס circular plate or ring used as weight and as uncoined money (v. פולס). B. Mets. 47^b (expl. אסימון, ib. IV, 1) פ' (Ar. פולס) uncoined metal. Sabb. 65^a לה פ' ליעבר let him use any circular plate for it (instead of a coin, סלע).—Pl. פולסין Lev. R. s. 37 פ' אנתתיה עשרה פ' יהבה ליה אנתתיה עשרה פ' (יהבה) his wife gave him ten pulsas, saying, buy something &c.—heated disks or rings strung on a lash. B. Mets. 85^b דג' פ' שרוייה שרוייה they (in heaven) punished him with sixty fiery lashes; Yoma 77^a (omitted in eds.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 3; Ms. M. פולסין h. form);

Hag. 15^a. B. Mets. 47^a דג' פ' שרוייה שרוייה (Rashi פולסא) he would have brought out before thee (shown thee) fiery disks (i. e. would have threatened thee with excommunication).

פולסא, Ab. Zar. 39^a Ms. M., v. פולסא.

פולפסין, v. פולפוס.

פולקטון, Cant. R. to IV, 11, sq., Ar., read: פולקטון; v. אפולקטון.

פולר m. (φολλερόν=φόλλις, S., v. פולרין) folleron, a small debased coin. Y. Peah I, 15^d bot. פ' מילה דטבא חר פ' a thing which is worth one folleron; Gen. R. s. 35, end; Yalk. Prov. 934 פלן אחר מילחא אחר (corr. acc.).—Pl. פולרין Gen. R. s. 70 פ' יריב ליה חמשה פ' when labor was worth ten follera, he (Laban) gave him five; פ' ב' פ' הויה יריב ליה ב' פ' and if the load he brought in was worth six follera, he (Jacob) gave it to him for three. Ib. s. 49, v. פולרין.

פומא, פומא m.=h. פומא. Targ. Ex. IV, 11. Targ. Y. ib. 10, v. פומא. Targ. O. Gen. XXIX, 2, sq.; (Y. פם); a. fr.—Targ. II Sam. XXIII, 8 קלא ב'פ' with the voice of command (?).—Sabb. 67^b רבנן ל'פ' to the mouth of our teachers, v. פומא. Ib. 141^a אפומיה דלוייהא on the top of the pole. Ib. דשישא ב'פ' into the orifice of a bottle, v. אפומיה. Ber. 62^a וכ' דמי פומיה דאבא וכ' one that has never before sipped of a dish (he acts as if he touched a woman for the first time). Y. Ned. VII, end, 40^c ב'פ' בעי מימר וכ' is it not a man's way (of speaking), when he sees a person at the entrance (of the town), to say, I saw him in Tiberias?; a. v. fr.—פומא, לפומא=ה. פומא, according to; because. Targ. Lev. XXV, 52. Ib. 51. Targ. Prov. XII, 8 לפ' ed. Lag. (ed. לפ', corr. acc.). Targ. Y. I Gen. XXXVIII, 25; a. fr.—לפ' לפ' צערא according to the pain (in studying) is the reward. Y. Ber. I, 3^c bot. לפ' כן צריך וכ' therefore was it necessary to say &c.; a. fr.—Pl. פומין, פומין. Targ. Prov. V, 4; a. e.—Y. Ber. I, 3^b top פ' הריין פ' had I been standing at the foot of Mount Sinai, I should have prayed that two mouths should be created for man, one for studying the Law &c.; Y. Sabb. I, 3^a sq.; a. e.—[Hebr. plur. פומין, &c. פומין, v. פומין.—פומין, פומין, פומין, v. פומין.]

פומארים, פומאריה, v. פומא.

פומבדיהא, פומבדיהא pr. n. pl. Pumb'ditha (Mouth of B'ditha, v. פומבדיהא), seat of a great Jewish academy, in Babylonia. Snh. 17^b, a. e. דפ' סבי רפ' the elders (scholars) of P. (Jehudah and 'Eua); v. פומבדיהא; a. v. fr.—Denom. פומבדיהא m. Pumb'dithean. Hull. 127^a פ' לוויידך וכ' (פומבדיהא) if a Pumb'dithean joins thee (on the road), change thy inn (lest he rob thee).—Pl. פומבדיהא. Sabb. 153^a.

פומבין, פומבין, v. פומבין.

it happened in Darom that a certain innkeeper was there &c.; ib. דרוםא (some ed. קא ..., קה ..., corr. acc.); Yalk. ib. 150 פונדקא (corr. acc.); a. e.

פונדקיא Y. Ber. III, 6^d top, v. פונדקא.

פונדקיות f. (preced. art.) *hostess, innkeeper*. Dem. III, 5; Hull. 6^b שלו ל' if one gives to his hostess (provisions to prepare). Yeb. XVI, 7 ו' וכ' ובחורון אמרו ל' ובחורון אמרו ל' and when they came back, they asked the (gentile) innkeeper. Ib. 'הא כהנא כ' should a priest's wife not be as good (an evidence) as that innkeeper? 'הא כהנא כ' when she will be (offering such evidence) as that innkeeper; Tosef. Yeb. end 'הא כהנא כ' (corr. acc.). Esth. R. to I, 9 (proverbial expression) לא כהנא כ' should the priest's wife &c., i. e. should the Lord not be at least as much revered as the idols?; Lam. R. introd. (R. Yitsh. 3); a. e.

פונדקיותא ch. same, esp. *keeper of a public house, harlot*. Targ. Josh. II, 1 (h. text זונה). Targ. Ez. XXIII, 44.—Pl. פונדקיאן, פונדקיאן. Targ. I Kings III, 16 קאן ... ed. Lag. (oth. ed. קן ...).

פונדקין, v. פונדקיא.

פונדקתא f. = פונדקא; פ' ברוחא *brothels*. Targ. Y. Gen. XLII, 6 (perh. פונדקתא, pl.).

פונדק, v. פונדקיא.

פונדקוס pr. n. (Pontus, Πόντος) *Pontus*, the country bordering on the Pontus Euxinus. Targ. Y. Gen. X, 10 (h. text שניט (1); ib. XIV, 1 (some ed. בונג', בונג').—Sifra B'har, Par. 1, ch. 1 מה שהוציא עקילס לעבריו לפונדקוס (corr. acc.) what Aquila exported (from Palestine) for his slaves to Pontus; Yalk. Lev. 659 לפונדקוס (corr. acc.).

פונדקין, v. פונדקיא.

פונדקיה, Y. Sabb. VII, 8^c bot. עאל ל' read: לפונדקיה, v. פני.

פונדקין, Y. Shebi. IX, end, 39^a מירבלא ב' read: מירבלא ב' פונדקין, v. פונדקיא.

פונדקין, v. פונדקיא.

פונדקא, v. פונדקיא.

פונדקין, v. next w.

פונדקלין m. pl. (πανούκλιον, Hesych. s. v. πῆγινον; πανούκλος quot. in Sm. Ant. s. v. Tela; Lat. panuncula) *threads wound around the bobbin*. B. Kam. 119^b אין לוקודין (v. לוקודין) you dare not buy from the weaver ... threads of the bobbin (v. לוקודין); Tosef. ib. XI, 11 פונדקין (Var. פונדקין; anoth. var. פונדקין, corr. acc.).

פונדקיותא f. (πονηρία) *baseness*. Y. Snh. X, 28^a top

three prophets disowned their prophetic mission on account of the baseness (with which they were treated; cmp. Midr. Prov. ch. XI משה ו' בכעס ו').

פונדקוס, v. פונדקיא.

פונדק, v. פונדקיא.

פונדקא f. (fossa) *ditch*. Tosef. Ohol. XVI, 12 דרוגים ... פ' a ditch into which they throw the slain in battle (Ohol. XVI, 5 בור).

פונדקוס, v. פונדקיא.

פונדקין, v. פונדקיא.

פונדקין, v. פונדקיא.

פונדקין, v. פונדקיא.

פונדקא m. (פסק) [*decree*,] *puska*, name of a huge cup which every guest at a banquet must empty. Yalk. Esth. 1048 (fr. Abba Gorion) ו' ודוא נקרא פ' וכ' such was the order of things with the Persians: they had a large cup ... which was called *puska* &c.; v. פונדקא.

פונדקין, v. פונדקיא.

פונדקא m. (Pers. *pûst*, Perles Et. St., p. 16) [*skin, rind on which writing is done*,] *sheet, page* (cmp. ג'ריעה, Gitt. 58^a, v. ארנב).

פונדק, v. פונדקיא.

Hif. *to make breathe, revive*. Ex. R. s. 1 (ref. to Ex. I, 15) ו' ודוא נקרא פ' וכ' she revived the infant (blew air into it), when people said, it is dead. —[Deut. R. s. 1 מה מפי' אה מלכודי some ed., read: מופיע, fr. ג'פע.]

פונדק, v. פונדקיא.

פונדק I (b. h.) pr. n. f. *Puah*, one of the midwives in Egypt. Ex. R. s. 1, v. פיע h. Sot. 11^b, v. פיעה. Koh. R. to VII, 1, v. ג'פע; a. e.

פונדק II f. (פיעה) *cry*, v. פיעה.

פונדקא pr. n. m. *Pō'irah*. Kidd. 66^a פ' אלקוד בן פ' a counsellor of king Yohānan (Jannai).

פונדק I m. (b. h. פועל; פועל) *work, achievement*. Midr. Till. to Ps. XLIV ed. Bub. פ' שפעלה שיעצאו וכ' the work which thou didst accomplish, that they went forth from Egypt; Yalk. ib. 746. Ned. 62^a פועלם לשם פועלם do things for the sake of their effect (for the good which is achieved through them (Treat. Der. Er. Zutta ch. II פועלם); [Rashi: לשם פועלם in the name of their *Maker*].

פונדק m. (preced.) *laborer, hired man, employee*. B. Mets. II, 9 (80^b) כ' (בשל) כ' if by taking charge of a lost animal he neglected his usual work to

the extent of losing one Sela, he cannot say, give me one Sela, but he (the owner) pays him as he would pay an (idle) laborer, expl. ib. 31^b כפ' בטל של אורה מלאכה וכ' like an idle laborer at the kind of work in which he was interrupted, i. e. as much as a laborer in that line would ask for stopping work for which he was engaged (which would be less than he would earn by working); [oth. opin.: as much as a laborer out of work would take rather than be idle]; ib. V, 4. Ib. 77^a על העליונה יד פ' the laborer is at an advantage (v. יד); על התחתונה יד פ' the laborer is at a disadvantage. Ib. 83^b top משלו פ' the time needed for the laborer to go home from his work is part of his free time, i. e. must not be deducted from the hours belonging to the employer (v. הוצאה); Gen. R. s. 72; a. fr.—Pl. פועלים, פועלין. B. Mets. VII, 1. Ib. 89^b; a. fr.—Ab. II, 15 הפ' עצלים היום... the day (of life) is short, the work large, and the workingmen (of the Lord) are lazy.—Pirké d'R. El. ch. XIX (ref. to Ps. XCII, 8) פועלי צורה וכ' and all workers of similitudes of sun and moon shall see that they and their work are vanity.—[Ned. 62^b, v. preced. w.]

פועל II, **פועל** I, **פועל** ch. 1) same. Targ. Y. Deut. XXIII, 25, sq. (ed. Amst. פועל, פועל).—Gen. G. s. 39, end, a. e. טבא פ' a good workingman, v. יהוון. B. Mets. 83^b דאורייתא you have hired me as a laborer in the Biblical sense (Ps. CIV, 23; you have no right to demand additional hours); a. fr.—Pl. פועלין, פועלין. Y. Taan. III, 66^d bot. נפק לטורא לגבי פועלי (not פועלי) went to the mountain to look after his laborers; a. fr.—2) employer. Gen. R. s. 15; Yalk. ib. 20; v. פועל I.

פועל II c.=h. פועל, work; earning. Gen. R. s. 70 סב פ' Ar. (ed. פועל הורה פועל), v. פועל. Ib. s. 68 פ' Ar. (ed. פועל pl.; Var. Ar. מדלא) take thy father's earnings.

פועתתא f. pl. (ch. פועת) wounds, bruises. Targ. Prov. XX, 30; XXVII, 6, a. e.; v. פועתתא.

פופי, Mus., v. איפופי.

פופידתא, Erub. 60^a מפומבדיחא בר פ' read: בבראי (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 50) in the outskirts of Pumb'ditha.

פופיינוס, Yalk. Joel 537, v. סופיינוס.

פופילא, v. פופי.

פופסדס, v. פופסדוס.

פויץ (b. h.) to break through.

Hif. פויץ to break through, spread. Y. Snh. I, 19^b sq. [read:] חד אמר... ותרנה אין עושין כל עיקר שמא יפיצו [read:] גוים ויבואו לארץ ישראל ואיהו דבעי מימר שמא יפיצו אויביהם one says (in the case of border towns condemned for idolatry, v. נדה), if there are two of them, we do not condemn them to be destroyed, if only one, we do; and another says, if there are several border towns near one another (of which one is to be condemned), we proceed (against the one, because the pro-

tection remains unimpaired), but if they are scattered, we do not; and a third one says, we must not destroy a border town under any circumstances, lest ravaging troops break forth and invade Palestine; but some would say (instead), lest a regular enemy invade and find an open country (v. Bab. ib. 16^b; Tosef. ib. XIV, 1).

Pol. פויץ to shatter, shiver, spread. Part: pass. פויץ; f. פויצתא. Lev. R. s. 27 ואומר... ערידה בה קול להיוה מפ' (not ואומר) in days to come a divine voice will be scattered in all directions (cmp. ניצוץ) on the top of mountains and proclaim &c.

Hithpol. פויץ to be shattered. Kidd. 30^b אם ברזל פויץ if he (the tempter in man's heart) is of iron, he will be shattered (by the study of God's word, with ref. to Jer. XXIII, 29).

פויץ ch., v. פויץ a. פויץ.

פויצום m. (preced. art.) stone-breaking, quarry. Ruth R. introd. וזה עוסק בשדה... וזה עוסק בפועל... and another was working in his field, another in his quarry; Yalk. Josh. 35 בפועל, Var. בתחומי; Koh. R. to VII, 1 בפועל; Midr. Sam. ch. XXIII בתחומי).

פויק (b. h.; cmp. נפק) to go forth.—[פויק, Kel. XXVIII, 2; Y. Erub. III, end, 25^b, v. פקק.]

Hif. פויק 1) to give forth, utter; 2) to let pass, forego. Kidd. 39^b; Hull. 142^a, v. לוקח.—Erub. 65^a (play on Job XLI, 7) כל המפיק מן בשעת גארה he who foregoes the Prayer of Benedictions (v. מן) in the moment of haughtiness (who being in wine has enough reverence left to him to feel his unworthiness to stand up in prayer); מאי משמע? דהוא אפיק לישנא דעבורי הוא (Ms. O. מפיק) what authority is there for using the root פויק in the sense of passing? (Answ.: ref. to Job VI, 15). Ib. אומר כל שאינו מפיק ר"י אומר R. J. says, the relation is 'he who does not utter' (prayer in a state of drunkenness); מאי משמע דהוא פויק? (Answ.: ref. to Ps. XVIII, 16); Yalk. Job 927.

פויק imperat. of פקק.

פוקרון, v. פקרון.

פוקדנא m. (פקד) 1) commandment. Targ. Prov. II, 1. Ib. VI, 23; a. fr.—2) safe-keeping, trust. Targ. O. Lev. V, 21; 23 (ed. Bon. a. Y. פקדנא).

פוקת f. (פוק) 1) (b. h.) sinking, v. פיקה II.—2) (homilet., v. פקק) stopper, gag. Midr. Till. to Ps. LIII, v. פקק.

פוקמי, **פוקמי**, a corrupt., for פויקמי (Punica, φοιτικη=φοινικια, sub. λαμπάς; v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Laterna). **Punic lantern.** Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 6 ביה שיש בה קבול שמן a lantern which contains a receptacle for oil, contrad. to ביה קבול נר which has a receptacle for a candlestick.

פוקמי m. pl., v. פויקמי.

פוקיתא f.=h. פוקה, vacillation, weakness. Midr. Sam. ch. XXIII (ref. to פוקה, I Sam. XXV, 31) [read:] אמרה ליה

not lie down). Keth. 10^b (etymol.) 'פ' שפּוֹרְעֵן וּכ' the bed is called *puria*, because on it men multiply and increase; a. fr.—Yalk. Gen. 70 דוּרָה לָהֶם פ' דָּהוּוּ מִגַּנְי אִירְרֵי עֵלָהּ 70 (in Sodom) had a bed on which they let strangers sleep; Snh. 109^b דוּרָה לָהֶם פ' דָּהוּוּ מִגַּנְי אִירְרֵי עֵלָהּ (Ms. M. כּוֹרְסִיחָא; Yalk. ed. Salon. בִּיסְרִיא, read: סְרִיא.—Pl. פּוֹרְעֵן. Sabb. 121^a sq. בִּיסְרִיא, read: סְרִיא.—Pl. פּוֹרְעֵן. Sabb. 121^a sq. לָרַב ... אִירְרֵי לָהֶם פ' they brought couches in.

פּוֹרְעֵן m. = h. פּוֹרְעֵן, *litter*. Y. Keth. II, beg. 26^a (expl. דִּינִימָא, Mish. I, 1) פ' ... רִבְנֵן the Palestinian scholars call it *puryma*, v. דִּינִימָא. Cant. R. to III, 10 'פ' פּוֹרְעֵן *appiryon* (Cant. III, 9) refers to the holy ark, and what does *appiryon* mean? A litter.

פּוֹרְעֵן m. (comp. פּוֹרְעֵן—פּוֹרְעֵן) same, *litter*. Mekh. Mishp. s. 1, v. גְּלִימָא.—[Num. R. s. 12; Cant. R. to III, 10 Mus., v. פּוֹרְעֵן] [Φορετών is a phonetic coincidence with our w.]

פּוֹרְעֵן, v. פּוֹרְעֵן.

פּוֹרְעֵן m. (v. preced. wds.) *canopy on a frame, bridal bed*. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXII, 50.—[Targ. Cant. I, 16, v. פּוֹרְעֵן I.]

פּוֹרְעֵן I f. *bed*, v. פּוֹרְעֵן II ch.

פּוֹרְעֵן II f. (preced.) [*frame*], *lid with rims, close-fitting cover* (corresp. to הַפֵּק, v. Sifré Num. 126, quot. s. v. פְּחִיל). Targ. Y. II Num. XIX, 15 משַׁעַת פ' pasted-on lid (h. text פְּחִיל פְּחִיל; Y. I מגוֹפְחָא).

פּוֹרְעֵן, v. פּוֹרְעֵן.

פּוֹרְעֵן f. (פּוֹרְעֵן) *birds of prey*. Yalk. Ps. 820, v. נְשִׂירָתָא.

פּוֹרְעֵן f. (פּוֹרְעֵן II) *sheaf*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXVII, 7.—Pl. פּוֹרְעֵן. Ib. (ed. Amst. פּוֹרְעֵן).—V. פּוֹרְעֵן II.

פּוֹרְמָא m. (פּוֹרְמָא) *piece of cloth, rag* used as a mask, *bandage* over the eyes. Tanḥ. Mishp. 19 בפְּחִילָם וּכ' they (the demons) have a mask over their faces like the millers' asses; וּכְשֶׁחֲזַנְתָּ גוֹרְמֵינָא חַפֵּי נִגְלָהּ וּכ' and when man's sins bring it about, the mask is removed, and man becomes insane; Yalk. Ps. 772 פּוֹרְמָא ... וּכְלֵי אַדְרֵי ... פּוֹרְמָא (read: בְּפִנְיָ עַיְנֵי) and every one of them has a bandage over his eyes; Midr. Till. to Ps. XVII לְחוֹן פּוֹרְמָא לְחוֹן פּוֹרְמָא (ed. Bub. נְרוּחָה); Yalk. Ps. 670 פּוֹרְמָא (a confusion of פּוֹרְמָא and פּוֹרְמָא; Y'lamd. to Deut. II, 31, quot. in Ar. פּוֹרְמָא ed. Koh. (oth. ed. פּוֹרְמָא, corr. acc.).—Pl. פּוֹרְמָא, פּוֹרְמָא, פּוֹרְמָא. Sabb. 66^b, v. פּוֹרְמָא. Yalk. Gen. 79 פּוֹרְמָא לֵךְ פּוֹרְמָא get thyself bandages (as for an ass in the tread-mill); v. פּוֹרְמָא.

פּוֹרְעֵן m. (פּוֹרְעֵן; comp. *Hif.* הַפֵּר) *one who breaks his promise, perfidious*.—Pl. פּוֹרְעֵן. Sifré Deut. 320 (synonymous with הַפְּחֵקֵן); Yalk. ib. 945 פּוֹרְעֵן (some ed. מְרִדְנֵן, corr. acc.).

פּוֹרְנָא I m. *endowment*, v. פּוֹרְנָא.

פּוֹרְנָא II, **פּוֹרְנָתָא** f. *oven*, v. פּוֹרְנָא.

פּוֹרְנָתָא, Kel. XI, 4, v. פּוֹרְנָא 2.

פּוֹרְנָן, v. פּוֹרְנָן.

פּוֹרְנָנִי f. (πρόνη) 1) *harlot*. Lev. R. s. 33 פ' פִּילָא, v. פִּילָא I; Yalk. Dan. 1061. Cant. R. to III, 4 פִּילָא (corr. acc.), v. בִּיאָמִי.—*2) (comp. Lat. adultera, adulterina, sub. clavis; v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Clavis) *skeleton-key*. Kel. XI, 4 הַפּוֹרְנָנִי Ar. ed. Koh. (ed. הַפּוֹרְנָנִי, הַפּוֹרְנָנִי).

פּוֹרְנָנִי f. (an adaptation of furnus, φοῦρνος, as if from פּוֹרְנָנִי) [*the supplier*], *a stationary, large baking oven*, contrad. to הַפּוֹרְנָנִי. Tosef. Bets. III, 20; Bets. 34^a. Pes. 31^b פ' פִּילָא bread baked in the *purni* (large loaves). Ab. Zar. 35^b פ' פִּילָא bread of an oven of a batch of a S'ah of flour; a. fr.—Kel. VIII, 9 הַפּוֹרְנָנִי an earthen oven; Tosef. ib. B. Kam. VI, 17 פּוֹרְנָנִי.

פּוֹרְנָנִיתָא, v. next art.

פּוֹרְנָנִין, v. פּוֹרְנָנִין.

פּוֹרְנָנִיתָא f. (preced. art.) *supply of bread, sustenance* (comp. פּוֹרְנָנִיתָא). Gen. R. s. 67 [read:] 'וּכ' פּוֹרְנָנִיתָא אִירְרֵי וּכ' thy sustenance is baked for thee everywhere, v. אִירְרֵי; Yalk. ib. 115 פּוֹרְנָנִיתָא אִירְרֵי (corr. acc.).

פּוֹרְנָנִין, Gen. R. s. 68 some ed.; Yalk. Gen. 119, read: פּוֹרְנָנִין; v. פּוֹרְנָנִין.

פּוֹרְסָא m. (פּוֹרְסָא I) *division, arrangement, order, proper time* (comp. פּוֹרְסָא). Sabb. 129^b וּכ' פ' דְּרַמָּא כּל וּכ' the order (proper period) for blood-letting is every thirty days; פ' דְּרַמָּא וּכ' the order (proper day) for blood-letting is the first day of the week &c. Gitt. 37^a (explaining פּוֹרְסָא) פ' דְּרַמָּא the arrangement (institution) of a measure.

פּוֹרְסָא m. (preced.) [*distributor*, comp. Lat. dispensator,] *manager, purser*.—Pl. פּוֹרְסָא. Yoma 9^a פ' פּוֹרְסָא מַאי פּוֹרְסָא מַאי פּוֹרְסָא what does *parhedrin* mean? Managers (v. פּוֹרְסָא). Yeb. 45^b פּוֹרְסָא מַאי פּוֹרְסָא appointed him one of the collectors of Babylonia; Sabb. 154^a פּוֹרְסָא דְּבַבְלָא (Rashi פּוֹרְסָא; Tosaf. פּוֹרְסָא); Gitt. 28^b פ' פּוֹרְסָא אִירְרֵי אִירְרֵי over the collectors of &c.—[Gitt. 28^b, v. next w.]

פּוֹרְסָא m. (Pers. *pursiṣ*) *investigation paper, verdict*. Gitt. 28^b פ' פּוֹרְסָא מַאי פּוֹרְסָא (ed. פּוֹרְסָא שְׁנֵי, read: פּוֹרְסָא) before the verdict is signed.

פּוֹרְסָא m. (פּוֹרְסָא I, comp. פּוֹרְסָא) *distribution, arrangement, assessment, valuation* (h. פּוֹרְסָא). Targ. O. Lev. XXVII, 2, sq. Ib. V, 15; a. fr.—[Denom. פּוֹרְסָא q. v.]

פּוֹרְסָא, v. פּוֹרְסָא.

פּוֹרְעֵנָא I m. (פּוֹרְעֵנָא) *payment*. Targ. Y. Ex. XXI, 7 (ed. pr. פּוֹרְעֵנָא).—Pl. פּוֹרְעֵנָא, v. פּוֹרְעֵנָא.

פּוֹרְעַן II m. (preced.) [payer,] avenger, executor. Targ. Nah. I, 2 (h. text לָקַם). Targ. Y. Ex. XX, 5; a. e.—Pl. פּוֹרְעֵינִי. Targ. O. Deut. XVI, 18 (ed. Vien. פּוֹרְ; h. text שְׂטָרִים). Targ. II Chr. XXXIV, 13.

פּוֹרְעֵנִי, v. פּוֹרְעַן.

פּוֹרְעֵנוּת f. (preced. wds.) retribution, reward; esp. punishment, divine visitation; evil dispensation, reverses. Yoma 76^a; Snh. 100^b, a. e. מִדֵּרָה טוֹבָה מְרִיבָה מִדֵּרָה פָּ מִדֵּרָה רָעָה the measure of divine goodness is larger than that of evil dispensation. Ib. 102^a עַתָּה הִיא מְזוּמְנָה לִפְנֵי לַיהוָה (not מְזוּמְנָה לִפְנֵי הַיְהוָה) there is a time designated for visitation (of man's sins); לִפְנֵי מְקוֹם ... there is a place designated for &c. Ab. I, 7, v. נֶאֱשָׁר; a. v. fr.—B. Bath. 14^b, v. next w.—Pl. פּוֹרְעֵנוּת. Ab. V, 8 שְׁבַע מִיַּיִן מִיַּיִן (some ed. sing.) seven kinds of visitations come upon the world. Taan. 14^a וְכָל מִיַּיִן פִּי וְכָל אֲחֵרֵי אֲנִי מוֹנֵה לְסֹדֵר פִּי and all other calamities that threaten &c.; B. Kam. 80^b. R. Hash. 18^b אֲנִי מוֹנֵה I count (the fast-days) according to the chronological order of the sad events (which they commemorate); a. fr.

פּוֹרְעֵנוּת, פּוֹרְעֵנִי ch. same, 1) repayment, reciprocation. Targ. Prov. XIX, 17.—M. Kat. 22^b Ms. M. (ed. פּוֹרְעֵנִי, v. אֲרִישָׁתָא.—2) punishment, evil dispensation. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 24. Targ. Jer. XIV, 19; a. fr.—B. Bath. 14^b אַחֲרֵיכֶם אֵין מְבִיחִים אֶת רֵישׁ הַסֵּפֶר אֶת הַסֵּפֶר אֲחֵרֵי אֲנִי מוֹנֵה לְסֹדֵר פִּי we must not begin with evil events (not place the Book of Job at the head of the Hagiographa); ib. 108^a (ref. to Mish. VIII, 1) אַחֲרֵיכֶם אֵין מְבִיחִים אֶת רֵישׁ הַסֵּפֶר אֶת הַסֵּפֶר אֲחֵרֵי אֲנִי מוֹנֵה לְסֹדֵר פִּי we must not place the case of evil (of parents surviving their children) first. Ib. 14^b הִיא מוֹנֵה לְסֹדֵר פִּי (יהוה) רִוּחַ נִמְיָא מִיַּיִן מוֹנֵה לְסֹדֵר פִּי (יהוה) רִוּחַ נִמְיָא מִיַּיִן מוֹנֵה לְסֹדֵר פִּי but does not the Book of Ruth likewise contain a tale of evil dispensations? (Answ.) פּוֹרְעֵנוּת דְּאִירָא מִיַּיִן מוֹנֵה לְסֹדֵר פִּי (יהוה) רִוּחַ נִמְיָא מִיַּיִן מוֹנֵה לְסֹדֵר פִּי it is a tale of misfortune which ends well; a. e.—Pl. פּוֹרְעֵנוּת, פּוֹרְעֵנִי. Targ. Ez. XXV, 17. Ib. XIV, 21 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. פּוֹרְעֵנִי).

פּוֹרְעֵנִי, v. פּוֹרְעַן.

פּוֹרְפֵּא, פּוֹרְפֵּא m. (v. פּוֹרְפֵּא) hook.—Pl. פּוֹרְפֵּא, פּוֹרְפֵּא. Targ. Ex. XXVI, 6; 11 (h. text קְרָסִים); a. fr.

פּוֹרְפֵּא, פּוֹרְפֵּא c. (πορφύρα, purple) purple, esp. purple cloak, royal garment. Cant. R. to IV, 12 (expl. רִקְמָה, Ez. XVI, 10) פִּי פּוֹרְפֵּא purple garments; Pesik. B'shall, p. 84^b פּוֹרְפֵּא; Lam. R. beg. (some ed. פּוֹרְפֵּא). Ib. to II, 17 מְבִיחֵהּ מִבּוֹשׁ פִּי (some ed. פּוֹרְפֵּא, corr. acc.), v. בּוֹשׁ. Ex. R. s. 30 שְׂרָפָה לְבוּשׁ פִּי (not פּוֹרְפֵּא) they criticised the cloak he wore. Deut. R. s. 7 פִּי לְבוּשׁ פִּי put on my royal cloak. Esth. R. to III, 6 פִּי לְבוּשׁ פִּי the royal purple is sold, woe to him who sells, woe to him who buys it; שְׂרָפָה בַּהּ כִּי יִשְׂרָאֵל הָיָה פִּי שְׂרָפָה (some ed. פּוֹרְפֵּא) so Israel is the purple cloak, for the Lord is glorified through them; a. v. fr.—Pl. פּוֹרְפֵּא. Pesik. R. s. 10, v. פּוֹרְפֵּא.

פּוֹרְפֵּא, פּוֹרְפֵּא, read: פּוֹרְפֵּא.

פּוֹרְפֵּא (פּוֹרְפֵּא) f. same. Gen. R.

s. 85, end בבליא פִּי a Babylonian purple cloak; (Yalk. Josh. 18 פּוֹרְפֵּא בבליקין). Lam. R. beg., v. preced. Midr. Till. to Ps. IX, 13 מְבִיחֵהּ מִבּוֹשׁ פִּי (with blood) on his purple; Yalk. ib. 645 פּוֹרְפֵּא (some ed. פּוֹרְפֵּא); v. next w.—Pl. פּוֹרְפֵּא, interch. with פּוֹרְפֵּא. Pesik. R. s. 10; a. e.

פּוֹרְפֵּא, פּוֹרְפֵּא m. (πορφύριον) same. Yalk. Ps. 869 (quot. fr. Y'lamd.) ... כְּבִיכּוֹל נִשְׁלַח לַיהוָה, as it were, takes of every (martyr's) life-blood, and dips his purple in it ... and when the day of judgment comes ... he puts on that purple and shows the body of every righteous man marked on it &c.; Yalk. Num. 785. Gen. R. s. 74 פּוֹרְפֵּא (פּוֹרְפֵּא) took off the purple cloak and the crown &c.; a. fr.—Pl. פּוֹרְפֵּא, פּוֹרְפֵּא. Tanh. Ki Thissa 8; Lev. R. s. 2; Pesik. Shek. 16^b (not פּוֹרְפֵּא); a. e.

פּוֹרְפֵּא, v. פּוֹרְפֵּא.

פּוֹרְפֵּא, v. preced. art.

פּוֹרְפֵּא m. (v. next w.; sub. יַיִן) wine made of kernels. B. Bath. 95^b (Rashb.) פּוֹרְפֵּא; Ar. פּוֹרְפֵּא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8.

פּוֹרְפֵּא m., pl. פּוֹרְפֵּא, פּוֹרְפֵּא, with anorg. ר. פּוֹרְפֵּא kernels of grapes, a pomace of kernels. Targ. O. Num. VI, 5 (ed. Vien. פּוֹרְפֵּא); quot. Naz. 39^a.—Ab. Zar. 34^b בְּרֵיב פִּי דְּאִירָמַי פִּי kernels sold by gentiles. Pes. 42^b אִין מְבִיחֵהּ מִבּוֹשׁ פִּי (תְּמִד) is made of kernels. Ber. 38^a אִין מְבִיחֵהּ מִבּוֹשׁ פִּי (trimma) a drink made of kernels? Hull. 110^a אִין מְבִיחֵהּ מִבּוֹשׁ פִּי over a fire made with kernels (cmp. סִפְפֵּי).

פּוֹרְפֵּא m. (denomin. of פּוֹרְפֵּא) a blow on the back. Y. Ber. II, 5^c bot.

פּוֹרְפֵּא m. a species of peas. Kil. I, 1 (Ms. M. פּוֹרְפֵּא), expl. Y. ib. 27^a top גּוֹלְבֵּינָה.

פּוֹרְפֵּא, v. פּוֹרְפֵּא.

פּוֹרְפֵּא, פּוֹרְפֵּא m. (פְּרָק) redemption money, redemption, delivery. Targ. O. Num. III, 46; 48, sq. Targ. Ps. XXXIII, 17. Ib. XCVI, 2. Ib. XCV, 1 פּוֹרְפֵּא ed. Lag. (oth. ed. פּוֹרְפֵּא, corr. acc.); a. fr.—Y. Meg. I, 70^c bot. וְהוּדָה פִּי לְבֵית יִשְׂרָאֵל פִּי there came release to the house of Israel; a. e.—V. פּוֹרְפֵּא.

פּוֹרְפֵּא f. same. Targ. Ps. XLIV, 5. Ib. XXVIII, 8; a. e.

פּוֹרְפֵּא, v. פּוֹרְפֵּא.

פּוֹרְפֵּא, v. פּוֹרְפֵּא.

פּוֹרְפֵּא f. (פּוֹרְפֵּא, v. פּוֹרְפֵּא) evil fate (cmp. פּוֹרְפֵּא). Targ. II Esth. IX, 26 (ed. Frf. פּוֹרְפֵּא).

פּוֹרְפֵּא f. (preced.) 1) fragment, portion. Y. Ber. II, 5^a bot. קָטַר פּוֹרְפֵּא לְפּוֹרְפֵּא he tied his (R. Jacob's) portion to his own. Gitt. 34^b שְׂרָה פִּי ... וְפִי שְׂרָה פִּי they called her Miriam, but a portion (some few people) called her Sarah; a. e.—2) a little. Kidd. 70^a, v. גּוֹלְבֵּינָה. Gitt. 56^b,

*פְּחָה m. (פָּחָה; comp. פָּחָה h. 3) *broken ware*. Pesik. Asser, p. 95^b פְּחָה דְּבִיחָה רְבִיחָה out of the rubbish of thy house, v. סְעִינָה; [prob. to be read: סְעִינָה].

פָּחָז *pahaz*, a mnemonical word, for פְּרִיעַה הִרְאֵה, and הִזְרַח קָרַע לְאִתּוֹרִי. M. Kat. 24^a, v. Gen. R. s. 100.

פָּחָה (b. h.) [to be blown up] *to swell, rise; to be haughty, elated, heedless*. Ned. 9^b עָלַי יִצְרִי פָּחָה my evil inclination rose within me (in pride of my beauty); Sifrē Num. 22 לְבִי עָלַי פָּחָה. Tanh. Vayhi 9; Gen. R. s. 98; s. 99 (ref. to Gen. XLIX, 4) פָּחָה הִטְאָה זִנְיָה thou wast overweening, didst sin, didst fornicate.

פָּחָה, פָּחָז m. (preced.; comp. אֲרִכְיָשִׁים as expl. of פָּחָה; v. Jud. IX, 4) *heedless person, dancer, jumper*.—Pl. פָּחָזִים. Yalk. Gen. 157 (ref. to Gen. XLIX, 4) פָּחָה לְפָּנֵי הַמְּקַפְצִים thou becomest like the dancers that jump; Gen. R. s. 98 [read:] נִשְׁתַּחֲבְרוּ שׁוֹקֵיחָה; כֶּפֶי כְּמִים רִבְנָן וְכִי פָּחָה thou becomest like acrobats whose legs are broken (by falling); [פָּחָה belonging to the succeeding sentence as text word].

פָּחָה m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *recklessness, overweening*. Pesik. Ekha, p. 121^b רָאָה אִתָּה בְּשִׁלְוָה וְרָאָה אִתָּה בְּפָחָה one saw her in her happiness, one in her recklessness (sin), and one in her disgrace. Ib. חִשְׁבָה רָאָה בְּפָחָה Isaiiah saw them (Israel) in their wantonness (ref. to Is. I, 21). Y. Succ. V, 55^b bot. (in Chald. dict.), v. בּוֹשֵׁר.

פָּחָה f. same. Lam. R. beg. בְּפָחָה; בְּפָחָה; v. preced.

פָּחָה *to have holes in one's garments; to be clad in rags, be exposed*. Part. פָּחָה. Meg. IV, 6 (24^a); Tosef. ib. IV (III), 27 פִּירַס וְכִי פִירַס וְכִי פִירַס one whose limbs are exposed may recite the Sh'm'a (v. פָּרַס) &c. Meg. 24^b קָטַן פִּי דְּנִרְאִים פִּי דְּנִרְאִים a minor who is poorly dressed. Treat. Sof'rim XIV, 15 פִּי דְּנִרְאִים פִּי דְּנִרְאִים a *poheah* is he whose knees are exposed, whose garments are torn, or whose head is uncovered.

פָּחָה m. = h. פָּחָה (v. preced.). Targ. Is. XX, 2, sq. (ed. Wil., פָּחָה; h. text פָּחָה).—Pl. פָּחָה. Ib. 4 (ed. Wil. פָּחָה).

פָּחָה m. (preced.) *nakedness, poverty*. Arakh. 19^a Var. in Rashi, v. פָּחָה.

פָּחָה m. (פָּחָה; comp. פָּחָה) *blowing out, expiration; despair, disappointment*. Sabb. 127^b הָלַךְ כְּדִי שֶׁלֹּא לְבִיחָה בִּפְנֵי נִי that they (the witnesses) might not leave in disappointment (and be discouraged from coming again); a. fr.—[Levy Talm. Dict. reads פָּחָה, as constr. pl. of פָּחָה III.]

פָּחָה, פָּחָה (comp. פָּחָה) *to open the mouth*, y. next w.—[Targ. Prov. XVIII, 2 פָּחָה ed. Wil., v. פָּחָה. Ib. VIII, 11 some ed., v. פָּחָה].—[Ned. 51^a פָּחָה Ar., read פָּחָה]

he covered it with pitch.]—[Y. Suh. II, 20^b top אֶפְחָהוּ בְּמִיחָה, read: אֶפְחָהוּ, v. פָּחָה.]

פָּחָה f. (preced.) *cackling hen*. Bets. 7^a, v. פָּחָה.

פָּחָה, פָּחָה, v. פָּחָה.

פָּחָה m. (פָּחָה *to paint*, Syr. *to compare*, comp. פָּחָה a. equal. Targ. Prov. III, 15. Ib. VIII, 11 (Ms. פָּחָה, some ed. incorr. פָּחָה).

פָּחָה f. (preced.) *something equal, appropriate answer*. Targ. II Esth. III, 3 (ed. Amst. פָּחָה).

פָּחָה m. *pit*, v. פָּחָה ch.

פָּחָה m., פָּחָה f. = h. פָּחָה, 1) *less*. Snh. 97^b; Succ. 45^b וְכִי לֹא פָּחָה לֵאמֹר (ed. פָּחָה) the world has never less than thirty-six righteous men worthy to face the Shekkinah, in every generation.—2) *defective, broken*. Lam. R. to III, 16 after having eaten all his food וְכִי פָּחָה he took a broken loaf and put ashes on it. Ib. to I, 1 (רְבִי) 'one of them (beds) was broken and leaning against another bed; a. e.—3) *mean, wretched*. Cant. R. to II, 5 [read:] לְהִרְאֵה בְּעֵי לְהִרְאֵה and thou wouldst forsake thy God and bow to his wretched (idol)?

פָּחָה (פָּחָה) *carving, digging out*. Bets. 32^a נִרְאִה וְכִי the mere carving out of a lump of clay for the purpose of using it as a candlestick makes it a vessel.

פָּחָה pr. n. pl. *P'hal (Pella)*. Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c bot., v. פָּחָה.

פָּחָה or פָּחָה m. pl. (פָּחָה, comp. פָּחָה a. Syr. פָּחָה testiculus, P. Sm. 3081) *ball, bale*; פָּחָה a *bale*, made of a net of ropes with wide meshes, containing the freight of camels. Kel. XXIV, 9 פָּחָה (corr. acc.). Tosef. ib. B. Mets. VI, 6 וְכִי שֶׁעֲשָׂאן וְכִי גַ' ... שֶׁעֲשָׂאן וְכִי גַ' a basket or a bale ... the meshes of which had originally been made narrow enough to hold pomegranates. Y. Shebu. III, 34^d (Chald. dict.) פָּחָה אִירְחָה פִּי דְּגַמְלִין וּמְלִין וְכִי פָּחָה they brought bales and stuffed them with straw; Y. Ned. III, beg. 37^d bot. פָּחָה (corr. acc.).—Yalk. Num. 762 פָּחָה (prob. to be read: פָּחָה).

פָּחָה (denom. of פָּחָה) *to be black*, v. infra.

Pi. פָּחָה to blacken. Y. Maas. Sh. V, beg. 55^d; Tosef. ib. V, 13 בִּיחָה עִזָּה מִפְּחָה אִתָּה בְּפִיחָה the site of an idolatrous temple is marked by blackening it (its debris) with coal. Y. Pes. VI, 33^a bot. [read:] וּמְפָחָה כִּי אִתָּה ... מִזֶּה כִּי יוֹרֵד בּוֹ as a kettle (thrown at a person) scalds and wounds and blackens, so will I come down at him; a. e.—Part. pass. מְפָחָה; f. מְפָחָה; pl. מְפָחָה. Gen. R. s. 36, v. פָּחָה; Y. Taan. I, end, 64^d חָם יִצָּא מִפִּי חָם Ham came out (of the ark) black. Y. Sot. II, 17^d bot. לֹא בְּמִפִּי יִרְיֶה מִפִּי her hands were blackened. Ib. וְכִי שְׂכֹלֶךְ מִפִּי thou (negress) who art black all over; a. e.

Nif. פָּחָה, Hithpa. נִפְחָה, Nithpa. נִתְפָּחָה to be blackened. Yalk. Num. 764; Yalk. Cant. 982 נִפְּחָה בְּשֶׁמֶשׁ נִפְּחָה became black through exposure to the sun, v. פָּחָה. Gen. R. s. 18

the faces of the (Jewish) women had become black &c. Ib.s.19; beg. ... ככלי פשרן ... (a scholar's reputation is) like the fine linen clothes from Bethshan, if they are in the least stained, they are ruined; Koh. R. to I, 18 'אם נִפְחַמָּה וְכ' Ib. אִם נִפְחַמָּה וְכ' (Kal). Deut. R. s. 1 וְנִפְחַמָּה יָדֶיהָ and her hands were soiled with soot; מִתְפַּחֵם ... מִתְפַּחֵם ... if she wipes her hands on the wall, the wall will be soiled; a.fr.

פָּחַם, v. פָּחַח.

פָּחַח m. (b. h.; נִפְחַח or נִפְחַח) *that which is used for kindling, charcoal.* Sabb. II, 5 פ' שוהא עושה פ' מפני שדוא עושה פ' because (by extinguishing the light) he makes kindling material, i. e. prepares the wick for easier lighting (v. הִבְהִיב). Ib. 31^b. Koh. R. to IX, 8 נִפְחַמָּה לְפָחֵם the smith (the charcoal-burner) turns to his coal. Ib. to VII, 1; Yalk. Josh. 35, v. פּוֹצֵעַ; a. fr.—Pl. פְּחָמִין, פָּחִי. Tosef. Maas. Sh. V, 13; Y. ib. V, beg. 55^d, v. פָּחַם. Tosef. Bets. III, 14 וְכ' אֵין עוֹשִׂין פ' אֵין עוֹשִׂין פ' you must not make charcoal (prepare kindling material) even for immediate use (on the Holy Day). Mikv. IX, 2 וְכ' בִּפְנֵי ... one must not immerse a kettle with remnants of coal in it (which had been put there to be extinguished in water), unless one washes it again, Maim.; [oth. opin.: with the soot on it, but he must scrape it off]. Koh. R. to I, 8 מֵלֵאָה ... אֵרְוָה הַחֹמֶת ... לְכוּ ... הָאִישׁ וְעַל אֵרְוָה הַחֹמֶת ... מֵלֵאָה ... go ye and pray for this man (me), and for this bag formerly filled with precious stones and pearls, and now with pieces of coal; a. e.

פָּחַמִי m. (preced.) *charcoal-burner, also smith.* Ber. 28^a, v. נִכְרִי; (Y. ib. IV, 7^d top עֲבִיד מִחֲמִין making needles).

פָּחַח (cmp. פָּחַח) [*to drive into,*] 1) *to batter, beat out of shape.* Ab. Zar. IV, 5 פָּחַח אֵיפֶּה שֵׁלֵא דִּיסְרֵה if he smashed the face of the idol, although he did not lessen its substance. Ib. 42^a. Lev. R. s. 7, beg. שְׂדֵיחָה אֲדָרְגָן נוֹטֵל (קִרְבַּנִּים) אֲדָרְגָן וּפְחָחֵם אֲדָרְגָן (not קִרְבַּנִּים) אֲדָרְגָן וּפְחָחֵם אֲדָרְגָן (the golden calf) in their presence; Yalk. ib. 479 וּפְחָחֵם ... וּפְחָחֵם אֲדָרְגָן (corr. acc.); Yalk. Prov. 946 וּפְחָחֵם אֲדָרְגָן (corr. acc., or וּפְחָחֵם אֲדָרְגָן); a. e.—2) (of liquids) *to dash into, to cause commotion, stir up.* Ab. Zar. 72^b פָּחַח צִלְוִרְוִי his bowl, which was filled to the brim through a syphon, pressed the wine back into the tube and thus stirred the whole mass up; ib. 56^b (I may also say) פָּחַח בּוֹרֵי הַבַּיִת the vat into which the net (פְּרִגְוִיָּה) was thrown set the wine in commotion.—Chald. v. פָּחַח.

פָּחַחָה m. (preced.) *to hollow out, scrape* II, 1) *clay;* מֵאֵן רֵפִי, מֵאֵן רֵפִי an earthen vessel. Targ. I Chr. XIV, 11. Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 22 (not רֵפִי ...). Targ. Y. Lev. XIV, 50 (not רֵפִי); a. fr.—2) *a fragment of a clay vessel, potsherd.* Targ. Job II, 8. Targ. Ps. XXII, 16; a. e.

פָּחַחָה m. (preced.) *potter.* Targ. Is. XXIX, 16. Ib. XXX, 14 (not פָּחַחָה); a. e.

פָּחַחָה = פָּחַחָה. Part. pass. פָּחַחָה *flat-nosed.* Targ. Y. Lev. XXI, 18 Ar. (ed. בְּרוּשְׁמִיָּה; h. text תָּרַם).—Gen. R.

s. 53 אֵין פָּחַחָה לִיִּי if I put my finger on him, I smash him; Yalk. Deut. 810 אֵין פָּחַחָה לִיִּי.

פָּחַחָה 1) *to hollow out, dig.* Bets. IV, 4(32^a) אֵין פָּחַחָה אֵין פָּחַחָה (Mish. פָּחַחָה, corr. acc.) you must not hollow out a lump of clay to make it a candlestick (on the Holy Day). Ib. 3 פָּחַחָה לְכַחֲלֵהָ he may start to dig out (take out closely packed fruit), v. infra. Mikv. IV, 5 פָּחַחָה אֵין פָּחַחָה אֵין פָּחַחָה אֵין פָּחַחָה they hollowed it out (widened the aperture in the rock through which the water came forth); Y. Yeb. I, end, 3^b (Bab. ib. 15^a דְּרִיבִיבָה). Mikv. l. c. עַד שֶׁפָּחַחָה רִיבָה (ed. Dehr. a. Mish. ed. שֶׁפָּחַחָה) until the larger portion of the aperture is chiselled out; Y. Yeb. l. c. אֵין פָּחַחָה אֵין פָּחַחָה אֵין פָּחַחָה אֵין פָּחַחָה; Bab. ib. l. c. שֶׁפָּחַחָה בְּרִיבָה; a. e.—2) *to diminish, lessen, decrease, opp. הוֹסִיף.* Mekh. Yithro, Bahod., s. 2 שֶׁלֵא תִפְחָחֵם מִן הַחֵלֶב מִן הַחֵלֶב מִן הַחֵלֶב from which you must not diminish, and to which you must not add. Sabb. 21^b פָּחַחָה וְהוֹלֵךְ one kindles one light less every night. Meg. IV, 1, sq. אֵין פָּחַחָה וְכ' we call up no less (than the number named) nor more. Y. Yeb. IV, 6^a bot. חֲמִרָה (ה) פָּחַחָה אֵינָה פֹּחַחָה וְכ' a sheass, if short (whose period of pregnancy is the shortest possible) gives birth not earlier than a lunar year from conception, if long, not later than a solar year; Y. Nidd. I, 49^b top. Pes. X, 1 וְכ' מֵאֵרְבַּע לֵי מֵאֵרְבַּע לֵי and they must give him (the poor man) no less than four cupfuls of wine. B. Kam. 85^b שֶׁבַח הַפְּחָחָה בְּרַמִּים (not 'דַּפְחָה) if the idleness enforced by being wounded has also the effect of lessening his value (if he were to be sold as a slave). Shek. V, 4 אֵין פָּחַחָה פָּחַחָה לֵי לֵי Y. ed. (differ. in Mishn. ed.) if money is missing, the loss is his. Tanh. R'eh 10 וְכ' הוֹא עֲשֵׂרָה וּפְחָחָה הוֹא וְכ' he gave ten measures less as tithe, and it (the field) yielded one hundred less; Yalk. Deut. 892; a. v. fr.—[Tanh. l. c. פָּחַח, v. next w.]—V. פָּחַחָה.

פִּי same, 1) *to diminish, lessen.* Ter. IV, 4 פִּי עֲשֵׂרָה וְכ' (Y. ed. פָּחַח) if he set aside as T'rumah ten fractions less (than 1/50, i. e. 1/60), or ten fractions more (i. e. 1/40), Maim.; [R. S. if he reduced the divisor by ten (i. e. set aside 1/40), or increased the divisor by ten (i. e. set aside 1/60); Y. ib. 42^d bot. מֵעֲשֵׂרָה אֲדָרְגָן מֵעֲשֵׂרָה.—2) *to be diminished, lose.* Lev. R. s. 2 פִּי כְבוֹדִי וְכ' has my glory or my majesty lost anything &c.?

נִפְחָחָה 1) *to be hollowed out, broken through.* Yeb. 15^a שֶׁפָּחַחָה, v. supra. Hull. 45^a נִפְחָחָה כִּלְתָה if a piece of the windpipe is broken through in the shape of a door (split on three sides and attached by the fourth side). Bets. IV, 3 וְכ' בֵּית אֵין פָּחַחָה אֵין פָּחַחָה אֵין פָּחַחָה a room which was packed with fruits and closed up (with bricks), and which was burst open (the bricks giving way to the pressure), v. supra.—2) *to be reduced in size, numbers &c.; to be lowered.* Succ. 18^a בֵּית אֵין פָּחַחָה אֵין פָּחַחָה אֵין פָּחַחָה a building which has been reduced (the walls of which have given way partly). Sot. 5^a bot. כָּל אִישׁ לְבַסְתָּו ... לְבַסְתָּו every man in whom there is haughtiness, will finally be lowered; a. e.

חִפְּחָה 1) *to lessen, wear out, damage.* Y. B. Mets. II, 8^d top שֶׁמֶפְחָחֵם מֵפְחָחֵם ... מֵפְחָחֵם מֵפְחָחֵם if one found copper vessels (keeping them until the owner be found), he may use them for hot water, but not over fire, because he wears them out; (Bab. ib. 30^a שֶׁמֶפְחָחֵם; a. e.—2) (denom.

of פחוח) to become less, be damaged. Succ. 18^b ה' דופן' if the middle wall (of a Succah) became reduced (fell in, v. supra); a. e.

פחוח ch. same, 1) to diminish. Pes. 114^a ממיכלך' diminish from (spend less for) thy eating and drinking, and add to thy dwelling.—Part. pass. פחית. Targ. Ps. XIX, 3 (Var. ed. Lag. a. ed. פחיר).—V. פחיר.—2) to become defective, be broken. Y. Dem. I, 22^a קומי' פ' פחוח (prob. to be read: א'פחוח) the table before him broke down.

Ithpe. א'פחוח, א'פחוח, א'פחוח 1) to become defective, be broken, damaged. Y. M. Kat. I, 80^b bot., v. א'פחוח. Keth. 62^a א'פ' ב' בנא' the floor of the bath-house under him gave way. Ib. א'פ' רגנא' the ladder under him broke down; a. e.—2) to grow less. Yalk. Deut. 892 א' ליה שנה מן שנה שנה עליו עידנא (not לה) his crop grew less from year to year; time changed for him (nature changed on his account); Tanh. R'eh 10 מ' פחה' (corr. acc.).

פחח c. (b. h.; preced. wds.) 1) cavity, pit.—Pl. פחחים. פחחין. Sot. 21^a א' הפ' וכן הפ' is afraid of the thorns, the pits and the thistles (on the road); a. e.—2) defective spot, breach. Bets. IV, 3 הפ' נוטל ממקום הפ' he may take out the fruits where they burst through the partition.—3) broken vessel, fragment.—Pl. as ab. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. VII, 15 הפ' שולי' the sides of fragments of vessels (v. פחח).—4) diminution, depreciation, loss. Y. Ter. IV, 42^d bot. שאין הפ' והרוספה שוין for the reduction and the addition are not of like proportions, i. e. the difference between 1/40 and 1/50 is not the same as that between 1/50 and 1/60 (v. פחח Pi.). B. Kam. 10^b נבלה' לפ' for the eventual depreciation of the carcass during the time intervening between the accident and the decision of the court. Ib. נבלה' הנאי' היא there is a difference of opinion among Tannaim as regards the liability for the depreciation of the carcass. Y. ib. I, 2^b bot. ישלם פחחה' he must indemnify the owner for its depreciation, i. e. he must pay the difference between the value of the living and that of the dead animal. Esth. R. to III, 8 שהן שלם בממוני של עולם they (through their idleness) cause a diminution of the wealth of the world; a. e.

פחחא I ch. same, 1) cavity, pit. Targ. Jer. XVIII, 20; 22 (ed. Lag. a. oth. פחיר).—Pl. פחחין. Targ. O. Lev. XIV, 37 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. פחחין; h. text שקטרוה).—2) depreciation, decrease, loss. B. Mets. 70^a פ' שקיל אגרא ושקיל פ' he charged a compensation for the use of the vessel, and an indemnity for the loss (by wear and tear). Ib. פ' וא' פ' אי אגרא לא' if you take payment for the use of the vessel, you must not charge for wear and tear &c. Y. Ned. IX, end, 41^c תהא פחחה' בה let a decrease come over it (may his wealth be reduced). Koh. R. to XI, 9 פ' איזיל' go to ruin!—3) (transf.) degraded person. Gen. R. s. 36 (ref. to Gen. IX, 18 (ref. to Gen. XLIX, 5) א'הים ד'פ' א'הים' 'brothers' of the degraded (Dinah, with ref. to Gen. XXXIV, 25) ..., but no brothers to Joseph.

פחחא II f. breath, v. פחחא I.

פחחא I, v. פחחא I.

פחחי m. pl. (v. פחה) noblemen. Sabb. 3^b; Ber. 13^b, a. fr. בר' פ' (R. Hiya addressing Rab) son of great ancestors (Var. in Ar. פ'פחחי; Y. Bets, IV, 62^c פ'פחה).

פחחין testicles, v. פחחין.

פחחא pr. n. Bar Patta, name of a family. Y. M. Kat. III, 81^d bot.

פחחוס, v. פחחוס.

פחחא m. (b. h.) pitdah, name of a jewel in the high priest's breast-plate. Ex. R. s. 38, end. Num. R. s. 2.

פחחאות f. pl. (= פחחא; v. פחח) stems of figs. Ab. Zar. I, 5 (13^b) ופ'פחחאותין (Y. ed. בפ' Bab. ed. v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 300) white figs on their stems; ib. 14^a.

פחחא, v. פחחא.

פחחא, v. sub 'פ'.

פחחא I, v. פחחא I.

פחחא or פחחא, v. פחחא.

פחחא, v. פחחא.

פחחא m. (פחח) discharge, exemption, opp. חייב. Sabb. 2^b, v. חייב. Y. Peah II, beg. 16^d פ'פחחא... ב'פ' פ'פחחא... what R. Johanan said was meant in reference to being exempt from Peah. Y. Hall. III, 59^a, v. חייב. Cant. R. to IV, 4 פ'פחחא בין פ' לחייב between exemption and conviction; a. fr.

פחחא ch. same.—Pl. פחחא. Sabb. 2^b; Shebu. 5^a פ'פחחא the cases of conviction and those of exemption (from punishment); a. e.

פחחא, פחחא, פחחא, v. sub 'פ'.

פחחא f. (פחח a) to break; b) cmp. מלל, to talk; v. פחחא talkative, flippant. Lev. R. s. 32 (play on שלמיה, Lev. XXIV, 11) פ'פחחא' she was flippant (pert) in greeting men, 'peace to thee, peace to you'; Yalk. ib. 657 פ'פחחא.

פחחא f. h. same, gossip.—Pl. פחחא. Deut. R. s. 6 (v. פ'פחחא).

פחחא m. (= פחחא, with formative כ) [the discharger,] rectum. Lev. R. s. 3 לברא' and from the rectum it is discharged; Koh. R. to VII, 19 ופ'פחחא' v. פ'פחחא II; Yalk. ib. 976 פ'פחחא.

פחחא, Pa. פטי (cmp. פטר, פצע) 1) to break, burst. Targ. Y. II Gen. XLIX, 22 פ'פחחא (Y. I פ'פחחא).—2) to relieve. Sabb. 140^b ר'פ'פחחא ליה' when it will relieve him (from buying a new shirt) for a whole year (v. Rashi a. l.; Ms. O. כ' פ'פחחא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 50).

פיר constr. of פיר. [For compounds see respective determinants].

פיראה, v. פירא.

פיראלי, v. פיראלי I.

פיראס, v. פיראס.

פיראליה, v. פיראליה.

פירא, pr. n. Piga, 1) name of a river in Palestine. Par. VIII, 10 (Mish. ed. פירא; Snh. 5^b (Ms. M. 'פיר). B. Bath. 74^b (Ms. M. 'פיר; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Midr. Till. to Ps. XXIV; Yalk. Ps. 697 פירא (corr. acc.).—2) name of a place. Tosef. Ter. I, 15 ed. Zuck. (Var. פירא).—Tosef. Yeb. VI, 8 (מעשה בחופה באחד ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. מעשה ברופא בפ' אחד read באחד בפ' מעשה, or ברופא באחד בפ' מעשה).

פירול, פירול m. (b. h.; פגול) [abomination, unfitness.] a sacrifice rejectable in consequence of an improper intention in the mind of the officiating priest. Zeb. 28^a פ' פירול (Lev. VII, 18; XIX, 7) refers to the intended disposal beyond the legal limits of space (for eating the sacrifice). Ib. II, 3 לומניו ... הויך למקומו פ' וכ' the intention of disposal at an improper place makes the sacrifice unfit, but the eating of it is not punishable with extinction, whereas the intention of disposal at the improper time makes it piggul, and the eating of it is punished with extinction; a. fr.—Pl. פירולים, פירולים. Sifra Ahare, Par. 5, ch. VII. Cant. R. to V, 14, פ' many laws concerning piggul; a. e.

פירולא, פירולא ch. same, abomination. Targ. Is. LXV, 4. Targ. Ez. VI, 4; 5; 13 Bxt. (ed. פירול, q. v.). Targ. I Sam. XVII, 46 (ed. Lag. פירול).—Esp. piggul, v. preced. Men. 94^a (a mnemonic formula) הויבא הויבא טמיה שכן ציבורא הויבא טמיה for the show-bread is, like the Omer, a congregational offering, an obligatory offering, is offered when the congregation is unclean, is eaten by the priests, is subject to becoming piggul, and is offered on the Sabbath; ib.^b.

פירופא, Tosef. B. Bath. VI, 2 לסאה פ' read with ed. Zuck.: טירופא פ' being a misplaced gloss, corrupted from פירופא, as a Var. of פירופא ib. 3.—Bekh. V, 3 (35^a) פ' Bab. ed., v. פירופא.

פירור, פירור m. constr. 1) פירור I) breaking, destruction. Targ. Is. XXIV, 12.—2) פירור II, v. פירור decay, only in connection with טירורא (rendering h. גלילים). Targ. Ez. VI, 4; 5; 13 (Bxt. פירור). Targ. O. Lev. XXVI, 30 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. פירור).

פירורא, f. (πρῶτη) spring. Gen. R. s. 15 (ref. to Gen. II, 10) 'וכ' שריא טירורא like a spring in a garden which waters the garden.—*Pl. פירורא. Targ. Y. Ex. XV, 27 Ar. (ed. פירורא).

פירורין, v. פירורין.

פירוס, פירוס m. פירוס; comp. פירוס I, a. Gen. R. s. 20, quoted bel.; πῆλαγον would seem to be of Semitic origin) the

herb rue. Gen. R. s. 20 'וכ' דומים לפ' resembling the leaves of rue, wide below and narrow on top, v. אור II, 3. Kil. I, 8 'וכ' קרה ו' you must not graft rue on wild cassia, because it would be a combination of an herb with a tree; Erub. 34^b פגם (some ed. 'פיר, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 200). Ukts. I, 2. Sabb. 128^a. [פיר, Snh. 73^b, v. פיר, 3].

פירומא, פירומא m. 1) = פירומא q. v.—2) = h. פירומא I semicircular turret, Pigma, a suburb of Tiberias. Y. Erub. V, 22^b bot. 'וכ' if you measure (for Sabbath limits) from the Turret &c.

פירומא, f. = פירומא 2.

פירומא, Pesik. R. s. 21, read: פירומא.

פירומין, m. pl., v. פירומין.

פירועין, פירועין, v. sub פירועין.

פירורא, v. פירורא.

פיר, m. (פיר; comp. פיר) 1) picking of chickens. Ab. Zar. 4^a (ref. to פיר, Job XXX, 24) של כפ' אני נפירע מהן כפ' של I will collect from them (punish them) as the chicken picks (in small instalments); ib. אין ישראל 'וכ' אפי' אין ישראל ... even if Israel do but small good deeds, as the picking of chickens in the dunghill, I will combine them into one large sum; Yalk. Job 918.—2) (b. h.) (= פיר) misfortune. Pesik. Nahamu, p. 126^b (ref. to Job I. c.) 'וכ' אלא מביא פ' לוי ו' the Lord does not strike a nation and let her sit in despair, but brings misfortune on one and consoles her with another &c.; Yalk. Job I. c.

פירורא, פירורא, v. פירורא.

פירורה, v. פירורה.

פירועא, v. פירועא II.

פירוק, m. (פירוק) yawning. Ber. 24^b top Ms. M. (ed. פירוק ומפיק).

פירור, פירור m. pl. (פירור) wandering about, idleness; 'וכ' פירור in standing still and sauntering about, in idleness. Targ. II Esth. III, 8; Meg. 13^b Ms. M. (ed. פירור, expl. in Rashi as an acrostic abbreviation: פסח היום, שבת היום; to-day is Sabbath, to-day is Passover); Yalk. Esth. 1054 פירור.

פיר, v. פיר.—[Kil. IX, 9 צמר פיר, v. פיר.]

פירוקא, f. (fibula = pallium fibulatum, comp. πρῶτη α. πῶτη α) clasp; a cloak fastened with clasps or buckles. Tanh., ed. Bub., Noah 21 פ' וליפח פ' the Lord rewarded them, giving Shem the tallith (v. פירורא), and Japheth the pallium fibulatum; Gen. R. s. 36 פירורא and Japheth was granted the pallium; Yalk. ib. 61 פירורא (corrupt. of פירורא; some ed. פירורא, corr. acc.).—Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c bot. דירה דופך עיכליה דימינא ו' (Matt. K. to 146*

Lam. R. to IV, 2 (פירג'יה) he changed the buckle from his right to his left shoulder; Y. Dem. IV, 24^a bot. פירג'יה (יד אונקלי) (read: פירג'יה; Lam. R. l. c. דשמלא לימנא).

פירג'יה m. (פוט, v. פוטפט) *talk, story-telling*.—Pl. פירג'יה Gen. R. s. 85 (ref. to the disregard of chronological order in the Book of Daniel) שלא יאמרו דברי פ' הם כדרי וכ' that people should not say, they are merely historical annals; in order that all should know that he (Daniel) told it by holy inspiration; Yalk. ib. 144 הוא פ' היא (corr. acc.); Yalk. Dan. 1063.—[In liturgy פירג'יה: *hymn*, esp. applied to *alphabetical acrostics*; v. פירג'יה.]

פירג'יה m. pl. (preced.) [*talkers*], *children of six or seven years of age*. Y. Erub. VII, 24^e bot. (ref. to Gitt. V, 7), v. פירג'יה a. פירג'יה.

פירג'יה, v. פירג'יה.

פירג'יה, Y. Snh. XI, end, 30^e פ' ור"ש רבין ליה פ' a corruption in a passage which otherwise requires emendation; read: ש"י בין שנחכוון ... בין שלא נחכוון ... דברי ר"ש דונקין אורו ודברי חכמים סוקלין אורו אבל בשאר כל המצוות אם לא נחכוון לעקור את כל הגוף דברי חכמים סוקלין אורו ודברי ר"ש פוטרין אורו; v. Tosef. ib. XIV, 13, a. Bab. ib. 90^a.

פירג'יה m. (פירס) *conciliation, persuasion, comfort*. Nidd. 31^b וכ' why does man easily accept conciliatory words, and woman does not? (Answ.) This one partakes of the nature of the material of which he was created (earth being easily crushed) &c. Y. Taan. II, 65^b bot. ואני מקבל פירג'יה I shall accept their apology. Gen. R. s. 93 רגשה לפ' v. רגשה. Ib. הירח ... כל הרברים ... (Gen. XLIV, 18—34) contained conciliatory argument for Joseph, for his brothers, and for Benjamin. Koh. R. to VII, 2 פ' מדה שיש בה פ' a social act with which consolation is connected; a. fr.—Pl. פירג'יה Gen. R. s. 74 (ref. to Gen. XXXI, 36) דא את סבור ... דברי פ' וכ' here you might think there would be blows and wounds, but (his anger found vent only in) words of persuasion &c.; a. e.—[Lev. R. s. 26 בפירג'יה, read: בפירג'יה.]

פירג'יה ch. same. Gen. R. s. 94 פ' דימנא אגב פ' פירג'יה perhaps in consequence of conciliation (by presents) he may remit some (of the imposed penalty). Y. Peah VIII, end, 21^b יקבל פירג'יה ... דרמא may he who sees and cannot be seen, accept thy apology (as I accept it).—Pl. פירג'יה, פירג'יה Targ. Y. Gen. XXXIV, 3.—[Y. Shek. VII, 2 Bab. ed., v. פירג'יה.]

פירג'יה, v. פירג'יה.

פירג'יה, v. פירג'יה.

פירג'יה f. (פירי) comp. Syr. פאירוז, P. Sm. 3017) *beauty*. Targ. Job VIII, 12 ed. Lag. (Ms. פירי; ed. פירי; h. text פירי).

פירג'יה m. = h. פירג'יה. Gitt. 58^a וכ' all the fine gold of the world weighs two Istiras, one half of it is in Rome, and the other in the rest of the world.

covered with fine gold. Ab. Zar. 11^b מתקל ב'פ' (not ר', ed. פ'פ' מרקל זוזא דפ' Ms. M. פירזא, corr. acc.; Ar. ed. Koh. פירג'יה *gold pieces*) fine gold of the weight of four Zuz. Keth. 77^b פ' חכמקי, v. פירג'יה; a. e.

פירג'יה, v. פירג'יה.

פירג'יה m. (פיר) *scattering, dispersion*. T'bul Yom II, 3 מפני שהוא רוצה בפירג'יה because the scattering (of the garlic in the mortar) is welcome to him. Sabb. 16^b בשער פ' עברם פ' when the clouds were dispersing. Sifra M'tsor^a, Par. 2, ch. II פ' שיער (מקים) isolated hairs. Snh. VIII, 5 dispersion (separation) of the wicked is a profit to them and to the world; a. e.

פירג'יה, v. פירג'יה.

פירג'יה m. (b. h.; פיר or פיר) *powder, dust*; פ' כבשן *soot*. Ex. R. s. 11. Tanh. Vaëra 14; a. e.

פירג'יה ch. same. Targ. O. Ex. IX, 8; a. e.

פירג'יה f. (preced.) 1) *wind, flatus*. Ab. Zar. 17^a.—2) [*blowing away*], *reduction, diminution*. Ex. R. s. 48 (ref. to פירג'יה, Prov. XXIX, 8) בעולם פ' פירג'יה this means the Israelites who brought diminution into the world by the calf which they made, for ... there is not a generation that suffers not at least a particle of punishment &c. (v. פירג'יה). Cant. R. to II, 17 (play on שיעור, ib.) until I allow a reduction to enter into the sufferings (v. פירג'יה) from foreign governments, i. e. shorten the term of the exile. Ib. הכנסתי פ' וכ' I did once before shorten the exile in Egypt.

פירג'יה, v. פירג'יה.

פירג'יה, v. פירג'יה.

פירג'יה m. (פירס) *compounding, manufacturing; ingredients*. Ker. 6^a פ' הקטרה וכ' פ' the ingredients of frankincense are &c. Y. Shek. IV, 48^a bot. שדיו בקראין פ' who were experts in the preparation of frankincense. Y. Sot. VIII, 22^e top פ' שמן המשחה פ' the ingredients of the oil of anointment; a. fr.—[B. Mets. IV, 12 (60^a), a. e., v. פירג'יה].—Pl. פירג'יה, פירג'יה *spices*. Ter. XI, 2 פ' כמוני פ' R. S. (ed. פירג'יה; Ms. M. פירג'יה) like those who count spices (and add some in the bargain).—[Tanh., ed. Bub., Shof'tim 8 פירג'יה, v. פירג'יה.]

פירג'יה I ch. same. Targ. Y. Ex. XXV, 6.—Pl. פירג'יה Ker. 3^a בדדי הדדי פ' במירג'יה פ' the redactor of the Mishnah wanted to place together the laws concerning the compoundings (of frankincense and of oil).

פירג'יה II m. (פירס) *break*, comp. Arab. *faḥas* mortuus fuit) *slain body, corpse*. Y. Taan. IV, 69^a top פירג'יה show me his (Bar Kokhba's) body; Yalk. Deut. 946 פירג'יה פירג'יה (read: פירג'יה) being a gloss to פ'—Pl. פירג'יה Lam. R. to II, 2 פירג'יה פירג'יה go and bring me their bodies

פִּיטְמוֹת f. (פִּטְמָה) [*mortar and pestle*,] trnsf. 1) m. (sub. קצה) *the oblate part of the breast around the nipple*. Nidd. V, 8 הפ' משישחרר הפ' (Bab. ed. 47^a הפיטמוהו, corr. acc.) when the surroundings of the nipple begin to grow dark.— 2) *the upper part (blossom end) of the onion*. Y. Ter. IX, 46^d top; X, beg. 47^a וכ' העביר פִּטְמוֹהוּ if the upper part of it has been removed, it is considered as if cut in pieces.—V. פִּיטְמוֹהוּ.

פִּיטְמוֹס (פִּיטְמוֹס) c. (פִּיטְמוֹס) (freq. פִּיטְמוֹס) c. (פִּיטְמוֹס) to expand, cmp. 2) 1) *a large cylindrical vessel, cask or tub of earthen material* (corresp. to πῆλος, a. to dolium; v. Sm. Ant.³ Engl. ed., s. v. Dolium). B. Mets. IV, 12 (60^a) דרגר פִּיטְמוֹס... (Bab. ed. פִּיטְמוֹס; Y. ed. Ven. a. Mish. ed. Nap. פִּיטְמוֹס; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 400) a merchant may buy wine from several presses and put it into one cask. Keth. 111^b in the days to come גדול כפ' גרול כפ' one will bring in one cluster of grapes on a wagon or in a boat and place it in a corner of his house, and take his supply of wine from it, as if it were a large jar; Sifré Deut. 317 ומסרפס ודולך מן הפיטמוס; Yalk. ib. 944 הפיטמוס (read הפ' כפ' גרול (corr. acc.)). R. Hash. III, 7 (27^b) הפיטמוס (Bab. ed. הפיטמוס; Ms. M. הפיטמוס, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note). Tosef. Ohol. X, 3 שהוא עומד וכ' a *pitfus* (*pitthos*) standing in a room and reaching from the floor to the ceiling. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. IV, 16 פִּיטְמוֹס שקירי וכ' (corr. acc.) a large tub to which one made a cover to use it as a stove, and which he plastered over with clay. Y. Bets. III, 62^a top בפִּיטְמוֹס צד הוא בפיטמוס an animal (on the Holy Day) by chasing it into a tub; Y. Sabb. III, 14^a bot. בפִּיטְמוֹס (read ס...). Tosef. T'bul Yom II, 3 פִּיטְמוֹס.—Pl. (הפִּיטְמוֹס) where-with they line the tubs. Bets. 15^b פ' הללו בעלי פ' those (the first to leave the lecture room) are owners of tubs of wine, contrad. to הבריר &c.—2) *a vessel made of brittle clay and requiring lining*.—Pl. פִּיטְמוֹס. B. Bath. VI, 2 (93^b) פִּיטְמוֹס... פִּיטְמוֹס למה... פִּיטְמוֹס בשרון... פִּיטְמוֹס למה... פִּיטְמוֹס; Mish. ed. פִּיטְמוֹס, Y. ed. פִּיטְמוֹס) if a man buys jugs (קנקנים) in Sharon, he must accept ten thin jugs for every hundred; ib. 97^b, expl. נאור ונגופרוהו, v. נא II; Tosef. ib. VI, 3, sq. פִּיטְמוֹס ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. פִּיטְמוֹס, corr. acc.).

פִּיטְמוֹתָהּ f. (v. next w.) *weir, canal-bed*. Y. Kil. I, 27^b bot. וכ' פ' ו'ג הים ע"ג הים if one sows in a lake, in a canal-bed &c.

פִּיטְמוֹרִין, **פִּיטְמוֹרִין** I m. pl. (פִּיטְמוֹרִין; cmp. Prov. XVII, 14) *water rushing through bars*. Ber. 8^a death from croup is כפִּיטְמוֹרִין בפי ושש like the gushing water at the entrance of a canal (when the sluice-bars are raised); [Ms. B. N. בשש ושש; Ms. M. marg. Var. בשש ושש; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 4; Rashi ref. to בשש ושש, I Kings VI, 18, Targ. אשש:like ropes pulled through loop-holes in the boards of a ship]. M. Kat. 28^b, sq. the departure of the soul from the body is ו'ושש (ה) בשש (ה) בשש כפִּיטְמוֹרִין בפי ושש as the whirling waters rushing into the entrance of the channel; R. J. says, as the water rushing through &c.; [Rashi: as the knots of ropes with

which two ships are tied together; for Var. Lect. v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 60]; Lev. R. s. 4 הושש מן הושש as the rushing waters leaving the channel; Tanh. ed. Bub., Mick. 15 כפִּיטְמוֹרִין הושש בשש ושש (Ms. Parma כפִּיטְמוֹרִין; Ms. R. כפִּיטְמוֹרִין הושש מרוד הושש; Tanh. ib. 10 כפִּיטְמוֹרִין הושש מרוד הושש; Koh. R. to VI, 7 כפִּיטְמוֹרִין מרוד הושש).

פִּיטְמוֹרִין, **פִּיטְמוֹרִין** II m. pl. (פִּיטְמוֹרִין) *discharge, divorce*. Targ. O. Deut. XXIV, 3 (ed. Berl. פִּיטְמוֹרִין, without Dagesh). Targ. Y. Ex. XXI, 11 פִּיטְמוֹרִין; a. e.—Gitt. IX, 3 (in a formula of a letter of divorce) גש פ' (absent in Y. ed.); Ned. 5^b.

פִּיטְמוֹמָה, **פִּיטְמוֹמָה** m. (v. פִּיטְמוֹמָה) *talk, discussion*.—Pl. כל פ' בישין ופ' 14^d Y. Ber. IX, end, 14^d כל פ' בישין ופ' 14^d all discussions are bad, only those about the Law are good. Lev. R. s. 12 (transl. למי שירח, Prov. XXIII, 29) למאן פ' who has disputes?; Yalk. Prov. 960 (not פִּיטְמוֹמָה); Esth. R. to II, 1 (ר' עזריה) (ר' עזריה) [Gen. R. s. 44 פִּיטְמוֹמָה Ar., read פ' הדין, v. הדין].

פִּיטְמוֹרִיָה m. pl. [*Petræan?*] name of a species of figs. Y. Shebi. V, beg. 35^d (expl. בנור שוח, ib. V, 1) פִּיטְמוֹרִיָה (R. S. to Shebi. l. c. פִּיטְמוֹרִיָה).

פִּיטְמוֹלָן m. (πέταλον) *a leaf of metal, gold-foil* (corresp. to h. כרם). Targ. Job XXVIII, 16 ed. Lag. (ed. פִּיטְמוֹלָן, Levita פִּיטְמוֹלָן, corr. acc.). Ib. 19. Ib. XXXI, 24. Targ. Lam. IV, 1 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. פִּיטְמוֹלָן, corr. acc.).

פִּיטְמוֹס m. *jar*, v. פִּיטְמוֹס.

פִּיטְמוֹמָה, **פִּיטְמוֹמָה** I m. (פִּיטְמוֹמָה) 1) *fat, fattened animal*. Targ. I Kings V, 3 (ed. Lag. פִּיטְמוֹמָה). Targ. Ez. XLV, 15, v. פִּיטְמוֹמָה.—B. Kam. 47^a פִּיטְמוֹמָה (Rashi פִּיטְמוֹמָה) the additional value on account of fatness goes to the credit of the owner of the cow.—2) f. = h. פִּיטְמוֹמָה, *crammed bird*. Ex. R. s. 25 (in Hebr. dict.) if one said, פ' אחוה... שש פ' I wish I had a crammed bird to eat, it (the manna in his mouth) had the taste of a crammed bird; Midr. Till. to Ps. XXIII פִּיטְמוֹמָה ed. Bub. (oth. ed. שש עש, פִּיטְמוֹמָה pl. שש, strike out שש); Yalk. Ps. 690 פִּיטְמוֹמָה pl.

פִּיטְמוֹמָה, **פִּיטְמוֹמָה** II f. (פִּיטְמוֹמָה) 1) [*pestle, mortar*] *a protuberance on the blossom-end of fruits* having the appearance of a pestle seated in a mortar (cmp. פִּיטְמוֹמָה); *the upper portion of a fruit*, v. פִּיטְמוֹמָה. Succ. III, 6 נטלה פִּיטְמוֹמָה if the pestlelike protuberance of an Ethrog is taken out; expl. Y. ib. III, 53^d רמן אמרין שושטרו there (in Babylonia) they say, 'its lily'; Bab. ib. 35^b, v. פִּיטְמוֹמָה (v. Rashi a. l.). Y. Kil. I, 27^a top פִּיטְמוֹמָה של אבטיה (v. מִצְוָה) the upper portion of a melon (containing the carpels). Ukts. II, 3 פִּיטְמוֹמָה (ed. Dehr. הפִּיטְמוֹמָה) the top-piece of a pomegranate.

פִּיטְמוֹס v. פִּיטְמוֹס.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. XIX, 2 ed. Bub. פִּיטְמוֹס, read: בפִּיטְמוֹס.—Tanh., ed. Bub. Thazr. 12 בפִּיטְמוֹס, v. פִּיטְמוֹס.]

פִּיטְמוֹמָה, **פִּיטְמוֹמָה** v. sub פִּיטְמוֹמָה.

פִּיטְמוֹמָה m. (פִּיטְמוֹמָה) [*ball, stone*; cmp. פִּיטְמוֹמָה] *lot, ballot*.

ranged balloting (by counting fingers, v. preced.). Ib. 23^a; a. e.

*פִּיִּסְוִנָּא m. = h. פִּיסוֹן, *mason*. Y. Yeb. XII, end, 13^a (ed. Krot. פִּיִּסְוִנָּא) is this (R. Levy whom you recommended) a mason of thy mason's guild (a pupil of thy school)?

פִּיִּסְוִנָּא f. (preced.) *masonry, mason's guild*, v. preced.

*פִּיִּשְׁוִנָּא m. (cmp. פִּיִּסְוִנָּא) [*pebble*], name of a species of *beans* (cmp. פִּיִּשְׁוִנָּא I a. III), called in Hebrew *sappir*. Y. Kil. I, 27^a top, R. S. to Kil. I, 1 (ed. פִּיִּשְׁוִנָּא), v. פִּיִּר.

פִּיל imper. of פִּיל.

פִּיל I m., v. בעל הפ', פִּיל.

פִּיל II m. (פִּילָא, cmp. נְפִילָא) *elephant*. Kil. VIII, 6. Men. 69^a; B. Bath. 22^a. Lev. R. s. 6; a. e.—Pl. פִּילָא, Gen. R. s. 31, end., v. זְמוּרָה. Y. Sabb. XVIII, 16^c; Tosef. ib. XIV (XV), 8; a. e.—Gen. R. s. 15, end הפִּילָא some ed., v. נְפִילָא.

פִּילָא I ch. same; or פ' (sub. שן) *ivory*. Targ. I Kings X, 22. Ib. XXII, 39; a. e.—Y. Shebu. III, 34^d bot., a. e., v. זְנוּרָה II. Ber. 55^b bot. ... דְּלָא מְהוּרָא לִיהָ man is never shown in a dream a golden palm tree or an elephant passing through a needle's eye (man dreams only of what he thinks of when awake). B. Mets. 38^b דְּמַעֲיִלִין פ' דִּלְמָא art thou perhaps of Pumb'ditha where they make an elephant pass through a needle's eye (are subtle)? Num. R. s. 10; Lev. R. s. 5, v. זְנוּרָה; a. e.—Pl. פִּילָא, constr. פִּילָא. Targ. Cant. VI, 8. Targ. Nah. II, 4 (h. text פִּילָא).

פִּיל III m., פִּילָא II f. (part. pass. of פִּיל or פִּילָא; cmp. בִּלָּל; cmp. פִּילָא) *permeated, soaked*. Targ. O. Lev. XIV, 21 (h. text בִּלָּל). Ib. VII, 10; a. fr.—Pl. f. פִּילָא. Ib. 12; a. e.

פִּילָא III m. (cmp. preced.) *split, crack, furrow*.—Pl. פִּילָא. Pes. 76^a bot. פ' אִירוּ בִּירוּ if there are splits (in the crusty surface of the roast); Hull. 112^a. Sabb. 33^b פ' בְּגוּפִירָה had cuts in his skin (from living in a cave). M. Kat. 3^a; Succ. 44^b פ' סְרוּמִי to close up fissures in the soil which covers the roots. B. Bath. 54^a top. Taan. 4^a, v. עִירְפִילָא; a. e.

פִּילָא IV m. *pila*, name of an *aromatic plant* (Rashi: *polion*, v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Polion). Keth. 77^b.

פִּילָא, Lev. R. s. 33; Cant. R. to III, 4, v. פִּילָא.

פִּילָאוֹת, pl. of פִּילָא q. v.

פִּילָגוֹס, פִּילָגוֹס m. (πέλαγος) *high sea*. Targ. Ps. XLVI, 3 דימָא פ' (ed. Wil. פִּילָגוֹס; h. text ים). Targ. Y. Ex. XV, 8.—Lev. R. s. 12, beg. דימָא, v. אִילָפָא I; Esth.

R. to II, 1 (ר' עִזְרִיָּה); Yalk. Prov. 960 ב'פ' (without ימָא). Koh. R. to III, 6 [read:] 'אִנְן רַב' when we get out on the high sea, we shall kill him.

פִּילָגוֹס, v. פִּילָגוֹס.

פִּילָגוֹשׁ, v. פִּילָגוֹשׁ.

פִּילָחָא, Y. Kil. I, 27^a top, v. פִּילָחָא.—Y. Ber. IX, 14^b יִרְדוּן פ', v. פִּילָחָא.

פִּילָחָא m. (פִּילָחָא) *division, separation*. Y. Ber. I, 2^c bot. whatever be the divisions into which the waters of creation parted, they started from under it (the tree of life); (Gen. R. s. 15, a. e. (וכל מימי בראשית מהפִּילָחָא מִתְחַדְּוּ)).

פִּילָחָא, פִּילָחָא, פִּילָחָא ch. same. 1) *distribution*. Targ. Y. Num. X, 32.—2) *decision, decree; judgment*. Targ. O. Gen. XIV, 7 (h. text משפִּט; v. Targ. Y. ib.) Targ. Joel IV, 2 (h. text ירושפִּט; a. e.—3) *part*, v. פִּילָחָא II.

פִּילָחָא, פִּילָחָא, פִּילָחָא, v. פִּילָחָא I.

פִּילָחָא f. (φιλοτιμία, S.) *display, public show*, esp. *gladiatorial exhibition, combats of beasts &c.* (v. Sachs Beitr. I, p. 120). Ex. R. s. 30 נְשִׁירָה ש'פ' שמע ש'פ' (not פִּילָחָא) he heard that a show is coming up; ש'פ' ... שאל he asked a gladiator (לִדְרָר), when will the show take place?; שאל ש'פ' לאורו ש'פ' ש'פ' he asked him who was to give the show ('editor').

פִּילָחָא m. (פִּילָחָא) *pleading, pillul*, one of the terms for prayer. Sifré Deut. 26; Deut. R. s. 2; Yalk. ib. 811. Yalk. Ex. 260 עֲלָה פ' הַפִּלָּחָא (not הַפִּלָּחָא) the pleading of the prayer of the patriarchs arose &c.; (Mekh. B'shall., Vayass a, s. 3 עֲלָה הַפִּלָּחָא).

פִּילָחָא m. (πήλωμα, S.) *mud, clay ground*. Sabb. XXII, 6 (147^a) אִין יִרְדוּן ל'פ' Y. ed., a. Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; Bab. ed. a. Mish. קִירוּמָא, v. קִירוּמָא) you must not go down to the clay ground (of the brickyard, on the Sabbath).

פִּילָחָא, פִּילָחָא m. (πύλω, πύλω) *gateway*. Lev. R. s. 30, beg. (ref. to Ps. XVI, 11) מְפִילָשׁ ו'פ' מְפִילָשׁ ו'פ' (ed. הוֹדִיעֵנִי אִירוּהָא) let me know which is the open gate leading to life everlasting. Gen. R. s. 59, [read as:] Yalk. ib. 103 (ref. to Gen. XXIV, 1) ב'פ' מְפִילָשׁ ו'פ' he had entered on the gateway leading &c. Gen. R. s. 66, end 'פ' (not פִּילָחָא) Isaac's gateway was open from both sides, so that the one came in from one side, and the other from the other side; [ib. s. 48 אֲבִירָה אֲבִירָה ו'פ']; Yalk. ib. 82 פִּילָחָא (corr. acc., or פִּילָחָא, v. פִּילָחָא). Lev. R. s. 18 אֲחָד ב'פ' אֲחָד (not נְכַסִּין ב'פ' אֲחָד) all enter town by the same gateway [or read: אֲחָד ב'פ' אֲחָד]; Koh. R. to XII, 5 אֲחָד אֲחָד (corr. acc.). Ib. כִּד אֲרִיִן לְפִילָחָא (ed. Wil. לְפִילָחָא, corr. acc.) when they arrived at the gateway (of the Sepphorean's residence); a. e.—[Yalk. Ex. 178 פִּילָחָא, v. פִּילָחָא.]

פִּילְפֹּלַת, פִּילְפֹּלָן, פִּילְפֹּלָא, פִּילְפֹּל, פִּילְפֹּל v. sub פִּלְפֹּל.

פִּילְקִין, פִּלְקִין f. (φυλακή) prison. Pesik. U'lkah., p. 182^a אִירֹחוּבֵשׁ בַּפ' אִירֹחוּבֵשׁ בַּפ' was put in prison; Lev. R. s. 30 אִירֹחוּבֵשׁ בַּפ' Ex. R. s. 15 נָחַהּ בַּפ' he put her in prison. Ib. s. 30, v. פִּעֲטָ II; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 34 חֲבִשְׁתֵּינִין בַּסְלָקִי (corr. acc.).—Pl. פִּילְקִיּוֹחַ. Pesik. Vayhi, p. 67^a; Pesik. R. s. 17. Ib. s. 42 (ref. to Esth. II, 18, וַהֲנִיחָהּ) פִּירַח הַפ' he opened the prisons.

פִּילְקִיס, פִּילְקִין m. (πέλεκυς) axe. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXVIII, 47 כֶּפַ' הָיָה יוֹרֵד הַבְּרִד וְכ' (not 'בפ') the hail came down like an axe (or axes, pl.) and cut all the trees; Ex. R. s. 12; Midr. Till. to Ps. CV, 33 כַּפִּילְקִיס הָיָה; Tanh. Vaëra 14 בַּפִּילְקִין; Yalk. Ps. 820 בַּפִּילְקִין (corr. acc.).

פִּילְקִיָּה, v. פִּלְקִיָּה.

פִּילְרוֹס, v. פִּלְרוֹס.

פִּימוֹסְקָא, v. פִּימוֹסְקָא.

פִּימֹלְאוֹת, פִּימֹלְאוֹת, v. פִּימֹלְאוֹת.

פִּימֹלְנִיָּה, v. פִּימֹלְנִיָּה.

פִּין, Kel. XI, 4 הַפִּין, v. פִּין end.

פִּינָה, פִּינָה f. (b. h.; פִּינָה) 1) turn, movement.—Pl. פִּינָה (פִּינָה). Yoma 58^b כָּל פִּי' שֶׁאֵרָחַהּ פִּינָה וְכ' (פִּינָה) פִּינָה; Ms. O. (פִּי') all the turns you make (in the Temple) must be towards the right; ib. 15^b (פִּי'); Zeb. 62^b (פִּי'); Sot. 15^b (פִּי'); Yalk. Lev. 446 פִּינָה; a. e.—[With the exception of Sot. l. c. our editions read פִּינָה].—2) corner. Ex. R. s. 37, beg. (ref. to Zech. X, 4) מִמֶּנִּי וְכ' 'from him (Israel) the cornerstone is taken', this refers to King David (with ref. to Ps. XVIII, 22). Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXVIII וְכ' אֲבָן פ' . . . אֲבָן פ' there are three qualities of scholars, a hewn stone (seated in the wall), a corner stone &c.; 'אֲבָן פ' שֶׁיֵּשׁ לוֹ שְׁרֵי פִּירוֹחַ וְכ' (one versed in Midrash and Halakhah) is a corner stone which has two faces only.—Pl. as ab. Midd. I, 1 אֲרֵבַע פִּינָהוֹתֵי (פִּינָהוֹתֵי) in its four corners. Erub. 11^a, v. פִּינָהוֹתֵי.

פִּינָה, פִּינָה m. (פִּינָה) emptying, clearing. Neg. XII, 5; Sifra M'tsor a, Neg., ch. III, Par. 5 (ref. to Lev. XIV, 36) פִּינָה is the clearing of the house such important business?; Yalk. Lev. 566. Ib. בְּכֹהֵן הַצֹּדִיק וְכ' אֵלֶּם the order must be issued by the priest, but the clearing may be done by anybody; a. e.

פִּינָה, פִּינָה m. (פִּינָה) driving, speeding. Targ. Jud. V, 22.

פִּינָה, פִּינָה m. (φαινόμενος, φαίλονος S. = pænula) a travelling cloak, pænula. Treat. Tsitsith (ed. Kirchh. p. 22) פִּינָה (corr. acc.); Sifré Deut. 234 חֲכִילָא; Yalk. ib. 933 חֲכִילָא, prob. to be read: פִּינָה. Y. Ned. X, end, 42^b מִדּוּ לְהוֹרִיד בְּפִינָה (not מ . . .) is it permitted to act as judge in absolving from vows wrapped in a pænula

(in place of a Tallith)?; Y. Hag. I, 76^d תּוֹפִים (corr. acc.).—Pl. פִּינָה, פִּינָה. Lam. B. to II, 2 מוֹכְרֵי פִּינָה מוֹכְרֵי מוֹכְרֵי מוֹכְרֵי sellers of pænula; Y. Taan. IV, 69^a בּוֹת אֹרֵגֵי פִּינָה (corr. acc.) weavers of material for pænula.—Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. V, 11 פִּינָה, פִּינָה (R. S. to Kel. XXVIII, 8 פִּינָה) read: פִּינָה.

פִּינָה m. (πίλος, pilleum; נ for ל, omp. לִימָא) felt; פִּינָה felt-shoes. Kil. IX, 7.

פִּינָה, Tosef. B. Bath. VI, 3, sq., v. פִּינָה.

פִּינָה, Midr. Till. to Ps. IX, 2 'בפ', ed. Bub. בַּפִּינָה, read: בַּפִּינָה.

פִּינָה, פִּינָה m. (פִּינָה) treating too tenderly, spoiling. Targ. Prov. XIX, 10 (h. text חֲעֵנֵג).

פִּינָה, v. פִּינָה.

פִּינָה, v. פִּינָה.

פִּינָה, פִּינָה f. = h. פִּינָה, street-corner. Targ. Prov. VII, 8, v. פִּינָה. Ib. 12.

פִּינָה, פִּינָה m. (πίναξ) dish, plate. Y. Snh. XI, 30^c תּוֹפִים a dish of fine flour. Y. Sabb. III, 6^b תּוֹפִים. Hull. 111^b (Ar. ed. pr. פִּינָה). Taan. 24^b (פִּינָה); a. e.—Pl. פִּינָה. Pes. 49^a מִלְּהוֹרֵךְ פִּינָה (Ar. Var. פִּינָה), v. פִּינָה.

פִּינָה m. (a corrupt. of פִּינָה q. v.) travelling cloak. Gen. R. s. 84 (ref. to רִישׁוֹנֵי, Gen. XXXVII, 23) הַפ' זהו הַפ' עַד שֶׁמָכַר פִּינָה Yalk. ib. 142. Ib. 133 עַד שֶׁמָכַר פִּינָה when he was compelled to sell his travelling cloak; (Yalk. Gen. s. 78 הַפִּינָה).

פִּינָה, פִּינָה, Tanh. Shof'tim 10 הַפִּינָה הַפִּינָה (custos, -odis) the guard of the fort stood at the entrance, and when he entered and saw them &c.; v. פִּינָה.

פִּינָה, v. פִּינָה.

פִּינָה, פִּינָה pr. n. m. Pinkay. Ker. 28^a; Pes. 57^a פִּינָה (Ms. M. 2 פִּינָה; Ms. O. פִּינָה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 3).

פִּינָה, v. פִּינָה.

פִּינָה, פִּינָה c. (πίναξ) board, tablet, esp. (πίναξ) the folded writing tablets; register, list. Sabb. XII, 4, v. פִּינָה II. Ib. 5 עַל שְׁנֵי דְפִי פִּינָה on two boards of a pinax (Rashi: two columns on one tablet). Nidd. 30^b הַפִּינָה in the womb דִּימָה לֵפִי שֶׁמִּקּוּפֵל לֵפִי resembles in position a folded pinax. Gen. R. s. 69 (ref. to Gen. XXVIII, 13) כֶּפַ' הַפִּינָה he (the Lord) folded it (the land) like a pinax and placed it under his (Jacob's) head; a. fr.—Esp. the merchant's accounts, book. Ab. III, 16 הַפִּינָה הַפִּינָה וְהוֹרִיד וְכ' the book of (God's) accounts lies open, and the hand writes, and whosoever wishes to borrow may come and borrow &c. Shebu. VII, 1 הַפִּינָה עַל פִּינָה Y. ed. (Mish.

a. Bab. ed. 'פל', v. הַנְּוֹנִי. Ib. כְּרוּב בְּפִינְקָסִי וְכ'. Y. ed. (Mish. a. Bab. ed. 'פל') it is written in my book that thou owest me &c. Y. Ned. I, 36^d נְפֻרְתוּ פִינְקָסוֹ נְפֻרְתוּ his account book is open (his sins will be visited); ib. פִינְקָסוֹ (corr. acc.). Gen. R. s. 81, v. בְּקָר; a. fr.—Pl. פִינְקָסוֹת, פִינְקָסוֹת, פִינְקָסוֹת, פִינְקָסוֹת, פִינְקָסוֹת, פִינְקָסוֹת, Kel. XXIV, 7, v. אֲפֻרְתֵינִי. Gen. R. s. 1 וְפ' דִּיפְתוּרָאוֹר וְפ' he (the builder) has before him rolls and tablets (plans and descriptions). Y. R. Hash. I, 57^a bot. 'שְׁלֹשׁ פ' there are three books (before the Lord), one for the perfectly righteous &c. (Bab. ib. 16^b (סְפָרִים); a. e.

פִּנְיָ, פִּינְקָסָה, פִּינְקָסָא, פִּינְקָס ch. same. Targ. Ez. IX, 2, sq. (h. text קָסָר). Targ. II Esth. IV, 1 וְפִינְקָסִיָּה; a. e.—Y. Sabb. V, end, 7^c, v. גִּימּוֹן. Ib. XII, end, 13^d מֵאֵן פ' דִּיפְתוּרָאוֹר he who says the term כְּרוּב applies also to engraving, means engraving like that on the wax-covered tablet, opp. בּוֹלֵט. Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 55^b bot. I saw in my dream 'וְכ' (דְּרוּינָא) לְבִישׁ הַד פ' 'וְכ' that I was covered with a pinax of twelve tablets; Lam. R. to I, 1 רְבִי (דְּרוּינָא) לְבִישׁ הַד פ' 'וְכ' that I was carrying a pinax &c. Y. Maas. II, 49^d bot. 'וְכ' אֲשַׁכְּחוּן כְּרִיב בְּפִינְקָסִיָּה וְכ' (not כְּרוּב) they found written in a memorandum of &c.; a. e.—Pl. פִינְקָסִין, constr. פִינְקָסִי, Targ. Y. Gen. XXXIX, 11.

פִּינְקָסוֹ, v. פִּינְקָסִין h.
פִּיָּס or **פִּיָּס** m. (v. פִּיָּסִין, v. פִּיָּסִין).—[Pl. פִּיָּסִין, constr. פִּיָּסִין q. v.]

פִּיָּס (comp. פִּסָּס) to split, divide, distribute.
Hif. הַפִּיָּס 1) to penetrate, (comp. בְּדָק); to cause abdominal trouble. Pes. 107^a מִיָּסִין וְמִפִּיָּסִין this drink is a tempter and then gives pain (Ms. M. מִיָּסִין; Ms. O. מִיָּסִין).—[פִּסָּס, v. מִפִּיָּסִין, v. מִפִּיָּסִין; ed. ומִפִּיָּסִין, v. מִפִּיָּסִין].—2) to break a person's anger or will, to pacify, persuade, comfort. Shebu. 45^a כְּרִי לְהַפִּיָּס דַּעְוָתוֹ וְכ' in order to satisfy the mind of the employer (to convince him that he was mistaken). Y. ib. VIII, 38^d top; Y. Snh. III, 21^c bot. מִצְדוֹ לְהַפִּיָּסִין it is proper to give him (the owner of the lost animal) satisfaction (by stating the cause of the loss); v. *Pi.*—Ab. Zar. 71^a מִנָּה דְמִלְךָ עָלֵי וְהָפִּס עָלֵי וְכ' go and satisfy for me the royal taxes (settle for me as best you can), v. מְנָה.—3) to arbitrate, decide (comp. פִּסָּק). Sabb. 33^a מִי מְפִיָּסִין who will decide (as to the cause of my disease)? Ib. 54^a 'וְכ' מִי מְפִיָּסִין who will decide which udders are tied up for the purpose of drying them up and which for the purpose of preserving the milk?—Esp. to decide by chance, by drawing lots, counting a certain number &c. (v. פִּיָּסִין). Tam. I, 2 וְהָפִיָּסִין מִי שֶׁבָּל יָבִיא וְהָפִיָּסִין let those who have bathed, come and take part in the count of chance; וְכ' after they have drawn, he who has won, has won (no appeal is permitted). Yoma 24^b לְמָדָה מְפִיָּסִין וְהוֹרִינִין וְכ' why did they draw once and again (why not at once for all the functions to be distributed)? Ib. מְפִיָּסִין (Rashi: מְפִיָּסִין) what garments do they wear when drawing? Gen. R. s. 84 (play on פִּסָּס, Gen. XXXVII, 23) 'וְכ' שֶׁהָפִיָּסוּ עָלֶיהָ וְכ' they drew lots about it (the coat) as to who should carry it to his father &c. Sabb. XXIII, 2 (148^b) 'וְכ' אִם מְפִיָּסִין אִדָּם) עָם וְכ' a man may decide by lot (on the Sabbath) the shares of honor at the table &c.; ib. 149^b; a. e.

Pi. מִיָּסִין to pacify, conciliate, persuade. Pes. l. c. מִיָּסִין (that drink) chastises us (gives us pain), and yet is so persuasive (tempting). Ber. 28^b אֲנִי יָכוֹל לְהַפִּיָּסוֹ בְּדַבְרֵימִי בְּדַבְרֵימִי I might appease him with words or bribe him with money. B. Bath. 9^b וְהַמְפִּיָּסִין בְּדַבְרֵימִי וְכ' he who gives a poor man a coin will be blessed with six blessings, but he who speaks kindly to him, will be blessed with eleven blessings. Gen. R. s. 93, end כִּשָּׁם מִצְדוֹ לְהַפִּיָּסוֹ... וְאֵינִי מְפִיָּסִין... אֵלָּא וְכ' as Joseph pacified his brothers only by weeping &c. Y. Snh. l. c. מִיָּסִין מְפִיָּסִין it is right to satisfy his mind by stating the truth, but one must not do so by a falsehood; Y. Shebu. l. c. מִיָּסִין מְפִיָּסִין... אֵינִי מְפִיָּסִין וְכ' read: וְהַפִּיָּסִין, v. גִּימּוֹן; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 94, end וְהַפִּיָּסִין and they appeased him (Nebuchadnezzar).—Part. pass. מְפִיָּסִין. Ex. R. s. 51 וְכ' שֶׁמְחַלְלֵנִי מִפ' I am convinced that thou hast forgiven Israel.

Hithpa. מְפִיָּסִין, *Nithpa.* מְפִיָּסִין to be appeased, satisfied, persuaded. Ib. וְכ'... עַל וְכ' now all Israelites were satisfied with regard to the work of the Tabernacle (that everything was correct). Ber. 33^a נִחַם אֲדָמוֹר that prince's anger was appeased. Pesik. R. s. 10 וְכ' הַרִי הַגִּזְרִין בֵּא וְהַכֵּל מְהַפִּיָּסִים בְּשִׁבְלֵי וְכ' when harvesting time comes, all (that now are disputing) will be convinced for whose sake the field has been sown. Yoma 86^b 'וְכ' סָפֵק מְהַפִּיָּסִים הֵימֵנו וְכ' it is doubtful whether he will or will not accept his apology; וְכ' סָפֵק מְהַפִּיָּסִים בְּדַבְרֵימִי וְכ' it is doubtful whether he will be appeased by mere words (without demanding a fine or public satisfaction) &c.; a. fr.

פִּיָּסִין (פִּיָּסִין) ch. same, 1) to distribute, v. פִּסָּס.—2) to break, desecrate, v. infra.

Af. אֲפִיָּסִין, אֲפִיָּסִין to break, weaken; to desecrate. Targ. Y. II Num. XV, 31 (h. text וְהָפִיָּסִין). Targ. Hos. IV, 9 (ed. Wil. Pe.). Ib. גִּימּוֹן. Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 8 (h. text וְהָפִיָּסִין). Ib. 8 וְהָפִיָּסִין (fr. פִּסָּס). Ib. 6 וְהָפִיָּסִין (ed. Vien., a. Y. II וְהָפִיָּסִין, Pe.). Targ. Job XV, 4 וְהָפִיָּסִין (ed. Wil. וְהָפִיָּסִין, corr. acc.; h. text וְהָפִיָּסִין). Targ. Y. Num. XXV, 1 לְהָפִיָּסִין (comp. מְפִיָּסִין fr. אֲפִיָּסִין). Targ. Ps. LIII, 1 מְפִיָּסִין (some ed. מְפִיָּסִין Pa., fr. אֲפִיָּסִין). Targ. Y. I Deut. XXIII, 18 וְהָפִיָּסִין ed. Amst. (ed. Vien. וְהָפִיָּסִין, corr. acc.).—Part. pass. f. מְפִיָּסִין. Targ. Y. II Lev. XXI, 7 (h. text וְהָפִיָּסִין).—V. פִּסָּס.

Pa. מְפִיָּסִין 1) (with בִּי) [to split, drive into, v. אֲפִיָּסִין] to press, urge. Targ. Y. Gen. XIX, 3 (h. text וְהָפִיָּסִין).—2) to break a man's vehemence; to quiet, appease, reconcile, persuade, pray. Targ. Esth. VIII, 3 וְהָפִיָּסִין לִירָה (h. text וְהָפִיָּסִין). Targ. Y. Gen. XLII, 21; a. e.—Hull. 95^a top אִי הָיִיתָ מִיָּסִין וְכ' if thou hadst asked my pardon (made peace with me) &c. Ib. 94^a [read:] מְפִיָּסִין לְמַבְרִינִין secure the good will of our ferryman (make him a present); וְהָפִיָּסִין וְהָפִיָּסִין he offered him a present, and he (the ferryman) became angry. Yoma 87^a לִירָה אֲנִי לְהָפִיָּסִין לִירָה I will go and make peace with him. Y. Snh. XI, 30^c top; Y. Ber. IX, 13^d top וְהָפִיָּסִין עָלָי מְפִיָּסִין make him (the idol) favorably disposed towards me. Taan. 24^a וְהָפִיָּסִין לִירָה וְכ' Ms. M. (ed. וְהָפִיָּסִין) and I persuade him (the pupil), until he comes and reads. Meg. 12^a מְפִיָּסִין לְהוֹרִינִין for, as to the residents of his own place, he can win their favor, whenever he wants; a. fr.—Part. pass. מְפִיָּסִין f.

פִּיטְסָם, v. פִּיטְסָם.

פִּיטְסָם, v. פִּיטְסָם.

פִּיטְסָן m. (פִּיטְסָן) 1) *interruption*.—Pl. פִּיטְסָן. Y. Shek. III, 47^b bot. 'בפ' לשרותן בפ' to drink them (the four cups) at intervals, v. פִּיטְסָן.—2) *slope or embankment by the roadside*.—Pl. as ab. Tosef. Erub. X (VII), 2 'וכ' והרים והפ' וכ' ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. פִּיטְסָן ורופסָן; El. Wil. emends פִּיטְסָן) hills, slopes, or a ship by the side of a public road (v. Tosef. Sabb. X (XI), 4).

פִּיטְסָן, v. פִּיטְסָן.

פִּיטְסָן pr. n. (פִּיטְסָן) *Piskon (Arguer)*, surname of the angel Gabriel. Snh. 44^b, v. פִּיטְסָן.—Fem. פִּיטְסָנִיתָ. Ib. 'רוח פ' (Rashi: פִּיטְסָנִיתָ) the arguing spirit (Gabriel). Tanh. V'zoth 6.

פִּיטְסָנִיתָ, v. פִּיטְסָנִיתָ.

פִּיטְסָנוֹת f. pl. (piscina) *fish-ponds*, in gen. *ponds, reservoirs*. Koh. R. to II, 6 (expl. ברכות מים ib.) 'פי' (not סקינים); Yalk. ib. 967 פִּיטְסָנוֹת (corr. acc.).—[V., however, פִּיטְסָנָה]

פִּיטְסָנוֹת, v. preced.

פִּיטְסָתָא f. (פִּיטְסָתָא) *a small share, portion*. B. Bath. 151^a (Ms. F. פִּיטְסָתָא) a small portion of an orchard.

פִּיטְסָתָא, **פִּיטְסָתָא**, **פִּיטְסָתָא** f. = פִּיטְסָתָא, 1) *the hand up to the wrist*; *the foot up to the ankle*. Targ. I Kings XVIII, 44; a. e.—Yeb. 115^a 'וכ' דידא וכ' (see) the hand that lies here (of the remains of the burned husband); a. e.—Pl. פִּיטְסָתָא, constr. פִּיטְסָתָא. Targ. I Sam. V, 4. Targ. Esth. VIII, 10.—2) *piece, bread* (v. פִּיטְסָתָא). Y. Ber. VI, 10^b bot. פִּיטְסָתָא... דהדין פִּיטְסָתָא... וכ' when I eat my bread and, not knowing how to say grace, I say, blessed be he who has created this piece &c. (Bab. ib. 40^b פִּיטְסָתָא פִּיטְסָתָא). Y. Sabb. VII, end, 10^d קיפדה 'וכ' וכ' meat may serve as a complement to bread (to complete the legal size), but bread cannot serve as a complement to meat. Tanh. Ekeb 7, v. פִּיטְסָתָא.—Pl. פִּיטְסָתָא *crumbs*. Y. Pes. VI, 33^c 'פי' צריך מבערה פ' must remove the crumbs.

פִּיטְסָתָא, **פִּיטְסָתָא** m. (v. פִּיטְסָתָא) *pistachio-nut*. Gitt. 59^a 'כפ' ופלגיה רפ' (not ופלגיה רפ') compressed to the size respectively of a pistachio-nut and half a pistachio-nut (Rashi: *acorn*). Pl. פִּיטְסָתָא, פִּיטְסָתָא. Y. Kil. I, 27^a bot. Ar., v. פִּיטְסָתָא. Ib. 27^b בשביל למתקן פ' (not משקי פ') put pistachio-nuts in boiled wine to sweeten them.

פִּיעוֹר, **פִּיעוֹר** m. (פִּיעוֹר) *uncovering one's self*, obscene worship of the idol Peor. Snh. 106^a; Yalk. Num. 771 פִּיעוֹר. V. פִּיעוֹרָה.

פִּיעוֹרָה, v. פִּיעוֹרָה.

פִּירָה m. (apocop. reduplic. of פִּירָה; cmp. פִּירָה) *fringe*,

knotted to the border. Kil. IX, 9 'של צמר וכ' (Mish. ed. פִּירָה, corr. acc.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 10) it is forbidden to attach woolen and linen fringes (to a garment), because they may be mixed up with the web; Y. ib. 32^d.—Transf. *knots surrounding the anus*. Tosef. Mikv. VII (VIII), 10 ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. בצואה או בכף, read בפיה).

פִּירָה ch. same. Y. Kil. IX, 32^a top, v. נָבֵל ch.

פִּירָה, v. פִּירָה.

פִּירָה m. (= פִּירָה; פִּירָה; cmp. אֶפְרָיִם) *trellis*. Y. Kil. VI, 30^c 'וכ' וכ' לפסע בין פ' לפ' if he is in the habit of stepping from one trellis to the other (in one step), they are considered (for purposes of mixed seeds, פִּירָה) as one espalier; [Levy quotes פִּירָה]—Pl. f. פִּירָה. Ib. (Levy quotes פִּירָה).

פִּירָה ch. (preced.) *decorative frame*.—Pl. פִּירָה. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVI, 8 (not פִּירָה...).

פִּירָה, Gen. R. s. 74, end מעליו פ' וזעביר פ' read: פִּירָה; (Yalk. Sam. 147 פִּירָה; some ed. פִּירָה).

פִּירָה, Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. VI, 6 ed. Zuck., read: פִּירָה, v. פִּירָה.

פִּירָה, v. פִּירָה.

פִּירָה, v. פִּירָה.

פִּירָה m. (preced. wds.; cmp. פִּירָה) *royal litter*. Ab. Zar. 11^a [read:] אפִּירָה פ' אפִּירָה נקיש נורא קמי פ' אפִּירָה לרוכסא ורוכסא וכ' the torchbearer carries the light in front of the litter, the chief *lecticarius* (behind the litter, carries the light) for the *dux*, the *dux* for the *hegemon*, the *hegemon* for the *comes*; does the *comes* carry the light before the people (that follow the procession)?—[V. Sachs Beitr. II, p. 111 on the custom of carrying fire.]

פִּירָה, v. פִּירָה.

פִּירָה, פִּירָה, פִּירָה, v. פִּירָה.

פִּירָה, v. פִּירָה.

פִּירָה pr. n. pl. (Ἐπιφάνεια) *Epiphania*, a city of Syria. Gen. R. s. 37 (expl. דהמרי, Gen. X, 18; Targ. Y. I, II a. l. אנטוכיא, אנטוכיא).

פִּירָה, Ruth R. s. 3 'נטל פ' v. פִּירָה.

פִּירָה, v. פִּירָה.

פִּירָה, **פִּירָה** m. pl. (פִּירָה) *shrivelled fruit*, esp. *grapes which fell in an unripe state and were put in the sun to ripen* (cmp. פִּירָה). Y. Bets. IV, 62^b bot. הוזה פ' הוזה the question turned on the sun-dried grapes; Y. Maasr. I, end, 49^b 'וכ' הוזה וכ' (corr. acc.).

פִּירָה, v. פִּירָה.

פִּיקָא, **פִּיקָא** m.=h. פִּיקָא, wound.—Pl. פִּיקָא, פִּיקָא. Koh. R. to I, 8 ער דאירמלאין פִּיקָא פִּיקָא until their heads were full of wounds.

פִּיקָא, **פִּיקָא** f. (פִּיקָא or פִּיקָא to split, break; cmp. פִּיקָא) *arbitration, lot, share*. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXII, 8, sq. (not צִיפָא). Ib. IV, 34. Targ. Prov. XVIII, 18 (ed. Wil. פִּיקָא). Targ. Ps. CXXV, 3; a. fr.

פִּיקָא, **פִּיקָא** I f. (פִּיקָא; cmp. פִּיקָא) *lump, ball, swelling*, esp. 1) *protruding cartilage*. Hull. X, 4 (134^b) פִּיקָא של גרגרת thyroid cartilage; Neg. X, 9. Ib. 10 פִּיקָא של צואר פִּיקָא the protruding cartilage of the neck; Tosef. ib. IV, 12 פִּיקָא של פִּיקָא. Bekh. VII, 6 (45^a) פִּיקָא יוצאה מגודלו פִּיקָא (not רצא) one that has a lump on his thumb; a. fr.—2) *a protuberance on the blossom end of fruits*, v. פִּיקָא II. Y. Succ. III, 53^d פִּיקָא.—3) *spinner's coil*. Ohol. VII, 4 פִּיקָא עד שיעגילו ראש כפּ פִּיקָא until the embryos (on leaving the vagina) form a round head like a coil; expl. Bekh. 22^a של צמר כפּ פִּיקָא like a coil of wool. Ib.; Tosef. Ohol. VIII, 8 פִּיקָא של שרי פִּיקָא the coil containing the warp; פִּיקָא נראיה פִּיקָא מרוך פִּיקָא. Bekh. l. c. פִּיקָא פִּיקָא פִּיקָא it has the appearance of a coil coming forth out of a coil, v. פִּיקָא.—4) *whorl* (של כוש) פִּיקָא. Kel. XI, 6. Par. XII, 8; a. e.—5) *coil or tuft used as a stopper* (v. פִּיקָא). Kel. XVII, 12.—Pl. פִּיקָא, פִּיקָא. Bekh. 45^a בעל הפִּיקָא (not חקִיפִין) one afflicted with lumps; (Ar. Var. הפִּיקָא; Ar. s. v. פִּיקָא; Mish. ib. VII, 6 פִּיקָא 6; Talm. ed. 45^a הפִּיקָא; Rashi: הפִּיקָא; Ib. 22^a שלש פִּיקָא שמעתי וכו' הפִּיקָא, Rashi: הפִּיקָא; Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. VII, 1, v. פִּיקָא I. Lev. R. s. 14 פִּיקָא פִּיקָא coils upon coils (in the abdomen). Tosef. Ohol. XIII, 5, v. פִּיקָא; a. e.

פִּיקָא, **פִּיקָא** II f. (פִּיקָא) = b. h. פִּיקָא, *gliding, sinking*. Sabb. 147^b פִּיקָא משום פִּיקָא on account of sinking in the clay-soil (פִּיקָא, which makes walking a labor; Rashi: he might stain his garments when sinking in the muddy soil, and then wring them out).—Tosef. ib. VII (VIII), 21 מבעירין פִּיקָא (Var. ולפִיקָא) you may shock a person in convulsions, or in an attack of vertigo, and it is not forbidden as a superstitious practice, v. פִּיקָא.—Yalk. Esth. 1054 פִּיקָא בממוני וכו' פִּיקָא they (the Jews) cause a sinking (decline) in the wealth of the world (Esth. R. to III, 8 פִּיקָא).—Snh. 111^b (ref. to פִּיקָא, Is. XXVIII, 7) אין פִּיקָא אלא גהנום (Ms. K. פִּיקָא) 'sinking' means going to Gehenna.

פִּיקָא, **פִּיקָא** III, בר פִּיקָא pr. n. m. *Bar-Pika*. Y. Naz. IX, 57^d.

פִּיקָא, **פִּיקָא**, v. sub פִּיקָא.

פִּיקָא, v. פִּיקָא.

פִּיקָא, **פִּיקָא** m. (b. h.; פִּיקָא) 1) *charge, trust*. Num. R. s. 1, end פִּיקָא נאמן בפִּיקָא (not נאה) was not found true to his charge.—2) *count, muster*.—Pl. פִּיקָא, פִּיקָא. Sot. 36^b; Yoma VII, 1, a. e. פִּיקָא חומש הופּ the Book of Numbers, v. חומש.

פִּיקָא, **פִּיקָא** f. ch. same, 1) *command*. Targ. Ps. XIX, 9. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVII, 26; a. e.—Pl. (masc.) פִּיקָא, פִּיקָא. Targ. Ps. l. c. Targ. Deut. XXVIII, 1; a. fr.—2) *muster, count*.—Pl. as ab. Y. Shek. I, 46^b (ref. to Ex. XXX, 14) פִּיקָא כל דעברי על פִּיקָא all those who passed the mustering (Num. I) shall give (half a Shekel, exempting the tribe of Levi, acc. to Num. I, 47).

פִּיקָא, **פִּיקָא** m. (פִּיקָא) *removing debris*; פִּיקָא *removing a person from under debris*, in gen. *saving an endangered life*. Keth. 5^a פִּיקָא בשבת פִּיקָא פִּיקָא you must remove debris to save a life on the Sabbath. Ib. 15^b פִּיקָא ב' נ' אחר פִּיקָא אין הולכין ב' נ' אחר פִּיקָא as to saving life (on the Sabbath), we do not judge by the majority of the residents of a place (whether the person in the ruins is or is not presumably a Jew); Yoma 84^b. Ib. 85^a פִּיקָא וכו' שרודה וכו' פִּיקָא whence is it proven that the duty of saving life supersedes the Sabbath laws? Keth. 19^a פִּיקָא וכו' פִּיקָא פִּיקָא there is nothing (no religious law) that stands before (must not yield to) the duty of saving life, except three things: idolatry, incest and bloodshed (which you dare not commit even to save your life); Yoma 82^a; a. fr.

פִּיקָא m. (denom. of פִּיקָא I) *formation of lumps on the body*; v. פִּיקָא I.

פִּיקָא m., pl. פִּיקָא, פִּיקָא (v. פִּיקָא II) *removing the coils on the blossom end of gourds*. B. Mets. 88^b עד דגמר לפִּיקָא (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 80) until he has finished the entire work of removing &c.; מרמרוהו פִּיקָא Ms. M. (ed. מכר אהוילי) when the removing work has been started.

פִּיקָא, v. פִּיקָא.

פִּיקָא, **פִּיקָא**, v. פִּיקָא.

פִּיקָא, **פִּיקָא**, v. פִּיקָא.

פִּיקָא f. (a corrupt. of fictile) *earthen (wine) vessel*. Tosef. B. Bath. V, 4 פִּיקָא פִּיקָא he who sells wine by the vessel, opp. בקטלון.

פִּיקָא, v. next w.

פִּיקָא m. (facialis, φακίλιον S.) *turban*. Y. Bets. V, 63^a פִּיקָא רוחא פִּיקָא רוחא (not פִּיקָא ליה וכו') the wind made his turban fly off R. Meir's neck.

פִּיקָא, **פִּיקָא**, v. פִּיקָא I, a. פִּיקָא.

פִּיקָא, Yalk. Ps. 820, v. פִּיקָא.

פִּיקָא m. (denom. of פִּיקָא I) *afflicted with lumps*, v. פִּיקָא I.

פִּיקָא, or **פִּיקָא** (emp. פִּיקָא I; φῦκος, fucus, of Semitic origin) [coil,] 1) *sea-weed or rock-lichen used as a dye; red color, rouge*. Sifra M'tsor'a, Neg., Par. 1 (ref. to שני, Lev. XIV, 4) פִּיקָא ה'ל הולעה פִּיקָא from שני you might infer that

פירכורין, v. פירכורין.

פירנס, v. פירנס.—[Snh. 14^a, v. פירנס I.]

פירמא m. (פרם) piece, slice; hash, mush. Hull. 120^a (expl. קיפה, Mish. IX, 1) 'the particles of boiled meat which form a mush. Gitt. 69^a דסילקא פ' hashed beets.—Pl. פירמי Ber. 39^a פ' רברבי Ar. (ed. פירמא רבא, Ms. M. פירמי רברבי), v. פירם.

*פירן m. (פריה) breeding establishment, stables. Bekh. 40^a מעשה בפ' של בית מנחם it happened in the stables of the house of Menahem (Rashi: at Peran of the house &c., name of a village); Tosef. ib. IV, 8 בפרה.

פירנס, פירנוק, פירנוס, v. sub פיר.

פירנס, Gen. R. s. 68 some ed., v. פירנס.

פירסומי, פיר m. pl. (פרסם) 1) uncovering. Targ. Y. Lev. XVIII, 6.—2) divulging, betraying. Targ. Y. Gen. XIX, 26 עניא בפ' (ed. Amst. בפירסומי, corr. acc.) by betraying the presence of a poor man in her house (v. Gen. R. s. 51).—פרסם, v. פירסומי ניסא.

פירסקא, פירסם, פירסיקא, v. sub פיר.

פירעון, פיר m. (פריע) paying a debt, payment. Shebu. 41^b (in Chald. dict.) פ' מעליא הוי it was a real payment of a debt (and not a mere deposit). M. Kat. 9^b; Ab. Zar. 6^b עב"ז לענין פ' לעולם מיצר the gentile will always grieve over the payment of a debt (whereas the Jew is glad to have rid himself of an obligation). B. Mets. 13^b, a. fr. דירשינין לפ' (in the case of a note of indebtedness being found) we apprehend that payment may have been made (and therefore it must not be returned to the creditor). Y. Keth. X, end, 34^a מזה אלך פ' אלא מזה you shall be paid only from this (only this portion of my property is pledged). Koh. R. to VII, 2 מדה שיש בה פ' מדה שיש בה פ' an act of benevolence with which a divine reward is connected. Yalk. Ex. 180 מהקב"ה קבל פ' מהקב"ה he received payment (was punished) at the hands of God; a. fr.

פירפר, v. פירפר.

פירצא, פיר m. (פיר) break, gap, perforation.—Pl. פירצא Sabb. 108^a פ' פ' ביה פ' because it (the skin of the plucked bird) is full of holes.—[פירצא, v. פירצא.]

פירצה, v. פירצה.

פירקו, פירקונא, פירקון, פירקא, v. sub פיר.

פירקוס, v. פירקוס I.

פירקתא, פירק f. (פירק) joint, esp. פירקת צורא פירקת, פירקת, פירקת, פירקת, פירקת neck. Targ. Y. a. O. Deut. XXXIII, 29 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. במזחורמו). Targ. Ps. LX, 10 ed. Lag. פ' (ed. Wil. פיר; Regia פירקת). Targ. Lam. V, 5 (Levita פיר). Targ. Y. Gen. XLV, 14 (ed. Vien. פיר).

פירשא, פיר m.=h. פירש, secretion. Hull. 116^b חלב

פ' בעלמא דווא ... the milk in the stomach of a suckling animal is considered a mere secretion (no longer real milk). Bekh. 7^b פ' בעלמא דווא it is a mere secretion (a false membrane, no real skin); a. e.—Pl. פירשייא קר', פירשייא shall the entrails be offered with the excrements in them?

פירשע, פיר m. ebony or box-wood. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 19 (Kel. XII, 8 אשכרוע).

פירשומ, פירש m. (פירש) spreading, stretching forth. Y. Ab. Zar. IV, end, 44^b פ' ידים פ' ברוך פ' ידים within reach of the hands; כשם שזרנו פ' ידים beyond reach. Ib. פ' ידים ל' ידים as proximity within reach of the hands is made a criterion for levitical uncleanness (Toh. VII, 2), so it is made for wine (suspected of having been touched by an idolater, v. נסוף); a. e.—Pl. פירשומ פ' ידים ורגלים—prostration accompanied by stretching of hands and feet. Ber. 34^b; Meg. 22^b; Shebu. 16^b, v. דשפתיה; a. fr.—[Mekh. B'shall. beg. בפירשומ, read: בפירשומ, v. פירשומ.]

פירשון I pr. n. m. Pishon. Yeb. 107^b פ' הגמל פ' Pishon the camel-driver, v. פירש.

פירשון II pr. n. (b. h.) Pishon, name of a river. Gen. R. s. 16 (ref. to Gen. II, 11) פירשון שדווא מגדל פירשון ומירמיז פירשון שדווא פירשון because it raises flax (on its shores), and its waters run gently; Yalk. ib. 21.

פירשונא, v. פירשונא.

פירשין, read: פ' ש"ן Pe' Shin. Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 55^b פ' ש"ן ש"ן if a vessel is found inscribed Pé Shin, the contents are second tithes (פירשין ש"ן), v. Tosef. ib. V, 1.

פירשפוש, פירשפוש, פירשפוש, v. sub פירש.

פירשפושא, pr. n. m. Pishpashah. Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c bot.

פירשקא, v. פירשקא.

פירשקא, פירש m. (פירש) 1) solution, interpretation. Targ. Jud. VII, 15. Constr. פירש. Targ. Koh. VIII, 1.—V. פירשקא.—2) dissolved food, cud. Targ. Lev. XI, 3, sq. (h. text פירש); a. e.—3) thawing snow.—Pl. פירשקא, Targ. II Esth. III, 8, v. פירשקא.—Kidd. 73^b, v. פירשקא.

פירשא, פיר m.=h. פיר, piece, bread. Targ. O. Gen. XVIII, 5. Targ. Y. I ib. XL, 16; a. fr.—Ber. 40^b בריך רחמנא blessed be the Merciful One, the owner of this bread. Y. Bets. I, 60^c bot., v. ארסקינס. Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d top 'פ' תחור וכו' (you must not put) a piece of bread under the arm-pit (a superstitious practice); Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^a bot. פירשא. Y. Ber. VI, end, 10^d ופירור פ' when there is before you bread and some delicacy; a. fr.—Pl. פירשא, Targ. I Sam. X, 3 (h. text פירשא).

פירשא, פירשא, v. פירשא.

פירשא, פיר m. (b. h.; פיר Pi.) incision, engraving, engraved design. Y. Nidd. III, 50^d פ' ידים ורגלים וכו' it

65° top פלגין v. פלג II.]—2) to divert the mind. Targ. Y. Deut. IV, 19. Ib. XXII, 1.—3) to speak differently from what one thinks, flatter. Targ. Prov. XXVIII, 23 Ms. (ed. Af.).

Af. פלג 1) to separate. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIX, 7; a. e.—2) to divert. Targ. Y. II Gen. XLV, 26 לבריה ו'א' (Y. I פלג, ed. Vien. פלג) he turned his mind off it (gave up hope, would not believe; h. text ו'א'). Targ. Prov. XIV, 30 חמרא ו'א' who who diverts the anger of his heart; a. e.

Ithpa. פלג, ארפג, ארפג, ארפג 1) to be divided, dispersed. Targ. Num. XXVI, 53; 55. Targ. Gen. XIV, 15; a. fr.—B. Bath. 121^b קריקה או רילמא קריקה ב' א"י לשבטים נרחלקה או רילמא קריקה ב' א"י לשבטים נרחלקה according to tribes (in equal shares for each tribe), or according to the number of heads; ed. . . . לשבטים ארפג (sub. נחלור) were the shares of the land of Israel divided &c.?—2) to be different from the rest, rare, distinguished. Ib. 120^a בחכמה ארפג (Ms. R. דפליג) of rare wisdom, extremely old. Gitt. 28^a אפ' כיון דאפ' having reached a rare old age, he may as well be presumed to be more distinguished (and be still alive). Erub. 63^a דמיפג . . . שאני (Ar. a. Ms. O. דמיפג h. form) it is different with R. . . ., for he was very distinguished (for age and learning); a. e.—3) (cmp. גזר) to be decreed. Targ. Y. Gen. XIV, 7 (v. פלג).—4) to secede; to differ. Targ. O. Num. XVI, 1 (h. text ו'א'). Targ. II Kings XVII, 21; a. fr.—Y. Taan. IV, 67^d top ארפג לא הוה צריך ארפג even about this it was unnecessary to assume a difference of opinion. Gen. R. s. 21 ו'א' R. A. and R. H. differ (in their interpretations). Ber. 22^b bot. ברא קמיפג (popular pronunciation קמיפג) on this principle their difference rests. Ib. 23^a; a. v. fr.

פלג m. (b. h.; preced.) part, share. Tanh. Mishp. 7 (ref. to Prov. XXVIII, 23) וזכה ל' של הקב"ה כל המוכיח . . . וזכה ל' של הקב"ה he who reproves his neighbor for the sake of heaven, will be granted a share of divine grace; (Tam. 28^a לחלקו).—Pl. פלג. Gitt. 89^b (borrowing the phrase from Jud. V, 16) עדיין לא הגיע ל' ראובר he (that minor, although physically developed beyond his age) has not yet obtained 'the parts of Reuben' (mental maturity, and none will consider him an adult).

פלג m. (preced.) part, middle. Ber. IV, 1, a. e. פלג מנחה, v. מנחה.

פלג II, פלג ch. same, 1) part, half. Targ. O. Gen. XV, 10 (ed. Berl. פלג; ed. Vien. פלג). Targ. Ex. XXV, 10 (Y. also פלג); a. fr.—[Targ. I Chr. XVI, 3, v. פלג].—B. Bath. 62^b פ' בארעא לי דארזא פ' if the deed reads, 'the half share which is mine in that field', he has sold half the field (his entire share); בארעא דארזא לי ריבעא פ' but if it reads, 'half of that field which is mine', he has sold him one fourth of the field (or half his share). Ib. פ' מצר ארעא דמינה פ' (Ms. M. פלג) if he writes, 'these are the borders of the field of which I sell a portion', it means half, contrad. to פסקא; ib. 63^a. Sabb. 89^b דל הרתי-וד' deduct (from the years of life) twelve years and a half for prayer, eating &c. Ib. עלי ופ' עלך let me bear the failings of half the remaining years, and

bear thou the other half. Pes. 79^b ופ' equal numbers on both sides. Y. Kidd. IV, 65° top פלגין מן פלגין (not מן פלג) one half of them is afraid of the other half of them; Num. R. s. 8 פלגין מן פלגין (corr. acc.); a. v. fr.—Pl. פלג, פלג. Targ. O. Gen. XV, 10. Ib. 17 (h. text פלגין). Ib. 11 ed. Berl. (v. פלג); a. e.—Yoma 83^b, v. פלג.—2) פלג the demon Palga, a disease (paralysis?). Pes. 111^a.

פלג v. next w.

פלג m. (פלג I) disputer, controversialist. Erub. 61^b פלג איקמינוני Kidd. 58^a פלג איקמינוני that disputer (Mar Judah) has put you up to it. Gitt. 31^b פלג מ' ניקום פ' shall we rise for that querulous man (G'nibah)?

פלג f. = פלג separation (of languages), scattering. Yalk. Gen. 62 (quot. fr. Seder 'Olam).

פלג f. (preced. wds.) 1) half; middle. Targ. Lev. VI, 13. Targ. O. Ex. XI, 4; a. fr.—B. Kam. 15^a, a. e. פלג Ms. H. a. Ar. (Ms. M. פלג; ed. פלג) indemnity amounting to half the damage. Y. Keth. VII, 31° פלג פרן (פלג) half the dowry. Y. Pes. V, 32° bot. פלג פומך with half thy mouth, i. e. thou art not the original author of that opinion; a. e.—Snh. 98^b פלג קיסר Vice-Caesar, governor.—2) division (h. מחלקה).—Pl. פלגון. Targ. Zech. XI, 7 (ed. Lag. פלגון). Targ. I Chr. XXVI, 1; 12 פלגון ed. Wil. (oth. ed. פלגון, read: פלגון; a. e.—Y. Erub. IX, beg. 25° פלגון four divisions (of opinions).—3) division of heart, half-heartedness. Targ. Y. II Gen. XXII, 14.—4) contest. Targ. II Sam. XXII, 44 ed. Wil., v. פלג I.

פלגון, פלגון, פלגון a corrupt. for פלגון m. (παυδα-γωγ (v) teaching, training. Y' lamd. to Deut. V, 6 sq., quot. in Ar. פלגון שנה היה הקב"ה פ' בה ו' two thousand years (two days of the Lord's, before the creation of the world) the Lord used her (the Torah) as a pedagogue (disciplining the forces of Nature, with ref. to יום יום, Prov. VIII, 30); cmp. Gen. R. s. 1, beg.

פלג v. פלג.

פלג v. פלג.

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פלג m. (Pales of פלג; cmp. אקפריסא) [that which is to be split,] target for projectiles (cmp. קורח הציר Lam. R. to III, 12). Targ. ISam. XX, 20. Targ. Job XVI, 12 (ed. Lag. פלג). Targ. Lam. III, 12 (ed. Lag. a. oth. פלג).

פלג v. פלג.

פלג v. פלג.

פלג v. פלג.

פלג Y. Taan. IV, 69^a bot., v. פלג.

Nif. **נִפְלֵא** to be remote, hidden, obscure. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIX, 18 **נִפְלֵא** וְכִי אֵינָהּ נִפְלֵאָה וְכִי it (the Law) is not hidden, as it is said (Deut. XXX, 11) &c.; **נִפְלֵא** אֵלַי מִמֶּנִּי וְכִי it is hidden from thee only (through thy own fault), who didst not take pains to study it. V. **נִפְלֵא** III.

Hif. **הִפְלִיא** (comp. פִּרְשׁ) 1) to distinguish, speak distinctly, clearly; esp. (sub. נִדָּר) to utter a distinct vow (with ref. to Num. VI, 2). Naz. 62^a; Num. R. s. 10 יודע להפלות (is conscious of its bearings); Sifré Num. 22.—2) (denom. of פִּלְאָה) to do strange, wonderful things. Ber. 60^b מִפְּלִיא לַעֲשׂוֹת who does wonderful things.—[Tosef. Ab. Zar. III (IV), 19 ויצא מִפְּלִיא לִיצְנוּתָא ed. Zuck., missing in ed., a corrupt gloss for ליצנוותא v. ליצנוותא.]—3) to search, question. Midr. Till. to Ps. III וְיִשְׂרָאֵל מִי שֶׁרָפְלִיא אֲחֵרֵיהֶן and none questions the correctness of their decision; Yalk. Sam. 151.—4) to be too difficult to decide. Num. R. s. 21 מִמֶּנִּי וְהוּא (Moses) could not decide it. Ib. מִשֶּׁה שֶׁיֵּשׁ צְדִיקִים וְכִי Moses was unable to decide, because many a righteous man prides himself..., and the Lord weakens his power (as a punishment).—Part. pass. מִפְּלֵא q. v.

Pi. **פָּלַא** to search, v. next w.

פָּלַח (b. h.; preced.; comp. פָּרַח) to search; (euphem.) to search one's garment for vermin. Sabb. 12^a אֵין פּוֹלֵחַן אֵלַי הַנֵּר you must not search by lamp light (on the Sabbath); a. e.

Pi. **פָּלַח** same. Ib. I, 3 לֹא יִפְלַח אֶת כְּלָיו וְכִי (Y. ed. רִפְלַח) one must not examine one's garments &c. Tosef. ib. XVI (XVII), 22 הַמְפָּלַח (ed. Zuck. הַמְפָּלֵא); Y. ib. II, 3^b הַמְפָּלַח; a. fr.—[Y. Maasr. II, 49^d ed. Zyt. (ed. Krot. לפני) read: לפנור, v. לפני.]

Hif. **הִפְלִיחַ** 1) to distinguish, speak distinctly, v. preced.—2) to mystify, v. next w.

פָּלַח ch. (v. preced. wds.) to split, cut open. B. Bath. 160^b; 164^b פָּלַח הוֹדִייהּ he ripped open the tied-up document and saw it (that the signature was in the folds). Hull. 11^a וְכִי לִיהּ דִּפְלַח וְכִי לִיהּ דִּפְלַח may it not be that he (the priest) opened the skull and examined it? Yoma 87^a דָּוִדָּהּ וְכִי רִישָׁא וְכִי רִישָׁא was sitting and chopping (an animal's) head. Snh. 108^b וְכִי פָּלַח וְכִי פָּלַח was opening pomegranates; a. e.

Pa. **פָּלַח** 1) to search (garments). Y. M. Kat. III, 82^a top מִפְּלַח מִפְּלַח searching his garments.—2) to search after, glean; to remove. Targ. O. Deut. XXIV, 20 (h. text רִפְסָר). Ib. XXVI, 13 (h. text בְּעִרְרִי). Targ. I Kings XVI, 3. Targ. Zeph. III, 15 (h. text פָּנָה); a. fr.—[Targ. I Sam. II, 25, v. infra.]

Af. **אִפְלִיא** 1) to do strange, wonderful things; to go to the extreme of. Targ. Is. IX, 5 מִפְּלִיא ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. מִפְּלִיא; oth. ed. מִפְּלִיא Hebraism).—Ab. Zar. 44^a מִפְּלִיא, v. מִפְּלִיא.—2) to decide, arbitrate. Targ. I Sam. II, 25 (Bxt. גִּי-צְנוּתָא; Pa.; h. text פָּלַל).—3) (with ב; comp. Is. XXIX, 14) to mystify, perplex, outwit, fool. Lam. R. to I, 1 רִבְרִי רִבְרִי an Athenian used to come to Jerusalem and outwit the Jerusalemites frequently. Ib. וְכִי תִפְלֵא לֹא תִפְלֵא henceforth thou shalt not again attempt to outwit &c. Gen. R. s. 42, v. מְרִי. Ib.

s. 91 לִמָּה אִפְלִיחַ בִּי why didst thou mystify (deceive) me?; **אִפְלִיחַ** לֹא אִפְלִיחַ בְּךָ I did not deceive thee; Koh. R. to VII, 11 אִפְלִיחַ, אִפְלִיחַ; Y. Naz. V, end, 54^b אִפְלִיחַ אִפְלִיחַ; Y. Ber. VII, 11^b bot.; Yalk. Gen. 148. Ib. 62 מָה אֶת מִפְּלִי בִּי (Gen. R. s. 38 מָה אֶת מִפְּלִי בִּי) why wilt thou fool me? Y. Shebi. IX, 38^d, v. גִּי; a. e.

פְּלִיאָה pr. n. m., v. פְּלִיאָה.

פְּלִיאָה (פְּ) m. (perh. = פְּ בִּי יִפְלִיא, v. preced. art., a. יִפְלִיא) [searcher in forests] name of a locust on palm-trees (h. צְפוּרָה כְּרִמִּים). Sabb. 90^b (Ms. M. צְפוּרָה צְפוּרָה; Ms. O. פְּלִיאָה בִּירִירִי; Rashi: פְּלִיאָה בִּירִירִי). Comp. פְּלִיאָה.

פְּלִיאָה old, v. פְּלִיאָה.

פְּלִיאָה f. (b. h.; fem. of פִּלְאָה) hidden thing, secret; miracle. Y. Hag. III, 77^c top (fr. Ben Sira) מָה תִּדְרַע מִי מִמֶּךָ לִמָּה תִּדְרַע מִי מִמֶּךָ why wilt thou attempt to know what is hidden from thee? (v. מִפְּלֵא). Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIX, 18 (ref. to Ps. CXXXIX, 6) הַמְפָּלַח 'the secret', that means the Law. Num. R. s. 10 (ref. to פְּלֵאִי, Jud. XIII, 18) וְכִי פְּלֵאִי לְכָל מִפְּלֵאִי אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה לָנוּ (the Lord) performs through us (angels), he names us.

פְּלִיאָה, v. פְּלִיאָה I.

פְּלִיאָה I f. (פְּלֵא) 1) division, discord. Num. R. s. 18 (ref. to Num. XVI, 1) אֵין יִקַּח אֶת לְשׁוֹן פְּ אֵין וְיִקַּח אֶת לְשׁוֹן פְּ 'and he took away' has the meaning of division.—2) portion, v. פְּלֵאָה.

פְּלִיאָה II, מוֹרָא פְּ pr. n. Mount P'liga (Division). Targ. Josh. XI, 17 (h. text חֲזַלְק פְּ).

פְּלִיאָה m. (pallium, πάλλιον) sheet, blanket; mantle. Nidd. VIII, 1, v. אִפְלִיאָה. Y. Sabb. XVI, 15^d top פְּלִיאָה (corr. acc.); Bab. ib. 120^a אִפְלִיאָה (corr. acc., v. אִפְלִיאָה). Y. Ber. II, 4^c bot. מַעֲבֵר לִיהּ בְּפִלִיאָה (corr. acc.) put a sheet over it; a. e.—Pl. פְּלִיאָה. Sifra M'tsor'a, Neg., Par. 7, ch. V רַבָּד אִפְלִיאָה דְּרַבָּד אִפְלִיאָה רַבָּד אִפְלִיאָה... ועָשָׂה עֲשָׂרָה פְּ אִפְלִיאָה even if he is clothed..., and wrapped in ten pallia.

פְּלִיאָה, Koh. R. to VI, 1, v. פְּלִיאָה.

פְּלִיאָה m. (comp. Arab. falaz) bronzed or gilt. B. Kam. 113^b בְּכֵל דְּפְּ בְּכֵל דְּפְּ Ms. M. (Ar. 'בכיל דפ' ed. דְּפְּרִזְלָה, corr. acc.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) bought a flask of solid gold for plated ware.

פְּלִיאָה, v. פְּלִיאָה.

פְּלִיאָה m. (b. h.; פְּלֵא) one that escaped, survivor. Snh. 105^b הוּא עוֹג וְכִי רֵמְנַנְט or survivor. Gen. R. s. 42 הוּא עוֹג וְכִי רֵמְנַנְט 'he that had escaped' (Gen. XIV, 13) are the same person; a. e.—Pl. פְּלִיאָה, v. פְּלִיאָה.

פְּלִיאָה, Y. Taan. IV, 68^b top, v. פְּלִיאָה.

פְּלִיאָה f. (b. h.; פְּלֵא) escape, safety; remnant. Gen. R. s. 76 [read:] הָיָה מִחֲעַנְיָן עֲלֵיהֶן וְכִי אֶת שְׁנֵשְׂאָרוֹ לִפְּ הָיָה מִחֲעַנְיָן עֲלֵיהֶן וְכִי אֶת שְׁנֵשְׂאָרוֹ לִפְּ

(v. Yalk. ib. 131) although they (in the diaspora) have been allowed to escape (from the persecutions in Palestine), yet fast (and pray) for them &c. Ib. s. 38 פ' נשחיירה מהן פ' a remnant of them was left; a. e.

פְּלִיטוֹן, v. פְּלִיטוֹן.

פְּלִיטוֹרִין, v. פְּלִיטוֹרִין.

פְּלִיטוֹת, v. פְּלִיטוֹת ch.

פְּלִיטוֹן, v. פְּלִיטוֹן.

פְּלִיטוֹת pr. n. f. *P'letith*, name of a Sodomite woman who, according to a legend, was put to death for feeding a poor family (v. Gen. R. s. 49). Targ. Y. I Gen. XVIII, 21; Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXV פלוטירה וכו' P. daughter of Lot; Yalk. Gen. 83 פְּלִיטוֹת.

פְּלִיטוֹר, v. פְּלִיטוֹר II.

פְּלִיטוֹת פְּלִיטוֹת f. (*παλατά*) old. Lev. R. s. 33 (not פִּילִיטוֹת; Ar. פְּלִיטוֹת, v. פְּלִיטוֹת I; Yalk. Dan. 1061 פְּלִיטוֹת. Cant. R. to III, 4 באמרי (corr. acc.), v. פְּלִיטוֹת).

פְּלִיטוֹת f. constr. (פְּלִיטוֹת) *searcher*; פ' הַיְוֵנָה *hedgehog*. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 30 Ar. (Var. פְּרִיטוֹת, fr. פּוּל; ed. מינקר, v. פְּרִיטוֹת, v. פְּרִיטוֹת. Y'lamd. to Num. XXII, 29, quot. in Ar. (Tanh. Balak 9 אנקה).

פְּלִיטוֹת m., pl. פְּלִיטוֹת (b. h.); *arbitration*; *arbiters*, *judges*. Mekh. Mishp., s. 8 אלא דיינין פ' אלא דיינין (Ex. XXI, 22) means judges.

פְּלִיטוֹת f. (b. h.; preced.) *argument, plea; decision, judgment*. Snh. 111^b (ref. to פְּלִיטוֹת, Is. XXVIII, 7) אין פ' אלא דיינין *p'litah* means the verdict of judges; Yalk. Is. 302; Meg. 15^b, v. next w.—Pl. פְּלִיטוֹת. Snh. 44^a (ref. to פְּלִיטוֹת, Ps. CVI, 30) עם קונו פ' עשה פ' he pleaded with his Maker; ib. 82^b; Yalk. Ps. 865; a. e.

פְּלִיטוֹת f. (b. h.) same. Meg. 15^b משפט פ' אין פ' אלא דיינין. Ms. M. (ed. אלא דיינין; אין פ' אלא דיינין, v. preced.) *p'litayyah* means verdict.

פְּלִיטוֹת pr. n. m. *P'limo*, name of a Tanna. Pes. 8^b. Men. 37^a. Sot. 4^a, v. פְּלִיטוֹת.

פְּלִיטוֹת, Ned. 55^b, v. פְּלִיטוֹת.

פְּלִיטוֹת, v. פְּלִיטוֹת.

פְּלִיטוֹת, Sifré Deut. 307; Yalk. Deut. 942 פְּלִיטוֹת, name of a Roman officer who condemned R. Hanania to be burnt with the book of the Law.

פְּלִיטוֹת, v. פְּלִיטוֹת.

פְּלִיטוֹת, פְּלִיטוֹת, פְּלִיטוֹת pr. n. m. (Philippus, Philippi) *P'lipa, P'lippi, P'lipi*, name of an Amora. Y. Taan. IV, 68^b top (ed. Krot. פְּלִיטוֹת, corr. acc.). Y. Meg. IV, 75^a bot. פְּלִיטוֹת.—Gen. R. s. 71 פְּלִיטוֹת; Yalk. Kings 208 פְּלִיטוֹת.

פְּלִיטוֹת, פְּלִיטוֹת, Yalk. Deut. 813, a corrupt, v. פְּלִיטוֹת.

פְּלִיטוֹת m. (b. h.; פֶּלֶל *to cut out, round*; cmp. פְּלִיטוֹת) [*circle*]. 1) *district*. B. Bath. 21^a ופ' בכל פ' ... בזקינו they ordained that teachers must be appointed, one for each district. Macc. 7^a. Ib. 12^b לפלכו פלכו קולט ... גולה מפ' לפ' a Levite (native of a place of refuge) who has killed a person accidentally flees from one district to another, but if he flees to his own native (juridical) district, his district protects him; Zeb. 117^a; Yalk. Ex. 323; a. fr.—Pl. פְּלִיטוֹת, Tosef. Bicc. II, 8 פ' פ' ... יחידים אלא פ' פ' they did not go up (to Jerusalem, with the first-fruits) singly, but by districts.—2) [*ball of tow, wool &c.*] *distaff* or *spindle*. Keth. IX, 4 (86^b) ועל עיסתה ועל פילכה ועל פילכה ועל פילכה ועל פילכה (on what she spins or weaves) and on her dough. Yoma 66^b (in answer to a woman's question) אין חכמה לאשה there is no wisdom for woman except at the distaff. Gen. R. s. 56, end ומן ... לאשה שנעשרה מפלכה ... (Ar. מפלכה ...) like a woman that became rich through her distaff (or spindle, spinning or weaving), and she says, since I have become rich through this distaff (spindle), it shall not part from &c.; a. fr.—Trnsf. *vocation, duty*. Gen. R. s. 71, v. פְּלִיטוֹת; ib. פְּלִיטוֹת רחל חפסה Rachel made silence her duty (not to betray her sister when she was substituted for her); Midr. Sam. ch. XXVIII; a. e.—holding the distaff, *being like a woman, forced to stay home, lame*. Tanh. Mas' é 12 (expl. מדויק בפ' מדויק בפ' II Sam. III, 29, among the curses that fell back on the house of David) שנעשה כאשה שאדוהו he (Asa) became like a woman, for podagra seized him; Snh. 48^b; Y. Kidd. I, 61^a bot. זה יראש ומדויק בפ' זה יראש 'and holding a distaff', that means Joash (who was abused like a woman); a. e.

פְּלִיטוֹת, פְּלִיטוֹת, פְּלִיטוֹת ch. same, 1) *district*. Targ. Deut. III, 4 constr. פְּלִיטוֹת (O. ed. Berl. פְּלִיטוֹת, ed. Vien. פְּלִיטוֹת). Targ. Esth. I, 22; a. fr.—Pl. פְּלִיטוֹת, פְּלִיטוֹת, פְּלִיטוֹת ed. Lag. (ed. Vien. פְּלִיטוֹת, corr. acc.). Targ. Josh. XVII, 11 (ed. Wil. פְּלִיטוֹת). Targ. Koh. I, 12. Targ. Cant. III, 11; a. fr.—2) *distaff, spindle*. Keth. 72^b קא שריא פילכה וטוהה וכו' casting the spindle and spinning &c. (v. פְּלִיטוֹת); (וּרְדוּ) she broke (the thread of) her spindle and threw it away (as if it had accidentally slipped); אמרה עולם הב לי-פילכאי Ar. (ed. פֶּלֶל) she said, young man, hand me my spindle; Snh. 95^a; Yalk. Sam. 155; a. e.—Meg. 14^b (prov.) ארזא פילכא בהרד שורא פילכא (sub. שריא) a woman handles the shuttle while she talks, i. e. pursues two aims at a time; [Ar. s. v. שורא: שורא *spins*.]

פְּלִיטוֹת (denom. of preced.) *to spin*, v. preced.

פְּלִיטוֹת, v. פְּלִיטוֹת ch.

פְּלִיטוֹת, Tanh. Va'era 14 בפ' v. פְּלִיטוֹת.

פְּלִיטוֹת (b. h.) *to separate, divide*.

Pi. פְּלִיטוֹת *to arbitrate, intercede*; trnsf. *to pray*. Sabb. 55^b (ref. to פְּלִיטוֹת, Gen. XLIX, 4) וכו' זלחה זלחה וכו' thou didst plead, thou didst pray, thy prayer rose &c.

פלסטונים, פלסטוני, v. פלסטוני.

פלסטון, v. פלסטוני.

פלסטוני, Yalk. Gen. 109, v. פלסטוני.

פלסטוני pr. n. (Παλαιστίνη) *Palestine (Philistaea)*. Gen. R. s. 90 ehd (ref. to Gen. XLI, 54) בשלש ארצות בפניקיה ובבלסטנים ובפלסטין... in the three countries, Phoenicia, Arabia and Palestine; Yalk. ib. 148 ובפלסטין... ובפלסטין (corr. acc.). Lev. R. s. 5 (ref. to Am. VI, 2) אלון תלויה דפ that means the mounds of Philistia; Num. R. s. 10; Yalk. Am. 545 דפלסטוני (corr. acc.). Lam. R. to I, 5 דפ the dux (commander) of Palestine.

פלסטור (פלסתר) פלסטור, m. 1) (πλάστηρ = πλάστης) *forger*. [This meaning of πλάστης is not recorded elsewhere.] Ab. Zar. 11^b בר קירי פלסטור (supposed to mean) (קירי פלסתר) the brother of our lord, the forger.—2) (πλαστήριον) *fraud, forgery, illegal document* [not recorded in this sense]. Tosef. B. Mets. VI, 17, v. פלסטון. Lev. R. s. 19 (the Book of Deuteronomy complained) ועשאתי פלסטור... ועשאתי פלסטור Solomon has uprooted me and made me a forger, for a document of which two or three points are void, is null and void in its entirety. Ber. 31^b ואי ארזה עישה חורחך פלסטור and thou wilt not make thy Law a fraud (by not fulfilling what is predicted, Num. V, 28). Succ. 29^a פלסטור forgers of documents or signatures; Tosef. ib. II, 5 פלסטור Var. (ed. Zuck. פלסור).

פלסטורון, פלסטור read: פלסטורין (πλαστήριον), v. preced., or read פלסטון.

פלסטורם, פלסטורם m. (reduplic. of פלסטור; emp. פולקסא) *p'loslos*, a sort of lupine, homogeneous with חורמים. Kil. I, 3 (Ms. M. סלוסור, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Tosef. ib. I, 2; expl. Y. ib. 27^a פרמועה.

פלסטמן, פלסטמן m. = פלסטמן. Gen. R. s. 33; (Lev. R. s. 31 ב). Num. R. s. 13; a. e.

פלסטור, פלסטור, v. sub פלסט.

פלפול m. (פלפל) *discussion, debate*. B. Bath. 145^b פלפול master in dialectics. Ab. VI החלמידים פלפול the debates among scholars. Tem. 16^a פלפול... מרודך פלפול Othniel... restored them (the lost interpretations of the Law) through his reasoning; a. e.

פלפול ch. same. Ned. 38^a פלפול only deductions by argument (were given to Moses exclusively, and he communicated them to the people). Y. Ter. IV, 42^d פלפול I learned this from the students' arguments. Erub. 67^a פלפול... רב ששחן מרודע... R. Sh. trembled all over his body, when R. H. argued. Keth. 103^b פלפול... מהדרני ליה מפי פלפול... if, God forefend, the Law should be forgotten in Israel, I could restore it by my argumentation; B. Mets. 85^b; a. e.

פלפולין, v. פלפל.

פלפל (פולל a. פולל 1) *to search*. Tanh. Vayesheb 1 (some ed. לפשפש) the king had need of searching in the dust and among the pebbles to find the pearl. Tosef. B. Bath. VII, 5 פלפל כל דבר שלא פלפל בו ירומין וכל the first-born gets a double share of whatever the heirs had no need of searching for (being ready on hand at the father's death). Sabb. 31^a (among the questions which the dead are asked on appearing before the seat of judgment) פלפלתה בחכמה hast thou been a searcher after wisdom?—2) *to argue, debate*. B. Mets. 85^b Ms. R. (ed. תורה) did I not argue on the Law like him? thou didst argue... like him, but thou didst not spread learning like him; a. e.

פלפל I ch. same, *to argue, reason*. Targ. Job XI, 12 sec. vers. (first vers. חריף; h. text נבוב).

פלפל II [to be round, v. next w.] *to roll in, cover with* (cmp. פלפל II; Syr. פלפל inquitavit, P. Sm. 3130). Targ. Job XVI, 15 (h. text עלל).—Part. pass. מְפֻלֵּל. Targ. II Esth. IV, 16.

Ihpalp. to roll one's self. Ib. 1.

פלפל m., פלפל f. (פלפל *to be round, roll ball, grain, esp. pepper*. Sabb. VI, 5 (64^b) ובנגיר (Rashi: a bit of 'long pepper') or a grain of salt (in the mouth); ib. 65^a פלפל (is put in the mouth) to dispel the bad odor &c. Ib. IX, 6 (90^a) כל שיהו פלפל any quantity of (long) pepper; a. e.—Pl. פלפולין, פלפולין. Ber. 36^b פלפולין בערלה ה' חריבין ב' ערלה ה' חריבין... the law of 'Orlah. Bets. II, 9 נמשלה... והמשנה... pepper-mill. Treat. Sof'rim XV, 8 והמשנה... the Torah is compared to salt, the Mishnah to pepper. Y. Hor. III, 48^c top ביוקר פלפל salt is cheap, pepper is dear; וכל בלא פלפל... איפשר לעולם... (not פלפולין) the world can live without pepper, but not without salt; a. fr.—[Koh. R. to IX, 13, v. פלפולין.]

פלפל ch. same. Keth. 75^a אפשר פלפל he may take a grain (or a bit) of pepper in his mouth (to dispel the bad smell) and perform his priestly function. Meg. 7^a חריפה פלפל a grain of sharp pepper, v. חריפה; a. fr.—Pl. פלפולין, פלפולין. Sabb. 141^a חריפה פלפל (Ar. חריפה) grains of pepper one may crush singly (on the Sabbath). Yoma 81^b, a. e. פלפל, v. פלפל. Pes. 42^b פלפל אריכה (Ms. M. פלפל אריכה) long pepper; Gitt. 69^b; a. fr.

פלפל m. (פלפל, with play on פלפל) *one skilled in arguing, debater*. Y. Hor. III, 48^c top חריבין קורם פלפל... לין סדרן... the systematic collector of traditions is preferable to the dialectician. Ib. (Bab. ed.) פלפל אריכה חריבין ורוא פלפל (not 'הפ') what do you want of R. I., who is both a systematizer and a debater?; Y. ed. חריבין אריכה חריבין (corr. acc.).

פמליא, פמ', v. פמליא.

פמלליא, v. next w.

פמלליא f. (corrupt. of feminalia) bandages, knee-breeches. Ned. 55^b פליניא (Ar. פלניא; corr. acc.). Nidd. 13^b of horsemen. Gen. R. s. 84 (ref. to עליו, Gen. XXXVII, 23) this refers to his breeches; Yalk. ib. 142 פלמניא. Kel. XXVII, 6 פמוליניא (ed. Dehr. פרימליידיה). Gen. R. s. 99 לובשי פמלליא . . . אליו these (the priests) wear trousers, and those (the Greeks) wear feminalia. Num. R. s. 4 עטוה פעלייונין (read: פמלייונין) he was wrapped in feminalia.

פן, Targ. Jon. I, 8 some ed. ומפן, read ומנן, v. זנין.

פן (b. h.; פנה, cmp. פון) [eventually,] lest. Zeb. 106^a wherever the Scripture has 'be guarded, lest', or al, it introduces a prohibitory law (v. קשה); Sot. 5^a, a. fr. Sifré Deut. 70, quot. in Yalk. ib. 882 בלא העשה פן בלא העשה 'be guarded' means a prohibitory law, and so does 'lest'.

פני, v. פני.

פני, פני m. (פנה) 1) emptiness, vacancy. Num. R. s. 14 (play on מופניו אל תבהל, Koh. VIII, 3) אל תבהל (Joseph) was not bewildered by the emptiness of the house (his being alone with Potiphar's wife).— 2) vacation, leisure, time, opportunity. Ab. Zar. V, 6 לפי because the invaders do not take time to offer a libation (so as to make the wine forbidden, v. לנסך). Ib. 71^a לבעול יש פ' לנסך אין פ' לבעול יש פ' לנסך for libation they do not take time, but for outrage they do. Y. ib. V, 45^a top לזחיל ארס אין פ' לזחיל ארס the snake (being pursued) finds no opportunity to shed venom; a. fr.

פנג, Targ. Y. Gen. XXII, 20 ופנגת, some ed., read: ופנגת.

פנגוס, פנגוס m. (transp. of pignus) pledge deposited with the creditor, the usufruct of which remained the debtor's (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Pignus). Mekh. Yithro, Bahod., s. 1 (ref. to Is. XLV, 19) [read:] לזרע לא אמרתי לזרע I did not say, 'to the seed of Jacob', to them only will I give the Law (and not to other nations), nor (did I say,) 'seek me for naught', I have not given it as a pledge (of which you cannot have the usufruct), . . . long before I gave you the commands, have I advanced to you the reward for them &c.; Yalk. Ex. 275; Yalk. Is. 325 (omitting ולא אני נרחנה ולא).

פנגיורת, Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXV, read: פנגיורת, v. פנגיורת.

פנגוס, v. פנגוס.

פנגור pr. n. m. (an adaptation of πανεργιστης) Pangar (Encomiast), name of one of the generals (duces) before

Jerusalem under Vespasian. Lam. R. to I, 5 אמר קילוס 5, one says, the name of that dux was Killus (Praise), and one says, his name was Pangar.

פנדא I, v. פנדא.

*פנדא II pr. n. m. Panda, 1) name of an Amora (?). Ber. 55^b (Ms. M. פבנא a. פניא; En Ya'ak. ed. pr., a. Yohasin פרנק, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).—2) name of a demon. Sabb. 67^a (Rashi פנאי; Ms. M. פניא).

פנדודה, v. פנדודה.

פנדור, read:

פנדיורה f. (πανδοῦρα, v. Hesych. s. v.) pandean pipe (syrinx), the shepherd's pipe. Y. B. Bath. VII, end, 15^d 'he must give him a portion of his field in the shape of a syrinx (a quadrangle one side of which is half as long as its opposite). Ib. III, beg. 13^d (expl. משפוקייתא) אירו דמריין פ' (ed. Krot. פנדורה, corr. acc.) some say, the deliverance of the shepherd's pipe (as symbolical possession); Y. B. Kam. X, end, 7^c (expl. בירוא), v. שריקוקייתא.

פנמירי, פנמירא, פנמירא (פנמירא) pr. n. m. Pandera, (Pantera, Panteri), surname of Joseph the father of Jesus of Nazareth. Koh. R. to X, 5 מן דרבי פ' אילין דבר פ' one of the followers of the son of P.—Tosef. Hull. II, 22; 24; a. fr.; v. ישי.

פנדר, Gen. R. s. 50, v. קלאפנדר.

פנדירא, v. פנדירא.

פנה, v. פני.

פניה, v. פניה.

פניה, v. פניה.

פנימירא, v. פנימירא.

פנימירא, v. פנימירא.

פני m., פנייה f. (פנה) 1) vacant, empty; free; superfluous. Erub. 16^b ביה סאחריס פ' . . . בלבו provided there is not an area of two S'ah unoccupied; expl. ib. 17^a unoccupied by travelling implements, contrad. to superfluous as regards the number of travellers (to each of whom an area of two S'ah is assigned). Ex. R. s. 5; Tanh. Va'era 6 פ' דיה מעבורת פרך . . . שבטו the tribe of Levi was exempt from hard labor; ed. Bub. ib. 4; Yalk. Ex. 176 פנני, v. לטריגיה. Sabb. 23^a בעל שעה פ' וכ' that the owner may not look out for a free moment (when there are no poor about), and say to his poor relative, here is the corner (אזא); Y. Peah IV, 18^b קנייה (corr. acc.); a. e.—Pl. פנייהם, פנייהם. Tanh. l. c. וכ' בשביל שאחם פ' וכ' because you are idle, you say &c.; Ex. R. l. c. פנייהם; a. e.—2) single, unmarried. Sifra Emor, Par. 1, ch. I ו' הפ' על הפ' שלא וכ' if an

unmarried man has connection with an unmarried woman without the intention of thereby making her his wife; Yeb. 61^b; a. fr.—*Pl.* as ab. Num. R. s. 3 (ref. to מעין חרום, Cant. IV, 12) חרום אלו הפנייה this refers to the unmarried (men and women in Egypt). Tanh. Vayesheb 8 'וכ' אסוריה לנו וכ' even the unmarried of your people are forbidden to us, how much more thou who art a man's wife; a. fr.

פנייה, v. פנייה.

פנייה, v. sub פנייה.

פנייה, v. פנייה.

פנייה, m. (supposed to be fr. Pers. *pānah*) *protection, safeguard.* B. Kam. 103^a ופ' הוא . . . מירע (Ms. M. פנייה) you know very well that I bought the field for myself, and that (in buying it in behalf of a third, influential person) I had in view only protection (against legal disputes). Yeb. 115^b לפ' שבקיה he left the letters that were to mark the contents as sacred on the vessel merely for protection (that it might be spared by thievish servants).

פנייה, v. פנייה.

פנייה, Esth. R. to VI, 10, a. e., read: פרייה, v. רומין, a. קוביא.

פנייה (*πάντως*) at all events, by all means. Y. Snh. VI, beg. 23^b, v. פנייה.

פנייה, v. פנייה.

פנייה pr. n. m. *Panti.* Koh. R. to VIII, 3 פ' בן פ' ; Meg. 31^b בר בושתי (Ms. M. בושתי); Treat. Sof'rim XII, 3 פ' פ' ; Y. Meg. III, 74^b bot. פ' פ' (ed. Krot. פ' פ'; ed. Crac. פ' פ'); Yalk. Prov. 932 פ' פ'.

פנייה, m. 1) (*πεντάγωνος*) *pentagonal.* Naz. 8^b; B. Bath. 164^b פ' (בירה) a pentagonal building; Tosef. Neg. VI, 3 פנייה ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. פנייה, corr. acc.)—2) (*πεντάγωνα*) for the fifth time. Naz. l. c.; B. Bath. l. c., v. פנייה.—3) *fivefold.* Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXVIII, 49 פ' פ' (not פ' פ'; ed. Bub. פ' פ', corr. acc.) each Egyptian plague was fivefold.

פנייה I, v. פנייה.

פנייה II, v. פנייה.

פנייה, v. פנייה.

פנייה, v. פנייה.

פנייה nom. gent. pl. (denom. of *πεντάχοιμος*) *inhabitants of Pentaschoinos*, an Egyptian district [prob. meant for *Dodekaschoinos*, by confusion with next w.]. Targ. I Chr. I, 11 (ed. Rahmer פנייה); Targ. Y. I Gen. X, 13 (h. text פנייה); Targ. Y. II ib. 14 (ed. Amst. פנייה; h. text פנייה).

פנייה, v. next w.

פנייה nom. gent. pl. (*πενταπολίται*) *inhabitants of Pentapolis*, an Egyptian district (also called *Cyrenaica*). Targ. I Chr. I, 12 (h. text פנייה); Targ. Y. I Gen. X, 14 (ed. Vien. פנייה; h. text פנייה). [Targ. Y. II ib. 13 (ed. Vien. פנייה; h. text פנייה or פנייה), prob. misplaced; v. preced. art.]

פנייה pr. n. m. *Pentakakah*, surname of one who was said to have committed five sins (*πέντα κακά*) every day. Y. Taan. I, 64^b bot.

פנייה I, v. פנייה.

פנייה II, v. פנייה.

פנייה (b. h.) 1) *to turn* (one's face). Yoma 17^b, a. e. פנייה, v. פנייה. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^b sq. (ref. to Lev. XIX, 4) אל הפניה לעיניך do not turn thy face to them to worship them; אל הפניה לראותן ממ' it is meant literally, do not turn thy face to look at them; Sifra K'dosh. beg. חזקתם אליהם הם אם פנייה את. Ib. אל הפניה לראותן ו' at first they are 'nothings', but if thou turnest after them, thou wilt make them (thy) gods; Yalk. Lev. 604. Ib.; Sabb. 149^a (ref. to Lev. l. c.) אל הפניה אל מדעתך אל הפניה אל מדעתך (Rashi; anoth. interpret., v. infra); a. v. fr.—2) *to turn around, go away.* Lam. R. to I, 1 רבוי (מעשה) ופ' לילך when he was going away (towards evening); a. v. fr.—3) (act. verb) *to turn, pervert.* Cant. R. to VII, 9 (play on פנייה) אל ארבעה שהן נשדדין ופנייה דין ו' (not פנייה) those are the officers that are bribed and turn justice in any direction; ib. פנייה ופנייה דין who respect persons and pervert justice; a. fr.—4) *to turn aside, go out, (euphem.) to ease one's self.* Y. Sot. I, 16^d אם יפנה אחד מהן לצורך אדם if one of them goes out for a human need. Toh. X, 2 ופנייה (Ber. 62^a ופנייה, *Nif.*)—5) *to vacate* (v. infra); *to free, release.* Pesik. R. s. 42 (not פנייה) thy friend's ship has been seized (for public service), and wilt thou not take pains to release it? ופנייה הוא פנייה and now he releases other men's ships, and shall not his be released?—*Part. pass.* פנייה; f. פנייה, *vacant, empty, free.* Ber. 43^a פ' ביה הבליעה פ' his oesophagus is not free (which makes speaking dangerous). Y. Kil. III, beg. 28^c נקב אחד פ' ו' it is not possible that there should not be one cavity free for planting &c.; Y. Sabb. IX, 11^d bot. פנייה . . . פנייה (corr. acc.). Num. R. s. 14 פ' ודיה הבית פ' and the house was empty (none at home); a. fr.—V. פנייה.

פנייה 1) *to empty, remove, transfer.* Sabb. III, 5 פנייה in the kettle which one has emptied (or: which one has removed from the oven) &c.; ib. 41^a

lame' means the idols; Yalk. Gen. 82 (with ref. to Ps. CXV, 5-7).

פסח m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) Passover festival; (sub. זבח) Passover sacrifice, Passover meal. Pes. V, 1 (58a) חל ערב פ' וכו' (Mish. ed. ערבי פסחים; Y. ed. ערב פסחים) if the eve of Passover occurred on a Friday. Ib. 2 ששחטו וכו' if they slaughtered a Passover lamb not as such. Ib. IX, 9 חבורה שאבדה פסחה a party that lost its dedicated Passover lamb. Ib. 5, a. fr. מצרים פ' דורו, v. דור. Ib. 3, a. fr. ראשון פ' the first Passover, i. e. that celebrated on the fifteenth of Nisan; פ' שני the second (vicarious) Passover, on the eve of the fifteenth of Iyar (Num. IX, 10sq.); a. v. fr.—Pl. פסחים. Ib. 10 שנתערבו פסחיהן ... שתי parties whose Passover sacrifices were mixed up. Ib. X, 6 וכן חפ' וכו' ... ונאכל שם that there we may partake of the offerings and the Passover sacrifices &c.; a. fr.—ערבי פ' (ערב), v. supra. Ib. 1; a. fr.—P'sahim, name of a treatise, of the Order of Mo'ed, of the Mishnah, Tosefta, Talmud Babli and Y'rushalmi.

פסחא פ' ch. same. Targ. O. Ex. XII, 11. Targ. II Chr. XXX, 18; a. fr.—Y. Sabb. VIII, beg. 11a שתי ארבעתי כסוי דילי פ' drank the four cups of wine customary at the celebration of the Passover night. Hull. 129b זעירא פ' the minor Passover (= פסח שני, v. preced.), the fifteenth of Iyar; פ' רבה the great Passover, the fifteenth of Nisan. Pes. 69b פ' קום מהול ועברי פ' go and get circumcised, and partake of the Passover lamb; a. fr.—Pl. פסחא. Targ. I Sam. XV, 4 באמרי פ' by Passover lambs (h. text פסחא).

פסחולים, v. פסחול.

פסחומוס, v. פסחומוס.

פסחון m. (fossatum, φασσάτων) ditch. Gen. R. s. 46; Yalk. ib. 82 [read with Ar.] פ' עשו לי סיעה פ' a band made a ditch for him (as a trap).—Pl. פסחין. Yalk. Kings 230, quot. fr. Tanh. Thazr. 9 רפלי לרוך הפטשין ... שעשו פטשין (corr. acc.) they dug ditches, saying, when the Israelites come to make war, they will fall into the ditches (Tanh. l. c. בירוח; Var. פטשין; ed. Bub. 12 פטשין, Mss. פטשין, פוטשין, read פוטשין).—Omp. פוטשא.

פסמטא, v. פסמטא.

פסמין (?) pr. n. m., v. פגמין.

פסטילוס m. (pistillus) pestle, pounder. Yalk. Sam. 102 (ref. to דיקו Dan. VI, 25) פ' כהדוין פ' as with a pounder; Midr. Sam. ch. XI כאילין פסטילוס (corr. acc., or פסטילין pl.); Yalk. Dan. 1064 פסטולים (corr. acc.).

פסטמים, פסטמין, v. פסטמין.

פסטורין, v. פסטור.

פסטלין m. pl. (adapt. of pastilli, as if from פסל or פצל) lozenges, sugar pills. Yalk. Cant. 981; Ex. R. s. 41 אפסטלין; emp. אפסטלין.

פסמטא, Lev. R. s. 9, some ed. פסמטא; Yalk. ib. 493 פסמטא, a corrupt., read פסמטא.

פסמקין, פסמקא, v. פסמקא.

פשה פסה, פסי (b. h. פשה) to spread, be extended. Y. Yoma III, beg. 40b מאור החמה פוסה וכו' the light of the sun (dawn) spreads over the whole eastern horizon, opp. מהמר ועולה. Ib. 41a bot. היתה מהמרה ... של ביה ... the frankincense of Beth Abtinah rose straight in a column and then spread and came down &c.; Y. Shek. V, 49a top; Cant. R. to I, 14; III, 6. Ib. to IV, 14 (ref. to ואחלור ib.) [read:] שווא פוסה כאחל [read:] a tree which spreads like a tent. Gen. R. s. 15 (ref. to החיים עץ, Gen. II, 9) עץ שווא פוסה על פני וכו' a tree which spread over all living things. Neg. IV, 8, a. fr. ופשה וכו' and the spot spread &c.; Y. M. Kat. I, 80c bot. ופשה; a. fr.

פסיא פסיא I ch. 1) same; denom. פסיוניא.—2) to split, break; to desecrate, v. פסיא ch.

פסיא פסיא II (= פסח, פסע) to step. B. Mets. 86b דלא קניא מציא למיפסע (Ms. H. מציא למיפסע, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 60) which cannot step over a reed (from fatness).—[פסיא אריה, v. next w.]

פסיאיות, פסיאיות adv. פסיא I, emp. פסיא Pa.) in a persuasive manner. Targ. Prov. XXV, 11 (some ed. פסיא אריה, corr. acc.).

פסיוני, v. פסיוני.

פסיוגה, פסיוגה f. (פסג; v. פסגה) branch, sprig. Ukts. I, 5 של אשכול שריקנה פ' (Talm. ed. פסיוגה) a sprig of a vine when stripped of its grapes.—Pl. פסיוגין. Tosef. Peah III, 11 (expl. כרחק וכו' (ed. Zuck. בסיוגין, Var. בסיוגין) sprigs which are joined to the trunk one above the other; Y. ib. VII, 20a bot. זו על גבי זו פ'.

פסיד, pl. פסידין, v. פסיד.

פסידא פסיד, פסידא m. (פסיד) loss, disadvantage. Targ. Y. Ex. XXII, 14.—B. Mets. 3a מאי פ' אית ליה דלודי פ' what loss can he suffer (through his false claim) that should induce him to confess the truth? (v. פסיד). M. Kat. 2a, sq. פ' במקום פ' where there is a loss involved (by the delay); Keth. 60a; a. fr.

פסידרה, Midr. Till. to IX, 1 ed. Bub.; Yalk. ib. 642, v. פסידה.

פסיון, פשו, פסיון m. (פסיה) spreading, extension, esp. spreading of a leprous spot (Lev. XIII, 7, a. e.). Neg. I, 3; 5; 6 (פס' a. פש' interchanging). Ib. III, 4; a. fr.

פסיונא I pheasant, v. פסיוני.

פסיונא פיס, פסיונא II m. = h. פסיוני. Targ. Y. Lev. XIII, 5, sq.; a. fr.—Fem. form: פסיונא. Ib. 28 (ed. Vien. פסיונא).

פסיוני פיס, פסיוני m. (φασιανός, sub. ὄρνις) [bird from the river Phasis in Colchis,] pheasant (Phasianus Colchicus).

Num. R. s. 7 whoever desired to eat chicken or pheasant, found the taste of it in the manna. Tosef. Kil. I, 8 'וכ' ו'וכ' ed. Zuck. (Var. פְּסִיָּקָה, פְּסִיָּקָה, פְּסִיָּקָה) chicken, peacock and pheasant, although resembling one another, are heterogeneous birds; Y. ib. I, 27^a bot. דְּפִיָּקָה; Y. B. Kam. V, end, 5^a פְּרִי; Bab. ib. 55^a (Rashi: *partridge*). Yoma 75^b (as a species of quail, v. סְלִי, v. e.—*Pl.* פְּסִיָּקָה, פְּסִיָּקָה, פְּרִי. Ib. וְרֵאשֵׁי פְּסִיָּקָה, פְּסִיָּקָה and choice of fattened birds; a. e.

פְּסִיָּקָה, פְּרִי ch. same. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^d top, v. כְּמַה מְדוּמָה... פְּסִיָּקָה. Gen. R. s. 70 כמה... פְּסִיָּקָה. Pl. פְּסִיָּקָה. פְּסִיָּקָה (some ed. פְּסִיָּקָה) how many peacocks, how many pheasants have I; Koh. R. to VII, 8. Ib. to II, 8 פְּסִיָּקָה.

פְּסִיָּקָה f. (פְּסִיָּקָה) *stepping over, use of the root* פְּסִיָּקָה. Mekh. Bo, s. 11; Yalk. ib. 200, v. חֲסִירָה II.

פְּסִיָּקָה, v. פְּסִיָּקָה II.

פְּסִיָּקָה, v. פְּסִיָּקָה.

פְּסִיָּקָה m. (b. h.; פְּסִיָּקָה) 1) *heaven image*.—*Pl.* פְּסִיָּקָה. Y. Ber. IV, 8^a פְּסִיָּקָה וְיִדְּוֹלָה עִיבָרִי פְּסִיָּקָה and which idolaters have desecrated. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXX 'וכ' ו'וכ' the images of the house of Pharaoh her father; a. e.—2) *chisel*, v. פְּסִיָּקָה.—[Y. Ned. I, 37^a top; Y. Naz. I, beg. 51^a נֹזֵר פְּסִיָּקָה, v. פְּסִיָּקָה, v. פְּסִיָּקָה.]

פְּסִיָּקָה ch. 1) as preced. 1.—*Pl.* פְּסִיָּקָה. Targ. Ps. LXXVIII, 58, v. פְּסִיָּקָה.—Gen. R. s. 38, end וְחִבְרִיָּהוֹן לְכַלְהוֹן פְּסִיָּקָה (not פְּסִיָּקָה) and broke all the idols.—2) פְּסִיָּקָה I. Targ. Ps. XVIII, 27 (Ms. פְּסִיָּקָה f. *pl.*); Targ. II Sam. XXII, 27 פְּסִיָּקָה.—*Pl.* as ab. Lam. R. to III, 45 פְּסִיָּקָה (some ed. פְּסִיָּקָה), v. פְּסִיָּקָה.—[V. פְּסִיָּקָה, v. פְּסִיָּקָה.]

פְּסִיָּקָה f. (פְּסִיָּקָה) *chisel or gimlet*. Y. Kidd. I, 59^d (expl. מְרַצֵּעַ, Ex. XXI, 6) זֶה הוּא (some ed. הוּא), contrad. to מְקַדָּה.—[Koh. R. to IX, 11; X, 20 פְּסִיָּקָה, some ed., v. פְּסִיָּקָה.]

פְּסִיָּקָה m. (ψελλός) *one unable to pronounce certain letters, stammerer*. Lev. R. s. 10, beg. וְדָוִד קוֹרֵיךְ אֹתוֹ פְּסִיָּקָה and they called him (Amos) the stammerer; Yalk. Is. 307, v. פְּסִיָּקָה. Pesik. Nahāmu, p. 125^b his name was Amos because he hesitated in his speech.—*Pl.* פְּסִיָּקָה. Y. Ned. I, 37^a top במקום שקוראין לנזיר נזיק... נזיר פְּסִיָּקָה in a place where people say *nazik* for *nazir* (owing to a dialectical peculiarity), I say so: shall a Nazarite among stammerers not be a Nazarite?; Y. Naz. I, beg. 51^a.

פְּסִיָּקָה ch. same. Pesik. Nahāmu, p. 125^b; Yalk. Is. 307 על הדין פְּסִיָּקָה על הדין פְּסִיָּקָה קָמִיעַ לִישָׁנָה לִישָׁנָה did the Lord pass the whole world and let his inspiration rest on this stammerer, this tongueless man?; Koh. R. beg. על הדין פְּסִיָּקָה קָמִיעַ לִישָׁנָה; Lev. R. s. 10, beg. Ar. (missing in ed.).

פְּסִיָּקָה, v. פְּסִיָּקָה.

פְּסִיָּקָה, פְּסִיָּקָה m. (v. next art.) an inferior kind of beans (cmp. פְּסִיָּקָה). Ab. Zar. 38^b פְּסִיָּקָה דְּרִיָּא פְּסִיָּקָה (Ps. M. פְּסִיָּקָה; ed. פְּסִיָּקָה) the same law applies to gentile preparations of *hemtalia*, *psilia* and *sh'itha*, v. פְּסִיָּקָה. Y. Bets. I, 60^d bot. וְפְּסִיָּקָה וְפְּסִיָּקָה lupines and *psilia* (inferior beans); Y. Sabb. VII, 10^b וְפְּסִיָּקָה and the inferior beans among them (v. Bab. ib. 74^a bot.).

פְּסִיָּקָה, Tosef. Dem. I, 9 Var. ed. Zuck. (ed. Zuck. פְּסִיָּקָה, absent in oth. eds.), v. פְּסִיָּקָה.

פְּסִיָּקָה, v. preced. art.

פְּסִיָּקָה f. (פְּסִיָּקָה) [*refuse*,] name of a bean (h. שְׂעוּרִיָּה). Y. Kil. I, 27^a top Ar. s. v. פויל (R. S. to Kil. I, 1 פְּסִיָּקָה, פְּסִיָּקָה; ed. פְּסִיָּקָה, corr. acc.).

פְּסִיָּקָה, v. פְּסִיָּקָה.

פְּסִיָּקָה, פְּסִיָּקָה, v. פְּסִיָּקָה, a. פְּסִיָּקָה.—פְּסִיָּקָה, v. פְּסִיָּקָה.

פְּסִיָּקָה, פְּסִיָּקָה, read:

פְּסִיָּקָה m. (absinthiatum, sub. vinum) *worm-wood-wine*. Tanh. Vayesheb 8, contrad. to קוֹנְרִישוֹן. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^a top פְּסִיָּקָה 'bitter wine' is absinthiatum; Y. Ter. VIII, 45^c פְּסִיָּקָה (corr. acc.).

פְּסִיָּקָה m. (פְּסִיָּקָה or פְּסִיָּקָה) 1) *persuasion, good-will, accommodation*; פְּסִיָּקָה (not פְּסִיָּקָה) a deed of sale for accommodation, a feigned transfer (a Hebrew adaptation of πίστις), v. פְּסִיָּקָה.—2) *peg*. *Pl.* פְּסִיָּקָה. B. Bath. 2^b Ms. M., v. פְּסִיָּקָה; cmp. פְּסִיָּקָה.

פְּסִיָּקָה pr. n. m. *P'sisa*. Snh. 91^a, v. גְּבִיעָה.

פְּסִיָּקָה f. (פְּסִיָּקָה, cmp. פְּסִיָּקָה II a. פְּסִיָּקָה I) a partition between courts marked off by pegs.—*Ps.* פְּסִיָּקָה. Y. Erub. IX, beg. 25^c הַרִי שְׂהִיָּהוּ הַחֲצֵר הַלּוֹקָה בִּפְּסִיָּקָה if the court (common to two parties) is marked off by pegs.

פְּסִיָּקָה m. same. Y. Ned. V, beg. 39^a [read:] אָם בְּפְּסִיָּקָה (בְּפְּסִיָּקָה), v. preced.

פְּסִיָּקָה m. (פְּסִיָּקָה) *bandy-legged, waddling*. Targ. Y. Lev. XXI, 18 Ar. (ed. מִישְׁחֲמִישׁ יִרְכִיבָה; h. text שְׂרוּעַ).

פְּסִיָּקָה, v. פְּסִיָּקָה.

פְּסִיָּקָה f. (פְּסִיָּקָה) *step, walk*. Ber. 6^b, a. fr. גִּסְתָּה, v. פְּסִיָּקָה III. Gen. R. s. 39 'וכ' ו'וכ' על כל פְּסִיָּקָה לִירְחֹן שְׂכָרִי עַל כָּל פְּסִיָּקָה to reward him for every step. Koh. R. to VII, 2 'and the living shall take it to heart' (ib.) 'וכ' ו'וכ' על כל פְּסִיָּקָה לִירְחֹן שְׂכָרִי that means the Everliving who rewards man for every step he takes for deeds of charity. Pesik. R. s. 33 (ref. to Is. LI, 14) מִן אִדָּם שְׂהוּוּא מְמַדֵּר בְּפְּסִיָּקָהוּ בְּשִׁבִיל לְהִפְתָּח מִן אִדָּם שְׂהוּוּא מְמַדֵּר בְּפְּסִיָּקָהוּ בְּשִׁבִיל לְהִפְתָּח 'וכ' art thou afraid of man who hastens his step to have an opening... and runs with hasty step, that he may not miss his bread?; Yalk. Is. 336; a. fr.—*Pl.* פְּסִיָּקָה.

Yoma 53^b 'לאחוריו וכו' he who is in prayer (when a person enters), must pass three steps backward (when he ends his prayer), and then turn around to salute. Ib. בכריעה אחת they made the three steps backward with one bow. Snh. 22^a (he who loses his wife) פְּסִיקָהּ מְקַצְרֵת has his steps shortened (his energies broken, with ref. to Job XVIII, 7). Sabb. 63^b פְּסִיקָהּ גָּסוּרָה who used to make wide steps. Num. R. s. 4; a. fr.

פְּסִיקָהּ, פְּסִיקָהּ ch. same. Targ. Ps. XVIII, 37; II Sam. XXII, 37; a. e.—Pl. פְּסִיקָהּ. Targ. Job XIV, 16 (not פְּסִיקָהּ). Ib. XXXI, 4; a. fr.—Y. Snh. VIII, 26^b bot. בגין דהליך הרחוקין shall he be at a disadvantage, because he walked two steps (into the court room)?; Y. Shebu. VII, 38^a (corr. acc.); Y. Keth. IX, 33^b bot.

פְּסִיקָהּ, פְּסִיקָהּ, Pesik. Vattom., p. 131^a Ar., v. פְּסִיקָהּ.—Lam. R. to II, 1 Mus., v. next w.

פְּסִיקָהּ, פְּסִיקָהּ, פְּסִיקָהּ m. (פְּסִיקָהּ, cmp. פְּסִיקָהּ) 1) *cut and polished stone block*, used for paving floors, *stone pavement*, *mosaic*. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXVIII שיש פְּסִיקָהּ אבן פְּסִיקָהּ ed. Schechter (ed. פְּסִיקָהּ) a paving block which has four polished sides (a metaphor for a many-sided scholar). Y. Sabb. VII, 10^b top פְּסִיקָהּ שָׁם בְּשֵׁיטָא where there is no stone pavement. Ib. XII, beg. 13^c (Chald. dict.) פְּסִיקָהּ he who trims a paving stone (or die, v. infra). Ex. R. s. 10 בריהם בריהם . . . בשיש בפי the houses of the nobles which were paved with marble or blocks; Yalk. Sam. 102 בריהם בריהם ובריהם (pl.); Yalk. Ps. 820 בריהם בריהם (Midr. Till. to Ps. CV הסיפס, v. פְּסִיקָהּ). Deut. R. s. 1 וכו' and if (she wipes her hands) on the pavement will be blackened, but her hands will not be clean; a. e.—Pl. פְּסִיקָהּ, פְּסִיקָהּ, פְּסִיקָהּ. Yalk. Sam. l. c.; Yalk. Ps. l. c., v. supra. Midd. I, 6 וכו' (פְּסִיקָהּ פְּשִׁשָׁה (Mish. ed. פְּסִיקָהּ; Talm. ed. פְּשִׁשָׁה) the ends of the flag-stones in the pavement indicated the mark between the sacred and the secular grounds; [comment.: blocks on the ceiling]; ib. II, 6; a. e.—[Tosef. Zeb. VII, 1 פְּסִיקָהּ, Var. פְּסִיקָהּ, v. פְּשִׁשָׁה I.]—2) *cube, die*.—Pl. as ab. Y. R. Hash. I, 57^c top (expl. בקוביא) פְּסִיקָהּ he who plays with dice; Snh. 25^b, a. e. פְּסִיקָהּ (Rashi: blocks of wood); Y. l. c. פְּסִיקָהּ (he is not reinstated from his civil disabilities,) until he breaks his dice; Snh. l. c. פְּסִיקָהּ; Y. Shebu. VII, 37^d bot. פְּסִיקָהּ; Y. Snh. III, beg., 21^a (also פְּשִׁשָׁה). Midr. Till. to Ps. XXVI, 10 וכו' פְּסִיקָהּ that means those who play with dice, who calculate (throw) with the left hand and press with the right hand, and rob and wrong one another; a. e.—3) *check* (in garments), *square*, or *stripe* (cmp. פְּסִיקָהּ). Neg. XI, 7 וכו' פְּסִיקָהּ ed. Dehr. (ed. פְּסִיקָהּ) suppose there is only one (white) stripe in the whole garment?—Pl. as ab. Ib. פְּסִיקָהּ פְּסִיקָהּ פְּסִיקָהּ a pieced sheet in which there are checkers colored and white; Tosef. ib. V, 10. Yalk. Job 927 פְּסִיקָהּ הַיְהוּדָה שְׁלֹו מְכֻחָה וכו' (or הַיְהוּדָה, not פְּסִיקָהּ הַיְהוּדָה) the faintest checkers (or stripes) of the Leviathan's skin outshine the sun (v. Yalk. Lev. 653).—

4) *voting tablet, verdict*. Lam. R. to II, 1, v. פְּסִיקָהּ.—[The contact between the Hebrew and Greek languages influenced the form פְּסִיקָהּ and the coincidence of some meanings of our word with ψῆφος *pebble*.]

*פְּסִיקָהּ ch. same. Targ. I Kings V, 31 אבן פְּסִיקָהּ (ed. מקטע; h. text גזיר).—Y. Sabb. XII, beg. 13^c פְּסִיקָהּ, v. preced.

פְּסִיקָהּ, פְּסִיקָהּ, v. פְּסִיקָהּ.

פְּסִיקָהּ I f. (פְּסִיקָהּ) 1) *part, fraction*. B. Bath. 62^b, sq., *contrad. to פְּסִיקָהּ*.—2) *subscription for charity, collection*. Lev. R. s. 32, end בצבירה לך פְּסִיקָהּ and we shall arrange a collection for you in the assembly; עבדון ליה עבדון פְּסִיקָהּ they made up a purse for him. Ib. s. 5 עבדון פְּסִיקָהּ (not למיהן) arranged a subscription for a charity in the college of Tiberias.—3) = פְּסִיקָהּ, *verse*.—Pl. פְּסִיקָהּ, v. פְּסִיקָהּ.

פְּסִיקָהּ II *fillet*, v. פְּסִיקָהּ.

פְּסִיקָהּ f. (פְּסִיקָהּ) 1) *cutting apart*. Succ. 11^a פְּסִיקָהּ וזו היא עשייהן cutting the threads apart is the making of them (the show fringes).—2) *separated thread*. Neg. XI, 8 פְּסִיקָהּ אפ"י אפ"י even if only one separate thread was on the coil, and he knotted it.—Pl. פְּסִיקָהּ. Ib. פְּסִיקָהּ if the coil consisted of separate threads.

פְּסִיקָהּ ch., v. פְּסִיקָהּ.

פְּסִיקָהּ f. (פְּסִיקָהּ, v. Hif. 4) *water collected behind a dam, reservoir, pool*.—Pl. פְּסִיקָהּ. M. Kat. 4^a פְּסִיקָהּ pools and ponds which were filled with water on the eve of a Holy Day.

פְּסִיקָהּ, Y. Peah I, 15^d אחריוא בפי, read: כדפסיקין בפי, ליה לאחוריוא, v. פְּסִיקָהּ.

פְּסִיקָהּ, פְּסִיקָהּ, פְּסִיקָהּ f. (an adapt. of fascia, as if from פְּסִיקָהּ) *band or fillet worn by women over the breast; girdle; bandage round the legs and feet*. Targ. Is. III, 24 נהן את הברזל חוץ פְּסִיקָהּ (pl. form).—Y. Snh. X, 28^d bot. פְּסִיקָהּ פְּסִיקָהּ he put the iron point of his spear under his fascia. Sabb. XV, 2 (111^b) ושל פְּסִיקָהּ (Bab. ed. פְּסִיקָהּ) and the cords of the breast bandage. Ib. (113^a) קושרין דלי בפי וכו' (Bab. ed. פְּסִיקָהּ) you may (on the Sabbath) tie up (the broken rope of) a bucket with a fascia, but not with a rope. Ib. 113^a פְּסִיקָהּ אפ"י פְּסִיקָהּ אפ"י (Ms. M. פְּסִיקָהּ) he may wind a funda or a fascia around it; Pes. 11^a פְּסִיקָהּ (Ms. M. פְּסִיקָהּ; early ed. פְּסִיקָהּ, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note). Y. Kil. IX, end, 32^d פְּסִיקָהּ (corr. acc.), v. פְּסִיקָהּ I; a. e.—Pl. form פְּסִיקָהּ. Sifré Num. 131 שלה פְּסִיקָהּ מוחה פְּסִיקָהּ (not פְּסִיקָהּ) she took an impression of Peor from under her breast band (Snh. 106^a פְּסִיקָהּ).

פְּסִיקָהּ, פְּסִיקָהּ I (פְּסִיקָהּ) 1) *apportionment, agreement to pay, esp. dowry*. M. Kat. 13^b פְּסִיקָהּ פְּסִיקָהּ agreements stating the amounts which the parents promise to their respective son or daughter; Kidd. 9^b; Keth. 102^b; a. fr.—2) *section*,

be a judge in thy case (because I have been offered a gift); a. fr.—V. פסול.

Ihpe. אֶתְּפַסֵּל, אֶתְּפַסֵּל, אֶתְּפַסֵּל 1) *to be engraven.* Targ. Job XIX, 24.—2) *to be hewn out.* Targ. Is. LI, 1.—3) *to be disqualified, unfit, rejected.* Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 16. [Targ. Y. Num. VIII, 24 מִפְּסָלִין h. Hof.]—Y. Kil. VII, 31^a top [read:] הֵאָרְאָה לְפָנֵי הַיְיָ וְאֵינִי מִפְּסָלִין he said to him, it is a good coin, whereas it had been cancelled. Men. 102^b לְפָנֵי הַיְיָ לְפָנֵי הַיְיָ (Ms. M. לפסולא) *to become unfit for itself (but not for making unclean);* Pes. 20^a גִּישְׁיָה גִישְׁיָה (ib. 37^a לפסולא); a. fr.

Af. אֶתְּפַסֵּל *to make unfit.* Hull. 36^a גִּישְׁיָה גִישְׁיָה *to cause the object itself to be forbidden (ib. 37^a לפסולא), v. supra.*

Pa. מִפְּסָלִין *to cut (stones).* Targ. II Chr. XXIV, 12 מִפְּסָלִין stone-cutters.

פֶּסֶל m. (preced.) *mattock.* Sifré Deut. 38; Yalk. ib. 857 אִם אֵינוּ עֵמֶל בַּהּ בֶּפֶן וְקוֹרְדוֹם the soil of Egypt cannot be planted, unless one first works it with mattock and axe. Ber. 57^b; B. Mets. 82^b, v. מְרָא II.

פֶּסֶל m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) *sculptured or carved image.* Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 41 שְׂדֵייה דְגֹן פֶּסֶלֹו וְכִי (oth. ed. אליריו) his idol Dagon was engraven on his heart. Sifra K'dosh. beg.; Yalk. Lev. 604, v. פֶּסֶל; Mekh. Mishp. s. 20. Snh. 103^b v. מִיִּרְכֹוּ I; a. e.—*Pl.* פֶּסֶלִים, v. פֶּסֶלִים.—2) *chip, lath, contrad. to נָסַר.* Succ. 18^a נָסַר וְכִי a board alternating with a lath (as the covering of a Succah). Tosef. ib. II, 3; Succ. 19^a פֶּן הַיּוֹצֵא מִן הַסּוּכָה מִן הַיּוֹצֵא מִן הַיּוֹצֵא קִנְיִים beyond the walls of the Succah; expl. ib. קִנְיִים וְכִי reeds or staves which &c.—*Pl.* פֶּסֶלִים. Ib. 18^a.

פֶּסֶלֶא, פֶּי ch. same, 1) *image.* Targ. Ps. XCVII, 7. Targ. Cant. II, 15; a. fr.—2) *lath, lintel, esp. a lintel placed across a street or a court.* Sabb. 80^a; B. Bath. 56^a. Gitt. 77^b נֶפֶל בֶּפֶן (the letter of divorce) fell on a cross-board (in the court).

פֶּסְלוֹת f. (denom. of פֶּסֶל) *condition of unfitness, disqualification, opp. כְּשָׁרוֹת.* B. Bath. 128^a כָּל שִׁחְוִילָהּ testimony for which the witness was disqualified at the beginning (when the fact to be attested occurred), or is disqualified at the end (when the evidence is taken) is illegal. Koh. R. to IX, 7 הִיָּה בְּבִי הָיָה שָׁמָּה there was perhaps a defect in my son which made him rejectable as an offering.

פֶּסְלוֹתָא, v. פֶּסְלוֹתָא.

פֶּסְלוֹתָא, Tosef. Dem. I, 9 ed. Zuck., v. פֶּסְלוֹתָא.

פֶּסְלוֹתָא, Yalk. Ps. 650, v. פֶּסְלוֹתָא.

פֶּסְלוֹתָא, prob. to be read: פֶּסְלוֹתָא m. (פֶּסֶל) *a rough stone.* Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. I, 12 שְׂדֵייה כֹּתֵב עָלָיו וְכִי ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. פֶּסְלוֹתָא, read פֶּסְלוֹתָא) a rough stone on which a charm is written (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Amuletum).

***פֶּסְלוֹתָא**, בְּקַעַתָּהּ פֶּן, פֶּסְלוֹתָא pr. n. *Valley of Paslan, near the valley of Jezreel.* Gen. R. s. 98.

פֶּסְלוֹתָא f. pl. (βασιλικά, sub. κάρα, basilicæ, sub. nuces) *basilicæ, the best kind of nuts.* Tosef. Dem. I, 9 [read:] וְהַפְּסָלִים וְהַפְּסָלִים (Var. והפסולא, והפסולא ed. Zuck., Var. והפסולא, standing for βασιλικά, a ditto-graphy of our w.) nuts, plums, and walnuts.

***פֶּסְלוֹתָא** m. (corrupt. of obsonator, οψωνάτωρ) *caterer, purveyor.* Koh. R. to I, 3 אֵנָה וְלִיתֵיהּ אֵנָה וְלִיתֵיהּ אֵנָה I am thy caterer, and thou wilt not let me taste thy dish, that I may know what it may need?; Lev. R. s. 28 Ar. (ed., a. Yalk. Jer. 276, a. e. מְגִירֹוס, v. מְגִירֹוס).

***פֶּסְלוֹתָא** pr. n. pl. (?) *Pasin.* Tosef. Ohol. XVIII, 2.

פֶּסֶס 1) (b. h.) *to be cut off, be gone.* Tanh. Haáz. 7 (play on וְפָסִי בֶן וְפָסִי, Num. XIII, 14) הִחְבִּיא הָאֱמִנָה וְפָסִי he hid the truth, and faith was gone from his mouth.—2) *to cut into stripes, divide, v. פֶּס.*—3) *distribute (with the shovel, v. פֶּס ch. 4).* Tosef. Ukts. I, 5 שְׁנֵי פֶּסֶס (שְׁנֵי פֶּסֶס) grain which one distributed in the barn (forming separate piles). Ukts. I, 5 שְׁנֵי פֶּסֶס Ar. s. v. פֶּסֶס (v. פֶּסֶס).—Gen. R. s. 31 [read:] וְהָיָה פֶּסֶס מִן הַצֵּד and he shovelled them (the excrements) sideways (out into the water); Yalk. ib. 54 וְהָיָה פֶּסֶס מִן הַצֵּד (corr. acc.), v. קִטְרָקִין.

Nif. נִפְסַס *to be spread, shovelled, v. supra.*

Hif. הִפְסַס 1) *to distribute, spread;* ה' מוֹרְסָא *to distribute an ulcer by manipulation, to pass over with the hand (פֶּס).* Eduy. II, 5; Tosef. ib. I, 8 מוֹרְסָא ה' מוֹרְסָא he who manipulates an abscess on the Sabbath, if for the purpose (of peeling or) of making a head to it as the physicians do &c.; Sabb. 107^b; a. e.—2) (v. פֶּסֶס) *to break, weaken.* Pes. 107^a, v. פֶּסֶס.

פֶּסֶס ch. same, *to distribute.* Targ. Hos. IV, 8 כְּהֵנָה the priests distribute (the sacrifices among themselves) &c.—Gen. R. s. 17 אֵנָה פֶּסֶס לָהּ פֶּרִיקָא וְכִי (read פֶּרִיקָא) we shall apportion (among ourselves, pay each his share towards) her dowry, and you divorce her (ed. יהוּבִין); Lev. R. s. 34 אֵנָה פֶּסֶסִין, v. פֶּסֶס.

Af. אֶתְּפַסֵּס *to break, weaken; to desecrate, v. פֶּסֶס.*

Ihpa. אֶתְּפַסֵּס *to be weakened, be degraded.* Targ. Job XV, 20, v. פֶּסֶס, a. פֶּסֶס II.

פֶּסַע (b. h. פָּשַׁע; cmp. פֶּסַח a. פֶּסַח) [*to spread the feet,*] *to step out, walk.* Meg. 27^b לֹא פֶּסַעְתִּי עַל רֵאשֵׁי וְכִי I never strode over the heads of the holy people (never forced my way through the students seated on the floor to reach my chair); Snh. 7^b וְכִי פֶּסַע וְכִי where it is intimated that a judge must not force his way &c. (Answ. by ref. to Ex. XX, 26, sq.); Yeb. 105^b וְכִי פֶּסַע . . . מִי שְׂצִרִיד . . . הוֹיָה מִשָּׁה בְּפִסְעָהּ he of whom the holy people are in need, may step over the heads &c. Sot. 13^b שְׁנֵי פֶּסַעִים were there, and Moses passed over them with one step. Gen. R. s. 99 (play on פֶּסַע, Gen. XLIX, 4) הוֹיָה . . . פֶּסַעְתָּ עַל דָּר חֲלָלָהּ thou didst overstep (transgress) the law, desecrate thy birthright (priesthood), and hast become a commoner. Mekh. Bo 7 (ref. to Ex. XII, 13) א"ר

Nif. פסק to be split, cut in two, broken. Tosef. B. Kam. XI, 15; B. Kam. 119^b במגירה ה' במגירה ב' chips at planing, v. ג'ר I. Hull. III, 1 שלה ו' הוויז שלה if the spinal column is broken and the spinal cord severed. Sabb. 112^a סנדל שנתפסקו שתי אוזניו a sandal, both ears (loops) of which are torn off; Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. IV, 5 שנתפסקו; Kel. XXVI, 4; a. fr.—[Tosef. Mikv. III, 5, sq. ונתפסקו, v. פתק.]

Hif. פסק 1) to separate, sever connection; to form a partition. Sot. 38^b אפי' מהרצה . . . אינה מפסקת בין ו' אפי' not even an iron wall forms a partition between Israel and his father in heaven (worshippers form a congregation even if separated by a partition); Pes. 85^b. Peah. I, 2 ואלי מפסקין לפאה the following things form a division of fields with regard to Peah: a brook &c. Ab. Zar. 52^a the word *eth* (before *elohehem* Deut. XII, 2) divides the subject (so as not to allow an analogy between idolatrous utensils and the idols themselves), v. next w.; a. fr.—2) to interrupt; to cause to cease; to leave off; to pause. Ber. II, 2 לא יפסק לא יפסק לא יפסק between the last portion of the Sh'm'a (Num. XV, 37-41) and 'Emeth V'yatsib' one must not pause (interrupt the prayer to greet a person &c.). Ib. 14^a שפסקו מהו שפסקו may one interrupt one's self during the reading of the M'gillah? [Ib. also פסקו Kal.] Ib. V, 1. Ex. R. s. 2 הנהביאם with all other prophets the Lord ceased from speaking at times, but with Moses he never ceased. Taan. 30^a סעודה המפסקת בה the meal with which one ceases (the last meal before beginning to fast, called המפסקת). Y. Nidd. I, 49^c שלש עונות and ceased (to have menstruation) for three periods. Meg. III, 6 אין מפסקין בקללור ו' in reading the curses (Lev. XXVI, 14-44; Deut. XXVIII, 15-69) you must not break off, but one person must read the whole &c. Ib. 31^b מקום שפסקין בשבחה ו' where they leave off reading on Sabbath morning, there they continue in the afternoon &c. Sot. IX, 9, v. supra. Gen. R. s. 52, beg. מה אני shall I allow charity to cease in my house (to fall into desuetude from want of opportunity)?; a. fr.—3) to cut sprays off, trim, v. פסק.—4) to dam. Tosef. Par. V (IV), 9 מפסק ומגבב he makes a dam (cuts off the influx) and lays the cavity dry.

Pi. פסק 1) to trim. Tosef. B. Kam. XI, 18, v. פסק.—2) to interrupt.—Part. pass. מפסק; pl. מפסקין. Y. Pes. X, 37^c; Y. Sabb. VIII, beg. 11^a מהו לשרותן מפ' how about drinking them (the four cups of the Passover evening) in pauses (sipping)?, v. פסק.—3) to cut down, ruin; to cut to pieces. Pesik. Nah., p. 128^a ופסקוהו ופסקוהו they cut it down and ruined it (the vineyard). Lam. R. to IV, 15 עליון ומפסקתן the carriage passed over them and dismembered them; Pesik. Vattom., p. 133^b ודירה . . . עליה ומפסקתה (corr. acc.); Yalk. Is. 266 ומפסקתה . . . עליה; a. e.

Hithpa. פסק 1) to be severed. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. IV, 5, v. supra.—*2) (sub. בעיניו, emp. קרין, Prov. X, 10; VI, 13) to blink. Deut. R. s. 5 מפסק he pretended to be blinking (Y. Sot. I, 16^d bot., a. e. עבר בעיניה השש בעיניה).

פסק ch. same, 1) to cut, split, sever. Targ. Jud. XVI, 9. Targ. II Sam. X, 4; I Chr. XIX, 4; a. fr.—

Part. pass. פסיק, פסיק. Targ. O. Deut. XXIII, 2 (h. text פצויע רכה); Y. ib. גירא פ' (h. text שפכה רכה). Targ. O. Lev. XXII, 22 (h. text חרוץ).—Hull. 8^b, v. ג'ו'א I. B. Bath. 21^b קא פסקת ו' thou cuttest off (interferest with), v. פסקת. Lev. R. s. 32, end ג'ו'א ג'ו'א thou cuttest off (shortenest) this man's (my) life (by divulging my spurious descent); a. fr.—ימות ולא ימות 'let his head be cut off, but let him not die', a dialectic term for an unavoidable result of an act. Sabb. 75^a ב' מורה ר"ש ב' R. S. (who ordinarily permits, on the Sabbath, an act which may have as a result a violation of the Sabbath law, if the latter is not intended) admits that such an act is forbidden, if the result is inevitable.—2) to separate, divide. Targ. Hos. II, 8 (ed. Lag. Af.).—Pes. 111^a פסקינהו (פסקינהו) the public road divides them (the two palms); a. e.—Meg. 2^b; B. Kam. 65^b, v. infra Af.—3) to be interrupted; to cease. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIV, 12 (פסקתהו). Targ. II Esth. III, 7. Targ. Deut. V, 19; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 31; Midr. Till. to Ps. XIX; Yalk. ib. 673 (expl. לא נעדר, Zeph. III, 5) לא פסקין they never fail. M. Kat. 4^a עבירה דפסקא water which never fails. Ib. דפסקא it often fails. Ib. 18^b קלא דלא פסקא a continuous rumor; it often fails. Ib. 18^b קלא דלא פסקא a continuous rumor; how long must a rumor last to be called a continuous rumor? Ib. 18^b קלא פ' ביני ביני if it has not ceased at intervals. Gitt. 69^a ל'פסקא . . . ל'פסקא as this water ceases to run, so may the blood of—stop flowing. Sabb. 30^b פ' פ' פ' פ' P' P' P' P' a. fr.—4) to apportion, assign, bargain, agree, subscribe. Y. Hor. III, 48^a bot. פ' פ' פ' פ' P' P' P' P' he waited to see how much the whole assembly subscribed, and he subscribed an amount equal to the entire subscription; Lev. R. s. 5 כ' דיון פסקין ו' when all people had subscribed, he &c. Ib. פ' פ' פ' P' P' P' P' subscribed one pound of gold. Keth. 65^a פ' פ' פ' P' P' P' P' give me an order for my food; he did so. Ib. 63^a פ' פ' פ' P' P' P' P' they made arrangements for him for six years (to remain at college). Lev. R. s. 34 פ' פ' פ' P' P' P' P' we shall make up the dowry by subscription (v. פסק); Yalk. ib. 665; a. fr.—5) to decide, adjudge. Targ. I Kings XX, 40. Targ. Job XXXVIII, 10; a. e.—Succ. 29^b, a. e. פ' פ' פ' P' P' P' P' the editor of the Mishnah decides and teaches; i. e. speaks absolutely, drawing no distinction whether &c. Gitt. 86^b פ' פ' פ' P' P' P' P' it was not decided with him, i. e. he could not state it absolutely; a. fr.—6) to close; פ' פ' פ' P' P' P' P' to close the reading from the Pentateuch, read the Haftarah. Yoma 87^a; a. e., v. פ' פ' פ' P' P' P' P' (denom. of פ' פ' פ' P' P' P' P' to recite a verse, v. preced. a. פ' פ' פ' P' P' P' P').

Af. פסק 1) to sever, break, burst. Targ. Nah. I, 13; a. e.—2) to separate, interpose, divide off. Targ. Hos. II, 8; a. e.—Meg. 2^b א' א' א' Ms. M. (ed. רפסק) comes to divide the sentence (giving it the meaning) that some celebrate the fourteenth and others the fifteenth of Adar. B. Kam. 65^b א' א' א' with *eth* (וא', Lev. V, 25) the text separates the clause from the preceding, opp. ע' ע' combines it; Yalk. Lev. 479 א' א' א' *eth* separates it; ib. א' א' א' (not לאפסקיה) to draw the line between sacred property and &c. Sot. 38^b א' א' א' tall persons in front of short ones do not form a par-

when the Lord came to erect the Temple, it was, as it were, work to him (by ref. to Ex. XV, 17). Num. R. s. 4 (play on פעלתי, I Chr. XXVI, 5) על גודלה ברורה because he did a work which the Law considers great; על מה פ' גדולה פעל what was the great work he did?—Ex. R. s. 41; Tanh. KiThissa 14 והפ' הזרע והפ' הזרע והפ' הזרע he (the tenant) furnishes the seed and the labor (working stock). Tosef. Kidd. III, 2 שאעשה עימך in consideration of the work that I shall do for thee. Ib. מנח שאעשה על מנח שאעשה with the condition that I shall work for thee for wages. Midr. Till. to XI, 3 לך הנני לך לך צדוק העולם מה פ' הנני לך לך לך what work, O Righteous One of the world, have they (the wicked) left for thee in thy world? Ib. פ' מה פ' ראוני ראוני ראוני where is the reward thou hast wrought for the workers of good deeds? Ib. to Ps. XLIV ראוני ראוני ראוני in olden times, in the days of Abraham, thou didst a great work (miracle); Yalk. ib. 746. Treat. Der. Er. Zutfa, ch. II, v. פועל I. B. Mets. IX, 12, a. e. ש' לא תלך פועל לא תלך the law forbidding the withholding of wages over night (Lev. XIX, 13) applies to it. Midr. Till. to Ps. CIV, 23 פועלך לקבל פועלך לקבל Israel shall go forth to receive their reward; a. fr.—Pl. פועלך זה נמרוד שהיו פועלך זה נמרוד this refers to Nimrod, whose works were in vain. Lev. R. s. 27 כל פ' טובות ונחמות וכ' all the good rewards and comforts which the Lord will bestow upon Israel &c., v. פועלך; Tanh. Emor 11; Yalk. Is. 314; a. fr.

פועל ch. same, esp. *hired man's work*. Y. Taan. I, 64^b sq. הוונא בפועל מה הוונא מטע דעתי מן פעולתי (not פעולתי) I was engaged in my work (as a hired man); what right had I to divert my mind from my work?

פועל, v. פועל.

פועל pr. n. *Peor, Baal Peor*, a Moabite deity. Snh. VII, 6. Ab. Zar. 51^b; a. fr.; v. פועל, a. פועל.

פועל (b. h.) *to open the mouth; to blow; to cry*. Sot. 11^b (ref. to פועל, Ex. I, 15) שהיתה פועל ומצירה את (פ' לוילד) she blew (a charm into the mother's ear) and brought the child forth; Koh. R. to VII, 1 שהיתה פועל ובוכה על וכ' פועל באשה וכ' she cried out and wept for her brother &c. Ib. פועל בפני פועל וכ' שהיתה פועל פועל פועל &c. Sot. I. c. שהיתה פועל פועל פועל she cried in holy inspiration and said, my mother is destined to bear a son who will save Israel. Lev. R. s. 27; Tanh. Emor 11, v. פועל. Midr. Sam. ch. XXII פועל כעגלה פועל she lowed like a heifer; a. fr.

Hif. פועל same, esp. *to bleat*. Gen. R. s. 22; Yalk. ib. 38 הוא פועל אחריו it (the stolen lamb) is bleating behind thee.

פועל ch. same, *to cry, bleat, low*. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3) פועל פועל פועל the lambs bleated.—Hull. 43^a ויש ביה פועל פועל פועל the cesophagus which is affected when the animal eats and also when it lows (or breathes, Rashi). Bekh. 35^a פועל ומיהו פועל if the animal has a defect in its mouth which is seen, when it opens its mouth; a. e.—Esp. *to be*

noisy, protest. Hull. 133^b פועל פועל פועל the gentile partner usually makes himself heard (when the Jewish partner is selling). Arakh. 6^b פועל פועל פועל the gentile will protest (when the object which he dedicated is diverted from its use). Erub. 75^b פועל פועל פועל if he had rented it out, he would have talked of it; a. e.

פועל f. (preced.) *cry, exclamation, proclamation*. Tanh. Emor 11 (play on מאפע, Is. XLI, 24) כל הפועל פועל פועל פועל all the good rewards &c. (v. פועל), will be bestowed for the sake of the one exclamation which Israel raised at Sinai (Ex. XXIV, 7); Lev. R. s. 27 פועל פועל פועל for the sake of the cry which you uttered &c.; a. e.—Pl. פועל. Ib.; Tanh. I. c. פועל פועל פועל the one hundred cries which the travailing woman utters; Yalk. Is. 314.

פועל f. (פועל) *uncovering, committing a nuisance*. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^d bot. Baal Peor פועל פועל פועל whose worship consists in uncovering one's self.

פועל f. (פועל) *noisy, quarrelsome woman*. Succ. 31^a.

פועל I (b. h.) [*to split*, cmp. פלח,] *to work*. Y. Sabb. II, end, 8^d; Tanh. Emor 7; Lev. R. s. 27 (ref. to Num. XXIII, 23) כל מי שפ' עם אל וכ' let whosoever worked with God come and take his reward. Ib. s. 4 עם עם עם however much man may do for his soul, he has not done his full duty. Gen. R. s. 15 (ref. to Ps. LXXIV, 12) ראו פועל טבא שהחוקין פועל פועל פועל see the good employer, for the Lord has prepared my wages (the garden of Eden), before yet I arose to work; Yalk. ib. 20. Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII ובשרה פועל פועל פועל in the six working days I worked and made the world, and on the Sabbath I rested; a. fr.—Esp. *to deal*. Lam. R. to III, 33 [read:] עם ישראל עם בלבם ולא באהר פועל פועל פועל in two places Israelites dealt with God, in one they dealt with their mouth (professed faith), but not with their heart, and in the other, they dealt with their heart (were loyal at heart), but not with their mouth; at Sinai they dealt with their mouth but not with their heart (ref. to Ps. LXXVIII, 36); בבבל פועל פועל פועל in Babylonia they dealt with their heart, but not with their mouth (ref. to Lam. I. c.); Cant. R. to VII, 8.

פועל II m. ch. *laborer*, v. פועל II.

פועל, v. פועל.

פועל, v. פועל.

פועל (b. h.) *to beat, knock*.

Pi. פועל *to beat, perturb*. Gen. R. s. 18 (play on פועל, Gen. II, 23) היא פועל פועל פועל this is she who perturbed me the whole night; Yalk. ib. 24 (corr. acc.).

Nif. פועל, *Hithpa. פועל to be perturbed, troubled*. Gen. R. s. 89; Tanh. Mik. 2 (distinction between פועל פועל פועל (Dan. II, 1); Yalk. Dan. 1060; Yalk. Gen. 147. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXVII אני פועל פועל פועל I am constantly perturbed (sleepless); a. e.

פָּעַם c. (b. h.; preced.) 1) *beat, step*.—*Pl.* פְּעֻמָּוֹת. Y. Sabb. XVI, 15^c וכ' כיון ש'הרגיש בקול פְּעֻמָּוֹתָיו וכ' when he perceived the sound of R. Yishmael's footsteps. Cant. R. to VII, 2 ומ'ה ד'יהו יפ'יין ב'פְּעֻמָּי ר'גל'ים אלא ב'פְּעֻמָּי ר'גל'ים 2 and what was the beauty of 'thy footsteps?' That they locked the door for all troubles (no troubles arose in the homes of the pilgrims during their absence). Lam. R. introd. (R. Nahm.) ו'לא ו'ל'א ד'ו'י ע'ו'ל'ין ל'פ'ע'מ'י ר'גל'ים they have not gone up on festive pilgrimages; Yalk. Is. 302; a. e.—2) *time*. Sabb. 12^b 'א'ח'ר ק'ר'א ו'כ' once it happened that he read &c. Pes. X, 4 (116^a) א'מ'ו ה'ל'ל'ו'ת א'י'ן א'מ'ו שב'כ'ל ה'ל'ל'ו'ת א'י'ן א'מ'ו Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) all other nights we dip (eatables) only once, and this night twice. Gen. R. s. 18 ש'נ'י'ד ל'ו' פ' ש'נ'י'ד ל'ו' and he created her a second time; ז'א'ר ה'י'א ז'א'ר ה'פ' ז'א'ר ה'י'א ש'ל ה'ד'א ה'י'א ד'כ'ח'י'ב ז'א'ר ה'פ' ז'א'ר ה'י'א ש'ל therefore it is written (Gen. II, 23) 'this the time', this is (the creation) of this time; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* פְּעֻמָּיִם. Pes. l. c. Yoma I, 6 'ר'ב'ד'ה ו'כ' many a time I read to him from Daniel; a. fr.—ש'—'פ' at times, sometimes. Men. 99^a sq. v. ב'ר'ש'ו'ל. Lev. R. s. 35, end 'פ' ש'ע'ו'ש'ה ב'ו'כ'ו'ר ו'כ' sometimes he makes (rain) for the sake of one man &c.; Y. Taan. III, 66^c top. Cant. R. l. c. 'פ' מ'כ'ו'ס'י'ן 'פ' פע'מ'י'ם ה'ל'ל'ו' those steps (of the travellers) are at times covered, at times uncovered; a. fr.—*Du.* פְּעֻמָּיִם twice. Sot. 42^a 'פ' 'פ' ש'ע'ו'ש'ה ב'ו'כ'ו'ר ו'כ' he addresses them twice, once &c. Cant. R. to II, 16 ב'כ'ל י'ו'ם 'פ' ו'כ' and I declare the unity of his name twice every day. (saying), Hear, O Israel, &c.; a. fr.

פָּעַע (cmp. פָּעַע) to crush. Targ. Jud. V, 26 פָּעַע ed. Lag. (ed. פָּעַע).

פָּעַעוּתָא I m. (פָּעַע I) *breaking, beating*.—*Pl.* constr. פְּעֻעוּתָא. Sabb. 109^a 'פ' ב'י'ע'י ו'כ' (some ed. פְּעֻעוּתָא) to make 'hashed eggs' (of roasted eggs) is forbidden (on the Sabbath).

פָּעַעוּתָא II f. (פָּעַע II) *cover, darkness*. Targ. Job XI, 17 (Ms. פְּעֻעוּתָא; h. text ר'ע'פ'ה).

פָּעַעוּתָא m. pl. name of an herb, prob. (καρδαμύνη) a kind of cress. Y. Peah VIII, 21^a top (expl. by ק'ק'ו'ל'י'ן q. v.); Y. Erub. III, 20^d top; Bab. ib. 28^a.

פָּעַעַע (v. פָּעַע) 1) to crush, crumble. Y. Yoma I, 38^c bot. ו'א'נ'ו פְּעַעְעָנ'ו א'ת ה'כ'ו'ר'ל'י'ם we (through our sins) have smashed the walls (with ref. to Ps. CXXXVII, 7); Midr. Till. to Ps. l. c. Y. Sabb. VII, 9^d sq. ו'ה'מ'פְּעַעַע ג'ו'ש'י'ם he that crushes clods.—2) to spread; to pierce, penetrate. Y. Or. I, 61^a ה'ר'ו'ש'י'ם ה'ז'ר'ש'י'ם מ'פְּעַעְעָנ'ו א'ו'רו the roots pierce it (the pot). B. Bath. 10^a א'ו'ר מ'פְּעַעְעָנ'ו א'ו'ר iron is hard, fire penetrates it; Koh. R. to VII, 26 ו'ד'א'ש מ'פְּעַעְעָנ'ו Hull. 105^a ה'ז'ח'מ'י'ן ו'כ' hot water enters into the skin of the hands, but does not wash away the fatty substance. Lam. R. to IV, 9 ו'כ' ה'ר'י'ח מ'פְּעַעַע ב'ה'ם ו'כ' the flavor permeated them (creating a morbid appetite), and they died. Lev. R. s. 16, v. עָכָן. Y. Snh. X, 28^d top ו'ר'י'ד'ו ר'י'ד'ו

and the flavor of wine spread. Y. Hag. II, 77^b bot.; Ruth R. to III, 13; Koh. R. to VII, 8, v. פָּרָס; a. e.

פָּעַעַע I ch. same, to hash; v. פְּעֻעַע I.

פָּעַעַע II (transpos. of פָּעַעַע, v. עָפַעַע; cmp. גָּעַעַע) to bend, cover, darken. Part. pass. מְפַעַעַע; f. מְפַעַעַעָא. Targ. Job X, 22 (h. text ר'ע'פ'ה).—V. פְּעֻעַעַע II.

פָּעַעַע (b. h.) 1) to open wide. Pesik. R. s. 4, end פְּעַעַע ו'כ' פְּעַעַע פ'י ל'ח'ו'ר'ח'ך a carob tree opened itself and swallowed him. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIX, 131 ל'מ'ל'ק'ו'ש ... כ'ש'ם ש'פ'ו'עַעַעִים I open my mouth for thy Law; למ'ל'ק'ו'ש as people open their mouth for the late rain (to inhale it); a. e.—2) to uncover (one's self), esp. to commit a nuisance before the idol Peor. Snh. VII, 6 ה'ז'ו'עַעַעִי ע'צ'מ'ו ל'ב'ע'ל ו'כ' he who uncovers himself before Baal Peor (is guilty, for) this is the mode of worshipping him. Yalk. Hos. 526 א'ל'א ש'ה'פְּעַעַעִי ע'צ'מ'ך ל'ו' כל'ו'ם they ask of thee only that thou uncover thyself before him. Snh. 64^a 'פ' ב'פ'נ'יו he eased himself before him; a. fr.

פָּעַעַע same. Sifré Num. 131 ה'מ'פְּעַעַעִי ע'צ'מ'ו ל'ב'ע'ל פְּעַעַעִי v. supra. Ab. Zar. 44^b ו'כ' ש'מ'פְּעַעַעִי ל'פ'נ'יו ו'כ' before whom they commit a nuisance every day.

פָּעַעַע ch. same, to uncover. Targ. Y. I Num. XXV, 1.

פָּעַעַע same. Ab. Zar. 51^b ק'מ'י'ד'ו מ'פְּעַעַעִי ק'מ'י'ד'ו ה'ז'ו'עַעַעִי מ'פְּעַעַעִי ק'מ'י'ד'ו since they commit nuisances before him (Peor) as a mode of worship, should not offering salt and water be considered as worship?

פָּפָא (tradi. pronunc. פָּפָא) pr. n. m. Pappa (Papa), name of several Amoraim. Snh. 49^b, a. fr. ס'ב'א 'פ' ר'ב פ' ס'ב'א the elder R. Papa. Taan. 6^b; Ber. 59^a. B. Bath. 90^b, v. ה'ו'ן; a. fr.

פָּפָא II, נָהַר פ' pr. n. N'har Pappa, name of a canal and of a place in Babylonia. B. Mets. 86^a Yoma 77^b (Ms. O. פ'ק'ו'ד; Ar. a. Ms. Alf. פ'ר'ו, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8).—Denom. f. pl. פְּפִירָא (נָהַר) belonging to N. P. Erub. 82^b 'פ' ר'ר'ר'י ר'פ'ר'א נ' פ' פְּפִירָא; ed. Sone. פְּפִירָא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) two loaves of the size baked in N. P.

פָּפָא, v. פָּפָא.

פָּפּוּלִסְמוֹן m. = אֶפּוּבְלִסְמוֹן. Gen. R. s. 34. Ib. s. 33 Ar. (ed. פּוּלִסְמוֹן). Ib. s. 39, beg. Ar. (ed. אֶפּוּבְלִסְמוֹן).

פָּפּוּנָא m. (denom. of next w.) of Paphunia. B. Kam. 115^a ו'כ' ז'ב'נ'י'ד'ו ל'פ' he sold it to a Paphunian.—*Pl.* פְּפֻנָאִי. Ib. 54^b 'פ' י'ד'ע'י ט'ע'מ'א ו'כ' the Paphunians know a reason for that (alluding to R. Aḥa b. Jacob of Paphunia); Kidd. 35^a. Hull. 139^b; a. e.—B. Mets. 68^a 'פ' ט'ר'ש'י sales customary at Paphunia, v. טְרָשָא.

פָּפּוּנָא פָּפּוּנָא pr. n. pl. Paphunia (supposed to be Epiphania on the Euphrates; v. Neub. Géogr., p. 360; v., however, פָּפָא II). B. Bath. 16^a; Yalk. Sam. 77; Yalk. Job 893. Pes. 42^a. Nidd. 67^b.

פָּפּוּס pr. n. m. (Πάππος) Pappus, 1) P. b. Judah, the alleged husband of the mother of Jesus of Nazareth.

out; cmp. [מקצה] lump of ore.—Pl. as ab. Ib. XL, 18.—3) (cmp. פריץ, אפיק) strong, violent man.—Pl. as ab. Ib. XLI, 7.—V. פריציה.

פְּצִירָא I m. (פציר) 1) open, an unwall'd place, v. פְּצִירָא.—Pl. כרכין פ' פ' (ed. Targ. Y. Num. XIII, 19). (ed. Vien. פצירתי; h. text מזוניס). Targ. Esth. IX, 19. Ib. 27 (ed. Vien. פצירתי). Targ. Josh. XIII, 23; 28 (ed. Lag. a. oth. פצירתי; h. text חציר). Targ. Ps. LXXXIX, 41 (ed. Wil. פצירתי; Ms. פצירתי; h. text (אמבצר)—2) bright; checkered, v. פצירתי.

פְּצִירָא II pr. n. pl. P'tsiah (Open Town). Targ. O. Deut. II, 23 ed. Lsb. (oth. ed. רפיה, רפיה, v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 50; h. text חצירם).

פְּצִירָא m. (פציר) 1) bright, sparkling. Targ. Is. XVIII, 4 (ed. Wil. פצירתי).—2) checkered.—Pl. פצירתי. Targ. O. Gen. XXXI, 10; 12 ed. Berl. (ed. Amst. פ'). Targ. Zech. VI, 3; 6.—3) open place, v. פצירתי I.

פְּצִירָא m. pl. (preced.) inhabitants of unwall'd places. Targ. Esth. IX, 19.

פְּצִירָא m. (פציר) board. Sabb. VIII, 7 פ' בין פ' כרי ליתן בין פ' כרי ליתן as much as is required between one board and another (when they are piled up).—[Maasr. I, 7 הפצירם, v. פין].—Esp. the board nailed against the wall to form a door-frame, door-post. Men. 34^a פ' אורי פ' אורי a room which has only one door-post (the corner wall serving for the other post). Ib. 33^b הניחה בפצירם Rashi, v. פין.—Pl. פצירתי. Ib. פ' פ' because it (the exedra) has no door-frame. Ib. ערי פצירתי ed. (Ms. M. שן. v. פצירתי; v. פין I. Erub. 93^a פצירתי, v. פין. B. Bath. 12^a פצירתי פצירתי if he broke open its door-frame (opened again a walled up entrance). Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^b פצירתי פצירתי he takes out its door-posts; a. e.

פְּצִירָא ch. same. [Targ. Jer. XXXVI, 23 פצירם some ed., v. פצירתי].—Pl. פצירתי, פצירתי, פצירתי. Men. 33^b פצירתי פצירתי פצירתי that have door-posts, and yet have no inscriptions; a. e.—Trnsf. column, page (of writing). Pl. as ab. Targ. II Esth. VI, 1. Targ. Jer. I. c., v. פצירתי.

פְּצִירָא m. (פצע) mashed; constr. פצירתי, v. פצירתי.

פְּצִירָא f. (פצע) 1) splitting, cracking. Sabb. 75^a פ' פצירתי פצירתי opening the purple snail (squeezing the fluid out) is an act coming under the category of threshing.—2) an open wound.—Pl. פצירתי. Snh. 37^b; Tanh. B'resh. 9, a. e. פ' פ' several wounds, contrad. חבורות. Y. Kil. IX, end, 32^d פ' פצירתי פצירתי (not פצירתי פצירתי) if one has several wounds on his head.

פְּצִירָא (b. h.; cmp. בצל) to split, peel.

Pi. פצירתי to split, divide, branch off; to peel, lay bare. Bekh. VI, 5, v. infra.—Part. pass. מפצירתי; f. מפצירתי; pl. מפצירתי.

מפ' מראשיתו Men. XI, 6 (96^a) מפ' מפצירתי; מפצירתי; מפצירתי (Mish. ed. מפצירתי) forked at the top; Tosef. ib. XI, 7; Yalk. Ex. 369. Hull. 59^b מפ' מפצירתי (קרניים) forked horns (antlers). Yalk. Ps. 685, v. infra.

Hif. מפצירתי 1) to split, divide. Bekh. VI, 5 (39^b) ... דירה מפצירתי (Bab. ed. מפצירתי) if the top end (root) of the tail divides the bone (i. e. if the backbone is branched at the place where the tail begins; Rashi מפצירתי מפצירתי peels the backbone, i. e. if the end of the backbone is bare of skin and flesh).—2) to form branches, branch off. Yoma 29^a מפצירתי לכאן מפצירתי לכאן as the antlers of the hind branch off this way and that way, so the light of dawn spreads &c.; (Yalk. Ps. 685 מפצירתי... מפצירתי...). Yoma I. c. מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי as long as it grows, its antlers form additional branches every year; Yalk. I. c.—3) to form streaks, to wrinkle. Nidd. 47^a (expl. מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי) when the skin of the central circle of the oblate part of the breast appears wrinkled.

Nif. מפצירתי to be peeled, streaked, v. supra.

פצירתי ch. same, to peel, skim. Y. Bets. V, 63^a, v. פצירתי.

Ithpa. מפצירתי, מפצירתי, מפצירתי to be split, branch off. Yoma 71^b, a. e. מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי (on the sheep) splits off (does not grow like stalks); מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי but flax also splits; v. פצירתי. Hull. 59^b מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי when the horn is branched, there is no question (that the animal belongs to the beasts of chase, חיה).—Erub. 29^b, v. בצל.

פצירתי (b. h. פצירתי; cmp. פצירתי, a. preced.) to split, break.

Pa. פצירתי to break open, frame an aperture. Targ. Jer. XXII, 14 (h. text פצירתי).—V. פצירתי.

פְּצִירָא (b. h.; cmp. preced.) 1) to split, crack or squeeze open; to wound. B. Kam. 93^a מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי (if one said to one's neighbor) strike me, wound me, with the condition that thou be free (from indemnity): he is free. Ib. מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי (if he said) 'strike me, wound me', (and he is asked,) with the condition that I shall be free?, and he answers, yes. Sabb. VII, 2 מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי he who divides off two threads (on the loom). Tosef. ib. VIII (IX), 21 מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי large enough to divide with it two threads (on each side) at a time. Yalk. Gen. 38 מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי. Sabb. 75^a מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי he who catches a snail and breaks it open (squeezes it out); Tosef. ib. VIII (IX), 2 מפצירתי (corr. acc.). Sabb. I. c. מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי when he squeezed it out after it was dead. Y. ib. XVII, beg. 16^a מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי to open nuts with it. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. I, 6 מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי (not מפצירתי), v. פצירתי; a. fr.—Part. pass. מפצירתי; pl. מפצירתי. Teb. Yom III, 6 מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי burst olives. Ter. X, 7 מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי burst olives set aside for priests' gifts; a. e.—Esp. מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי one whose testicles are crushed (forbidden to marry, Deut. XXIII, 2). Yeb. VIII, 1. Ib. 2 כל מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי what is meant by p'tsu'a dalka? One whose testicles, one or both, are crushed. Ib. 75^b מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי מפצירתי one whose testicles are crushed from a natural cause

father has not left me an order', and 'that my brother &c.'; a. fr.

Pi. פיקר same, v. supra.

Nif. נִפְקַד, *Hithpa.* הִתְפַּקַּד, *Nithpa.* נִתְפַּקַּד 1) *to be visited, remembered, decreed upon.* Gen. R. s. 53 בשעה נפקרה עמה... נפקרה עמה when Sarah was visited &c., v. נפקרה. Ib. אינו ריין שהפקרה is it not right that she should be visited? Tanh. Vayera 13 נפקרה רודי she shall be remembered. R. Hash. 11^a. Pesik. R. s. 42 שפיקר אברהם it is right that Abraham be visited. Ib. שפיקרה אהא היא that she be likewise visited. Lev. R. s. 29; Pesik. Bahod., p. 150^b (quot. from Rab's New Year's prayer) ו' ובריהוה ו' ובריהוה and creatures are passed upon on that day to record them for life or for death; a. fr.—2) *to be commanded, commissioned.* Pesik. R. l. c. 'יש שנתפ' some are commanded and do not (what they are ordered to) &c. Mekh. B'shall., Vayass'a, s. 4 מה עשו מה עשו ו' ו' they did what they were commanded to do; a. e.

Hif. הִפְקִיד 1) *to give in charge, deposit.* B. Mets. III, 1 if a man deposits for safe-keeping with his neighbor &c. Ib. 36^a sq. כל המפקיד על דעת אשתו ובניו he who deposits with his neighbor, does so with the presumptive condition that the latter's wife and children be also trustees (and it was no breach of trust to leave the deposit in their charge). Gen. R. s. 53 אמלק ה' אצלי ו' Amalek deposited with me bundles of thorns (wrong-doings) &c.; Sarah deposited with me virtues and good deeds &c. Pesik. R. s. 43; a. fr.—B. Mets. 35^a ה' ו' and our subject at college was *hammafkid* (the Mishnah B. Mets. l. c. and the discussions concerning it).—Part. pass. מִפְקִיד; f. מִפְקִידָה &c. B. Kam. 105^a מ' ב' אחרים א' when his father's bag was left in trust with other people; a. e.—2) *to take charge of.* Yalk. Deut. 847 ה' ה' take this object in charge for me.

Pa. פָּקַד ch. same, 1) *to command.* Targ. O. Lev. VIII, 31 [to give in charge.] *to store up.*—Part. pass. פָּקִיד; pl. פָּקִידִים. Keth. 5^b מִפְקִיד פָּקִידָה v. פָּקִיד. Pes. 33^b מִפְקִידִים (Rashi: מִפְקִידִים) liquids (in grapes) are stored up (the shell being merely a vessel), opp. בליעני.

Pa. פָּקַד *to command, commission.* Targ. Gen. VII, 5; 9 (ed. Berl. 'פק', without Dagesh). Ib. XLIX, 33. Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 29. Targ. Am. IX, 3, sq. (ed. Wil. אִפְקִיד *Af.*); a. v. fr.—Pesik. Bahod., p. 155^b ה' ה' רבי... R. Z. commanded the students (saying), go and hear R. L. preach; Y. B. Hash. IV, beg. 59^b. Y. Ber. IV, 7^c bot.; ib. דרבי מ' (contr. acc.). Koh. R. to III, 2 ה' ה' gave orders in his house (made his will); a. fr.—Part. pass. מִפְקִיד, v. infra.

Af. אִפְקִיד 1) same, v. supra.—2) *to give in charge, deposit.* B. Mets. 36^a ה' ה' used to leave their hoes in charge of a certain old woman; יומא ה' one day they left them with &c.; a. fr.

Hithpa. הִתְפַּקַּד, *Athpa.* אִתְפַּקַּד 1) *to be commanded.* Targ. O. Lev. VIII, 31, v. supra. Ib. 35. Targ. Ex. XXXIV, 34; a. fr.—Ab. Zar. 14^a; 21^a מִפְקִידָה Rashi (ed.

מִפְקִידָה, Part. pass. *Pa.*), v. פָּקַד.—2) *to be given in charge, be deposited.* Targ. Lev. V, 23 (O. ed. Lsb. אִתְפַּקַּד).—Keth. 5^b; Pes. 33^b, v. supra.

פִּקְדוֹן, פִּקְדוֹן m. (b. h.; preced.) *thing given in charge, deposit.* Gen. R. s. 93, beg. ליה שמיה פקדון אלא פיק דון (some ed. פיקדון in one word) it ought not to be called *pikkadon*, but *puk don* (go out of this, avoid it; דון for דין). Shebu. V, 1 'ה' שביעה ה' the oath concerning a deposit. Ib. 2 לי פקדוני give me my deposit back. Ib. VI, 7 מי אצלו the trustee. Num. R. s. 9 (ref. to Num. V, 12 because she betrays a trust; בפקדון... because she betrays a trust; בפ' if in money matters which are of slighter import, he who denies a deposit is considered like denying the Lord, how much more so is one who denies the deposit of a body (purity of the family)! Tanh. Shof'tim 12 אהרן ה' פ' אהרן ה' one deposit has he (the Lord) with thee, give it back to him and make thyself a god; ומה and what is his deposit? Said she, the soul within thee; a. v. fr.—Pl. פִּקְדוֹנוֹת, פִּקְדוֹןָה Gen. R. l. c. ברח ה' trustee. Yeb. 109^a.—Gen. R. s. 53; Pesik. R. s. 43, v. פָּקַד; a. e.

פִּקְדוֹנָה, פִּקְדוֹנָה ch. same. Targ. Lev. V, 21; 23, v. פִּקְדוֹנָה.

פִּקְדוֹנָה f. (preced. wds.) *order, last will.* Gitt. 50^b פ' it means the order of dispositions in the written will.

פִּקְדוֹן m., pl. פִּקְדוֹנִים (b. h. פִּקְדוֹנִים; פִּקְדוֹן) *mustered, included in the census.* B. Bath. 121^b (ref. to Num. XIV, 29) every tribe whose members are mustered from twenty years and upward, to the exclusion of the tribe of Levi whose members are enlisted from thirty years.

פִּקְדוֹנָה, פִּקְדוֹנָה v. sub פִּקְדוֹן.

פִּקְדוֹנָה m. pl. *inhabitants of Pekod.* Targ. Ez. XXIII, 23.

פִּקְדוֹנָה f. (b. h. פִּקְדוֹנָה; פִּקְדוֹן) *watch, guard.* Neg. V, 3 פ' hair of a leprous spot which remains after the inflammation has partly receded.—[פִּקְדוֹנָה, Snh. 97^a, v. פִּקְדוֹן.—Num. R. s. 4, v. פִּקְדוֹנָה.]

פִּקְדוֹן v. פִּקְדוֹן.

פִּקְדוֹלִי pr. n. m. *P'koli (Cotton Dealer?)*, v. next w.), surname of Simon, a Tanna. Ber. 28^b; Meg. 17^b.

פִּקְדוֹלִין m. pl. (פִּקְדוֹל; cmp. פִּקְדוֹלָה) *cotton tufts.* Nidd. 17^a (some ed. בפ' או בצמר ו' with cotton tufts or with wool clean and soft. Ib. (Chald.) פִּקְדוֹלָה Ar. (ed. פִּקְדוֹלִי ב') who wants cotton tufts for the bed (v. נְהִמָּה)?

פִּקְדוֹן pr. n. *Pikkus*, name of a tower. Targ. Jer. XXXI, 37 (ed. Wil. פִּקְדוֹן); Targ. Zech. XIV, 10 (ed. Wil. פִּקְדוֹן; h. text ונמאל).

Job XXI, 10 יִפְקֹטְנֵי ed. Lag. (Ar. יִפְקֹטְנֵי; ed. Wil. יפלט; h. text יגעיל).

פִּיקְטִינָה, Tanh. T'rum. 9, v. פִּיקְטִינָה.

פִּיקֵן m. pl. (פִּיק; v. אֶפִּיקוּר) *exit, end*. Y. B. Bath. IX, 17^a the end of the Sabbatical year (the beginning of the new Sabbatical period).

פִּיקֵד m. (b. h.; פִּיקֵד) *appointed to examine, officer, commissioner*.—Pl. פִּיקֵדִים. Pesik. R. s. 42 [read:] הרבה פִּיקֵדִים there are various kinds of commissioners (of the Lord), some are appointed &c., v. פִּיקֵד. Num. R. s. 14 פִּיקֵדִים וְכֹבְשִׁים כִּנְגֵד פִּיקֵדִים and lambs were offered (Num. VII, 83) in behalf of the officers; a. e.

פִּיקֵדָה f. (preced.) 1) *examination*. Nidd. I, 1; Eduy. I, 1 מִפִּיקֵדָה לֵפֶן (her uncleanness dates back) from the present examination to the last one. Ib. חֵפֶץ זֶה כֵּף this is as good as an examination; a. fr.—2) *divine visitation* (for good or for evil), *remembrance, decree; use of the verb פִּיקֵד*. Shh. 91^b מִשְׁעֵר מִזֶּה מִמֶּנּוּ from the moment when it is decreed (what the embryonic germ should grow to be). Pesik. R. s. 42 לְבִרְכָה יֵשׁ פִּיקֵדִים there is a visitation (use of פִּיקֵד) for blessing; וְכֵן יֵשׁ פִּיקֵדִים לְבִרְכָה וְכֵן there is a visitation for redemption &c.; Num. R. s. 4, beg. (interch. with פִּיקֵדָה). R. Hash. 11^a פִּיקֵדָה אֲרִיאָה there is an analogy between *paḳad* (I Sam. II, 21) and *paḳad* (Gen. XXI, 1). Ex. R. s. 5 פִּיקֵדָה הִיא סִימָן הַפֶּסַח the password *paḳad* (Ex. III, 16, ref. to Gen. L, 24); וְכֵן שָׁמְעוּ הָעָם הַזֶּה they heard the announcement of remembrance (Ex. IV, 31); וְכֵן שָׁבְעוּ עַל הָאֵל they bowed in gratitude for the announcement of remembrance; a. e.

*פִּיקֵדָנָה m., פִּיקֵדָנָה *vessels made of clay and ordure* (Rashi). Ab. Zar. 33^b (some ed. פִּיקֵדָנָה; Ms. M. פִּיקֵדָנָה; R. Han., thinking of פִּיקֵדָנָה: *of box-wood*; v. Koh. Ar. Compl. s. v.).

פִּיקֵדָה I m. (פִּיקֵד) 1) *strip; shreds of garments ravelled into threads for wicks*. Shek. V, 1 על הַפִּיקֵדָה Ben Bebai was appointed to superintend the preparation of wicks from the shreds of priestly garments; Y. Peah VIII, 21^a (interch. with רִפְרִיזָה).—2) *a strip of leather, a strap used as a whip*. Yoma 23^a בִּפְיָהּ לִיקֵדָה he is smitten by the overseer with a strap (expl. בִּפְיָהּ, בִּפְיָהּ). Ib. (ref. to Shek. I. c.) אֲמִינָה מֵאֵי פִּיקֵדָה I would now say, *p'ki'a* means *strap* (appointed to execute punishment).—Eduy. III, 5 בִּירָה הַפִּיקֵדָה (Rabad) *that end of the bow from which the thong is snapped*.—3) *[that which is to be stripped or ravelled,] bundle, bunch*. B. Kam. 117^a חֵשֶׁת חֵשֶׁת Ar. (ed. עֲמִיר) hand me this bunch (of sheaves). Tosef. B. Mets. VIII, 4; a. e.—Pl. פִּיקֵדָה. Sabb. XXIV, 2 מִרְחִיבֵי פִּיקֵדָה עֲמִיר you may untie bundles of sheaves for the cattle &c. Ib. 155^a הַן הֵן כִּפְיָהּ הַן הֵן כִּפְיָהּ and *kippin* mean the same things. Ib. הֵן הֵן הֵן bunches are called *p'ki'in*, when tied with two bands, v. פִּיקֵדָה. Tosef. Succ. I, 4; a. e.—4) *that which has been chipped off, piece*.—Pl. as ab., v. פִּיקֵדָה.

פִּיקֵדָה II ch. m. (פִּיקֵד) 1) *spread, well-known*. Yeb. 37^b שְׁמֵיהֶם שְׁמֵיהֶם their names are well-known (v. פִּיקֵדָה Af. 2).—

2) = פִּיקֵדָה, *expert*. B. Bath. 164^b וְכֵן רַבִּי פִּיקֵדָה Ar. a. Ms. F. (Ms. M. פִּיקֵדָה; ed. פִּיקֵדָה) is Rabbi an expert in &c.?.; a. e.—Pl. פִּיקֵדָה. Shebu. 42^a Ms. F.; v. פִּיקֵדָה II.

פִּיקֵדָה, v. פִּיקֵדָה.

פִּיקֵדָה, v. פִּיקֵדָה.

פִּיקֵדָה, v. פִּיקֵדָה.

פִּיקֵדָה *to split, peel*.

פִּיקֵדָה same, esp. *to strip onions*. Maasr. I, 6 הַבְּצִלִּים מִשִּׁפְּקֵיהֶם (Y. ed. מִשִּׁפְּקֵיהֶם; Ms. M. מִשִּׁפְּקֵיהֶם) onions are subject to tithes when one begins to strip them (for storage), and if one does not want to strip &c., v. פִּיקֵדָה; Y. ib. 49^a בֹּת מִשִּׁפְּקֵיהֶם, expl. דִּן מִן דִּן הַחֲדִיל . . . לְפִקֵּל בְּבִצְלִים . . . פִּיקֵדָה, v. פִּיקֵדָה. Ukts. II, 5 הַחֲדִיל . . . לְפִקֵּל בְּבִצְלִים . . . פִּיקֵדָה, v. פִּיקֵדָה. (Tosef. ib. II, 13 לְפִקֵּל).

פִּיקֵדָה, v. פִּיקֵדָה.

פִּיקֵדָה *to split, perforate* (cmp. פִּיקֵדָה), esp. *to prick an animal's mouth with the bit; to govern*. Num. R. s. 20 (ref. to Num. XXIII, 16) 'he put a thing in his mouth' כַּד הִקְבִּילָהּ פִּיקֵדָה אֶת פִּי הַבַּלְאָם (Balaam's) mouth (making him 'go back' to Balak); Tanh. Balak 13; Y'lamd. to Num. I. c., quot. in Ar. פִּיקֵדָה דִּיהָ פִּיקֵדָה . . . (ed. Koh. וּפִיקֵדָה, corr. acc.).

פִּיקֵדָה same, *to prick, perforate*. Num. R. I. c. (ref. to Num. I. c. 5) הֵן שָׁעִקָם פִּי וּפִיקֵדָה וְכֵן פִּיקֵדָה אֶת פִּי וְעָקַמוּ יַלְקָם אֶת פִּי וְעָקַמוּ (corr. acc.).

פִּיקֵדָה I (cmp. preced.) *to tear open, open forcibly*. Sabb. 155^b (expl. חֲמִצָּה) מְרַבֵּצָה וּפִיקֵדָה אֶת פִּיהָ וְכֵן (Ms. M. פִּיקֵדָה) he makes the animal lie down, and opens its mouth wide, and makes it swallow &c.; Tosef. ib. XVIII, 2 וּפִיקֵדָה אֶת צוּרָיו.

פִּיקֵדָה II (denom. of פִּיקֵדָה) 1) *to paint the face with rouge* (cmp. פִּיקֵדָה). Sabb. X, 6 וְכֵן הַפִּיקֵדָה וְכֵן הַפִּיקֵדָה (Ms. M. פִּיקֵדָה) he makes the animal lie down, and opens its mouth wide, and makes it swallow &c.; Tosef. ib. XVIII, 2 וּפִיקֵדָה אֶת צוּרָיו. 2) *to make small curls pasted on the forehead*. Sabb. 94^b (ref. to Sabb. X, 6) פִּיקֵדָה מִשּׁוּם פִּיקֵדָה מִשּׁוּם פִּיקֵדָה curling comes under the category of spinning; ib. 95^a פִּיקֵדָה מִשּׁוּם פִּיקֵדָה גִּדְלָה וּפִיקֵדָה מִשּׁוּם פִּיקֵדָה plaiting the hair and curling comes under the category of building.

פִּיקֵדָה *to remove the coils of blossoms on gourds*. Maasr. I, 5 מִשִּׁפְּקֵיהֶם וְכֵן מִשִּׁפְּקֵיהֶם וְכֵן מִשִּׁפְּקֵיהֶם are subject to tithes when they are trimmed, and if one does not want to trim &c.; B. Mets. 88^b, expl. פִּיקֵדָה שְׁלֹחַן, v. פִּיקֵדָה.

פְרוּס m. (פְרוּס) *broken piece, part, half*. Men. VII, 2 (77^b) (ref. to Lev. VII, 14) 'שלא יטיל פ' this indicates that he shall not take a piece of a cake; a. fr.—Shek. III, 1 בפרוס הפסח וכ' (Y. ed. בפְרוּס) at half the period of preparation for the Passover &c. (during which the laws of the respective festival are expounded); v. Y. ib. III, beg. 47^b פלגא בשלשים יום half of the thirty days.

פְרוּס, Bekh. 40^a, v. פְרוּס I.

פְרוּסְבִימוּס, **פְרוּסְבִימוּס**, **פְרוּסְבִימוּס**, v. sub פְרוּסְבִימוּס.

פְרוּסְבִימוּס, Ex. R. s. 15, read: פְרוּסְבִימוּס.

פְרוּסְבִימוּס, v. פְרוּסְבִימוּס.

פְרוּסְדָא, Targ. I Kings VII, 7 (ed. Lag. פְרוּסְדָא), v. פְרוּסְדָא.

פְרוּסְדָא, v. פְרוּסְדָא.

פְרוּסְדָא, v. פְרוּסְדָא.

פְרוּסְדָא, v. פְרוּסְדָא.

פְרוּסְדָא, v. פְרוּסְדָא.

פְרוּסְדָא f. (פְרוּס) *piece, esp. piece of bread, bread*. R. Hash. 29^b, v. פְרוּס. Tosef. Peah IV, 10 לקופה פרוטה לקופה ופ' לחמהוי (ed. Zuck. לקופה לקופה, corr. acc.) a poor man that contributes a P'ruṭah to the charity fund or a piece of bread to the public crib. Hull. 7^b, v. פְרוּס. Pesik. R. s. 33 the bread (livelihood, v. פְרוּסְדָא); a. fr.—Pl. פְרוּסְדָא. Dem. V, 5 פרו פ' pieces of bread. Tosef. Ter. V, 14; a. e.—Esth. R. to I, 3 (play on פְרוּס) שקיבלה את המלכות פ' וב' she (Persia) obtained rulership piecewise, once in the days of T'radah (Xerxes?), and once in the days of Artaban (the Parthian empire).

פְרוּסְדָא, v. פְרוּסְדָא.

פְרוּסְדָא (variously corrupted) f. (*προσταγμα*) *ordinance, proclamation*. Tanh. Ekeb 11 פְרוּסְדָא (corr. acc.), v. פְרוּסְדָא I. Pesik. Shor, p. 77^a; Tanh. Emor 10 ופ' שלי ופ' שלי like a king that sent his proclamation to a province &c.; ופ' שלי ופ' שלי this reading of the Sh'm'a (Deut. VI, 4) is my (God's) proclamation &c.; Lev. R. s. 27. Gen. R. s. 42 פְרוּסְדָא. Pesik. Bahod., p. 102^a ופ' שלי ופ' שלי that the words of the Law be not in thy eyes like an old proclamation, but like a new one, which all run to read; Yalk. Prov. 960. Pesik. R. s. 33 [read:] פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא his (Haman's) decree was promulgated in the first month &c. (Esth. III, 12); Yalk. Is. 336 (corr. acc.); a. fr.—Pl. פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא. Lev. R. s. 17 ופ' שלי ופ' שלי Joshua sent three proclamations to the Canaanites: whoever wishes to emigrate &c.; Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c bot. פְרוּסְדָא (corr. acc.). V. פְרוּסְדָא.

פְרוּסְדָא, Midr. Till. to Ps. XIV, v. פְרוּסְדָא.

פְרוּסְדָא, Pesik. R. s. 33, read פְרוּסְדָא.

פְרוּסְדָא, Y. Sabb. VI, 7^d bot. Ar., v. פְרוּסְדָא.

פְרוּסְדָא, Deut. R. s. 5, quid?

פְרוּסְדָא, v. פְרוּסְדָא.

פְרוּסְדָא, read: פְרוּסְדָא m. pl. (*πρόσωπα*) *faces*. Y'lamd. to Deut. IV, 4, quot. in Ar. (ref. to כְרוּבִים וקלע כְרוּבִים I Kings VI, 35) פ' he carved the faces of the cherubim.

פְרוּסְדָא, v. פְרוּסְדָא.

פְרוּסְדָא m. (פְרוּס) *uncovering*. Keth. 72^a bot. (ref. to Num. V, 18) פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא this implies a warning for the daughters of Israel not to go out bareheaded. Ib. פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא is does not come under the category of bareheadedness. Ber. 62^a פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא so that his neighbor may not see him uncover himself.

פְרוּסְדָא, **פְרוּסְדָא** m. ch. (preced.)=h. פְרוּסְדָא, *wild, neglected growth of the hair*; (adv.) *in a wild, neglected condition*. Targ. Ez. XLIV, 20. Targ. Lev. X, 6 (not פְרוּסְדָא); a. fr.—[Lam. R. to I, 16 פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא, read: פְרוּסְדָא, v. פְרוּסְדָא.]

פְרוּסְדָא m. (*praepositus, προπρεσιτω*) *praepositus, a title of several imperial officers, esp. (=magister militum) chief of the army*. Num. R. s. 1, end ופ' שלי ופ' שלי (not פְרוּסְדָא ...) he says to the praepositus, go and count all legions except &c. Ex. R. s. 15 נכנס ופ' שלי ופ' שלי (corr. acc.) the praepositus with his suite went in &c. Ib. פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא (corr. acc.).—Pl. פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא. Num. R. s. 7 פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא (read: פְרוּסְדָא) a human king has praepositi (to muster the army), and so the Lord has (ref. to Num. I, 2). Y'lamd. to Num. X, 1, quot. in Ar. פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא the praepositi came first (to the headquarters), and then the legions.

פְרוּסְדָא, v. פְרוּסְדָא.

פְרוּסְדָא, v. פְרוּסְדָא.

פְרוּסְדָא, v. sub פְרוּסְדָא.

פְרוּסְדָא m. (פְרוּס) *redeemer*. Targ. Ruth IV, 3. Targ. Y. Ex. XV, 18; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 32, end, a. e., v. פְרוּסְדָא. Lam. R. to I, 16 פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא (some ed. פְרוּסְדָא) the redeemer of the Jews was born; a. e.—Pl. פְרוּסְדָא. Targ. Y. Gen. I, 25; a. e.

פְרוּסְדָא m. pl. (*proquaestores*) *proquaestors, magistrates associated with the procurator in the administration of a province*. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVII שְׂמָא אִם שְׂמָא אִם שְׂמָא אִם (not פְרוּסְדָא פְרוּסְדָא; ed. Bub. פְרוּסְדָא) but if a king sends proquaestors to a province to collect from them one hundred litras of gold..., are they empowered to allow a reduction?

פְרוּסְדָא f. (*προκοπή*) *promotion, preferment*. Gen. R. s. 12, end ופ' שלי ופ' שלי נותן לו' פ' שלי ופ' שלי (not פְרוּסְדָא) because this legion was the first to proclaim

פְּרוּמָא, פִּיר m. (פְּרוּם) *juice, brewage*, 1) *beer* of figs, thorns &c. Pes. 107^a וכ' דבעאי וכ' פִּיר; Ms. M. פְּרוּמָא, Ms. M. 2 פְּרוּמָא; the words in ed. a. Mss. between פִּיר a. דבעאי are a gloss to פִּיר, read as in Ms. O. (שכר האיני ואסיני) since I asked . . . even with regard to *pirzuma* (which is superior to barley beer) &c.—2) פִּיר the *second run of barley beer*. Kidd. 52^b Ar. (Rashi פְּרוּמָא; ed. a. Var. Ar. פְּרוּמָא q. v.).

פְּרוּלִין, v. פְּרוּלָא.

פְּרוּל (*Parel* of פול) *to turn, twist*.

Ithpar. אִיפְרוּל *to twist one's self, to struggle*. Gitt. 68^a לא שני קא מִפְרוּל היה קא מִפְרוּל (to get rid of the chain).

פְּרוּלָא I, פִּיר m. = h. פְּרוּל. Targ. Esth. V, 14. Targ. Deut. VIII, 9 (O. ed. Berl. בר); a. fr.—*Pl.* פְּרוּלָא *iron tools*. Lev. R. s. 24 וכ' ידון מקשין בפ' (ed. Wil. מקשין בפְּרוּלָא, corr. acc.) let them rattle with the iron tools and say &c.; (ed. Wil. בפְּרוּלָא, corr. acc.) they rattled with &c. Y. Nidd. II, end, 50^b פְּרוּלָא his tools are sharp (he is an ingenious scholar, and does not need consultation with others, v. חָרַד).

פְּרוּלָא II, מְנוּרָא pr. n. pl. *Tavvar Parz'la* (Iron Mount), name for Kadesh. Targ. Y. Num. XXXIII, 36, v. רָקַם.

פְּרוּם (*Parel* of פום, comp. פָּצַם) *to burst open, press*. Gitt. 69^a (?) אִפְרוּמִינְהוּ למינא מינייהו Ar. (not found in ed.) I shall press the juice out of it.—V. פְּרוּמָא.

פְּרוּק pr. n. m. *Parzak*. B. Mets. 49^b דבא בבי . . . רבא בבי דבא בבי that one of the men of lieutenant P. intended to take it by force.

פְּרוּח (b. h.) [*to break through*,] 1) *to bloom, sprout*. Ber. 47^b, sq. פְּרוּחַ קטן פּוֹרְחַא a boy developing signs of puberty (before the usual age). Num. R. s. 18, end פִּיר and it (the staff) blossomed of itself (without being planted); a. fr.—Esp. (with ref. to Lev. XIII, 12) *to become white, spread all over*. Neg. VIII, 1 הפורח מן הזמא שהור a leprosy that 'blossoms' after the person has been declared unclean, is clean. Ib. 2 פְּרוּחַת בכילו if it spread over the entire body. Ib. VII, 5 עד שהפּוֹרְחַא בכילו until it spreads over &c.; a. fr.—2) *to fly, fly off; to swim*. Kinn. II, 1, sq. B. Mets. I, 4 פְּרוּחַ unfledged pigeons. Hull. III, 7, v. פְּרוּחַ. Y. Taan. IV, 68^a top פְּרוּחַ מִבְּקִשְׁתֵּי לְפָרוּחַ the tablets wanted to fly (off Moses' hands); פִּיר only the letters flew off; כיון שפ' הכתוב וכ' when the letters had flown off, the tablets became too heavy for Moses' hands. Ab. Zar. 18^a (of a martyr dying on the pyre) פְּרוּחַת . . . גוּלְתֵינִי I see the sheets of the book of the Law burn, and the letters fly off. Hag. 15^b; Snh. 106^b פְּרוּחַת באויר פְּרוּחַת באויר Hag. I, 8 פְּרוּחַת באויר, v. פְּרוּחַת; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 93, a. e. פְּרוּחַת their soul fled, i. e. they were shocked by surprise, fear &c.

Hif. פְּרוּחַ 1) *to bloom, blossom*. Num. R. l. c. ביה ביה ביה ביה the same night it blossomed and brought forth

fruit; Tanh. Ahāré 8 פְּרוּחַת ועשו פְּרוּחַת Lev. R. s. 23; Cant. R. to II, 2 פְּרוּחַת, v. פְּרוּחַת; a. fr.—2) *to cause sprouting, produce*. Gen. R. s. 37 פְּרוּחַת מִצְרוֹת וכ' yesterday producing meritorious and noble deeds, and to-day so selfish!, v. פְּרוּחַת; Yalk. ib. 62; Yalk. Ps. 832.—3) *to be able to fly, be fledged*. Hull. XII, 3 (140^b) פְּרוּחַת מִפְּרוּחַת full-fledged birds; ib. 141^a. B. Mets. l. c.; a. fr.—4) *to cause to fly; to chase*. Snh. III, 3 פְּרוּחַת יונים, v. פְּרוּחַת II. Gen. R. s. 67; Yalk. Prov. 950 וּמְפָרוּחֵן and let them fly off, v. פְּרוּחַת I. Y. Yoma II, 39^c top פְּרוּחַת הַרְיוֹת הַרְיוֹת הַרְיוֹת the wind drove it off (the altar). Y. Erub. I, 19^b bot. וְהַפְּרוּחָהּ and a wind came and carried it (the Succah) off; a. fr.—5) *to place beyond due limits, to cause to protrude*. B. Kam. 29^b, sq. לא שני פְּרוּחַת אלא this has been taught (that he is responsible for damage) only when he places the thorns on his ground so that they protrude into the public road, opp. מצמצם when he puts them exactly where his limits end. Tosef. ib. II, 5 לרשות הרבים . . . גדידי he who causes his fence of thorns or stones to protrude into the public road.

פְּרוּח I ch. same, 1) *to bloom*. [Targ. Y. Gen. XXX, 37 פְּרוּחַ, prob. name of a tree; h. text לבנה; emp. פְּרוּחַ.]—2) *to move swiftly, fly, swim, run*. Targ. O. Gen. I, 21. Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 9 (ed. Amst. למפ', Af.). Ib. 19; a. fr.—Yalk. Deut. 938, a. e., v. פְּרוּחַת. Keth. 105^b, v. פְּרוּחַת. Gen. R. s. 22 פְּרוּחַת דין אמר חלוץ ודין אמר פְּרוּחַת the one (Abel) said, take thy dress off (the wool is mine), and the other (Cain) said, fly in the air (the earth is mine). Koh. R. to I, 8 פְּרוּחַת וְהוּדָה פִּיר וְהוּדָה פִּיר he ran, and they ran after him; a. fr.—3) *to palpitate*. Gitt. 69^b פְּרוּחַת לִבִּי כל שכן דפ' ליביה still more.—4) *to cause to flee, keep off*. Pes. 111^b פְּרוּחַת נפשיך וכ' keep thyself off the service-tree.

Pa. פְּרוּחַת *to cause to fly, carry off*. Ib. 110^b top (in an incantation) פְּרוּחַת זיקא וכ' Ms. M. a. Rashi (ed. פְּרוּחַת) let the wind carry off &c.; ib. bot. פְּרוּחַת, v. פְּרוּחַת.

Af. פְּרוּחַת 1) *to produce blossoms, to bloom*. Targ. Gen. XL, 10. Targ. Y. II Num. XVII, 23; a. e.—2) *to fly, v. supra.*—3) *to cause to fly, carry, to chase off*. Targ. O. Gen. XV, 11 (ed. Berl. וְהַפְּרוּחָהּ, v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 6). Targ. Num. XI, 31 (not פְּרוּחַת; h. text וְהוּדָה). Targ. Is. XXVIII, 28. Targ. Prov. VII, 23 (h. text וְהוּדָה); a. fr.—Midr. Sam. ch. XXIII (expl. וְהוּדָה, I Sam. XXV. 14) פְּרוּחַת מִמֵּילִין he chased them off with (harsh) words; Y. Snh. II, 20^b top פְּרוּחַת (corr. acc.). Shebu. 30^b פְּרוּחַת עלי בר וכ' let a duck fly over me; a. e.—Y. Sot. III, beg. 18^c [read:] דודך פְּרוּחַת הדין וידך see how I make this thy argument fly off (I refute it).

פְּרוּח m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) *blossom, flower, an ornament in the shape of a flower*. Gen. R. s. 91, end, v. פְּרוּחַת. Kel. XI, 7 והבטיס הפ' והבטיס הפ' the calyx of a candlestick and the shaft. Esth. R. to I, 6 פְּרוּחַת של וכ' I slept on the flower (capital) of one of those columns, and there was room for a body at full length, with outstretched hands and feet. Men. 28^b; a. fr.—*Pl.* פְּרוּחַת. Ib. כמין . . . פְּרוּחַת what did the flowers of the candlestick look like? Like the blossoms on the capitals of columns; a. e.—2) פִּיר *White Blossom*, name of an aromatic shrub. Deut.

פְּרָמָה, v. פְּרָטָה.

פְּרָטָמָה, v. פְּרָטָמָה.

פְּרָטָמָה, Lev. R. s. 30 Ar., v. פְּרָטָמָה.

פְּרָטָמָה m. (פְּרָט) a fraction, a small portion. Sifré Deut. 353 פ' זה קטן ... פ' זה קטן has Joshua conquered so many lands? Did he not conquer only this small portion (of the earth)?; Yalk. ib. 959 (not fr.)— [Tanh. Shof'tim 9 פְּרָטָמָה, v. פְּרָטָמָה.]

פְּרָטָרִינִי m. pl. (praetoriani, sub. milites) praetorians, imperial body-guard. Esth. R. to I, 3 Mus. (ed. פְּרָטָרִינִי).

פְּרָטָמָה, פְּרָטָמָה, פְּרָטָמָה m. (an abbrev.: Pr. T. T.) pro titulo or titulis, whatever be the title. Gen. R. s. 1; Yalk. ib. 2 פ' פ' such and such a name followed by the title.

פְּרָטָה, Lev. R. s. 28 פ' לוחן פ' a corrupt., v. אֲבָטָה.

פְּרָטָרָה, v. פְּלָטָה.

פְּרָטָרִים, Tosef. Erub. IX (VI), 25 Var. (ed. Zuck. טְרָפָלִים), prob. a corrupt. for טְרָפָלִים, v. טְרָפָלִים, a. טְרָפָלִים.

פְּרָטָסְקָאוֹת, v. פְּרָטָסְקָאוֹת, a. פְּרָטָסְקָאוֹת.

פְּרָטָרָה, v. פְּלָטָה.

פְּרָטָה I, v. פְּרָטָה.

פְּרָטָה II, פְּרָה f. (פְּרָה) split; (=h. פְּרָה) a split (i. e. fully ripened) pomegranate. Tanh. Vaëra 14 פ' דר' כפ' דר' וכ' like the split pomegranate whose seeds are visible from without (v. Löw, Pfl., p. 364), v. פְּרָטָה; Pesik. Vayhi, p. 3^b; Ex. R. s. 12 פְּרָטָה (corr. acc.); Cant. R. to III, 11 פְּרָטָה (corr. acc.); Yalk. Ex. 186; Yalk. Job 912 פְּרָטָה—[Cant. R. l. c. פְּרָטָה, read: פְּרָטָה.]

פְּרָה (פְּרָה) (b. h.; comp. פְּרָה) [to break through,] to grow, increase, be fruitful. Gitt. 57^a וכ' רבוי וכ' intimating, 'multiply and increase like chickens'. Num. R. s. 11 פְּרָה ורבה לגוי גדול be thou fruitful and grow to be a great nation. Ib. דיה פְּרָה ורבה ... whatever existed in the Temple grew and increased (v. פְּרָה). Hag. 16^a פְּרָה ורבה לגוי גדול they increase by propagation like human beings. Hull. 92^a (ref. to פְּרָה, Gen. XL, 10) הגיע לפרוץ ולרבות ... the time has come for Israel to grow and increase (as a nation); a. fr.

Hif. פְּרָה 1) to cause to grow, make fruitful. Ber. 40^a מפריין (Ms. M.) מגים קטנים מפריין ומרביין ומבריין כל גופו וכ' small fish make fruitful (increase the sexual vigor) and strengthen the whole body of man; ib. 57^b מפריין ומרביין (Ms. M.) מפריין ומרביין (read: to increase the rent above the original stipulation in consideration of a loan, v. פְּרָה. B. Mets. V, 5 (69^b) ואין חוששין וכ' מפריין על שדדו ואין חוששין וכ' which indicates that מפריין is singular, fr. פְּרָה q. v.)

פְּרָה ch. same, 1) to increase, grow. B. Bath. 18^b פְּרָה it will grow again; ib. 19^a top.—2) (emp. פְּרָה) to run. Lam. R. to III, 7 פְּרָה ופרא בורה Ar. (ed. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^c) his cow ran off, and he ran after her. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^c bot. פְּרָה פְּרָה a serpent is running after thee. Y. Maas. Sh. V, 56^a top 'וכ' פְּרָה ופרא פְּרָה she (the cow) ran, and he ran after her &c.; a. fr.

פְּרָה, פְּרָה, פְּרָה m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) fruit, produce; fruition, usufruct; profit, interest. Ber. VI, 1 (35^a) על פירות פ' בורא ... over fruits of trees you must say, (blessed be thou &c.) who hast created the fruit of the tree; על פ' בורא ... over growths from the ground you must say; ... who hast created the products of the soil. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a פְּרָה, v. פְּרָה II. Hull. 79^a פ' עם האם the copulation of a hybrid issue with its mother; a. v. fr.—Pl. פְּרָה, פְּרָה. Ber. l. c., v. supra. Gitt. 47^b, a. e. פ' אם אדם if a man sells his field for the usufruct (for a number of years). Ib. פ' כקנין הגוף קנין פ' possession of the usufruct is like ownership of a field (for the time being). Keth. IX, 1 פ' בחייה פ' איכל פ' he has the usufruct (of her property) during her lifetime. Ib. פ' פְּרָה (פְּרָה) the usufruct of the produce of the produce, i. e. of the income invested. Peah I, 1 פ' דברים שאדם אלו דברים שאדם these are the things of which a man enjoys the interest (for which man is rewarded) in this world, whereas the principal remains for the hereafter. Tosef. ib. I, 2 פ' יוש לה פ' קרן יוש לה פ' a good deed yields a principal (for the hereafter), and bears interest (in this world); ib. 3 פ' קרן ואין לה פ' sin creates a capital, but bears no interest; פ' יש לה פ' עבירה שעושה פ' יש לה פ' a sin which bears fruit (influences other people for bad) bears fruit (is punished in this world); Kidd. 40^a; a. v. fr.—Midr. Sam. ch. IV פְּרָה שלו פְּרָה its fruits.

פְּרָבָתָה, פְּרָבָתָה m. pl. (privata, sub. balnea) private baths. Y. Shebi. VIII, 38^b bot. Cant. R. to III, 7 (ref. to Koh. II, 8 פְּרָה בני האדם) פְּרָה (read פְּרָה) this means the private baths; Num. R. s. 11 פְּרָה (corr. acc.).—Hebr. pl. פְּרָה. Gen. R. s. 1. Ib. s. 8; Yalk. Gen. 13 פְּרָה, read: פְּרָה; a. e.

פְּרָבָתָה f. (v. פְּרָבָתָה) young bird, chicken. Lam. R. to I, 1 (רבתי) וכ' רבתי he divided a chicken between his host and his wife. Y. Ber. VI, 10^c top וברך וכ' and said the blessing over the chicken, saying &c.; a. e.—Pl. פְּרָבָתָה, פְּרָבָתָה. Gen. R. s. 17; Lev. R. s. 34; Yalk. ib. 665; Yalk. Is. 352. Lam. R. l. c.; a. e.

פְּרָבָתָה pr. n. m. P'rigori, an Amora. Y. Ter. XI, 47^d.

פְּרָדָה I c. (פְּרָדָה) [broken loose, brittle,] 1) (collect. noun) pebbles, coarse sand. Targ. Lam. V, 5.—Pl. פְּרָדָה, פְּרָדָה. Ib. III, 16. Targ. Job XXXVIII, 10 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. פְּרָדָה). Targ. Is. XLVIII, 19 פְּרָדָה Kimhi (ed. Lag. כפריהוהי; ed. Wil. כפריהוהי).—2) single berry.—Pl. as ab. Targ. Y. Lev. XXV, 5 רדופיכון, read: פְּרָדָה.—3) jujube berry. Gitt. 69^a (oth. opin. lazardwort; Rashi פְּרָדָה).

פְּרִימָא, v. פְּרִימָא.

פְּרִימָה f. (פְּרַם) *tearing, rending of garments*. Meg. I, 7 there is no legal difference between the locked up and the definite leper, except with regard to letting the hair grow wild and tearing the garments (Lev. XIII, 45). Sifra Thazr., Par. 5, ch. IX מן וטורר מן 'he is clean' (Lev. XIII, 34), that is, he is free from the duty of &c. Hor. 12^b (ref. to Lev. XXI, 10) that he must not let his hair grow wild or tear his garments at all; a. e.

פְּרִימִיתָן, Y. Keth. IX, end, 33^c, read: פְּרִי מִיתָן, v. פְּרִימִיתָן.

פְּרִינְקָא, v. פְּרִינְקָא.

פְּרִיסָא *curtain*, v. פְּרִיסָא. — [Y. Gitt. VI, 48^a bot. לוי פְּרִיסָא, v. פְּרִיסָא II.]

פְּרִיסְדִיקָן, v. פְּרִיסְדִיקָן II.

פְּרִיסְתָא f. (פְּרַס) *spreading, cover, layer*; פ' דהרבה the layer of fat which is spread over the cut throat of the sacrifice (v. Hull. 27^b). Targ. Y. Lev. I, 8; III, 3; 14.

פְּרִיסְתָאָה f. pl. (denom. of פְּרִיסָא, emp. Lat. velarius; Syr. פְּרִיסְתָאָה, P. Sm. 3281; 3283) *curtain-guards, chambermaids*. Targ. Jud. V, 29 (h. text שְׂרוּחַ; Pesh. עלִימָרָא).

פְּרִיסְתָאָה m. (v. פְּרִיסְתָאָה I) *soldier, orderly, policeman*. Gitt. 56^b עליה מרומי פ' ארזא a courier came for his sake from Rome and said, Rise, for they have elected thee Cæsar (Ar. a message). Ber. 58^a שדר עליה פ' he (the king) sent an orderly for him (summoning him to appear; Ms. M. מ. פ' only) they sent a policeman after him (to arrest him). Keth. 62^a ולא חליק פ' דמלכא and a royal officer never passed his door (to molest him with execution &c.; Ar. דְּרוּקָא). — Pl. פְּרִיסְתָאָה. Meg. 7^a שדרו פ' דילמא (Ms. O. perhaps they sent word through orderlies; Yalk. Esth. 1059 (sing.)). — Hebr. form פְּרִיסְתָאָה. Gen. R. s. 41 ילך וביא לו שני פ' מן וביא לו שני פ' (Ar. פְּרִיסְתָאָה) let him go and bring in two soldiers (common men) from the street and make them his heirs; Yalk. ib. 70.

פְּרִיעַ I (formed fr. part. pass. of פְּרַע I) *to be uncovered, deprived of; to forfeit*. Targ. Y. I Ex. XXXII, 25 ... פְּרִיעֵי ית וביא (Y. II פְּרִיעֵי, incorr.) they had forfeited the crown &c.

פְּרִיעַ II m. (פְּרַע II) *speed; quickly*. Num. R. s. 19 (transl. סרו מהר, Ex. XXXII, 8) שכו ב'פ' Y. Kidd. I, 59^a bot. you might have recovered quickly. M'norath Hammaor, ed. Stettin, Nr. 9 quot. fr. Kallah, לא חייח, פ' why dost thou not come quickly?

פְּרִיעָא, Targ. Prov. XXV, 18, v. פְּרִיעָא. — [Lam. R. to I, 16, end פְּרִיעֵךְ, read: פְּרִיעָא, v. פְּרִיעָא.]

פְּרִיעָה f. (פְּרַע) 1) *letting the hair grow in neglect*. Meg. I, 7, a. e., v. פְּרִיעָה. M. Kat. 15^a וביא פ' אלן פ' אלן *p'ri'ah* (Lev. XIII, 45) means, to let the hair grow (opp. to the

opinion that *par'a* means, to uncover, remove the head-dress, v. infra). — 2) *uncovering, removing the mourner's wrap* (on the Sabbath); Gen. R. s. 100. — 3) *uncovering the corona at circumcision, splitting the membrane and pulling it down*. Yeb. 71^b וביא פ' אברהם לא ניהנה פְּרִיעָה מילה וביא Abraham was not commanded to tear &c. Deut. R. s. 6, beg. (ref. to Ex. IV, 26) מילתא למילתא ומכאן ל'פ' from this we derive circumcision and also uncovering. Ib. (ref. to Gen. XVII, 13) שתי מילתא מילה וביא two operations, circumcision and uncovering; a. e. — 4) *paying a debt*. B. Bath. 174^a, a. e. פריעור בעל חוב מצורה וביא paying a creditor is a religious obligation, and minors (the debtor's children) are not subject to religious obligations (therefore the guarantor who paid for them must wait until they are of age).

פְּרִיפּוּסִימוֹן, v. פְּרִיפּוּסִימוֹן.

פְּרִיץ m. (b. h.; פְּרִיץ) 1) *[he that breaks through, emp. leader, prince, conqueror]*. — Pl. פְּרִיצִין, Gen. R. s. 85; Yalk. ib. 145, v. רבה Pi. — 2) *unbridled, licentious, impudent*. — Pl. as ab. Y. Ber. I, 4^b bot. פְּרִיצִי הדור the impudent (scorners) of that generation. Kidd. 71^a משרבו וביא when the bold (indiscreet) became numerous, the secret of the Divine Name of twelve letters was entrusted only to the discreet &c.; a. fr. — Ukts. III, 6 פְּרִיצִי וזהו הפסולה שלהם כ'פ' זרזים, v. זרזים, and this (Og who escaped when the Refa'im were beaten) was the refuse among them, like the hard olives that escape being mashed &c.; Yalk. ib. 765.

פְּרִיצָא I ch. same, 1) *unbridled, licentious*. — Pl. פְּרִיצִין. Ber. 3^b, opp. כשרי. — 2) *wild, vicious*. Ib. 54^a פ' גמלא (some ed. פְּרִיצָא; Ms. M. פְּרִיצָא).

פְּרִיצָא II m. (פְּרִיץ) *breach*. — Pl. פְּרִיצִין. Targ. II Esth. III, 8 (ed. Lag. פְּרִיצִין).

פְּרִיצוּתָא f. (v. פְּרִיצָא I) *licentiousness, obscenity*. Sot. 48^a פ' זמרי גברי ... פ' this is merely an act of obscenity (not real adultery), and has the Law forbidden a wife to her husband because of an act of obscenity?; Yeb. 55^b. B. Mets. 91^a פ' ליכא and it is not even considered an obscenity; a. e. — Trnsf. a bold, licentious woman. Meg. 12^b וביא פ' וביא she (Vashti) being a licentious woman ... why did she refuse to appear?; Yalk. Esth. 1049 (not פ' היא).

פְּרִיקָא I m. (פְּרַק) 1) *redeemer*. Targ. Num. V, 8. Targ. Ruth III, 12. Ib. IV, 1; a. fr. — Lam. R. to I, 16, פְּרִיקָא. — Pl. פְּרִיקָאָה. Targ. Y. Ex. VI, 16. — 2) (part. pass.) *redeemed*, v. פְּרַק.

פְּרִיקָא II c. (פְּרַק) *broken, loose, remote*. Targ. Prov. XIII, 19 מן ידעתיא פ' מן ידעתיא v. LXX a. Pesh.). — Ber. 54^a פ' גמלא Ms. M., v. פְּרִיצָא.

פְּרִיקָה f. (פְּרַק) *taking apart, breaking up; untying*. Num. R. s. 4 בשעת פְּרִיקָה וביא at the taking apart of the

off (and not out). B. Mets. 70^a פ' רחבא broken gold-ware (gold dust); B. Bath. 166^a; a. fr.—Trnsf. to *refute, raise an objection*. B. Kam. 5^b, a. fr. דאיכא למיפריה וכו' it may be objected (against this analogy) &c.; v. infra.

Pa. פָּרָה same. [Targ. Koh. III, 3. v. פָּרָה.] Targ. Y. II Num. XXXIII, 52 הַפְּרִיחֵם (not רחופ'—Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot. מפרה ברישייא כד מפרה ברשייא when he husks the heads of garlic. Bets. 12^b וכו' לפרהי מדו דארו לפרהי וכו' dare one husk by rubbing and eat the seeds?; a. e.—Trnsf. to *refute, raise an objection*. Kidd. 13^a, a. fr. רב אחא וכו' Rab A. objected &c. Ned. 51^a וכו' פָּרָה כל... whatever interpretation of *to'ebah* Rabbi offered, Bar K. refuted it. Sot. 7^a ופרהו Rashi a. Tosaf. (ed. Hebr. form) and he refuted it. Pes. 69^a; a. fr.

Ithpa. פָּרָה, *Ithpe.* פָּרָה, *Ithpa.* פָּרָה, *Ithpa.* פָּרָה to be crushed; to be dry, parched, easily peeled. Targ. Is. XXIV, 7 (h. text אמלל). Targ. Ps. XC, 5. Ib. LXXX, 17 מיפרה Ms. (ed. מופרה, corr. acc.; ed. Wil. מפרה Part. pass. *Pa.*; h. text כסודה).—[Targ. Y. II Num. XXXIII, 52, v. supra.]—Sabb. 20^b מפרהי (or מפרה) they are brittle (unfit to be twisted into wicks). Pes. 68^b, v. supra; a. e.—Trnsf. to *be refuted*. Hor. 14^a וכו' מיפרה ולא מילתא ולא מיפרה וכו' whoever will say something and not be refuted, let him be the chief; what every one of them said was refuted, what A. said was not; a. e.

פָּרָה II (v. פָּרָה I, פִּירוּקָא), *Pa.* פָּרָה 1) to tie dry ears; to bind sheaves. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXVII, 7 (v. פָּרָה II).—*2) to untie sheaves or bundles. Sabb. 155^b חבן מפרהינן חבן (Ms. M. מפרהינן; Ms. O. מפספסין) we may untie bundles of straw and of clover and mix them.

Ithpe. פָּרָה to be tied up. Y. Hag. II, 77^c (ref. to רמלמנה, Ps. XXXI, 19) יהיפריהן let them (their lips) be tied up (with ref. to מאלמיה Gen. XXXVII, 7, v. supra); [v. פָּרָה I, a. corrected tied for crushed]; Gen. R. s. 1 אהפריהן.

פָּרָה m. (פָּרָה) 1) (b. h.) *tyranny, rigor*, v. פָּרָה. Y. Sot. V, 20^c top וכו' בפי' וכו' who had made them serve with rigor and hard labor. Ex. R. s. 5, a. e., v. פָּרָה; a. e.—2) that which is easily crushed, brittle shell, husk. Orl. III, 7, a. fr. פ' פָּרָה אגוזי פ' פ' brittle shells, crack-nuts. Pesik. R. s. 11 וכו' מיני אגוזי פ' וכו' there are three kinds of nuts: soft-shell nuts, middling nuts &c.; the *perekh* nut which bursts open of itself; פ' מעצמו אליו של פ' מעצמו אליו של פ' so are the Israelites: those among them who do good of their own accord are the crack-nuts; Yalk. Cant. 992.—*Pl.* פָּרָה. R. Hash. 13^b פ' פ' פ' פ' they (the peas) are husked as you need them.—3) *pl.* as ab. [*crushers*,] bars of a grate (through which the poking is done). Kel. XII, 3; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. II, 10.

פָּרָה, v. פָּרָה.

פָּרָה, v. פָּרָה.

פָּרָה, v. next w.

פָּרָה pr. n. (cmp. Pers. Varkani, Bact. Vehr-kāna for Hyrcania, a. Βάρκάνοι = Ἰρκάνοι, Kiepert Atl. d. Alt. Welt 1860, p. 4) *Park'vi*, name of a country in

Northern Ariana. Targ. Y. II Gen. X, 3 (ed. Vien. פָּרָה); Targ. I Chr. I, 6 (not פָּרָה; h. text ריפת)—Denom. פָּרָה m. pl. *inhabitants of P.* Targ. Lam. IV, 21.

פָּרָה m. (παράβητος) *bathing master* (who also kept a restaurant; v. Becker-Göll Gallus I, 157, III, 156), *tavern-keeper*. Lam. R. to III, 16 וכו' אצל הר' פ' וכו' דוליכה... אצל המגרוס (Ar. (ed. פָּרָה, corr. acc.) like the bathing master that first scours the bath &c.; Yalk. ib. 110 פָּרָה, (corr. acc.).

פָּרָה, v. פָּרָה.

פָּרָה, v. פָּרָה.

פָּרָה, v. sub פָּרָה.

פָּרָה, v. פָּרָה.

פָּרָה m. = פָּרָה, *bathing master*. Gen. R. s. 63 וכו' כהרין פ' שהיא משנה וכו' Ar. (ed. פָּרָה, corr. acc.) like the bathing master that first scours the bath &c.; Yalk. ib. 110 פָּרָה, (corr. acc.).

פָּרָה, Y. Ab. Zar. IV, end, 44^b, v. פָּרָה.

פָּרָה m. (פָּרָה; cmp. פָּרָה) [*limb*,] *twig with grapes*. Ukts. I, 3 הפ' יר הדפ' the handle (stem) of a vine. Ex. R. s. 15 של ענבים פ'; a. e.—*Pl.* פָּרָה. Bets. 30^b; Succ. 10^a, a. e. פָּרָה של ענבים (Tosef. ib. I, 7 ענבים של פָּרָה). Y. Bicc. I, 64^b top פָּרָה ענבים.

פָּרָה, v. פָּרָה.

פָּרָה, v. פָּרָה.

פָּרָה I (enlargement of פָּרָה) to rub, scrape. Sabb. 53^b, v. פָּרָה.—Esp. to grind colors, rub with paint, paint (hair, skin); trnsf. to give a deceptive appearance to. Lam. R. to II, 1 מפרהי בום וכו' and the men of the country painted (themselves) with the blood of his (the king's) enemies. Sabb. 34^a וכו' וכו' harlots paint one another, how much the more must scholars (be regardful of one another's honor)! B. Mets. IV, 12 (60^a) אין מפרהינן לא אר האדם וכו' (Y. ed. a. Mish. Nap. מפרהינן לא אר האדם וכו') you must not give a deceptive appearance to a human being (slave to be sold) or to a beast or to vessels, v. פָּרָה I. Y. ib. IV, end, 9^d צור גרמך... צור גרמך... what is meant by 'you must not paint (a slave)'? You must not tell him, paint thyself (to appear younger); a. e.

פָּרָה II (preced.) [*to rub, grind*,] to move convulsively, to struggle, kick. Ohol. I, 6 שמפרהי וכו' if their heads have been cut off, they are unclean (as corpses), although they still move convulsively; שמפרהי... שמפרהי like the tail of the lizzard which moves (after being separated); Tosef. ib. II, 1. Y. Sot. IX, beg. 23^b ולא הולל ולא מפרהי it says 'slain' (Deut. XXI, 1) but not struggling. Hull. II, 6 עד שמפרהי ביד וכו' unless the animal (when slaughtered) kicks with the foreleg and the hindleg (v. פָּרָה II). Gen. R. s. 63 יעקב מפרה לצהר Jacob (in his mother's womb) struggled to come out; a. fr.

lost their claim on alimentation (from the estate), but not their claim on an outfit. Ber. 3^b עמך ישראל צריכין פ' Israel, thy people, need a living. Taan. 9^a בשביל רבים פ' rain is granted for the sake of an individual, support (prosperity) for the sake of the many (in public prayers). Gen. R. s. 20; Midr. Till. to Ps. CVI, beg., v. פְּלֵא. Taan. 19^b 'וכ' פְּרִיָּטוֹתוֹ באהרן וכו' a slave to whom his master gives his fare (for the week) on the first day of the week; a. v. fr.

פְּרִיָּטוֹת f. (v. פְּרִיָּטוֹת) *administrative office*. Y. Sot. IX, 24^a, v. שְׂמֵשׁ.

פְּרִיָּטוֹתָא f. = h. פְּרִיָּטוֹתָא. Targ. Job XXXVIII, 39 (Ms. פְּרִיָּטוֹתָא). Targ. Lam. V, 9. Targ. Koh. XI, 1.

פְּרִיָּטוֹתָא, v. פְּרִיָּטוֹתָא II, a. preced.

פְּרִיָּטוֹתָא (Parel of פְּנֵק) *to delight; to treat with dainties*.

Hithpa. הִתְפַּרְטוּתָא *to enjoy dainties*. Cant. R. to VII, 2 מִתְפַּרְטוּתָא, v. חֲטָא I.

פְּרִיָּטוֹתָא ch. same. Targ. Ps. XCIV, 19 יִפְרִיָּטוּן ed. Lag. (ed. יִפְרִיָּטוּן, יִפְרִיָּטוּן, corr. acc.).—Part. pass. מִפְּרִיָּטוֹתָא, f. מִפְּרִיָּטוֹתָא, q. v.

Ithpa. אִתְפַּרְטוּתָא *to be delighted, enjoy*. Ib. CXIX, 16. Targ. Job XXII, 26. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXIII, 19; a. e.

פְּרִיָּטוֹתָא, v. פְּרִיָּטוֹתָא.

פָּרַס I, פָּרַשׁ (b. h.) 1) *to split, break*, esp. (v. פָּרַשׁ) *to break bread and say grace*. R. Hash. 29^b אדם פָּרַס אדם פָּרַס a person should not break bread and say grace for his guests, unless he dines with them הוא פָּרַס הוא פָּרַס but he may do so for his children and his household in order to train them in religious practice. Pes. 37^a; Men. 78^b (expl. הינא וכו' מצה הינא וכו' when he breaks it apart, and no cords (of unbaked dough) can be drawn out of it; a. e.—Part. pass. פָּרַס; f. פָּרַס; pl. פָּרַס. Lev. R. s. 34 (ref. to פָּרַס, Is. LVIII, 7) פָּרַס כְּבִיר הִיא פ' it does not read, 'behold, thou shalt break', but, 'behold broken'; it (thy bread) is broken for thee, for from the beginning of the year it is decreed &c. Y. Dem. I, 21^d bot. ב'פ' when it is a broken piece of an eatable, opp. שלם. Y. Ber. VI, 10^b bot. פ' של הזים (sub. פרו) a broken loaf of wheat bread; a. fr.—V. פָּרַס, פָּרַס.—2) (cmp. פָּרַץ) *to break through*; part. pass. as ab. *open, plain*. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 4, v. סְנֵאֵר.—3) *to spread*. Meg. III, 3 (28^a) ואין פּוֹרְטוּן מִצְדוֹרוֹ nor dare you spread traps leading into it (the synagogue in ruins). Yoma III, 4 (Y. ed. פָּרַס סְדִין וכו' the Merciful Almighty spread their hands (when blessing). Ex. R. s. 42 ופ' הקב"ה וכו' he (Moses) took hold of the divine throne, and the Lord spread his cloak over him. Ib. (ref. to פָּרַשׁ, Job XXVI, 9) פָּרַשׁ וכו' the Merciful Almighty spread the splendor of his cloud over him; ib. s. 41 פ' וְהִגִּין עָלָיו הַקַּב"ה the Lord spread (his cloak) over

him and protected him; a. fr.—Deut. R. s. 5 פָּרַשׁ וכו' (not דִּיאֲטִנְמָא) he spread (published) a decree wherever he conquered &c.—Part. pass. as ab. Ab. III, 16, v. קְצוּרָה; a. e.—פ' על שְׂמֵעַ (interch. with שְׂמֵעַ) *to spread a cloak over the head for the recitation of the prayers preceding the Shm'a* (Kaddish and Bar'khu), esp. *to recite the prayers &c. for the benefit of those who have come too late for the regular service* (cmp. Ber. 51^a פָּרַס אין פּוֹרְטוּן על Meg. IV, 3 (23^b) סוֹדְרָא, quot. in next w.). Mish. ed. א.א. Mish. Pes. פּוֹרְטוּן, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 90) the prayers for the Shm'a are not read aloud ... with less than two persons; [Rashi: *to divide the Sh'm'a* (v. supra), i. e. to read parts of the prayers preceding the Shm'a;] Y. ib. IV, 75^a bot. שְׂמֵעַ פּוֹרְטוּן את שְׂמֵעַ. Ib. IV, 5 דּוּמְפִטִיר א"ל פָּרַס על שְׂמֵעַ פ' ... v. פָּרַשׁ. Ib. 6. Lev. R. s. 23 פָּרַס וכו' they said to him, recite the prayers for the Shm'a; he did; Cant. R. to II, 2 (mixed dict.) פָּרַס שְׂמֵעַ פָּרַס לִין (read: פָּרַס); a. fr.

Nif. נִפְרַס, *Nithpa.* נִתְפַּרַס *to be divided, broken*. T'bul Yom III, 1, v. עָרָה II. B. Mets. VII, 7 נִתְפַּרַס עֵיגוּלֵי if his fig cakes were broken; a. e.

Hif. הִפְרַס 1) *to assign, give a share, a present*. Gen. R. s. 74 end וְלֹא הָיוּ מְפָרְסִים וכו' Ar. (ed. מְפָרְסִים) they endowed only with their mouth, v. פָּרַן. Yalk. ib. 22 וְהוֹלֵךְ וכו', v. פָּרַר.—2) (denom. of פָּרַס) *to part the foot, to have a parted hoof*. Sifra Sh'mini, ch. V, Par. 4 משוּכַע מִפְּרִיס, משוּכַע מִפְּרִיס the swine parts its foot and is cloven-footed. Hull. 59^a אין לך דבר פָּרַס וכו' there is no animal that parts its foot and yet is unclean, except swine; a. e.—Ib. 51^b קָרַע ע"ג ה' the animal, after its fall, in attempting to rise made an impression of its parted feet on the ground (an evidence of its spine's being unaffected).—Trnsf. *to show the cloven foot* (like swine, as if saying, 'I am clean', v. Lev. R. s. 13, end), *to pretend piety*. Gen. R. s. 22 כְּמַפְרִיס וכו' (some ed. מְפָרִיס, corr. acc.) he went forth like a hypocrite and as one deceiving his Creator; (Yalk. ib. 38; Lev. R. s. 10 כְּמַפְרִיס, v. עָרָה II).

Pi. פִּי־פָּרַס 1) *to spread*. Bekh. 44^a (ref. to Ex. XL, 19) מֹשֶׁה רִבִּינוּ פִּי־פָּרַס Moses our teacher spread it (hence he must have been ten cubits high); Sabb. 92^a פָּרַשׁ; Yalk. Ex. 372; a. e.—2) *to put a wrap on*, only in נִדָּה פִּי־פָּרַס she became *menstruous*. Keth. 2^a. Gen. R. s. 48; a. fr.

פָּרַס I ch. same, 1) *to split, divide, break*; esp. *to break bread and say grace*. Targ. II Kings IV, 39 (h. text פָּלַח). Targ. ISam. IX, 13 מוֹנֵא על מוֹנֵא ed. Lag. (oth. ed. מוֹנֵא; Ar. יִפְרִיס נכסרתא Af.).—Yalk. Prov. 947 מִנְחָם ויִדְוֵב פָּרַס מִנְחָם ויִדְוֵב the comforter breaks the bread and gives it to the mourner (ref. to Lam. I, 17). Snh. 49^a bot. פָּרַס הוּוּ he divided with them, v. מוֹנֵנִי. B. Mets. 40^a שִׁירָא פָּרַס R. J. sold at the rate of six *kuzē* for &c.; a. e.—Part. pass. פָּרַס; f. פָּרַס. Pes. 37^b דְּפִי דְּמִיָּא and here it has the appearance of being broken; Men. 78^b (not דְּמִיָּא). Bekh. 40^a דְּשִׁפִּיד ופָּרַס (ed. ופָּרַס, Hebr. form) when the mouth is pointed and (the lip) parted (like that of swine); a. e.—2) *to divide, arrange*; (=h. דְּעִירָא) *to arbitrate, value*. Targ. O. Lev. XXVII, 8; a. fr.—Denom. פָּרַס, פָּרַס, פָּרַס.—3) *to distribute, spread; to publish*. Targ. Job XXXVI, 30. Targ. II Sam. XVII, 19 ופָּרַס (not

gathered in the depression created by asses marching in the valley; (Tosef. ib. V, 1 בהמה רגלי בגולה).—*Pl.* פְּרִסוּתָהּ Hull. I. c. Ib. 59^a פְּרִסוּתֵיהֶן הוּכָחוּ its hoofs were cut off. Sifré Deut. 2 שעלו פְּרִסוֹת רגליהם וכ' if the Israelites had been good, they would have entered Palestine as soon as their feet had come up from the sea; a. fr.—*the legs* Hull. 55^b; Y. Pes. VII, 35^a bot.; (Hull. IX, 2 הפ' only).

פְּרִסוּי, v. פְּרִסוּי.

פְּרִסוּם m. (פְּרִסָּה) *publicity*; 'בפ' *in public*. Pesik R. s. 31 ולא וכ' publicly, and not secretly.

פְּרִסוּמִי, v. פְּרִסוּמִי.

פְּרִסוּמִי infn. of פְּרִסָּה.

*פְּרִסוּתָהּ I m. (a corrupt. of *præpositus*, emp. our provost and German *Profoss*) *executive officer, executioner*. Y'lamd, to Gen. XXXVIII, 1 quot. in Ar. בלשׁי מסר לפ' v. בלשׁי.

פְּרִסוּתָהּ II *face*, v. פְּרִצוּתָהּ.

פְּרִסוּתָהּ, v. פְּרִסוּתָהּ.

פְּרִסָּה, *Pali* of פְּרִסָּה; v. פְּרִסָּה I.

פְּרִסָּה m., פְּרִסוּתָהּ f. (b. h.; פְּרִסָּה II) *Persian*. Esth. R. to I, 22 פ' נישא... מדברת בלשון פ' when a Persian marries a Median woman, she must speak Persian. Ib. to I, 11 לא פ' אלא כשדויה is neither a Median nor a Persian woman, but a Chaldean; a. e.—*Pl.* פְּרִסָּה, פְּרִסוּתָהּ; פְּרִסוּתָהּ. Kidd. 72^a. Ber. 8^b הפ' אתי אורח את הפ' for the sake of three things I love the Persians. Esth. R. I. c.; a. e.—Shebi. V, 1 הפְּרִסוּתָהּ Ms. M. (ed. הפְּרִסוּתָהּ) *Persian figs* (or dates); Sifra B'har, Par. 1, ch. I; Tosef. Shebi. IV, 1 הפְּרִסוּתָהּ.

פְּרִסָּה, פְּרִסוּתָהּ, פְּרִסוּי ch. same. [Targ. II Esth. I, 8 פְּרִסָּה, read: [פְּרִסָּה].—Y. Ber. VI, 10^b bot. פְּרִסָּה ed. Lehm. (oth. ed. פְּרִסוּי, read פְּרִסָּה) a Persian Jew. B. Kam. 59^a דקלא פ' דקלא פ' that is Persian law (arbitrariness); B. Kam. 58^b דינא דפְּרִסָּה (Ms. R. דינא פְּרִסָּה; Rashi דפְּרִסָּה); a. e.—*Pl.* פְּרִסָּה; Targ. II Esth. I. c. Targ. Esth. I, 14; a. e.—Ab. Zar. 24^b דינא דפְּרִסָּה by what authority do the Persian Jews call a book *d'bir*? Ib. v. הִסְתַּחֲוֶה II. Yoma 77^a, v. במלכותא II; Yalk. Ez. 347. Ib. בשני דפ' (Yoma I. c. דינא דפְּרִסָּה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 3) during the years of the Persian rule; a. e.—*Fem.* פְּרִסָּה. Targ. II Esth. I, 16.—*Pl.* פְּרִסָּה, פְּרִסוּתָהּ, פְּרִסוּי. Ib. 12.—Ber. 44^b, v. אופי. Sabb. 143^a ודפְּרִסוּתָהּ Rashi (ed. ודפְּרִסוּתָהּ) and the stones of Persian dates.

פְּרִסָּה, v. פְּרִסָּה.

פְּרִסָּה, פְּרִסוּתָהּ, v. פְּרִסָּה.

פְּרִסָּה m. (פְּרִסָּה, v. פְּרִסָּה; emp. formation of בגוזא פ' *curtain-like, net-like*. Sabb. 154^b פ' (אופי) (Ms. M. v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note), v. פְּרִסָּה I.

פְּרִסָּה, פְּרִי (enlargement of פְּרִסָּה) *to spread, divulge, publish; to uncover, expose*. Yoma 86^b מְפִרְסָּהּ, v. פְּרִסָּה. Sot. 9^a פְּרִסָּהּ בגלוי... פְּרִסָּהּ she acted in secret, the Lord exposes her in public. Y. Meg. I, 70^b top רבי דויה 'וכ' מְפִרְסָּהּ Rabbi used to make himself conspicuous (act ostentatiously) on two days in the year (as a protest against certain ritual restrictions). Num. R. s. 21 כשם 'וכ' לְפָרְסָּהּ as the Lord busies himself with the praise of the righteous in order to make them known in the world, so &c. Ib. פְּרִסָּהּ לְשַׁבַּח וְכ' he published Phineas for praise, and Zimri for blame. Ib. את בריו ופִּי אֶחָד בְּקִלּוֹן and exposed his daughter for prostitution. Tanh. Ki Thissa 16 וְאִינָהּ מְפִרְסָּהּ עֲצָמָהּ וְכ' as the bride is retired in her father's house and does not unveil herself (show herself in public) until she is about to enter the bridal chamber... so must a scholar be retired, and be revealed (renowned) by his good deeds; Ex. R. s. 41; a. fr.—Part. pass. מְפִרְסָּהּ; f. מְפִרְסָּהּ; *pl.* מְפִרְסָּהּ; מְפִרְסָּהּ. Ib. Lev. R. s. 32 מִפְּנֵי מִפְּנֵי מִפְּנֵי when he is not generally known (as a bastard). Yalk. Ex. 391 מִפְּנֵי מִפְּנֵי מִפְּנֵי as the bride is unveiled (on her wedding day), v. supra; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 36 וְכָלֵב מִפְּנֵי בְּהֵמֵי שָׁמַיִם Ham came out of the ark black, and the dog disgraced by the mean way of his copulation; Y. Taan. I, end, 64^d מְפִרְסָּהּ (Snh. 108^b כָּלֵב (נִקְשָׁר).

Hithpa. מְפִרְסָּהּ, *Nithpa.* מְפִרְסָּהּ *to be published, made known, exposed*. Lev. R. I. c. (ref. to Lev. VI, 18) בְּמָקוֹם הַזֶּה הָרְשָׁעִים הוּכָחוּ... 'in the place where the burnt offering is killed shall the sin offering be killed',... in order that the sinners be not exposed to shame. Ib. אֲבָל לִי אֲבָל לִי אֲבָל לִי but if he is known (as a bastard); a. e.

פְּרִסָּה, פְּרִסוּתָהּ ch. same. Targ. II Esth. I, 12 לא מְפִרְסָּהּ do not defame thy name &c. Targ. Y. Num. XVI, 26. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVIII, 30. Targ. II Chr. VI, 30 (differ. in I Kings VIII, 39); a. fr.—Part. pass. מְפִרְסָּהּ; f. מְפִרְסָּהּ; *pl.* מְפִרְסָּהּ; Targ. Y. I Gen. XXXVIII, 25 (v. פְּרִסָּה I). Targ. Job XXVI, 6 (h. text טוֹרֵם). Targ. Cant. II, 17 מְפִרְסָּהּ uncovered (unprotected); a. e.—Y. Snh. VII, end, 25^d אֲנִי מְפִרְסָּהּ I shall expose (denounce) thee. Pes. 112^a מְפִרְסָּהּ לִי to make public the wonderful event (by a symbolical act); Sabb. 24^a; a. fr.

Ilhpa. מְפִרְסָּהּ, אֲפִרְסָּהּ, אֲפִרְסָּהּ *to be spread, revealed, exposed*. Targ. Y. Ex. II, 14. Targ. Y. Num. XXII, 41 (v. Targ. Cant. I. c.). Targ. Koh. XII, 13. Targ. II Esth. III, 15; VIII, 14 (v. פְּרִסָּה I); a. fr.

פְּרִסָּהּ f. (denom. of פְּרִסָּה II) *run-about*. Gen. R. s. 18, a. e., v. פְּרִסָּהּ.—*Pl.* פְּרִסָּהּ. Ib. s. 45 Ar. (ed. יוֹצֵאנִי, v. יוֹצֵאנִי).

פְּרִסָּהּ m. (Περσικόν, sub. μηλον) *peach; peach tree*. Gen. R. s. 42 ופ' תפוח ופ' peach trees; Yalk. ib. 72. B. Mets. 116^b זה וזה פ' I sell thee a grape vine overhanging this peach tree; Y. ib. X, 12^c גוֹי... ע"ג פ' a gentile who engrafted a shoot of a nut tree on a peach tree; a. e.—*Pl.* פְּרִסָּהּ, פְּרִסָּהּ. Kil. I, 4 ופ' ודשקרוי וכו' (Bab. ed.

השק'; Ms. M. האפרסקין (peaches (and) almonds... although resembling one another are heterogeneous. Maasr. I, 2 Y. ed. (Bab. a. Mish. ed. 'האפ'). Y. Peah VII, 20^a bot. (v. פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין); a. e.—[Tosef. Maasr. I, 1 האפרסקין, read: האפרסקין.]

פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין, **פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין**, **פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין** f. ch. same. Y. Peah VII, 20^a bot. 'וכ' אריסא דהא פ' וכ' the tenant brought out one peach for them of which they and the drivers ate &c.; (Keth. 112^a וכ' כאילפס וכ' a peach as large as a pot &c.); a. e.—Pl. פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין, פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין, פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין. Y. Kil. I, 27^a bot. קיררו מה נפיק מינהון קרריה פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין read קרריה or קרריה what comes out of them (nut engrafted on peach)? (Κάρυα περσιχά) Persian walnuts (also called basilicæ nuces, v. פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין).—[Hull. 141^b פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין, v. next w.]

פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין m. pl. (v. פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין) *boxes, caskets* used as *bird's nests*. Hull. 141^b פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין אהור לה רבא פ' והפשה (Ms. M. פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין; Ms. R. 2 פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין or פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין; Ms. F. פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) R. had boxes set around it (the bird that he let fly), and then caught it.

פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין, Y. Kil. I, 27^b, v. פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין.

פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין, v. פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין.

פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין, Gen. R. s. 41, v. פֶּרֶעֲרִיטִין.

פֶּרֶע (b. h.; cmp. פֶּרַם, פֶּרַם) 1) *to tear, destroy; to loosen, disarrange; to neglect the hair*. Pesik. R. s. 29-30-30 (ed. Fr. p. 139^b), v. פֶּרַם. Sot. III, 8 פֶּרַעַת ... פֶּרַעַת v. פֶּרַם. Sifra Emor, ch. I, Par. 2 'וכ' פֶּרַעַת אדם פֶּרַעַת וכ' in the same way that ordinary men (in mourning) neglect their hair and tear their garments; a. fr.—2) *to uncover*. Ib. (ref. to Lev. XXI, 10) [read:] ולא יפרע ובגר [read:] if the text read, the head ... and the garment ... , I might have thought it meant, he shall not uncover the head &c., in the sense in which *par'a* is used in connection with the faithless wife (Num. V, 18); v. Hor. 12^b. Pesik. Shor, p. 77^a לא יפרע יוכל לא יפרע ולא יפרעם של סנהא ח"ל ראשו (when the royal proclamation was read, v. פֶּרַעַת נְגִמָה); Lev. R. s. 27 'וכ' ולא פֶּרַעַת את וכ' I have not put you to trouble, I have not ordered you to read the Sh'm'a standing on your feet and uncovering your heads, but 'when thou sittest &c.' (Deut. VI, 7). Hull. 91^a פֶּרַעַת uncover the place of cutting for them (show them that the animal has been cut according to the ritual); a. e.—Part. pass. פֶּרַעַת; f. פֶּרַעַת; pl. פֶּרַעַת. Cant. R. to VIII, 4 (ref. to פֶּרַעַת, Ex. XXXII, 25) אין פ' אלא נקוב *par'u'a* means hollowed (made void); Num. R. s. 7 אלא לשון צרוע v. פֶּרַעַת is a figurative expression for leprous (v. Lev. XIII, 45). Ib. ונראו כאשה פ' פֶּרַעַת ראש, פֶּרַעַת ראש and they appeared like a woman with uncovered head; a. fr.—Trnsf. *to uncover one's self* for a human need. Yoma 77^a (ref. to Ez. VIII, 16) כלפי ... כלפי ... euphem. for uncovered themselves and committed a nuisance towards heaven; Kidd. 72^b פֶּרַעַת (Yalk. ib.

145 פֶּרַעַת, v. פֶּרַעַת; a. e.—3) *to uncover the corona, to split the membrane and pull it down*. Sabb. XIX, 2. Num. R. s. 11; a. fr.—4) [*to solve a connection* (Lat. solvo; cmp. [לְנִיחָה],) *a) to pay a debt*. B. Bath. 5^a פֶּרַעַת ברוך ... הקובע ... if a person fixes a time (in a note) for his neighbor, and the latter says, I have paid thee within the term assigned to me, he is disbelieved (he is not admitted to an oath); ולואי שיפרע בזמני (for we say,) would that a man paid his debt when it is due! Ib. 6^a לא כאומר לא פֶּרַעַת, v. לְנִיחָה; a. v. fr.—Part. pass. as ab. Keth. 19^b פֶּרַעַת דמי פֶּרַעַת דמי ... אסור a man should not keep a satisfied document of indebtedness in his house. Shebu. VII, 7 and if there is one witness and if there is one witness against her testifying that it (her dowry) has been paid. B. Bath. X, 7; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 78 (play on עין עין Gen. XLIX, 22) it is for me to pay thee for that eye (for protecting thy mother from Esau's lustful eye); ib. s. 98 'וכ' אורה וכ' Yalk. ib. 133 'וכ' פֶּרַעַת אורו עין.—b) *to settle with; to punish*. Num. R. s. 11 יהודי לא פ' אלא יהודי when the Lord punished the generation of the flood, he punished singlehanded (not through several angels). B. Mets. IV, 2 'וכ' הוא עריר לפרע וכ' he who punished the men of the generation of ... , will punish him who does not stand by his word (although the court cannot compel him); Tosef. ib. III, 14; B. Mets. 47^b, sq. 'וכ' פֶּרַעַת. Ex. R. s. 10, beg. Cant. R. to VIII, 14 פֶּרַעַת פֶּרַעַת פֶּרַעַת the Lord punishes no nation here below before degrading its genius above; a. fr.

פֶּרַעַת 1) *to uncover one's self* (for a human need). Ber. 62^a 'וכ' פֶּרַעַת עינין מעומד וכ' you must not uncover yourself standing, but only after you are seated (Ms. F. פֶּרַעַת עינין, v. Pi.—2) with בן, *to collect payment from; trnsf. to call to account, punish*. B. Bath. 5^b, a. e. פֶּרַעַת אבא לפרע אבא לפרע אבא ... he who comes to collect from heirs, cannot collect except on oath. Shebu. l. c. פֶּרַעַת אבא לפרע אבא לפרע אבא she who claims (her dowry) in the husband's absence (suing the estate), can get it only on oath; וכ' פֶּרַעַת אבא לפרע אבא לפרע אבא and so heirs cannot collect (from heirs) &c. Ber. l. c. 'וכ' פֶּרַעַת אבא לפרע אבא לפרע אבא I am the judge (having the power) to punish, and can be relied upon to pay reward; פֶּרַעַת אבא לפרע אבא לפרע אבא I am he that punished ... , and that shall punish you &c.; a. fr.

פֶּרַעַת 1) *to disarrange, esp. to mutilate, unman*. Sot. 13^b פֶּרַעַת גַּבְרִיִּל ... פֶּרַעַת גַּבְרִיִּל Gabriel came and unmanned him (used as play on פֶּרַעַת); Yalk. Gen. 145 פֶּרַעַת גַּבְרִיִּל he did not uncover (himself) &c., v. supra. Midr. Sam. ch. XXXII 'וכ' פֶּרַעַת את עצמה וכ' she uncovered herself and sat down &c.—Part. pass. פֶּרַעַת; f. פֶּרַעַת; pl. פֶּרַעַת. Ib. Hull. 30^a, a. e. פֶּרַעַת פֶּרַעַת an open (gaping) cut.

פֶּרַעַת *to uncover*, v. supra.

פֶּרַעַת I ch. same, 1) *to disarrange; to tear open, uncover*. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIII, 16 (v. Hull. 91^a quot. in preced.). Targ. Num. V, 18; a. e.—Part. pass. פֶּרַעַת; pl. פֶּרַעַת. Targ. O. Lev. XIII, 45. Targ. Y. Ex. XXXII, 25; a. e., v.

Lam. R. to II, 12 מפרפר ומאיר חיה struggled in convulsions and died (from starvation). Y. Shebu. III, 34^c bot. חמתיה he saw him (the starving man) in convulsions, when he gave him to eat.

פרפראות, v. פרפרת.

פרפרון f. pl. = next w., a dish of bread crumbs and vegetable, mash. Gen. R. s. 17; Lev. R. s. 34; Yalk. ib. 665; Yalk. Is. 352.

פרפרת f. (פרפר I) [crumbs,] a minor dish, salad, hash &c.; שלפני המזון *parpereth* before the meal, appetizer; פ' שלאחר המזון, *by-meat*; פ' שבתוך המזון *p.* after the meal, *dessert*. Ber. VI, 5. Y. ib. 10^d top; a. fr.—[Pes. X, 3 הפ' . . . ל' (Bart. reads: את הפ' עד)] until he gets to the *breaking* of the bread (distribution of the Matsah); oth. opin.: to the *by-meat* of the bread (to the bitter herbs).—*Pl.* פרפרות, פרפראות. Tosef. ib. IV, 8 הבא כל יום . . . ממשיך . . . ממשך 27^a . . . כמה פ' on any other day thou insertest many an appetizing dish in order to prolong thy meal, and now wouldst thou not add one for the honor of thy Maker? Sabb. XXIII, 2 וואו פרפרותיו מפיו וכ' 2 (on the Sabbath) his guests and his dishes verbally (from memory) but not from writing.—*Trnsf. auxiliaries.* Ab. III, 18 תקופות וגנימטריאות פ' להכמה פ' (astronomy and arithmetic are the auxiliaries of philosophy. [Mus.: פרפריות (*περιφερεια*) *periphery*].

פרץ (b. h.) 1) to break through, make a breach, invade. Pes. 56^a פורצין פרצוהו וכ' פורצוהו made breaches in the fences of their gardens &c.; (Tosef. ib. II (III), 21 גינוריהם פ' פורצוהו גינוריהם); Ber. 63^a פרוץ גדרה . . . יכיל לפרוץ פ' having once fenced in, thou canst not tear down, i. e. having once approved, you cannot now find fault. Y. Sh. I, 19^c top, v. פרוץ. Gen. R. s. 85 (ref. to Gen. XXXVIII, 29) כל הפורצים כל המפורצים וכ' all conquerors shall rise from thee (Judah). Yalk. Mic. 551 פרוצתי גדרו של עולם מפני יעקב I broke down the fence of the world (reversed the natural order of things) for the sake of Jacob (making his cattle extremely fecund); and in the days to come I shall do so to his children. B. Kam. 60^b דרך פרוץ . . . דרך פרוץ the king may break through fences to pave a way for his army. Koh. R. to IX, 11 (ref. to Job I, 10) פ' גדרו של עולם וכ' his cattle reversed the order of things &c. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^a top לא פרוצת גדיירן וכ' thou hast not torn down the fence of the scholars (not transgressed their law); Gen. R. s. 79, v. גדייר. Lev. R. s. 26, v. גדר I; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* פרוץ; f. פרוצה; *pl.* פרוצים; *part. pres.* פרוצת; *part. fut.* פרוצת. Kil. IV, 4 הפ' על הפ' the unimpaired portion of the fence is larger than the ruined part, v. עמד II. Y. Sabb. X, 12^c top פ' קופה פ' a bin which has been broken into (some of the contents of which has been taken); a. fr.—[Peah VII, 1 בצד הפרוצה Y. ed., v. פרוצה.]—2) (sub. גדר) to be lawless, unrestrained, dissolute. Y. Keth. I, 25^a bot. בוימוז . . . שלא יפרצו in order that the daughters of Israel be not made heedless of chaste conduct (v. infra); a. e.—*Part. pass.* as ab. *dissolute, bold*. Ib. ארו פ' מפני פ' because there might be one dissolute man (who may go to the

expense of marriage for the sake of his gratification, with the intention of charging his bride with faithlessness afterwards). Cant. R. to IV, 12 בערוה פ' אחר פ' לא נמצא בהן אחר פ' not one of them was of immoral conduct; Lev. R. s. 32 פרוץ ערוה Gitt. 46^a פ' ו' פ' . . . פ' ו' that the daughters of Israel may not be loose in moral conduct or in vows (v. supra). Gen. R. s. 70 (ref. to Gen. XXIX, 21) ארו פ' ארו פ' ארו פ' ארו פ' even the most shameless man would not use such language. Sot. 7^a אכל פ' אבל פ' but if they are known to be of dissolute habits, opp. כשרין. Keth. 2^b, sq. פ' משום פ' on account of loose women, opp. צנועיות; a. fr.—3) to spread, increase. Sabb. 13^a; Tosef. ib. I, 14 פרצה וכ' עד היכן פרצה וכ' how far the observance of levitical cleanness has spread in Israel; a. e.

Nif. פרץ 1) to be broken through, torn down. Tosef. Kil. III, 3 שפרצה הכרם if the partition of a vineyard has come down; גדרה ו' if he repaired it, and it came down again. Erub. IX, 2 לקטנה שפרצה לקטנה if the partition between a large court and a smaller one has been broken into. Yalk. Ez. 352 גדר צאנו גדר צאנו the fold of whose flock was broken into; (Ruth R. introd. שנפלה). Tanh. Bal. 13 ראה שישאל נפרצים שם (Balak) saw that the Israelites would be broken into (sustain a great loss) there; Num. R. s. 20 שיש פרצים (corr. acc.). Ab. d'R. N. ch. V ונפרצו וכ' פרצה, v. פרצה; a. fr.—2) to be unrestrained, dissolute. Tanh. Vayera 9 מעשיהם פ' שפרצו because their doings were unrestrained in matters of sexual morality; a. e.—3) to be spread, increased. Gen. R. s. 73 (ref. to Gen. XXX, 43) פרצה לו פרצה מעין וכ' an (abnormal) increase of wealth was granted to him similar to that expected in the days to come (v. Yalk. Mic. I. c.); Yalk. Gen. 130; Yalk. Koh. 989; a. e.—4) to be broken off, severed. Succ. III, 1 נפרצו עליו if its leaves are severed (and only kept together by a band), v. פרי.

Hif. הפרץ (denom. of פרץ) to be defiant. Tosef. Macc. V (IV), 13 עימד ומפרץ וכ' אפי' even if he stands up defiantly (saying, he did not mind more lashes), you dare not add &c.

Hithpa. הפרץ to become dissolute, be unrestrained, licentious. Y. Sabb. III, 6^a bot. שלא תפרץ that she may not assume immoral habits; ib. תפרצו שלא תפרצו that people may not be unrestrained; Y. Bets. II, 61^c.

פרץ ch. same, 1) to break through, open &c. Targ. II Kings XIV, 13. Targ. II Esth. III, 8; a. e.—[Targ. Prov. XXV, 28 תריצה Var. ed. Lag., corrected by Bxt. פריצה, read תריצה.]—2) to be reckless, sport. Taan. 24^b קא פרוצו פרוצו were recklessly sporting with bread (throwing pieces of bread to one another).

פרץ m. (b. h.), v. פרצה.

פרץ, v. פרצה.

פרץ, v. פרצה I.

פרץ, v. פרצה.

פרץ, פרוץ f. (פרץ) 1) breach, opening. B. Bath. 53^a פרוץ פרוץ if he widened the opening in the fence to go

אָרִי). Lev. R. s. 13 לְיִשְׂרָאֵל לִישְׂרָאֵל he rose and took them off the back of the gentiles, and put them on Israel.—Sabb. 156^a לְפָרֵק לְפָרֵק to take food from before one animal and place it before another, Rashi; [Tosaf.: to empty from vessel to vessel in order to procure a thorough mixture; other defin., v. Ar. s. v.].—*Part. pass.* מְפָרֵק *a*) unloaded. B. Mets. 33^a (ref. to Ex. l. c.) 'under its burden', וְלֹא מִפְּנֵי but not when it is unloaded (and the owner requires assistance to load it again). Ib. לֹא מִפְּנֵי בְּחֵנֶם when it is unloaded, one need not assist in loading without remuneration.—*b*) taken apart, broken up. Tanh. P'kudé 11 וְהָיָה מִיּוֹד וּמִפֶּה and it (the Tabernacle) lay in parts (uncombined) during &c.

Hithpa. הִתְפָּרַק, *Nithpa.* נִתְפָּרַק 1) to be taken apart, broken up. Y. Yoma l. c. Sabb. XVII, 1 אֵינֶפֶשׁ שֶׁנִּתְפָּרְקוּ although the doors are detached (when the piece of furniture is moved). Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. III, 2 נִתְפָּרְקוּ זֶה וְזֶה ed. Zuck. (missing in eds.) if the blades of scissors are separated, each may become unclean for itself; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 36 (ref. to Gen. IX, 24) יָרַח מֵעֲלָיו the load of his wine was taken from him (he became sober).—2) to be loose, movable like a link or joint (v. פָּרֵק). Yoma 72^a מְפָרְקִין וְאֵין וְכֵן they (the bars in the ring) were movable but could not slip off. Nidd. 9^a (of a woman after confinement) וְכֵן אֵיבְרֵיהָ מִפְּרִיקִין her limbs are loose (shaky), and her full strength does not return to her before &c.; Bekh. 6^b מִפְּרִיקִין הֵימְנָה she feels as tho' her limbs were dropping off. Yalk. Num. 708 מְפָרְקוֹת הֵנּוּ אֵיבְרֵיהֶם she shall lose limb after limb; Num. R. s. 9 מִפְּרִיקוֹת (corr. acc.); a. e.—[Yalk. Cant. 986 מִפְּרִיקוֹת some ed., read: מִפְּרִיקוֹת, v. פָּרֵק.]

Nif. נִפְרַק (denom. of פָּרֵק) 1) to be out of joint, dislocated, sprained. Sabb. XXII, 6 מִי שֶׁנִּפְרַק יָדוֹ וְכֵן he who sprained his arm or foot.—2) to be removed. Tosef. ib. XIII (XIV), 5 שִׁפְרִיקוֹ ed. Zuck. (Var. שִׁימְחוּ) that they be removed (out out).—[*Hif.* הִפְרִיק as *Kal* and *Pi*. Tosef. Ber. II, 7 שִׁפְרִיקוֹ ed. Zuck. (Var. שִׁפְרִיקוֹ). Y. Shebi. III, beg. 34^c, v. supra; prob. to be read: שִׁפְרִיקוֹ.]

פָּרַק ch. same, 1) to separate, remove, take off. Targ. Ex. XXXII, 2 sq. (O. ed. Berl. Pa.). Targ. Y. Num. IV, 5 (O. Pa.); a. fr.—V. פָּרִיקָא II.—*2) to fall apart. B. Mets. 86^a אֲשֵׁרֶת פֶּתַח הַמִּזְבֵּחַ the frame wall fell apart (v., however, infra).—3) to untie; to redeem, deliver. Targ. Ex. XXI, 8 (O. ed. Amst. 'וַיִּפְרַק', read: 'וַיִּרְ'). Targ. Lev. XXVII, 13. Targ. Ps. XXXIV, 23 פָּרִיק Ms. (ed. פָּרִיק, corr. acc.); a. fr.—*Part. pass.* פָּרִיק; f. פָּרִיקָא; pl. פָּרִיקִין; Targ. Y. Lev. XXV, 42; 55. Targ. Is. XXXV, 9; a. fr.—Keth. IV, 8 (in a marriage contract) אִם תִּשְׁרַבְאִי אֶפְרָקִינִי if thou art captured, I shall redeem thee; ib. 51^b. Ib. 47^a מִיִּבְנֵעַ וְלֹא פָּרִיק he might refuse to redeem her. Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 55^a bot. וְכֵן אֶפְרָק לְךָ I will redeem it for thee with this Sela; a. fr.

Pa. פָּרַק 1) to remove, take off. Targ. O. Ex. XXXII, 2; a. fr.; v. supra.—*Trnsf. to alienate.* Targ. Prov. XVII, 9 (h. text מִפְּרִיד; ib. XVI, 28 מִפְּרִיד).—2) to divide, split, strip. Targ. O. Lev. I, 17. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXIII, 20 (some ed. מִפְּרִיק, corr. acc.). Targ. I Kings XIX, 11; a. e.—Hull. 93^a, v. infra.—3) [to break,] to solve a problem; to reply, opp.

אָקְשִׁי. B. Mets. 84^a מְפָרִיקָא v. פִּירְקָא. Sabb. 145^a הוּא מְפָרֵק לֵה מוֹרִיב he raised an objection, and himself answered it. Ab. Zar. 50^b הִפְרִיקוּנָה v. נִפְרָא; a. fr.—4) to redeem. Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 54^d מְפָרֵק עַל פּוּמִיָּה redeems according to his estimation; a. fr.

Af. אֶפְרַק to cause a falling off of limbs. Gitt. 69^b מִפְּרִיק because it causes &c.

Ithpa. אִתְפָּרַק, *Ithpe.* אִתְפָּרְקוּ 1) to be broken, fall apart. Ber. 54^a אִתְפָּרְקָא לִיה אֲשֵׁרֶתָּה (v. supra) the frame wall fell apart before him, and he went in.—2) to be redeemed, released, delivered. Targ. Lev. XIX, 20. Targ. Ps. XXXIII, 16; a. fr.—Yalk. Esth. 1046 אִתְפָּרְקוּ כִּיּוֹן וְלֹא אִתְפָּרְקוּ... when he (Ahasver) saw that the seventy years were full, and they were not delivered, he thought, since they are not now delivered, they will never be delivered; Meg. 11^b מִפְּרִיקוֹ... אִתְפָּרְקוּ Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); a. e.—3) to be out of joint, dislocated. Hull. 93^a מְפָרְקָא... בְּחַיָּה (or מְפָרְקָא part. pass. *Pa.*) an animal while alive makes movements by which the limbs are temporarily dislocated.

פָּרֵק m. (b. h.; preced.) [division, section; (b. h.) cross-road,] 1) period (of time), period of maturity, season. Keth. 59^b לְפִירְקָהּ סְמוּךְ לְפִירְקָהּ near her period of puberty. Y. Yeb. XIII, 13^d bot. וְכֵן עַד שֶׁהִגִּידָהּ וְהִגִּיעַ לָהּ until she be grown up and arrive at a marriageable age and be married. Taan. 16^a שְׁלֹשָׁה יָמִים שֶׁנֶּחְמָדָהּ whose youth is becoming, expl. ib. בְּיָמֵיהָ וְכֵן whose youth is of unblemished repute; Tosef. Hag. II, 9 עַל כָּל פֶּה פִּירְקוֹ Var. (ed. Zuck. וּפְרִיקוֹ). Pes. 117^a שְׁנֵי עָשָׂר לְפָרֵקָן at every important epoch. Ib. 43^a top לְפָרֵקָן וְכֵן who have reached puberty but not the legal age (prematurely developed). Tosef. R. Hash. I, 12 פִּירְקוֹת הַבָּרֶקֶת the season of the barley crop; גִּשְׁמִיּוֹת הַבָּרֶקֶת the rainy season. Deut. R. s. 9 וְכֵן הַיָּמִים שֶׁלֵּילְיָהּ his (the child's) time has come to be taken away (he is destined to die) at the age of thirty days. Ib. אֵת פִּירְקִי show me my time (when I am to die); a. fr.—*Pl.* פָּרֵקִים; constr. פָּרֵקִי, פָּרִיקִי. R. Hash. 35^a וְשֶׁל פֶּה פִּירְקִי prayers for the New Year, the Day of Atonement and periodical prayers (for feasts, fasts &c.). Ib. כֶּפֶר רַמִּי... כִּיּוֹן as he prayed only once in thirty days, it was to him like a periodical prayer. Shek. III, 1 בְּשִׁלְשָׁה פְּרָשָׁה at three periods of the year. Y. Shebi. I, beg. 33^a שְׁנֵי פְּרָשָׁה שֶׁנֶּחְמָדָהּ the two beginning periods (shortly before the beginning of the Sabbatical year, and before the beginning of the new Sabbatical period); ib. III, end, 34^d. Y. Shek. III, beg. 47^b פִּירְקֵי לֵידָהּ the seasons when animals give birth. Gen. R. s. 70, a. e. פֶּה שֶׁל פֶּה the kiss on meeting after a period of separation; a. fr.—2) (of writings) section, chapter. R. Hash. 30^b מִפְּנֵי שֶׁתּוֹרָה because in that case he would have to recite the same psalm again on the same day. Ber. 14^a בֵּין פֶּה לְפֶה between one section (of the Hallel) and another he may interrupt himself, but in the middle of a section he must not do so. Ab. VI אֲדוּרִי פֶּה... פֶּה אֲדוּרִי he that learns from his neighbor one chapter or one *halakhah*. Erub. 54^b מִשֶּׁהָ פִּירְקוֹ לִי מֹשֶׁה מִשֶּׁהָ מֹשֶׁה taught him (Aaron) his lesson; פִּירְקוֹ... מִשֶּׁהָ לָהֶם taught them their lesson; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* as ab. Ber. II, 1 בֵּין פֶּה שְׂוֵאל וְכֵן between the sections (of the Sh'm'a) one may interrupt one's self

habitant of Sepphoris); פִּירַשׁ מִן הַבָּתִּים they saw him leave one of the houses of Sepphoris. Num. R. s. 9 אַרְבַּע פְּרִשְׁתָּהּ אַתָּה כִּדְרֵךְ וְכִּי thou didst depart from the way (disregard the customs) of Israel's daughters. Zeb. 113^a (play on פִּרְשָׁה, Num. XIX, 5) וְכִי מִקִּים שְׂפֹרְשָׁתָהּ לְמִיחָהּ וְכִי she departs for death, she shall be burnt. Y. M. Kat. I, 80^b bot. (ref. to Lev. XIII, 45) פְּרוֹשׁ... כְּדִי שֶׁחָזָא מִזְמָאָה... that the uncleanness itself may cry out..., 'keep off'; Y. Maas. Sh. V, beg. 55^d; a. fr.—2) *to pass, cross*. Yalk. Prov. 946; Yalk. Num. 738 הַסְּפִינִיּוֹת פּוֹרְשׁוֹת בֵּימָה the ships make their way through the sea.—3) (act. verb) *to separate, keep off*. Num. R. s. 10 וְכִי כַשֵּׁם שֶׁאֵדָם פּוֹרֵשׁ אֶת עֲצָמוֹ וְכִי as a person keeps himself away (abstains) from the fruits of Orlah, so will those who misbehave towards their handmaids, be separated from the virtuous on the day of judgment; a. fr.—Part. pass. פְּרוֹשׁ, q. v.—4) (cmp. פָּרַט) *to single out, specify, speak distinctly*. Ib. (expl. פָּרַט, Num. VI, 2) וְכִי כַשֵּׁיפְרוֹשׁ לְגִדּוֹר וְכִי when he speaks out his vow, to the exclusion of him who thinks it in his heart; a. fr.—Sifré Num. 24 כִּדְרֵךְ שְׂפִירַשׁ וְכִי... כִּדְרֵךְ שִׁפְרוֹשׁ לֶךְ... (Yalk. ib. 710 שְׂפִירַשׁ... שְׂפִירַשׁ, v. פָּרַט).

Nif. פִּירַשׁ *to be separated, kept away*. Lev. R. s. 22 וְהָיוּ וְהָיוּ נִפְרָשִׁים מִעֲבֹדוֹת זָרָה and thus they will be kept away from idolatrous worship; a. e.

Pi. פִּירַשׁ (1) (neut. verb) *to depart, withdraw; to abstain*. Snh. 82^b פִּירַשׁ לִי לֹא פִירַשׁ וְלֹא פִירַשׁ לִי לֹא פִירַשׁ... לִי לֹא פִירַשׁ וְלֹא פִירַשׁ לִי לֹא פִירַשׁ... if Z. had withdrawn, and Phineas had slain him &c. Pes. 87^b מִן הָאִשָּׁה פִירַשׁ פִירַשׁ מִן הָאִשָּׁה פִירַשׁ... that Eve was separated from Adam.—Sabb. 86^b מִן הָאִישׁ פִירַשׁ the semen issued from a man.—Pes. 49^b וְכִי קִשְׁיָהּ וְכִי קִשְׁיָהּ he that studied and gave it up, is the worst of all (in hostility to scholars); a. fr.—2) *to go on a voyage; to cross the ocean* (cmp. פָּלַג *Hif.*). Y. M. Kat. III, beg. 81^c אֲסוּר לְפָרֵשׁ לִים הַגָּדוֹל (during the festive week). Y. Yeb. XVI, 15^d top עֲשִׂיהֵי מְפָרְשֵׁי יָמִים וְכִי I was crossing &c. Y. Meg. II, 73^b top מְפָרְשֵׁי יָמִים voyagers on the sea; a. fr.—3) (act. verb) *to separate*. Gen. R. s. 22 אִילֵי רִצָּה הַמֶּלֶךְ פִּירְשָׁן וְלֹא רִצָּה הַמֶּלֶךְ לְפָרֵשׁ אִילֵי if the king desired it, he would separate them (the fighters), but the king does not wish to separate them; Yalk. ib. 38.—4) *to specify, express clearly*. Ib. לֹפֶה לְפָרְשׁוֹ אִיָּא no mouth can express it. Men. 91^a דְּמִפְרָשׁ when he (in making his vow) specified ('sheep' or 'cattle'), opp. בְּסַחְמָא. Gen. R. s. 6 פִּירְשׁוּ אִירֵי... פִּירְשׁוּ אִירֵי... the men of the Great Assembly said it plainly. Snh. VII, 5 הַשֵּׁם הַשֵּׁם עַד שֶׁיִּפְרָשׁ הַשֵּׁם until he mentions the Name expressly (uses the Tetragrammaton), opp. כִּינִי. Gitt. 36^a מְפָרְשֵׁי שְׂמוֹתֵיהֶן שְׂמוֹתֵיהֶן that witnesses must sign their full names; a. fr.—Part. pass. מְפָרְשֵׁי, f. מְפָרְשָׁה, pl. מְפָרְשִׁים. B. Kam. 54^b, a. fr. מִדָּה הַפִּרְשׁ מִפִּי, v. פָּרַט. B. Mets. 94^b שְׁלִישִׁית בְּשׂוֹאֵל מִפִּי that the third paragraph treats of a borrower, is explicitly stated (Ex. XXII, 13). Sot. 38^a, a. fr. שֵׁם הַשֵּׁם הַשֵּׁם הַשֵּׁם the special Name (the Tetragrammaton), v. supra. Zeb. 53^a, v. כְּתָם. Hag. 22^b וְכִי מִפִּי... מִפִּי... if your undefined teachings are so well-founded, how much more your explicit teachings; a. fr.—5) *to explain, interpret, define*. Ned. 2^b וּמִפְרַשׁ יְדוּהָהּ... פָּרַח the Mishnah

begins with *kinnuyim*..., and goes on explaining *yadoth!* Zeb. 13^a לִי לֹא פִירַשׁ וְאֵין לִי לֹא פִירַשׁ and I am unable to explain (the reason of the distinction between receiving and sprinkling the blood); וְאֵין לִי לֹא פִירַשׁ I shall explain it. Ned. 81^a דָּבָר זֶה דְּבַר זֶה... that question (Jer. IX, 11) was asked of prophets and scholars, and they could not explain it, until the Lord himself explained it (ib. 12). M. Kat. 16^b; Ber. 18^a לֹא פִירַשׁ לֶךְ they did not interpret (the verse) to you; v. שְׂנָה I. Gen. R. s. 31 וְלֹא פִירַשׁ and did not explain (of what material the serpent was to be made); Y. R. Hash. III, end, 59^a; a. fr.—Part. pass. as ab. Meg. 3^a, a. e. (ref. to Neh. VIII, 8) מִפִּי זֶה הָרִיגִים *m'forash* means interpretation.

Hithpa. הִתְפָּרַשׁ, *Nithpa.* נִתְפָּרַשׁ *to be specified, defined; to be explained*. Lev. R. s. 6 וְכִי כָּל נְבִיא שְׂנֵהָ וְכִי a prophet whose name is stated. Gen. R. I. c. לֹא נִי וְבִאחֵד לֹא נִי in three places (in which פָּרַשׁ occurs) the command is specified, but in the fourth (Num. XXI, 8) it is not specified, v. supra. Yalk. Gen. 20 מִקְפִּימוֹ וְכִי a thing which is not defined in its original place but is defined in another passage; a. e.

Hif. הִפְרִישׁ (1) *to separate; to set aside, dedicate*. Yoma I, 1 הִפְרִישׁ הַגֹּבֵה מִפְּרִישְׁתָּן כִּהֵן וְכִי they removed the high priest from his house to the cell &c. Ter. IV, 1 הִפְרִישׁ מִקְצֵה וְכִי he who sets aside one portion of what is due of T'rumah or tithes. Num. R. s. 10 (ref. to Num. VI, 11, וַיִּשְׁעָה) וְכִי שִׁפְרִישֵׁם the priest when offering them designates them, one for a sin-offering &c. Ib. (ref. to Prov. XXIII, 32) מִדָּה צַפְעוֹן זֶה מִפְּרִישׁ... כִּדְרֵךְ הִיָּן מִפְּרִישׁ וְכִי the adder divides between life and death, so wine removes from the ways of life to those of death; Lev. R. s. 12 הִפְרִישׁ אָדָם וְכִי wine caused a separation between Adam and Eve; הִפְרִישׁ בֵּין נֹחַ לְבָנָיו לְעֲבֹדוֹת wine caused a division between Noah and his sons with regard to slavery; הִפְרִישׁ בֵּין אַהֲרֹן וּבָנָיו לְמִיחָהּ wine caused a division between Aaron and his sons with regard to death; Yalk. Prov. 960. Tam. IV, 3 מִן הַכֹּבֵד הִפְרִישׁ... מִן הַכֹּבֵד severed the lungs from the liver; a. fr.—Part. pass. מִפְּרִישׁ. Ned. I, 1 מִפְּרִישׁ נִי מִמֶּךָ I will be separated from thee (will have no dealings with thee, accept no favors &c.); ib. 5^a; a. e.—2) *to go to sea*. Gen. R. s. 13 הִפְרִישׁוּן לִים וְכִי were crossing the ocean; a. e.

Pa. פָּרַשׁ ch. same, 1) (neut. verb) *to keep off, abstain &c.* Targ. Y. I Num. VI, 3. Ib. 2 פְּרִישׁ. Ib. XXV, 8 [read:] דְּדוּחָהּ לִיהָ לְמִפְרָשׁ וְלֹא פִירַשׁ (v. Snh. 82^b, quot. in preced.); a. fr.—Part. pass. פְּרִישׁ, פְּרִישׁ. Ib. XIX, 16; 18; a. fr.—Hull. 45^b כָּל דְּפִירַשׁ כל דְּפִירַשׁ whatever comes out of a mixed multitude, is presumed to have come from the majority, i. e. has the legal status of the majority; Keth. 15^a; a. fr.—2) *to cross the ocean*. Gen. R. s. 6 בְּעַד דִּפְרוֹשׁ, v. infra. Koh. R. to III, 6 הוּא אֲזִיל פִירַשׁ בִּימָה הוּא was about to go to sea; a. e.—3) *to set aside, distinguish*. Targ. Y. Deut. IV, 34; a. e.—4) *to explain*. Part. pass. פְּרִישׁ. Hull. 52^a לִיבְעֵי מִינִיהָ מִינִיהָ let him be asked one question by which both cases will be made clear to us; a. e.

Pa. פִּירַשׁ (1) (neut. verb) *to depart, keep off*. Targ. Prov. XIX, 27 (ed. Lag. a. oth. Pe.).—[Targ. Y. Num. XXV, 8

plain, simple. R. Hash. III, 3 של יעל פ' a straight horn of the mountain-goat, opp. כפוף. Sabb. 104^a, v. קפף. Ib. 106^a, v. כיש. Men. 35^b פ' אחא כחודי פ' Ms. M. (ed. אשי) R. A. showed the index finger straight, i. e. the strap must reach from the arm to the tip of the index finger, when straightened, opp. כפוף (v. Tosaf. a. 1.; Rashi: the strap must be as long as the distance from the thumb to the index finger, stretched as wide as possible, opp. כפוף the distance from the index to the middle finger). Mekh. B'shall. beg. לא לא הביאן הק"ה דרך פ' ו' the Lord did not lead them on the direct road to Palestine; Yalk. Ex. 226 בפשוטה (sub. דרך). Mekh. l. c. לא הביאן המקום בפשוטן (corr. acc.). Cant. R. to I, 16 with a single expression (of praise), opp. כפוף. B. Bath. X, 1, a. fr. פ' גט a plain, open document, opp. מקושר folded; Tosef. Gitt. VIII (VI), 9 פ' ed. Zuck. (Var. פ' גט). Y. R. Hash. III, 58^d top פשוטה (sub. רוקיעה) the plain note (רוקיעה), opp. the tremulous note; a. fr.—2) (noun) *the plain, literal sense.* Sabb. 63^a, a. e. אין מירי פשוטו (sub. יורש.—3) (sub. מקרא יוצא מירי פשוטו מה חלק פ' בכור. Bekh. 52^b פ' חלק פ' בכור as the share of the plain heir is an inheritance, so the share of the firstborn is an inheritance (and not a gift affected by the jubilee laws); B. Bath. 124^a. Ib. 126^a בכור שחלק פ' בכור, v. בכור. Y. Keth. IV, end, 29^b בני פ' בני (not firstborn) man; a. fr.—*Fem.* פשוטה (sub. ירושה) *single share.* Y. B. Bath. VIII, 16^b top, opp. פשוטה.—*Pl.* פשוטה פשוטה. Sabb. 103^b, v. קפף. Num. R. l. c. פשוטה (not firstborn) Levites took the place of the firstborn Israelites; a. fr.—4) *flat, level, without receptacle.* Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. VI, 1 מן הפ' לקיבול פ' if one changes a leather implement . . . from a flat surface to a receptacle. Ib. IV, 3 פשוטה כחור in its flattened condition (when the bag is unrolled), it is not susceptible to uncleanness; a. fr.—*Pl.* as ab. Kel. II, 1 פשוטה those of them which are flat, opp. מקבלהן which have receptacles. Sabb. 123^b, a. e. פשוטה כלי עץ flat wooden implements (boards &c.). Y. ib. X, end, 12^d בפ' when they are flat, opp. מקופלין folded; a. fr.

פשוטא m. (preced.) 1) *flat, plain.*—*Pl.* פשוטה. Targ. Y. Num. XXXI, 22 *flat vessels.*—2) *plain sense,* v. פשוטה.—[Yalk. Is. 352 מפשוטה, v. פשוטה.]

פשוטה, v. פשוט.

פשוטה, v. פשוט.

פשוטה m., pl. פשוטה = h. פשוטה, *tepid (water).* Targ. Koh. II, 8 ed. Lag. (ed. Vien. פשוטה; oth. ed. פשוטה).—Hull. 46^b; 47^b. Ib. 84^b כסא דפשוטה some ed. (read: רי . . . or רין . . .); B. Mets. 29^b דפשוטה (some ed. דפשוטה), v. פשוטה; a. e.—2) (v. פשוטה) *rills formed by thawing snow.* Ab. Zar. 34^b, v. פשוטה. Kidd. 73^b רש בו רש (Rashi: פשוטה) if a child is found in shallow water formed by melting snow (where no ship can pass), it is legally considered a foundling.

פשוטה Ar., v. פשוט.

פשוטה m. name of a bird.—*Pl.* פשוטה. Lev. R. s. 22 מרחשין פ' מרחשין Ar. (Ar. s. v. כחש : מרחשין) saw two *pashoshin* fight (ed. ציפירין מרחשין).

פשוטה (b. h. *Pi.*) *to split, tear off, strip.* Y. Yeb. XVI, 15^d ופשוטה . . . נחלה he suspended himself from a branch of an olive tree and tore it off (for a weapon); Bab. ib. 122^b; Tosef. ib. XIV, 10.—[Tosef. Neg. V, 13 מן הנימין read with R. S. to Neg. XI, 10 פשוטה.]

Nif. פשוטה *to be stripped, split.* Shebi. IV, 6 וכן אילן שני' וכן if a tree is split, you may tie it up in the Sabbatical year, not that it may grow together again, but that it may not split farther. Ukts. III, 8; Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. I, 13; Hull. 128^b, v. עצה II. Ib. 127^b וכן פירוה וכן if a tree is stripped, and on it (on the branch torn off) are fruits; a. e.

פשוטה ch. same. Targ. I Sam. XV, 33 (h. text שטה). Targ. Ps. VII, 3 (h. text פריק).—M. Kat. 10^b דפ' דפ' דיכלא he that strips a date palm (cuts shoots off); B. Bath. 54^a.

Pa. פשוטה same. Targ. II Esth. III, 8.—Bets. 33^b דורה וכן פשוטה broke a branch off, and gave us each several sticks.

Ithpe. פשוטה, אפשוטה 1) *to be torn loose, separated.* Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 32; 39.—2) (cmp. פריס *Hif.*) *to part one's feet, to force one's self to stand still.* Kidd. 81^a מנא לפלגא א' (ד) דרגא א' when he arrived at half the ladder, he stemmed his feet.

פשוטה (b. h.) 1) *to stretch, straighten.* Sabb. I, 1, sq. וכן הפ' העני אר ירו וכן if the recipient puts his hand forth to within (the house). Pes. 118^b, a. e. שפושטין, v. פס II. Gen. R. s. 28 פשוטה יריהם במצור they (the Sodomites) never stretched their hands forth for good deeds (charity); Lam. R. to IV, 6; Yalk. Ez. 351. Ber. 3^b; Snh. 16^a פשוטה פושט אר מצבעותיו וכן פושט אר מצבעותיו וכן he stretches his fingers so as to reach his wrist. Lev. R. s. 2 לי פושטין וכן we must reach forth our hands to him, v. פנה. Keth. XIII, 5 הפוסק . . . וכן לי אר הרגל if a man promises a certain amount to his intended son-in-law, and shows him the foot, i. e. refuses to give it to him; a. v. fr.—Y. R. Hash. III, 58^d top (ref. to פשוטה, ib. III, 3) כרי שפשוטה וכן (or שפשוטה, *Pi.*) (the horn is straight), intimating that they must straighten their hearts through repentance.—Part. pass. פשוטה, q. v.—2) *to strip;* (sub. בגדי) *to undress.* Yoma III, 4; 6. Ib. 31^b מקריש . . . פושט he (the high priest) undresses first and then sanctifies (washes his hands and feet). Ib. 32^a וכן פושט אלא וכן can a man put off anything except what he has put on? Tam. I, 1; a. fr.—Part. pass. פשוטה. Y. Yoma III, 40^c bot. פשוטה לבוש whether he undresses or dresses, in either case the sanctification follows the act.—3) *to make plain, to explain.* Num. R. s. 18; Tanh. Huck. 1 וישב ופושט וכן was sitting at the gate of his town and explaining (teaching); (Gen. R. s. 10 ודורש). Ex. R. s. 47 ופושט אורה וכן he learned (the Torah) in day-time and explained it to himself at night; a. fr.—Part. pass. as ab. Lev. R. s. 16 (ref. to Ps. XXXIV, 13) פ' היכן הוא פ' כל ימי I have read this verse (question), but I never knew where

פְּתוּחָה m. (denom. of פְּתוּחָה I) = h. שוֹלְחֵי כֶּסֶף, money-changer. Hull. 54^b.

פְּתוּחָה I, v. פְּתוּחָה.

פְּתוּחָה (b. h.) 1) to open, begin. Y. Ber. VI, end, 10^d על כל over each cask as he opened it he said the benediction &c. Sabb. 104^a, a. e. פְּתוּחָה לֹא (Var. פְּתוּחָה, v. טָמֵא I. Ib. 48^a לא פוּחָה לֹא ... אבל לא פוּחָה לֹא ... untie the neck-hole of a shirt, but not cut it open (on the Sabbath). Y. Taan. I, 64^b top (ref. to Is. XLV, 8) פוּחָה לֹא ... פוּחָה לֹא ... like the female that opens for the male. Ned. III, 4 בְּנֵר לֹא יִפְתָּח לֹא he must not begin (offer his willingness) to make a vow (in order to escape robbery &c., v. נָרָר); a. v. fr.—Part. pass. פְּתוּחָה; pl. פְּתוּחָה; פְּתוּחָה; פְּתוּחָה; פְּתוּחָה; Yeb. 71^b, a. e. פְּתוּחָה, v. סָתַם. Snh. 94^a, v. סָתַם (v. מְנַפֵּךְ). Meg. 3^a, באַמְצַע, v. סָתַם. Erub. IV, 6 פְּתוּחָה לֹא ... פְּתוּחָה לֹא ... three courts opening into (communicating with) one another and into the public road; a. v. fr.—Part. pass. פְּתוּחָה, v. פְּתוּחָה.—Esp. פְּתוּחָה (פרשה) a paragraph in the Torah beginning with a new, indented line, opp. סְתוּמָה. Treat. Sof'rim I, 14 'כל שלא וכו' what is an open paragraph? Such as does not begin at the beginning of a line, and how much space must one leave ... for a paragraph to be called open?; a. fr.—Transf. [to open the door to,] to introduce (into learning). Y. M. Kat. III, 83^b top אִיזוּ רַבִּי אִיזוּ רַבִּי who is called one's (special) teacher? He who was the first to initiate him; a. e.—Esp. to open an opportunity for retracting a vow, to suggest reasons which, if known at the time, would have prevented the person from making the vow, v. חֲרִיטָה. Ned. IX, 1 פְּתוּחָה לְאָדָם בְּכַבּוּד וכו' the judges offer suggestions taken from the respect due to parents (saying, if you had known that this vow cast a reflection on your father &c.). Ib. 4 פְּתוּחָה לֹא בְּכַבּוּד וכו' why not suggest to him the reverence due to the Lord ('if you had known that he who makes a vow is considered an evil-doer &c.')? Ib. 4 פְּתוּחָה לֹא מִן הַכְּתוּב וכו' we offer suggestions to him from what is written in the Law, saying to him, if you had known that (in fulfilling that vow) you would transgress the law forbidding revenge &c.; a. fr.—B. Kam. 27^a כְּבֵר וְסִיּוּם בְּחֵבֵיתָ כָּד וכו' the Mishnah begins with kad and closes with habith! Ber. 10^a אַרְחָה פְּתוּחָה וכו' v. סוּם I h. Gen. R. s. 84 פְּתוּחָה וכו' thou wast the first man to speak of saving life; thou wast the first to do repentance, ... one of thy descendants shall rise and be the first (prophet) to call for repentance; a. fr.—Esp. to open a lecture with a (Biblical) text. Pesik. Ahārē, p. 170^a וכו' ר' לֵוִי פִּי ר' לֵוִי R. Levi took up the text (Ps. LXXV, 5) &c. Gen. R. s. 1; a. v. fr.—Pesik. R. s. 33 [an editorial gloss] פְּתוּחָה לֹא אֵלּוּ הַפְּרָשִׁיּוֹת the author takes his texts from all those (quoted) passages.—2) to explain, speak plainly. Shek. V, 1; Men. 65^a (ref. to פְּתוּחָה as identical with מְרַדְבִּי he was named Pethahia, שהיה (not בדברים) because he explained words and interpreted them (etymologically) and knew seventy languages.—Part. pass. as ab. Sifré Ahārē, beg., v. סָתַם.

Nif. פְּתוּחָה 1) to be opened. Yeb. 71^b, a. e., v. סָתַם. R. Hash. 16^b נִפְתְּחוּ בַּיּוֹם הַזֶּה three books are opened (for recording) on the New Year's Day. B. Bath. 125^b, v. סוּם I, Nithpa. Pesik. R. I. c. לְהִפְתָּח לִי לְהַפְתִּיחַ to have one's bowels opened, v. פְּסִיעָה; a. fr.—Ib. [editorial gloss] וְנִפְתְּחוּ וכו' and furthermore this section (Is. LXI, 1) was used as the opening text; a. fr.—Esp. to have one's eyes opened, to become seeing. Pesik. R. s. 42 ל' כִּימָא כָּל סוּמָא ... when Sarah gave birth, every blind person in the world was restored to sight; a. e.

Pi. פְּתוּחָה 1) to open. Ib. הפּוּלְקִיּוֹת פִּי he opened the prisons. Par. III, 8 וּפְתוּחָה בַּהּ הַלְוִיָּהּ they piled wood in the shape of a tower and opened windows in it. Zeb. 88^b נִפְתְּחוּ רִימוֹנִים שְׁלֵא פִּתְחוּ פִּירֵי רִימוֹנִים; Ms. R. 1 נִפְתְּחוּ, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5) pomegranates which have not yet burst open; a. e.—2) to engrave. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^b בַּהּ פִּירוּחָה פִּי if he cut designs into it.—3) to dig, break ground. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXVIII; Gen. R. s. 76 רִפְתָּחוּ וַיִּשְׁדְּרוּ וכו' when an ox and a cow are harnessed together, they will break and harrow all valleys.

Hithpa. פְּתוּחָה, Nithpa. פְּתוּחָה 1) to be opened, v. supra. Pesik. R. s. 31 נִפְתְּחוּ בְּרִים they (their cavities) were opened with (discharged) blood; a. e.—2) to be cut into, graven. Tosef. Sot. XV, 1; Y. ib. IX, 24^b הָיוּ מִפְּתוּחוֹת וכו' וכיון ... ודין מִפְּתוּחוֹת (the Shamir, v. שְׁמִיר) look at the stones, they were engraven before it like the (wax-covered) tablets &c.—[Y. Kil. VII, beg. 30^d מִפְּתוּחוֹת R. S. to Kil. VIII, 1, v. פְּתוּחָה.]

פְּתוּחָה ch. same. Targ. Deut. XV, 11. Targ. Is. XIV, 17; a. fr.—Part. pass. פְּתוּחָה; f. פְּתוּחָה; pl. פְּתוּחָה; פְּתוּחָה; פְּתוּחָה; פְּתוּחָה; Targ. Num. XIX, 15. Targ. Josh. VIII, 17; a. fr.—b) seeing, v. פְּתוּחָה.—Taan. 24^a וְלֹא ... אַרְיָא לְמִפְתָּח וכו' she came to open the door ... , but it could not be opened on account of the wheat pressing against it. Gitt. 69^b וכו' לִיפְתוּחָה וכו' let him open a keg of wine &c. B. Kam. 112^b וכו' כְּגוֹן דְּפְתָחוּ לֵיהּ בְּרִינְהּ וכו' when they (the court) have opened his case (written a warrant, v. פְּתוּחָה II) and sent for him. Ned. 28^a וכו' דְּלֵא יִפְתָּח וכו' he dare not offer to make oath (in order to escape robbery &c.), but make a vow, he may. Num. R. s. 9 דְּלֵא פְתוּחָה וכו' אֵינָן לֵא פְתוּחָה וכו' אֵינָן לֵא פְתוּחָה וכו' although R. Y. offered such a suggestion for retracting a vow, we must not do so; nor do we offer that other suggestion &c.; a. e.

Af. פְּתוּחָה same. Lam. R. to I, 1 רְבִינָהּ, beg. פְתוּחָה וכו' he opened his house to him, and he entered.

Pa. פְּתוּחָה same. Targ. Is. XLV, 1. Ib. XLII, 7.—Part. pass. פְּתוּחָה open-eyed, able to see. Lev. R. s. 22 וְהָיָה כִּי יִפְתָּח וכו' (Koh. R. to V, 8 פְתוּחָה) one was blind, and the other could see.

Ithpa. פְּתוּחָה, Ithpe. פְּתוּחָה 1) to be opened; to be released. Targ. O. Gen. III, 5; 7. Targ. Job XII, 14; a. fr.—Gitt. 69^a bct. לְאִיפְתוּחָה וכו' (Rashi פְתוּחָה, read: פְתוּחָה Pa.) that the boil may open, let somebody blow &c. Ib. b, v. פְּתוּחָה; Pes. 42^b; a. e.—Esp. to be restored to sight. Lev. R. I. c. וכו' רִין דְּהוּרָה סָמֵי א' וכו' he who was blind re-

covered sight &c., v. סָמִי; Koh. R. l. c. Ib. אֵיךְ שֶׁתִּתְחַר the she-ass recovered &c.; a. e.

פֶּתָח m. (פתח Pi. 2) engraver. Pl. פֶּתָחִים. Y. Shek. IV, 48^a top פֶּתָחִי אֲבֵינִים (Ms. M. מְפַתְחִי) stone engravers.

פֶּתַח, v. פִּתַח.

פֶּתַח m. (b. h.; פִּתַח) opening, door, gate. Keth. IV, 3 (ref. to Deut. XXII, 21) וְאִין לָהּ לֹא פֶּתַח בֵּית הָאָב וְכ' (the faithless betrothed) has no paternal house door. Y. Sabb. VII, 9^c top פִּתְחָהּ שֶׁל רוּרָהּ . . . עַל פִּתְחָהּ שֶׁל רוּרָהּ it can be seen that this man has never passed the gate of the Law (never studied). Koh. R. to III, 11 פֶּתַח עַד זֶה הַפֶּתַח פֶּתַח עַד זֶה הַפֶּתַח this gate (verse used as introductory text, v. פִּתַח) opens to the deep, i. e. leads to deep reflection. Gen. R. s. 85 (ref. to פֶּתַח עֵינַיִם Gen. XXXVIII, 14) רָלָה עֵינֶיהָ בִּפְּתָחֶיהָ she lifted up her eyes to the gate to which all eyes are directed (she prayed to the Lord). Ib. s. 38 פֶּתַח הַשְּׁבוּרָה . . . פֶּתַח הַשְּׁבוּרָה the Lord opened to them the gate of repentance; a. fr.—Euphem. פֶּתַח פֶּתַח אֲבִיבִי absence of virginity Keth. 9^b פֶּתַח פֶּתַח, contrad. to טַעֲנָה פֶּתַח פֶּתַח, v. דָּם. Ib. פֶּתַח פֶּתַח וְכ' and the husband's statement that he found 'the gate open' is like a statement of two witnesses (to make her forbidden to him as a faithless betrothed); a. fr.—Trnsf. a) an opening for retracting a vow, a suggestion, v. פֶּתַח. Gen. R. s. 91 פֶּתַח לְהַסֵּב מִצְוָה לְהַסֵּב מִצְוָה . . . מִצְוָה לְהַסֵּב מִצְוָה he found causes for absolution; a. fr.—b) the starting time of menstruation. Arakh. II, 1 פֶּתַח פֶּתַח אֵיךְ פֶּתַח בְּשִׁיעָה וְכ' for a woman that has lost the account of a prolonged flux, there is no new starting point within either less than seven or more than seventeen days. Ib. 8^a פֶּתַח שְׁבֻעָה שְׁבֻעָה עֶשְׂרִים שְׁבֻעָה פֶּתַח שְׁבֻעָה her sure starting point is after seventeen days; a. fr.—Pl. פֶּתַחִים. B. Bath. IX, 1 פֶּתַחִים יֵשְׁאוּ אֶתְּכֶם עַל הַפֶּתַח let them go begging at the doors; Keth. XIII, 3 פֶּתַחִים עַל הַפֶּתַח. Cant. R. to V, 2 פֶּתַחִים לִי פֶּתַחִים פֶּתַחִים . . . וְאִין פֶּתַחִים לְכַסּוֹת פֶּתַחִים make for me one opening for return as wide as the point of a needle, and I shall open for you gates through which wagons and coaches can pass; a. fr.—Ab. III, 18 פֶּתַחִים נִרְדָּה the calculations concerning starting points of menstruants (v. supra).

פֶּתַחִים, פֶּתַחִים ch. same. Targ. Ez. XL, 38. Targ. I Chr. XVII, 25 פֶּתַחִים דְּפִימָא פֶּתַחִים opening of the mouth, courage to speak; a. fr.—Snh. 110^a (ref. to Num. XVI, 30) לְקִרְיַת פֶּתַחִים the creation consisted only in bringing the gate (of Gehenna) nearer.—Meg. 10^b, sq., פֶּתַחִים לָהּ פֶּתַחִים לְהַאֲרִיךְ took his opening text for this (Purim) lesson from here. Ex. R. s. 1 פֶּתַחִים קָרָא פֶּתַחִים took as text the following verse; a. fr.—Ned. 22^b לְנַפְשִׁי פֶּתַחִים offered himself a reason for absolution from his vow.

פֶּתַחִים, פֶּתַחִים m. constr. (b. h.; פִּתַח) opening of the mouth, point of attack, fault-finding; excuse for wrongdoing. Sifra Yayikra, N'dab., ch. II, Par. 2 פֶּתַחִים לִירֵחַ in order not to give heretics (believers in plurality) occasion for rebellion. Gen. R. s. 8 מִכּוֹסֵי פֶּתַחִים wherever (in the Scriptural text) there is an opportunity for heretics (to find pluralistic allusions), you will find the refutation next to it. Ib. (ref.

to נַעֲשֶׂה, Gen. I, 26) Moses said, Lord of the world, מַה מִּפְּנֵי מַה לְמִינֵיהֶם why wilt thou furnish a point of attack to heretics? Lev. R. s. 20; a. fr.

פֶּתַחִים (b. h.) Pethahia, name of a priest (and a priestly family) during the days of the Second Temple. Shek. V, 1 עַל הַקִּינִין פֶּתַחִים P. had the supervision of the sacrificial birds. Ib. פֶּתַחִים זֶה מִרְדֵּי P. is the same as Mordecai, v. פֶּתַחִים; Men. 65^a.

פֶּתַחִים, פֶּתַחִים (b. h.; cmp. פֶּתַח) 1) [to be open, wide,] to be accessible to influences, be compliant. Ex. R. s. 21 (ref. to Hos. VII, 11) וְכ' בִּינִינָה פֶּתַחִים towards me they are like a tame dove, whatever I decree over them, they do and obey, but towards the nations of the world they are intractable like wild beasts.—2) to open; trnsf. to influence, persuade, entice. Snh. 38^a (play on פֶּתַחִים Prov. IX, 16) פֶּתַחִים לְאָדָם מִי פֶּתַחִים לְאָדָם who persuaded this man (Adam)? A woman spoke to him; (differ. in Yalk. Prov. 943).—[Num. R. s. 7 וְפִתְחֵיךָ, read: וְפִתְחֵיךָ, v. פֶּתַחִים]

Pi. פִּתְחָהּ [to open the heart of,] to persuade; 1) (in a good sense) to win, conquer. Lev. R. s. 29 (ref. to Ps. LXXXIX, 16) וְכ' מִכִּירִין לְפִתְחוֹת וְכ' they know how to win the favor of their Creator &c.; (Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXI לְרִצּוֹן); Yalk. Ps. 840; Pesik. Bahod., p. 152^a. Y. Kidd. III, 64^c top וְכ' וְכ' וְכ' . . . וְכ' they (the court) persuade him to give her a letter of divorce, but they force him to &c.; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 71 פִּתְחָהּ, v. infra.—2) to gratify; to mislead by gratifying; to deceive. Lev. R. s. 6, beg. (ref. to וְהִפְתִּיחָם, Prov. XXIV, 28) מִאֲחֵרֵי שֶׁפִּתְחָהּ מִאֲחֵרֵי שֶׁפִּתְחָהּ after you gratified him at Sinai, saying (Ex. XXIV, 7) &c. Ib. מִאֲחֵרֵי שֶׁפִּתְחָהּ בְּשִׁפְתֶיךָ וְכ' after thou hast gratified with thy lips (promised to appear as witness) and caused him to go to law; a. e.—Deut. R. s. 7 (play on וּבְמִפְתָּחֵיהֶם, Deut. IV, 34) וְכ' הִיוּ הַמַּכּוֹת מְפִתְחוֹת אוֹרָם וְכ' the plagues (by coming at intervals) deceived them (made the Egyptians believe every time that they were relieved forever); Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXVIII, 43 מִפִּתְחוֹתָם ed. Bub. (oth. ed. מִפִּתְחוֹתָם; corr. acc.).—3) to entice. Y. Snh. X, 28^d הַיַּיִן הַחֲזָק לִנְדוּתָהּ הַגּוֹהָה לִנְדוּתָהּ which opens the body to lust; Num. R. s. 10, a. e., v. פֶּתַחִים; a. fr.—Esp. to seduce. Keth. III, 9 (41^a) אֲתָּה פִּתְחָהּ אֲתָּה if one declares, I have seduced that man's daughter. Ib. 4 פֶּתַחִים הַמְּפַתֵּחַ הַמְּפַתֵּחַ the seducer pays three fines, opp. to אֵינִס; a. fr.—Y. Keth. III, 27^b שֶׁפִּתְחָהּ, read: שֶׁפִּתְחָהּ when she seduced him.

Pu. פִּתְחָהּ to be persuaded; to be seduced. Gen. R. s. 71; Yalk. ib. 127 פִּתְחָהּ (not פִּתְחָהּ), v. קִסָּה.—Part. f. מְפַתְחָהּ a seduced woman. Keth. 39^b; a. fr.

Hithpa. נִתְפַתְחָהּ, Nithpa. נִתְפַתְחָהּ 1) to be widened. Yalk. Is. 302 אֵת הִיא מְפַתְחָהּ . . . וּמְרַחֶבֶת וְכ' it (Gehenna), too, grows every day wider and broader and deeper (with ref. to תִּפְתַּח, Is. XXX, 33).—2) to be persuaded; to be enticed. Gen. R. s. 17 מַה מִּפְּנֵי מַה לְהַאֲרִיךְ לְהַאֲרִיךְ וְכ' why is man easily appeased and woman is not?; v. פִּתְחָהּ.—Num. R. l. c. עָ"י דִּינָהּ וְכ' through wine they were enticed and they committed whoredom. Erub. 19^a (play on תִּפְתַּח, v. supra) כָּל הַמְּפַתְחָהּ בִּיצְרוֹ יִפּוֹל שָׁם whosoever is carried away by his evil desire falls into it (Gehenna). Yalk. Is.

Ber. II, end, 5^d יכיל אנה פתור וכ' (= למפתר) I can explain this in agreement with the opinion of &c. Pesik. Shek., p. 10^b ורבנן פתורין קרא בדואג וכ' and the Rabbis explain this verse (Ps. III, 3) as a reference to Doeg &c.; a. fr.

Pa. פתור to mollify, steep (in water &c.). Y. B. Mets. IV, end, 9^d הויה מפתר וכ' v. סרהוהא.

פתור II, פתורא, פי I m. (preced.) solution, interpretation. Y. Ber. I, 2^d bot., a. fr. פ' לז' וכ' there is an explanation for it (you can meet this difficulty by saying), that it refers &c. Tam. 32^a פ' לז' אין לה פ' this problem is insolvable. Yeb. 97^b [read with Ar.] פ' לז' סורר פ' we shall ask you something too mysterious for solution. Y. Shebu. I, 32^c sq. פ' לז' דורין פ' offered a different solution for it. Y. Dem. VII, end, 26^c כהוין פ' אין לך אלא כהוין פ' there is nothing left to thee but to agree with the first interpretation. Y. Naz. V, 53^d bot. כפורה פ' דר' רמייה פ' as R. J. has explained it; a. fr.—Pl. פתורין פ' פתור לז' ררין פ' 22^a Y. Erub. IV, end, 22^a פ' פתור לז' ררין פ' offered two explanations. Y. Peah IV, 18^b top פ' לז' פ' he explained it in accordance with those explanations (given above); Y. Gitt. VIII, 49^c top פתוריהא (corr. acc.).

*פתורא, פי II m. (cmp. פתורא I. a. פתורא II) a certain kind of wine vessel.—Pl. פתוריהא, פי. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^c top פ' רברבייהא פ' באילין פ' concerning those large vessels (used by gentiles).

*פתורין I m. (cmp. preced.) plate, tablet, merchant's dish (in which the various coins are arranged). Tanh. Ki Thissa, ed. Bub. 1 (expl. אגן הסחר, Cant. VII, 3, with play on סחר and סורר) וכ' פ' של פריגמטיא וכ' the plate used in business, whatever one needs, comes out of it; [read:] פ' ואין הלשון אגן אלא לשון פ' and the word aggan means dish (ref. to Ex. XXIV, 6); Yalk. Cant. 992 פתורין.

פתורין II m. (b. h.; פתור) interpretation. Ber. 55^b כל פ' ופ' הלומו וכ' each was shown his own dream and the interpretation of the other man's dream. Gen. R. s. 89; a. e.

פתורנה ch. same. Targ. Y. II Gen. XI, 12; 18. Ib. כאן חלמא read: ופתורניה.—Gen. R. s. 89 חלמא ופתורניה here (in Pharaoh's case)

he knew the dream and wanted its interpretation of him (Joseph), but there (in Belshazzar's case) he wanted to be told the dream and its interpretation; Yalk. ib. 147 ופתורניה (corr. entire passage accordingly).

פתורין, Yalk. Cant. 992, v. פתורין I.

פתורן m. (פתור) to spread, relax; v. Fl. to Levy Targ. Diet. II, p. 574²) weak, lean. Targ. Ps. CIX, 24 (h. text כוש).—Pl. פתורין. Targ. Y. I Num. XIII, 20 (Ar. אפתורין; h. text ריח).

פתורנהא f. (preced.) leanness. Targ. Ps. CVI, 15 (h. text ריון).

פתורניה, Yalk. Gen. 147, v. פתורניה.

פתורין, פתורין m. (late b. h.; Persian) repetition, copy, abstract. Targ. O. Deut. XVII, 18 פורש' (ed. Berl. פתורין; Targ. Josh. VIII, 32 (ed. Lag. פ' h. text משנה). Targ. Ps. LX, 1 פתורין (h. text מכורסן). Targ. II Chr. XXIV, 27 (h. text מדרש). [Targ. Esth. III, 14, a. e. translates our w.: ordinance, v. Oppert Rev. des Et. Juives XXVIII, p. 40; v. אנטונין פ'.]

פתורין, פתורין m. (preced.) second in rank (h. text משנה). Targ. I, II Esth. X, 3. Targ. II Esth. VII, 9.

פתור I (b. h.) to break, crumble. Men. III, 2 ... פ' לא פ' if he omitted to break the meal offering to pieces, ... or he broke them (the large pieces) into many small pieces, ... פ' v. Bab. ed., v. פתוריה. Num. R. s. 7 וואוכלין פכסמין ופתורין בתוך וכ' (not ופתורין) and we ate biscuits and broke them into the soup; a. fr.

*פתור ch. (preced.) to break off, diminish. Part. פתור. Targ. Ps. XIX, 3, v. פתור.

*פתור II (v. פתור) to persuade, seduce.—Part. pass. f. פתוריה. Y. Keth. I, beg. 24^d פ' ספק אנוסה ספק פ' there being a doubt whether she was outraged or seduced; [prob. to be read: פתוריה.]

פתוריה, v. פתוריה.

פתוריה, Y. Keth. XII, 35^a top, v. גובבתהא.

צ

צ Tsadé (Sadé), the eighteenth letter of the alphabet. It interchanges with ז, ט, א, ס, q. v.; dialectically with צ, q. v.

צ, as a numeral letter, ninety, v. א.

צאד, v. ציר ch.

צאת, v. צא.

צאת, v. צאת.

צאתי, v. צאתי II.

צאת, צאת (v. צאת) to soil. Part. pass. צאתי dirty, unwashed (wool). Tosef. Hull. X, 5 (ed. Zuck. צוי), v. צאי. Pi. צאת to treat as excrement. Y. Sabb. IX, 11^d (ref. to צ, Is. XXX, 22, v. LXX) וצאתי ובלהו, v. גבל; Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^a bot. צאתי.

Pesik. B'shall, p. 93^a צצחר (corr. acc.).—[Editions vary between צצחר a. צצחר.]

צבט (b. h.) *to seize, grab; to handle*. Hag. 22^b (expl. ביה הצביטה, ib. III, 1) מקום שצבטו any part of a vessel by which you seize it. Ib. (שוחין) שוחין; Ms. M. (ed. צובעין; Ar. s. v. ביה הצביעה; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; Y. ib. III, 78^d שוחין הופסין בו) that part of the vessel by which the cleanly seize it when drinking (under the rim); v. צבע I.

צבטה, v. צביטה.

צבה (b. h.; cmp. צכה) *to swell*. Y. B. Kam. VIII, beg. 6^b וצבה... אם כוייו if one burnt a person with a heated spit on the palm of his hand, and it swelled; ib. (read וצבה) a. e.—[Ber. 6^b לְצִבּוֹת Ar., v. צכה.]

Nif. נצפה same. Y. Sot. V, beg. 20^a (line 20) מים מגולין שחה ונ' (ed. Krot. שחה ונצפה, corr. acc.) he drank uncovered water (poisoned by a serpent) and his belly was swollen. Ib. (line 25) שחה ונצפיה she drank &c.

Pi. צבה 1) *to cause to swell*. Lev. R. s. 17; Yalk. Ps. 808 [read:] ולא צפיהו, v. ענה II.—2) *to cause the appearance of being swollen*. Tosef. Peah IV, 14 דמציבה ונ' את כריסו he that feigns a swollen belly; Y. ib. VIII, 21^b top המצב את בטנו Keth. 68^a המצבא.

צבא (cmp. צבא) [*to seize; to bend; cmp. הצפין*] with ב, *to find pleasure in, to choose, desire*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXIV, 19 (h. text הצפין). Targ. Prov. III, 31 (h. text צבא). Targ. O. Ex. II, 21 (h. text יאל). Targ. Y. Deut. XXIII, 6 (h. text אבה); a. fr.—[Targ. Prov. II, 4 תצביה, ed. Wil., v. בצא].—Part. צבא; f. צבא; pl. צבין. Targ. Prov. XI, 20. Targ. II Esth. I, 16. Targ. Prov. XXI, 25 (ed. Lag. צפין, v. צפין); a. e.—Tosef. Yeb. XIII, 1 ליה היא צביא וכ' she refuses to be married to him. Snh. 65^b צ' דמרי the master has found pleasure (in that man); צ' שבת נמי מרי צ' the Sabbath likewise (is distinguished, because) the Lord has chosen it. Y. Keth. VII, 31^c ולא הצפין, v. שוחין; a. e.

צביר m. (b. h.; preced.; cmp. הצפין) 1) *desirable thing, beauty*. Tanh. Mishp. 17 (ref. to Jer. III, 19) ... נחלה צביר 'an inheritance of choice' ..., a land which the kings of the world coveted. Num. R. s. 23 (ref. to Ez. XX, 6, a. Jer. I. c.) 'וכ' ארץ ישראל the land of Israel is more precious to me than &c.—*Pl.* צביר. Yalk. Cant. 988 צביר, v. infra.—2) *deer, gazelle*. Keth. 112^a (ref. to Jer. I. c.) 'וכ' ארץ ישראל the land of Israel is compared to a deer, as the skin of a deer (when once taken off) cannot again cover its body, so cannot Palestine contain its fruits; Gitt. 57^a, v. חזק; Tanh. l. c.; a. e.—Tosef. Sabb. VII (VIII), 13 אר הורד וכ' a deer cut the way off before me (a superstitious omen); Snh. 65^b צ' a deer cut him (me) off &c.—Y. Gitt. II, 44^b bot.; Tosef. ib. II, 4 וכ' צ' אר הורד if he wrote a letter of divorce on the horn of a deer, and cut it off and gave it to her. Keth. XIII, 2 אר הורד he has put his money on a deer's horn, i. e. he cannot reclaim the unauthorized expense; a. fr.—*Pl.* צביר, צביר, צביר.

צביר. Sabb. 128^a; Tosef. ib. XIV (XV), 8; Y. ib. XVIII, 16^c, v. חזק II. Gen. R. s. 31; a. fr.—Fem. צבירה, צבירה. Hull. 79^b, sq. Yalk. Cant. 988 שרבתה צביריהן למה... כצ' שרבתה צביריהן 'וכ' why is Jochebed likened to a hind? Because she reared the beauties of Israel (Moses and Aaron); a. e.

צביר ch. *desire*, v. צביר.

צבירא, v. צבירא II.

צבירא, v. צביר h.

צבירא m. (preced. art.) *desire, pleasure*. Keth. 111^a (ref. to צביר, Ez. XXVI, 20) ארץ שצבירי בה מריה חיים וכ' the dead of the land in which I have my desire, shall be revived &c. (v. צביר 1). Gen. R. s. 10 (ref. to Job VII, 1) 'וכ' וכל צבירי של וכ' and all the desire of man refers to what is earthly. Ex. R. s. 1 (play on הצבירה, I Chr. IV, 8) שעה 'וכ' he did the will of the Lord; a. fr.—Hull. 60^a כל... בקומתם... ברעתם... בצבירינם נבראו (animals) of creation were created in their full-grown stature, with their consent, with their pleasure (in their mission, with ref. to צבאם, Gen. II, 1); [Rashi: according to the shape of their own choice]; R. Hash. 11^a (v. Ms. M., Rabb. D. S. a. l.).

צבירא, **צבירא**, **צבירא** ch. same. Targ. Prov. X, 32. Ib. XI, 1 (ed. Lag. 'צביר'). Ib. 27. Targ. II Esth. III, 3; a. e.

צבירא f. (צבט) *seizing, handling*; ביה הצ' that part of a vessel by which it is seized, *handle, neck, cavity* for the fingers, &c. Hag. III, 1 (20^b) 'וכ' ובריה הצ' (Y. ed. צבירא) (in vessels used for T'rumah) the back (outside), the inside, and the handle are considered as independent of one another (one becoming unclean does not affect the others). Ib. 22^b ביה הצ' Ms. M. (ed. הצבירא), v. צבט. Kel. XXV, 7, sq. R. S. (ed. צביר). V. צבירא.

צבירא, v. צביר h.

צבירא, v. צבירא.

צבירא, v. צבירא.

צבירא I f. (צבט I) *handling*; ביה הצ' that part of a vessel by which it is handled, v. צבירא. Kel. XXV, 7 כל 'וכ' ובריה הצ'... הכלים all vessels have backs, insides and handling places (independent of one another, v. צבירא); ib. 8 'וכ' אר הורד... אר הורד צבירא וכ' how is this? If one's hands are clean, and the back of a cup is unclean, and he seizes it by its handling place. Ib. אר הורד צבירא that which is taken up with one hand (at one special place) has one handling place (for the purposes of levitical cleanness); at whatever place a vessel is taken hold of, there is its handle. Y. Hag. III, 78^d bot.; a. fr.

צבירא II f. (צבט II) *dyeing*. Men. 42^b לשמה צ' בעיני צ' the show-fringe must be dyed for that purpose (to be

used for *tsitsith*). Y. Shebi. VII, beg. 37^b. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c top what dyeing was there at the preparation of the Tabernacle (to serve as a standard for forbidden Sabbath labors)?; a. e.

צבועין, v. צבועים.

צביר, v. צבר.

צבירה f. (צבר) *piling up, pile*. Ohol. XVII, 3 צבירה (צביר) (Var. צבירות), v. לטומיא.—[Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 13 צבירות, v. צבירות II.]

צבירות f. (v. צבת) *handling tongs*.—Pl. צבירות. Y. Erub. X, end, 26^d, v. צבתא.

צבתא, v. צבתא.

צבתום, Yalk. Ps. 808 לצי, v. ציב.

צבע I (emp. צבט) *to seize, handle*. Hag. 22^b ... שנקרי צבט ed., v. צבט.

Hif. (denom. of אצבע) *to raise one or more fingers* for the casting of lots. Yoma II, 1 הוצביתו ... the superintending priest said to them, raise your fingers; Tam. 28^a; Y. Yoma II, 39^d top, expl. הוציאו אצבע.

צבע ch. same; Pa. צבט, with פירסא (v. preced. Hif.) *to cast lots*. Targ. II Esth. III, 7; IX, 24.

צבע II (emp. טבע I) *to dip; to dye*. Orl. III, 1 בגדי צבעו a garment which one dyed with shells of fruits forbidden as 'Orlah (v. ערלה). Sabb. VII, 2 והצובעו and he who dyes it (the wool). Ib. 75^a, sq., a. fr. משום (דרייב) צובעו he is guilty because it is an act coming under the category of dyeing; a. fr.—[Y. Sabb. VI, 7^d צובעין תורבין read: צובעין או זהובין; v. צבועין.]—V. צובע.—Part. pass. צבוע; f. צבועה; pl. צבועים. Gen. R. s. 96, v. צבועה; Num. R. s. 2 ארום צ' ארום his flag was red-colored. Meg. IV, 7 מי שהיו ידיו צ' וכ' he whose hands are spotted from handling wood; a. fr.—Sot. 22^b הצ' the painted (hypocrites), v. פריש.—V. צבוע.

צבע ch. same, *to dip; to dye*. Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 22 Ar. (ed. טמט). Targ. Y. II Lev. IV, 6 רצבוע.—Y. Sabb. II, 4^d top, v. פתילתא.—Y. Taan. IV, end, 69^c 'פיסתיה וכ' dipped his bread in ashes. Koh. R. to VII, 11 הדא וכ' dipped one of his fingers in blood of a swine. Y. B. Kam. IX, 6^d bot. צבועיה א"ל if he told the dyer, dye it red, and he dyed it black; if thou hadst dyed it red, it would have been worth &c. Men. 42^b ... how do you dye the purple-blue?; a. e. Pa. צבט same, *to dip, immerse*. Targ. O. Lev. XIII, 6 (Y. יצבע Pe.; h. text כבס). Ib. XIV, 9; a. fr. Ihpa. *to be dipped, immersed; to be soaked*. Ib. XIII, 58. Targ. Cant. V, 2.

צבע m. (b. h.; preced.) *dye, color; dyed material*. Sifra B'har, ch. I 'צ' לצבוע בה צ' Arakh. VI, 5 (24^a) dyed cloth which he had dyed for them (his wife and children). Mikv. VII, 3 מי צ' dye-water. Num. R. s. 2; a. fr.—Pl. צבועין, v. צבועים. Ib.

and the color of his (Benjamin's) flag was like the twelve colors (combined); a. e.—V. צובע.

צבע I ch. same, constr. צבע. Targ. Ex. XXV, 4 וזורי צ' (h. text שני צ'). Targ. Lev. XIV, 4; a. fr.—Sabb. 75^a דליציל צ' צ' that its color may be so much brighter. Y. Pes. III, beg. 29^d צ' בגין דיקלוש צ' in order that it may take the dye; a. e.

צבע m. (preced.) *dyer*. Sabb. 11^b, v. דונקא. B. Kam. IX, 4; a. fr.—Pl. צבועין, v. צבועין. Pes. III, 1, v. זמא I. Tosef. Shebi. V, 8. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c top 'הצ' שברושלים וכ' the dyers in Jerusalem considered wringing (the dyed clothes) a special art; Tosef. ib. IX (X), 18; a. fr.

צבעא ch. same. Gitt. 52^b צ' אמראם Amram, the dyer.—Pl. צבועין, v. צבועין, q. v.

צבעא I, v. צבע ch.

צבעא II f. (צבע I) *finger, toe, fang*. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 13 ורירא צ' (v. אצבע); Deut. XIV, 11.—Pl. צבעא, צ' Targ. Ps. CXLIV, 1 Ms. (ed. אצבעתו). Targ. Prov. VII, 3 Ms. (ed. אצב).

צבעון I (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Zibeon, father of Anah*. Pes. 54^a; Gen. R. s. 82; a. e.

צבעון II, צ' m. (צבע II) *color, dyed stuff*.—Pl. צ' וצבעונין, צ' Pesik. R. s. 20 וכ' ראהו ארבע צ' he showed him the four colors in the Tabernacle (Ex. XXVI, 1). Y. Keth. VII, 31^c צ' בגדי צ' ... נדרה if a woman vows ... not to wear dyed (expensive) clothes; ככלי ... כלי פשהן ... הן צ' the fine linen garments from Beth Shean are like dyed clothes (included in the vow). Sabb. 57^b עשירין ו' עשירין של מיני צ' עשירין וכ' poor women make them (those garlands) of dyed wool, the rich of silver or gold; Y. ib. VI, 7^d צובעין או זהובין read: צובעין וזהובין.

צבעונא ch. same.—Pl. צ' וצבעונין, צ' Targ. Jud. V, 30 (h. text צ' צ' צ' צ'). Targ. II Sam. I, 24 (h. text שני). Targ. Esth. VIII, 15; a. fr.—Sabb. 65^a דצ' הוה בנייה the cords which the daughters of Samuel's father wore, were of fine colored material.

מגדלא דצ', מגדל צ', צבעין, צבעינא, צבעינא pr. n. pl. (v. צבעינא) *Magdala of the Dyers*, near Tiberias. Y. Taan. IV, 69^a bot.; Lam. R. to II, 2. Y. Pes. IV, 30^d top מגדל צבעינא; Cant. R. to I, 12 מגדל דצבעין (also מגדל צבעינא only); Gen. R. s. 94. Lev. R. s. 17.

צבועין, v. צבת.

צבר (b. h.) *to join; to pile up* (emp. קמר I); *to collect*. Yoma V, 1 אה קטורה וכ' צ' he heaped the frankincense upon the coals. Tam. I, 4. Y. B. Bath. III, beg. 13^d כיון ד' שצ' לרובי וכ' as soon as he has put into it a pile of fruit, he has taken possession (of the building). Pirké d'R. El. ch. XI אה עפרי וכ' צ' God collected the dust out of which to create Adam (v. infra); a. fr.—Part. pass. צביר; f. צבירה; pl. צבירין, v. צבירין. Y. Taan. II, beg. 65^a ... רואין

he turns first his hand down &c. Sabb. 102^b את המצדד את האבן he who turns a building stone (makes room for it and sets it in its place). Bets. 32^b מותר לצינן you are permitted to arrange them for a seat; a. e.—Part. pass. מצדד, *pl.* מצדדין. B. Bath. 99^a פניהם ומצ' פניהם וכו' their faces were turned sideways, like a disciple taking leave of his teacher.

Nif. נצד (for נצד) to be removed (cmp. צרה II). Ruth R. to II, 14 (play on מצד ib.) לשעה . . . לשעה his government was taken away from him for a time. Ib. 'מצידין מצידין his government was destined to be taken away &c. Gen. R. s. 26 שצדו, v. צרה II.

צָרַד ch., *Pa.* צרה same. Targ. Prov. XXIII, 5 אין הצד 5 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. הצר) if thou turnest thy eye (h. text והצרה, v. Pesh. a. 1).—Targ. Y. Lev. XVI, 24 (cmp. B. Bath. 99^a, quot. in preced.).—Sabb. 102^b רחצה בעי צדדין וכו' Ms. (ed. רחצה) to place the lowest stone it is necessary to make room for it in the ground and surround it with earth (v. preced.). Yoma 37^a רחצה צדדין (Rashi רחצה, *Ithpa.*) he turns sideways. B. Bath. 99^a רחצה צדדין they (the Cherubim) were turned sideways (so as to face both the house and each other). Sabb. 141^a לא ליצד וכו' (or ליצד, *Ithpa.*), v. כובא II.

Af. אצד, inf. אצדי, v. supra.

צָרַד m. = צד; *pl.* צדדים. Hull. 8^a והאיכא צ' but are there not the sides (of the heated knife which burn instead of cutting)? Y. Sabb. XIII, end, 14^b צדדין בהמה the sides of a beast. Bab. ib. 154^b הן וצ' לא וכו' this is making use of the sides of a beast, and this the Rabbis have not forbidden. Ib. צדדין the sides of sides, indirect use of the sides of an object (v. צד). Sifr. Num. 126 בכל צדדין on any of its sides, opp. entrance of the tent. Nidd. 22^b, v. פנה. Sabb. 6^a צדדין רשות הרבים the sides (the walls &c.) along the public road. Ib. 99^a צדדין עגלה the sides of a wagon; וצדדין וביניהן the spaces under wagons and between them, and their outsides. Y. Peah VI, 19^c top דבר שחוקא חומר משני צ' where a rule works as a restriction both ways; a. fr.—B. Kam. 16^b, a. e. קרני לצ' it is meant in either way, i. e. disjunctively, the one or the other. Y. Yeb. IV, 5^d או וכו' . . . לצ' the Mishnah means the Vav in a disjunctive sense, 'or' &c.

צָרַד ch. same. Targ. Y. Num. XIX, 14 צדדיה (v. Sifr. Num. 126, quot. in preced.).—*Pl.* צדדין, v. preced.—[Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot. מחברה בצדדיה, read: מבחרה בצדדיה, v. צרה II.]

צָרַד, v. צרי.—[Yalk. Lev. 587 צרה לו צרה, read: צרה, v. צרה.]

צָרַד, v. צרה, a. צרה.

צָרַד f. = h. צרה, *provision, food.* Lev. R. s. 33; Yalk. ib. 661 טבא וכו' צ' the best food in the market.

צָרַד f. *desolation, confusion, despair* (corresp. to h. שמה). Targ. Is. XIII, 9. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 10 (ed. Vien. צר, corr. acc.). Targ. Ps. CIX, 10 מה

מרהוה צרהוה Ms. (ed. Lag. צרהוה; oth. ed. צרהוה, corr. acc.). Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 37; a. fr.—Pesik. Nah., p. 126^b (Hebr. dict.) 'מושיבה צ' (צרי), v. פיר; Yalk. Job 918. Lam. R. to I, 13 (expl. שוממה a. ib.) 'שוממה לצ' *shomemah* means doomed to desolation, *davah*, to execution.

צָרַד, v. צידון.

צָרַד, v. צדוק.

צָרַד (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Zadok*, 1) the high priest under David and Solomon. Yoma 73^b; Sot. 48^b. Shh. 21^a מה צ' as Z. (the high priest) takes one half of the show-bread &c. Koh. R. to I, 4 (ref. to I Chr. VI, 34) ללמדך &c. to teach thee that if Aaron and his sons had been alive (in David's days), Z. would have been their superior in his time; a. e.—2) Z., an alleged disciple of Antigonus of Sokho, and founder of the sect of the Sadducees. Ab. d'R. N. ch. V.—3) R. Z., a Tannaï, contemporary with the destruction of the Temple. Gitt. 56^a, sq. Yoma 23^a. Ab. IV, 5; a. fr.—V. Fr. Darkhê, p. 70 sq.

צָרַד pr. n. pl. *Ts'doka*, in Galilee. Y. Dem. II, 22^c top ר' שיבתי צדוקי ר' אלכסנדרא דצ' Y. Shebi. II, 34^a

צָרַד, v. next w.

צָרַד m. (v. צדוק 2) *Sadducee*, a member of the sect of the Sadducees, opp. to Pharisee (פריש). Yoma 19^b מעשה צ' they suspected him to be a Sadducee. Ib. מעשה צ' it happened with a Saducee (acting as high priest on the Day of Atonement) that he prepared the frankincense without &c.; (Tosef. ib. I, 8 ביהוסי). Yad. IV, 8, v. גלילי. Nidd. 33^b אחר צ' אחר; Tosef. ib. V, 3 בצדוקה (corr. acc.); a. fr.—*Pl.* צדוקים. Ab. d'R. N. ch. V צדוק צ' על שם צדוק the sect of the Sadducees was named from Zadok. Tosef. Nidd. V, 2 בנור הצ' the Sadducean women; Nidd. IV, 2. Tosef. Hag. III, 35; Y. ib. III, end, 79^d. Hor. 4^a מדין בו שחצ' a decision with which the Sadducees would have agreed; a. fr.—V. מין III.—*Fem.* צדוקית; *pl.* צדוקיות. Tosef. Nidd. V, 3 (Nidd. 33^b נשי צדוקים).

צָרַד, v. צדוקא.

צָרַד, v. צדו.

צָרַד *Tsadê*, name of the eighteenth letter of the alphabet. Sabb. 104^a (symbolization of letters) כפיסה צ' Tsadê bent, Tsadê straitened, righteous when bent, righteous when straitened (v. פסק). Y. Meg. I, 71^d צ' if one wrote Tsadê and Beth, intending to write צבאו; a. e.—*Pl.* צדין. Sabb. 103^b, v. גימל.

צָרַד I (cmp. צד) to lie in wait, aim; to hunt, capture. Part. צורה (= אורב) *ambush*. R. Hash. I, 9 צ' אם צ' if an ambush (of Samaritans) is apprehended. Yalk. Num. 787, v. infra.

Pl. צדיה to aim. Sifr. Num. 160 (expl. צדיה, Num.

XXXV, 20) לו' שמתכוון לו' שצ' he aimed at him, had the intention of killing just him; Yalk. l. c. שצודרה.

צָרִי, צָרָא ch. same, to hunt, capture. Targ. Ps. XXXV, 8 Ms. (ed. רוציריה). Targ. Prov. VI, 26 צָרִיָא Ms. (ed. צָרִיָא, v. צָרִיָא ch.—Lev. R. s. 34 בפילקין בחבשונן they caught them and put them in prison. Ar. (ed. סבריונין) they caught them and put them in prison. Y. Kil. I, 27^a bot. רוציריה, v. רוציריה.

Af. אָצְרִי (with ל) to sport, mock, deride. Targ. Prov. XVII, 5. Ib. XXX, 17 (some ed. מצריא, corr. acc.).

Ithpe. אָצְרִי (1) to be caught, captured. Y. Ber. I, 2^d bot. אָרְחָצְרִי, v. אָרְחָצְרִי; a. e., v. צָרִי ch.—2) to be exposed to ridicule. Targ. Prov. XVIII, 1; XX, 3 (some ed. מצטרי; h. text רחגלע, v. גלע).

צָרִי, צָרָא II (b. h.; preced.; cmp. meanings of סָרַח) to remove (the inhabitants of), make desolate. Gen. R. s. 26 (ref. to עוים, Deut. II, 23, v. Ez. XXI, 32) אר שצרו אר העולם they depopulated the world.

Nif. נִצְרָה to become desolate. Cant. R. to IV, 1 they offer seventy sacrifices on the Succoth festival in behalf of the nations שלא יצרה העולם מהן that the world may not be depopulated of them (through their extinction); Yalk. Num. 782; Pesik. Bayom, p. 194^a רצאו (Ms. O. יצאו; corr. acc.). Gen. R. l. c. גרמו לעולם שיצוד (from צוד or צור) they were the cause that the world was desolated (through the flood).

Hof. הוצרה to be removed. Ib. הוצרה מן העולם they were removed from the world.

צָרִי, צָרָא ch. same, to desolate. Targ. Ps. IX, 7 צָרִיָא (some ed. Pa.).—Part. pass. צָרִי (צָרִי); f. צָרִיָא=h. שָׁמַם; fr. which צָרִי (צָרִי) to be desolate; to be confounded, astounded. Targ. Lev. XXVI, 33, sqq. Targ. Jer. IX, 9. Targ. Ez. XXXVI, 4. Targ. Lam. I, 16. Targ. O. Lev. XXVI, 32 ויצרו ויצרו ed. Berl. (ed. Vien., a. Y. ויצרו). Targ. Ez. XXXVI, 16; a. fr.—Lam. R. to II, 2; ib. to IV, 18 (ref. to צוד, ib.) צָרִיָא deserted is the road, so that we cannot walk on our highways (v. Targ. a. l.).—[Y. Ber. I, beg. 2^a צָרִי לון; Lev. R. s. 12, a. e. צָרִי לִי some ed., v. צָרָא II.]

Af. אָצְרִי to make desolate; to confound. Targ. Ps. LXXXIX, 7. Targ. Ez. XX, 26. Ib. XXXVI, 3. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 30; a. fr.

Pa. צָרִי same. Targ. O. Num. l. c. צָרִיָא ed. Berl. (oth. ed. צָרִיָא; ed. Vien. צָרִי). Targ. Job XVI, 7 צָרִיָא (ed. Wil. צָרִיָא, corr. acc.); a. e.

Ithpa. אָצְרִי (1) to be made desolate; to be confounded. Targ. Ps. IX, 7. Ib. CII, 18 (h. text ערער). Targ. Job XVIII, 20; a. e.—2) (cmp. צָרַע) to be removed, disturbed. Nidd. 45^a אָצְרִי הוּא דלא מתצרי הוּא (the tokens of virginity) are not disturbed (by coition); [prob. to be read: אָצְרִי . . . אָצְרִי (fr. יצר) they have not yet been formed].

צָרִי I m. (צָרִי I) hunting, ensnaring. Targ. Y. II Gen. X, 9 (ib. also צָרִיָא).

צָרִי II m. (preced.) 1) name of an unclean bird. Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 16 (h. text רנשמו); [Targ. Y. Lev.

XI, 17 צָרִיָא, read: צָרִיָא (h. text כוס)]—2) (in Hebr. dict.) name of a sub-species of locusts. Sifra Sh'mini, Par. 3, ch. V 'הצ' (missing in Hull. 65^a).

צָרִיָא, Pesik. Shek., p. 12^a 'יונה בר צ' read: בוצרָא (v. Bub. ib. note 30).

צָרִיָא f. (צָרִי II) desolation, ruins. Targ. Zeph. III, 6.

צָרִיָא m. (cmp. צָר) [crystal-shaped,] 1) eye-paint, antimony. Targ. Jer. IV, 30 (h. text פִּיךָ). Targ. II Kings IX, 30 (some ed. צָרִיָא, צָרִיָא, corr. acc.).—2) name of a precious stone. Targ. Is. LIV, 11 (some ed. צָרִי, corr. acc.; h. text פִּיךָ).

צָרִיָא f. (צָרִי II) desolation, destruction. Targ. Is. VI, 12. Ib. XXXIV, 11. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 10 (ed. Amst. צָרִיָא, ed. Vien. צָרִיָא, read: צָרִיָא). Targ. Esth. I, 4 צָרִיָא רבבל (ed. Lag. צָרִיָא) the destruction of Babylon; a. e.—V. צָרִיָא.

צָרִיָא f. (b. h. צָרִיָא; צָרִיָא I) lying in wait, aiming at. Yalk. Num. 787 'צ' 'צ' . . . 'צ' כאן here (Num. XXXV, 20) the expression 'aiming' is used, and below (ib. 22) the same expression &c.

צָרִיָא, v. צָרִיָא.

צָרִיָא, v. צָרִיָא.

צָרִיָא m. (b. h.; צָרִיָא) virtuous, just, pious man. Ab. I, 2 'צ' וטוב לו' צ' בן צ' a righteous man faring well is a righteous man and the son of a righteous man, opp. רשע; a. v. fr.—Gen. R. s. 49 art not thou, (Lord) the righteous one of the world? Yoma 37^a (ref. to Prov. X, 7) . . . בשעה 'צ' עולמים ו' when I mention the righteous (ruler) of worlds, give ye blessing.—Pl. צָרִיָא. Ber. 18^a (ref. to Koh. IX, 5) 'צ' שבמרחוק ו' this refers to the righteous who are called living even when they are dead. Gen. R. l. c., v. נבלא II; a. fr.—Fem. צָרִיָא. Meg. 10^b אסרה ה' ה' that pious woman (Sarah). Ib. s. 63 ה' ה' that pious woman (Rebecca); a. fr.—Pl. צָרִיָא. Cant. R. to I, 4 ה' ה' the righteous men and women; a. e.

צָרִיָא ch. same. Targ. Ps. XXXVII, 21. Ib. V, 13 Ms. (ed. pl). Ib. XI, 7; a. fr.—Pl. צָרִיָא, צָרִיָא, צָרִיָא. Ib. I, 5. Ib. XIV, 5; a. fr.—Ber. 61^b או' . . . לא אברר . . . the world has been created only for the wholly wicked or for the wholly righteous (to be enjoyed). Succ. 45^b, v. פְּתִירָא; a. fr.—Fem. צָרִיָא. Targ. Esth. II, 7 (ed. Vien. צָרִיָא).—Pl. צָרִיָא. Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 26. Targ. Esth. II, 9 (Levy Targ. Dict. quotes צָרִיָא).

צָרַע or צָרַעָא m.; pl. צָרַעִים (cmp. צָר) temples. Sifra K'dosh., Par. 3, ch. VI (expl. ראשכם, Lev. XIX, 27) 'צ' מוכן ו' that means the temples on both sides; Macc. 20^b 'צ' זה המשוה צָרַעִי ו' he who makes his temples as hairless as the spot back of his ears &c. Nidd.

30^b its (the embryo's) hands rest on its two temples; Lev. R. s. 14. Ned. 49^b צָדִיקָא, v. הַגֵּר; a. e.

צָדִיקָא, **צָדִיקָא** ch. same. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVIII, 38. Targ. Jud. IV, 21, sq. (h. text רָקִיבָא); a. e.—B. Bath. 60^b צָדִיקָא 'צ' וברז 'צ' Ms. R. (ed. only 'צ' ברז) the depilation of the (upper) temple and of the lower temple; Midr. Till. to Ps. CXXXVII ברז צָדִיקָא (ed. Bub. צָדִיקָא). Sabb. 80^b צָדִיקָא 'צ' וברז 'צ' (Ar. Var. צָדִיקָא, Bashi צָדִיקָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30), v. אֲנִי־יֵשִׁי.

צָדִיקָא, **צָדִיקָא**, v. preced. wds.

צָדִיקָא (b. h.; reduplic. of זָק; cmp. זָכָה) [to be clear, pure, sincere,] to be right, true, just; to be cleared. Y. Snh. IV, 22^b top בדין רָבִינִי צָדִיקָא בריןי you may think, if he (the guilty) is cleared in thy court, he will also be cleared in my (God's) court.

צָדִיקָא 1) (cmp. זָכָה) to act in favor of a person; to be liberal. B. Bath. 88^b (ref. to Deut. XXV, 15) ורין צָדִיקָא משלך ורין be liberal with what is thine own and give it to him, i. e. add overweight and overmeasure (פִּירוּמִים); Hull. 134^a (ref. to the poor man's share). Num. R. s. 2 (ref. to צָדִיקָא Job XXVI, 3) 'צ' עמדם שלא ו' the Lord dealt kindly with them in not changing their arrangements.—2) to justify, declare or consider a person right; to defend. Gen. R. s. 49 (ref. to Ps. XLV, 8) 'צ' אהבה לצָדִיקָא את בריוהי ו' thou (Abraham) lovest to defend my creatures, and hatest to condemn them. Y. Snh. IV, beg. 22^a צָדִיקָא consider him to be right (a true witness), opp. וקריהו cross-examine him; Deut. R. s. 5.—Esp. ארין צָדִיקָא 'צ' to justify God's judgment, to submit to divine dispensation as just, to punishment as deserved. Sifra Sh'mini, introd. ושרק... when Aaron heard this, he submitted to divine judgment and kept his peace (Lev. X, 3). Ib. אברהם צָדִיקָא 'צ' עליו ו' Abraham resigned himself to God's will, for we read (Gen. XVIII, 27), 'I am dust and ashes'. Ib. צָדִיקָא עליוהו ו' they resigned themselves &c. Y. Sot. VIII, 22^a bot. ו' צָדִיקָא עליו ו' Shallum was surnamed Zedekiah (justifier of God), because he justified God's judgment upon him. Ab. Zar. 18^a... בשעה שיצאו... all three of them, when they were taken out for execution, resigned themselves &c. (reciting an appropriate Bible verse); a. fr.—Part. pass. מצָדִיקָא, pl. מצָדִיקָא. Mekh. Mishp., s. 20 (ref. to Ex. XXIII, 8) שונא מצָדִיקָא he will hate the justified words (the exhortations to justice) spoken at Sinai; Yalk. Ex. 353 (not רבריי).

צָדִיקָא 1) to justify, clear, declare to be right; to make virtuous. Snh. 10^a (ref. to Deut. XXV, 1) עדים שחרשינו ו' when witnesses denounced an innocent man, and other witnesses came and justified him that was right, and thus exposed those (first witnesses) as wicked men; Macc. 2^b. Gen. R. s. 21 (ref. to Ps. XVI, 15) גורח מאוחה גורח... when he that is created in thine (Adam's) image shall awake (when the Messiah comes)..., then I shall clear him from this decree (of expulsion from Eden). Lev. R. s. 4, beg. (ref. to Koh. III, 16) מקום שהצָדִיקָא ו' there where I made them virtuous and called them divine beings... there they acted wickedly &c. Gen. R. s. 43 (ref. to Gen. XIV, 18) המקום הזה

this place (Salem-Jerusalem) makes its inhabitants righteous.—עליו את הרין to deal strictly with. Taan. 8^a מְצַדִיקִין עליו את הרין ו' he who makes himself righteous here below (who strives for righteousness) is judged righteously (strictly dealt with) in the judgment above (cmp. Yeb. 121^b quot. s. v. רָקִיבָא). Hor. 11^b (play on צָדִיקָא ו' צָדִיקָא עליו ו') אמר לו יהוה צָדִיקָא (Nebuchadnezzar) said to him, Yah shall deal strictly with thee, if thou wilt rebel against me; a. fr.—2) to treat with צָדִיקָא, to be liberal towards. Y. Peah IV, end 18^c (alluding to Ps. LXXXII, 3) עני ויש הַצָּדִיקָא במהונו (not יעשר) treat the poor and needy liberally as regards the gifts belonging to him (v. Hull. 134^a quot. supra).—3) ארין צָדִיקָא 'צ' to submit to divine judgment, be resigned (v. supra). Sifra l. c. למורים צָדִיקָא שְׂמֵצָדִיקָא ו' the righteous are wont to resign themselves to the will of God. Taan. 11^a מצָדִיקָא עליו ו' he acknowledges the justice of the verdict and says, you have judged me rightly &c. Ber. 19^a ורין צָדִיקָא ו' he (the mourner) stands up and declares the judgment to be just &c.; a. fr.—Part. pass. מצָדִיקָא justified, lawfully qualified. Gitt. 86^a (in a Chaldaic formula of sale of a slave) לַעבְדוֹ מ' צָדִיקָא, v. צָדִיקָא.

Hithpa. הַצָּדִיקָא to justify one's self, excuse one's self. Gen. R. s. 92 (ref. to Gen. XLIV, 16) מה נצָדִיקָא בריןהו how can we justify ourselves for what we have done in the case of Dinah (that we killed the Shechemites)? &c.; Yalk. ib. 150.

צָדִיקָא ch. same, to be clear, just. Targ. Ps. XIX, 10 צָדִיקָא Ms. (ed. וכיא).

אף צָדִיקָא to justify, do justice to. Ib. LXXXII, 3.—אף צָדִיקָא 'צ' to acknowledge the justice of divine judgment. Taan. 22^b ו' רין צָדִיקָא ריןא אנפשה ו' מצָדִיקָא (ed. עליו ו') that he acknowledged the justice of God's decree over him, saying (Lam. I, 18) &c.

צָדִיקָא m. 1) (b. h.; preced.) righteousness, justice, equity; virtue. Hag. 12^b, v. עָבְדוֹ I. Yalk. Deut. 907 (ref. to Deut. XVI, 19) ו' רין צָדִיקָא ו' ריןא עילמו עד שיוורה צ' ברורארו (that takes bribes) will not finish his days before he will prove that his (wrong) decision was right; Sifra Deut. 144 שיוורה ו' ולא הודה בצָדִיקָא. Midr. Till. to Ps. LVIII ed. Bub. ו' רין צָדִיקָא he would not confess that David was right. Ib. או בצ' שפטהם בצ' רפחהם אורי did you pursue me justly? רפחהם אורי or did you judge me in righteousness? a. fr.—אורי אפריים 'צ' the true Messiah (Jer. XXIII, 6). Pesik. R. s. 37 צָדִיקָא 'צ' Ephraim, my (the Lord's) true Messiah. Ib. מ' צָדִיקָא our true Messiah; a. fr.—2) Tsedek, the planet Jupiter. Sabb. 156^a, v. צָדִיקָא. Ib. top במערב צ' because Ts. stands in the west (thy planet is declining). Gen. R. s. 43 (ref. to Is. XLI, 2) מול צ' ריןא מורי לו the planet Ts. shone on his (Abraham's) way; a. fr.

צָדִיקָא ch. as preced. 1. Targ. Ps. IV, 6. Ib. XXXV, 27; a. fr.

צָדִיקָא f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) purity, righteousness, equity, liberality, esp. almsgiving. Deut. R. s. 5 (ref. to Prov. XXI, 3) ורין מפרין ו' והצ' ורין מפרין ו' sacrifices effect atonement only for the involuntary sinner, but right-

eousness (or charity) and justice atone for &c. Pes. 87^b, v. פְּנֵי. Tosef. Dem. III, 17, v. גְּמִירֵי. Sabb. 118^b 'צ' גבאי צ' collectors of public charity; 'צ' מזלקי' distributors of charity, v. הֶלֶק. Succ. 49^b 'צ' יוֹתֵר מִן הַצ' deeds of love are worth more than almsgiving; ib. 'צ' בְּמִמּוֹנוֹ ג' 'צ' charity is done at the mere sacrifice of money, deeds of love are performed with one's money and with one's person; 'צ' לַעֲנִיִּים ג' 'צ' almsgiving is only for the poor, deeds of love for the poor and the rich. B. Bath. 10^b (ref. to Prov. XIV, 34) 'צ' מִכְפָּרֵת וְכ' 'צ' as the sin-offering brings atonement for Israel, so charity is a means of atonement for the nations. Gen. R. s. 49 (ref. to Gen. XVIII, 19) 'צ' מְחַלְלָה 'צ' ולבסוף משפט (not צדק) first charity (undiscriminating hospitality), and then justice; a. fr.—Pl. צדקה. B. Bath. 10^a (ref. to Prov. XI, 4, a. X, 2) 'צ' הִלְלוּ לָמָּה 'צ' שְׁרֵי 'צ' הללו למה 'צ' why two verses saying the same thing about charity? Treat. Der. Er. ch. II 'צ' מְחַלְקֵי 'צ' v. supra. Ruth R. to III, 3 'צ' וְסִכְחָה זֶה מְצוּרָה וְצ' 'anoint thyself' (ib.), that means with good deeds and charitable acts; a. e.

צדקה, צדקה ch., v. צדקה.

צדקה f. (preced.) righteousness, justification, justice. Targ. Koh. II, 21 (h. text כשרון). Targ. Ps. IV, 2 (ed. Wil. 'צדקה'). Targ. Prov. II, 9 Ms. (ed. צדקה). Ib. VIII, 8; a. fr.

צדקן m. (preced. wds.) 1) acting justly; 2) charitable. Sabb. 156^a 'צ' הָאִי מֵאֵן דְּבַצְרֵק יֵהִי גְבֵר 'צ' he that was born under the planet Tsedek will be a right-doing man; expl. 'צ' a charitable man (v. מצדקה).

צדקנית f. (preced.) pious, virtuous, charitable.—Pl. צדקניות. Y. Snh. X, end, 29^d; Bab. ib. 112^a; Arakh. 7^b שער צ' the hair of pious women (in a condemned city, v. נָדָו). Ex. R. s. 1 'צ' וְכ' 'צ' בשכר נשים צ' through the merit of the pious women of the age were the Israelites redeemed from Egypt; a. fr.

צדקה, v. צדקה.

צדקה f. = h. צדקה. Targ. Ps. IX, 9 Ms. (ed. וברוא). Ib. XI, 7. Ib. XVII, 1 Ms. (ed. צדקה). Targ. Esth. IX, 22 'צ' מְעוֹדָה דְּצ' (ed. Lag. מעוֹדָה) = h. צדקה. מעוֹדָה שֶׁל צְדָקָה. v. מְעוֹדָה. Targ. Koh. VII, 12; a. fr.—Ber. 6^b אגרא דהענייהא 'צ' the merit of a public fast lies in the distribution of charity.—Pl. צדקה. Targ. Ps. CIII, 6 (ed. Wil. sing.).

צדקה, צדקה, v. sub 'צדקה'.

צדקה (b. h.; cmp. זָהָב) 1) to be bright, shine. Men. 18^a 'צ' הַפְּנֵי פְּנֵי וְכ' the face of R. J. brightened up (with joy); Hull. 7^b; a. e.—Part. pass. צדקה; pl. צדקה. Ned. 49^b 'צ' הָיָה עוֹמֵד וְצוֹרֵחַ כִּנְגֵר 'צ' thou lookest bright to-day.—V. צדקה.—2) (cmp. צדקה) to be defiant. Sifré Deut. 309 כנגר 'צ' stood up and insulted a senator in the street; Yalk. ib. 942.—Part. pass. as ab. jealous, angry. Snh. 105^a 'צ' זֶה לֹזֵה 'צ' (Ms. O. a. Ar. צדקה) two watchdogs... who were jealous of each other. Tanh. Vaëra 14 'צ' אֵשׁ וְחַיִּים 'צ' fire and hail are hostile to each other (cmp. קָבַע).

Hif. הִצְהִיב 1) to become shining. Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., Par. 6, ch. VIII מִשְׁרָצֵיהֶם when the feathers of the pigeons begin to be shining, contrad. to הִזְהִיב (of grown doves) to shine, v. זָהָב; Hull. 22^b.—2) (of metal) to be bright, burnished, gold-like. Midd. II, 3, a. e., v. הִזְהִיב I.—Part. pass. מִצְהִיב; f. מִצְהִיבָה. Yoma 38^a (some ed. מִצְהִיבָה Pu.), v. הִזְהִיב I. [Ib. מִצְהִיבָה מאירה, Ms. M. 2 מִצְהִיבָה]—3) (cmp. מִצְהִיבָה) to grieve. M. Kat. 24^b רַבִּים מִצְהִיבִין עָלָיו... כִּיּוֹצֵא 'צ' (Ms. M. מִצְהִיבִין, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) if a corpse is carried out on a bier, the people grieve over it (in sympathy) &c.

צדקה ch. same; part. pass. צדקה grieved. Lev. R. s. 9 [read:] 'צ' כְּדוּ דַאֲפִיךְ צְהִיבִין וְכ' now that you grieve so much, we will go with you &c.

Pa. צדקה to grieve, provoke. Targ. I Sam. I, 6.

Af. צדקה to be angry. Koh. R. to III, 6 גְּרִמְיָה עִבְרָה מִצְהִיבָה 'צ' וְכ' he pretended to be angry with his son.

צדקה m., צדקה f. (b. h. צדקה) yellow. Sifra Thazr., Neg., Par. 5, ch. IX 'צ' הַחֵלֶטֶט בְּשֵׂיעַר 'צ' if the priest declared him a leper on the ground of yellow hair (Lev. XIII, 30). Ib. וְאַחַת שְׁחוּרָה 'צ' וְאַחַת אַחַת 'צ' one yellow and one black hair. Neg. III, 5; a. fr.

צדקה, v. צדקה.

צדקה, v. צדקה.

*צדקה m. (צדקה) sheen, light. Targ. Ps. LXXXVIII, 15 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. צדקה).

צדקה, צדקה, v. sub 'צדקה'.

צדקה f. (צדקה) jealousy, anger. Mekh. Mishp. 6; Yalk. Ex. 331 (ref. to Ex. XXI, 18) 'צ' מְבִיאָה וְכ' this intimates that ill-will may lead to death.

צדקה, v. צדקה.

צדקה (b. h.) to be bright, shine; (of sound) to shout.

Pi. צדקה to shout; (of horses) to neigh. Pesik. R. s. 27-28 'צ' וְהֵם מְצִלְלוֹת אַחֲרֵיהֶם וְכ' and they (the women) neighed after them like war-horses.

Hif. הִצְהִיב 1) to be bright, shining. Gen. R. s. 97 beg. יצא 'צ' הִצְהִיב 'צ' וְכ' he came forth with a shining face.—2) to brighten, illumine. Pesik. R. s. 20 כְּהִמָּה... אַבְרָהָם שֶׁמִּצְהִיב 'צ' אַבְרָהָם אֲבִי הָעוֹלָם 'צ' Abraham who illumined the whole world like the sun.

צדקה ch. same, to be bright, glad; to shout. Targ. Esth. VIII, 15.—Pesik. R. s. 14 'צ' הַבְּדִיקִי וְצִהִלִין אַפְרִי וְכ' the face of R. P. became bright and shining (Koh. R. to VIII, 1 וְחִלִין, v. חִלִין II).

צדקה f. (preced.) 1) shouting, rejoicing. Num. R. s. 10 'צ' הַיְהִי לְפָנֶיךָ שְׂמֵחָה 'צ' the joyful shouting at the dedication of the Temple &c.; Midr. Prov. to XXXI, 5, v. בְּלִזְמָנָא. Ib. 'צ' וְהִיחָה 'צ' וְשִׂמְחָה וְשִׂמְחָה וְכ' read: 'צ' וְהִיחָה 'צ' וְשִׂמְחָה וְכ' and there was shouting and joy (on account of the daughter of Pharaoh) and the rejoicing over the dedication &c.—

crying, (are we to be guided by the popular dislike of a person)?

צוהר, v. צוהר.

צוהר, v. צוהר.

צוהר, v. צוהר.

צוהר m. (denom. of צוהר) neck-chain; transf. (emp. קולר) a gang of men.—Pl. צוהר. Kidd. 72^b ... היה מפיץ מיני צ' צ' קולרין היה מפיץ מיני צ' צ' קולרין (Var. קולרין, v. Rashi a. l.).

צוהר, v. צוהר.

צוהר, Cant. R. to VI, 4, v. צוהר II.

צוהר, v. צוהר.

צוהר (emp. צוהר a. צוהר) to join, attach. [B. Mets. 29^b Ms. F., מצוהר Ms. R. 2, v. צוהר].

Ithpa. צוהר to be attached. B. Bath. 80^a אמה דמיצוהר (Ar. אברהם) the mother bird will be attached to the daughter bird and to the mate that we leave with her, רמיצוהר (not איהי נמי רמיצוהר, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 300-400) she (the daughter), too, will remain attached to her mother &c. Ib. אמה אברהם מיצוהר (Ar. אברהם) the mother remains attached to the daughter, but not so the daughter &c.

צוהר m. (preced.) company. Succ. 52^a ... אורחין (Ar. וצוהר) our way is long, and our company sweet (I am sorry that we have to part); Yalk. Joel 535 ואורחין בצוהר הוא 27^a אורח. Tam. 27^a ואורחין הוא (משום צוהר) and the second one goes along only for company's sake.

צוהר, v. צוהר.

צוהר, v. sub צוהר, צוהר, צוהר, צוהר, v. sub צוהר, צוהר.

צוהר m. (צוהר, as נוי fr. נאה) dirty, v. צוהר, a. צוהר.

צוהר I, Pa. צוהר (= צוהר) to cry, shout. Hull. 53^a bot. Ar. (ed. איהו קא מעוהר), v. צוהר II.—[Gen. R. s. 65 מצוהר Ar. s. v. מצוהר, v. צוהר.—B. Mets. 29^b מצוהר Ar. l. c., Ms. F. מצוהר, Ms. R. 2 מצוהר, v. צוהר.]

צוהר II, צוהר, צוהר (v. S. Sm. 3370) [to contract,] to be hot, dry up, wither. Pes. 56^a לאורח ed. (Ar. צוהר) it will at once dry up. Ib. 110^b פקע וצוהר דיקלא Ar. (ed. צוהר) Ms. M. צוהר) the bark burst, and the palm dried up. Ib. 111^a רצוהו כרעיה his legs shrivelled.

Pa. צוהר to burn, desiccate. B. Bath. 24^b bot. ... דאזיל ליה (the plant) the dust penetrates its heart and desiccates it (the plant).

צוהר 1) to join, attend. Ber. 6^b; Sabb. 30^b

ed. (perh. fr. צוהר, v. צוהר; Ar. לצוהר), v. צוהר.—[2] to arrange, pile; denom. צוהר.]

Pl. צוהר (b. h.) to order, command; to appoint. Men. 44^a מצוה אחת צוהר וכו' the Lord gave us one command, its name is Tsitsith. Ib. צוהר עלי ויעשוני וכו' give orders about me, that they make me a proselyte. Sabb. 23^a, a. e. אשר קדשנו ... וצוהנו וכו' (abbrev. אקב"ו) who has sanctified us through his commandments, and commanded us to &c.; and where did he command us (where in the Torah is it intimated)? B. Bath. 151^b מירוח מירוח one who disposes of his property, because he expects to die. Sifra Tsav, end המצוה למי שנצטוו למי שנצטוו the commander was worthy of him who was commanded; a. fr.—Part. pass. מצוהר Kidd. 31^a וכו' ויעשה וכו' he who is commanded, and does (a good deed, because it is God's will) stands higher than he that is not commanded and does (a good deed); a. e.

Nithpa. מצוהר to be ordered, commanded. Ib. 38^a שלש מצוהר three commands were given to the Israelites on their entering the land. Ib. כל מצוה שנצטוו וכו' whatever command was enjoined upon the Israelites before they entered the land. Y. Meg. I, 70^d bot. מצוהר שנקצטוו וכו' these are the commandments which were given us through the mouth of Moses; a. fr.

צוהר, v. צוהר.

צוהר, v. צוהר.

צוהר, v. צוהר.

צוהר m. pl. inhabitants of Beth-Tsula. Targ. Mic. I, 11 (Ms. צוהר; h. text האצל).

צוהר, v. צוהר.

צוהר f. = h. צוהר, scar. Targ. Y. Ex. II, 5. Targ. Y. Lev. XIII, 23; 28 (h. text צוהר).

צוהר ch. = b. h. צוהר (emp. צוהר) to restrain one's self; to fast. Targ. II Sam. XII, 16. Targ. Y. Lev. XXIII, 29; a. fr.—Part. צוהר, צוהר; f. צוהר, צוהר; pl. צוהר, צוהר. Targ. II Sam. XII, 23. Targ. Y. II Lev. I, c.; a. fr.—Y. Hall. I, 57^c top רורי יומין צוהר fasted two days (observed the Day of Atonement two days). Y. Kil. IX, 32^b bot.—Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot. הוה צוהר ומפרסמה she used to fast and make it public; a. fr.

Pa. צוהר same. Targ. Y. Lev. I, c.—Y. Ned. VIII, 40^d bot. כל ערובת וכו' R. J. fasted every New Year's eve; ib. דצוהר ... צ' observed three hundred voluntary fasts; Y. Meg. I, 70^d top (also צוהר). Y. Sot. III, 19^a מצוהר וכו' she fasts and loses her virginity; a. fr.

צוהר m. (b. h.; preced.) fast, fast-day. Treat. Sof'rim XVII, 4 fast-days. R. Hash. 18^b (ref. to Zech. VIII, 19) אין שלום צ' when there is peace, these days shall be days of joy &c., when there is no peace, they shall be fast-days; a. e.—Pl. צוהר, צוהר. Koh. R. to X, 10 ורעוהו צ' ורעוהו let them decree fasts and afflictions. Y. Bets. II, end, 61^d ומן הרעוהו (not from fasts and &c. Meg. 16^b; a. e.

up to the surface (v. פִּלְקָה II). Ab. II, 6 'שָׁפָה וּב' גולגולת שפחה וכו' a skull floating on the water. Makhs. IV, 5 והצפין והצפין water that is squirted out of, and that which overflows the vessel; Sabb. 12^a והצפין Rashi, a. Ms. O. (ed. והנצפין, corr. acc.); a. fr.—2) to stick to the surface. Sot. 48^b; Y. ib. IX, 24^b bot., v. נִפְּחָה; Tanh. Ekeb 1 fine flour שפחה בנפה (not בפה) which sticks to the sieve; Yalk. Ps. 67^a שפחה בנפה (corr. acc.).—V. פָּחָה.

Hif. הִצִּיף הַצִּיף to bring to the surface, cause to float; to cause to overflow; to flood, inundate. Tanh. B'shall. 2 caused the iron axe to float. Gen. R. s. 38 (ref. to Gen. XI, 8) וַיִּפֶּן אֵלָּה וַיִּצְפֶּה הוֹרֵם וְרֹד וכו' *vayafets* means *vayatsef*, he made the sea flow over them, and caused thirty families to flow (issue) from them. Lev. R. s. 27, beg. וַיִּצְרַח הַיָּם וַיִּצְרַח הַיָּם that it (the deep) may not inundate the world; Midr. Till. to Ps. XXXVI; Yalk. Ps. 726. Nidd. II, 7 (expl. מימי ארמוז) מביקעת ביה כרם ומציקה (מיימי ארמוז) earth from the valley of Beth Kerem, upon which you make water float; Y. ed. מייצק עלי מי (fr. נִצְּקָה); expl. ib. 50^b top מטלית ע"ג מטלית מי one makes the water come to the surface through a rag spread and pressed over it. B. Mets. 23^b במציקה when he poured the sealing wax over it (without making an impression; Ms. O. a. R. 1 במוצה Hof. when the wax was poured over it).

צוּרֶה ch. same.

Thpe. הִצִּיף to look out. Targ. Y. II Num. XXI, 20 הַמְצִיפִים (Bxt. רמזטפריא; Targ. O. ומסטכריא; h. text ונשקפה).

צוּפֵה, Tosef. Sabb. V (VI), 2, v. צִיפָה.—Pl. צוּפֵימִים (צוּפֵימִים), v. צִיפָה.

צוּפֵה m. (b. h. צִיפָה; צִיפָה) watchman, seer, prophet, inspired man.—Pl. צוּפֵימִים, צוּפֵימִים. Gen. R. s. 1, a. e., v. מְצִיפֵימִים; Y. Meg. I, 71^d מִי אֵילֵינִי צוּפֵימִים who were those inspired ones? Bab. ib. 14^a (ref. to I Sam. I, 1 רמזרים צוּפֵימִים) one of the two hundred prophets that prophesied in Israel. Gen. R. s. 45 (ref. to Prov. XXXI, 27) צִיפָה בְּיַד בְּיַד הַיָּם the members of Abraham's household were prophets, and she (Hagar) used to look at them.—[Num. R. s. 19; Yalk. Is. 316, v. פָּחָה.]—V. פָּחָה.

צוּפֵימִים, **צוּפֵימִים** pr. n. (v. preced.) *Ha-Tsofim* (*Outlook*, *Scopos*), an eminence north of Jerusalem. Y. M. Kat. III, 83^b bot. וְהוֹרָא אֶרֶץ יְרוּשָׁלַם מִן הַצִּיפָה וכו' he who sees Jerusalem (after its destruction) from the Scopos, must rend his garments. Tosef. Pes. II (III), 13 אִם עָבַר הַצִּיפָה if (in going from Jerusalem and noticing that he has sacred flesh with him) he has passed the Scopos; Pes. III, 8 צוּפֵימִים; ib. 81^b; Ber. 49^b; a. e.—Sot. 48^b, v. נִפְּחָה.

צוּפֵימִים, Yalk. Hab. 565, v. דִּיפֵרִיאורִה.

צוּצוּרִינִי (צוּצוּרִינִי) (apocop. of צוּצוּרִינִי = צוּצוּרִינִי); *Pilp.* צוּצוּרִינִי to chirp. Koh. R. to I, 1 על ע"י צוּצוּרִינִי when a bird chirped, he (Solomon) knew what it chirped for; Cant. R. to I, 1 מְצוּצוּרִינִי (Yalk. Kings 175 הַמְצוּצוּרִינִי). Lev. R. s. 6 (expl. דומצפצפים, Is. VIII, 19) הַמְצוּצוּרִינִי

or הַמְצוּצוּרִינִי (not הַמְצוּצוּרִינִי); Yalk. Is. 281 דמציירצי (read 'דמ' Gen. R. s. 65 מְצוּצוּרִינִי בקולם וכו' . . . מְצוּצוּרִינִי מְצוּצוּרִינִי Ar. (ed. a. Var. Ar. מְצוּצוּרִינִי) if you find there school children chirping with their voices, you cannot attack them (the Jews). Ib. מְצוּרִינִי בומן שקולי של יעקב מצויר וכו' (read: מְצוּרִינִי; Ar. s. v. מצויר: מְצוּרִינִי, cler. error for מְצוּרִינִי; Var. מְצוּצוּרִינִי) when the voice of Jacob chirps in the synagogues, the hands are not Esau's hands (they have no power over Jacob). Tosef. Sabb. VI (VII), 15 הַמְצוּצוּרִינִי לְאוּרֹז (not לְאוּרֹז, v. ed. Zuck. note), v. צוּרִינִי.

צוּצוּרִינִי ch., *Pa.* צוּצוּרִינִי, צוּצוּרִינִי (*Palp.* צוּצוּרִינִי) same. Pesik Dibré, p. 110^b (expl. צוּרִינִי, Is. X, 30) צוּצוּרִינִי בקלך Ar. (e Koh. s. 284 צוּצוּרִינִי קולך; ed. שרשי קולך); Yalk. Is. 284 צוּצוּרִינִי chi with thy voice (let thy voice chirp, in studying the Law v. קלך. Nidd. 42^b וכו' וְצוּצוּרִינִי וכו' (Ar. דצוּרִינִי) I hear the infant squeak at sunset-time, but it was not born Koh. R. to XII, 4 כד שמע . . . מְצוּצוּרִינִי וכו' (some ed. צוּצוּרִינִי corr. acc.) when he hears the birds chirp, he thinks rob are coming &c.; Yalk. ib. 979 מְצוּצוּרִינִי. Lev. R. s. 16 ריאה ריאה Ar. (Var., a. ed. קולנין). [Yalk. Is. 281, v. preced Trnsf. (of the singing of boiling water) to boil. B. Met only when the water has not been stea (Ar. מְצוּצוּרִינִי Ms. F. צוּרִינִי; Ms. R. 2 מְצוּצוּרִינִי, v. צוּרִינִי I); Hu צוּצוּרִינִי Ar. (ed. צוּצוּרִינִי).

צוּרִינִי (b. h.; = צוּצוּרִינִי, v. צוּצוּרִינִי) to come forth; to bloom.

Hif. הִצִּיץ 1) to bloom, sprout. Koh. R. to XII, מְצִיץ some ed. (oth. מְצִיץ, v. מְצִיץ) from wi of the body will man sprout forth (at resurrection ib. 979 משעה שהיא מְצִיץ (Koh. R. l. c. 7 משינין) 1 time of blooming; Lam. R. introd. (R. Josh. 2' 2) to cause sprouting. Gen. R. s. 28 כ"ה מְצִיץ וכו' from what part will the Lord cause man to spro v. supra; Lev. R. s. 18; Yalk. Koh. l. c. מכוין (co 3) to look out, peep. Yoma 67^a וכו' צוּצוּרִינִי ורוואין וכו' looked out to see &c.; R. Hash. 31^b. Hag. 14 פָּנַע Hull. 47^b הִצִּיץְתִי בִּי I looked at him. Pir ch. XIX הִצִּיץְתִי וכו' פוּעֵל, v. הִצִּיץְתִי וכו' they made their eyes look around (Ms. M. 2 ו

Hof. הִצִּיץְתִי to be made to bloom; to break; 66^a (in a historical fragment) וכו' הִצִּיץְתִי ע"י וכו' evil broke forth (took its start) through t' Elazar &c.

Pi. צוּצוּרִינִי (denom. of צוּצוּרִינִי) to provide with Sabb. 131^a טליתו צוּצוּרִינִי אִם צוּצוּרִינִי (Ms. M. אִם צוּצוּרִינִי לט' ה צוּצוּרִינִי on his cloak (on the Sabbath).—Par f. מְצוּצוּרִינִי; pl. מְצוּצוּרִינִי. Ib. 25^b צוּצוּרִינִי cloaks provided with woolen fringes. Meo s. 15; a. e.

צוּצוּרִינִי ch., v. צוּצוּרִינִי.

צוּצוּרִינִי, **צוּצוּרִינִי**, v. צוּצוּרִינִי.

צוּצוּרִינִי m. pl. (denom. of צוּצוּרִינִי) *pr. crested*; (Rashi: of *Zeizûn*). Hull. 62^b,

לשונו s.1 even when the blood is clear. Deut.R. s.1 ומצדקה מירי וכ... his tongue is cured and speaks at once clearly in teaching the words of the Law.

צִדְדָה ch. same, to polish, furbish; to clarify. Targ. Jer. XLVI, 4. Targ. Is. XXI, 5.

*צִדְדָה II (transpos. of צִדְדָה, v. חֲדָד, emp. צִדְדָה) to cut. Gen. R. s. 94 (play on ירצאל, Gen. XLVI, 24) מצדדתיין 'בשיניהם וכ' they cut with their teeth (make cutting remarks) and sneer with their lips.

צִדְדָה f. pl. (צִדְדָה) clear words. Targ. Is. XXXII, 4.

צִדְדָה (b. h.) [to be bright,] to laugh; to jest, sport.

Pi. צִדְדָה same. Macc. 24^b לך אני מצדדך (Ms. M. משחק, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) therefore I am glad. Gen. R. s. 53 (ref. to Gen. XXI, 9) אין מצדדך אלא גלוי וכ' 'sporting' alludes to licentiousness, v. צִדְדָה. Ib. מצדדך... and pretended to be only jesting; a. e.—V. שִׂחָק.

צִדְדָה ch. same. Y. Erub. V, beg. 22^b, v. צִדְדָה.

צִדְדָה, v. צִדְדָה.

צִדְדָה, v. צִדְדָה.

צִדְדָה m. (= צִדְדָה, v. צִדְדָה, emp. צִדְדָה) 1) swelling.—Pl. צִדְדָה. Lev. R. s. 17, v. צִדְדָה II; Yalk. Ps. 808 'צִדְדָה.—2) tuft, tassel. Hull. IX, 4 הירצא ממנו 'צ' the tassel that proceeds from it (the tassel-like ends of a hide).—Pl. as ab. Lev. R. l. c., v. צִדְדָה III; Yalk. Ps. l. c. צִדְדָה (corr. acc. or צִדְדָה).

צִדְדָה I m. = h. צִדְדָה II. Targ. Nah. II, 8 (ed. Wil. צִדְדָה; h. text וצִדְדָה).—Pl. צִדְדָה, צִדְדָה, צִדְדָה. Targ. Is. XLIX, 22 (ed. Wil. צִדְדָה) (h. text וצִדְדָה).

צִדְדָה II m. (preced.; emp. צִדְדָה); pl. צִדְדָה rakings, chips, twigs &c. Targ. Y. Num. VII, 5 'וכ' וידהו צ' (not צִדְדָה) the chips (of the wood used for the wagons) shall be used for the altar pile.—B. Kam. 93^a, v. נקטין. Taan. 23^b; a. fr.

צִדְדָה, v. צִדְדָה.

צִדְדָה, צִדְדָה m. (b. h. צִדְדָה; v. צִדְדָה) 1) heap, pile. Pes. 10^a צִדְדָה אור של חמץ one pile of leavened matter.—Pl. צִדְדָה. צִדְדָה, צִדְדָה. Ib. 9^b. Gen. R. s. 39 'וכ' וישא צ' he put up piles of sand and brought sieves &c.; Yalk. ib. 62, end; Yalk. Neh. 1071, v. צִדְדָה. B. Mets. II, 2 פירות צִדְדָה fruit in piles; צִדְדָה 'צ' coins in piles. Y. Peah VI, 19^e bot. (ref. to צִדְדָה, ib. VI, 5) מה בין הוצ' מה בין הוצ' what difference is there whether there are piles of olives or olives (not piled up)?; a. fr.—2) congregation, community. Ber. V, 5 הוא שליח צ' and if it happened to him as a deputy of the congregation (public reader of prayers). R. Hash. 18^a צ' של צ' an evil decree concerning a community, opp. רחיד. Ab. II, 2, v. קמל. Sot. 40^a צ' אימת צ' the fear (respect) of the assembled congregation. Ber. 8^a בשעה שהצ' when the congregation is in prayer. Zeb. V, 3 חמאת הצ' communal sin-offerings; a. fr.

צִדְדָה, צִדְדָה ch. same, congregation. Targ. Prov. V, 14 Levita (ed. צִדְדָה).—Y. Gitt. III, 45^a bot. ליר צ' there is no community altogether rich, none

altogether poor. Taan. 25^a וכ' לבייהו צ' לבייהו וכ' perhaps when the congregation break their hearts (humble themselves in prayer), rain will come. Y. Sabb. III, 5^d top וכ' הוה מורי וכ' in public session he decided &c. Ruth R. to III, 13 (in Hebr. dict.) בצבורא... ולא ידע (some ed. בצבורא) he did not know that R. 'A. had interpreted that verse in a public lecture; a. fr.—Pl. צִדְדָה, צִדְדָה. Y. Gitt. l. c. פרישין לצ' פרישין לצ' lent money to congregations.

צִדְדָה, v. צִדְדָה.

צִדְדָה f. (or צִדְדָה m. pl.; v. צִדְדָה II) spice-wood, roots &c. Hull. 84^b שדא בהו צ' שדא בהו צ' (Ms. M. צִדְדָה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) he threw spice-wood in; B. Mets. 29^b (Ms. M. צִדְדָה; Ms. H. צִדְדָה).

צִדְדָה, צִדְדָה, v. צִדְדָה a. צִדְדָה.

צִדְדָה I tongs, v. צִדְדָה.

צִדְדָה II outfit, v. צִדְדָה.

צִדְדָה f. = צִדְדָה II, chips, twigs &c. Sabb. 139^b וכ' וצִדְדָה אר. (Ms. O. צִדְדָה; ed. צִדְדָה; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 60) one must not stuff chips into the mouth of a jug (to let wine run through them). Hull. 67^a בצברא וכ' בצברא וכ' Ms. M. a. Ar. (ed. בצברא) one must not pour date-beer through chips &c. Ib. 105^b משום צִדְדָה (Ms. M. צִדְדָה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) on account of the chips (floating on top). Ab. Zar 75^b top רצ' bands made of shavings; Tam. 30^a. Succ. 29^a a wind blew מירי צִדְדָה (Ms. M. 1 צִדְדָה; Ms. M. 2 צִדְדָה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) and caused twigs and leaves (covering the Succah) to drop down (v. מצִדְדָה).

צִדְדָה, v. צִדְדָה.

צִדְדָה m. (b. h.; v. צִדְדָה) game; provision. Pirké d'R. E. ch. V ויתן צִדְדָה של בריות ויתן צִדְדָה של בריות and give mankind their sustenance.

צִדְדָה m. = h. צִדְדָה, side; (prep.) near, with. Targ. Y. Lev. XVIII, 19, sq. Targ. O. Ex. XIX, 15 (some ed. לצד; Ms. II לצד); a. fr.—Pl. with suffixes: צִדְדָה, צִדְדָה, צִדְדָה &c. Targ. Prov. VIII, 30 ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. צִדְדָה). Ib. XXIII, 7 (ed. Wil. צִדְדָה); a. e.—[Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 11 צִדְדָה, v. צִדְדָה I ch.]

צִדְדָה, v. צִדְדָה.

צִדְדָה, v. צִדְדָה.

צִדְדָה, v. צִדְדָה.

צִדְדָה m. (צִדְדָה) 1) hunting, ensnaring. Targ. Gen. XXVII, 30. Targ. Y. I ib. X, 9 (Y. II צִדְדָה a. צִדְדָה).—2) game. Targ. ib. XXVII, 3 (O. ed. Amst. צִדְדָה). Ib. 5 (Y. ed. Amst. צִדְדָה). Targ. Lev. XVII, 13 (Y. ed. Amst. צִדְדָה).

צִדְדָה f. (b. h.; preced.) 1) hunting, laying a trap. Sabb. XIII, 5 צ' מדוסר צ' that which requires catching (in a trap, chasing into an enclosure &c.). Tosef. ib. XII (XIII), 3 צ' צ' the second act of catching; a. e.—2) (emp. צִדְדָה)

רקם. Ib. XXVIII, 39; O. ed. Berl. (oth. ed. צִיּוּר; a. fr.—Pl. צִיּוּרִים. Targ. I Kings VI, 29. Targ. Jud. V, 10; 30; a. e.

צִיּוּרֹת, v. צִיּוּר.

צִיּוּרָה, v. צִיּוּרָה.

*צִיּוּרִין m. pl. (צִיּוּר, v. צִיּוּרָה) a preparation of small fish. Ned. 51^b מאי צ' מרי עלי צ' if one vows abstinence from *tsihin*, how is it (is he allowed brine and muries)?

צִיּוּרֵי צִיּוּרָה, v. sub צִיּוּרָה.

צִיּוּר, צִיּוּרָה m. (b. h.; צִיּוּר; hunter, fowler, fisher. Gen. R. s. 19 צ' ברי צ' ... לצפור this is to be compared to a bird in the hand of a fowler. Erub. 54^b (ref. to Prov. XII, 27) הוֹרֵךְ לֹא יוֹדִיעַ וְלֹא יִאֲרֹךְ יָמָיו צ' the tricky hunter (the student whose object is to dazzle people with his erudition) shall not live and prolong his days; ib. צ' הוֹרֵךְ לֹא יוֹדִיעַ וְלֹא יִאֲרֹךְ יָמָיו צ' the shrewd hunter (the student that tries to learn and retain as much as possible) will roast his game (will become a scholar); Ab. Zar. 19^a. Ib. משל לצ' Ms. M. (ed. לאדם) like a fowler that catches many birds &c.; Erub. l. c.

צִיּוּר, צִיּוּרָה, צִיּוּרָה ch. same. Gen. R. s. 79 חמא חר צ' saw a fowler stand catching birds; Y. Shebi. IX, 38^d. M. Kat. 11^a צ' אדא אדא the fisher; a. fr.—Pl. צִיּוּרִין. Targ. Is. XXXIII, 21. Targ. Jer. XVI, 16.

צִיּוּרָה, v. צִיּוּרָה I, II.

צִיּוּרֵי צִיּוּרָה, v. צִיּוּרֵי צִיּוּרָה.

צִיּוּרָה pr. n. pl. *Ts'yadta*. Y. Meg. I, 70^a bot. (transl. Josh. XIX, 33 (prob. Bethsaida, v. Neub. Géogr. p. 225).

צִיּוּרָה, v. צִיּוּרָה.

צִיּוּרָה, v. צִיּוּרָה.

צִיּוּרָה f. (צִיּוּר) faster, self-afflicting. Y. Sot. III, 19^a צ' הוֹסִיפוּ עֲלֵיהֶן בְּחֻלָּה צ' they added to them (the false Pharisees) a self-afflicting girl (Bab. ib. 22^a צִיּוּרָה).

צִיּוּרִין, v. צִיּוּרִין.

צִיּוּרָה, v. צִיּוּרָה.

צִיּוּר, צִיּוּרָה m. (צִיּוּר) artist, designer, painter, sculptor. Gen. R. s. 1, v. סְמָמָן. Ber. 10^a (ref. to צִיּוּר, I Sam. II, 2) אין צ' there is no artist like our God; a. fr.—[Koh. R. to II, 12 נאה צ' הַצֹּרֵר הוּא צ' the Creator (v. צִיּוּר) is a fine artist; prob. to be read: נאה צ' הַצֹּרֵר הוּא צ' this creature (man) is a fine creation].—Pl. צִיּוּרִין. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. II, 9 צ' של צ' (עריסה) (ed. Zuck. a. oth. צִיּוּרֹת) the frame of the embroiderers (or painters).

צִיּוּר, צִיּוּרָה ch. same, esp. embroiderer. Targ. O. Ex. XXVI, 36 (ed. Berl. צִיּוּר, read צִיּוּר, v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 28). Ib. XXXV, 35 (ed. Berl. צִיּוּר; Y. צִיּוּר; v. צִיּוּר ch.).

צִיּוּר I pr. n. pl. *Ts'yar*; in the district of N'vay. Tosef. Shebi. IV, 8 צִיּוּר; Y. Dem. II, 22^d top צִיּוּר.

צִיּוּר II, צִיּוּרָה m. *siège*, v. צִיּוּר.—[Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 17 צִיּוּרָה II.]

צִיּוּרָה, צִיּוּרָה m. (צִיּוּר) listening. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXII, 1.—Targ. I Chr. I, 30 (transl. of משמע, pr. n. pl.), v. צִיּוּרָה.

צִיּוּרָה, v. צִיּוּרָה.

צִיּוּרָה, v. צִיּוּרָה.

צִיּוּרָה f. (preced. art.) listener, eavesdropper. Gen. R. s. 18 I will not create her out of Adam's ear חוּמָה וְהָיָה צ' that she may not be an eavesdropper; צ' וְהָיָה חוּמָה וְהָיָה צ' and now she is an eavesdropper (ref. to Gen. XVIII, 10); Deut. R. s. 6 צִיּוּרָה; Tanh. Vayesh. 6; a. e.—Pl. צִיּוּרָה. Gen. R. s. 45; Deut. R. l. c. צִיּוּרָה; a. e.

צִיּוּר (v. צִיּוּר) to be clear. Part. צִיּוּר, צִיּוּרָה. Sabb. 66^b כי היכי דצייל הוא מישתא לצייל וכ' as this oil is clear, so may the wine of—be clear (that our minds may not be affected by the wine); ib. היכי דצייל הוא מישתא לצייל וכ' Ms. M. (ed. שיעתא) read: דצייל; Ms. O. (דצייל) as this sealing clay is bright, so may the wine &c. Ib. 75^a, v. צִיּוּרָה ch. Erub. 64^a צִיּוּרָה דערנא; v. צִיּוּרָה; Yalk. Noah Ms. צִיּוּרָה; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 70) my mind is not clear (I am not clear in my mind). Pes. 110^b הוּוּ צִיּוּר וכ' he remained clear in his mind, and was on his guard. Sabb. 23^a צִיּוּר נהורייה טפי Ms. M. (ed. צִיּוּר) its light is brighter. Hull. 55^b דציילי when the fluid in the ulcers is clear, opp. עכורי.

Ithpe. צִיּוּרָה to become clear (in mind), be rational. Gitt. 70^b וכ' לבי מרציל לא וכ' when he is rational again, he need not retract what he said when delirious.

צִיּוּרָה, v. צִיּוּרָה.

צִיּוּרָה m. (preced. art.) clear. B. Mets. 40^b ניהא ליה בצ' he prefers clear wine (without dregs).—Fem. צִיּוּרָה. Yeb. 113^a sq. ו' היא צ' אר דערנא צ' Ar. (ed. צִיּוּרָה) whether his mind is at all times equally clear (though weak) or &c. Gitt. 70^b ו' היא צ' דתרם דערנא צ' (ed. צִיּוּרָה) there his mind was clear, only that weakness befell him, opp. שגישתא.

צִיּוּרָה f. = צִיּוּר shade, esp. the shade from the covering of the Succah. Succ. I, 1 מצִיּוּרָה מרובה מצִיּוּרָה a Succah which has more sun (light) than shade. Ib. 4^a צִיּוּרָה אם צִיּוּרָה if they have more shade than sun; a. fr.

צִיּוּרָה m. (צִיּוּר) part.—Pl. צִיּוּרָה. Targ. Ps. CXXXVI, 13 (ed. Wil. צִיּוּרָה; Ms. צִיּוּרָה).

צִיּוּרָה f. (v. צִיּוּר) clearness (of mind). Meg. 28^b a Talmudic decision צִיּוּרָה צִיּוּרָה requires a mind as clear &c.; Erub. 65^a צִיּוּרָה Ms. M. (ed. צִיּוּרָה, corr. acc.). Yeb. 113^a sq.; צִיּוּרָה, v. צִיּוּרָה.

צִיּוּרָה, v. צִיּוּרָה.

צִיּוּרִיאַ pr. n. v. מְקַרְתָּא.

צִיּוּרִיאַ ch. צָלַם v.

צִיּוּרִיאַ v. צָלַמְנָא.

צִיּוּרִיאַ pl. of צָלַע.

צִיּוּרִיאַ v. צָלַעוּל.

צִיּוּרִיאַ v. צָלַעוּלָא.

צִיּוּרִיאַ v. sub צָלַעוּלָא.

צִיּוּרִיאַ v. צָלַעוּלָא.

צִיּוּרִיאַ v. צָלַעוּלָא.

צִיּוּרִיאַ a. צָלַעוּלָא.

צִיּוּרִיאַ v. צָלַעוּלָא.

צִיּוּרִיאַ v. צָלַעוּלָא.

צִיּוּרִיאַ m. = h. צָמַד, yoke; a yoke of oxen. B. Bath. 77^b וְכִּי צִיּוּרִיאַ דְּקָרוּ לְצִיּוּרִיאַ where they call a yoke tsimda and the oxen baqar &c.; וְכִּי צִיּוּרִיאַ לְבָקָר where they call also the oxen tsimda, there (in selling the צָמַד) he sold him the whole (the yoke and the animals).

צִיּוּרִיאַ m. (צָמַד) sprouting, growth. Tosef. Neg. IV, 2 בְּצִיּוּרִיאַ לְהַצִּיל בְּצִיּוּרִיאַ to save (relieve from the leper's restrictions) by the growth of black hair (Lev. XIII, 37).

צִיּוּרִיאַ ch. same, growth. Targ. Am. VII, 1. Targ. Is. XL, 31.

צִיּוּרִיאַ v. צָמַד.

צִיּוּרִיאַ m. (b. h.; צָמַק) raisin.—Pl. צִיּוּרִיאַ, צִיּוּרִיאַ, צִיּוּרִיאַ. Maasr. I, 6; Y. Ter. I, end, 41^a. Lev. R. s. 36 וְכִּי צִיּוּרִיאַ ... עֲנָבִים וְיֵשׁ בָּהֶם צִיּוּרִיאַ as on the vine there are (green) grapes and dried up grapes, so there are in Israel students of the Scripture &c.; a. fr.—[Taan. 19^b צִיּוּרִיאַ, v. צִיּוּרִיאַ.]

צִיּוּרִיאַ ch. same.—Pl. צִיּוּרִיאַ. Y. Dem. II, 22^d top אֶחָד צִיּוּרִיאַ a load of raisins. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot., v. מִסְבָּלָא.

צִיּוּרִיאַ m. (צָמַד) 1) v. צָמַד.—2) a goat with long hair lumps and long, dependent ears. Bekh. 44^a אֶחָד צִיּוּרִיאַ (Ar. הצִיּוּרִיאַ) it has been taught (in addition to the blemishes mentioned) also a person looking like a tsim-meah; וְכִּי צִיּוּרִיאַ לֹא דָעוּ רַבֵּי רַבִּנּוּן מֵאַיִן צִיּוּרִיאַ? the Rabbis did not know what ts. was, when they heard an Arab (trader) call out, 'who wants a ts.?' and it was found to be a shaggy goat (v. תּוּרִיאַ II).

צִיּוּרִיאַ v. sub צָמַד.

צִיּוּרִיאַ v. צָמַד.

צִיּוּרִיאַ v. צָמַד, a. צָמַד.

צִיּוּרִיאַ v. צָמַד.

צִיּוּרִיאַ m. pl. (v. צָמַד) scarce things, curiosities. Sabb. 63^a רְמִלְכָרָא בִּי גִוָּא דְּצִיּוּרִיאַ Ms. M. (ed. 'מ' בְּגִוָּא דְּצִיּוּרִיאַ; Ms. O. 'מ' דְּצִיּוּרִיאַ) it is to be found in the queen's collection of curiosities. [Comment.: of queen Tsimts'mai.]

צִיּוּרִיאַ m. (צָמַד) heat, fever. Pes. 55^b צִיּוּרִיאַ פְּרִיחָא her heat has left her (the breeding hen's desire to hatch is gone). Hull. 51^a וְכִּי צִיּוּרִיאַ בְּעֵלְמָא הוּא וְכִּי צִיּוּרִיאַ it is merely the fever (from the inflicted wound) that has seized them (and we need apprehend no injury to a vital organ). Gitt. 69^b בְּרִיאַ צִיּוּרִיאַ outside fever (eruption); גִּוּוּנָא צִיּוּרִיאַ inner fever; a. e.—Pl. צִיּוּרִיאַ, צִיּוּרִיאַ. Ib. צִיּוּרִיאַ לְכֹלְהוּ צִיּוּרִיאַ Rashi (ed. צִיּוּרִיאַ, corr. acc.) it is good for all kinds of fever.

צִיּוּרִיאַ (denom. of צִיּוּרִיאַ) to put up a pile, to mark. Shek. I, 1; M. Kat. I, 2 (2^a) הַקְּבֻרֹת עַל הַקְּבֻרֹת Y. ed. (Bab. ed. a. Mish. אַתָּה; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 2) graves are marked (with lime). Ib. 5^b קְבֻרָא וְצִיּוּרִיאַ ... שְׂדֵה (not 'דְּצִיּוּרִיאַ) a field in which a grave was lost, and which they marked. Maas. Sh. V, 1 וְכִּי רַבְעֵי מִצִּיּוּרִיאַ וְכִּי אֶבֶן אֶחָד מִצִּיּוּרִיאַ a vineyard in the fourth year is marked with clods of earth, ... and graves with lime &c. Y. Shek. I, 46^a top (ref. to M. Kat. I, 2) הֲלֹא כִּי צִיּוּרִיאַ לֹא כִּיבֵר צִיּוּרִיאַ מֵאַדָּר? Ib. (ref. to Tosef. Ez. XXXIX, 15) אֶבֶן אֶחָד מִצִּיּוּרִיאַ from this we learn that the mark is put on a fixed stone; a. fr.—Part. pass. מְצִיּוּרִיאַ, מְצִיּוּרִיאַ; f. מְצִיּוּרִיאַ, מְצִיּוּרִיאַ; pl. מְצִיּוּרִיאַ, מְצִיּוּרִיאַ. Ib.; Tosef. ib. I, 5 מִצִּיּוּרִיאַ אֶבֶן אֶחָד מִצִּיּוּרִיאַ if one found a single stone marked, although this ought not to be done (several stones surrounding the marked spot being required by law) &c.; M. Kat. 6^a. Ib. 5^b וְכִּי מִצִּיּוּרִיאַ שְׂדֵה אֶחָד מִצִּיּוּרִיאַ if one found a field marked, and knows not for what purpose; a. fr.—[Lev. R. s. 6 מְצִיּוּרִיאַ, v. צִיּוּרִיאַ.]—Transf. to distinguish, make prominent, adorn.—Part. pass. as ab. Gen. R. s. 85, v. פְּרִיחָא. Sabb. 145^b מִצִּיּוּרִיאַ מַדּוּ. why are the scholars in Babylonia distinguished (in their dress)? Ber. 8^a (ref. to צִיּוּרִיאַ, Ps. LXXXVII, 2) שְׁעָרֵי צִיּוּרִיאַ gates prominent for learned decisions. Sifré Deut. 43 (ref. to Jer. XXXI, 20) מְצִיּוּרִיאַ דְּצִיּוּרִיאַ distinguish yourselves by observing (in exile) religious laws (meant for Palestine), so that they be not new to you, when you return; a. fr.—[Cant. R. to VI, 4; Yalk. Num. 713, read: מְצִיּוּרִיאַ, v. צִיּוּרִיאַ II.]

Hithpa. מְצִיּוּרִיאַ to distinguish, adorn one's self. Lam. R. to I, 19 (ref. to Jer. l. c.) מְצִיּוּרִיאַ מְצִיּוּרִיאַ adorn thyself with the religious observances by which Israel was distinguished (in Palestine), v. supra.

צִיּוּרִיאַ ch. same. B. Bath. 58^a וְכִּי צִיּוּרִיאַ v. מְצִיּוּרִיאַ. Ib. וְכִּי צִיּוּרִיאַ לְצִיּוּרִיאַ but I want to mark the burial cave; a. e.

צִיּוּרִיאַ I m. (v. next w.) basket (of palm leaves). Targ. Y. Deut. XXIII, 25 צִיּוּרִיאַ (ed. Vien. צִיּוּרִיאַ).—Pl. צִיּוּרִיאַ. Ib. XXVI, 3 (Bxt. צִיּוּרִיאַ).—V. צִיּוּרִיאַ.

צִיּוּרִיאַ II m. (צָמַד) = h. צָמַד II, [stinging] palm, stone-palm (of great endurance).—Pl. צִיּוּרִיאַ. Targ. Y. I Num. XXXIV, 11 צִיּוּרִיאַ טוּרִי פְּרִיחָא v. צִיּוּרִיאַ II. Targ. Am. IX, 2

ציפורא, צפור, v. צפורא, ציפור

ציפורא, v. ציפורא

ציפורא, v. ציפורא

ציפורין, ציפורין, ציפורין I m. pl. (ציפור II) whirling waters. M. Kat. 29^a וכ' כפי וכ' ציפורין; [Rashi: like a knotted rope passing through a loop-hole in the mast]; Lev. R. s. 4; Koh. R. to VI, 7 כציפורין, v. ציפורין.]

ציפורין, ציפורין, ציפורין II pr. n. pl. Sepphoris in Upper Galilee. Meg. 6^a וכ' ציפורין Kitron (Jud. I, 30) is Sepphoris, and why is it named S.? Because it is perched on the top of a mountain like a bird (tsippor). B. Bath. 75^b בשלוחה ציפורי אני ראיתי I have seen S. in her prosperous days. Sabb. 121^a, v. ציפורי. Y. Kil. IX, 32^b top וכ' ציפורי Rabbi lived in S. seventeen years. Arakh. IX, 6 של ציפורים קצרה the old castle of S. (a fortification dating from the days of the Israelitish conquest); Bab. ed. (32^a) ציפורי; a. fr.—Ex. R. s. 3, a. e. ציפורין (corr. acc.).

ציפורי, ציפורי, ציפורי m. (preced.) Sepphorite, of Sepphoris. Y. Ter. XI, end, 48^b; Cant. R. to VI, 8 ר' הייא ציפורי R. Hija of S.; a. fr.—Pl. ציפורי, ציפורי, ציפורי Y. Keth. XII, 35^a top; Y. Kil. IX, 32^b top ציפורי. Y. Sabb. IV, end, 7^a; a. fr.

ציפורין, ציפורין, v. ציפורי I, II

ציפורית f. (ציפורי II) of Sepphoris. Tosef. Maas. Sh. IV, 13 וכ' ציפורי if a man lends his neighbor a Tiberian Tressis, he must accept in return a Sepphorite Tressis, and vice versa.

ציפורין, v. ציפורין

ציפוריני m. (preced. art.) Sepphorite.—Pl. ציפוריני. Y. Bicc. I, 63^d bot. וכ' ציפוריני you must not offer first-fruits belonging to Sepphorites or to Beth Sheanites.

ציפורתא, v. sub ציפורתא

ציפורתא f. (ציפורתא); emp. Syr. ציפורתא, P. Sm. 3429) clearness, the liquid parts of honey cells. Sot. 48^b רבש ציפורתא the honey which comes from the inner portions of the cells (= טופח ציפורתא), v. טופח; Y. ib. IX, 24^b bot. רבש ציפורתא honey which comes in a state of clearness.

ציפורתא, v. ציפורתא

ציפורתא, v. sub ציפורתא

ציפורתא, v. ציפורתא

ציפורתא, v. sub ציפורתא

ציפורתא, Y. Sabb. XVII, beg. 16^d רבש, read: ציפורתא

ציפורתא, v. ציפורתא

ציפורתא f. name of a clean bird, tsipparti. Hull. 65^a.

ציפא f. = ציפא II, matting, mat.—[Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 9 בצ' ed. Vien., read: ציפא.—Sabb. 140^b אצ' הדחא וכ' a student at the school house should not sit down on new matting, because it ruins the garments. Ned. 50^a top וכ' רלי לצ' he lifted up the mat (on which he had been sitting), and said &c. Kidd. 12^b צ' אצ' a braid of myrtle twigs (worth less than a P'rutah). Gitt. 68^a עילוייה שרו ליה צ' Rashi (ed. ציפירא) they threw a mat over it (the pit). Ib. דשריא צ' I see a map that is thrown down.

ציפין, v. ציפין, ציפין

ציפין I to come forth; to glisten, bloom, v. ציפין

ציפין ch. same, 1) to stand forth, shine, bloom. Targ. Koh. XII, 5 וציפין Var. (for וציפין, v. ציפין; h. text וציפין), Targ. Ps. CXXIX, 6 (Ms. ריניין; h. text שלח)—*2) to look for, search. Targ. Prov. II, 4 ed. Lag. (v. בצא).

ציפין II m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) something glistening, foil. Tanh. Vayetsé 12 (describing the Teraphim) ... מביאין וכתובין על צ' זהב וכ' they get a firstborn man and slaughter him ... and write the name of a spirit of uncleanness on a golden plate, and put the plate under his tongue with sorcerous ceremonies &c.—Esp. the highpriest's front plate. Succ. 5^a דומה כמין טס וכ' the front plate was something like a gold foil &c.; Sabb. 63^b. Zeb. 88^b ... צ' the plate procures forgiveness for sins committed by effrontery. Gen. R. s. 71 צ' ובוה צ' in this (the tribe of Levi) is the sheen (of the high priest's frontlet), and in that (the tribe of Judah) is the splendor (of the crown, Ps. CXXXII, 18); a. fr.—[Pl. ציפין. Tosef. Sot. III, 4 ed. Zuck. צ' with fineries, v. צ' צ' צ'—2) blossom. Gen. R. s. 53 (ref. to Is. XL, 8) ויבל ציפין the flower of Abimelech was dried up, and his blossom faded (his procreative faculty was lost); Yalk. Is. 309.—Pl. ציפין. Sabb. 145^b (ref. to Is. XXVII, 6) צ' this refers to the scholars in Babylonia who create blossoms and flowers for the Torah (revive learning); a. e.—3) filament, thread, thread-like shred, fringe. Ib. 131^a Ms. M., v. צ' צ'—Pl. as ab. Ib. 94^b; Tosef. ib. IX (X), 12 וכ' צ' צ' a nail, and shreds (of skin) the largest portions of which are severed from the body. Sabb. XIX, 6 צ' shreds of the corona which make the circumcision invalid. Y. ib. XIX, 17^a; a. fr.—Tosef. Ab. Zar. V (VI), 2 (describing a scarab or dragon used as an emblem of idolatry, v. הרקון) וציפין מצוארו (הרקון) from whose neck fringes come forth; Y. ib. III, 42^d top; Bab. ib. 43^a.

ציצא ch. same, 1) gold plate. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXI, 19 (describing the Terafim, v. preced.).—Esp. the highpriest's front plate. Targ. Ex. XXVIII, 36. Targ. O. ib. XXXIX, 30 (Y. ציצא, constr. fem.); a. e.—2) צ' צ' jewels. Targ. II Esth. I, 2.—3) blossom. Targ. Job XIV, 2 ed. Lag., v. צ' I ch.—4) name of a bird of prey, night-hawk. Targ. Q. Lev. XI, 16; Deut. XIV, 15 (emp. צ' צ'; h. text צ' צ').—Pl. ציצא a) fins. Targ. Lev. XI, 9, sq.; Deut. XIV, 9 sq.; v. ציצא b) wings. Targ. Ps. CXXXIX, 9 (Ms. צ' צ').

Targ. Y. Num. XXIV, 24 (wings of an army; emp. Is. VIII, 8; h. text ed. ib. XV, 38, v. ציריחא.

צִירָתָא f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) 1) *flower, knob on the top of the central stem of the palm branch* (Lulab). Y. Succ. III, beg. 53^c יבשה צִירָתָא (ed. Krot., a. Asheri to Succ. III, beg. 53^c; Asheri quotes a Var. יבשו דוצין) if the top of the branch is withered.—2) *fringes*. Gitt. 56^a שהיהו צִירָתָא the fringes of his cloak were dragged along on cushions. M. Kat. III, 4 תכלה לצירצו Y. ed. (Mish. a. Bab. ed. 19^a לצירצו; Rabb. D. S. quotes לצירצו) the blue thread for his show-fringes.—Kel. XVI, 4 ויעשה את . . . סקורטיא . . . צִירָתָא (Ar. צִירָתָא, read: צִירָתָא) a leather apron is considered finished, when . . . he attaches its fringes (cords); [Maim.: a leather table cloth . . ., when he puts on a *bright center piece*].—Pl. צִירָתָא, v. supra.

צִירָתָא, v. צִירָתָא.

צִירָתָא, Y. Yeb. XVI, 15^d top 'לצ', some ed. לצִירָתָא, read: לצִירָתָא, v. צִירָתָא.

צִירָתָא *tsitsi*, a derisive imitation of the sound *ts* (צ) in certain formulas of benedictions. Men. 42^a (ref. to a person who had said the benediction צִירָתָא I heard here? Ber. 42^a (ref. to the benediction הארץ . . . (המוציא . . . מאי צִירָתָא (Ms. K. צִירָתָא).

צִירָתָא, v. צִירָתָא.

צִירָתָא f. (b. h.; צִירָתָא, v. צִירָתָא) 1) *hair-lock*. Sifra Ahäre, Par. 9, ch. XIII (ref. to Lev. XVIII, 3) שלא תגדל 'צ that thou must not grow a lock (v. בלתיירר). Zeb. 26^a; Yalk. Lev. 446 הוא בפנים וצִירָתָא ו' if the sacrifice stands (within the sacred precincts), and its locks (prob. the tuft of its tail) are without.—2) *fringe, esp. the show-fringes* (Num. XV, 38). Sifré Num. 115 אלא דבר 'צ אין 'צ אלא דבר כל שדוא by *tsitsith* is meant something that protrudes (hangs over) and is of a minute size; Men. 41^b. Sifré l. c. מן הגדילים ו'צ, v. גְדִילָה II. Men. 39^b מן פטורין מן 'צ require no show-fringes; 'צ require show-fringes; a. fr.—M. Kat. III, 4 (19^a), a. e., v. צִירָתָא—Pl. צִירָתָא. Men. 44^a באו ארבע צִירָתָא ו' the four fringes of his garment came into sight and slapped him in the face (reproached him for his sensuality, reminding him of Num. XV, 39). Sifré l. c.; Men. III, 7 ארבע 'צ מעכבות ו' the four fringes are dependent on one another, v. עֲבָב. Ib. 43^a עד שיתיר צִירָתָא אין . . . you must not sell a fringed cloak to a gentile without removing its show-fringes; a. e.

צִירָתָא ch. same, 1) *lock*. Targ. Cant. V, 2.—Men. 42^a, v. צִירָתָא.—Pl. צִירָתָא, constr. צִירָתָא, צִירָתָא. Targ. Cant. l. c.—2) *show-fringe*. Targ. Y. Num. XV, 39 (ed. Amst. צִירָתָא). Targ. Y. II Deut. XXII, 12 (Y. I צִירָתָא).—Y. Snh. X, 28^c [read:] וסרה צִירָתָא דגולתיה the cedar swallowed him (Isaiah) up, but the fringes of his cloak remained hanging out. Midr. Till. to Ps. VII, 5 (ref. to I Sam. XXIV, 6) ו' what is the difference between cutting off (a man's) show-fringes (depriving him

of the privilege of religious observance) and cutting off (a man's) head?—Pl. צִירָתָא, צִירָתָא (v. צִירָתָא); צִירָתָא, צִירָתָא. Targ. Y. I Num. XV, 38. Ib. 39, v. supra.—3) *fin(?)*. Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 9.—Pl. צִירָתָא, v. צִירָתָא.

צִירָתָא pr. n. pl., v. סִיסְתָא.

צִירָתָא, v. צִירָתָא.

צִירָתָא, v. צִירָתָא.

צִירָתָא m. pl. (צִירָתָא) [*cast in a mould*], only in קררה a sort of *pudding* consisting of minced meats &c. mixed with wine and spices. Hull. 77^b ק' צִירָתָא he minced them (the bones &c.) for a pudding. B. Mets. 86^b 'לצ' ק' those (the animals mentioned I Kings V, 3) were used for puddings. Yoma 75^a (ref. to בפרור, Num. XI, 8) 'צ' ק' ו' this intimates that, with the manna, the ingredients for puddings came down &c. Keth. 65^a 'לצ' ק' wine for puddings. Pes. 56^a; a. e.

צִירָתָא, 'צִירָתָא', 'צִירָתָא' m. (צִירָתָא) [*narrow-minded*], miser. Y. Pes. VII, 35^a top.—Pl. צִירָתָא, צִירָתָא. Mish. ib. VII, 8; Bab. ib. 82^a.

צִירָתָא, v. צִירָתָא.

צִירָתָא I m. (צִירָתָא; emp. צִירָתָא, צִירָתָא) *juice, brine*. Sifra Sh'mini, ch. IV, Par. 3 (ref. to Lev. XI, 12) לאסור שקין לאסור 'צ' אבומינא 'abomination' is used to imply the prohibition of their brine or soup &c. Ib. לאסור צִירָתָא ו' no fish is distinguishable. Ab. Zar. II, 6 (35^b) 'צ' שאין בה דגה (בו) brine in which no fish is distinguishable. Ib. 40^a בצירין in their brine (without the fish), opp. בגופין. Hull. 99^b; a. fr.

צִירָתָא ch. same. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 11 צִירָתָא, read: צִירָתָא ו' (v. Sifra quot. in preced.).—Ab. Zar. 40^a הוה מטבילנא בצִירָתָא I used to dip (bread &c.) in their brine. Y. Ter. VIII, 45^b bot. דמורימא 'צ' (not 'מור') the brine of *muries*.

צִירָתָא II m. (b. h.; צִירָתָא) *hinge, pivot*. Men. 33^a; Erub. 11^b 'צ' דוכר, v. אֲבָקָתָא. Kel. XI, 2; Num. R. s. 12, v. פִּתְחוּ. Erub. X, 12 החרתון 'צ' החרתון you may bring back to its socket the lower pivot (of a door of a chest &c.). Yoma 39^b 'צ' דלתות ו' the turning hinges of the Temple door were heard &c.; a. fr.—Pl. צִירָתָא, צִירָתָא. Y. Naz. VIII, 57^a bot 'צ' (שומרי) Roman soldiers (not איסטרוטות שומרי 'צ' were stationed in Jerusalem as guards of the hinges (of the Temple gates); Tosef. Pes. VII, 13 צִירָתָא ed. Zuck. (corr. acc.). Bekh. 45^a לאשה 'צ' לבית כך 'צ' as a house has hinges (doors moving in sockets), so a woman's body has hinges (in her sexual organs; ref. to I Sam. IV, 19 צִירָתָא). Ib. צִירָתָא בשר (the sockets and pivots in the male body are merely) hinges of flesh (muscles, not separate organs); a. e.

צִירָתָא III m. (b. h.; צִירָתָא; emp. צִירָתָא) *writhing, agony, throes of birth*.—Pl. צִירָתָא. Pesik. R. s. 36 'צ' ויאדו ארזם 'צ' and pangs like those of a travailing woman shall seize them (v. Is. XXI, 3).

צִיר IV m. (b. h.; ציר) [one going around,] messenger, agent. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXIII לשולחיו נאמן לשולחו like one sending through a messenger faithful to those who send him (Prov. XXV, 13); Yalk. Gen. 58. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXXIV.

צִיר, **צִירָא**, **צִירָא** m. (ציר) *siege; straitness*. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 53 (ed. Berl. צִירָא); ib. 55; 57. Targ. Ez. IV, 2 (ed. Lag. מציר; oth. ed. מציר, corr. acc.). Ib. 3 (ed. Wil. צִירָא). Targ. Deut. XX, 19; a. fr.

צִירָא I *brine*, v. ציר ch.

צִירָא II = h. ציר II, *hinge, pivot; socket; pin*. Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot. 'צ' דררעא ו'כ' the pin of the gate of Gehenna was fastened to her ear; Y. Snh. VI, 23^c bot. (corr. acc.).—*Pl.* צִירָא. Targ. I Kings VI, 34 (h. text צלעים, צלעים *turning door-wings*. Targ. Ex. XXVI, 17 (Y. ed. Vien. ציר, corr. acc.; h. text ידוה); ib. 19 (ed. Vien. ציר, corr. acc.); a. e.—Targ. Y. Gen. XX, 18 ו' ציריה בית ו' ציריה, read: 'ו' ציריה the hinges of the womb (v. ציר II).—V. צִירָא.

צִירוּכּוֹן, v. next w.

צִירוּכּוֹן m. (ציר) 1) *smelting, reduction through trials*. Keth. 112^b 'צ' אחר 'צ' one reduction after the other (ref. to Is. VI, 13).—2) *fusion, the state of being considered as one coherent mass or as one act*. Pes. 19^a דאורייהא 'צ' that things contained in one vessel are to be considered as one mass is a Biblical rule. Naz. 4^a 'צ' ר"ש ליה ליה R. S. does not adopt the rule of fusion (that the various things forbidden to the Nazarite, if partaken of together, combine to make up the legal quantity). Y. Maasr. IV, 51^b למה 'צ' why is it necessary to apply the rule of fusion?; 'ו' and if you apply the rule of fusion &c.; a. fr.—*Pl.* צִירוּכּוֹן. Y. Naz. II, 54^c bot. [read:] 'צ' ולמה נכללו לצ' (ed. Krot. לצירוּכּוֹן, corr. acc.) and why have they again been stated by implication? To intimate that the rule of fusion applies to them (if eaten together). Ib. bot. בצירוּכּוֹן נזיר as to the rule of fusion applied to the Nazarite; a. e.

צִירָחָא, v. צִירָחָא.

צִירָחָא, **צִירָא** m. (ציר I; Syr. ציריא, P. Sm. 3441) *slit, incision*. Pes. 40^a 'ו' 'צ' וכ' as they (the wheat grains) have a slit, the water penetrates them. Ib. top (בצירייהא) דיילמא (Ms. M. בצירייהא, read: בצירייהא) maybe one grain moves in boiling and settles in the slit of the other. Nidd. 23^a 'בצ' 'צ' in one case the shape of the black of the eye is meant, in the other, the slit (in which the eye is seated), v. צִירָחָא.—*Pl.* צִירָחָא. Ab. Zar. 65^b 'ו' 'צ' אגב צִירייהו וכ' (Ms. M. צירייהו) read צִירָחָא on account of their slits, they are considered as if they were burst open.

צִירָחָא m. (denom. of ציר I) *one whose eyes discharge a briny liquid, bleared-eyed*; [Rashi: *one whose eyes have a cylindrical shape like a pivot*, fr. ציר II]. Bekh. VII, 3, expl. ib. 44^a וצִירייהו וצִירייהו whose eyes are bleared and granulated; [Rashi: round or pivot-shaped]; Tosef.

ib. V, 3 עיניו מצורנייהו ed. Zuck. (corr. acc., or read with oth. ed. מצורנייהו).

צִירָחָא, v. צִירָחָא.

צִירָחָא f. pl. (v. preced. art.) *discharging pus, granulated*. Targ. Y. I Gen. XXIX, 17.

צִירָחָא f., pl. צִירָחָא, v. צִירָחָא.

צִירָחָא, **צִירָחָא**, **צִירָחָא**, v. sub-צִירָחָא.

צִירָחָא f. = צִירָחָא II, *hinge, pivot*. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 14.

צִירָחָא f. (cmp. צִיר) *anguish*. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 22 צִירָחָא anguish of heart (*incubus?*).

צִירָחָא, v. צִירָחָא.

צִירָחָא m. (preced.) *joint; prep. with, near; 'צ' towards*. Targ. Gen. XI, 4; XXVIII, 12. Targ. Y. Ex. XX, 18 (O. לצִיר). Targ. Job II, 12. Targ. II Esth. IV, 2 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. לגבר); a. e.

צִירָחָא, v. צִירָחָא.

צִירָחָא pr. n. pl. *Tsaythor*. Lev. R. s. 24 אבא 'צ' יוסי איש 'צ' יוסי איש 'צ' יוסי איש צִירָחָא.

צִירָחָא, v. צִירָחָא.

צִירָחָא, v. צִירָחָא.

צִירָחָא, v. צִירָחָא.

צִירָחָא, v. צִירָחָא.

צִירָחָא m. (b. h.; צִירָחָא, v. צִירָחָא) *shade, shadow; protection*. Succ. 2^a אדם יושב בצל סוכה בצל סוכה up to a height (of the walls) of twenty cubits one sits in the shade of the ceiling of the booth; בצל דפניה above twenty cubits, one sits no longer shaded by the ceiling, but shaded by the walls. Ib. ב' סוכה צל סוכה when the Succah is very large, there is the shade of the ceiling (even when the walls are higher than twenty cubits). Koh. R. to I, 2 (ref. to ib. VI, 12) 'צ' אדם כצל של כורחל וכ' like what shadow? if like the shadow of a wall, there is some reality in it; ib. 'צ' כצל של דבוריהם וכ' like the shadow cast by flying bees &c.; Gen. R. s. 96 'צ' כצל וכ' Pes. 114^a בצל רשב בצל רשב eat onions and sit in the shade (of thy house in contentment) rather than &c. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^b bot. צִירָחָא אסור צִירָחָא the shade of a worshipped tree is forbidden (to be enjoyed); the shade of the shade is permitted; כל שאילן, the shade of the shade is permitted; ו' ו' as far as the tree would reach if felled, so far is its shadow; what is beyond, is the shadow of the shadow; Bab. ib. 48^b צִירָחָא קומחה צִירָחָא the extent of the shadow corresponding to the height of the tree. Midr. Sam. ch. XIV; Yalk. Sam. 109, v. צִירָחָא. Ex. R. s. 34 (ref. to Ps. XCI, 1) בצל שעשה בצלאל in the shade which Bezalel has made (the Tabernacle). Ber. 55^a (play on בצלאל) שמה בצלאל hast thou been in the shade of God that thou knowest it?; a. v. fr.

צלא, v. צלי.

צלא (צלא) m. (צלי to stretch, v. צלי II; emp. משקא hide, leather. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 32. Ib. XIII, 48; a. fr.—Ned. 56^b ערסא רצ' a bedstead covered with skins. B. Bath. 5^a (prov.) ארבעה לצ' ארבעה לצלא four (Zuz) for dressing a large skin, four for dressing a small skin, i. e. do not claim anything for guarding your neighbor's field enclosed within your fields, since you have no more expense by doing so; [oth. opin: four for the skin and four for the צלא the tanner, v. comment.].—[צלין, Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot., v. צליין.]

צלא, v. בית צ', צלא.

צלא to hang, impale. Esth. R. to I, 8 וצולב ליה... ארהו when thou raisest the one to dignity, thou must decree hanging for the other. Gen. R. s. 30 צולב אה... ארמול ארמול yesterday he was prepared to be hanged, and now he hangs those who had intended to hang him; a. fr.—Part. pass. צליב; f. צליבה &c. Yeb. XVI, 3 'צ'... ואפי' ראוהו... nailed to the stake (v. צליב h.) Tosef. Gitt. VII (V), 1; Y. ib. VII, 48^c bot. 'וכ' ויהו צ' if a man was impaled or being bled to death, and motioned (to his friends) and said, write a letter of divorce &c. Ohol. III, 5; Tosef. ib. IV, 11 שרמו שוררו צ' one nailed to the stake whose blood runs freely. Koh. R. to VII, 26 לצולבירם v. צליב; a. fr.

Nif. צליב to be hanged, impaled. Esth. R. introd. (ref. to Deut. XXVIII, 66) וזה שרוא יוצא להצליב that is he who is taken out to be impaled. Ib. to I, 12 כשנ'... ארמרי when was his wrath pacified? When Haman was hanged. Ib. to III, 1 ליצליב... אה סופו this man, too, will in the end be hanged; a. fr.

צליב ch. same. Targ. Y. I Num. XXV, 4; Y. II צליבין (not צליבין). Targ. Gen. XL, 19. Targ. Esth. VII, 9; a. fr.—Part. pass. צליב; pl. צליבין. Targ. II Esth. IX, 24; a. e.—Y. Hag. II, 78^a top וצליבונן and they impaled them (the sorceresses); a. e.

Ithpa. אצליב, Ithpe. אצליב to be hanged. Targ. O. Deut. XXI, 23. Targ. II Esth. IX, 14; a. fr.—Koh. R. to VII, 26. Esth. R. to I, 12 מצליב, v. קן. Gen. R. s. 65 end למצליב (not למצליבה) אזל קומי שריחא למצליבה walked before the beam (on which he was) to be hanged; Yalk. ib. 115 למצליב. Lev. R. s. 28 למצליב (corr. acc.) is going to be hanged; Yalk. Esth. 1058 למצליב.

צלפוני, v. הצלפוני.

צלכחא, v. צלפחא.

צלה I, v. צילה.

צלה II (b. h.) pr. n. f. Zillah, one of the two wives of Lamekh. Gen. R. s. 23; a. e.

*צלהב (v. next w.) to gild. Part. pass. מצלהב. Mekh. B'shall, Vayass'a, s. 2 בזהב מצ' היה המנה appeared gilt with a gold-like mass; (Yalk. Ex. 258 כזהב).

צלהב (Pale of צהב) 1) to redden.—Part. pass. מצלהב burnished, red or yellow. Targ. Ez. I, 7 (h. text קלל). Targ. Y. Lev. XIII, 30; 32 (h. text צהב).—2) to glow, heat, consume. Targ. Ps. L, 3. Ib. LXXIII, 9. Targ. Y. Ex. XIX, 18; a. fr.

צלהב, צלהב m. (preced.) flashing. Targ. Nah. III, 3 (h. text להב).

צלו, צלותא, צלו f. (צלי II) prayer. Targ. Gen. XVIII, 22. Targ. II Chr. XXXIII, 13; a. v. fr.—Taan. 12^a; Y. ib. II, 66^a top, v. יסר. Y. Snh. X, 29^c bot. 'צ' ליה דיה צ' this is no prayer (need not be prayed for), v. צליה I. Ib. צליה... דה צ' this is a prayer; now, may thy prayer be heard. Y. Meg. I, 71^c bot. 'צ' צריכה צ'... דיה this thy Torah scroll needs prayer (that it may not be condemned). Yoma 28^b צלותיה דאברהם the prayer time of Abraham (the afternoon prayer). Ber. 26^a רחמי דיה וכ' since prayer is a matter of love (contrad. to sacrifice), one may pray whenever one desires; a. fr.—Pl. צלין, צלין. Targ. II Esth. V, 1 שמע צלין O hearer of prayers!—Gen. R. s. 26 צלין (not צלין) both of my wishes are prayers (and not curses); Yalk. ib. 43 צלין.—צליה hymns. Targ. Ps. LXXII, 20.

צלב, v. צלב.

צלב I m. (צלב) stake, gallows. Gen. R. s. 56 צליב, v. צליב; Pesik. R. s. 31. Yeb. XVI, 3 וצליב על הצליב Y. ed. (corr. acc.) nailed to the stake; Y. ib. 15^c bot. 'Sabb. VI, 10, v. מצליב; a. e.

צלב II m. = h. צלב, impaled, hanging. Targ. Y. Deut. XXI, 1.—[צליבין, Targ. Y. II Num. XXV, 4 (ed. Amst. צליבין, read: צליבין, v. צלב).]

צלוחא, v. צלוחא.

צלוחא f. (b. h. צלוחא) flask, bottle with a wide belly and a narrow neck. Par. XII, 2. Mekh. B'shall, Vayass'a, s. 5 'וכ' וצ' של מר נדה וצ' the bottle containing the manna (Ex. XVI, 33), that containing the sprinkling water (Num. XIX, 9) &c.; Tanh. B'shall. 21 צננור המן וצ' 'צ' של ברד וצ' (ref. to Ex. IX, 24) a. e.—Pl. צלוחא. Cant. R. to III, 11; Num. R. s. 12. Y. Bets. IV, beg. 62^b 'צ' bottlewise. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 16; Yalk. Sam. 161; a. e.

צלוחא, צלוחא ch. same. Targ. Ex. XVI, 33 (h. text צננור). Targ. II Kings II, 20. Ib. XXI, 13 (h. text צלוחא). Targ. I Kings XVII, 16 (h. text צלוחא).

צלוליבא m. (= צלוליבא; צלב) ricinus tree (Palma Christi, v. Löw, Pfl. p. 353 sq.). Sabb. 21^a 'ולצ' דמי I have seen the Kikayon of Jonah; it resembled the ricinus tree.

צלופוני, v. הצלפוני.

צלונחא, v. next w.

צלופחא m. eel. Ab. Zar. 39^a דמי לצ' (Ms. M. לצלוי, Ar. 'צלב') they brought before him a fish that looked like an eel.

צלוחא, v. צלוי.—[Erub. 65^a, v. צילוחא]

צלח (b. h.) [to split, pass through,] to succeed, prosper. Ber. 46^a ויצלח מאור וכ' ויבטל; a. e.

Hif. הצליח 1) same. Ib. 64^a עלה וה' he went and succeeded; M. Kat. 29^a. Ab. Zar. 19^b נכסיו מצליחין לו his business enterprises will prosper. Y. R. Hash. III, end, 59^a (ref. to Dan. VIII, 12) whenever Israel casts truth to the ground, הצליח that wicked (Roman) government decrees (persecution) and succeeds; Lam. R. introd. (R. Abba 2). Midr. Till. to Ps. I, 3 ומצליחיהו v. מצליח; a. fr.—2) to cause to prosper. Sabb. 63^a הקב"ה מצליח להם the Lord helps them to success.—Part. pass. מצליח; pl. מצליחין. Ber. 46^a מוצ' מוצ' ויהיו (Ms. M. מצליחין), v. ויבטל; a. e.

צלח ch. same, 1) to split, pass through. Targ. I Chr. II, 54. Ib. XI, 18 אריחא צ' (h. text וריבקהו).—2) to be successful, prosper; to become fit. Targ. Jer. XX, 11. Targ. Prov. XXVIII, 13; a. fr.

Pa. צלח to split. Targ. O. Gen. XXII, 3. Targ. I Chr. XXI, 23.—B. Mets. 79^a וכ' לציירי let him chop it into chips and use it. B. Kam. 113^b לצלחא ... bought a palm, in partnership with a gentile, to chop it up (and divide it). Sabb. 119^a רבה מצלחיהו Rabbah and R. J. used to chop wood themselves (in preparation for the Sabbath). Ib. 129^a; a. e.

Af. הצליח 1) to pass through; to do a thing successfully; to prosper. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 29. Targ. ib. XXIX, 8 (O. ed. Vien. Pe.). Targ. O. a. Y. I ib. XXXII, 15 תקוה אצ' succeeded in gaining strength. Targ. I Kings I, 34 (h. text וירי); a. fr.—Men. 43^a עיסקיהו ויא' and their business prospered. Erub. 45^a ויא' whether or not he shall succeed. Y. Snh. VI, 23^c bot. עבדא מה די עבדא (not מצלח) and she will not succeed in what she wants to do. B. Bath. 3^b מצלח כל עבדא ... any slave that will now rebel, shall succeed; Yalk. Deut. 913. R. Hash. 16^a מצלח זרעא וכ' that the winter seed thrives; a. fr.—2) to cause to succeed, prosper. Targ. Gen. XXIV, 21. Targ. Jer. III, 19 (h. text אשיחך); a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 13 הצליח, v. עבד I.

צלחא, v. צילוחא.

צלוחיהו, v. צלוחיהו.

צלוחא, v. ציל' f. (preced. art.) [part, cmp. Lat. hemi-cranium,] pain on one side of the head, megrim. Sabb. 90^a (ref. to עטרין) עטרין לצ' it is good for megrim. Gitt. 68^b אר. (Rashi 'לצלוחא'; ed. לציל').

צלי (b. h.) [to turn, cmp. טני' II,] to roast. Tosef. Pes. V, 9 צלאו ... בשלו if he cooked (the Passover lamb) and then roasted it; Pes. 41^a. Ib. צלאו כל צורכו if he roasted it as much as needed (well-done, contrad. to נא). Ib. VII, 1 כיצד צולין וכ' how must the Passover lamb be

roasted? Ib. 2 'צא וצלה לנו וכ' go out and roast the lamb for us &c. Y. ib. VII, beg. 34^a 'צלייך בגרי וכ' if he roasted it together with a secular (not sacrificial) kid. Ib. bot. בשר לצלוח meat to roast it; a. fr.—Part. pass. צלי; f. צליה; צליה. Ab. Zar. 29^a 'צ' בריצה a roasted egg; a. e.

Nif. נצלח to be roasted. Y. Pes. I. c. 'צ' מקצרו וכ' if it was roasted partly by the heat of the stove &c.; a. fr.—Sabb. I, 10 'צ' כדרי שרצולו וכ' (fr. ציל) in time to be roasted before the Sabbath begins.

צלי I ch. same.—Part. pass. צלי; pl. צלייא. Y. Naz. IX, 57^d 'צ' כגון אילין גוירא צ' וכ' corpses found in a position like fried fish, the head of one by the tail of the other &c.

צלי II (preced.; corresp. to h. נטה) 1) (neut. verb) to turn, decline; to incline. Targ. Ps. CII, 12. Targ. Job XV, 30 Ms. (ed. יערי; h. text יסור). Ib. XXXI, 7 (some ed. הצלי, corr. acc.). Targ. Ps. XL, 2; a. fr.—2) to stretch, put up. Targ. Hos. IX, 8; a. e.—3) (with אודינא) to bend, incline the ear, listen, heed. Targ. Prov. V, 13. Ib. II, 2 Ms. (ed. Af.). Ib. XXII, 17; a. fr.—4) to bend, wrest, pervert. Ib. XVII, 23. Ib. XVIII, 5; a. fr.—5) to pray, v. Pa.

Af. אצלי 1) (neut. verb) to turn; to deviate. Targ. Ps. CXIX, 51; 157; a. e.—Ber. 34^b; Meg. 23^a אצליהו אצליהו that they turned sideways (in prayer, instead of prostrating themselves).—2) to move, turn aside; to bend; to wrest, pervert. Targ. Job XXIV, 4. Targ. Ex. XXIII, 6 (not הצלין). Targ. Deut. XXVII, 19; a. e.—Bets. 14^a אצליהו bend the mortar sideways and pound. Ib. לאצליהו וירלמא אצליהו perhaps he bent &c. Keth. 105^a אצליהו to wrest judgment. Snh. 109^b (name of one of the judges of Sodom) מצלי דין Ms. M. (ed. דרינא; Ms. K. אצלי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) Perverter of justice; a. e.—4) to pray, v. Pa.

Pa. צלי [to bend, turn aside,] to pray. Targ. Ps. LXXXVI, 1. Targ. Gen. XII, 8. Targ. I Kings VIII, 30; 33 (ed. Wil. יצלון Pe.). Ib. 28 (ed. Wil. מצלי Af.); a. fr.—Ber. 34^b 'צ' דמצליהו, v. בקרא. Sabb. 10^a 'צ' נגה. Gen. R. s. 81 'צ' סליק לצלחא וכ' went up to pray in Jerusalem. Ib. 'צ' וילא טוב לך מצלי וכ' would it not be better for thee to pray on this blessed mountain (Gerizim)?; ib. s. 32 'צ' למרצ'; a. e.

Ithpe. אצליהו to be moved; to tremble, shake. Targ. Is. XL, 20. Targ. Jer. X, 4; a. fr.

צלי m. (b. h.; צלה) roasted meat, roast. Zeb. V, 8. Pes. 75^a 'צ' אצלי זה אין זה צלי this is not called 'roasted by fire' (Ex. XII, 9); Y. ib. VII, 34^a bot. 'צ' אש ולא צ' שפור וכ' (the text says), 'roasted by fire', but not roasted through the heat of the spit, of the pot &c.; a. fr.—Meg. 7^b 'צ' ובישולא וכ' and the last dish they offered me, they called 'roast of the pot.'

צליב, Yeb. XVI, 3 Y. ed., v. צליב I.

צליב, v. צלב.

צליבת, צליבא c.=h. צליב. Targ. O. Gen. XL, 19. Targ. II Esth. IX, 13; a. fr.—Y. Snh. VI, 23^c bot. 'צ' אירחו לצ'.

she (the adulteress) put on a fine belt for his sake, therefore the priest brings a rope &c.; Tosef. ib. III, 4 בַּצִּיץ ed. Zuck. (Var. בצצין; oth. ed. בפנים; corr. acc.). Y. Yoma VI, 43^d top וחגרו צִלְצֹל he made him put on an undergarment and girt him with a girdle (like a woman); Men. 109^b בצלצל Zeb. 19^a קטן צ' a small belt (used as a bandage); a. fr.

צִלְצוּלִין, **צִלְצֹל**, **צִלְצֹל** pl. ch. (used as sing.) same. Targ. Y. Num. V, 18.—Gen. R. s. 19 צִלְצֹלִין; Yalk. ib. 27 צִלְצֹלִין.

צִלְצֹל (v. צִלְצֹל) 1) *to vibrate; to have a clear ring*. Y. Succ. V, 55^c bot. ולא היה מצלצל וכ' and it had not the clear ring as before.—2) *to clap*. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XVII והצלצלה בכפיה she clapped with her hands (in joy); (Yalk. Kings 232 ובכפי ידיה).

צִלְצֹל ch. same, *to shriek or shout*. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^b bot. שרי מצלצל he began to shout.

צִלְצֹל, **צִלְצֹל** m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) *cymbal*. Y. Succ. V, 55^c bot. של מקדש וכ' the cymbal of the Temple originated from Moses' days. Ib. 55^b bot. הצרי... מיריהו... in Jericho they could hear the sound of the cymbal (of the Temple). Shek. V, 1 בן ארזא על הצ' (the family of) Ben Arza had charge of the cymbal. Y. ib. 48^d bot. הניק... when the Sagan waved the flag, B. A. struck the cymbal; Tam. VII, 3; Cant. R. to IV, 4. Arakh. II, 5 לבר' וזצ' only a single cymbal was used in the Temple; a. e.—2) *shade, covering* (v. צִלְצֹל). B. Bath. 75^a, contrad. to סוכה (Rashb. צִלְצֹל); (correct vers. in) Yalk. Is. 361 (v. Rabb. D. S. B. Bath. l. c. note 9).

צִלְצֹלָא, v. צִלְצֹל.

צִלְצֹלִין, **צִלְצֹלִין**, **צִלְצֹלִין** m. pl. = h. צִלְצֹל, *cymbal*. Targ. Ps. CL, 5. Targ. I Sam. X, 5 (h. text חליל). Ib. XVIII, 6 (h. text שלשיר). Targ. II Sam. VI, 5; I Chr. XIII, 8.

צִלְצֹלָתָא, v. צִלְצֹלָא.

צִלְק (cmp. צלח) *to split*. Hull. 124^a מצלקה מצלק when he split the stove across the width, v. צִלְקָא.

Ilthpe. אצקליק to be split. Ber. 56^b [read:] ושרו לחבלא אול כל חר וחר וקם אדוכתיה וא' (Ms. M. אסחליק) let the rope go until he is split up to his head. They let the rope go, when each tree bounded back to its natural position, and his body was torn apart.

צִלְקָתָא f. (preced.; cmp. חזונית) *a rough, scabby surface, scar*. Keth. 75^a if a dog bit her, צ' וינעשה מקומי צ' and the spot of the bite became scarred. Nidd. 55^a צ'... בשר if a piece of flesh is cut out, the spot becomes scarred. Sifra Thazr. Par. 3, ch. VI; Par. 4, ch. VII; Y. Pes. VII, 34^a bot. (synonymous with צִלְקָתָא). V. צִלְקָתָא.

צִלְקָתָא pr. n. pl. *Tsalta*. Bekh. 21^b רעווא דצ' the shepherds of Tsalta.

צִלְקָתָא, v. צִלְקָתָא.

צִמְאָה I m., **צִמְאָתָא** f. (b. h.) [*shrunk, parched, thirsty*]. Taan. 22^b צ' לא שכורה ולא צ' that the ground be neither drunk (oversated) nor thirsty; a. e.—*Pl.* צִמְאִין, צִמְאִים; צִמְאִין, צִמְאִים Midr. Till. to Ps. CXVIII, 19 הייתי צ' משקה I used to give drink to the thirsty; 'זה השער לה' והם אומרים לי זה השער לה' ed. Bub. and they (in heaven) say to him, 'this is the gate of the Lord', thou, who hast been a giver of drink to the thirsty, enter thereby. Ib. to Ps. XXII 'וכ' כל החיות וכ' and when they are thirsty, all the beasts gather around her (the hind) &c.; a. e.

צִמְאָה II (b. h.; preced.) *to be thirsty*. *Hif.* הצמיא *to cause to perish from thirst*. Sifré Deut. 199 (ref. to Deut. XX, 10 ולא להצמיא... ולא להצמיא 'to wage war against it', but not to let it perish from famine or thirst, or cause it to die from pestilence; a. e.

צִמְאָה m. (b. h.; preced.) *thirst*. Ex. R. s. 2 (Moses said to the lamb) ולא מפני צ'... I did not know that thou didst run off on account of thirst; thou must be tired &c. Ber. VI, 8 הצמיא מים השורה he who drinks water to satisfy his thirst. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXX 'הצ' death from thirst; a. e.

צִמְאָתָא f. (b. h.) same. Yoma 77^a (ref. to Jer. II, 25) גרונך לירי צ' withhold thy tongue from evil talk, that thy throat may not be doomed to thirst; Yalk. Jer. 266 צִמְאִין; a. e.

צִמְאִין m. (b. h.) same, v. preced.

צִמְד (b. h.) *to press together; to join, couple*. Gen. R. s. 5 צִמְדוּן בין שני ברי הארין 'Rashi' (v. comment. Y'fath Toar a. l.) he matched them (arranged them according to ranks) between the two bars of the Ark (ed., a. Yalk. Josh. 14 סמך; Lev. R. s. 10 שמן).—Part. pass. צִמְדוּ; f. צִמְדוּתָא &c. Num. R. s. 12 צִמְדוּתָא אלא צִמְדוּתָא (Num. VII, 5) means well-joined (wagons, by ref. to Is. XLIX, 22 בהצן, v. חוץ I; v. Targ. a. l.).

Nif. הצמד *to be attached, yoked*. Tanh. Bal. 18 [read:] ונצמדו זה לזו וכ' and they were joined to one another; thus it is written (Num. XXV, 3), and Israel was joined &c.; ed. Bub. 28 ונצמדו זה זה וכ'.

Po. הצמד *to crowd, pack*.—Part. pass. צִמְדוּ; pl. צִמְדוּתָא. Cant. R. to IV, 1 (play on צמד, ib.) [read:]... נראין מצ'... כהרין סורא רבה וכ' they appear to be crowded, and yet are comfortable, as at the great school-hall of Sepphoris (cmp. Ab. V, 5).

צִמְד ch. same, 1) *to join, attach, harness*. Part. pass. צִמְדוּ; f. צִמְדוּתָא; pl. צִמְדוּתָא, *a) attached, harnessed*. Targ. I Kings XIX, 19.—*b) attached to, addicted to, in the habit of*. Lam. R. to III, 9 הוה צמד עיית קינולוי וכ' (ed. הוה) made it a habit to prepare his lights on Friday &c. (v. עיית ch.). Lev. R. s. 26 הוה צמירא אמרה וכ' (some ed. צמירא) was addicted to evil talk.—2) *to bind up* (a broken limb). Targ. Ez. XXXIV, 4, 16.—3) *to narrow in, retain*. B. Bath. 53^a (ed. Pes. a. oth. וצמירא, v. צמירא) he retained

(dammed) the water for the benefit of the field, opp. *אָרְוה* let the water spread.

Pa. צָמַד same, 1) to bind up, heal, mend. Part. pass. מְצַמֵּד. Ab. Zar. 55^a קִצְמָדִי . . . מְצַמֵּדִי who go (to an idolatrous temple) broken (crippled), and come out healed; Yalk. Ex. 289 מְצַמֵּדִי (corr. acc., or מְצַמֵּדִי *Ithpe.*).

Ithpe. מְצַמֵּדִי to be bound up, repaired. Ber. 22^b א' ר"נ הַצְבִּירָה R. N.'s pitcher has been mended (the rule he laid down is restored again), opp. אָרְבַּר, v. אָרְבַּרָא.

צָמֹד m. (b. h.; preced.) yoke; a pair of working animals tied to the yoke. B. Bath. V, 1 . . . מְכַר אֶת הַצֵּד' מְכַר אֶת הַצֵּד' if one sold 'a yoke', he has not sold the oxen (but only the yoke); ib. אָמַר מְכַר לִי צָמֹד וְכ' (Bab. ed. 77^b צִימָ' if he said, sell me thy yoke for two hundred Zuz, it is well known that a yoke is not worth two hundred Zuz (therefore he meant the yoke of oxen); v. צִימָדָא; Tosef. ib. IV, 1. B. Mets. 116^a שֶׁל פְּרוֹחַ צ' a pair of cows with the yoke, Rashi (Tosaf. a yoke for cows, consisting of two pieces).—Kidd. 74^b מְצַמֵּדָה Var. in Ar. s. v. צָד, v. תְּבִירָא.

צִימָדָא, v. צִימָדָא.

צְמִירָתָא, v. צְמִירָתָא.

צְמוֹקָא, v. sub צְמוֹקָא.

צְמוֹתָא, v. צְמוֹתָא.

צָמַח (b. h.) to break forth, shine; to bloom, sprout, grow. Cant. R. to III, 6 וְעָמַד אֶשׁ צוֹמַח . . . הַיָּד the pillar of cloud came down, and the pillar of fire grew brighter. Hull. 60^b וְצָמַחוּ . . . הַצְּמִיחִים the plants came out and stood at the opening of the ground, until Adam prayed, when rain came down, and they came forth. Pesik. R. s. 46 צְמִיחָה צְמִיחָה his pardon was revealed. Y. Shebi. IX, 38^d top אָם צָמַחוּ מוֹצֵאֵי וְכ' if the leaves came out after the Sabbatical year. Ib. אָם צִימָה וְכ' if it (the *lof* in the ground) sprouted again &c. Maasr. I, 3 הַצְּמִיחִים מְסֻבָּה מְסֻבָּה is subject to tithes when it is so far advanced that the seeds can be planted and will grow; R. Hash. 12^b, expl. מְסֻבָּה מְסֻבָּה לְזֵרַעִים when it has grown sufficiently to be planted (Rashi: when its seeds begin to develop). Neg. X, 3 הַצְּמוֹחַ a black hair that grows out of the sore (Lev. XIII, 37). Tosef. ib. IV, 1 שְׁעֵרִית צוֹמַחֹת two black hairs of recent growth. Ib. אַחַר צוֹמַחֹת וְכ' one of recent growth, and the other (of old standing) surrounded with flesh; a. fr.

Nif. תְּצַמַּח to be made to grow forth; to grow. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII וְכ' לָדָם גּוֹאֵל וְכ' a redeemer grew up for them and redeemed them. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XII תְּצַמַּחֵינָם מֵאֲלֵיהֶן grew of themselves (without being planted); a. e.

Pi. תְּצַמַּח to grow. Y. Shebi. l. c., v. supra. Y. Maasr. I, 49^a top (ref. to Deut. XIV, 22) וְצָמַח (is subject to tithes) which is sufficiently advanced to grow when planted (v. supra); a. e.

Hif. תְּצַמַּח 1) same, v. *Pi.*—2) to cause to grow, produce. Sifré Deut. 307, v. צִימָדָא.

צָמַח ch. same. Targ. Gen. II, 5. Targ. Ez. VII, 10; a. fr.—Hull. 60^b וְכ' וְכ' . . . וְכ' he put seed in it, but it did not sprout, וְכ' מִיָּמָה אֶרֶץ מִיָּמָה a rain came, and it sprouted. Y. Kil. II, 27^d מִן דְּזָרַע צְמִיחֵינָם after he had sown, they (the vines which had been cut down) grew up again. Y. Maas. Sh. IV, end, 55^c צְמִיחֵינָם the wheat in the storehouse will sprout (and be ruined).

Af. תְּצַמַּח 1) same. Targ. O. Ex. X, 5 (Y. Pe.).—2) to cause to grow, produce. Targ. O. Gen. II, 9. Targ. Ps. CXXXII, 17; a. e.—Lam. R. to I, 1 רְבִירָה (1) חַד כוֹהַ' דְּאִינִינִן (1) חַד כוֹהַ' רְבִירָה that they (the wheat stores) shall produce sproutings, and this man (thou) shall have no benefit of them.

צְמִיחָה I m. (b. h.; preced.) growth, sprout, plant. Pirké d'R. El. ch. V אֵרֶץ לְבָרַךְ צְמִיחָה שֶׁל אֵרֶץ to bless the growth of the earth. Ib. הָאֵרֶץ מְזַמְּרָה וְצְמִיחָה כְּאִשָּׁה וְכ' the earth becomes pregnant, and what she produces is like the issue of a widow that conceived in whoredom. Ib. וְצְמִיחָה וְכ' . . . and what she produces is a blessed seed. Tanh. Ki Thetsé 4 and the people say, וְכ' רִשָּׁע צ' this is a wicked growth (the father of a wicked son); a. e.—*Pl.* צְמִיחֵינָם. Y. Shek. I, beg. 45^d נִיכְרִין הַצֵּד' נִיכְרִין הַצֵּד' is it not (necessary to wait with the examination) until the growths are sufficiently advanced to be distinguishable?; a. e.—*Trnsf.* morbid growths, swellings, ulcers, eruptions. B. Kam. 85^a מִחַמַּת זְמַחָה וְכ' מִחַמַּת זְמַחָה וְכ' if ulcers grew on his body in consequence of the wound, so that the wound is covered up. Hull. 48^a הַעֲלָה צ' if the lungs have ulcers (or blisters); a. e.

צְמִיחָה II pr. n. *Tsemah*, allegorical name of the future Messiah. Y. Ber. II, 5^a top שְׁמוֹ צ' his name is Ts. (by ref. to Zech. VI, 12). Ib. הוּא מְנַחֵם צ' הוּא מְנַחֵם the numerical value of the letters צְמַח is the same as that of the letters of מְנַחֵם (138); Lam. R. to I, 16.

צְמִיחָה III, v. קְפַר pr. n. pl. *K'far Tsemah*, in the district of Susitha (v. סִיטִיחָא). Tosef. Shebi. IV, 10; Y. Dem. II, 22^d top.

צְמִיחָה, v. צְמִיחָה I. Targ. Gen. XIX, 25. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 2; a. e.—*Pl.* צְמִיחֵינָם, צְמִיחֵינָם. Targ. Y. ib. XXIX, 22. Targ. Ps. LXV, 11, v. נְצִיחָה; a. e.—Hull. 48^a וְכ' . . . הוֹנְהוּ he saw the lungs covered with ulcers (or blisters). Ab. Zar. 39^a הוּא דְרוּחַ בִּירָה צ' he saw that it (the eel-like fish) had growths (like scales).

צְמִיחֵינָם m. (preced. wds.) bud.—*Pl.* צְמִיחֵינָם. Maas. Sh. II, 3 הָאֵכֶל צ' . . . הָאֵכֶל צ' fenugec dedicated as second tithes may be used as buds (directly from the capsules, before they are dry); [R. S.: the growth from seeds of fenugec dedicated as second tithes and not redeemed, may be eaten]. Y. ib. 53^c top מוֹרָרָה . . . כִּינִי מוֹרָרָה the Mishnah means to say may be (not must be) eaten &c.; Tosef. ib. II, 1 צְמִיחֵינָם.

צְמִיחֵינָם ch. same, growth, plant.—*Pl.* constr. צְמִיחֵינָם. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 2 (v. צְמִיחָה).

Ib.; Hull. 28^b לפי שא"א לז' חלקי if he divided the stove into two equal parts, both are unclean, because it is impossible to make an exactly even division; a. fr.—Y. Erub. V, 22^c שיהיה החמה מצמצמת בו באחד וכ' that the sun should shine on it exactly in the first moment of the solstice of Tebeth and of that of Tammuz.—Part. pass. as ab. Y. Hall. I, 57^d bot. 'מצ' exactly five quarts. Y. Sabb. II, 5^a top שלש על שלש מצ' exactly three by three (handbreadths). Gitt. 7^a שמונוריו מצ' אם if a man sees that his means of support are getting scanty; a. fr.—4) to *stint, save*, v. צמר.

צמצום ch. same, 1) to *squeeze in, confine*. Snh. 76^b הווא חוהו דצמיצום (not מא...; Ms. M. דצמיצום Hebr. form) a man that confined his neighbor's animal so as to expose it to sunstroke; Yalk. Num. 787 דצמיצום, read: דצמיצום. Yeb. 46^a ארפו ליה וצמיצמו ליה (ed. וצמיצמו, Hebr. form) they loosened the halter around his neck, and pressed it close to his neck; צ' ליה כי היכי וכ' they pressed it, in order that he (when immersing) may not anticipate them and say, I take this immersion as a freedman.—Transf. to get a person into a dilemma. Lam. R. introd. (R. Josh. 2) Nebuchadnezzar said, he (the Lord, in commanding me to destroy the Temple) wants to get me into trouble, that he may do unto me as he did &c.; ib. (Zabdi 2) מצמצא some ed. (corr. acc.); ib. to IV, 12.—2) (emp. b. h. צמצא, v. ארסא) to *restrain the hair from flying, to tie up, veil*. Targ. Y. II Gen. XXXVIII, 15 (h. text כסרה).—[Gen. R. s. 98 צמצא some ed., read: למצא, v. צמח.]

Ithpalp. 1) ארסא ארסא to *veil one's self*. Targ. Y. II Gen. XXIV, 65 (h. text ורסא).—2) ארסא (emp. מונוריו, v. רבתי) to *be pressed, want*. Lam. R. to I, 1 (זעזע) ארסא ארסא we were pressed for meat (our store of meat had given out). Ib. וארסא ארסא לחמרא (corr. acc.) and we had no wine; v. צמח.

צמצא, v. צמיצ'.

צמק (b. h.) to *shrink*. Hull. 55^b (expl. תרוחה, Mish. III, 2) כל שצמקה וכ' an animal whose lungs are shrunk; Tosef. ib. III, 12 שצמקה ed. Zuck. (Var. שצמקה). Sabb. 91^a שצמקה וחורה וכ' it shrank (became less than the size of a dry fig) and then swelled again. Y. Or. I, 61^b top אם שצמקו if the grapes are shrunk (dried). Y. Ter. II, 41^d top שצמק, v. תפח. Gen. R. s. 31 שצמק, v. ג'וט; a. fr.—Part. pass. שצמק; f. שצמקה, v. supra.

Pi. שצמק to *cause shrinking; to dry* (in the sun). Y. Maasr. IV, 51^b top שצמקו if he redeemed it (when fresh), and let it dry. Y. Naz. VI, 55^c צמיקו (read: שצמקו); a. e.—Part. pass. שצמק; f. שצמקה; pl. שצמקה; Sabb. 38^a מצ' eggs boiled or roasted down to a small size.

Hithpa. שצמק to *be reduced in size* (through boiling &c.). Ib. שצמקו ורע לו a dish which is deteriorated by boiling down; ib. שצמקה ורע להן eggs are improved by &c. Ib. 37^b. Y. ib. III, 5^d; a. fr.

צמק ch. same. Part. pass. שצמק; f. שצמקה &c.

Targ. Y. I Num. VI, 3 (h. text יבשים).—Hull. 55^b הנהו רמי דצמיצום those rams whose lungs were dried up.

Pa. שצמק as preced. *Pi.*—Part. pass. שצמק. Y. Peah VII, 20^b חרוב מצ' (not כרוב) a dish of dried carobs.

צמק m. (preced.) *shrunk, shrivelled fruit*, esp. figs, dates. Y. Ter. II, 41^d top, v. תפח, a. תפח I.

צמר m. (b. h.; צמר to *be pressed, thick, warm*; emp. wool, hair. Sabb. 54^a; Shebu. 6^b, v. קבן. Kil. VII, 2 גפן צ', v. גפן. Y. ib. II, 27^d גפן הצ' cotton tree. Tosef. Sabb. IX (X), 3 צ' (not ביים...) hair of hares. Gen. R. s. 37 (ref. to צמר, Gen. X, 18) (the inhabitants of Hamatz are named Zemarites,) שוקן עשין בצ' because they work in wool. Yeb. 4^b צ' לפשתים ופשתים לצ' woolen show-fringes for linen garments, and linen for woolen garments; a. fr.

צמר m. (preced.) *dealer or worker in wool*.—*Pl.* צמרים, Kel. XXIX, 6 של צ' the wool-dealers' (or weavers') cord of balances; B. Bath. 89^a. Erub. X, 9 שוק של צ' the wool-dealers' market. Eduy. III, 4 וכ' וצמרים וצמרים the wool-weavers and the dyers are permitted to form a partnership to buy up whatever goods come to town; a. fr.—[Y. B. Bath. VIII, 16^a bot. צ' מיוצאי, read: מצמרים.]

צ' מורין, צ' מוריית, צמר, v. צמר מוריית.

צמר to *be pressed, hot*.

Pa. צמר to *heat*. B. Kam. 60^a צמרי צמרי he increased the heat of the coals by breathing on them.

צמרא, v. צימרא.

צמרי (b. h.) pr. n. gent. *Zemarite*. Gen. R. s. 37; Y. Meg. I, 71^b bot., v. חמין, a. חמין.

צמר מורות (sub. פאבי) m. pl. (v. צמר) *feverish flushes*. Nidd. IX, 8 (63^a) (among the premonitory symptoms of menstruation) וצמין צ' ארסא ארסא (Mish. ed. וצמין) a kind of feverish flushes seizes her; ib. 63^b צמר מורות (Ar. (סמך מורות)).

צמר מורין, צמר מוריית m. pl. (preced.) *chills and fever*. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d bot.; Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^d bot. צמר מורין (corr. acc.). Cant. R. to II, 16 צמר מוריית (corr. acc.).

צמר מורת, v. צמר מורת.

צמר מור (preced. wds.) to *be hot*. Targ. Ps. XXXVIII, 11 (h. text סחרתי; emp. ורסא).

צמת (b. h.) [to *be pressed together*,] 1) to *meet, join*. Hull. 76^a צומתין, v. צומת.—2) to *be smashed*. B. Kam. 85^b וצמתה ידו וכ' if one struck his neighbor on his hand, and his hand was smashed, but is expected to recover; Y. Naz. IX, end, 58^a.—3) to *contract; to reduce a swelling by applications of vinegar, wine &c.* Pes. 40^a שורין צומתין ורומין he steeps the barley-corns in vinegar, and this binds them (prevents moisture from penetrating and

III, 4 (ref. to Is. XLVII, 2) וכי פרישי צניעותהוּ וכו' uncover thy secret, that means the (Babylonian) king that is kept behind seven enclosures. Num. R. s. 1 'הצ' היא ה'צ' the privacy (in the Tabernacle) is becoming; a. e.—2) discretion, chastity, decency, piety. Meg. 13^b ברוב צ'... בשכר צ' as a reward for Rachel's discretion Saul was her descendant. Ib. 'היה צ' ומה צ' הייתה וכו' and wherein consisted Rachel's discretion? Erub. 100^b מורחל צ'... אילמלא if the Law had not been given to us, we might have learned decency from the cat; a. e.

צניעותה ch. same. [Targ. Y. I Ex. XXXVIII, 8, v. צניע]—Erub. 26^a עבירה רלצ' כיין because the partition is made merely for the sake of privacy (not permanent). Ber. 62^a ושתיקוּתא צ' decency (in uncovering one's self for a human need) and silence. B. Kam. 82^a משיב צ' as a matter of chastity (v. צניק); a. e.

צניקה m. (b. h.; v. מצניקת) turban. Cant. R. to VIII, 6 מלכות צ' royal turban.

צניקה, v. צניק

צניקה m. (preced.) shrill. Hull. 79^a, v. עברי.

צניקתא f. (preced.) shrieking (of the wood-cock). Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3).

צניקתא, v. צניקתא II.

צניקתא, v. sub צניק.

צניק (b. h.; emp. next art.) to sting, be hard, shrunk. Part. pass. צניקת; f. צניקה. Ber. 39^a בקערה צ' פת צ' (Ar. צונמא) shrunk pieces of bread (soaked) in a bowl.

צניק, Tosef. B. Mets. II, 22, v. צניק II.

צניק (emp. סניק) [to sting; (of taste) to be pungent; (of color) to be bright, polished]; (of temperature) to be cold. Mekh. Yithro s. 4 'צ' רחוק ממנה צ' if he is removed from it, he is cold. Y. Pes. IV, 31^b top שלא היצן that she (the ass in heat) may not cool off (before copulation). Gen. R., s. 87 רמו רצ' רמו he saw his father's image before him, and his blood grew cold; ib. s. 98 רצניק (corr. acc., or צניק); a. e.—V. צניק.

Hif. היצן, *Nif.* ניצן to become cold. Y. Hor. III, 46^d ניצן he must become cold (suppress his passion); לא ד' if he does not cool off (what shall he do)? Ib. ויהא ניצן and he will cool off. Ib. מיר ד'... ראו he saw his father's image and at once was cooled off (v. supra).—Gen. R. s. 20 שמה היצון (*Nif.*), v. next w.

Hif. היצן to be cooled off. Ab. Zar. III, 9 יצן היצן if it is an old oven, it must be allowed to cool off (before being used again); Pes. 26^b; 27^a.

Pi. היצן to cool off. Sabb. 53^a לצינתה צניק to cause the perspiring animal to cool off, opp. לזממה to keep her warm. B. Bath. 74^b וצ' הנקבה... וצ' סירס he emasculated the male (Leviathan), and cooled the female. Ex. R. s. 10 אורו צניק (not היצן) they caused the stove to cool off. Pes. 118^a the

angel Gabriel said, וכי ארר וצניק let me go down and cool the furnace &c.; a. e.—[Gen. R. s. 98, v. supra.]

Pu. היצן to be cooled off. Gen. R. s. 98, v. supra.—Part. pass. היצן; f. היצנת. Hull. III, 5 היצן an animal suffering from frost; Tosef. ib. III (IV), 19.

Hithpa. היצן, *Nithpa.* ניצן to become cold; to get chills. Sabb. 129^a היצן דם וכו' if one has chills after blood-letting. Yoma 77^a לא ניצן לא אלמלא if the coals had not been cooled off on their transmission from the hand of the Cherub &c. Sot. 11^b; Ex. R. s. 1 מצניקתו, v. צניק; a. e.

צניק ch. same, to be cold. Y. Yeb. IV, 6^a bot. היצן עד רלא היצן before she cools off (her throes of birth die away); (Gen. R. s. 20 שמה היצן ורמו lest she get cold and die).

Af. היצן to make cold. Y. Sabb. IV, 6^d [read:] היצן היצן וכו' היצן היצן sand heats a warm object buried in it, and makes a cold object colder.

Hithpa. היצן to be cold, have chills. Sabb. 129^a היצן (missing in Mss. M. a. O., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. notes 80, 90) she got chills.

צניק m. (preced.) cold. Naz. 22^b בצ'... כי מרפס (Rashi 'בציל') when a man takes hold (of a dish), does he do so when it is in its original condition (as it is cooked), or when it is cooled off?, i. e. when referring to a thing in a vow, is the vowing person presumed to mean the thing when it is yet prohibited (as flesh of a peace-offering before the blood is sprinkled), or when it has become permitted? [Ned. 11^b בהירירא, a gloss that took the place of our w.; Ar. reads בצניק, q. v.]

צניק (b. h.) to hide; to retire.—Part. pass. צניק. Taan. 16^a (commenting on the custom of bringing the chest containing the Torah scrolls to the open place of the town for fasts and prayers) היצן לנו וכו' as if saying, we had a vessel kept in reverential retirement, and it has been exposed on account of our sins.—V. צניק.

Hif. היצן to withdraw (from use); to reserve, hide. Sabb. X, 1 היצן לורע וכו' if a person had laid aside something for seed, or for a sample, or for medicinal purposes, and takes it out into the street &c. Ib. 90^b היצן היצן if he had laid it aside, but forgot for what purpose &c. Ib. 91^a היצן היצן... כל א' a thing not fit for reservation, or of the kind not usually reserved, but this person considered it fit &c. Num. R. s. 1 היצן עצמה keeps herself in retirement (chastity). Ib. s. 20 היצן עצמן contained themselves (remained chaste); a. e.—Part. pass. היצן; f. היצנת &c. Ter. VIII, 8 היצן מקום היצן a retired (well-guarded and clean) place; Bekh. 33^b, a. e.—Gen. R. s. 94; Cant. R. to I, 12 (ref. to Ex. XXXV, 24) היצן מ' וכו' this shows that acacia wood was kept by them in reserve from the days of Jacob; a. e.—Gen. R. s. 1 (ref. to אמון, Prov. VIII, 30) היצן אמון (= amun) means well cared for (by ref. אמון, Esth. II, 7).

Pi. היצן to restrain. Y. Bets. V, 63^a היצן זה שבה מי הוא זה שבה היצן who is he that comes to put us under restrictions in our own house?

צניע ch. same, *to guard*. B. Kam. 23^b דיל דלרעצניענדיק... זיל (Ar. *af*) go and tell the owner of the goats to guard them (from trespassing on my property).—Part. pass. *צניע*; pl. *צניעין* a) reserved, kept, guarded. Targ. Y. Deut. X, 5.—B. Bath. 58^a לא צניענדיק באיסורא why art thou not more guarded in thy immoral conduct?—b) retired, chaste, v. *צניע*.

אפצניע *to put aside, deposit, withdraw (from use)*. Targ. Num. XVII, 22. Targ. Lev. XVI, 23; a. fr.—B. Mets. 25^b דמיגניב מנייה ואיצניעני is it only Amorites that hide (their treasures in walls) &c.? B. Bath. 24^a בגייה לא מצניעני Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note for Var. Lect.) as to being stolen from there and hidden, they would not hide it in the same grounds from the surface of which they had taken it. Ib. אבל עינברי מצניעי (or מצניעי) but grapes they may hide in the same grounds; a. e.—B. Kam. l. c. אצניענדיק guard them, v. supra.—[Cant. R. to I, 16 מצניעה, v. גניען.]

פאצניע 1) *to restrain, make a person respect authority*. Nidd. 36^b צניענדיק זיל go and make him respect my authority.—2) *to cause a person to live in retirement* (a mild method of excommunication). Kidd. 25^a צניענדיק זיל go and tell them to withdraw (comp. בכיחך, M. Kat. 17^a).

אצניע *to restrain one's self*. Targ. Y. Gen. XIV, 15 (not אצניענדיק).—2) *to be private, to be hidden*. B. Bath. 60^a מצניענדיק מיניך I can be private (protect myself) from thy gaze. Ib. 24^a, v. supra.

צניעה, צניעה, צניע f. (preced.) *secrecy*; 'בצ' privately, in secret, without ostentation. M. Kat. 12^b ובלבד שיכניסם ב'צ' provided he brings them into his house with the least publicity possible. Ib. רהני ימנא הויא 'צ' the least publicity in bringing these (joists) in is, if it is done in day-time. Shh. 75^a, opp. בפריהסיא. M. Kat. 24^a דבריום שב'צ' one must observe (on Sabbaths or festive days) such customs of mourning as refer to domestic privacy; Keth. 4^a דבריום של 'צ' Bets. 16^a וב'צ' כל מצוור... all commands that God gave to Israel, he gave unto them publicly (for all nations), except the Sabbath which he gave them privately, as we read, between me and &c. (Ex. XXXI, 17); a. fr.

צניף (comp. צפפץ II) [*to shine, be bright*; (of voice) *to be clear, shrill*], *to neigh*. B. Kam. 18^b; Kidd. 24^b. [B. h. צניף, denom. of צניף.]

צניף, צניף ch. same, 1) (of the woodcock) *to shriek, squeak*. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3).—[Targ. Is. XIII, 22 Kimhi in ed. Ven. I Var., v. צניף.]—2) *to neigh*. Pes. 113^a... לא צניף דלא צניף live not in a place where no horse neighs, no dog barks &c.

צניפא f. (preced.); comp. צניץ a. derivatives) *uppermost branch; border, fringe*. Targ. Is. XVII, 6 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. ענפא; h. text אמיר בקרא... Naz. 22^b בצ' Ar. does he seize it by the root or by the top?, v. צנינא.—Pl. צניפא, constr. צניפא. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXII, 12; Num. XV, 38 'רג' צ' (not רג').

צניפא f. (b. h.; v. צניץ) *a bottle of glossy material*. Mekh. B'shall., Vayass'a, s. 5; Tanh. B'shall. 21 (ref. to

Ex. XVI, 33) דבר המצריך וכו'... ח"ל צ'... איני יודע I should not have known of what material it was, whether of silver..., therefore the text has *tsintseneh*, something that glistens more than anything else, that is, a (glazed) earthen vessel. Ib. דמן צ' the bottle of manna (which was preserved), v. צלוקיר. Tanh. Noah 18 'צ' מלאה וכו' a bottle full of live locusts.

צניחא, v. צניחא.

צניחין m. pl. (comp. צנור) *spouts, tubes*. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (corresp. צנוריהו, Zech. IV, 12).

צניח m. (v. צניעה) *plate, dish*. Hull. 47^b דקויניא 'צ' a glazed earthen plate. Pes. 111^b אפומא דחצבא וכו' 'צ' to hang a plate on the snout of a pitcher is indicative of poverty; a. e.—Pl. צני. Bets. 32^a הקליירא 'צ' the dining plates of the peasantry, v. אירויניו. Meg. 7^b וכו' 'צ' שרין צ' sixty plates of sixty different dishes. Yoma 83^b, v. לוינא; a. e.

צעד (b. h.) *to step, walk*. Taan. 20^b ולא צעדיתי בפני מי I never walked in front of one my superior; Meg. 28^a.—[Yalk. Ex. 346 הצוער, v. צוער.]

היף *to cause to walk, direct*. Ber. 29^b שרוליכני וכו' that thou mayest lead me in safety and direct me in safety.

פי *to climb*. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXIX... וריו and the Egyptian girls used to climb up the walls and throw to him (Joseph) rings &c.

צעד m., **צעדה** f. (b. h.; preced.) *step*.—Pl. צעדיק, צעוד. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XVII 'צ' עשר; Yalk. Kings 232 'צ' עשרה. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXVI (ref. to Prov. IV, 12) לא צרו צעדיי וכו' Jacob's steps were not straitened; Midr. Till. to Ps. XCI.

צפה, Yalk. Ez. 352 ומצפה, read: יושב ומצפה, v. צפה.

צעי, Targ. Prov. III, 20, a corrupt. of עניי (itself a Var. of שמיא, v. correct vers. s. v. רכס).

צעדה f. (צעד) *step*. Y. Shh. X, 29^a bot. (ref. to II Sam. VI, 13) וכו' על כל צ' וצ' at every step they offered &c.; Num. R. s. 4. Gen. R. s. 98 (play on צעדה, Gen. XLIX, 22) [read:] שאני נותן לבנותיך צ' בחורה I will give thy daughters a step (or space) in the Law; מה צ' פרשה what is meant by *ts'idah*? A section (Num. XXVII, 1-11).

צעיה m. (b. h.) *veil, cover*. Gen. R. s. 60; s. 85; Yalk. ib. 109.

צעיק, v. צעק.

צער, v. צער.

צער m. (b. h.; צער) *young, junior; attendant, boy*. Gen. R. s. 6 (ref. to Gen. XLVIII, 14) שרואה ה'צ' do we not know from the genealogical records that he was the younger?—Pl. צעירים. Arakh. II, 6 (13^b) וצעירי Ar. a. Maim. (Mish. וצויירי; Bab. ed. וצעירי Rashi

and they were called the junior Levites; ib. 13^b 'and they were called the assistants of the Levites'; and as to our version (צַעֲזוּעִים or צַעֲזוּעִים), because the voices of those were fine . . . , therefore he calls them *tsá áré* (the troubles) of the Levites (v. צַעַר). Gen. R. s. 75 צַעֲזוּעִים של שבטים the youngest of the tribes; a. e.—*Fem.* צַעֲזוּעִים. B. Kam. 38^b 'צ' דקאמרה בן עמי וכו' the younger (daughter of Lot) that called her son Ben-ammi &c.; Hor. 11^a; Naz. 23^b; a. e.—Y. Meg. I, 71^d bot. צַעֲזוּעִים הרגלים . . . כתבו לו' they (the Greek translators) wrote for him (Ptolemy) 'the slender-footed' (in place of ארנבור, Lev. XI, 6); Bab. ib. 9^b; Treat. Sof'rim I, 8; Mekh. Bo, s. 14; Tanh. Sh'moth 22.—[LXX Lev. XI, 5, 6 has δασύποδα=שַׁעֲזוּעִים הרגלים.]

צַעֲזוּעִים m. pl. (b. h. צַעֲזוּעִים, II Chr. III, 10; צַעַר, comp. צַעַר; comp. זעטטי a. זעיר) *miniatures, babes, dolls*. B. Bath. 99^a דויו צ' דויו מנשו' צ' (not דויו, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 1, 2) the Cherubs in the Temple had the form of babes, v. פְּרִיב I; [Comment. = צאַצאַרים, v. Rabb. l. c.].

צַעַק (b. h.; comp. זעק) *to cry*; (comp. צווח) *to complain*. Mekh. Mishp. s. 18 (ref. to Ex. XXII, 22) יכיל כל זמן שהוא צַעַק lest you may think, when he cries, I hear him (take up his cause), and when he does not cry, I do not &c. B. Kam. 93^a הַצַּעַק . . . הַצַּעַק woe to him who cries (prays for divine judgment to come down upon his neighbor) more than to him who is cried against. Ib. אורי אורי Ms. M. both are included (in Ex. l. c.) as deserving divine punishment, the crier and he who is cried against, only that they (in heaven) hasten to attend to the crier first &c. (differ. vers. quoted in Tosaf.). B. Mets. 75^b שלשה צוּעֲקִין ואינן נענין (because they are themselves to blame for their sufferings). Midr. Till. to Ps. XXXIV ודויו צוּעֲקוֹת שריון וכו' and both of them screamed and raged within &c. Men. 53^b; a. fr. *Nif.* צַעַק *to be complained of*, v. supra.

צַעֲקִין ch. same. Targ. Josh. XXIV, 7. Targ. Jud. IV, 3.

צַעֲקוֹת f. (preced.) *cry, complaint*. Gitt. 7^a צַעֲקוֹת לנרמא until now their cry has not come before me, because the destined end (of the captivity) has not yet arrived. R. Hash. 16^b וכו' צַעֲקוֹת ארבעה . . . צַעֲקוֹת four things cause the evil verdict to be torn up (reversed), they are: charity, prayer &c. Deut. R. s. 2 'צ' (one of the names for prayer); a. fr.

צַעַר (b. h.) 1) *to be narrow, slender, young*, v. צוּעַר, 2) *to be restrained, suffer privation, pain*. Taan. 11^a, v. infra.

Hif. הצַעֵר *to lessen; to subordinate*. Gen. R. s. 6 (ref. to Gen. XLVIII, 14) על ידי שדויה מצַעֵר את עסקיו (because he subordinated his affairs (was contented with lesser services), he was privileged to be invested with the rights of the firstborn; וכו' הגדול שהוא מצַעֵר וכו' if a great man applies himself to minor services, how much more (is he praiseworthy)!—Part. pass. מַצַּעֵר, q. v.

Pi. צַעֵר 1) *to narrow, restrain; to inflict pain, annoy*. Naz. 19^a; 22^a, a. e. (ref. to Num. VI, 11) 'ומה זה שלא צַעֵר . . . הקצַעֵר עצמו וכו' if this (Nazarite) who denied himself only the enjoyment of wine is called a sinner, how much more so he who denies himself all enjoyments of life! Taan. 11^a 'עצמו וכו' man must suffer (deny himself enjoyments), when the community suffers; for thus we find that Moses afflicted himself (by sitting on a stone, Ex. XVII, 12) &c.; ib. המצַעֵר וכו' (Ms. M. וכו' המצַעֵר עם, insert עצמו עם וכו' D. S. a. l. note) and he who afflicts himself in sympathy with the community, will be allowed to see the comfort of the community; Yalk. Gen. 148, a. e. דמַצַּעֵר. Snh. 11^a וארהו מַצַּעֵרני וארהו ארהו הוא שצַעֵרני לאבא and thou didst let me be in pain (without telling me of the remedy)?; a. fr.—2) **to suffer*. Yalk. Is. 333, v. צַעַר.

Hithpa. הַצַּעֵר, *Nithpa.* הַצַּעֵר *to feel pain; to suffer privation; to grieve, trouble one's self*. Yalk. Gen. 1. c., a. e., v. supra. Hag. 15^b 'במנן מַצַּעֵר וכו' when a man suffers (the penalty of the law), what does the Shekhinah say?; אם כן הקב"ה מצַעֵר וכו' if the Lord thus grieves over the blood of the wicked (convict), how much more does he grieve over the blood of the righteous that is shed!; Ms. M. 1 'אם כן מצַעֵר אני וכו' if thus I (the Lord) grieve &c. Snh. 46^a; Yalk. Deut. 930. Succ. 26^a, a. e. 'מצַעֵר פטור וכו' he that feels uncomfortable (cold) is exempt from sitting in the Succah (contrad. fr. הוּלָה). Meg. 16^a sq. 'אפשר דבר שנצ' בי . . . יכשל בו . . . is it possible that this righteous man (Joseph) should commit the same wrong from which he himself had suffered (to make distinctions between brothers)? Yoma 74^b; Y. ib. VIII, 44^d top (ref. to Lev. XVI, 29) ויַצַּעֵר . . . יוכל ישב one must sit in the sun or in the cold in order to afflict one's self. Bab. ib. 19^b 'כל ימי היירחי מצַעֵר על וכו' all my life-time have I been troubling myself about this verse (Lev. XVI, 2) thinking, when shall I have an opportunity to carry it into practice (in accordance with the Sadducean interpretation of it) &c. Sifré Deut. 354 'דואל ויַצַּעֵרני וכו' since we have gone to the trouble of coming here &c.; a. fr.

צַעֵר ch. same; (act. verb) צַעַר [to diminish,] *disregard, shame, curse* (comp. גרף, חסד). Targ. II. Esth. II, 5 (transl. of זקלל, Ex. XXII, 27). Targ. Prov. XXX, 11 נַצַּעֵר ed. Lag. (oth. ed. נַצַּעֵר; ed. Wil. נַצַּעֵר Pa.; h. text קלל). Ib. 10 נַצַּעֵרני ed. Lag. (oth. ed. נַצַּעֵרני Pa.).

Pa. צַעֵר 1) same, v. supra.—Meg. 28^a when going to bed he used to pray, לכול מאן דצַעֵר, the Lord forgive every one that may have insulted me.—2) *to afflict, grieve, trouble*. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVI, 6 (not 'צַעַר). Targ. Job XVIII, 4; a. fr.—Ber. 10^a קא מצַעֵר ליה טובא they annoyed him exceedingly. Ib. 27^b עד כמה מצַעֵרני how long shall he go on vexing him? Naz. 23^b; Hor. 10^b sq. (ref. to Deut. II, 9) וצַעֵרני לאו (against Moab), but you may afflict them (put them under tribute); אפרי צַעֵרני לאו you must not even afflict them (the Ammonites); (B. Kam. 38^b בהו אנגריא (עבירי בהו אנגריא). Y. Snh. I, 18^c bot. לצַעֵרני . . . כן

וכי is that your custom, to trouble your teacher? Hull. 95^a לצעררה v. ch. פון; a. fr.—3) to grieve, take pains. Ber. 18^b לארכויהו לארכויהו they took pains (in vain) to recall (what they had learned; Ms. M. ומצטערר they sat and grieved; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

Ilhpa. מצטערר to suffer, grieve, be vexed, troubled. Targ. Y. Num. XI, 1 (h. text מראנני). Targ. Ps. VII, 15; a. fr.—Keth. 104^a וקמץצטערר... הלך he put his T'fillin off and put them on again, and was in pain. Sabb. 140^b למצטערר until they were vexed (by curiosity). Succ. 52^a. Ber. 18^b Ms. M., v. supra; a. fr.

צער m. (preced.) pain, grief, trouble. B. Kam. VIII, 1, v. גון. Ib. 84^a; 26^b (ref. to Ex. XXI, 25) במקום נוק this intimates that you must decree indemnity for pain even where injury has been inflicted (in addition to damages for mayhem). Snh. 19^b, a. e. גידול בנים v. גידול בנים. Taan. 11^a שרדי בצ' בזמן... שרדי בצ' when the community is in trouble (and holds a fast). Ib. ... עושה בצ' as Israel is in trouble (suffering the privations of warfare), I (Moses), too, will suffer privations with them, v. צער. Ib. 10^b הוא לו הוא בצ' in a matter of affliction, one may act (as if he were a distinguished person) ... for his motive is not self-elevation but affliction (sympathy with public sufferings). Gen. R. s. 52, end צערן של איש וכ' the privation (abstinence from sexual contact) is felt more intensely by the man than by the woman. B. Mets. 31^a בעלי חיים because there is suffering of animals connected with the case (which must be relieved). Ib. 32^b; Sabb. 128^b בעלי חיים the duty of relieving the suffering of beasts is a Biblical law; a. v. fr.

צער, צער, צערה ch. 1) (v. צערה degradation, disregard, shame. Targ. Prov. III, 35 (h. text קלון); a. fr.—Ib. XIV, 3 (חצר גארה rod of humiliation (h. text זקרה רצ'—Pl. צערי. Ib. VI, 33.—2) pain, grief, privation. Targ. Gen. III, 16. Targ. I Chr. IV, 9; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 82 (transl. Gen. XXXV, 18) בר צערי child of my pain. Ber. 28^a מהא' משמע דהא' נוגי לישנא רצ' הוא דהא' what evidence is there that nuge' (Zeph. III, 18) has the meaning of grief? B. Mets. 31^a דידה איהא וצ' דידה איהא where both the owner and the animal suffer; a. fr.—Pl. צערי, צערי. Targ. O. Gen. III, 16. Targ. Job IX, 28. Targ. Ps. CXLVII, 3; a. fr.

צערן f. same, grief, trouble. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 53; 57 (h. text מצור צערי ed. Amst. (corr. acc.)).

צעריר v. צערי.

צף m., צפה f. (part. of צף q. v.) 1) floating, flat. Men. V, 8, a. e., v. מרחב. —2) shining, conspicuous.—Pl. צפין, Yalk. Num. 759 (expl. יקריות וקפאין, Zech. XIV, 6, v. קפא) ... צ' לכם כהדין בולוס קפא you &c., v. בולוס; Yalk. Is. 316, a. Num. R. s. 19 צופים (cmp. part of חול: חל a. חול); Tanh. Huck. 8 צפיים; v. צפה.

צפא or צפא v. ציפא II, III.

צפד (b. h.; cmp. צפה) 1) to be pressed; to cleave. Pesik. B. s. 37, beg. וצ' עורך על עצמך וכ' thy skin was cleaving to thy bones, and thy body was as dry &c.—2) to press, contract. Y. Yeb. XVI, 15^d top [read:] וצפדו שצפדו they identified the drowned man, for the cold had contracted him (preserved his features). Y. Pes. II, eid, 29^c צופין צופין vinegar contracts them (Bab. ib. 40^a צומין, v. צמא. Y. Ter. X, beg. 47^a ערשים צופרות איהו שלא יבלע the thick mass of lentils presses it (the onion) so that it cannot absorb (the taste of the lentil water); שלא ירין so that it cannot communicate its taste; ib. IX, beg. 46^c צופרות (corr. acc.).

צפדנא v. next w.

צפדנא (צפדנא) m. (preced.) scurvy. Yoma 84^a 'צפדנא Ms. M. (ed. צפיר, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) suffered from scurvy; Ab. Zar. 28^a; Y. ib. II, 40^d צפדנא; Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^d צפדנא; ib. צפיר (corr. acc.).

צפה part. f. of צף; v. צף.

צפה to look, v. צפי.

צפחא v. ציפחא.

צפיר v. ציפיר.

צפון I m. (adapt. of sapo, as if fr. ציה; v. Sm. Ant. Engl. ed.³, s. vv. Sapo a. Fullo) [foam,] soap, detergent. Nidd. 62^a ועבר צ' וצ' העביר עליו (Ar. ספון) if he rubbed soap over the suspected blood-stain, and it disappeared. Ib. צ' but will not soap also remove red dye? B. Kam. 93^b צ' וצ' ויכול להעבירו ע"י צ' because he can remove it with soap. Ib. 101^a צ' וצ' במאי שקיל ליה בצ' wherewith shall he take the dye off? With soap? Soap will remove the dye, but will not restore the natural color. Tosef. Nidd. VIII, 11 ed. Zuck. (Var. סאפון, סאפון) if he had rubbed soap over it at the start, it might have passed away.—Denom. וצפין to soap. Ib. וצפין עליו ed. Zuck. (read וצפיר, and strike out עליו) if he soaped the stain, and it passed away (oth. ed. סאפון ועבר, sub. העביר עליו, v. supra).

צפון II m. (b. h.) [brightness, cmp. צפון, north. Erub. 38^a, sq. Gen. R. s. 1, beg. (של ריקיע) הצפונה the northern portion of the sky; a. v. fr.—Denom. צפוני; f. צפונייה. Y. Peah III, 17^d הצפונה its northern half. Zeb. V, 3; a. fr.

צפונא v. ציפונא.

צפונא f. (צפון) reserving. Lev. R. s. 2 (ref. to צפנה, Lev. I, 11) וצפון זהו לשון צ' whence do you prove that this expression (the stem צפון) has the meaning of reserving? Answ. ref. to צפנרי (Cant. VII, 14).

צפונית, צפוני v. צפון II.

צפור c. (b. h.; v. צפיר I) 1) bird. Ab. Zar. III, 1 163*

Ez. 352 מוצפה (corr. acc.). Gen. R. s. 74 אברך מוצפה לך thy (dead) father looks forward to thy coming, thy mother &c.; a. fr.—2) to cover with shining plate, to overlay. R. Hash. 27^a וכן ציפהו זהב וכן if he overlaid the Shofar at the place where the mouth is applied; Y. ib. III, 58^d; a. fr.—Part. pass. מצופה, f. מצופה &c. Ib. III, 3 מצופה and its mouthpiece was covered with gold. Kel. XI, 4; 6. Hag. III, 8 מצופין שכן מצופין because they (the altars) are overlaid (with gold or copper); a. fr.

צפי ch., Pa. צפי same, to look out, wait. Lam. R. to IV, 2 ויהיה מצפי ליה וכן and he looked out for him from the top of the roof.

Ithpe. צפי to look out, to face. Targ. Y. II Num. XXI, 20, v. צפה ch.

צפיא, v. צפיא.

צפידא, v. צפידא.

צפידות, v. צפידות.

צפידה, v. צפידה.

צפיר I m. (late b. h. צפיר; v. צפיר I) young he-goat. Targ. Lev. XVI, 9, sq. Targ. Gen. XXXVII, 31. Targ. Y. II Gen. XXXVIII, 26 צפירא; a. fr.—Yoma 66^b מאי צפירא שרי (ל' צ' דין דרורי הובין סניאין Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; Ar. (משוך צפירה וכן) why does this scape-goat carry that carries so many sins?—Pl. צפירין, צפירין. Targ. Lev. XVI, 7, sq.; a. fr.—Fem. צפירא. Ib. IV, 28; a. e.—Pes. 42^b top דלא אפיקה צ' (sub. רחמיה) a she-goat that has not given birth (Ms. M. 2 צפירא a bird that has not laid; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5, a. Ar. s. v. צפיר); Gitt. 69^b כחלא רצ' Rashi (ed. צפירא) the milt of &c.

צפירא II, צפירא I f. (preced.) she-goat; goat's hair, shag. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. II, 11 של צפירא (sandals) of goat's hair. Ib. V, 12 של צפורה (R. S. to Kel. XXVIII, 9 (צפירה) (a strainer) of goat's hair. Ib. IV, 14 של צפיר ed. Zuck. (corr. acc.) mats of goat's hair; Succ. 20^b של צפירא (loosely woven) shag (v. Rashi in Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 200); [Rashi, fr. to shear: horse-hair from the mane or the tail].

צפירא II f. (b. h. circle, turn; crown; צפיר, v. צפיר II) 1) circuit. Y. Erub. I, end, 19^d (ref. to ירצפיר, Jud. VII, 3) and why were they to go home on a circuitous route?—2) circle, suite of body-guards. Mekh. B'shall, Shir., s. 3; Yalk. Ex. 244 מקיפירו צ' ועליו צ' a king that enters a city, and about him is a circle of guards that surrounds him, and his mighty men &c.—3) a round of twist, border. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 5 סרור צ' (ed. Zuck. צפורה) a frame with a rim (of plaited ropes &c.), if it has handles, is susceptible of uncleanness. Kel. XVI, 3 אורה צ' אורה as soon as he has woven around it one round (as a rim); Tosef. ib. B. Mets. V, 13 צפירה אורה חוץ מזה וכן (corr. acc.) one round besides the rims of the web itself. Y. Sabb. VIII, 11^b top קשייא אורה כורי לעשות צ' of hard palm-leaves (used for ropes, v.

אפסקימא) as many as are required to make a border; a. e.—Pl. צפירוח. Kel. I. c.; Tosef. I. c. צפירוח (corr. acc.).

צפירוח, v. צפירוח.

צפירא f. (צפי) lamp. Gen. R. s. 63, end (transl. צפה arrange the lamp; ... there are places where they call a lamp tsafiltha; Yalk. ib. 111; Yalk. Is. 288.

צפן (b. h.; cmp. צפה) 1) to look up to, respect, regard, v. קפן.—2) to provide, store away, reserve, guard; to hide. Deut. R. s. 7 (ref. to Prov. II, 1) וואני צופן וכן... you treasure up learning and good deeds with me in this world, and I treasure up for you good reward in the hereafter (ref. to Ps. XXXI, 20); Cant. R. to VII, 14; a. e.—Part. pass. צפנין; f. צפניה; pl. צפנין. Midr. Prov. to ch. II וכן אם זכיתם להצפין תורתי... מטוב הצ' וכן if you do well, guarding my Law (making provision for the study of the Law), I will satisfy you out of the good which is reserved for the hereafter (ref. to Ps. I. c.). Lev. R. s. 2 (ref. to Ps. I. c., Lev. I, 11) שחם צ' לפניו... שחם צ' לפניו this is typical of the deeds of Abraham... which are stored up before him (the Lord, for the benefit of their descendants); v. צפנין. Midr. Prov. I. c. (ref. to יצפן, Ib. II, 7) צ' לי... משעה שאדם while man is formed in his mother's womb, (the reward for) the Law which he will study is reserved for him. Succ. 52^a (play on הצפוני, Joel II, 20) וזה יצר הרע שצ' ועומד בלבו וכן that means the evil inclination that constantly lies in waiting in the heart of man. Gen. R. s. 90; Yalk. ib. 148, v. רשע; a. fr.

Nif. צפן to be reserved, kept. Tanh. ed. Bub. Yithro 8 וכן לשלש וכן and he (Moses) was reserved for three months (for the giving of the Law in the third month, Ex. XIX, 1); Yalk. Ex. 271; ib. ונצפין (corr. acc.).

Hif. צפן 1) to guard, provide; to remove, hide. Midr. Prov. I. c., v. supra. Deut. R. s. 1 (play on צפנה, Deut. II, 3) ונצפיתו עצמיכם ממני hide yourselves from him; a. e.—2) (denom. of צפון II) to turn north. B. Bath. 25^b רצפן let him turn towards the north (in prayer).—3) (denom. of צפון I) to brighten, cleanse with soap, v. צפון I.—4) (in enigmatic speech) to enlighten. Erub. 53^b... רצפנו ודיבן צפון 'unhide' unto us where R. ... is hidden; [Rashi refers to צפנה, with emphatic ו].

צפנה pr. n. f. Tsaf'nath. Gitt. 58^a ברה פניאל שמה צ' her name was Ts., daughter of Peniel; צ' שהכל צופין צ' she was named Ts. (the bright), because all looked at her beauty.

צפנת m. (b. h. צפנת) adder. Num. R. s. 10; Lev. R. s. 12, v. פרש; Yalk. Prov. 960 (also צפנת).

צפה (cmp. צפה I) to touch closely, press; to squeeze into, weave (v. צפה). Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 41 השריל וצף (השריל עצמו) ed. Bub. (ed. השריל עצמו) he slipped and squeezed himself into the cave.—Part. pass. צפית; f. צפית. Ab. V, 5 רוחים צ'... רוחים צ' when they stood (in the Temple), they were pressed

together, but when they prostrated themselves, they had room enough; Lev. R. s. 10; Koh. R. to I, 7. Y'lamd. to Deut. V, 6, quot. in Ar. צ' ראי ה'אך עומדין המלאכים צ' see, how the angels stand before me crowded and trembling.

Nif. צפפה to be pressed together, huddle. Yalk. Ex. 283 (ref. to Ex. XIX, 17 ו' ו' they placed themselves', they huddled together, which intimates that they were afraid &c.; Mekh. Yithro, Bahodesh, s. 3 נכפפו ו' (corr. acc.; the entire paragraph is to be emended after Yalk.).—[Hif. צפפה, v. צפה.]

צפצה I (v. preced.) to press, break through. Lev. R. s. 34 נצפצה when thy soul shall press to get out of thy body (when thou art dangerously ill), I will restore it to thee.

Nithpa. נצפצה (cmp. צמצם) to be pressed, be in want of. Men. 85^b נצפצפו אנשי ו' (ed. נצרכו להן, Ms. M. נצרכו, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) the Laodiceans were in want of oil.

צפצה ch. some; part. pass. מצפצה scarce. Y. Succ. III, end, 54^a מצפצפין הוון מצפצפין תמן 54^a Ethrogim were scarce there.

צפצה II 1) *(v. צפה) to shine, be bright. Cant. R. to VI, 10 מצפצפה ... כך גאולתן ... ראו they saw the first dawn (v. אילה) whose light burst forth, when R. H. said ..., so will the redemption of Israel break forth in brightness; [in parallels, Y. Ber. I, 2^c; Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII, a. e. our w. is omitted; perh. it ought to read: מצפצה, v. פוץ.—2) (b. h.) [of voice, cmp. צנה, to be shrill.] to scream; to chirp. R. Hash. 16^b sq. מצפצפין יורדין לגיהנום ומצפצפין they (the half-wicked) will go down to Gehenna, but when they scream (in prayer), they will be permitted to come up again, as it is written (Zech. XIII, 9); (Yalk. Zech. 582 Ms. ו' ומצפצפין כמו שעה אורח ועולין, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 9); Tosef. Snh. XIII, 3 ומצפצפין ed. Zuck. (corr. acc.). Yalk. Kings 175 מצפצה; Gen. R. s. 65 מצפצפין, v. צוץ. Koh. R. to VII, 8 קול מצפצפה ו' I heard a divine voice shrieking and saying, return &c.; ib. XII, 7; a. e.

צפצה ch. same, to squeak. Y. Dem. I, 22^a top שרון מצפצפין they (the mice) began to squeak.

צפצפה f. (b. h. [?]; v. צפה, cmp. צרבה; v. ציפא) a species of willow, (growing in waterless regions). Succ. III, 3 והצ' פסולה ... נקטם if the head of the willow branch is broken off, if its leaves are spread, and if it is a tsaftsafah, it is unfit for the ceremony (v. צרבה). Ib. 34^a ערבי נחל מצפצה Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) 'willows of the brook' (Lev. XXIII, 40), this excludes the ts. which grows in the mountains. Ib. (expl. Ez. XVII, 5) אני אמרתי ... Ms. M. I intended that Israel be before me like a shoot by the side of many waters, which is an 'arabah (willow), but they made themselves like the ts. in the mountains. Ib. 'צ' קנה שלה לבן ועלה ו' the ts. has a white stem, and its

leaves are round &c.; Tosef. ib. II, 7; Y. ib. II, 53^c bot. צפצפה Sabb. 36^a ערבה צ' 'צ' ערבה what formerly was called 'arabah, is now called ts., and vice versa; Succ. l. c. Ms. M. 2 (Ms. M. 1 'צ' חילפא ו' ed. ערבה חלפא ו' corr. acc., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 1).

צפר (b. h., v. צפר II) to circle; v. צפירה II. [Y. Ter. IX, beg., 46^c צופרות, v. צפר.]

צפר I (cmp. צפה) [to be bright; denom. צפרא; (of movement) to be swift; denom. צפיר, צפור &c.; (of sound) to be shrill.] to whistle. Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot. אין צפירה חד' ו' when I whistle once, put your garments on &c.; ib. 78^a top [read:] תמנין ... תריין צפרין ... ו' I can do (this); I can whistle twice and bring up eighty young men for you &c.; Y. Snh. VI, 23^c bot. אין בי עביר ו' נא צ' תריין זמנין ו'

צפר II (b. h. צפר, denom. of צפור) to circle (v. צפירה); to plait one round. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c top ההן דכבו קופין ו' he who makes baskets: when he finishes one round (on the Sabbath), he is guilty of weaving.

צפר III, צפרא m. (preced.) circle, garland. Y. Yoma I, end, 39^b קבויטר צ' באצבעתיה ו' and he drew a circle with his finger to intimate that the name is קבויטר (with ר, and not קבויטר).—Pl. צפריא, צי. Koh. R. to IX, 18 (expl. קבויטר, II Kings XVIII, 16) צ' golden wreaths (on the doors).

צפר IV, צפרא m. (צפר I) morning. Targ. Gen. I, 5. Targ. Ps. XC, 6; a. v. fr.—[Ib. 10 ו' ו' in the morning and evening shadows of things of less than a cubit's length. B. Mets. 107^b; B. Kam. 92^b (prov.) גברא ... sixty runners may run, but will not overtake a man that takes early morning meals. Taan. 22^a top; a. fr. צ' when the morning came. Pes. 12^b; a. v. fr.—Pl. צפריא, צפרין. Targ. Ps. CI, 8 (ed. Wil. sing.). Targ. Lam. III, 23; a. e.—2) whistling signal.—Pl. as ab Y. Hag. II, 78^a top, v. צפר I.—[3] bird, v. next art.]

צפר bird, pl. צפרים, צי, v. צפור.

צפר, צפור, צפרא, צפון, צי ch. same, fowl, bird. Targ. O. Gen. VII, 14 (Y. צפור). Targ. O. Lev. XIV, 5 (ed. Berl. צפירא, corr. acc.; Y. צפ'). Ib. 6 (ed. Amst. צפ', צפ'). Targ. Prov. VII, 23 ed. Wil. צ' (ed. Lag. צי); a. fr.—Meil. 20^b, v. סבר III. Zeb. 64^b מלבר צ' the bird (whose head is to be pinched) must be turned outside (over the back of the priest's hands). Gen. R. s. 79 צפור מבלעדי ו' no bird is caught without the decree of heaven; Y. Shebi. IX, 38^d צפור; Esth. R. to I, 9 צפיר; Koh. R. to X, 8 צפיר. Ib. to IV, 6 (prov.) צ' כפוחא ו' better one bird tied, than a hundred flying; a. fr.—Pl. צפרין, צפון, צי. Targ. Lev. XIV, 4 (ed. Berl. צפ'). Targ. Ps. CIV, 17; a. fr.—Y. Shebi. l. c.; Gen. R. l. c., v. צפירא. Koh. R. l. c.; Lev. R. s. 3, beg., v. אר II; a. fr.—צפיריא (name of a family) Beth-Tsipparaya. Arakh. II, 4 (Bab. ed. 10^a צפירא; Rashi צפרים; Tosef. ib. I, 15 צפיריא; Succ. 51^a.

צַפְרֵדַע c. (b. h.) *frog*. Ker. 13^b. Toh. V, 1; 4. Snh. 67^b (ref. to Ex. VIII, 2) אחר דירחה וכו' originally there was only one frog &c.; Ex. R. s. 10. Ib. ... אני ערשה שליחורי I have my message carried, and be it even through a serpent, a scorpion or a frog; a. fr.—*Pl.* צַפְרֵדַעִים. Ib. השחורה הצי the ruin which the frogs effected. Pesik. Vayhi, p. 66^b צ' (כגון) קולגין וכו' and then he sent them criers (heralds), that is the frogs; Pesik. R. s. 17; a. e.

צַפְרֵרִי m. pl. (denom. of צַפְרֵא) 1) *mornings, every morning*. Targ. Ps. LXXIII, 14.—2) *morning demons*. Ib. CXXI, 6. Targ. Cant. IV, 6. Targ. Y. Num. VI, 24.

צַפְרִין, v. צַפְרֵרִי.

צַפְרָתָא, **צ'ר** f. (v. צַפְרֵר) *fowl, esp. a small bird*, (supposed to be) *the humming bird*. Snh. 107^a שטן כצ'ר... Satan came to him disguised as a bird (Yalk. Sam. 148 כצ'ר). Succ. 5^b כצ'ר דצ' as large as the face of a *tsipparta*, opp. בר יוכני. Sabb. 80^b דצ' the egg of a *ts*. Yoma 75^b כצ'ר דהוי ודווי the quail (*s'lav*) was no larger than a *ts*; a. e.; v. צַפְרָתָא.—צַפְרָתָא 'the bird of the palm' (= h. צַפְרֵר כרמים) a species of *locusts*. Sabb. 90^b Ar. ed. Koh. (missing in ed.).

צַפְתָּא pr. n. pl. *Ts'fath (Safed)*, near Tiberias (v. Neub. Géogr. p. 227). Y. R. Hash. II, 58^a top וכו' צ' אילין דחמין צ' those who see (the New-Moon fire at) Ts., must they go around (announcing the New-Moon to others)? ר' ביטל... since Rabbi has abolished the signals (except for the lake of Tiberias), why should Ts. go around? But (the fires are raised at the lake) for announcement, that they (the inhabitants of Ts. and other places), may know it.

צַפְחָר, v. צַפְחָר.

צַקְלָג (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Siklag*, a Judæan town in possession of the Philistines. Gitt. 7^a, v. לְגִימָה.

צַקְלָן m. (b. h. צַקְלָן) *bag*. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXV; Yalk. Gen. 119 הלחם בצקלון the bread is in thy bag.—[Men. 66^b (play on בצקלון, II Kings IV, 42) בא ויצק לנו... he came and poured water (on our hands), and we ate, and it was pleasing.]

צַר, v. צַר.

צַר I to be narrow, v. צַר.

צַר II m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) (adj.) *narrow*. Par. XII, 2 צר עין- a flask with a narrow neck; a. e.—צַר עֵין *narrow-minded, selfish, envious*. Y. Taan. III, 66^d (ref. to Job XXXVI, 19) אם סדרחה חפלה לא יהו לך צ' if thou orderest thy prayer well, thou shalt have no envious adversaries in heaven above; a. e.; v. עֵין.—*Fem.* צַרָה. Esth. R. to I, 5, a. e., v. עֵין; a. fr.—*Pl.* צַרָה. Y. Sot. IX, 24^a bot. וכו' צ' רחב מלמעלה וצ' צ' wide above, and narrow below; a. fr.—2) *anguish, trouble*. Erub. 65^a וכו' צ' צ' oppressor, adversary. Gen. R. s. 61; end, v. צ' צ'—[Yalk. Gen. 62 וצ' צ' שונא וצ' צ'—*Pl.* צַרָה. Ex. R. s. 21 (ref. to Job I. c.) צ' מלמעלה צ' order

thy prayer before thy Maker, that thou have no adversaries (accusers) in heaven above; Snh. 44^b כל המאמץ... אין לו צ' וכו' he who strengthens himself (makes a strong effort) for prayer, has no adversaries &c. Ib. ואל וכו' and that he may have no adversaries &c. Ex. R. s. 27 צ' צ' של ישראל Israel's allied adversaries; a. fr.

צַרְתָּא, *pl. constr.* צַרְתָּי, v. צַר III.

צַרְתָּא, v. צַר.

צַרְבָּ (emp. צַרָה) to shrink (from heat).—*Part. pass.* צַרְבָּ compact, hardened. Bets. 7^a משום דצ' צ' because they (the eggs that are laid) are hard-shelled (and that is what he cares for).

צַרְבָּתָא m. (preced.) *shrinking, reduction* (through smelting). Targ. Is. VI, 13 (some צַרְבָּתָא, corr. acc.; h. text בער).

צַרְבָּתָא f. (preced.) *shrivelled surface, scar* (= b. h. צַרְבָּתָא). Neg. VII, 1 'עד שלא נעשו צ' ed. Dehr. (ed. before they are cicatrized; Tosef. ib. II, 14 צַרְבָּתָא). Neg. VI, 8 צַרְבָּתָא Ar. (ed. צַרְבָּתָא). Lam. R. to I, 2 [read:] and they (the tears) ate themselves into their cheeks (forming a surface) like the scars of a sore.

צַרְבָּתָא, v. preced.

צַרְרָה (צַרְרָה) (emp. preced. wds.) to contract, shrivel, have a rough surface.—*Part. pass.* צַרְרָה rough, harsh (of sound). R. Hash. 27^b צַרְרָה Ar. a. Rashi to Hull. 36^a (ed. צַרְרָה).

צַרְרָתָא m. *tsarda*, name of a bird (prob. named from its voice, v. preced.). Hull. 62^b (Ar. צַרְרָתָא; Ms. H. צַרְרָתָא; Ms. R. 1 צַרְרָתָא; Rashi Ms. צַרְרָתָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 300).

צַרְרָתָא I c. (preced. wds.) *coarse web* (of hemp), *rough cloth*. M. Kat. 27^b בר וזוא... אפי' בצ' בר וזוא (Ar. צַרְרָתָא). Ms. M. 2 בצַרְרָתָא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 7) and nowadays people use for shrouds even rough cloth worth a Zuz; Keth. 8^b bot.—*Pl.* צַרְרָתָא. B. Mets. 60^b צ' צ' שרא למידק צ' (Ms. M. צַרְרָתָא; Ms. F. צַרְרָתָא; Ms. R. צַרְרָתָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) permitted to beat hemp-clothes (to improve their appearance).

צַרְרָתָא II (צַרְרָתָא), **צ'ר** f. *demon Ts'rada*, name of a disease, (supposed to be) *vertigo*. Hull. 105^b צ' צ' וקשי ל' צ' (Ar. צַרְרָתָא; Ms. R. 3 צַרְרָתָא; Rashi M. צַרְרָתָא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8) it is bad for (it begets) vertigo. Pes. 111^b צ' צ' ליה ר' צ' vertigo seized him (Rashi: *megrin*, prob. reading צַרְרָתָא).

צַרְרָתָא (or צַרְרָתָא) f. (צַרְרָה) *rough sound, snap* (or *whistle*, v. infra); **צ'צ'צ'** the snapping finger, middle finger. Yoma I, 7; Tosef. ib. I, 9, expl. של ימין של ימין the large finger of the right hand. Y. ib. I, end, 39^b

v. *תָּהָךְ*; Tosef. ib. l. c. 'זוה מוֹדֵךְ וּכ' he that casts bronze.—Trnsf. to *refine*. Gen. R. s. 44 (ref. to צָרֶפֶת, Ps. XVIII, 31) 'לֹא נִתְּנוּ הַמִּצְוֹת אֵלָּא לְצָרָה וּכ' the (ceremonial) laws have been given for the purpose of refining (disciplining) men through them. Ib. 'שֶׁצָרָה הַקִּבְיָה וּכ' (Abraham) whom the Lord tried in the furnace of fire. Ib. (ref. to צָרָה, Is. XLI, 7) 'זוה אֲבְרָהָם שֶׁצָרָה וּכ' that means Abraham, whom the Lord tried &c.; (Yalk. Is. 313 שֶׁצָרָה *Nif.*)—2) to *tighten, harden*. Makhsh. V, 7 לְצָרָה . . . הַמְּוֹלָךְ if one takes a ship out to sea for the sake of tightening it; לְצָרָה . . . מוֹצִיא מִסֹּמֵר if one takes a (glowing) nail in the rain for the sake of hardening it; Tosef. ib. II, 16 בְּשֶׁבִיל לְצָרָה. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. III, 13 צָרָה אִפִּי' (or צָרָה) if he hardened (baked) them (the earthen vessels) even in a peat fire. Bets. 32^a מְשִׁי צָרָה בְּכֶשֶׁן (Ms. M. Mets. 84^a (of iron weapons) מְשִׁי צָרָה בְּכֶשֶׁן when he has hardened them in the furnace, v. צָרָה; a. e.—3) [*to melt together, weld,*] to *combine, join*. Maasr. II, 5 צָרָה 5 (Y. ed. צִירָה) if he combined (ate them together). Y. Pes. III, 30^a top מְצָרָה מְצָרָה . . . אֵיךְ הִבִּיתָ מְצָרָה . . . שְׁנֵי if two pieces (of leavened matter), each half the size of an olive, are in the same room, the room does not join them (so as to be counted one olive-size); if in one vessel, הַכֵּל מְצָרָה the vessel joins them. Kidd. 40^a, a. e. מְצָרָה לְמַעֲשֵׂהוּ, v. מְצָרָה; a. fr.—4) to *change small for large coin*, opp. פָּרַט. Maas. Sh. IV, 2 שְׂוִיא מְצָרָה . . . כְּמוֹת as the banker counts when he gives small change for large coins, not as he counts when giving large coins for small change; Tosef. ib. III, 3 הַמְּצָרָה שְׂוִיא . . . ed. Zuck. (Var. מְצָרָה . . . מְצָרָה) if one buys a gold Denar for coins designated for second tithes, he must count as the banker would when selling small change, not as he would, when buying large change. Shek. II, 1 מְצָרָה, v. תְּרִבּוֹן. Y. B. Mets. IV, end, 9^d לְצָרָה בִּישָׁה . . . if he wants to change the defective coin to be spent in Jerusalem, he must exchange it as if it were of full value (v. Bab. ib. 52^b); a. fr.—Sifré Deut. 48 one gathers a gold Denar and spends it, and another changes his accumulation for a gold Denar and puts it away; Yalk. ib. 873, v. סָגַל.

Nif. צָרָה 1) to be *smelted, tried*. Yalk. Is. 313, v. supra. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIX, 81 כִּבְרֵי צָרָה כִּבְרֵי we have already been tried.—2) to be *hardened*. Kel. IV, 4 מְשִׁי צָרָה בְּכֶשֶׁן when they have been baked in the kiln; Tosef. ib. B. Kam. III, 13 מְשִׁי צָרָה.

Hithpa. צָרָה 1) same, v. supra.—2) to be *joined, combined, counted in*. Naz. 35^b, a. e. מְצָרָה לְאִיסוֹר a permitted thing is not to be joined to a forbidden thing, i. e. if one ate simultaneously, one half of the legal size each, of a permitted and of a forbidden thing, the two must not be counted together to make up the legal size. Ib. 4^a זֶה עִם זֶה מְצָרָה they are counted together. Ib. VI, 1. Ber. 47^b מְצָרָה וְעַבְדֵי תְּשֻׁעָה nine freemen and one slave may be combined (to make up the requisite number of ten for prayers). Ib. שְׁנַיִם וְשֶׁבַע מְצָרָה two persons (at meal) and the Sabbath may be combined (count for three persons); 'מְצָרָה . . . שְׁנֵי רַחֲמֵי שְׁנֵי רַחֲמֵי two scholars (at meal) who are engaged in discussion are counted as three. Mikv.

III, 4 מְצָרָה are combined to make up the legally required quantity of water; a. fr.—Tosef. Maas. Sh. III, 3, v. supra.

צָרָה I, צָרָה ch. same, 1) to *smelt, refine, try*. Targ. Jer. IX, 6. Targ. Is. LIII, 10; a. fr.—Part. pass. צָרָה; f. צָרָה &c. Targ. Prov. XXX, 5.—*2) to *contract, sponge (cloth)*.—Part. pass. as ab. Snh. 44^a 'צָרָה מִסָּבִיל Ms. F. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 3; ed. רִצְרִיפָה) a sponged cloak (Rashi: *dyed with alum*, v. צָרִיפָה; v., however, רִצְרִיפָה 2.—3) to *combine, join*. Targ. Y. II Gen. XV, 1; Num. XXIV, 24.

Pa. צָרָה 1) to *smelt, refine*. Targ. Mal. III, 3.—Trnsf. to *torment* (v. P. Sm. s. v. 3446). Targ. Prov. XXV, 20.—2) to *join, attach*. Y. Nidd. II, end, 50^b הוּא הוֹדֵךְ לִנְפִישׁוֹ וְלֹא הוֹדֵךְ לִנְפִישׁוֹ לֹן עִמִּיהוּ and never joined them to himself (invited them to a consultation); וְלֹא הוֹדֵךְ לִנְפִישׁוֹ וְלֹא הוֹדֵךְ לִנְפִישׁוֹ וְלֹא הוֹדֵךְ לִנְפִישׁוֹ once he did invite them; (צָרִיפָה) therefore I invited you; a. e.—B. Mets. 53^a, v. infra.—Part. pass. מְצָרָה. Sot. 17^a הָאֵשׁ 'מְצָרָה וְהָאֵשׁ הָאֵשׁ in the word 'מְצָרָה the Alef and Shin (אֵשׁ) are joined, in אֵשׁ, they are not joined (separated by 'ר; Rashi: מְצָרָה *Ilhpa.*)—3) (denom. of מְצָרָה) to *mix earth with alum*. Part. pass. as ab. Ab. Zar. 33^b דְּמְצָרָה וּבִלְעֵי they (the earthen vessels) contain alum and therefore absorb more.

Ilhpa. צָרָה, אֲצִטְרִיהָ, אֲצִטְרִיהָ 1) to be *joined, to join*. Targ. Y. I Gen. XV, 1; Num. XXIV, 24.—B. Mets. 53^a וְנִצְרְפוּ וְנִצְרְפוּ (Rashi וְנִצְרְפוּ; Ms. H. וְנִצְרְפוּ; Ms. F. וְנִצְרְפוּ) let them (the two kinds of coins) be joined (and treated as one mass; Rashi a. Mss.: let him join them); לֹא מְצָרָה . . . דְּאִיִּירָה things forbidden as sacred by Biblical law and things forbidden by rabbinical law cannot be combined (Ms. H. מְצָרָה לֹא מְצָרָה we dare not combine). Succ. 19^a מִי . . . דְּאִיִּירָה מְצָרָה וּכ' is there anything that may be joined (to make up the legal size) which in itself is not fit? Ber. 47^a מֵאֵי דְעִירָה לְאִיִּירָה do you expect to be counted with us (as the third person for saying grace)? Yoma 74^a מֵאֵי דְעִירָה לְאִיִּירָה fit to be added (to make up the legal quantity); a. fr.—Sot. 17^a, v. supra.

צָרָה II m. (preced.) *junction*; (adv.) *in immediate succession*. Y. Pes. III, 30^a top לִיהָ צָרָה לִיהָ ground his flour for the Passover without interruption (without waiting for the millstones to cool off).

צָרָה m. (preced. wds.)=h. מְצָרָה, *refining pot, crucible*. Targ. Prov. XVII, 3; XXVII, 21. Ib. XXV, 4.

צָרָה I f. (v. צָרָה) *belonging to the goldsmith's shop*. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. VII, 10, v. תְּחִיבָה.

צָרָה II f. (v. next w.) *the woman of Zarephath* that entertained Elijah (I Kings XVII, 8 sq.). Y. Ber. V, 9^b top. Gen. R. s. 50; Yalk. ib. 84; Yalk. Kings 209; Pesik. R. s. 3. Ib. s. 4, v. קָלָל. Yalk. Jon. 550 אֱלִיָּהוּ בֶן צָרָה . . . יוֹנָה הָיָה . . . was the son of the widow of Zarephath.

צָרָה (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Zarephath (Sarepta)*, near Sidon. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXIII. [In later Hebrew literature 'צָרָה is a name for *France*; with ref. to Ob. 20.]

צָרָה m. (cmp. צָרוּר II) *a stone vessel* containing a strainer and having an indented (comb-like) rim; a sort of *cooler*. Kel. II, 8 'צ' המסרק של צ' if an unclean object touches the 'comb' of a cooler; Tosef. ib. B. Kam. II, 8; Tosef. Eduy. II, 1. Kel. III, 2. Mikv. III, 3 המערה מן צ' המערה מן צ' if one pouring water out of a cooler throws water out in several places. Ab. Zar. 73^a קטן צ' קטן צ' if one pours forbidden wine from a small cooler into the wine pit. Y. Snh. X, 28^d top 'צ' ויהיה שם צ' and there stood a pitcher full of Ammonite wine; Bab. ib. 106^a צָרָה (corr. acc.); Num. R. s. 20; Tanh. Balaḳ 18; Yalk. Num. 771 (ed. Salon. Salob. v. Rabb. D. S. to Snh. l. c. note 1). Gen. R. s. 98 [read:] 'צ' של מים בצדו ו' even if a pitcher of water had stood by his side, he would have been unable to put his hand forth &c.—Pl. צָרָה. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. II, 9.

צָרָה m. (צָר II, v. צָר) [*chirper*,] *cricket*. Hull. 65^b 'צ' ויהיה שם צ' has not the cricket four feet &c. (and yet it is not permitted, because it does not go by the name of צָר); v. צָר I.

צָרָה m. (צָר I) *knot, loop*. Gen. R. s. 92 (ref. to 'צ' ויהיה שם צ' he (Joseph, in tying Simeon) made something like a loop (making the brothers believe, that he really tied him), as it is written, 'he tied them in their eyes'; cmp. ib. s. 91. [Comment. ref. to preced. w. or to צָרָה offer no intelligible explan.]

צָרָה f. 1) = h. צָרָה, *cricket*. Lev. R. s. 33, end; Cant. R. to II, 14 צָרָה, v. צָר.—2) [*croaker*,] *raven* (in Arab. *accipiter*, v. Freit. Dict. s. v.). Esth. R. to I, 9; (ib. 4 ברת קבריא, v. גַּלְגַּל).

צָרָה I (b. h.; v. צָר II) 1) *to surround, wrap, tie up*. Hull. VIII, 2 'צ' צָרָה אדם בשר ו' one may tie up meat and cheese in one sheet. Ber. 23^b 'צ' צָרָה אדם תפיליו ו' a man may tie up his T'fillin with his money &c.; לא יצור he must not do so. Tosef. Shebi. I, 9 צָרָה he may bandage (a fig-tree when the bark is peeled off). Cant. R. to I, 7 אני צָרָה לך בכנפיה I (the Lord) will tie this up in thy lap (reverential expression for, *my lap*), i. e. I shall remember and visit this act upon thee; a. fr.—Part. pass. צָרוּר; f. צָרוּרָה &c. Gen. R. s. 14 (ref. to ויצר, Zech. XII, 1) מלמד צָרוּרָה &c. this teaches that the soul of man is tied up within him (love of life is a natural instinct), or else, when trouble comes upon him, he would detach it and cast it away. Sabb. V, 2 יוצאות צָרוּרָה may be let out (on the Sabbath) with their udders tied up. R. Hash. 22^b 'צ' צָרוּרָה זו צָרוּרָה ו' two hundred Zuz are tied up in my cloak; a. fr.—2) (neut. verb) [*to be narrow*,] *to cause distress*; Part. *צָר*; imperf. *יצר* (with לִי, or sub. לִי) *to be distressed*; *to worry*. Gen. R. s. 76 (ref. to Gen. XXXII, 8) 'צ' ויצר לו ו' he was afraid, lest he slay, he was distressed, lest he be slain; Tanh. Vayishl. 4. Yeb. 63^b 'צ' ויצר צרה ו', אל הצר צרה ו', a. e.

Hif. *יצר* 1) *to be distressed, worry, feel sorry*. Pesik. R. s. 3 'צ' ויצר אע"פ שה' הקדים ו' (Joseph) grieved over it, yet he (Jacob) placed Ephraim before Menasseh.

Ib. Joseph grieved over it exceedingly. R. Hash. II, 9 מוצא . . . מיצר ר"ע מיצר ו' which of them was grieving? was it R. A. or R. Joshua? Ib. שהיא מיצר . . . שהיא מיצר ו' found R. J. in distress. Cant. R. to VIII, 6 קצירין . . . קצירין בהם travellers suffer through them (the rains; Yalk. Is. 333 מצערים; a. fr.—2) *to distress, oppress, persecute*. Lam. R. to I, 5 'צ' מי שבה לְהַצֵּר ו' whoever is designated to persecute Israel, is first made a chief; Gitt. 56^b כל המיצר ב' כל המיצרים (המצערים) להם 5 מ' shall. s. 5 (מצערים) להם 5 מ' all that are to distress them in the future; a. fr.—3) *to narrow, close*. Y. Taan. III, 66^d (ref. to Job XXXVI, 19) 'צ' מיצר פיה . . . מיצר פיה when thou orderest thy prayer, do not narrow thy mouth (be timid in thy demands), but 'open thy mouth wide, and I shall fill it' (Ps. LXXXI, 11). Yalk. Job 927 ויצרתי (not ויצרתי) and I closed him up.

Hof. *יצר* *to become distressing, be painful*. Ruth R. to I, 7 'צ' ויהיה עליהם הוצרה travelling was painful to them, because they walked barefoot.

Nif. *יצר* *to be tied up, gathered*. Sabb. 107^b 'צ' ו' ו' if (in consequence of a blow) blood is gathered (and congealed), though no bleeding took place; Hull. 46^b. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c top; a. e.—Gen. R. s. 46 דמו משני when man's blood is tied up (runs slowly, in advanced age); Yalk. ib. 80.

צָרָה ch. same, *to tie up, enclose*. Perf. *צָר*; impf. *יצר*, *יצור*. Targ. Prov. XXX, 4. Targ. Ez. V, 3. Targ. Y. Lev. XVI, 4 יצר (O. ייסר; h. text ויצר); a. fr.—[Targ. Prov. XXIII, 5, v. צָרָה.]—Part. *צָרוּר*, *צָרוּרָה*. Targ. Job XXVI, 8; a. e.—Part. pass. *צָרוּר*. Targ. Ex. XII, 34 (Y. II קטיר). Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 25. Targ. Ps. LXXVIII, 13; a. e.—Lev. R. s. 6 קניא בידך צָרוּר hold this staff in thy closed hand (Ned. 25^a נקוט). Ber. 23^a, a. e. לְמִיצֵר, v. צָר II ch.

צָרוּר II *to be rough*, v. צָרָה.—Denom. צָרוּר II.

צָרוּרָה ch. same. *Pa. part. pass.* *מצָרוּרָה*; *pl.* *מצָרוּרָה* *wrinkled, hard*. Targ. Josh. IX, 4 (h. text מצָרוּרָה).

צָרוּרָה I m. = h. צָרוּר I, *bundle; money-bag, purse*. Targ. Prov. VII, 20. Targ. O. Gen. XLII, 35 (ed. Vien. צָרוּרָה).—Pl. *צָרוּרָה*. Ib.—Bets. 15^a רפשיטי צָרוּרָה bags filled with money (if made of mixed webs). B. Bath 174^a (אחפסיה) I may say, the father, when he borrowed the money, gave the creditor bundles (of valuables) as security. Ib. ^b 'צ' ויצרנו ל' we take into consideration the possibility of security's being deposited with the creditor. Ib. לאו דאחפסיה צ' מעיקרא ו' (not דאחפסיה) unless he had secured him by a deposit, he (the guarantor) would not have assumed the guaranty. Keth. 107^a 'צ' אימא צ' אחפסיה I may say, he (the husband on going away) left a deposit with her (his wife, with which to support herself). Ib. ^b 'צ' לקטנה לא מרפס' no money is likely to be deposited with a minor; a. e.

צָרוּרָה II m. = h. צָרוּר II, *pebble*. Y. Peah VIII, 20^d bot., v. בָּרָה.—Pl. *צָרוּרָה*. Y. R. Hash. II, 58^a bot. 'צ' ויצר משדו עליו צ' threw pebbles at it (the moon). Y. Sabb.

ed. Koh. 'ק' ed. קבלה I have learned a charm (by which to ward off demons); ib. רבירה ו'ק' a charm against the demons of the privy is silence; ק' ריסורי ו'ק' a charm for sufferings is silence and prayer; [ed. emended after Rashi: קבלה a traditional rule of conduct].

ק' קבלה, ק' IV m. (v. קבל II) *woe, pain.*—Pl. קבלה, ק' Koh. R. to II, 20 בר קבליי O, thou son (cause) of my woes!; Lev. R. s. 25 קבלוי (corr. acc.).

קבלה f., constr. קבלה (v. קבל IV) *vapor, vanity.* Targ. Koh. V, 15 רוחיה ל'ק' for the vanity of his spirit (h. text לרוח).

קבלה, v. קבל IV.

קבלה I f. (קבל I) 1) *receiving, acceptance.* Pesik. R. s. 44 קבלה the reception (in grace) of the repentant. Zeb. 13^a מי פסלה ו'ק' does the receiving (of the sacrificial blood by a non-priest) make the sacrifice unfit? Ib. קבלה הרם receiving the blood in a vessel. Ib. I, 4 ב'ק' without the act of receiving the blood; a. fr.—Gitt. 62^b שליח לק' one deputed by the woman to receive the letter of divorce in her behalf, v. הולקו. Ib. הולקו referring to the reception of the letter of divorce in her behalf; a. fr.—Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 10 ק' receptacle, v. קיבול. — 2) *tradition, traditional law; post-Mosaic Scriptures*, opp. to תורה or דבר זה מתורה ... מדברי ק' למדנו R. Hash. 7^a this (that the months are counted from Nisan) we learned not from the Law of Moses, but from the words of tradition (historical accounts, ref. to Zech. I, 7; Esth. II, 16 &c.). Ib. 19^a רבירי ק' הוא ורבירי ק' וב' the account of Gedaliah, son of A., is traditional (historical, Jer. XLI), and the words of tradition (post-Mosaic records) are as authoritative as the words of the Torah. Hag. 10^b דברי ו'ק' we must derive no interpretation of Mosaic laws from analogies of expression in post-Mosaic books (e. g. Am. V, 25 as illustrating the sense of Ex. V, 1); B. Kam. 2^b; Nidd. 23^a. Y. Hall. I, 57^b top ו'ק' can we derive a legal rule from a post-Mosaic book (Is. XXVIII, 25)?—Gen. R. s. 7 ו'ק' א'תה מלקני wilt thou condemn me to lashes on an inference from a post-Mosaic book?; Tanh. Huck. 6; a. fr.—[Ber. 62^a, v. קבלה II.]—[In later Hebrew ק' *Kabbalah, mystic lore.*]

*קבלה II (or קבלה) f. (קבל II) *outcry, rebuke.* Taan. II, 1 (15^a) ו'ק' הוא אומר ו'ק' and in his rebuke, he (the prophet) says, 'Rend your heart &c.' (Joel II, 13); v. Rashi a. l.

קבלה, v. קבלה, a. קבלה.

קבלה f. = h. קבלה I, *reception, taking.* Targ. II Chr. XIX, 7.

*קבלה f. pl. (קבל I) *guards receiving signals from one another, signal stations.* Y. Yoma VI, end, 44^a (expl. כיוון, v. הירדכי).

קבלה m. (קבל I) 1) *receiver of stolen goods.*—Pl. קבלה, שאין חבל Lev. R. s. 6, v. ג'ירד; Yalk. ib. 471; ib. חבל ח'ק' it is all the fault of the receivers.— 2) *one*

who assumes another man's obligation unconditionally, differ. fr. ו'ק' א'ע"פ ... כן ה'ק' B. Bath. 173^b bot. but in the case of a *Kabb'lan*, even if the debtor has property, the creditor may sue the surety. Ib. 174^a ל'ק' when one says, give him (not, lend him), and I am surety, give him, and I will pay ... all these phrases mean absolute assumption of the obligation; a. e.—3) *contractor, a hired man paid for certain work* when it is done, contrad. from day-laborer; also *tenant of land at a fixed rent.* Tosef. B. Mets. VII, 3, v. קבלה. Shebi. III, 9 מקום מכל מקום and the building contractor may take stones (during the Sabbatical year) from any place; [oth. opin.: *the tenant etc.*].—Pl. קבלה, קבלה. M. Kat. 11^b ה'ק'; Y. ib. III, 82^b bot. קבלה (from קבלה) his laborers hired for a certain work.

קבלה ch. same, 1) *receiver* (of deposits &c.). Y'lamd. to Ex. XXXVIII, quot. in Ar. ב'חיי בעלה ק' and she had a receiver (trustee) during her husband's lifetime.— 2) *one receiving and transmitting a tradition, authority.*—Pl. קבלה. Naz. 56^b ח'ק' תלמה ... כל שמערה ... ח'ק' Ar. (in ed. our w. omitted) whenever a tradition passes through three (or more) authorities, we must mention the first and the last authorities, the intermediate we may omit.

קבלה, v. קבלה.

קבלה f. (קבל I) 1) *assumption of an obligation, unconditional surety.* B. Bath. 174^a, v. קבלה. Ib. 173^b (ref. to Gen. XLII, 37) ה'ק' היא this is a case of absolute obligation.— 2) *work on contract*, opp. to time work. B. Mets. 112^a ע'ק' ע'ק' ע'ק' as regards contract work, does the employer that withholds the wages transgress the law (Lev. XIX, 13) &c.? Tosef. B. Mets. VII, 3 לפי ... קבלה if the contract laborer meets with an accident which prevents his finishing the work, you must pay him in proportion, according to his contract.— 3) *land tenancy on a fixed rent.* Tosef. Ab. Zar. II, 8 ע'ק' ע'ק' ע'ק' (oth. ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. אריסות וקבלה; Var. ed. Zuck. וקבלה) you must not give them (the gentiles in Palestine) tenancies on shares or on fixed rents. Y. M. Kat. III, 82^a bot. ש'ק' אריסות וקבלה (read: אריסות וקבלה, or אריסות וקבלה, pl.) contracts of tenancy &c.—V. קבלה.

קבלה, קבלה, v. preced.

קבלה f. (קבל II) *outcry, plaint.* Targ. Gen. XVIII, 20 (Y. ed. Amst. קבילה, read קבילה). Targ. O. ib. 21 (ed. Vien. קבלה; Y. I קבילה; Y. II קבלה). Targ. O. Ex. XXXII, 22. Targ. Job XXXIV, 28; a. fr.—Targ. Koh. VII, 6 קבלה the plaintive sound of crackling thorns.

*קבלה (emp. כבש, כבש) *to treat with disrespect* (Rashi: *to annoy, grieve*). Snh. 55^a; Kidd. 26^b קבלה thou insultest (annoyest) us (with thy scurrilous sophistry); [Ar.: *thou disgustest us*; oth. opin. קבלה m. *insolent man that thou art*]

קבלה, v. קבלה.

קבלה, v. קבלה.

ordinances of the scholars (with regard to marriage laws) is called holy (chaste). Ib. 105^b; Meg. 27^b 'עם the holy assembly, v. פסע; (Snh. 7^b 'עם קדוש; Yeb. l. c. also קדוש). Lev. R. s. 24 'כך וכ' as I am holy, so be you holy. Y. Sabb. XVI, 15^c bot.; Treat. Sof'rim XVI, 12 הללו 'ד' אל בקרשו לקדושו לאהרן קדוש 'ד' holiness' (Ps. CL, 1) according to his holy servant, according to (the years of life of) Aaron, the holy servant of the Lord (123 Hallelujahs). Tem. 14^b, a. e. כל הקרב 'אלא ביום וכ' whatever must be offered in day-time, becomes sacred (by being put in a sacred vessel) only in day-time &c. Meg. 23^b; Snh. 15^a 'אדם מיר' is a human being ever sacred (dedicated to be Temple property)? Ber. 10^b (ref. to II Kings IV, 9) 'אניו... איהו' (the prophet) is a pure man, but his servant (Gehazi) is not; a. v. fr.—'הק' רבינו our teacher, the saint, i. e. R. Judah Hannasi. Y. Meg. III, 74^a; a. fr.—'הק' ברוך הוא (abbrev. the Holy One, blessed be He, the Lord. Ber. 6^b. Num. R. s. 20; a. v. fr.—'Pl. קדושים. Lev. R. l. c. Sabb. 86^a, a. e. 'הק' ישראל the Israelites are a chaste people. Pes. 104^a 'בן של ק' the descendant of holy men (R. Me-nahem); Ab. Zar. 50^a; a. fr.—'פרשת' the section of the Torah beginning with *K'doshim* (Lev. XIX). Lev. R. l. c.; a. e.—'Fem. קדושה. Y. Maas. Sh. II, end, 53^d; a. e., v. ירה.—2) (v. קדושה. v. 2) *Kadosh*, the recitation of *Kadosh* (Is. VI, 3). Treat. Sof'rim l. c. 'ק' ביוצר... ק' (not כיוצא) a minor... must not recite *Kadosh* in the morning prayer (v. יצר). Ib. של עמידה 'ק' the *Kadosh* recited in the 'standing prayer' (v. עמידה), the *K'dushshah*.

קדוש ch. (denom. of preced.) 1) *to become sanctified, consecrated*. Men. 100^a 'ליקדוש' v. פסול; Yoma 29^b 'לקדוש'; a. e.—2) *to be betrothed*. Kidd. 12^b 'לקדוש' let her be betrothed by means of the four Zuz which are wrapped up &c.

קדושה, v. sub קדוש

קדושה, v. קדושה

קדושה f. (קדוש) 1) *holiness, sanctity, sacredness; chastity*. Yeb. II, 3, a. e. 'איסור' v. איסור. Kidd. 55^a, a. fr. an object which is consecrated as such (ir-redeemable), opp. דמים 'ק' that which is consecrated for its value (redeemable). Tem. 10^b 'על הולד' because he has pronounced sanctity on the embryo (by dedicating the mother). Ib. 'על עוברין' no sanctification takes effect on embryos (by the dedication of the mothers). Naz. VII, 1 'קדושתו' קדושתו עולם the Nazarite whose sanctification is not an everlasting one (it ceasing with the expiration of his vow). Hag. 3^b 'ק' as to the first consecration (of the holy land by Joshua), he consecrated it only for the time being (as long as inhabited and ruled by Israelites); Meg. 10^b, sq.; Zeb. 60^b; a. e.—Hor. 13^a 'ק' גדל עמו בק' זה גדל עמו בק' the one (the *nathin*, v. קרין) has grown up with us in holiness (under the influences of the Jewish religion), and the other (the proselyte) has not &c. Snh. 58^a 'ק' לידרו בק' born in holiness (after his mother's conversion); Yeb.

98^a, v. הורה; a. v. fr.—2) *sanctification, proclaiming the holiness of the Lord, solemn public act connected with the idea of Israel's priesthood*. Meg. 23^b; Ber. 21^b 'כל דבר' no sacred public act should be performed with less than ten persons.—Esp. קדושת ה' a) *sanctification of the Name, fidelity to the Jewish faith, martyrdom*. Ib. 20^a 'מסרי נפשיהו אק' ה' מסרי נפשיהו אק' ה' bound to sanctify the Name (with his life); a. fr.—b) *the third section of the Prayer of Benedictions (תפילה), praising the holiness of the Lord; the appeal to the congregation to join in the 'holy, holy &c.'* (v. קדוש). R. Hash. IV, 5 'וק' ה' the order of the benedictions (for the New Year's Day) is: *Aboth* (v. אב), *G'buoth* (v. גבוהה) and the sanctification. Ber. 21^b 'ק'... ק' before the reader reaches the *k'dushshah*. Ib. 'אין היחיד אומר' one praying alone should not recite the *k'dushshah*; a. fr.—'קדושת היום' also 'ק' יום טוב, ק' (ק' שבת) in prayer or at meals. R. Hash. l. c. 'ק' היום that section of the *Prayer of Benedictions* which closes with the benediction 'who sanctifies the day &c.' Bets. 15^b 'עלי וקרשו' the Lord's account and celebrate the sanctity of the day, and trust me &c. Ber. 33^b 'בין ק' שבת' thou hast made a distinction between the way of sanctifying the Sabbath and that of sanctifying the Holy Day. Pes. 105^a 'על הכוס' the proclamation of the sanctity of the Day over a cup of wine (קדושה); a. fr.—'Pl. קדושה. Kel. I, 6 'ק' הן עשר' there are ten degrees of territorial sanctity. Y. Ber. IX, 13^a top; Tanh. K'dosh. 4 (ref. to Josh. XXIV, 19) 'ק' וב' he is holy in all kinds of holy acts, for all his doings are in holiness, his speech is in holiness &c. Lev. R. s. 24 'שלוש' three times 'holy', v. פרה; Yalk. Is. 272. Ber. 33^a 'אנשי' the men of the Great Assembly instituted for Israel blessings (on enjoyments of food &c.), daily prayers, sanctification of sacred days (over wine), and the blessing at the exit of sacred days (v. תבדלה); a. fr.—3) a title, *his holiness*. Y. Ned. VI, end, 40^a; Y. Snh. I, 19^a top (in irony) 'לקדושתו חנניה' to his holiness Hanania (who had usurped the functions of the Palestine authorities).

קדושה, v. קדושה ch. same, constr. קדושה. Targ. O. Lev. XXI, 9. Targ. Ez. XVI, 11.—Meg. 27^b 'דקביע' a synagogue whose sacred character is permanent; קדושתיה ארבע... קדושתיהו the four cubits surrounding a synagogue whose sacredness is not permanent (as it would cease with the removal of the synagogue). Bekh. 3^b 'מקדושתיהו' he deprives them of their sacred character; a. e.

קרה 1) *to bore, perforate, penetrate*. Sabb. XII, 1 'הקרה' he who bores a hole ever so small. Tosef. ib. XI (XII), 3 'קרה' until he bores as far as is needed for his purpose; Y. Pes. VI, 33^b top. Lev. R. s. 4 'קרה' one of the passengers of the ship took a borer and began to bore under the place assigned to him; קרה אני קרה have I no right to

rope against his feet. Ib. אין מקדיין אלא בחבל וכ' only a rope of four cubits can be used for measuring &c. Ib. אין מקדיין לא בעגלה וכ' this method of measuring distances is not applied in the case of a slain body found in the field (v. עגלה), or for cities of refuge. Tosef. ib. VI (V), 11 מקדיין ועולה מק' ויורד וכ' we go up measuring the air-line and down again (on the other side), and consider the elevation as if it were cut through before us. Erub. 58^a מקדיין ועולה וכ' Tosef. l. c. 12 מקדיין. Y. ib. V, 22^d (repeatedly מקדיין). Ib. מקדיין (corr. acc.). Y. Sot. V, 20^b bot. מקדיין; Y. Macc. II, end, 32^a מקדיין; a. fr.—Y. Keth. XIII, 36^b top מקדיין ויוצא וכ' he may cut his way through the vines and get out (v. פסק).—[Pes. 11^b to make pots, pretend to be a potter. Ruth R. to I, 1 (s. 2), v. מקדיין. Hif. מקדיין to cut through; to penetrate. Erub. 58^a, v. supra. Nidd. 56^b; Tosef. ib. VI, 13 מקדיין, v. גלד; [perh. fr. קדר II, becomes dull].

Nif. מקדיין to be cut out. Hull. 77^a כ' כמין טבעת (Ar. מקדיין) if the flesh over a fracture is cut out like a ring. Ib. 57^b כ' קנה שלה וכ' a lamb . . . whose wind-pipe was perforated, and they inserted a tube of reed, and it recovered.

בשר אגב (קדר) ch. same, to penetrate. Men. 83^a דשמיין קדיין (Ms. M. קריין, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) meat being fat penetrates (the fat is communicated to an object with which it comes in contact); Zeb. 98^a דקריין (Ms. K. דקריין; Ms. R. 1 דקריין; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6). Ib. 79^b שאני רוק דקריין Ms. M. (ed. דקריין; Ms. R. 2 a. Ms. K. דקריין; Ms. R. 1 דקריין) it is different with saliva, because it penetrates.

Pa. מקדיין to measure level distances. Y. Bicc. I, end, 64^b שגרייניין, v. מאן דמקדיין וכ'.

Ithpe. מקדיין (אמקדיין) to be caved or arched. Targ. Esth. VIII, 10 אמקדיין פיסתו וכ' (ed. Lag. אמקדיין) the soles of their feet were arched (so that they, in running, touched the ground only with their toes).

קדר II (b. h.; cmp. Arab. kaḍar) [to be soiled,] to be dull black; trans. to be sad.

Hif. מקדיין to become, or be black. Y. Nidd. II, 50^b top a dull black color, opp. מצוץ shining. Y. Sabb. X, 12^e bot. מקדיין רוקו של ר' מקדיין Rabbi's face darkened (he grew sad). Gen. R. s. 12 מקדיין ופניהם מקדיין (he grew sad). Gen. R. s. 12 מקדיין ופניהם מקדיין (he grew sad) in the future world the statures of the wicked shall be bent (their pride broken), and their faces shall be sad.

קדר ch. same. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 15.—[Yalk. Job 901 ומקדיין, read as Lev. R. s. 22: ומקדיין.]

Ithpe. מקדיין to become black. Targ. Cant. I, 5. Targ. Lam. V, 10. Targ. Koh. XII, 2.

קדר (b. h.) pr. n. Kedar, name of a tribe of Arabs. Cant. R. to I, 5 (Ex. R. s. 23 רשמעאלים). Bets. 20^b צאן ק' קדר; a. e.—Denom. קדר; pl. קדרים. Taan. 5^b ק' עובדין למים the Kedarites worship water.

קדר m. (v. next w.) 1) (cmp. פדר) potter. Toh. VII, 1.—Pl. קדרין, קדרים. Num. R. s. 16, beg. (ref. to Josh.

II, 1, v. קדר I) ו' עשו עצמן ק' וכ' they pretended to be potters and called out, who wants pots?; Tanh. Sh'lah 1; Yalk. Josh. 7; [Ruth R. to I, 1 (s. 2), v. מקדיין]. Gen. R. s. 86 ק' (Ar. קרויים) will you import potters to K'far Hanina? (Matt. K. קדרים pots); v. גזז.

קדר m. (קדר I) pot. Pes. 41^a כ' צלי roasted through the heat of the pot. Meg. 7^b, v. צלי; a. e.—Pl. קדרים, v. preced.

קדר, קדרא, קדי; קדי ch. same. Targ. O. Num. XI, 8 (h. text פרוי). Targ. Mic. III, 3 (h. text קלחו); a. fr.—Targ. Joel II, 6; Targ. Jer. VIII, 21, a. e., v. אדרים.—Lev. R. s. 19, beg. בקי' חרותא he put them (the young ravens) into a new pot. Esth. R. to III, 6 (prov.) כ'פח נפלח וכ' if the stone falls on the pot, woe to the pot; if the pot falls on the stone, woe to the pot; (Yalk. Esth. 1054 נפלח קופח לקדרה וכ' Erub. 3^a, a. e. דשוהפי וכ' v. אדרים; a. fr.—Trnsf. intestines, rectum, bladder. Ber. 62^b כ' דרוחא קדרה וכ' while thy pot is hot, empty it (do not delay discharge). Sabb. 33^a וכ' קדר וכ' more numerous are those killed by the pot (by delay of discharge) than those killed by starvation.—[Num. R. s. 7; Lev. R. s. 18 לקדרא some ed., v. קדרה].—Pl. קדרין. Targ. II Chr. XXXV, 13. Targ. Y. Num. XXXI, 23.—Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot.; Y. Snh. VI, 23^c bot.; a. e.

קדרה, קדרה, קדרה f. h. same, pot, contents of the pot, dish. Hull. VIII, 3 באוהה ק' אם יש ... if there is enough milk to give a taste to the entire contents of the pot. Ab. Zar. 67^b, a. fr. יומא ק' בת יומא. Ex. R. s. 1; Sot. 11^a (ref. to Ex. XVIII, 11) ב' שבישלו ב' וכ' what is your evidence that this zadu (Ex. l. c.) has the meaning of cooking in the pot? Pes. 112^a ב' לא חבשל ב' וכ' thy neighbor has used, i. e. marry not a divorced woman. Y. Snh. VIII, beg. 26^a השחירה הקדרה וכ' when the semen within begins to boil, the pot blackens without (the hair grows); a. fr.—Trnsf. skull. Hull. 45^a מה שב' וכ' v. מוח. Ib., sq. על פי דוק' שני... two bean-like glands lie at the mouth of the skull (at the end of the cerebellum).—Pl. קדרה, קדרה. Pes. 30^a; Zeb. 95^b כ' פסחו ק' earthen pots in which leavened matter has been cooked on Passover, must be broken. Num. R. s. 16, a. e., v. קדר; a. fr.

קדרה, v. קדרה I.

קדרום, v. קדרום.

קדרון (b. h.) pr. n., Torrent (or Brook) of Kidron, near Jerusalem. Y. Taan. III, 67^a top, a. e., v. קשקש I.

קדרון Targ. Y. Gen. VIII, 4, v. קדרה I.

קדרון, Lam. R. to I, 16 גלוסקאן ק' some ed., read: קדרון.—Yalk. Lev. 665 חמי ק' read: קדרין.

קדרונין, v. קדרונין.

קדרום I m. (κέδρος) cedar. Targ. O. Gen. VI, 14 (h.

to accept a betrothal in behalf of one's daughter. Ib. 1 'איש מקדש את בתו וכו' a man may accept his daughter's betrothal, if she is a *na'arah*, either in person or through a deputy. Ib. 41^a 'אסור לאדם שיקדש את בתו וכו' a man is forbidden to betroth his daughter as a child, (but must wait,) until she is grown up and says, I like this man; a. fr.—7) to cause a thing to be prohibited, esp. (by ref. to Deut. XXII, 9) by planting seeds in a vineyard, or vines among seeds; to cause condemnation. Kil. IV, 5 ... הזורע הזורע ק' שורה אחת if a person sows within four cubits of a vineyard, he has caused the condemnation of one row of vines. Ib. V, 5 'הרי זה מקדש ארבעים וכו' he has made forty-five vines forbidden. Ib. VII, 2 'ואינה מקדשה גפן ... to plant seeds near a dried-up vine is forbidden, but it (the vine) does not cause the condemnation of the seeds. Ib. 3 'אלי אוסרין ולא מקדשין the following plants make the planting of seeds in their neighborhood forbidden, but do not cause condemnation of the seeds, if planted, or their own condemnation. Ib. 5 'אדם מקדש דבר וכו' no man can cause condemnation of a thing not his own. Ib. 'הרי זה ק' וכו' he has caused the condemnation of his neighbor's seeds and must pay damages; a. fr.

Hithpa. הִתְקַדַּשׁ, *Nithpa.* נִתְקַדַּשׁ 1) to be sanctified, glorified as holy. Yeb. 79^a 'ויִתְקַדַּשׁ שֵׁם וכו' let a letter of the Law be uprooted (disregarded), but let the name of God be sanctified in public. Tanh. Sh'mini 1 'אני שם במקדש there (at the dedication of the Tabernacle) I shall be sanctified by (the death of) those that honor me. Lev. R. s. 12; a. fr.—2) to be consecrated, dedicated; (of the New Moon) to be proclaimed. R. Hash. 21^b 'עד שיתקדשו וכו' you may have thought, as well as the Sabbath is to be disregarded (by the witnesses travelling to the seat of the court), until they (the months) are proclaimed, it may also be disregarded (by the messengers carrying the announcement), until they are established. Ex. R. s. 15 'היה מקדשה ... והכלי מקדשה ... and a profane vessel became sacred. Shebu. 15^a 'מקדשה וכו' the Temple hall was not consecrated, until the priests ate therein the remnants of the meal-offering. Ib. 16^a 'תחתונה נִתְקַדַּשׁה בכל אליו the lower reservoir became consecrated through all these (ceremonies mentioned); a. fr.—3) (of mixed seeds) to be condemnable, condemned. Kil. VII, 7 'מקדשה ... מאימתי from what time are seeds of grain (planted among vines) to be condemned? Ib. 'מקדשה ... אינן מקדשה are not to be condemned; a. fr.—4) to be betrothed. Kidd. II, 1 'אשה מתקדשת בה וכו' a woman may be betrothed in person or through her deputy. Ib. 'אומר לי וכו' if a man says to a woman, be betrothed to me with this fig. Ib. 45^b 'אביה וניסח וכו' if she (the minor) was betrothed with her father's consent, but was married without it; a. fr.—5) to sanctify one's self. Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., ch. II, Par. 2 'עזיר ליתקדש he that is ready to sanctify himself (by vowing a sacrifice).

Nif. נִקְדַּשׁ 1) to be sanctified; to become consecrated. Tem. 14^a 'כאן ליקדש כאן ליקרב in the one case it refers to being consecrated (by being put in a sacred vessel), in

the other to being offered. Bekh. 4^b 'ליקדש ... היוזרין they were admonished concerning the firstborn, that they be consecrated; a. e.—2) to be betrothed. Kidd. 48^a 'אם עשה לי ... ואתקדש וכו' make for me chains &c., and I shall be betrothed unto thee.

Hif. הִקְדַּשׁ 1) to cause sanctification. Zeb. 115^b 'לא מויו thy (Aaron's) sons died only in order to give thee an opportunity to sanctify the name of the Lord.—2) to sanctify, dedicate an object as Temple property (Lev. XXVII, 14-24). Arakh. VI, 2 'אם מקדש נכסיו ... if a person dedicates his property to the Temple, but owes his (divorced) wife her *k'thubah* &c. Ib. VII, 1 'אין מקדשין לפני הירובל וכו' you cannot dedicate landed property within less than two or three years before the jubilee. Ib. 3 'אם הקדישה ונאלה ... if he dedicated and then redeemed it. Ib. 5 'אדם מקדיש דבר וכו' nobody can dedicate a thing not belonging to him. B. Kam. VII, 2; a. v. fr.

Hof. הוּקְדַּשׁ to be dedicated, consecrated. Meil. II, 8 'משוההקדשה ... המנחה the law concerning misappropriation of sacred things applies to meal-offerings as soon as they have been dedicated. Ib. 1 'משוההקדשה ... as soon as it has been designated for a sin-offering; a. fr.—Part. מוּקְדַּשׁ; f. מוּקְדַּשׁוּ; p. מוּקְדַּשִׁים &c. Ned. V, 6 (48^a) ... אם הם מוקדשם if they are mine, be they dedicated to the Lord. Ib. 'מקדשה אינה מנחה ... (read: מוקדשה) a gift which is not made so that if the recipient dedicates it to sacred use, it is dedicated, is no gift. Bekh. V, 1 'כל פסולי המוקדש ... all dedicated sacrifices which became unfit for the altar; a. fr.

קִדְּשׁ ch. same, to be sanctified, sacred (v. קדוש). Shebu. 15^b 'דקדשה ... דקדשה ... שתי הלחם (Rashi *Ilhpa.*) it is through the slaughtering of the sheep that the two loaves received their sacred character. Bekh. 4^b 'דקדשה קדוש וכו' those firstborn that were consecrated, were consecrated &c.

Pa. קִדְּשִׁי as preced. *Pi.*, to sanctify; to proclaim; to betroth &c. Targ. Ex. XXVIII, 41. Ib. XXIX, 1 'לקדשה (Y. לקדשה). Ib. 44; a. fr.—Targ. Y. Deut. XX, 7 (not לקדשה; b. text ארש). Ib. XXII, 16 (h. text נרתי); a. e.—Shebu. 16^a 'עזרא קדשה ק' וכו' and Ezra consecrated (the various places), although the Urim and Tummim were no longer extant. Pes. 106^a 'דכי ק' חולת יומא בעי לקדשה the actual sanctification of the Sabbath must take place in the evening, for when one sanctifies the Sabbath, one must sanctify the beginning of the day. Ib. 'קדשה לך וכו' please, sir, recite for us the great Kiddush, v. קדשה. Ib. 101^a 'לקדשה בביתא to recite the Kiddush in the house. Ib. 106^b 'מקדש אריפתא ... זימנין at times, when he cared more for bread, he recited the Kiddush over bread.—R. Hash. 25^a 'וקדשה וכו' go to 'En-Tab and proclaim the New Moon Day. Ib. 'בעינן לקדשה בך וכו' he said (to the moon), to-night we desire to initiate the new month through thee, and thou standest here? Ib. 'בליליא Ms. M. and we may proclaim it at night. Shebu. 15^b 'דעד דקדשה יומא וכו' so that immediately after one has recited the blessing at the exit of the day (התקדשה), one might finish the building and consecrate it.—Kidd. 50^b 'באחרא דמקדשה ודוד מסבלי where it is customary to send

the gifts after betrothal, v. סבל. Ib. 59^a לבריה... לקדושי to betroth a wife for his son (as his deputy); a. v. fr.—Part. pass. מקדש; f. מקדשה &c. Shebu. I. c. ... חרויהו both of them are consecrated at the same time. Ib. מק' how can even one of them be consecrated?—Pes. 101^a ולא מק' לכו בבית אכילה^a (Ms. M. 2 מתקדש) and no Kiddush will be recited for you in your dining place; a. fr.

Ithpa. מקדש, מקדשה; *Ithpe.* מקדש to sanctify one's self; to be sanctified; (of mixed seeds) to be condemnable; (of woman) to be betrothed. Targ. Ex. XXIX, 37. Targ. Lev. XX, 7. Targ. O. ib. X, 3; a. fr.—Kidd. 54^a מקדש ארץ ארץ ישראל is Jerusalem itself consecrated ground? Ned. 31^a מקדש אברהם when Abraham was consecrated (as the bearer of religion), they (the Israelites) were called after him (they are no longer included among 'the sons of Noah').—Keth. 62^b מקדש ארץ ארץ ישראל (some ed. מקדש ארץ ארץ ישראל) if I consent to be betrothed unto thee, wilt thou go to college? Ib. מקדש ארץ ארץ ישראל she was betrothed to him in secret, and she sent him (Akiba) away (to study). Kidd. 9^a מקדש ארץ ארץ ישראל if I give it thee, wilt thou be betrothed to me? Ib. 12^a מקדש ארץ ארץ ישראל a woman cannot be betrothed with a P'rutah; a. fr.—Pes. 105^a מקדש ארץ ארץ ישראל go and see whether the sacred day has begun.

Af. מקדש, מקדשה 1) to sanctify, dedicate. Targ. Lev. XXVII, 14 (Y. ed. Vien. מקדש). Ib. 15. Targ. Jud. XVII, 3; a. fr.—2) to betroth. Kidd. 9^b מקדש ארץ ארץ ישראל (Rashi דמקדש) until he betroth her and consummates. Ib. 12^a מקדש ארץ ארץ ישראל a man betrothed a woman with a piece of &c., v. מקדש. Ib. 1^b; a. fr. (interch. with *Pa.*).

מקדש m., v. מקדש.

מקדש m. (b. h.; מקדש) [cut off, rejected, cmp. חרם] sodomite. Sifré Deut. 260 חרם מקדש the sodomite whose crime is the severer one (v. infra).—*Pl.* מקדשים. Esth. R. to I, 9 (expl. מעילל, Is. III, 12) מקדשים were among them (with ref. to ירושלמי, Jud. XIX, 25).—*Fem.* מקדשה prostitute. Sifré I. c. מקדשה the *K'deshah* whose crime is a minor one (compared with that of the *K'desh*).

מקדש (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Kedesh* in Naftali, one of the cities of refuge. Macc. 9^b. Y. Meg. I, 70^a bot., v. מקדש.

מקדש, מקדשה, v. מקדש.

מקדש, מקדשה, מקדשה, v. מקדש.

מקדש m. (קדש) [cut out, ear-ring, nose-ring] (b. h. נוס). Targ. Job XLII, 11. Targ. Gen. XXIV, 22. Targ. Jud. VIII, 24; a. fr.—*Pl.* מקדש, מקדשה, מקדשה. Ib. (ed. Wil. מקדש). Targ. O. Gen. XXXV, 4 (ed. Amst. O. a. Y. מקדש). Targ. O. Num. XXXI, 50 ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. מקדש); Y. I מקדש, Y. II מקדש; h. text עגיל. Targ. Prov. XI, 22 מקדש ed. Lag. (oth. ed. מקדש, קדש); a. fr.—Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b bot. (transl. עגיל, v. supra) קדש. Ib. קדש (transl. לוחשים, Is. III, 20), v. מקדש. Lev. R. s. 33 קדש (transl. אנה, Ez. XXIII, 42); Yalk. Dan. 1061. Yalk. Ps. 687 קדש I shall take (Esther's) chains and rings; Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII ed. Bub. קדש.

*מקדש, pr. n. pl. (?) *Kadashin*. Y. Keth. VI, 30^d (comment. מקדש).

מקדש, מקדשה, מקדשה, v. מקדש.

מקדש m., מקדשה f. (preced.; cmp. ברה) dull, faint; 1) (of cutting tools) blunt; (of teeth) blunt and loose.—*Pl.* מקדש, מקדשה, מקדשה. Midr. Sam. ch. XVI as with the grape vine וכו' שינוי ק' וכו' he that eats of its unripe fruit, will have his teeth set on edge, so it is with Israel &c.; Lev. R. s. 36 (corr. version after Midr. Sam.).—2) (of limbs) wearied, benumbed. Y. Yoma VIII, 44^d בבה וכו' ק' עליו in the case of one that had come from a journey, and his feet were benumbed; Y. Ber. II, 5^b bot.; a. e.—3) tough, hard, unyielding. Taan. 7^b (ref. to Koh. X, 10) מקדש וכו' כבדול וכו' when thou seest the sky as tough as iron not sending down dew or rain; Yalk. Koh. 979 וכו' רור שהשמים קדוין וכו' when thou seest a generation over which the heavens are as tough &c. Ab. IV, 20 ענבים קדוין hard (unripe) grapes, opp. בשולוח.—*Trnsf.* (of intellectual subjects) tough, difficult, unsolvable. Yalk. I. c. עליו כבדול ק' עליו when thou seest a student to whom his lesson is as tough as iron (Taan. 8^a שלמורו קשה וכו'; Ms. M. כרה). Pesik. R. s. 33 וכו' וקדוין שינוי וכו' and when a case was too difficult for me to decide, I asked &c.; Yalk. Job 917. Cant. R. to IV, 11; a. e.—4) fainting, having a morbid appetite. Y. Shebi. IV, end, 35^c מקדש ארץ ארץ ישראל for craving women are in the habit of eating it (the unripe grape).

מקדש, מקדשה, מקדשה (b. h.; cmp. ברה) 1) to be dull, blunt; (of a sword) to slide off a hard object. Y. Ber. IX, 13^a וכו' מקדש חרוב מעל וכו' and the sword slid off Moses' neck and broke; Deut. R. s. 2; Yalk. Ex. 167 מקדש (corr. acc.). Gen. R. s. 78; Cant. R. to VII, 5 וכו' מקדש שינוי וכו' and the teeth of the wicked (Esau) became blunt and loose.—2) to be tough, unyielding, hard. Num. R. s. 3 (ref. to Koh. X, 10) וכו' מקדש וכו' וקדוין שקדוין וכו' v. preced.—*Trnsf.* to be difficult, unsolvable. Cant. R. to III, 7 הלקה ... הלקה ... they all sharpened the discussion like a sword, so that, when a case came before them, the decision might not be too difficult for them. Ib. to IV, 4 קדוין וכו' never was there a subject too difficult for them to decide; a. e.—3) to be wearied; to faint; esp. to have a morbid appetite (caused by the smell of a dish). Ib. to I, 12 the Lord sent them a sweet scent from Eden וכו' וקדוין נפשם וכו' and they were dying to eat (of the Passover sacrifice), v. מקדש; a. e.

Hif. מקדש (with שן) to make blunt and loose; *trnsf.* to refute; to break the power of; to grieve. Mekh. Bo, s. 18 אתה מקדש אתה מקדש אתה שינוי וכו' thou, too, make his teeth blunt (refute his arguments). Gen. R. s. 99 (play on יקדש, Gen. XLIX, 10) וכו' מקדש וכו' he (the Messiah) that shall break the power of all nations; ib. s. 98. Sot. 49^a [read:] וכו' מקדש וכו' למדו וכו' (v. Rashi) they (the children of the wicked that died in their parents' lifetime) argue before him, ... if thou intendedst to punish them in the hereafter, why didst thou cause them grief while living? Ib. וכו' וקדוין השינוי ... וכו' thou hast gladden-

ed my heart (with the evidence of thy purity) and given me pain (by showing more affection for thy son than for myself). Snh. 109^b (play on קרחו, Num. XVI, 1) 'בן שד' a son that brought grief over his parents; a. e.

Pi. קהה to pronounce unsolvable. Neg. IV, 11, v. קהה.

Nif. קהה 1) to become faint, powerless. Koh. R. to X, 10, אם נקהת אומה וכ' if the nation whose power was as hard as iron, has grown powerless.—2) to be tough, difficult. Ib. אם נ' תלמודך וכ' if thy lesson is as tough to thee as iron (v. preced).

Hithpa. קהה, קהה; *Nithpa.* קהה 1) to faint, long for. Yalk. Ex. 186 (ref. to מתקחה, Ex. IX, 24) קהה (שליחותיה) it (the fire) was dying to perform its mission; Pesik. Vayhi, p. 4^a מיתה מתקחה וכ' מיתה מתקחה וכ' dying, that is longing &c.; Cant. R. to III, 11 מיתה ומתקחה בשביל לעשות רצון בוראם (corr. acc., a. read בוראה); Num. R. s. 12 (combining both versions) בוראה ... לעשות (corr. acc.).—2) to become tough, hard, unyielding, grievous, irksome. Koh. R. l. c. אם נ' תקהו שמים שעל וכ' if the heavens above you have become hard as iron &c., v. supra. Ib. אם נ' תקהו שמים שעל וכ' if the teacher has been unyielding to the pupil like iron (out of patience, and refusing to teach him) ... and the teacher shows not a friendly face (does not relent) &c. Ib. אם נ' תקהו שמים שעל וכ' if the pupil has been annoying to his teacher (through his obtuseness or wearisome questions) ... and the teacher refuses to explain &c.

קהה, קהה ch. same, 1) to be blunt (and loose); to be dull, faint. Targ. Y. II Gen. XXXIII, 4 (Y. I ארמוניו). Ib. XXXII, 26 וקהה (some ed. וקהה, v. קהה; Y. I ועוד; h. text וקהה).—[Targ. I Kings XIV, 4 קהה (ed. Wil. וקהה; ed. Lag. קמה; h. text קמו).—2) to be stale, distasteful. Ber. 56^a פסיד קהה; Ms. M. קהה fr. קהה; Ms. F. (ed. וקהה) thy business (wine store) will be stale (and taste) like a pomegranate.—Part. pass. קהה, קהה (omp. קהה, a. קהה). Lev. R. s. 19 קהה קהה (omp. קהה, a. קהה).—3) to be unrelenting, rigorous. B. Mets. 52^b נפש קהה Ar. (ed. דמוקים) he who is rigorous in matters of coins (refusing a coin for slight imperfections) is called 'a malevolent soul' (v. קהה).

Pa. קהה to give an acrid taste to. Pes. 116^a צריך קהה one must give the pap (קהה) an acrid taste (with apples and wine).

Af. קהה [to blunt a person's teeth,] to refute, argue. Yeb. 110^b מקהה Ar. a. Var. in Rashi (ed. מקהה), v. מקהה.

קהה f. (preced.), bluntness of teeth; trnsf. old age. Yalk. Lam. 996 וכ' בן שנהן לו בק' ש' וכ' the son that was given him (Abraham) in his old age, when he was one hundred years old.

קהה f, pl. קהה arguments. Yeb. 110^b Ar., v. מקהה.

קהה, v. קהה.

קהה (b. h.; emp. קול) to call.

Hif. קהה to assemble. Ber. 61^b; Ab. Zar. 18^a קהה קהה called public assemblies (to teach). Gen. R. s. 99 וכ' קהה (some ed. קהה) when Korah will gather his followers for strife, my (Jacob's) name shall not be joined with them. Yalk. Ex. 408 קהה ... that coming generations may learn from thee to assemble congregations every Sabbath; a. e.

Nif. קהה to be assembled. Gen. R. s. 98 שנה קהה when they will be assembled against Moses in the party of Korah &c. Lev. R. s. 24 קהה ... פרשה וכ' this section (Lev. XIX) was proclaimed in full assembly (v. ib. 2), because &c. Koh. R. to I, 1, v. קהה.

Hithpa. קהה same. Gen. R. s. 99 (ref. to קהה, Gen. XLIX, 10) קהה ... he around whom the nations will group themselves.—[Num. R. s. 12 מתקחה, v. קהה.]

קהה m. (b. h.; preced.) gathering, congregation. Y. Hor. I, 46^a bot. (ref. to Num. XV, 24, קהה) כל שבט כל שבט all tribes together are called קהה; ... כל שבט ק every tribe for itself is called ק; Bab. ib. 3^a ... כגון ק when six tribes have sinned, and they form the majority of the congregation (the entire people) &c. Ib. קהה only they (the entire people) are called ק. —Kidd. 73^a קהה a community of Israelites of undoubted legitimacy; קהה of doubtful legitimacy; Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^b bot. ברור קהה; קהה. Ib. [read:] ארבע קהה four communities are meant by 'the congregation of the Lord' (Deut. XXIII, 2; 3; 4; 9): the community of priests, of Levites, of Israelites, and of proselytes. Mish. ib. VIII, 2 אלא מלבא בק' and they are forbidden only to enter the congregation (to intermarry with Israelites); a. fr.—Pl., v. קהה.

קהה, קהה ch. same. Targ. Num. XVI, 3. Ib. XX, 4; a. fr.—Kidd. 73^a נפקי קהה ed. (Rashi קהה) the (laws concerning priests and Levites) are derived from one of the verses (Deut. XXIII, 3; 4; 9) in which קהה occurs.—Pl. קהה. Ib. קהה קהה these (priests and Levites) are also two communities (requiring two verses with the word קהה in them); a. e.

קהה, קהה f. (b. h.) same. Y. Ber. VII, 11^c top יק' במקהלות כל ק' 'in assemblies praise God' (Ps. LXVIII, 27), in every kind of assemblies (use a different phraseology for the appeal to praise God, according to the size of the assembly). Meg. 2^a וכ' זמן ק' י"ג the thirteenth of Adar was the date of gathering all Jews (Esth. IX, 18). Lev. R. s. 9 (ref. to Deut. XXXIII, 4) וכ' קהה ינאי אין וכ' it is not written here, 'an inheritance of the congregation of Yannai' (privileged scholars), but of the congregation of Jacob (v. קהה); a. e.—Pl. קהה, קהה. Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^b bot., v. קהה. Ab. Zar. 18^a, a. e., v. קהה; a. fr.

קהה (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Koheleth*, traditional surname of King Solomon. Koh. R. to I, 1 ... קהה שמו ק' למה נקרא שמו ק' why was his name Koheleth? Because his words were proclaimed in public meeting, as it is written (I Kings VIII, 1) &c.; a. e.—(ספר) *the Book of Koheleth*,

Biblical support for the custom of saying, 'not to you'; [another interpret. in Rashi: *complaint* (v. קבל II), i. e. that a man in trouble should make it known to friends and appeal to their sympathy; v. Hull. 78^a].

קיבנא m. (קבב); cmp. (אקוינבי) *turret, battlement*. B. Bath. 73^a bot. דמחוזא אק' דמחוזא Ms. H. was jumping on the battlements of Maḥoza; (Ar. דהיה נקיטא אק' קיבנא, read רדיט v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 100; ed., v. קיפרא).

קיבנא m. = פובנא, *helmet, turban*.—Pl. קויבין, קויב, קויבנא. Targ. Ez. XLIV, 18 (h. text פארי). Targ. O. Ex. XXVIII, 40; XXXIX, 28 ed. Berl., v. פובנא.

ק' דעיינא, קובעיא pr. n. pl. *Kob'aya (Tops or Hollows) of Aitha* (v. Hildesh. Beitr. p. 19 sq.). Tosef. Shebi. IV, 11 קביא רעירא ed. Zuck. (Var. דרארין). קובעיא (קובארא); Sifré Deut. 51 קנייא רעירא; Yalk. ib. 874 קבייא רעירא; Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c קובעיא (only).

קובעת, v. next w.

קובעתא, קובעתא f. pl. (preced. wds.; cmp. פובעיא) [*caps.*] *clouds covering the field after the first ploughing*, which require to be broken by being thrown up and scattered. Y. Shebi. IV, 35^a ק' רמירין (not רמירין); Y. Snh. III, 21^b top קובעיא, קובעיא (corr. acc.), v. האסנו.

קובעתא, v. preced.

קובעתא, קויב' = h. קיבא 1) *tent of prostitution*. Targ. O. a. Y. II Num. XXV, 8 (O. ed. Vien. קבא).—2) *arched room, store-room*. Targ. Job XXXVIII, 25. Targ. Ps. LXV, 10 (cmp. Taan. 8^b quot. s. v. קיבא). Targ. Y. Gen. I, 7.

קוד (or קוד) m. (קיר); cmp. פד *wooden bowl*. Kel. XVI, 1 ק' הבבלי the Babylonian *ḳod* (a deep bowl, fragments of which may be used as receptacles); Tosef. ib. B. Kam. III, 11 הקיר (corr. acc.); ib. B. Mets. V, 10 קוד (corr. acc.). Snh. 20^b קודו Ms. M. his bowl (was all that was left to king Solomon, v. גינא II); Yalk. Kings 177; Tanh. Aḥārē 1; a. e.

קודא ch. same. Koh. R. to II, 10 קודא; ib. to IX, 11 (not קודא), v. preced.—Snh. 103^a קודא Var. quot. in Rashi, v. קודא.

קודיקוס, v. קודיקוס.

קודל, v. קדל.

קודם m., **קודמת** f., v. קם.

קודם m. (קם) *antecedent*; (conj. a. prep.) *before*. Pes. 54^a ק' שנברא העולם before the world was created. Gen. R. s. 1 ק' לאורו שכתוב בו ו' (divine throne) about which is written, 'firm is thy throne &c.' (Ps. XCIII, 2). Ib. s. 9 לכן ק' ere this. Ib. s. 21 (ref. to מקום Gen. II, 8) long before &c., v. קצר. Ib. s. 21 (ref. to מקום Gen. II, 8) Gehenna was created before the garden

of Eden; Yalk. ib. 34 מקום. Gen. R. l. c. 'קם the angels were created before &c.; Yalk. l. c. מקום. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXIV כמקום as before; a. fr.

קודמא, pl. קודמי, v. קדם.

קודקודא, קודקודא, v. קודקודא.

קודרנימס m. sing. a. pl. (αδράντης = quadrans) *quadrans*, a Roman value equal to three Roman ounces (also called *teruncius*). Y. Kidd. I, 58^d Mus. (ed. קיריניס, ed. Krot. קודר; Mus. also קודרניס, v. קיסמיס; Tosef. B. Bath. V, 12 קודרניס ed. Zuck. (Var. קודרניס, pl. קודרניס); Kidd. 12^a קודרניס, pl. קודרניס (corrupt. arisen fr. confusion of *quadrans* a. *teruncius*).

קודש, קודש m. (b. h.; קדש) *sanctity, sacred affair, sacred ground, dedicated object*. Yoma 12^b, a. fr. בק' מעלין v. עלה. Sabb. XVI, 1 ו' כל כהני הק' ו' we observe the rest of the day as a holy day and the next day likewise. Pes. 104^a; Hull. 26^a, v. חול III. Ib. I, 7 בק' v. בקל; ib. ק' בין ק' between the stricter and the lighter sanctities; a. v. fr.—ק' שם or ק' (sub. שם) *sacred name, name of the Lord*. Shebu. 35^b, v. חול III. Treat. Sof'rim IV, 6, sq.; a. fr.—רוח הק', v. רוח. —Esp. a) *sacred precincts, Temple ground*. Zeb. IX, 2 מקבלו בק' הק' מקבלו what ever has become unfit within the sanctuary, the sanctuary accepts (it cannot be removed from the altar, if it was put on); לא ו' if its unfitness did not arise within the sacred precincts, the sanctuary does not accept it; a. fr.—b) *the Holy*, contrad. to עזרה, a. to הקדשים ק', v. infra. Yoma III, 3; 6 בק' within the precincts of the Holy. Midd. IV, 5; a. fr.—Pl. קדשים. קודש, also קודש ק' *most holy*, esp. *the Holy of Holies*, the westernmost compartment of the Temple. Midd. l. c. Yoma V, 1; a. fr.—Cant. R. to I, 1 כל הק' החכובים קדש וזה ק' הק' all Biblical scriptures are holy, but this (Song of Songs) is most holy. Y. Meg. III, 74^a, a. e. Nahum, the man of extreme holiness; a. e.—Esp. קדשים *consecrated objects, sacrifices*. Zeb. V, 4 העולה קדשי ק' the burnt-offering belongs to the highest class of sacrifices. Ib. 6, sq. קלים ק' sacrifices of a minor grade. Ib. X, 2 קדשי ק' because it belongs to the highest grade; a. fr.—מזבח קדשי ק' things dedicated for the altar, *sacrifices*; קדשי ברוך הבירה objects dedicated (for their value) to be used for the needs of the Temple building. Tem. VII, 1, sq.; a. fr.—(סדר) ק' *Kodashim*, the fifth of the six orders of the Mishnah, Tosefta, a. Talmud Babli. Sabb. 31^a. Esth. R. to I, 2.

קודשא, קודש, קודש ch. same, 1) *holiness, sanctuary* &c. Targ. Ex. XXIX, 29. Targ. Ps. LI, 13. Targ. Ex. XXVIII, 29; a. fr.—Pl. קודשין, קודשין. Targ. Lev. XXI, 22. Ib. XXII, 2; a. fr.—קודש ק' *the Holy of Holies*. Targ. Ex. XXVI, 33; a. fr.—2) *the Holiness, the Lord*, usu. with

ברוך הוא (abbrev. קב"ה), v. קדוש. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 34. Targ. Y. Gen. XXV, 21; a. fr.—Ber. 7^a ב"ה דק'... ומי is wrath before (to be ascribed to) the Lord? Keth. 77^b; a. fr.

קדחתא f. = קדחא, q. v.

קדחא v. קדחא.

קדחא v. קדחא.

קדחא v. קדחא.

*קדחא, קדחא m. pl. (v. קדחא) *summer folds, flocks*. Targ. Prov. XXVII, 23 (h. text עדרים); v. קדחא.

קדחא v. קדחא.

קדחא v. קדחא.

*קדחא m. pl. (causarius) *sickly*. Gen. R. s. 73; Yalk. ib. 130 קדחא (f.).

*קדחא (= קדחא = קדחא, redupl. of קדחא; as to ק for ע, v. letter ע, a. Nöld., Mand. Gr. p. 72) to appoint, make permanent.

Ithpe: קדחא, קדחא to be settled, remain. Targ. Prov. X, 30 קדחא, read קדחא (Var. ed. Lag., a. oth. ed. קדחא, read: קדחא; ed. Lag. a. oth. קדחא; h. text קדחא).

קדחא v. קדחא.

קדחא v. קדחא.

קדחא m. (קדחא) [*shrunk*], undersized. Succ. 32^a top, v. קדחא.—*Pl.* קדחא. Sifré Deut. 343 in the suite of a king יש קדחא... *Pl.* קדחא there are persons statelier (than he), and undersized &c.; (Yalk. ib. 951 ... ארוכים ממנו קדחא).—V. קדחא.

קדחא f. (b. h. קדחא) *curls, locks*. Ned. 9^b קדחא and his curly hair was arranged in locks; Y. ib. I, 36^d bot.; Tosef. Naz. IV, 7; Y. ib. I, end, 51^c; Bab. ib. 4^b; a. e.—Pesik. R. s. 26 מסלסל ... בעל קדחא thou didst put up for them Elijah, the curly-headed man, and they sneered and laughed at him, (saying,) behold &c., v. סלסל; Yalk. Jer. 262.—Masc. form: קדחא. Deut. R. s. 2 תפסת קדחא (corr. acc.; ed. Wil. תפסת) the front hair cut so as to form 'a handle of the locks' (a gentile custom, v. בלגריה).

קדחא m. pl. (a cacophemism for קדחא; v. next w.) *churches*. Snh. 74^b, v. קדחא.

קדחא f. sing. a. pl. (קדחא), onomatop., emp. a. קדחא [*bleaters*], flock of sheep. Gen. R. s. 74; Yalk. ib. 130 קדחא when he saw a fine flock, he (Laban) took it for himself. Gen. R. s. 64 לשעבר קדחא formerly thou hadst one flock only, but now thou hast many of them; Yalk. ib. 111

קדחא (masc.).—[Targ. Prov. XXVII, 23 קדחא Ar. (v. Koh, Ar. Compl. s. v. קדחא 2); v. קדחא.]

קדחא, Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^d, a corrupt. for קדחא.

קדחא, קדחא, v. קדחא.

קדחא, v. קדחא.

קדחא, v. קדחא, a. next w.

קדחא f. pl. (קדחא), only in ארמא ק' *cut pieces, clods of earth*. Maas. Sh. V, 1; B. Kam. 69^a קדחא (Ms. F. קדחא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 20). Gen. R. s. 42, beg. דיה אוכל קדחא he (R. El. b. Horq'nos) ate (sucked) lumps of earth; Yalk. ib. 72 קדחא.

קדחא pr. n. f. (?) *Kuzzith*. Cant. R. to VIII, 6 בן קדחא (some ed. קדחא); Pesik. Vattomer, p. 134^a קדחא.

קדחא, v. קדחא.

קדחא, v. קדחא.

קדחא, קדחא, קדחא, v. next w.

קדחא m. (*κοσμοκράτωρ*) *lord of the world, cosmocrator* (a title of the Roman emperor); in gen. *universal chief*. Tanh. Vaëra 5 על שיהיה ק' על כל המלכים all kings came and crowned him (Pharaoh) the cosmocrator over all kings; Ex. R. s. 5 ק' שיהיה יום ק' and if you say, he is cosmocrator, he rules over the dry land, does he rule over the sea?; Y. Ber. IX, 13^b top קדחא. Esth. R. to I, 2 ק' כל מלך שאיני ק' no king that is not cosmocrator of the world, dare sit in it (Solomon's throne). Pesik. R. s. 3 קדחא... קדחא (corr. acc.) the Lord has made him (Joseph) a ruler, and should I not do him honor? Cant. R. to VIII, 6 על שמינהיך ספיקולטור ק' (not קדחא) although I have appointed thee chief executioner of my creatures &c.; Lev. R. s. 18 קדחא. Gen. R. s. 58 קדחא... ארבע מלכיות ק' he (Abraham) pursued four kings with the titles of cosmocrator. Esth. R. introd. to I, 9 ק' מלכה וק' three kings that shall be rulers from end to end of the world; Cant. R. to III, 4 קדחא (corr. acc.); Pesik. Shek., p. 14^a קדחא; Yalk. Kings 247 קדחא (corr. acc.).

קדחא m. pl. (*κοσμηδία* S.) *ornaments, jewelry*. Y. Ned. IV, beg. 38^c קדחא (Ar. קדחא) dare they not lend them the jewelry which they wear?

קדחא, v. next w.

קדחא m. pl. (also used as sing. f.) (*κόσμος*) *jewelry*. Deut. R. s. 2 end קדחא like the case of one that stole jewelry from the royal palace, and gave it to his wife. Yalk. Num. 732 (not קדחא); Y'lamd. to Num. XI, 1

quot in Ar.—Yalk. Dent. 854 אורה... ק' אני נחתי ק' I gave (my daughter) jewelry, and you lost it. Pesik. R. s. 12. Tanh. ed. Bub. Mikketts 9 ק' שלך וב' אם בא... if a man should come to borrow thy jewels, wouldst thou lend them to him?; Yalk. Job 919. Gen. R. s. 19... כל ק' Ar. (Ar. ed. Koh. קוֹזְמִיקוֹן; ed. קוֹזְמִיקוֹן) all his jewels are there (in that barrel), and he wants to marry another wife and give them to her; Pirké d'R. El. ch. XIII קוֹמִיס קוֹמִיס (corr. acc.).

קוֹזְמִיקוֹן m. (καταμύσας) *universal*; (of a wind) *extending over the whole world*. Gen. R. s. 24 'אלא וכו' ואין לך ק' אלא וכו' there is no universal wind (mentioned in the Scriptures) except that in the case of Elijah (I Kings XIX, 11); Koh. R. to I, 6 (not קין...); Y. Ber. IX, 13^d top קוֹסְמִיקוֹן; Yalk. Kings 219 קוֹמִי (corr. acc.).—[Gen. R. s. 19, v. קוֹזְמִיקוֹן.]

קוֹזְמִירִין Gen. R. s. 19 Ar. ed. Koh., read: קוֹזְמִירִין (v. next w.), v. קוֹזְמִירִין.

קוֹזְמִירָא m. pl., v. קוֹזְמִירָא.

קוֹזְמִיקוֹתָא f. pl. (נקו) *vessels for blood-letting*. Y. Nidd. II, 50^b top באילין קוֹזְמִיקוֹתָאון... brought (for comparison)... the various sorts of blood contained in their (the blood-letters') vessels.

קוֹזְמִירָא v. קוֹזְמִירָא.

קוֹזְמִירָא (b. h.; cmp. קוֹזְמִירָא I) [*to shrink*], *to feel aversion, be disgusted*.

Nif. קוֹזְמִירָא same. Pesik. B'shall, p. 81^b עד... לא הספיק... brought (for comparison)... he had not eaten much of the foul things, when he felt disgust; Yalk. Ex. 225.

קוֹזְמִירָא ch., *Ithpol.* אֶתְקוֹשֵׁט, v. קוֹזְמִירָא.

קוֹזְמִירָא v. next w.

קוֹזְמִירָא f. (קטב) *small wine or olive press with a cylindrical beam*. Sifra B'har, Par. 1, ch. I זרים וזרים אין עושין זרים (in the Sabbatical year) you must not press olives in a *bad* (v. בר II) or in a *kuṭbi*; Shebi. VIII, 6 Ms. M. a. Y. ed. (Mish. a. Bab. ed. קוֹזְמִירָא); Y. ib. 38^b; Tosef. ib. VI, 27 קוֹזְמִירָא (ed. Zuck. קוֹזְמִירָא, corr. acc.). Tosef. Toh. X, 22 קוֹזְמִירָא (corr. acc.). [In later Hebr. קוֹזְמִירָא *pole*; Arab. *polar star*.]

קוֹזְמִירָא v. קוֹזְמִירָא.

קוֹזְמִירָא v. קוֹזְמִירָא.

קוֹזְמִירָא v. קוֹזְמִירָא.

קוֹזְמִירָא f. *Kuttith*, a small liquid measure. Sifra K'dosh, Par. 3, ch. VIII (expl. משורה, Lev. XIX, 35); Yalk. Lev. 617.

קוֹזְמִירָא Sifré Num. 89 סק בק' read: אֶתְקוֹשֵׁט, as Yalk. ib. 735; v. אֶתְקוֹשֵׁט II.

קוֹזְמִירָא chains, v. קוֹזְמִירָא h.

קוֹזְמִירָא v. קוֹזְמִירָא.

קוֹזְמִירָא Midr. Till. to Ps. XII, v. קוֹזְמִירָא.

קוֹזְמִירָא v. קוֹזְמִירָא.

קוֹזְמִירָא m. (קטן) *minority, childhood*. Keth. II, 10 ואלו באלו... the following are admitted, when they are of age, to testify to what they have seen as minors. Y. ib. 27^a top לא הם בקטנותם but as long as they are minors are they not admitted?

קוֹזְמִירָא m. (preced.) 1) *the thinner side*. Sabb. 134^a, v. אֶתְקוֹשֵׁט. Y. Sot. VII, 21^d, v. עֵבֶרְיָא.—2) *tail*. Targ. Y. I Ex. IV, 4 (Y. II קוֹזְמִירָא pl.).

קוֹזְמִירָא m. pl. (v. קוֹזְמִירָא) *the beans of colocasia (ciborium)*. Maasr. V, 8 'הק' פטורין וכו' Bab. ed. (Y. ed. הקוֹזְמִירָא; Mish. ed. קוֹזְמִירָא) the colocasia beans are likewise exempt &c.; Tosef. ib. III, 14 'וכ' ed. Zuck. (Var. קוֹזְמִירָא; oth. ed. קוֹזְמִירָא, corr. acc.) the beans beneath them (the colocasia leaves).

קוֹזְמִירָא v. preced.

קוֹזְמִירָא v. קוֹזְמִירָא.

קוֹזְמִירָא = קוֹזְמִירָא v. קוֹזְמִירָא.

קוֹזְמִירָא v. קוֹזְמִירָא I.

קוֹזְמִירָא v. קוֹזְמִירָא.

קוֹזְמִירָא Midr. Till. to Ps. XLV, v. קוֹזְמִירָא.

קוֹזְמִירָא (b. h.) [*to circle*, v. קוֹזְמִירָא] *to cave or heap up, gather*. Part. pass. קוֹזְמִירָא. Y. Ber. VI, 10^d ידו קוֹזְמִירָא even when the oil is held in the hollow of his hand.

Hif. קוֹזְמִירָא 1) *to gather, to conduct water courses into a common bed*. Y. Kil. IX, 32^c bot.; Y. Keth. XII, 35^b bot. Diocletian united several rivers and made it (the bay of Emesa); Midr. Till. to Ps. XXIV (corr. acc.), v. קוֹזְמִירָא. Num. R. s. 13 'וכ' when the Lord, on the third day of creation, gathered all the waters in one place; a. e.—2) *to add to the capacity of a bath*. Tosef. Shek. I, 2 כשר לְקוֹזְמִירָא עליו... a bath which has the (legally required) capacity of forty S'ah is fit to be added to (by carrying water into it in vessels). Tosef. Mikv. III, 6; a. e.

Pi. קוֹזְמִירָא *to look out* (cmp. קוֹזְמִירָא a. קוֹזְמִירָא) *to wait, hope*. Gen. R. s. 5 (play on קוֹזְמִירָא, Gen. I, 9) 'וכ' let the waters look out for me (to see) what I shall do &c.; ib. s. 28; Lam. R. to I, 17; Yalk. Gen. 7; Yalk. Ps. 848; [perh. to be read קוֹזְמִירָא Nif.]. Midr. Till. to Ps. VI... ורעה 'וכ' and the patient anxiously waited for the physician (asking), when will he come? &c.; Yalk. ib. 635. Cant. R. to II, 3, v. next w.; a. fr.

קוֹזְמִירָא f. (preced.) *hope, wish*.—Pl. קוֹזְמִירָא. Cant. R. to II, 3 'וכ' קוֹזְמִירָא... three noble wishes

קולבין m. sing. a. pl. (κολόβιον) a tunic without or with short sleeves. Y. Kil. IX, 32^d top קולבין (corr. acc.), v. דגלמדיקין. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b bot. (expl. מעטפורה Is. III, 22), v. מעפורה. Y. ib. XVI, 15^d (among the garments permitted to be saved from fire on the Sabbath) ק' של פשרן a linen tunic; Bab. ib. 120^a קלבוס (Ms. M. קנבוס; corr. acc.).

קולבן, קיל', קלפן m. (denom. of קולב II) one whose legs are axe-shaped, club-footed. Sifra Emor, ch. II, Par. 3; Tosef. Bekh. V, 9; Bekh. 45^a דוקר'.

קולבנות, קולבון, v. קולבון.

קולומוס, read: קוליטיס q. v.

קולון pr. n. m. (Colonus) אבא אבא Abba Kolon, a legendary person connected with the foundation of Rome. Cant. R. to I, 6.

קולוס m. (prob. a corrupt. of κολικός, sub. חולי; cmp. Syr. כאבא P. Sm. 1659) colic. Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^d; Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d.

קולורית, v. קילפירית.

קולח, v. קולחוח, pl. קולחין.

קולחא, v. קלחא.

קולמחא, קולמחא, v. קלמחא.

קול' m. (קל' II) parched grain; flour made of parched grain. Targ. Ez. XXVII, 17 (Ar. קל'; ed. Ven. I קל'י; some ed. קול'יא pl.; ed. Lag. קלוייא; h. text פגן—V. קל').

קול' II, קל'יא m. (preced.) ashes of an alkaline plant. Erub. 28^b בקול' מערבין בקול' (בקל' Ms. M. (ed. בקל') you may use kulia for an 'Erub (v. עירוב), expl. בירקא דק' the plant from which k. is won. Y. Sabb. IX, end, 12^b, v. קימול'יא.

קול'יא, v. קול'יא.

קול'ינן, v. next w.

קול'ינין m. pl. (קל' I) curtained enclosures, canopies. Cant. R. to VI, 4 (expl. עגלות צב Num. VII, 3) דומות לק' (not נין ...) resembling canopies (v. אסקפטי); Num. R. s. 12 לקל' (Yalk. ib. 713 לקליעית; Pesik. Vayhi, p. 8^a לקילקילין Ar. לקול'ינין).

קול'ים, קול'יאס, קול'יים m. (κολιας) colias, a kind of tunny fish. Tosef. Hull. III (IV), 27, v. אקוינס Makhsh. VI, 3 דאספנין ק' (ed. Dehr. דאספני, v. אסקפני; Tosef. Bets. II, 1 קול'יים דאספנין ed. Zuck. (ed. only קול'יים). Tanh. Ki Thissa 32 כק' הוזה וכ' Moses moved in the heavens like a colias (swimming in the water), until he arrived &c.

קול'ין m. pl. (v. קול' I) ביה ק' (= b. h. הכלא) prison. Cant. R. to VIII, 13.

קול'ים, v. קול'יים.

קול'ים, v. קול'יים.

קול'ורא, v. קילפיר.

קול'ית f. (v. קול'א, a. קול'חא) [something hollow and round,] 1) ball; globule. T'bul Yom I, 1 ק' של מים המוחזקה (not שלמים) a hollow ball of water, bubble, froth; ib. 2 ק' של מים שאינה מחזקה a solid water globule, drop.—2) marrow-bone, esp. thigh-bone. Tosef. Pes. VI, 10 מוחזק' the marrow in the head (brain) or in a bone; Pes. 84^b. Tosef. Ohol. IV, 3 ק' המוחזק' if one makes a handle for a knife out of a marrow-bone of a human body. Tosef. Ukts. II, 5. Gen. R. s. 10; a. e.

קולמוז, v. קולמוס ch.

קולמוס m. (calamus) reed, writing pen. Sabb. 92^b if two take hold ... of a pen and write; Tosef. ib. IX (X), 10; Sifra Vayikra, Hob., ch. IX, Par. 7. Sabb. I, 3 בקולמוס; Y. ib. 3^b, v. לבגל. Taan. 20^b therefore (because of its yielding nature) the reed was privileged to supply the pen with which to write the Torah &c. Tanh. Ki Thissa 37 נשתייר בק' וכ' when Moses wrote the Torah, something (of the fire-ink) was left in the pen, and he passed it over his head &c. Pes. 118^b (ref. to Ps. LXVIII, 31) געור' rebuke the beast (Rome) all of whose deeds are written down with the same pen (of tyranny); a. fr.—Hull. 30^b כק' שריטה העשויה כק' a cut (of the animal's throat) shaped like the cut of a writing reed (slanting).—Pl. קולמוסין, קולמוסין. Y. Sabb. XII, 13^e bot. דרו' עשוין the boards were cut like pens (thinner and slanting on top). Gen. R. s. 58, a. e. משהברין ק' how many pens were broken &c., v. דרו'. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. VII, 12 ק' metal pens (styluses; Kel. XII, 8 sing.). Sabb. 11^a אם ירו' if all seas were ink, and all reeds pens &c.; Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXV קלמוסין (ed. Schechter קול', Var. קולמוסין).

קולמוסא, קולמוס ch. same. Targ. Jud. V, 14. Targ. Job XIX, 24 (Ms. קולמוז). Targ. II Esth. III, 9; a. e.—Gitt. 6^a top, v. קל'—Pl. constr. קולמוסי, v. מ'יא.

ק' מ'יא, קולמוז, v. מ'יא.

קולמוז, Pesik. B'shall., p. 87^a Ms. O. a. Ar., v. קולמוז.

ק' מ'יא, קולמוז, v. מ'יא.

קולמוס, v. קולמוס.

קול'ן I m. (κόλλα, accus.) glue. Pes. III, 1 ק' של סופרים the glue which the scribes use (to paste together strips of papyrus &c.), v. פיריאה. Ib. 42^b ק' של רצענין the leather-workers' paste.

קול'ני, קול'ני II m. (denom. of קול') shouter, esp. night-guard, crier.—Pl. קול'נים, קול'נין. Pesik. Vayhi, p. 66^b ואז"כ

קולרא ch.same.—*Pl.* קולריא, קולריא. Targ. Ez. XIX, 9 (perh. sing. = collarium). Targ. Y. II Num. XXI, 29 (ed. Amst. קולריא = collaria).

קולריא, Lev. R. s. 16, some ed. קולירא, v. קילפיר.

קולרייא, v. קולרא.

קולרית, v. קילפירית.

קולשא m. (קלש) *thinness, flat part*, opp. סמקא. Hull. 55^b on the flat part of the milt.

קולתא f. (v. קולא II) *pitcher, jar*. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^d top דמרא ק' איחגלייה a pitcher of water had been left uncovered; Y. Sabb. X, 3^d top קלורא (corr. acc.). Y. Ab. Zar. V, 44^d ו' דרא ק' ו' (not קולא), v. שתא. Lev. R. s. 33 (play on נצור ו' (נבוכד נצור) like a dog, be blown up (distended) like a pitcher (פ'ר), and chirp like a cricket; Cant. R. to II, 14. Pesik. Ahāré, p. 176^b באחר דמרי בירא תלא זיינייה חמן רעיא קולתיה [read:] קולתיה; Keth. 62^b קולתיה, a. e., v. מלי. B. Mets. 84^b; Snh. 103^a [read:] קולתיה קולתיה (Var. quot. in Bashi קולתיה, v. קולתא; or קולבא, קולבא, a gloss for זיינייה, or the reverse) where the master of the house hangs up his armor, the shepherd hangs up his pitcher (said of an unworthy successor of a distinguished man); Lev. R. s. 4; Koh. R. to III, 16, v. ביגב [where correct *pitcher* for *bag*]; a. e.—*Pl.* m. קולתא, קולתא. Esth. R. to I, 8 דק' חמרא דק' kept in leather bottles.

קולתא, Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII, read: קולתא, v. קולא II, a. קולא II.

קום (b. h.) *to stand up, rise; to stand, exist*. Sifré Deut. 357 (ref. to Deut. XXXIV, 10) אבל באומות קום ו' but among the nations he (a prophet like Moses) has existed &c.; R. Hash. 21^b ו' קום ו' among the prophets never one arose like Moses, but among the rulers one did arise (Solomon). Tanh. B'shall. 16 . . . שכל הקום whoever rises against Israel is considered as if he rose against the Sh'khinah. Ib. (ref. to Ex. XV, 7) קום ו' thou hast often shown thyself glorious over all that rose against thee; a. v. fr.—*to rise and do, a transgression of a prohibitive law which you must repair by an action*, v. נחק. Hull. XII, 4. Macc. 15^b, v. infra; a. fr.—V. קום.

to establish; to attest, identify. Gitt. 2^b אין קום 1) *to establish; to attest, identify*. Gitt. 2^b אין קום no witnesses are likely to be found to attest it (identify the signatures). Ib. 6^a כולי עלמא בעינן 2) *to be fulfilled, realized*. Macc. 24^b all agree that identification by witnesses is required. B. Mets. 7^a צריך לקרימו even if the debtor admits that he has written the note, the creditor must establish its identity (or else the debtor may maintain that the debt has been paid). Gitt. III, 4 וקרימו את דבריו and they sustained his opinion. Keth. 20^a משטר . . . אלא אין מקרימין 3) *to be identified only by comparison of the signatures with those on a document that had been disputed and declared valid in court*. Ib. מקרימין אין ו' משטר כחובות ו' a document can be identified only by comparison of signatures with two marriage deeds or deeds

of sale of two fields &c. Ned. 72^a שמע ו' if he heard her vow and confirmed it. Y. R. Hash. I, 56^c top כשהל כשהל ו' I sustain that opinion for a case when &c.; a. fr.—Part. pass. מקרימין. B. Mets. I. c. ו' במק' דברי ו' if the document has been identified, all agree &c.; a. e.—2) *to fulfill, carry out, execute*. Yoma 28^b ו' אברהם ו' Abraham fulfilled the whole Law. Macc. I. c. ו' ו' . . . in the case of a transgression of a prohibitive law for which reparation is commanded, if the transgressor fulfills the prescribed reparation, he is free (from legal punishment), but if he made the reparation impossible &c. Ib. ו' ש בן ו' R. S. ben L. reads, if he makes reparation (he is free), and if he refuses, (he is punished); ib. 15^a according to him who reads *kigy'mo v'lo kigy'mo* (punishment can be executed as soon as one refuses to make reparation, although reparation is not made impossible); Hull. 141^a. Ab. IV, 9 . . . המקרימין he who maintains (studies and observes) the Law in poverty, shall finally maintain it in wealth. Sot. 18^a sq. ו' ו' אמרו ק' זה כל ו' they said, this one (Joseph in the coffin) has fulfilled what is written in this (the tablets in the ark of the covenant). Y. R. Hash. I, 57^b top רצה ו' if he so desires, he observes it (his own decree). Ber. 9^b ו' ו' ו' ו' the Lord fulfilled on them 'and they shall make them serve &c.' (Gen. XV, 14), but he did not fulfill on them &c.; a. v. fr.—*how can I maintain the words &c., i. e. in what way can this Scriptural verse which seems to conflict with my opinion be interpreted?* R. Hash. 21^b ו' ו' ו' ו' and how do I interpret the verse *biklesh &c.* (Koh. XII, 10)? Y. Kidd. I, 61^c bot. בנים . . . מה מקרימין how does R. Elazar interpret *banim &c.* (Deut. XIV, 1)?; a. fr.—3) *to sustain, preserve alive, save*. Snh. IV, 5 המקרימין . . . כאלו ו' . . . he who saves one life . . . is considered . . . as if he had preserved the whole world; B. Bath. 11^a. Ab. V, 1 ו' ו' ו' ו' צדיקים שמקרימין את העולם ו' the righteous who sustain the world which was created &c. Kil. V, 8 המקרימין ו' ו' ו' ו' דבר שכמורו מקרימין a plant of the kind that people are wont to cultivate; a. e.—4) *to place (on the chafing stove)*. Tosef. Sabb. III, 1 ו' ו' ו' ו' ו' you must not place dishes on it, until it is swept or covered with ashes. Ib. 3; Y. ib. III, beg. 5^c; a. e.

Hithpa. ו' ו' ו' ו' ו' 1) *to be established, identified*. Gitt. I, 3 ו' ו' ו' ו' ו' let the genuineness of the document be established through its signers (the witnesses subscribed or through others identifying their signatures); a. fr.—2) *to be fulfilled, realized*. Macc. 24^b ו' as long as the prophecy of Uriah (Mic. III, 12) was not fulfilled, I was afraid lest Zechariah's prophecy (Zech. VIII, 4) fail to come true; now that Uriah's prophecy has been fulfilled, it is sure that Zechariah's will come true. Tosef. Snh. XI, 8; Y. ib. XI, 30^a bot. ו' part of a dream may come true, but the whole of it will not. Midr. Till. to Ps. I, 3 ו' are executed, v. ו' ו' II; a. fr.—3) *to be preserved; to last, endure*. Gitt. II, 3 ו' with any writing-ink which does not endure. Pes. 68^b

קומי I f. (λόμη) *hair*, esp. the gentile fashion of cutting and wearing the hair; ק' ספר to trim the front of the hair like a fringe on the forehead (capronæ), and let the curls hang down on the temples (antiæ; v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Coma). Sifra Aḥārē, Par. 9, ch. XIII (ref. to Lev. XVIII, 3) ק' שפה עת שלא תגדל ציצית ושלם הספור ק' v. Rabad that thou grow no side-locks and trim not the front. B. Kam. 83^a וכן המספר ק' he who cuts the coma transgresses the law forbidding the ways of the Amorite. Ib. וכן הרירו לו לספר ק' v. R. to wear his hair in Roman fashion, because he associated with government people; a. e.

קומי II f. = קומה. Lev. R. s. 4 של ק' שגור על ק' שגור when the youth has reached his full growth and goes out for business.

קומיא, Pirké d'R. El. ch. XIII, v. קומין.

קומיטיון קומיטיון m. (comitatus) *imperial court*. Targ. Y. II Num. XII, 7 [read:] דידי ק' בכל ק' דידי being a gloss, v. לבלרא ק' he is most trusted in my whole court.

קומיס, Pirké d'R. El. ch. XIII, v. קומין.

קומיס m. (comes) *attendant of magistrates*, esp. Comes, a member of the imperial cabinet (v. Sm. Ant. s. v.). Y. Ber. IX, 13^d על תיסבירותו של ק' על תיסבירותו של ק' he made him superintendent of his treasures (Comes largitionum privatarum); Cant. R. to II, 5 קומיסין חסברין (corr. acc.); Y. Snh. XI, 30^b bot. קומיסין על בית המקדש chief treasurer of the Temple (Comes largitionum sacrarum). Ex. R. s. 37 למה עשה... למה עשה the Lord made Moses superintendent of the palace (Comes palatii) &c. (ref. to Num. XII, 7; cmp. קומיטיון). Num. R. s. 15, v. סרדרות; Tanḥ. Bha'āl, ed. Bub. 20 קומיס (corr. acc.). Koh. R. to IX, 11 אתמול ק' קלטר וכן קלטר וכן yesterday he (Moses) was made Comes Calator (officer arranging the king's receptions) in Pharaoh's palace, and to-day—'call him that he may eat bread' (Ex. II, 20); Yalk. ib. 989 קמסקלחור (corr. acc.). Lev. R. s. 5, v. איספיריאין; Yalk. Is. 291 קומיסין בירושלם; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) a general with his Comites and Centuriones.

קומיטריסין m. pl. (pl. of κομμηναρχιστος, S. = commentariensis) *those having charge of public records*, esp. registrars of prisoners, jailers (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Commentarius). Gitt. 28^b וכן נכרים וכן if one heard from gentile jailers, 'such and such a man is dead', 'such and such a man has been put to death', you cannot allow his wife to marry again; Y. Yeb. XVI, 15^d מקומיטריסי המלך from the (Roman) king's jailers.

קומיטתא f. (קמין; cmp. Syr. קמל, a. קומל, mucor panis, P. Sm. 3647) *mould*. Pes. 42^a, v. אומא.

קומפון, v. קמפון.

קומפוזיטיון m. pl. (pl. of compromissum) 1) *agreement between parties to submit to arbitration*. Y. M. Kat. III, 82^a bot., expl. בירורין, v. שטרי בירורין, v. Harper's Lat. Dict. s. v. Compromitto) *reciprocal promises*. Lev. R. s. 6 קומפוזיטיון (read: קומפוזיטיון) they made promises to each other, that he would never disown them, nor they him.

קמץ, קומץ m. (b. h.; קמץ) *bending the three middle fingers over the hollow of the hand*; (with מלא, or sub. מלא) *grab, handful*, contrad. to דופין. Ber. 3^b משביע ב' ק' עפר one grab cannot satisfy a lion. Gen. R. s. 20 ק' is not the handful of dust of the ground of which thou hast been made, booty in thy possession (which thou must give back to the earth)? Ib. s. 90 ק' אין בה ק' there would not be a handful for each person; Yalk. ib. 148 ק' אין מספיקין מן ק' אין מספיקין מן ק' a. e.—Esp. the handful of the meal offering which the priest takes to be put on the altar (Lev. VI, 8). Men. III, 2 ק' נערב קומצה בק' וכן if the handful of one meal offering became mixed up with that of another meal offering. Ib. 3 ק' שנערב וכן if a komets became mixed up with a meal offering from which no komets was yet taken. Y. Shek. VI, end, 50^b כהן של כהן measured by the officiating priest's handful; מלא של בעלים by the owner's handful. Koh. R. to IV, 6 מלא קמצו של חביב עלי מלא קמצו של עני the handful of the poor man's offering is more precious to me than the fistfuls of the high priest's frankincense; a. fr.—Pl. קמציין, קמציין, קמציין. Gen. R. s. 5 חפני ק' שמונה... Moses' one fistful contained eight ordinary handfuls. Y. Shek. I. c. (ed. Zyt. קומציין); a. fr.

קומצא, קומצא I ch. same. Targ. Lev. II, 2; a. fr.—Meg. 16^a מלי קמצייה וכן offered a handful of flour and was forgiven. Lev. R. s. 34 בנו קמצייה וכן they put six Denars in his bent hand; a. e.—Pl. קמציין, קמציין. Targ. Y. Gen. XLI, 47.—Meg. I. c. וכן מלי ק' וכן your handfuls (of offerings) have come to counteract my ten thousand talents of silver.

קומצא, קומצא II c. (= קומצא, קומצא) *pit*. Targ. II Sam. XVIII, 17.—Esp. the pit in which grain is kept in years of plenty, when the granaries are overflowing. Gen. R. s. 90 (expl. לקמציין, Gen. XLI, 47) מקומצא לריחיא (ed. מקומצא, corr. acc.) from the pit they carried the grain to the mill (leaving the granaries untouched); Yalk. ib. 148 מקמצא.—Pl. f. קמצייה. Ib. ודלא דין' the Rabbis say, they carried to the mill grain which had been put in pits and such even as had not been put in pits; Gen. R. I. c.; [strike out ק' ובלא ק' after לריחיא].

קומקא, v. קומקום.

קומקום, קומקום, קומקום m. (cucuma, xouxουμύτω, prob. of Semitic origin; the form

קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין m. pl. (κοσσοτράπεζον, Du Cange I, 722) parasites, toad-eaters. Lam. R. to II, 22 (expl. מגורר, ib.; v. מגורר) בני אדם שדויו קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין הבאתם עלי (מגורר) קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין, and insert (שלי) men that were parasites at my table didst thou lead against me; (ed. corrupt).

קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין, v. קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין.

קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין, v. קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין.

קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין, v. קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין.

קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין, v. קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין II.

קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין, v. קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין.

קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין, v. קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין.

קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין, v. קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין.

קוֹסְטְרִפִּיזִין, Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. VIII, 2, read with R. S. to Kel. VIII, 2 קוֹפָא, v. קוֹפָא.

קוֹפָא m. (comp. נקיע) throat, gullet, windpipe. Ab. Zar. 29^a (to one that entrusted himself to a gentile barber) thou hast a fine neck for the shears. Hull. 28^a; 53^b, v. מְסָמָס I. B. Kam. 117^a שמטתה לקוֹפָא מִיְהִיבָה I. B. Kam. 117^a tore his windpipe out of him (a colloquial expression for: forced him to give up the threatened information against his neighbor; differ. in Rashi). Ib. 55^a אֵרִיד קוֹפָא (Ms. H. 'קָפָא', emended 'קָפָא'; Ar. קָפָא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 200) has a long neck, 'קָפָא' a short neck. Ib. אֵלִים קוֹפָא (Ms. M. 'קָפָא') has a thick neck; 'קָפָא' slender neck. Ber. 49^a לְקוֹפָא וְכִי... זָקָפָא (Ms. M. 'לְקוֹפָא... זָקָפָא') R. Shesheth stretched his neck over me like a serpent (was angry). Yoma 87^a bot. מוֹחִיבָה בְּקוֹפָא... מוֹחִיבָה בְּקוֹפָא (not בקוֹפָא) while he was splitting a head, a bone flew off and struck his throat (severing an artery), and killed him; a. e.—[Yalk. Gen. 111 קוֹפָא, v. קוֹפָא.]

קוֹפָא, v. קוֹפָא.

קוֹפָא = קוֹפָא II, to go around.—Denom. קוֹפָא.

קוֹפָא I Kof, the nineteenth letter of the alphabet. Maas. Sh. IV, 11 קוֹפָא כִּי... קוֹפָא קוֹפָא if you find a vessel on which Kof is written, it indicates that the contents are consecrated. Sabb. 104^a (in children's conversations) קוֹפָא קוֹפָא קוֹפָא intimates the Holy One, Resh, the wicked; מִיְהִיבָה... מִיְהִיבָה why is the face of Kof turned away from Resh (why does Resh turn its back to Kof)? Ib. קוֹפָא קוֹפָא the crownlet on the Kof; a. e.

קוֹפָא II m. (b. h.) ape. Kil. VIII, 6. Bekh. 8^a הַפִּיל וְהָאֵפֶה וְהַקִּיפָא וְכִי... הַפִּיל וְהָאֵפֶה וְהַקִּיפָא give birth after three years of pregnancy. B. Bath. 58^a אֵפֶה אֵפֶה אֵפֶה כִּי... אֵפֶה אֵפֶה אֵפֶה as inferior in looks as the ape is to man. Yoma 29^b הַפִּיל וְהָאֵפֶה וְכִי... הַפִּיל וְהָאֵפֶה וְכִי as if an ape had arranged it on the table (as an unconscious act). Tanh. P'kudé 3; a. e.—[Par. III, 5 הַפִּיל וְהָאֵפֶה וְכִי, Mish. ed., v. הַפִּיל וְהָאֵפֶה וְכִי.]—

קוֹפָא, B. Kam. 80^a; Tosef. ib. VIII, 17. Snh. 109^a וְכִי... וְכִי were turned into apes, spirits, demons and night-demons. Gen. R. s. 23 (in the days of Enosh) כִּי... כִּי men's faces were made to be ape-like. Koh. R. to VI, 11 (ref. to מְרַבִּים הַבֵּל, ib.) וְכִי... וְכִי as those who rear apes, cats &c.; a. e.

קוֹפָא I ch. same. Ned. 50^b. B. Kam. 101^a וְכִי... וְכִי and an ape came and dyed the (stolen) wool (with dye stolen from another person). Ib. קוֹפָא בְּדוּ קוֹפָא ed. he painted a (stolen) ape with the stolen paint (so that he improved nothing thereby); [oth. opin. קוֹפָא basket; Ms. M. קוֹפָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 1].—Pl. קוֹפָא. Targ. I Kings X, 22; Targ. II Chr. IX, 21.

קוֹפָא II m. (קָפָא; comp. Syr. קוֹפָא vectis, P. Sm. 3551) 1) lever, carrying pole. Targ. Y. Num. IV, 12 (h. text מוֹטָא). Targ. Y. II ib. XIII, 23 קוֹפָא.—2) (comp. קָפָא) trunk, vine. B. Mets. 109^b סָבָא פְּלִגָא 'ק' (Ms. H. קָפָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6) of the trunk of an old vine (that is cut down) the gardener gets an even share with the tenant. Hull. 110^a סָבָא הוּוּהוּ 'ק' Ar. (Ms. H. 'ק', v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 10; missing in ed.) it was an old trunk.—Pl. קוֹפָא. B. Bath. 24^a בֵּי ק' (Ms. F. קָפָא) between the trunks of vines.—3) that which hangs on the carrying pole. Hull. 111^a קוֹפָא (Ar. בְּקָפָא) the windpipe with all that hangs on it (lungs, heart &c.).

קוֹפָא I m. (קָפָא) = h. קוֹפָא, 1) basket, tub. B. Kam. 101^a, v. קוֹפָא ch.—Pl. קוֹפָא, קוֹפָא. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c top, v. קוֹפָא II. Y. Pes. III, 29^d sq. וְכִי... וְכִי not to place the tubs with flour one on top of the other. Y. Ab. Zar. IV, end, 44^b. Y. Ber. I, 2^d bot. קוֹפָא קוֹפָא hidden among the baskets. Y. Gitt. VIII, end, 49^d; Y. Nidd. II, end, 50^b וְכִי... וְכִי how many basketfuls of cases came &c.—V. קוֹפָא.—2) ball, esp. דְּמוּחָא 'ק' the head of a pin or needle, eye. Ber. 55^b; B. Mets. 38^b, v. פִּילָא I. Hull. 48^b 'ק' לְבַר וְכִי... 'ק' לְבַר וְכִי if the head is directed outward...; if inward &c.; ib. 49^a; a. e.—3) pinnacle.—Pl. קוֹפָא, v. קוֹפָא.

קוֹפָא II f. = קוֹפָא, arch, doorway. Tosef. Erub. VII (V), 2, v. קוֹפָא.

קוֹפָא 1) pr. n. pl. Be-Kuppaë. Ber. 31^a, v. קוֹפָא.—2) pr. n. gent. Beth-Kuppaë. Yeb. 15^b מְשַׁפְּחָא בְּקוֹפָא the family of Beth-Kuppaë (in Jerusalem) of Ben-M'koshesh; Y. ib. I, 3^a bot. נִקְוִי מִבֵּית קוֹפָא מְשַׁפְּחָא בְּקוֹפָא.

קוֹפָא II, v. קוֹפָא.

קוֹפָא m. (b. h. קָפָא; קָפָא) hedgehog. Sabb. V, 4 (54^b) עוֹר הַקִּיפָא (ed. a. Ms. O. a. Ar. (ed. הַקִּיפָא) the skin of a hedgehog (tied around the udder). Ib. 53^b bot. עוֹר הַקִּיפָא Ms. M. (ed. only עוֹר); Y. ib. V, end, 7^c עוֹר הַקִּיפָא.

קוֹפָא I ch. same. Targ. Is. XXXIV, 15 (h. text קוֹפָא).—Pl. קוֹפָא. Ib. XIV, 23 (ed. Wil. קוֹפָא). Ib. XXXIV, 11 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. קוֹפָא). Targ. Zeph. II, 14.

Ib. IV, 6. Yeb. 83^a; a. fr.—3) *hard effort*; בק' *by an effort, reluctantly*. Sabb. 12^b בק' דחירו לנחם וכו' it was with reluctance that they allowed mourners to be comforted and the sick to be visited on the Sabbath (because it disturbs the Sabbath joy).

קושיא f. (preced.) *difficulty, question, objection, argument*. Snh. 75^b, sq. לא נירונוה ק' לא מדאי we cannot draw the analogy on account of this argument. B. Kam. 117^a אמר וכו' ודאי ק' וכו' he told them of one difficulty and of another, and how they were solved. Men. 95^b, a. fr. ק' what argument is this?, i. e. this is no argument. Ib. אמר מאי קושיא (Ms. K. קוש' Hull. 3^b כר קושייה in accordance with his argument; a. v. fr.—Y. Sabb. XIX, 17^b; Y. Pes. VI, 33^d top וכו' מן קושיי מקשי לה וכו' what was the difficulty that R. J. found (to induce him to say), provided that &c.?—Pl. קושייה Hor. 13^b, v. פירקא. Yoma 3^b קושייהוין כולי לאפוקי כולי קושייהוין excluding all the cases which we argued. Yeb. 77^a top, v. קשי; a. fr.

קושיי, v. preced.

קושקא m. (Pers. *kushk aedificium magnum et altum*, Vollers; prob. Semitic, cmp. קושקא) *high building, tower*. Targ. Ps. LXI, 4 עשינא ק' Ms. a. Ar. (ed. Lag. בקושנא (עשינא), v. קושקל.—Pl. קושקא. Targ. II Chr. XXXVI, 15.—Sabb. 11^a Ar. a. Ms. O., v. קושקא II.

קושקר pr. n. (= קושקר) *Kavsheker (Rule of Falsehood)*, a fictitious name of one of the judges of Sodom. Gen. R. s. 50 Ar. (ed., a. Yalk. ib. 84 שקר, v. קצץ).

קושקרא, v. קושקא.

קושורי, Y. Sabb. VI, 8^e פראה ק', read: קישורי פראה, v. קישורי.

קושרתא f. (קשר) *belt of knotted rope, poor man's belt*. Tanh. Ahäré 1 קי שררתיה: קושרתיה read: קושרתיה (was all that was left to Solomon, v. קודר); Y. Snh. II, 20^c bot. קושרתיה; Koh. R. to II, 10; IX, 11 קושרתיה.—Pl. קושרתיה. Y. Sabb. II, 10^c top, v. קושרתא.

קושש, **בית ק' קושש** pr. n. pl. (?) *Beth Koshesh*. Y. Yeb. I, 3^a bot., v. מקושש II.

קוטרות, Y. Kidd. III, 64^a, v. קוטרות.

קוטרל m., pl. קוטרלי; קוטרלי; *bacon*. Hull. 17^a; Meg. 13^a Ar., v. בוקלל.

קוא, v. קואא.

קודור, v. קודור.

קוץ (cmp. קצץ) *to cut, divide*.

Pa. קוץ to mark; to calculate, settle, strike the balance. Y. Ber. IX, 14^b bot.; Y. Sot. V, 20^c bot. (expl. פרוש קיזי) פרוש קיזי he commits one sin and does one good deed, and strikes the balance, 'one against one.' Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot. ומוקנה ליה תריי . . . ומוקנה ציימא she

used to fast one day and mark down two (deceiving herself in her account with God).

קוזמיקרטור, v. קוזמיקרטור.

קוז m. (b. h.; cmp. Syr. קורא, P. Sm. 3516) *stalk, shoot*. Succ. 34^a, v. צפצפה; Yalk. Ez. 357.

קוזח *to be dull, faint*. Targ. Y. II Gen. XXXII, 26 some ed., v. קתי.

קוזחא m. (preced.) *faint-colored, gray (?)*.—Pl. קוזחא. Targ. Zech. I, 8 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. קוזחא; h. text שריקים).

קומא I, קומא m. (= קטע) *to cut, pluck*; (cmp. קומא) *to harvest*. Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d top (proverbial expression) 'ק' שיהורי וכו' if he plucks (gains anything), he plucks a piece of coal, if he loses, he loses a pearl (i. e. he risks his life for a trifle); Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^a bot. 'ק' שירוי (corr. acc.).

קומא II m. (preced.) *fragment, chip*. Pesik. R. s. 21 'וכ' ק' מן וכו' that student is a chip from (the rock of) Mount Sinai; Y. Snh. IV, beg. 22^a קטוע.

קומא, v. קומא.

קאטאבה, קאטאבה (κατάβα) *descend!* Tanh. Tsav 2, v. אללסטי.

קמאדיקון, v. next w.

קמאדיקוס m. (κατάδικος) *collector of fines*. [This meaning of our w. is not recorded in Dictionaries.] Yalk. Jer. 305 כד ואחר . . . ועשה . . . ואתה מדינה משל לארכיטקטון שבנה מדינה ועשה . . . ואתה מדינה (קאטריקי) like the case of an architect that built a fortress and made underground passages and caves and secret chambers therein, and who afterwards came forth as a collector of fines against that same city; Yalk. Num. 705 שושליך . . . לארכיטקטון . . . שושליך (corr. and supplement acc.); Tanh. Naso 5 קטריים (corr. and supplement acc.); Tanh. Naso 5 יצא לארכיטקטון שהיה קאטריקוס על מדינה לארכיטקטון קאטריקוס על אוחה; Num. R. s. 9 beg. קאטריקון (supplement and corr. acc.); (v. Gen. R. s. 24 beg. (לאחר ימים נעשה גבאי).

קמאדיקי, קמאדיקי f. (κατάδικη) *judgment, sentence, fine*. Ex. R. s. 11 [read:] לא יטול פלוני כדום שאומר לחבירו לא יטול פלוני like a man saying to his neighbor, that man will not undergo that sentence, for such and such stands by him as his patron. Ib. s. 30 [read:] לקומים נחן ק' לקומים he passed sentence on the Comes; לאברהם נחן ק' לאברהם he sentenced Abraham (thy seed shall be strangers &c., Gen. XV, 13). Lev. R. s. 18, end וכו' ביה"ד גובה ק' (not קטריקי) a human being (king) collects a fine, and so does the Lord (ref. to Deut. XXII, 19); Num. R. s. 7 קטריקס (corr. acc.). Deut. R. s. 3 ק' עלי נחן וכו' ואתה נחן עלי ק' thy children sinned, and me thou punishest? Ib. וכו' אתה ק' אתה וכו' (I want) to fine thee; thou hast broken them (the tablets) and thou must replace them. Koh. R. to V, 12 ק' דוא

it (his wealth) is his punishment; when a verdict from the government comes out against him, he will give whatever he has (to be released). Pesik. R. s. 10 what is the fine he has to pay?; a. e.

קטאות, v. קטטי.

קטב, Targ. Y. II Ex. XXX, 34, v. קטב II.

קטב to cut, split. Targ. Y. Deut. XIX, 5 Ar. (ed. קטב).

קטב m. (b. h.; v. preced.) [cutting down,] pestilence; ק or מרירי ק [bitter, deadly disease], Keteb (M'riri), name of a demon. Lam. R. to I, 3 שבוהם . . . ביומן דעקא . . . in the days of anguish, from the seventeenth of Tammuz to the ninth of Ab, during which K. M. is about. Num. R. s. 12 (ref. to Ps. XCI, 6) וכו' שמו ק' וכו' it is a demon, and why is his name Keteb? &c., v. קטב, קטב. Ib. K. M. is covered with peeling crusts, with hairs and with eyes; Yalk. Ps. 842; Midr. Till. to Ps. XCI. Pes. 111b וכו' מ' וכו' he said K. M. coming to his left side.

קטבא ch. same.—Pl. קטבא. Pes. 111b וכו' קטבא there are two Ketēbs, one before noon &c.; that of the forenoon is named Keteb M'riri, that of the afternoon, 'Keteb that wasteth at noon' (Ps. XCI, 6).

קטבליא (קטבליא) קטבליא, קטבליא, קטבליא f. (corresp. to a word καταβόλαι; cmp. καταβλήματα) a (leather) curtain, spread, cover. Kel. XVI, 4 ק' the hide spread over the bed-frame. Tosef. Sabb. III (IV), 17 קטבליא חדשה (Var. קטבליא, a new leather spread; Y. ib. VI, 8, קטבליא; Tosef. Ter. X, 11 קטבליא ed. Zuck. (Var. קטבליא); Y. Snh. X, 28a bot. קטיב. Kel. XXVI, 5 (6) קטבליא Mish. ed. (Talm. ed. קטבליא) the hide which is used as a spread. B. Mets. 90b דישא ע"ג דישא ב' פריס ליה קטבליא ע"ג דישא ב' if he spread a leather cover over the grain to be threshed (preventing the ox from eating); a. e.—Pl. (fr. καταβλή) קטבליא קטבליא. Shek. III, 4 מהפדה בק' (Ms. M. קטבליא) he covered (last year's contributions) with leather spreads. Y. ib. III, end, 47c שמש ארז הקטבליא (ed. Krot. הקטבליא; Bab. ed. קטבליא) when the covers are removed; Tosef. ib. II, 4 שמני ק' (corr. acc.).

קטבליא, v. קטבליא.

קטבלימון, v. קטבלימון.

קטבליא, קטבליא, v. קטבליא.

קטבלימון, read:

קטבלימון m. pl. (καταβλήματα) proceeds of taxes (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Eisphora). Num. R. s. 4 ק' דייב ק' אתו that (deposed) banker owes the proceeds (which he had failed to deliver).

קטדיקי, קטדיקוס, v. sub קטדיקי.

קטח (= קטע) to cut off. Y. Keth. IV, 28b top, v. קטע.

קטח ch., v. קטח.

קטח, Neg. XI, 7 Ar., v. קטח.

קטח, Pesik. R. s. 31 קטח כמין ניכר a corrupt., v. קטח.

קטח, v. קטח.

קטח, v. קטח.

קטח, קטח, קטח m. (קטח) manslayer, murderer. Targ. Is. XIV, 12 (ed. Wil. ק', corr. acc.). Targ. Num. XXXV, 16; a. e.—Y. Sot. IX, 24a (expl. בן הרצחון) [read:] קטח, קטח, קטח son of a murderer; a. e.—Pl. קטח, קטח, קטח. Targ. Y. Ex. XX, 13. Targ. Ps. LXII, 4 (Ms. קטח); a. e.

קטח m. (preced.) slaying, death. Targ. Is. XXI, 15. Targ. Job V, 15 Ms. (ed. קטח). Targ. I Kings II, 26; a. fr.—Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 1) ק' אכוראה (some ed. קטח), v. קטח.—V. קטח, a. קטח.

קטח, קטח, v. קטח.

קטח, v. קטח.

קטח, v. קטח.

קטח, Yoma 15b, v. קטח.

קטח pr. n. pl. Y. Meg. I, 70b bot. (rend. of קטח), Josh. XIX, 15), v. Neub. Géogr. p. 189.

קטח, v. קטח.

קטח, v. sub קטח.

קטח m. (קטח) chopper, hewer. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXIX, 10.—Pl. קטח, constr. קטח. Targ. Y. II ib.—Targ. II Chr. II, 9 קטח.

קטח m. (preced.) chip. Y. Snh. IV, beg. 22a, v. קטח II.

קטח, v. sub קטח.

קטח III, v. קטח.

קטח m. (קטח) cutter, grape-gatherer.—Pl. קטח, Targ. Ob. 5; Targ. Jer. XLIX, 9 (some ed. קטח; h. text בצרים). Ib. IV, 16 (h. text ונצרים).

קטח m. (preced.) [ready to be cut,] vine with ripe clusters.—Pl. קטח. Keth. 112a וכו' קטח (some ed. קטח) saw the laden vines standing (looking) like calves.

קטח, v. sub קטח.

קטח m. (קטח II) 1) knot. Targ. Y. I Ex. XXXIII, 23 דהפילי ק' (strike out דהפילי, or דבירא, which came over from Y. II).—2) band, girdle. Targ. Y. Deut. XVIII, 4 (v. Hull. 138a).—Pl. constr. קטח. Targ. Y. Gen. I, 11 (ed. Vien. קטח).—V. קטח II.

'ed. Bub. (not קטיגמא) when a human being sets a memorial to his name, he mentions first his name, and then his creation, but not so the Lord, he records his creation first and then his name, as we read (Gen. I, 1), 'In the beginning created God;' Gen. R. s. 1 (misplaced and curtailed, v. Ar. s. v. קטיגמא); Tanh. ed. Bub. B'resh. 4 קטיגמא (corr. acc.); ib. 5 קטיגמא (corr. acc.); Yalk. Sam. 162 קטיגמא (corr. acc.).—Y. B. Kam. V, 5^a top [read:] רשב"ל קטיגמא (not קטיגמא) R. S. b. G. says, he (the purchaser of a breeding slave) may say, it is my creation (i. e. damages for injury to his slave's embryo belong to him).

קטיגמא, קטיגמא, קטיגמא m. pl. (v. קטיגמא I) cucumbers. Targ. Y. I, II Num. XI, 5.

קטיגמא, v. קטיגמא.

קטיגמא, קטיגמא, part. pass. of קטיגמא.

קטיגמא f. = קטיגמא, putting to death. Targ. Job V, 15, v. קטיגמא.—Constr. קטיגמא. Targ. Ruth I, 17; Targ. Esth. IX, 5 סריפא ק' death by the sword.

קטיגמא f. chain, v. קטיגמא ch.

קטיגמא I pr. n. m. *Kattin*. Yoma III, 10 (37^a) 'בן ק' (Ms. O. קטן) Ben K.; Tosef. ib. II, 2; Y. Shek. V, beg. 48^c.

קטיגמא II m., קטיגמא I c., קטיגמא f. (קטן) slender, thin, fine. Zeb. 62^b וק' דאריך that the altar may be long and narrow (an oblong instead of a square). B. Mets. 85^a, v. קטיגמא. Arakh. 13^b קלייהו ק' their voices were fine (high tenor); opp. קטש, v. קטש. Y. Maas. Sh. IV, end, 55^c ק' רגלי I saw in my dream that my foot was emaciated. Hull. 48^b ק' a thin pin. Lam. R. to III, 19 (prov.) ער דשמינא עבירי ק' נפשיה דק' וכ' by the time the stout becomes thin, the life of the thin is gone out (until the mighty are punished, the weak perish); a. e.—ארעא, v. next w.—Pl. קטיגמא; f. קטיגמא. B. Mets. 89^a משליה ק' he pulls out the slender onions from among the large. Yeb. 43^a ק' thin (fine) combs, v. אגים. Pes. 112^b ק' thin bones. Erub. 65^a, v. גיט ch.; a. e.

קטיגמא II m. (preced.) something small; ק' דארעא (or sub. דארעא) a small piece of ground. B. Kam. 59^a ק' דא in connection with a small piece of ground. Keth. 91^b וק' דא left to his heirs a small piece of ground worth fifty Zuz. Ib. דארעא. Ib. דמי דארעא ק' (Rashi: דמי ק') these fifty Zuz I give in payment for the small field. Gitt. 30^b דאבירי ק' דארעא like the case of the small field that Abayi had to decide upon (Keth. l. c.).—Pl. קטיגמא. Keth. l. c. דא ק' דא two small fields.

קטיגמא III pr. n. m. *Kattina*, name of an Amora. Ber. 59^a. B. Mets. 79^a; a. fr.

קטיגמא m. pl. (v. קטיגמא I) slender onions (with small heads and long stems, v. קטיגמא, a. Sm. Dict. Ant. s. v. Caepa). Y. Shebi. V, 36^a top (expl. קטיגמא); [R. S. to

Shebi. V, 4 reads: קטיגמא (denom. of קטיגמא) summer-onions.]

קטיגמא, v. קטיגמא.

קטיגמא, v. קטיגמא II.

קטיגמא, Yalk. Ez. 362; Yalk. Dan. 1061, a perversion of קטיגמא, v. קטיגמא.

קטיגמא, קטיגמא m. (next art.) of *Ctesiphon*. B. Bath. 93^b קטיגמא (Ms. H. בטיפסאה, emended 'ק'); Bets. 38^b.

קטיגמא, v. next w.

קטיגמא pr. n. pl. *Ctesiphon*, a city in the southern part of Assyria, on the eastern bank of the river Tigris. Targ. Y. I Gen. X, 10 (ed. Vien. קטיגמא); Y. II קטיגמא (h. text כלנה).—Gen. R. s. 37 (not קטיגמא). Lev. R. s. 5; Num. R. s. 10; Yalk. Am. 545 קטיגמא; a. e.; V. קטיגמא.

קטיגמא m., קטיגמא, קטיגמא f. (קטש) mutilating, barbarous. Ab. Zar. 10^b ק' קרו לך מלכורא ק' they will call thee (thy government) a mutilating government (that kills its own subjects); Yalk. Ez. 373; Pes. 87^b.

קטיגמא, קטיגמא m. (preced.) 1) dwarfed, puny. Yalk. Dan. 1062, v. קטיגמא.—2) pr. n. m. *K'ti'a*. Ab. Zar. 10^b ק' בר שלום ק' name of a gentile Roman counsellor, who suffered death for pleading in favor of the Jews, saying to the emperor, They will call thee מלכורא קטיגמא (v. preced.); Yalk. Ez. 373.

קטיגמא, v. קטיגמא.

קטיגמא m. (קטש) [the movement of the grape-cutter.] cut. Koh. R. to X, 2 גיסא ק' מן הדין גיסא ק' showed him (with his hand) a cut from that (left) side (threatening punishment; Var. in Matt. K. וק' מורי he struck him a cutting blow with his hand).—[Koh. R. to XI, 9, v. קטש I.]

קטיגמא m., pl. קטיגמא, v. קטיגמא.

קטיגמא I f. (קטש) plucking. Pes. 11^a ק' בשעה ק' while engaged in plucking (instead of cutting the ears for the 'Omer with the sickle), v. קטיגמא.

*קטיגמא II f. (קטש); cmp. Arab. *katifath* vestis externa incisus fimbri instructa a sort of cloak with fringes.—Pl. קטיגמא. Ar. s. v. קטש, quoted from a second version of Sifré (Midrash Sefer Vay'dabber), and explained as Arabic, corresponding to קטיגמא.

קטיגמא, קטיגמא, v. קטיגמא.

*קטיגמא m. (redupl. of קטש, with formative ון; cmp. קטיגמא, a. קטיגמא II) pettiness, narrowness. Lev. R. s. 15; beg. (ref. to Job XXVIII, 25) as people say, איש פלוגי, רוח ק' this man has a narrow spirit (is selfish), for a spirit of pettiness has been put into him;

[Ar. has קטירטון, ed. Koh. קטירטון, and a different version]; Yalk. Job 916 קטק' (Yalk. Lev. 554 קטרה).

ק' m. (קטיר II) [knot,] conspiracy. Yeb. 61^a ק' I see here a conspiracy (a nomination achieved through bribery).

קטיררה, Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. IV, 3 Var., v. טיררה.

קטיריקי, קטיריקי, v. קטיריקי.

קטירחא, v. קטירחא.

קטל 1) to cut. Snh. 74^b if a gentile says to a Jew, 'cut grass on the Sabbath and throw it to the cattle, or I shall kill thee, let him cut, that he (the gentile) may not kill him; but if he says to him, (cut grass and) throw it into the river, let him (the gentile) kill him, but he must not cut, because the gentile's intention is merely to make him commit a sin; Yeb. 121^b, Sabb. 95^a thy teacher must have been a cutter of reeds in the marsh (an ignorant man); Snh. 33^a are we reed-cutters?; a. e.—2) to kill. Targ. Gen. V, 8. Targ. Ex. IV, 23, sq.; a. fr.—Part. pass. קטילא; f. קטילא; pl. קטילין; קטיליא, קטילין pl. Targ. II Sam. XXIII, 8. Targ. Prov. VII, 26; a. fr.—Cant. R. to III, 4 thou hast killed a dead lion; Snh. 96^b thou hast killed a dead people, v. טחון. Ib. 74^a the governor of my place told me, go and kill that man, or I shall kill thee; (Raba) to him, let them kill thee, but do thou not kill; who tells thee that thy blood is redder &c.? Cant. R. to IV, 1 (expl. טרה, Gen. VIII, 11) killed, as we read (Gen. XXXVII, 33) tarof &c.; hadst thou not killed it, it would have become a big tree; Lev. R. s. 31 קטיליא; Yalk. Gen. 59; (Gen. R. s. 33 קטיליא); a. fr. Pa. קטיל same, to kill. Targ. Ex. XVII, 3. Targ. II Kings XVII, 26; a. fr.—Y. Taan. IV, 69^a וקטילין the Romans came and massacred them (the inhabitants); a. e.

to be killed, put to death. Targ. Ex. XXI, 15. Targ. Prov. XXII, 13; a. fr.—Keth. 35^b although he is to be put to death, he must pay damages; a. e.

קטילא (קטילא) m. (preced.) killing, death-penalty. Targ. Lev. XX, 9; 11 (O. ed. Berl. קטיל). Targ. Prov. XXIV, 11; a. e.—Snh. 11^a להרבה והברוהי לק' Simon and Yishmael are destined to fall by the sword, and their colleagues to be executed. Ab. I, 13 קטילא she was prepared to die (resisting her assailant). Ib. 78^b קטילא... בר ק' הוא he was guilty of a capital crime, but Moses did not know in what manner he was to be executed. Ib. 79^b קטילא if he is to be put to death &c. Keth. 35^a this (makkeh, Lev. XXIV, 21) refers to slaying (and not to wounding); a. fr.

קטילה, קטילה f. (catella) chain, necklace. Kel. XI, 8 שרירי ק' a chain the links of which are of metal and strung on a linen or a woolen thread. Ib. ק' the fragments of a necklace (in order to be susceptible of levitical uncleanness) must be large enough &c. Meil. V, 1. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. I, 9; a. fr.—Pl. קטילא, קטילא. Ib. 13; Kel. l. c. Ab. Zar. I, 8 (19^b) קטילא... אין עושין ו' (omitted in Y. ed.) you must not manufacture jewelry for idols: necklaces &c.; a. e.—Gen. R. s. 98 שרירין וקטילין &c. chains, necklaces &c.

קטילא ch. same.—Pl. קטילא, קטילא, קטילא. Targ. Y. I Gen. XLIX, 22 (Y. II קטילין). Targ. Y. I Num. XXXI, 50; a. e.

קטילא, Yalk. Ps. 848 ק' דימא, v. קליט.

קטילה, v. קטילה h.

קטילון, קטילון m. (קטלו, enlargement of קטל) [chopping place,] counter for retail sale of provisions &c., opp. to הפוזק, איצר &c. Ab. Zar. 40^b דמכר... דין הפוזקים... which is sold over the counter is forbidden, because they mix it with wine; Tosef. ib. IV (V), 12 אסור זה אסור... ed. Zuck. (ed. incorr.) at retail, in the market. [Ab. Zar. l. c. בפני חנוני בק' לפני חנוני, read as Tosef. l. c.: בסלולה.] Tosef. B. Bath. V, 4, v. פיקטני. Tosef. B. Mets. VI, 13 המוכר בקטילון, בקטילון, בקטילון... ed. Zuck. (Var. בקטילון, בקטילון) if one sells his neighbor wine or oil to be delivered during the whole year (taking payment in advance), he must charge him as he would charge at retail (being paid as he delivers; otherwise it would be usury).

קטילון, קטילון, v. preced.

קטילוקין, קטילוקין, v. קטילוקים.

קטיליה f. (קטל) [club-shaped,] the thigh with the kneepan. Ohol. I, 8 שלשה בק' there are three limbs in the katlith.

קטילפמא (κατὰ λεπτά) piece by piece, in small quantities. Lam. R. to I, 1 (דעיר) Ar., v. לקטא.

קטם I (cmp. גרם) to cut, chop, lop. Shebi. II, 4 וקטמין and trim them; [oth. opin., v. קטם II]. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^b bot. הקוטמא he that clips it (the wing-feather); Tosef. ib. IX (X), 20; Bab. ib. 74^b הקוטמו. Bets. 33^b לא יקטמו... one must not nip it in order to smell at it, but if one did &c.; a. fr.—Part. pass. קטמם; f. קטמיה; pl. קטמיה &c. Succ. III, 4 ק' ואחד אינו ק' if two (of the three myrtle sprigs) are broken on the top, and one is not. Y. ib. 53^c bot. ק' דרר ק' even if the point is broken off, it may still be called hadar (beautiful); ib. d top הדור ק'; a. e.

קטם same. Tosef. B. Kam. II, 1, v. קטם.

Nif. קטם to be lopped, nipped. Succ. III, 1 ראשו ק' its top is broken off; ib. 2; 3; a. e.

קטם I ch. 1) same, to break off, pluck.—Part. pass.

קטם. Targ. Y. Gen. VIII, 11 Ar. (ed. לקיט; h. text טרף).—2) to crumble, crush.—Denom. קטם III.

קטם II (denom. of קטם III) to cover with ashes or powder. Shebi. II, 4 ארין קיטמין ארין you may cover them with powder (v. אבבן); [oth. opin., v. קטם I.]—Esp. to cover embers with ashes on which to put dishes to be kept warm for the Sabbath. Y. Sabb. III, beg. 5^e וק' ער שקטום וק' he that covers must not put dishes on until he has sufficiently covered (choked the flame). Ib.; Bab. ib. 37^a קטמא, v. לבה; a. e.—Part. pass. קטום; f. קטימא &c. Ib. Tosef. ib. III, (II) 3 אחר גרופה וק' one part of the double store being swept or covered. Ib. 2 וק' כק' they are considered as if they were covered; a. e.

קטם II ch. same. Tam. 29^b משום דקטמי vers. of Korban Aharon and of Rabad to Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., Par. 4, ch. VI (ed. דקטרי) because these kinds of wood cover up the flames with their ashes.

קטם III, קטמא, קי' I m. (קטם I, 2) ashes, powder. Targ. Gen. XVIII, 27. Targ. Y. Ex. IX, 8 דקיק קי' (h. text פיה). Targ. Lev. I, 16 (h. text דשן וק'; a. fr.—Hull. 51^b ק' נהילא (fem.), v. קהל. Ber. 28^a, v. קצבא; a. fr.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. XII קיטמא כולה ed. Bub., v. קיטמא].—[Targ. Zech. VI, 3 קטמין Ar., v. קטמין].

קטמא, קי' II m. (קטם I, 1) that which is lopped; (euphem.) קי' ביה (cmp. קיטמא) membrum virile. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXV, 11 ביה קיטמיה (not קיטמי; h. text מבשיל).

קטמוס, Y. Taan. IV, 69^a bot., read: קיטמוס or קיטמוס.

קטמיה f. (v. קטם III) powdered earth.—Pl. קיטמיה. Gen. R. s. 90 (expl. קיטמיה) נהן בהם עפר וק' he put in them (the grain stores) dust and powder, things which preserve the fruits (cmp. קיטמין); Yalk. ib. 148 קמאיוח (corr. acc.).

קטמנה, קי' m. (קטם III) ash-colored.—Pl. קיטמנה. Targ. Zech. VI, 83 (Ar. קטמין, corr. acc.; h. text אמצים).

קטן, Yalk. Sam. 124, ק' השמן, read: קירחון.

קטן, v. קיטן.

קטן, קטן (b. h.) to be short, small, inferior. Gen. R. s. 76 (expl. קטנה, Gen. XXXII, 11) כדאי . . . כדאי איני כדאי וכ' I am not deserving (of any of the mercies &c.); R. L. says, I am deserving, but I am too small for (unworthy of) all the mercies &c.

Hif. קטין 1) to make small; to subordinate. B. Bath. 90^b מקטיני אפה those who make the Ephah (measure) small (Am. VIII, 5). Y. Sot. IX, 24^b Samuel was surnamed 'the small', עצמי, לפי שדורא מקטין את עצמו, because he made himself small (bore himself humbly). Gen. R. s. 37 (play on קטן, Gen. X, 25) עסקיו את עסקיו made his affairs small (was contented with subordinate services); מקטין עסקיו subordinated himself and his affairs, v. צער. Meg. 11^a, v. קטנה; a. e.—2) to grow smaller, be

narrower. Lev. R. s. 31 מקטינהו, v. רחב; Pesik. Kumi, p. 145^a; ib. מקטינהו (corr. acc.).

Hof. קטן to shrink. Snh. 81^b ער שיקטן, v. מעין.

Nithpa. קטן to be reduced, become less. Tosef. Sot. XV, 5 Var. משמת . . . נקטנה חסידות וק' when Abba José ben Kithnith died, piety became rare in Israel; v. קיטמא.

קטן, קטנה m., קטנה f. (b. h.; preced.) small, young; inferior. Y. Kil. IV, beg. 29^a. Ab. IV, 19, a. fr. שמואל הק' Samuel the junior; Y. Sot. IX, 24^b, v. preced. Yeb. II, 8 ומה אם הק' שדורא Gen. R. s. 37 שדורא וק' if an inferior person that is contented with a subordinate position (v. preced.) is thus rewarded, how much more a great man &c. Gen. R. s. 93 שבתים של קטן one of the youngest of the tribes; Yalk. ib. 152 (not קטנו); Yalk. Ps. 762; a. fr.—Esp. minor, a boy under thirteen, a girl under twelve years. Gitt. 65^a וק' שלש מדרות בק' there are three legal stages of a minor: when he throws away a pebble &c., v. קטן II; מתקדשה וק' and in the corresponding stage a girl may be betrothed subject to protest (מיאון). Ib. II, 6 והגריל הק' if he received a letter of divorce (as a carrier) while he was a minor, and reached majority before delivery. Ber. 47^b; a. fr.—Sot. 22^a (among those who are a ruin to the world) ק' a child whose months are not complete (a prematurely born child), expl. ib. 'a student who disregards his teacher', or 'a student who constitutes himself a teacher before regular ordination.'—Pl. קטנים; קטנים. Tosef. Snh. XIII, 1 בני רשעי ארין קטנים. (Var. קטני) children of the wicked of the land that died in childhood; Snh. 110^b; Y. Shebi. IV, end, 35^e ק' ישראל ק' children of Israelites (that died); ק' גיים of gentiles. Keth. II, 3 היינו ק' we were minors (when we signed as witnesses). Ib. VII, 9 ק' minor physical blemishes. Sot. 48^b אמה ק', v. אמה. Ib. 49^b מק' חסידים of the youngest (last) of the pious men (v. next w.); a. fr.—Euphem. קטנים (sub. נקבים) the minor functions of the body, urinating. Ber. 23^b; a. fr.

קטנה f. (preced.) 1) youth; inferior position. Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 1) שבתקטנהו . . . woe to the king who succeeded when he was young but failed in his old age. Meg. 11^a (ref. to קטן, I Sam. XVII, 14) ששם שבקטנהו as in his inferior position he (David) subordinated himself to one greater . . . , so when he was king &c.; a. e.—2) humility, modesty. Ib. בקטנהו he was always the same as to his humility.—3) (sub. אכנה) want of faith, pusillanimity. Sot. 48^b (ref. to Zech. IV, 10) ק' . . . מי גרם . . . שדורה בהן שלא האמינו וק' what causes the table of the righteous in the hereafter to be contemptible? The pusillanimity that was in them, in that they had no faith in God; Yalk. Zech. 571.—4) the thinner end, tail-end (cmp. קטן). Sot. IX, 15 (49^a) Abba José was surnamed קטנה because he was the tail-end (the last) of the pious men (v. קטן, Nithpa.); (ib. 49^b חסידים preced. w.).

קטנה ch. same, younger days. Gitt. 29^b

for their sake (divide the recitation of a Sidra among the school children)? Y. Ned. IX, 41^c (we say to him who vowed revenge, ref. to Lev. XIX, 18) תרדור... הורה מקטע . . . תרדור . . . חרדור וחרדור לידור

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קטגוריה m. (reduplic. of קטגוריה) a subordinate officer, attendant of a magistrate. Midr. Till. to Ps. LIV, 3 ק' אחר חבירו ed. Bub. (oth. ed. חבירו, corr. acc.) if an attendant persecutes a man, he may complain against him to the lieutenant (hyparch), and if the lieutenant persecutes him, he may complain to the king; Yalk. ib. 771 קובל עליו לאפיקורוס וכו' (read: לאפיקורוס: קטגוריה) if an attendant . . . , he appeals to the proconsul &c.

Ithpe. אקטע to be cut, shortened. Targ. Y. Gen. XXIV, 61. Targ. Koh. VIII, 13.—Y. Peah VIII, end, 21^b . . . ידירה יקטעו, v. קטעו.

קטגוריה, קטגוריה, v. sub קטגוריה.

קטגוריה, v. קטגוריה.

קטגוריה, v. קטגוריה.

קטגוריה, v. קטגוריה.

קטגוריה, v. קטגוריה.

קטגוריה m. (preced. art.) cut, the garment under the tailor's hand. Lam. R. to I, 1 (דעיר) v. קטעו.

קטעו (cmp. קטע) to cut off, lop, mutilate. B. Kam. VIII, 1. Ib. 7 קטע את ידו וכו' if one says to one's neighbor, cut my hand off, he (who did so) is bound to pay damages. Ab. Zar. I, 5 קטע אתו וכו' one may cut off its toe and sell the cock to the idolater. Ib. 10^b קטעו, v. קטעו; a. fr.—Part. pass. קטעו. Nidd. 64^b; Keth. 10^b קטעו, v. קטעו.

קטגוריה, v. קטגוריה.

Pi. קטע same, also to cut through. B. Kam. 83^b . . . יבול ירו (from Ex. XXI, 24) you might think, if a person cut a man's hand off, one (we, the court) should cut his hand off. Tanh. Hayé 3 וכו' ירוצאין וכו' they (the waters) cut through and come forth between the mountains.—Part. pass. קטעו; f. קטעו; pl. קטעו. שרדו קטעו, lopped, defective. Pesik. R. s. 31 שרדו קטעו their fingers were mutilated (bitten off).—(or sub. חרשים) incomplete months, a fraction of the last month of pregnancy. Y. Bets. I, beg. 60^a, v. סב I. Bekh. 21^a אינה יולדת למק' an animal does not give birth before the due number of months is completed; a. fr.

קטעו (b. h.; cmp. קטע, קטע, a. גרה) to cut, break off, pluck. Lam. R. to I, 12, v. עוללה.—Part. pass. קטעו; f. קטעו. Ber. 47^a; Tosef. Meg. IV (III), 27, a. e. ק' אמן, v. infra.—Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXIX קטעוין premature (undeveloped) grapes.

Hithpa. קטעו, Nithpa. קטעו to be cut off, crippled. Pesik. R. l. c. ויקטעו אצבעותיהם our fingers were mutilated (by the handcuffs); Midr. Till. to Ps. CXXXVII; Yalk. Ps. 884. Taan. 21^a ויקטעו רגלי . . . קטעו may my feet that paid no regard to thy feet be crippled.

Nif. קטעו, Hithpa. קטעו to be plucked, broken off. Tosef. l. c. קטעו קטעו שנידור . . . קטעו אמן (v. אמן II), his years shall be broken off; Ber. l. c. קטעו; Y. ib. VIII, end, 12^c קטעו his soul shall be plucked off (he shall die before his time).

קטעו ch. same, 1) to cut off, break off. Targ. II Chr. XXXIV, 4 (h. text קטעו). Targ. Y. Deut. XIX, 5. Targ. Y. II Num. XIII, 23. Targ. Y. Ex. XXXIX, 3; a. fr.—Lam. R. to I, 1 (דעיר) קטעו קטעו cut thy cut (garment, i. e. mind thy own business). Y. Sabb. VI, 8^c bot. קטעו, v. קטעו. Y. Meg. IV, 75^b bot., v. קטעו. Ib. קטעו רישך וכו' and if they were to cut thy head off, do not listen to them; a. fr.—Part. pass. קטעו; f. קטעו; pl. קטעו. Targ. Y. Num. XI, 32 דק' he that was crippled. Targ. Y. Ex. XXI, 21 קטעו יומין ק' two days incomplete (v. preced.). Targ. Y. Gen. XLVI, 29; a. e.—Pesik. Nahamu, p. 125^b, a. e.—2) to cut tongue-cut, stammerer, v. קטעו.—3) to cut short, end. Gen. R. s. 44; Yalk. ib. 77, v. קטעו.—3) to form cakes (v. קטעו). Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 39.

Pi. קטעו same. Esth. R. to I, 9, v. עוללה.—Esp. ק' [to do plucking among the small single bunches,] to initiate persecution with attempts to destroy the young generation. Gen. R. s. 42 וכו' קטעו בע' וכו' the first enemy began with breaking off the young bunches, the second with thinning the clusters (v. קטעו) &c.; Lev. R. s. 11; Ruth R. introd. (ישם דארש).—Nidd. 66^b משום ברור she must not wash her head with natron, because it plucks (uproots) the weakly rooted hairs (which left on the head prevent the water from immediate contact with the body; v. קטעו I); a. fr.—Trnsf. (of fire) to creep along the ground of a field, opp. קטעו. Y. B. Kam. VI, 5^c top קטעו (בנכפפת) v. קטעו.—2) to tear in pieces a lump of dough to form cakes, for which purpose the kneader moistens his hands with water, oil &c.; hence: to form dough and smoothen its surface. Y. Pes. II, end, 29^c וכו' אכל קטעוין וכו' you must not knead unleavened bread (for the Passover night) with liquors (juice of fruit, oil &c.) but you may form it with liquors; Bab. ib. 36^a. Ib. קטעוין בו only such liquid as may be used for kneading, should be used for forming. Ib. 42^a אחד שמקטעוין וכו' one vessel in which she dips her hand when forming the cakes, and another &c.; a. e.—Part. pass. קטעו; f. קטעו &c. broken off, nipped Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXIII, 4 ואחר מעוכה וכו' אחרת . . . אחרת מק' ואחר מעוכה ed. Bub. (ed. מעוכה, corr. acc.) when a woman spins a yarn, once a thread is broken (and must be knotted), and once it is rubbed off (crumbled, too thin). Gen. R. s. 99

קטעו same. Targ. Job XVI, 13 Ms. (ed. Pe.; h. text קטעו). Targ. II Chr. II, 9; a. e.—Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot.; Y. Bets. IV, 62^c bot., v. קטעו. Y. Meg. l. c. וליין קטעוין לון וכו' do we not break a portion of the Pentateuch (קטעו) וכו'

grammatical gloss, v. Yalk. Gen. I. c., and Ar. s. v. קטר 2.]—Part. pass. קטר; f. קטרה &c. Midd. II, 5 (ref. to קטר, Ez. XLVI, 22) אין קטרוח אלא שאינן מקורוח 'fenced in' means that they were not roofed; Yalk. Ez. 381.

קטר ch. same, to tie. Targ. Jud. XV, 4. Targ. Gen. XXXVIII, 28; a. fr.—Part. pass. קטר; f. קטרה &c. Targ. Y. ib. XXII, 4 (ed. Amst. קטר, read: קטר). Targ. Prov. XXII, 15; a. fr.—Koh. R. to III, 2 [read:] הן קטר when thou tiest thy Lulab, tie thy ship; Gen. R. s. 6, a. e., v. קטר. Ber. 16^a, v. קטר. Bekh. 31^a דארו קטר, v. קטר. Koh. R. to IX, 10... אייהוין קטר ברגלי get a rope and tie it to my feet. Y. Erub. X, 26^c top קטר בגמי (not קטר) tied with reed-grass. Y. Gitt. IV, 46^a (we must not help captives to escape) טפני קטר... this law is made for the benefit of the (remaining) captives, that they (the captors) may not chain them; a. fr.—2) (v. קטר) to gather, be covered. Ber. 59^a, v. קטר a. קטר.

Pa. same. Part. pass. קטר, קטר &c. Targ. Ez. XLVI, 22 קטר fenced in (v. preced.).—Y. Ned. VI, 39^d top קטר bound (curdled) milk, v. קטר.

קטר, קטר, קטר, v. קטר.

קטר m. a cross-piece in front of yoked animals; [oth. opin., v. Koh. Ar. Compl. s. v.: the pin fastening the ropes of the yokes to the pole]. Kel. XIV, 4. Ib. XXI, 2.

קטר ch. same. Targ. Y. Num. XIX, 2.

קטר (a transposed denom. of קטר) to denounce, bring charges; to incite anger against. Y. Sabb. II, 5^b top 'וכ' Satan brings charges against man only in the hour of danger. Ib. מצור לקטר... on three occasions Satan is ready to bring charges; Koh. R. to III, 2 (not למקטר). Y. Shh. II, 20^c bot. קטר, v. קטר; Cant. R. to V, 11; Lev. R. s. 19. Gen. R. s. 49, end... עמד הדיון when the judge rises, the advocate is silenced, and the accuser goes to carry out his mission (of punishment). Esth. R. to III, 8 מקטר חמן שדחה חמן מקטר Israel here below, Michael spoke in their defence above. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXIV (ref. to Is. LXVI, 6) הדיכל מקטר (ed. Bub.) the destroyed Temple is the accuser; 'וכ' and what does it say in the way of accusation? Hear the voice of the Lord &c.; Yalk. ib. 809; a. fr.

Hithpa. קטר to be denounced. Esth. R. I. c. אין בניך קטר thy children are denounced (by Haman) not for worshipping idols, nor for unchastity or bloodshed, but they are denounced only because they observe thy laws.

קטר ch. same. Targ. Job XXXVII, 20 (h. text קטר). Targ. Y. Num. XXIX, 1.

קטר I (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Kitron* (Jud. I, 30). Gen. R. s. 87 end קטר שמעון איש קטר; Tanh. ed. Bub. Naso 34. Meg. 6^a קטר זו ציפורי K. is the modern Sepphoris;

... והא ק' וק' can K. be Sepphoris? was not K. in Zebulun &c.?

קטר II m. (a contraction of *centurio*, *κεντυριων*, v. קטר) *commander of a century*. Sifrè Deut. 309 קטר אם היה ק' שגדול וק' if it were a centurio who is more powerful than he (the *buleutes*) &c.; Yalk. ib. 942 קטר (corr. acc.). Tosef. Sot. XV, 7 (two versions confounded, one having זמורה, and the other 'קטר'), v. זמורה. Yalk. Jer. 321 קטר (corr. acc.). Tosef. Dem. VI, 3 שוקל לאוצר וק' he that pays taxes to the (Roman) treasurer or to the Centurio, gives first the tithes and pays his taxes (on the remainder). Sifrè Num. 131, v. קטר; Yalk. Lev. 631; Yalk. Ex. 178 (not קטר).—*Pl.* קטר. Pesik. R. add. s. 2 (ed. Fr. p. 197^a) (corr. acc.).

קטר m. pl. (cmp. קטר) a species of *hard nuts*. Pesik. R. s. 11; Cant. R. to VI, 11 קטר; Yalk. ib. 992 קטר (corr. acc.).

קטר pr. n. pl. *Kitarzia* (?). Meg. 21^b (Ms. M. קטר a. קטר; Rashi Ms. קטר; v. Rabb. D. S. a. I. note).

קטר, v. קטר.

קטר, Midr. Till. to Ps. XVII, 3, ed. Bub. קטר, read: קטר. [The entire passage is corrupted, v. ed. Bub.]

קטר, v. קטר.

קטר Lev. R. s. 15 Ar., ed. Koh. קטר, v. קטר.

קטר pr. n. m. *Katariki* (?), surname of R. Yitshak. Pesik. R. s. 14; Pesik. Parah, p. 39^a (prob. to be read קטר, v. Bub. note 168).

קטר, v. קטר.

קטר, v. קטר.

קטר (not טון...) m. (*καταπαχτης*, S.) a kind of *sluice* or *trap-door*. Gen. R. s. 31 קטר לו וק' he (Noah in the ark) had a sort of trap-door, through which he shovelled &c., v. קטר; Yalk. ib. 54 קטר (corr. acc.).

קטר f. (b. h.; קטר I) *incense*. Ker. 6^a, v. קטר. Ib. קטר, v. קטר I. Shek. IV, 5 מותר הק' the remaining supply of incense (in the Temple, not used during the year); a. fr.

קטר ch. same. Targ. Ez. VIII, 11 (ed. Wil. קטר). Targ. Ex. XXX, 1 קטר constr. (not קטר...); a. fr.—V. קטר.

קטר, v. קטר.

קטר, Tosef. Ter. X, 2 Var., v. קטר.

קיאטרון m., pl. קיאטרונים (caconomy for theatres. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 19.

קובה v. קבה.

קובל m. (קבל I) 1) taking, catching. Sifre Num. 129 (ref. to Num. XIX, 18) טימאה ק' טימאה 'which had been there' at the time of catching the uncleanness.—2) receiving. Zeb. V, 1 רמן וק' their blood must be received in a consecrated vessel (v. שרת). Ib. I, 4 (13^a) וק' בק' ... הובח נפסל the sacrifice becomes unfit through wrong intentions in one of four acts, in slaughtering, receiving (the blood) &c.; a. fr.—'בלי ק' בית ק' (or sub. בלי) a receptacle, opp. פשוט. Bets. II, 9 ק' כלי is susceptible of uncleanness, because it is a receptacle. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. VI, 1, v. פשוט. Kel. XVII, 16. Sabb. 84^a; a. fr.—3) acceptance. Sifre Num. 115; Yalk. Num. 750 מלכות שמים בה ק' מלכות שמים a Biblical section in which is expressed the acceptance of the divine kingdom.

קובלא ch. same. Targ. Y. Num. XIX, 18 בעדן קובלא (to be placed after רמן וק', דהווי רמן וק', v. Sifre Num. 129, quot. in preced.

קובלת f. (קבל I) contract-labor, job. M. Kat. 11^b וק' if the mourner has work for others on hand, even if it be contract-labor, he must not work; (emended) בין ק' בין שאינה ק' whether it be contract-labor or not (whether he is paid for the job or by the day. Ib. 12^a וק' ברוך ק' if gentiles take labor on contract within the Sabbath limits (of the Jewish employer), it is forbidden to let them work on the Sabbath. Ib.; Tosef. ib. II, 5 במועד וק' you may contract during the festive week for work to be done after the festival. Y. Sabb. I, 4^a bot. בין בשכיר בין בק' whether he is hired by the day or by the piece; Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^b bot.; Tosef. ib. I, 3 קבלות וק' (not שכר) if he was hired by the piece.

קובוסת* f. (קבס, emp. קבס, a. Syr. קפס) P. Sm. 3695, sq.) repression, intermission (of prophetic revelation). Y. Snh. XI, 30^b וק' אלא שהיה לו וק' Hananiah ... was a true prophet, but he had an intermission (his gift of prophecy was in abeyance), and hearing what Jeremiah prophesied &c.

קבוץ m. (קבץ) gathering, reunion. Pes. 88^a, v. קלית. Keth. 8^a וק' בק' בניה וק' when her children shall be reunited in her midst (in Palestine); a. e.

קבורא m. (קבר) [something arched,] 1) coil. B. Mets. 24^b, v. אול II. Hull. 95^b בהכלתא ק' a skein of blue wool.—Pl. קבורא. Ab. Zar. 17^b וק' ליה חורי ק' they brought two coils before him and said to him, which is warp, and which is woof?—2) cluster of fruit. Sabb. 156^b לק' פסקיה he severed a cluster of dates with his teeth. Ib. 67^a; Hull. 78^a כמאן חליקין ק' Ar. a. Ms. H. (v. Rab. D. S. a. l. note 20; ed. כובסא, v. קבסא. Snh. 26^b דאחיני ק' a cluster of inferior dates.

קיבוריא, Keth. 112^a, v. קיבר.

קיבורית, v. next w.

קיבורת f. (קיבוריא) the elevation on the arm, biceps muscle. Men. 37^a על ירך וק' 'upon thy hand' (Deut. VI, 8) that means on the biceps muscle; Erub. 95^b; Arakh. 19^b קיבורית; Men. 37^b (v. קובה); a. e.

קיבילתא, v. קבלתא.

קיבלא, v. קבלא.—[קיבלאות, v. next w.]

קיבלי f. a species of quails (שלי), partridge. Yoma 75^b; Yalk. Ex. 260, v. קיבלי. Sifra M'tsor'a, Par. 1, ch. I R. S. to Neg. XIV, 1 (some ed. קיבלי; ed. Sifra קיפלי, read קיפלי; Rabad to Sifra קיבלי) the chosen of its kind, that means the quail; [Yalk. Lev. 559 וק' קבלה וק'—Pl. קיבלאות. Tosef. Neg. VIII, 3 (Var. ed. Zuck. מקובלאות, corr. acc.; v. R. S. to Neg. I. c.)]

קיבלתא, v. קבלתא.

קיבעא, v. קבעא.

קיבר m. (cibarium) the coarser meal which remains after the fine wheat flour, shorts. Y. Peah VII, 20^a bot. one Arbelian S'ah of wheat yielded one S'ah pollen, one first flour, one cibarium &c. (v. Sm. Ant. I, 66^b); Y. Sot. I, 17^b; ib. IX, 24^b bot. (insert סלה סאה); Tanh. T'savveh 13; Keth. 112^a קיבוריא (read: קיבוריא cibaria); a. e.—'ק' (panis cibarius) black bread. Makhsh. II, 8 ק' פח ק' the class of eaters of black bread (slaves, poor men &c.). Y. Ber. VI, 10^b bot. פח ק', opp. פח נקירה. Y. Hall. IV, beg. 59^d וק' (sub. פח) two women baking together, one white bread, and the other black bread. Cant. R. to I, 6 (ref. to Jer. XXXVII, 21 מחוץ האפים, changed to מחוץ לאפים (not לפלטיא) לאופים ... זו פח ק' שנמכרה חוץ לפלטיא וק' 'outside of the bakers', ... that is, common bread which is sold outside of the bakershops, and which is darker than the seconds of barley flour; Yalk. ib. 982.—Trnsf. (v. Lat. Dict. s. v. cibarius) common. Gen. R. s. 48 (ref. to המעולה ... הבינוני ... וק' Gen. XVIII, 8) חמאה וחלב the uppermost (cream) is one sixtieth portion of a given quantity of milk, the middle (milk) is one fortieth, and the common (remainder) contains 5 percent. milk substance.

קיברא, v. קברא.

קיבתא, v. קבתא.

קיד, Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. III, 11, v. קור.

קידיא, v. קידא.

קידה, v. קדה.

קיודת f. (קוד or קדה) bowing to the ground. Succ. 53^a וק' וק' ... וק' he pressed both his big toes against the floor and bowed and kissed the pavement ...

קילוריה f. = h. קילוריה. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d top. Y. Bets. IV, 62^c bot. קילוריה.

קילוריה f. (קיל II) *disregard, disgrace*. Targ. Y. Deut. XXI, 23 (h. text קלל). Targ. Job XXVIII, 18, v. קילוריה.

קילוריה, קילוריה, קילוריה, v. קילוריה.

קילוריה, v. קילוריה.

קילוריה m. (αληττης) *one who is ruptured*. Tosef. Bekh. V, 4 (expl. מרוח אשך, Lev. XXI, 20) דרו הקלושוס ed. Zuck. (Var. הקלושוס; corr. acc.) that is one suffering from scrotal hernia.

קילוריה, read:

קילוריה, קילוריה pr. n. *Cilicia*, a district in the south-east of Asia Minor, bordering on the east on Syria. Y. Hall. IV, 60^b זה דורבא מק' זה wine has been imported from Cilicia; Tosef. Shebi. V, 2 מלקילוריה ed. Zuck. (Var. מקילוריה; corr. acc.)—V. קילוריה.

קילוריה, v. קילוריה.

קילוריה, v. קילוריה.—[Yalk. Lev. 539 קילוריה, v. קילוריה.]

קילוריה, v. קילוריה.—[Y. Ter. V, end, 43^d קילוריה, v. קילוריה.]

קילוריה, קילוריה m. pl. (v. קילוריה) *Cilicians*. Targ. Y. Num. XXXIV, 8, v. קילוריה.

קילוריה, קילוריה m. (קילוריה) 1) *deterioration, disorder*.—Pl. ומזקנין את קילוריה, קילוריה, קילוריה M. Kat. I, 2 (2^a) and you may cure the spoiled waters (clean the pools) during the festive week.—2) *disarrangement*. Y. Taan. IV, 68^c ק' חשבונות יש כאן there is a disarrangement of dates here (a new era was started with the destruction of the Temple), v. קילוריה. Y. Ned. VI, end, 40^a; Y. Snh. I, 19^a top בק' . . . דלא where he (R. Judah) did not get (to announce the decision of the Palestinian court on the intercalation), they were guided by the disarrangement (the calendar established by Hananiah).—3) *moral corruption, degeneracy*. Ab. Zar. 64^a קילוריה lest he (the proselyte) may go back to his corruption (idolatry); (Kidd. 17^b לסורו, v. סור). Num. R. s. 9 ה' תחלה קילוריה בעזה וכ' the beginning of his degeneration took place at Gaza, therefore he was punished at Gaza; Tosef. Sot. III, 15; Mekh. B'shall, Shir., s. 2 קילוריה; Tanh. B'shall. 12 קילוריה; a. e.

קילוריה, קילוריה ch. same, 1) *disarrangement, faulty action*. Targ. Y. Lev. XVII, 15 קילוריה נכסרוא faulty slaughtering.—2) *disgrace, degradation*. Targ. Y. Num. VI, 2.—3) *dunghill*, v. קילוריה.—[Pes. 114^a קילוריה Ms. M., v. קילוריה.]

קילוריה, קילוריה m. (v. קילוריה) 1) *Cilician*. Neg. VI, 1; Kel. XVII, 12, v. קילוריה; a. fr.—Pl. קילוריה, קילוריה, קילוריה Maasr. V, 8, a. fr., v. קילוריה.—2) (cmp. αλιξιον, cilicium, v. Sm. Ant. s. v.) *cloth made of Cilician goat's hair, coarse and shaggy cloth, horse-cover &c.* Sifra Sh'mini, Par. 6, ch. VIII (ref. to Lev. XI, 32) לרביח את דק' . . . אין לי

Rabad (ed. הקלקלים) this would mean only sackcloth, whence do we learn to include *cilicium*?; Sabb. 64^a Ms. O. (ed. הקילקלי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 3); Yalk. Lev. 539 (not הקילעין לק'). Ib. ווא אפיקוריה לק' but you have once excepted *cilicium*. B. Bath. 78^a וואה הק' . . . ומור וכליו . . . וואה הק' (דקילקלי) if a man says, I sell thee the ass and its outfit, he has sold the saddle . . . the cover and the saddle band (or the housing); Tosef. ib. IV, 2; a. e.—Pl. as ab. Kel. XXIX, 1 קילקין ed. Dehr. (Mish. ed. קילקין; Bab. ed. קילקין, corr. acc.)—3) *entangled and matted hair*.—Pl. as ab. Sifra M'tsor'a, Zabim, Par. 2, ch. III 'the flesh' (Lev. XV, 7) שכליו בק' ולא but not when touching entangled hair on his body; Yalk. Lev. 568. Mikv. IX, 2 'matted hair on the chest &c. Y. Naz. VI, 55^b top קילקין (not קילקין); Y. Bets. IV, 62^c קילקין (not ס . . .); Y. Shek. III, 47^c, v. פספס I.

קילקין, Ker. 6^a, v. קילקין.

קילקין, v. קילקין.

קילקין, v. קילקין.

קילקין, קילקין, קילקין, v. קילקין.

קילקין, קילקין m. pl. (an adaptation of cancelli; reduplic. of קיל I; cmp. קילקין) *curtained enclosures, compartments*. Pesik. Vayhi, p. 8^a, v. קילקין.—Esp. *the curtained enclosures of an idolatrous temple*. Ab. Zar. 51^b 'כל שיהא בפנים מן הק' וכ' (Ar. קילקין, קילקין, corr. acc.) whatever is found within the enclosures is forbidden, even if it be water or salt; whatever is outside &c. Ib. 'אין ק' 'וכ' no difference is made between things within and without the enclosures as regards the idol Peor &c.—Cmp. קילקין.

קילקין, קילקין, קילקין, קילקין, קילקין, v. קילקין.

קילקין, קילקין c. (cellarium) *receptacle for food, pantry; provisions*. Lev. R. s. 20 (ref. to Ex. XXIV, 11) 'וכ' קילוריה (Ar. קילוריה, corr. acc.) were provisions taken with them up to Sinai?; Tanh. Ahare 6 קילוריה; ed. Bub. 7 קילוריה (pl.); Yalk. Ex. 362 קילוריה. Gen. R. s. 11 . . . חסר כלום . . . וכן יש ק' . . . does the King's pantry lack anything?; Yalk. ib. 16. Gen. R. 54; a. e.—Tanh. K'doshim 12 'דיו פרס . . . דיה כל קילוריה וכ' one garden out of which all his provisions came; and 'וכ' קילוריה א"י שדוריה ק' וכ' Palestine which is the pantry of the Lord; from it the sacrifices, the show-bread &c.; ed. Bub. קילוריה (corr. acc.; Ms. R. קילוריה); Yalk. Lev. 615 קילוריה; Yalk. Jer. 270 קילוריה.

קילקין, v. קילקין.

קילקין f. (קיל II) *a light case* (cmp. קילקין). Naz. 20^b ק' לא אמר . . . ק' לא אמר (when two sets of witnesses differ as to numbers) Rab said (that this is not contradictory evidence), but in a lighter case (one witness against one), he did not say the same?

קילקין, v. קילקין II.—[Yalk. Gen. 57, v. קילקין.—Pesik. Par., p. 35^b sq., v. קילקין.]

קִים m. (קים) *standing; (it is) established, certain*; לִי-קִים *to be certain, to know*. Sabb. 136^a וְכִי לִי בֵּירָה וְכִי I am certain that its (the infant's) months were complete (that it was no abortion). Ab. Zar. 76^b לִי בְּגוּיָה וְכִי I am sure about this gentleman (that he is a strict observer); about you I am not. Kidd. 66^a לִי בְּנִפְשֵׁיהָ וְכִי unless he was sure of himself that &c.; a. fr.—מִיֵּיבָה מִיֵּיבָה—(also קִים) he is sure of the larger portion of it, a proverbial expression for the rule, that *he who has committed two offences simultaneously, must be held answerable for the severer only*. Gitt. 52^b מִיֵּיבָה מִיֵּיבָה מִיֵּיבָה he who uses his neighbor's wine for idolatrous libation (and makes the remainder unavailable), is exempt from making restitution for the wine, because he has to suffer the severer penalty, which is death. Ib. 53^a מִיֵּיבָה מִיֵּיבָה because this is no case of a severer penalty (when he makes his neighbor's wine unclean). Hull. 81^b מִיֵּיבָה מִיֵּיבָה (Ms. M. קִים) he suffers the severer penalty (for slaughtering for idolatrous purposes, and is exempt from the penalty of stripes for slaughtering the dam and her child in one day); a. fr.

קִימָא, קִימָא, קִימָא, v. sub 'קיי'.

קִימָא, v. קמעה.

קִימָה f. (b. h.; קים) 1) *standing up, rising*. Ber. 11^a (expl. ובקומך, Deut. VI, 7) מִשָּׁהוּ קִימָה at the time of rising, whereby rising in its proper sense is meant (rising from bed, and not in the sense of standing erect at recital). Kidd. 32^b (ref. to Lev. XIX, 32) לֹא אִמְרֵיהּ קִימָה וְכִי the text means only the rising that is a token of respect, v. זריחה. Ib. 33^a מִיֵּיבָה מִיֵּיבָה as rising is something with which no material sacrifice is connected &c. Ib. 33^a, v. פִּיטוּל; a. fr.—2) *erection, putting up*. Y. Ab. Zar. IV, 44^a (ref. to Lev. XXVI, 1) לֹא הִיא עֲשִׂיָה וְכִי are 'making' and 'erecting' not the same? Ans. עֲשִׂיָה בְּחֻלְיָהּ קִימָה, v. עֲשִׂיָה; a. e.

קִימולִיָא f. (Κιμολία, sub. קִי) *Cimolian earth*, a clay used in cleaning clothes and also in medicine (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Cimolia). Nidd. IX, 6 (82^a) קִימולִיָא Ar. (ed. Tosef. ib. VIII, 10 קִימולִיָא (corr. acc.). Sabb. IX, 5 (89^b) קִימולִיָא (Y. ed. קִימולִיָא, Var. in Bab. ed. קִימולִיָא; Ms. M. קִימולִיָא; Ms. O. קִימולִיָא). Ib. 90^a קִימולִיָא (some ed. incorr. קִימולִיָא; Y. ib. IX, end 12^b קִימולִיָא (not קִימולִיָא) *cimolia is kalia* (an alkaline earth).

קִימולִיָא, קִימולִיָא, v. preced.—[Ab. Zar. 10^b קִימולִיָא Ar., v. קִימולִיָא.]

קִימולִיָא, v. קימוש, a. קימוש.

קִימוֹץ, Tosef. Mikv. VI (VII), 16 Var., v. קימוש.

קִימוֹשׁ m. (b. h., קימוש, v. Baer to Hos. IX, 6; comp. ערפד) a species of *thorns, nettles*. B. Kam. 16^a ... נֶעֱשָׂה קִימוֹשׁ וְכִי (Ar. a. Ms. H. קִימוֹשׁ, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 9) the *arpad*, after seven years, changes into *kimmosh*, the *k.*, into a thorn.

קִימוֹשׁ, קִימוֹשׁ, ch. same. Y. Sabb. I, 3^b קִימוֹשׁ (corr. acc.), v. קימוש.

קִימְחָה, קִימְחָה, קִימְחָה, v. sub 'קמח'.

קִימְחָה, v. קימוליא.

קִימְחָה, Gen. R. s. 79, end, Ar., read: קִימְחָה, v. טריון.

קִימְעָה, קִימְעָה, v. קמעה.

קִימְפּוֹן, v. קמפון.

קִינָן pr. n. m. (b. h.) *Cain*, son of Adam. Snh. IV, 5 שְׂכֵן-קִינָן for so we find with reference to Cain when he had killed his brother &c. Ib. 37^b וְכִי מִלְמַד שְׂעִשְׂהוּ קִינָן וְכִי this use of the plural (דְּמִי, Gen. IV, 10) shows that C. inflicted many wounds and bruises on his brother &c. Gen. R. s. 2 וְכִי וְכִי וְכִי 'and void' (Gen. I, 2), this refers to Cain who intended to reduce the world to waste and voidness; a. v. fr.

קִינָן, Pa. קִינָן (v. קין) *to arrange, shape*. Gen. R. s. 23 קִינָן Ar., v. קִינָן קִינָן קִינָן.

קִינָן, קִינָן, v. קין.

קִינָן m. = h. קִינָן, *rhythmic song*.—Pl. קִינָן. Targ. Y. Gen. IV, 22 וְכִי מִרְתָּהּ קִינָן the originator of songs and music.

קִינָן, v. קיני.

קִינָן, v. קנאה ch.

קִינָן, v. קנינה.

קִינָן, v. קניני.

קִינָן, v. קניני.

קִינָן, v. קניני.

קִינָן, קִינָן, v. קניני.

קִינָן f. (b. h.; קין) [*rhythmic song* (v. P. Sm. 3603 s. v. קִינָן),] *lamentation, dirge*. M. Kat. III, 9 שְׂאֵחָה קִינָן וְכִי a lamentation is called *kinah*, when one speaks &c., v. קִינָן I. Ber. 7^b (ref. to Ps. III, 1) וְכִי 'a song of David'? it ought to read, 'a lamentation of David.' Lam. R. to IV, 11 (ref. to Ps. LXXIX, 1) לֹא הִיא קִינָן וְכִי the text ought to read, 'a weeping of Asaf', 'an elegy of Asaf', 'a lamentation of Asaf'. Ib. introd., end (ref. to Jer. IX, 9) ... עַל נְאוֹתָיו ... over the beauties (pleasures) of Jacob which have been changed into mourning; a. fr.—[Gitt. 58^a קִינָן, v. קין.]—Pl. קִינָן, esp. קִינָן, or קִינָן, *the Book of Lamentations*. B. Bath. 14^b וְכִי קִינָן the order of the books of Hagiographa is: Ruth ... and Lamentations &c. Ib. 15^a וְכִי קִינָן (corr. acc.) Jeremiah composed the book that bears his name, the Book of Kings, and Lamentations. Hag. 5^b קִינָן רַבִּי Rabbi took up the Book of Lamentations and read &c. Y. Sabb. XVI, 15^a תּוֹפֵי קִינָן ... were sitting and explaining the scroll of Lamentations; Lam. R. to IV, 20; Lev. R. s. 15;

a. e.—Y. Pes. VIII, end, 36^b; Y. M. Kat. I, 80^d top קנינים ונהי lamentations and elegies.

קנינה, v. קנה.

קנינה m. (קנה) wiping. Hull. 105^a אלא אין ק' הפה אלא בפת wiping the mouth (to remove particles of cheese before eating meat) must be done with bread. Ib. בכל anything (eaten) will serve the purpose of wiping the mouth, except &c.; a. e.—Pes. 57^a; Snh. 94^b; Yalk. Prov. 935; a. e.

קנינה, קנה m. (קנה) manifestation of jealousy, warning given to the suspected wife. Sot. 2^b (ref. to Mish. I, 1, 'he must warn her in the presence of two witnesses') the text (Num. V, 13) says, bah (there is no witness to it) that is to say, to it (her defilement) one witness would suffice, but not to her warning. Ib. על פי the act may be certified by the husband's own testimony; על פי שנים two witnesses must testify &c. Ib. 3^a דוראה אין ק' kinnuy means warning (in the presence of two witnesses). Y. ib. I, beg. 16^b . . . חק' to warn is the husband's duty; R. J. says, it is optional. Ib. קנינה a warning (under such conditions) is legally valid; a. fr.

קנינה m. (קנה) to establish, emp. קנן; v. P. Sm. 3667 s. v. קנה covenant, oath. Targ. II Chr. XXIII, 1 (ed. Wil. קנינה). Ib. XV, 15 (ed. Lag. קנינה); a. e.—Pl. קנינה, constr. קנינה. Ib. XXXIV, 24.

קנינה, קנה f. (κοινωνία) partnership; (used in an evil sense) conspiracy to defraud and divide the profits. B. Bath. X, 7 (173^b) וכן שמא יעשו קני' וכן Bab. (Mish. ed. 'קני') if one has become surety to a woman for her jointure, and her husband divorces her, the husband must vow that he will never accept any benefit from her (so that he cannot remarry her), lest they form a conspiracy against the guarantor's property and (after collecting the jointure) he take his wife back. Y. B. Mets. I, end, 8^a a note of indebtedness found must not be returned 'קני' because a conspiracy may be formed (between the creditor and the debtor to collect the debt, already cancelled, from the purchaser of the debtor's land, v. לקיחה); Bab. ib. 13^a חייב לפרעון ולק' (Abayi forbids the restoration of the note, because) he apprehends that it may have been paid, and a conspiracy may be formed; לא חיישינן . . . וכן we do not apprehend &c. Tosef. Kidd. III, 5 שמא עשו ק' if one says to a woman, be betrothed unto me on the condition that . . . she is betrothed, because we apprehend a conspiracy (between them to annul the betrothal without a formal Get); a. e.

קנינה or קנינה m. (קנה) sec. r. of קנה, emp. קנינה; an adaptation of (κωνοπέδιον) the framework of a baldachin or canopy, consisting of four columns over which a flat cover is spread, contrad. to לקלישין. Succ. I, 3 (10^a) או שפירס ע"ג ק' (not שפירסה) or if he spread a sheet over a frame (so as to form a tent within the

Succah); ib. 10^b Ms. M. (ed. קנינה). Snh. 68^a הוא יושב על קנינה he was seated on his curtained couch.—Pl. קנינה. Succ. I. c. ארבעה וק' וקלישין. Ib. קנינה ק' קנינה it is different with baldachin frames, for they are stationary, opp. to גילוח. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 8.—[Κωνοπέδιον means the net, our w. refers to the frame.]

קנינה, קנה ch. (κωνοπέδιον, v. preced.) curtained couch. Targ. II Sam. XVI, 22 (h. text האהל).

קנינה, Y. Gitt. VII, beg. 48^c, v. בוליקוס.

קנינה, v. קנינה.

קנינה m., pl. קנינה (Κενταυροί) Centaurs, savages represented as half-horses and half-men. Gen. R. s. 23 ע"כ up to that time (of Enosh) men were created in the (divine) image and likeness, thenceforward the generations degenerated, and centaurs were created (Ar. וקנינה קנינה and he shaped them as centaurs); Yalk. Chr. 1072 קנינה (corr. acc.).

קנינה, קנה m. (קנינה) opposition, remonstrance; reproach. Yalk. Ex. 241 באו קנינהו his (Moses') remonstrance is introduced with אז (Ex. V, 23).—Pl. קנינה, שמעו דברי הוכחה . . . דברי ק' Pesik. Shim'u, p. 117^b listen to the words of rebuke, that you may not have to hear words of reproach. Ib. דברים ק' (insert של or read: reproachful words, opp. נחומים; (Ar. a. Yalk. Jer. 265 שהיה נבואתן דברי קנינהו because their prophecy contained reproaches; a. e.—[Pesik. R., addit. s. 2 (ed. Fr. p. 197^a) דוקנינהו, v. קנינה II.]

קנינה, v. קנינה.

קנינה, v. קנינה.

קנינה, v. קנינה.

קנינה, v. קנינה.

קנינה, קנינה m. (v. קנינה; emp. קנינה Gen. IV, 22) artist, esp. metal-worker, silversmith. Targ. Jer. X, 9 (h. text צורה). Targ. Ps. LXVI, 10 קנינה (ed. Wil. 'קני'). Targ. Jud. XVII, 4; a. fr.—Y. B. Bath. II, beg. 13^b וכן היה כגון ק' וכן if a workshop has been there before, e. g. that of a silversmith or a smith &c.—Pl. קנינה. Targ. Esth. V, 14 יר נגרייה ויר ק' the carpenters and the forgers of arms. Ib. קנינה דמחקטין וכן ed. Lag. (oth. ed. 'קנינה', corr. acc.) the smiths, that they may make a knife. Ib. וקנינה ed. Lag. (oth. ed. 'קנינה', corr. acc.). Targ. II Esth. I, 2 וכל קנינה ed. Lag. (oth. ed. קנינה, corr. acc.).

קנינה pr. n. pl. Kēni (v. Neub. Géogr., p. 276). Ohol. XVIII, 9.

קנינה, קנינה, v. sub 'קני'.

קנינה, קנינה, v. sub 'קני'.

קנינה, קנינה, pl. of קנינה.

IX, end, 27^b (expl. קסנה, Mish. ib. IX, 6) 'a chest (containing sacred objects, v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Cista). — Pl. קיסטור. Kel. XV, 1 קיסטור המלכים (ed. Dehr. קיסטור sing.; R. S. קסחור, corr. acc.) the provision boxes of kings.

קיסמנר, קיסמור, v. קיסטינר.

קיסמרא, v. קיסמרא.

קיסים, Gen. R. s. 99, 'לובשי ק', v. קולם.

קיסניוהא, v. קיסניוהא.

קיסלוון, Yalk. Gen. 27 'ציצלוון דק', v. קולם.

קיסם m. (קסם) chip, fragment. Snh. 64^a 'אפי... כל whatever people make their ruler (worship), be it a stone, or a piece of wood, v. מולך; Y. ib. VII, 25^e top. Tosef. Bets. III, 18 'לחצורה וכו' ק' a chip with which to pick his teeth. B. Bath. 15^b 'a generation which judges its judges', 'אומר לוי טול ק' מבינ עיניך וכו' (Ms. O. קוצא thorn; Ms. H. when he says to a person, take the chip out of thy eye (teeth), he answers, take the beam &c.; Arakh. 16^b (Var. שרייך); a. fr.—Pl. קיסמיים. Sabb. VI, 6 (65^a) שבאנויהם בק' (Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 70 cites 'קיס; in Rashi a. Bart. 'קסמ' with chips in their ears (to prevent the growing up of the perforations); Y. ib. VI, 8^c 'אבל לא בק' וכו' but they must not (go out on the Sabbath) with chips &c.; a. e.

קיסמא, קיסמא ch. same. [Targ. Prov. XIV, 30 ed. Lag., read with ed. Wil. קיסמא.] Targ. Y. I Num. XXV, 3; a. e.—Sabb. 54^b, v. קיסמא.

קיסם pr. n. pl. Kesam. Targ. Y. I Num. XXXIV, 4, sq. (Y. II קסם; h. text קיסמין).

קיסמא I chip, v. קיסם.

קיסמא II pr. n. m. Kisma. Snh. 98^a 'יוסי בן ק', a. fr.

קיסמא III charm, divination, v. קסם II.

קיסמיה, קיסמיה f. (v. קיסם) a mass of chips. Ber. 15^a.

קיסניוהא, קיסניוהא f. pl. (קסן, v. קסן) carved. Keth. 61^b 'בקסיני, בקסיני, בקסיני' וזרחי Ar. (Var. דמיטללא בגוריהא ק' ed. קיסניוהא little) she plays with carved (little) cubs.

קיספורון, v. קיספורון.

קיסר, קיסר m. (Caesar, Kaisar) Caesar, Roman emperor. Y. Ber. IX, 12^d bot.; Gen. R. s. 8, v. אגוסטוס. Ab. Zar. 10^b Ms. M. קטיעא חד מדייבירי דמלכותא דק' הוה וק' הוה סני וכו' K'ti'a was one of the nobles of the imperial government, and the emperor hated the Jews (ed. דהוה קיסרא דהוה). Snh. 98^b, v. פלגני; a. fr.

קיסרא ch. same, v. preced.

קיסראנא m. (preced.) Caesarean. Ab. Zar. 6^b (some ed. קיסראנא, Rashi 'קס'; Ms. M. דקיסר, v. קיסראנא).

קיסריון, קיסריון pr. n. (preced.) the district of

Caesarea (Philippi), in the north of Palestine (Panaas). Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXIV, 1 דן דן דק' Dan in the district of &c.; Targ. Y. II Gen. XIV, 14 (ed. Vien. קיסרי...).

קיסרי Caesarean, v. קיסרי.

קיסריא Caesarea, v. קיסרי.

קיסריא, קיסריא, קיסריא m.=h. קיסרי, Caesarean. Y. Taan. II, beg. 65^a; Y. Sot. V, end, 20^d 'חחליפא ק' Gen. R. s. 50 'חלפרא ק' a. e.—Pl. f. קיסריא. Y. Ned. VII, end, 40^c; Y. M. Kat. III, 83^a top; Y. Ber. III, 6^a top, v. ערסא.

קיסריון, v. קיסריון, a. קיסריון.

קיסריא m. belonging to the plant cissarios; 'אגבין ק', v. אגבין.

קיסריא, v. קיסריא.

קיסרי, קיסרי, קיסרי pr. n. pl. Caesarea, name of several cities, esp. Caesarea (Palestina), a maritime city founded by Herod the Great on the site of Straton's Tower. Meg. 6^a (ref. to עקרון, Zeph. II, 4) 'בת אדום וכו' זו ק' בת אדום (symbolically) C., the daughter of Edom (seat of the Roman government) &c., v. הול I. Ib. מלכי ק' וירושלים the governors of C. and of Jerusalem. Lam. R. to IV, 21 'daughter of Edom' זו ק' this means C.—Tosef. Ohol. XVIII, 16 'שהחזיקו בה וכו' C. which was always considered unclean (v. מדור). Ib. 13 מזרח ק' the eastside of C.; Ohol. XVIII, 9 (ed. Dehr. קסרון, corr. acc.; some ed. קיסריון). Y. Pes. III, end, 30^b 'רבנן דק' the Rabbis of C.; a. fr.—Y. Yeb. II, end, 4^b, a. e. שבקפיריא ק' Caesarea in Cappadocia, v. מגיזוה. Mekh. B'shall., Amal., s. 2 קיסריון, v. קיסרי. Denom. קיסרי, קיסרי. Tosef. Dem. IV, 23 'ומצא עגרון ק' ומצא אגרי וכו' if he left Caesarean wheat (bought for immediate use) and found storage wheat in its place (v. אגורי).

קיסרנאה, v. קיסרנאה.

קיסרקיסון, Yalk. Is. 302, v. קסרקיסון.

קיסריה, קיסריה pr. n. m. Haklayaf. Par. III, 5 'הקיה (Mish. ed. הקיה; Ar. a. ed. Dehr. הקיה).

קופא, קופא m. (קפא, קפא) coagulation, jelly, sediments of boiled meat. Hull. IX, 1 (expl. ib. 120^a פירמא, q. v.; another explan. ib. תבלין the settled spices in the meat pot). Ib. 112^b (Ar. קופא, some ed. קיפא). Ned. VI, 6; ib. 52^b (some ed. 'ק); Tosef. ib. III, 2. T'bul Yom II, 5 'בשר הקדש שקרם עליו הקי' (ed. Dehr. 'ק; Ar. 'הקי) sacred flesh on the top of which a layer of jelly was formed. Mekh. B'shall., Shir., s. 6 (ref. to קפא, Ex. XV, 8) 'עשאן כמין ק' וכו' he made them like a congealed mass in the heart of the sea; (Tanh. B'shall. 17 הקפא). Sifra Sh'mini, ch. IV, Par. 3 הקפא.

קופוד, v. קופוד.

קופי, קופי m. (preced. art.) formation of a coagulated

substance, froth, spume. Ab. Zar. 56^a (expl. משיקפה v. משיקה) do you mean the formation of froth (fermentation) in the pit, or דחבית ק' the fermentation in the cask?—Transf. *the skimming of the surface, the quantity taken from the top of a pile.* Ter. IV, 11; Y. ib. 43^a bot.

קיפול m. (קיפל I) *folding up, creasing.* Sabb. 28^b ק' מירע ק' אינו מירעל the mere creasing (of an old garment with the purpose of making wicks of it) does not affect it as regards the laws of uncleanness. Y. ib. II, 4^d bot. שכן...רצים for professional attendants (dressers) like a garment to be creased. Ib. XV, beg. 15^a ק' בשנים וכ' folding a garment (on the Sabbath) by two persons is treated as forbidden work.

קיפולא m. (קיפל II) *scraping off.* B. Bath. 4^b מירע ק' מירע Ms. M. (ed. קיפולא); Rashi קיפולא the scraping off of the plaster is noticeable. Ib. קיפולא Ms. M. read: קיפולא.

קיפונוס pr. n. *Kifonos*, name of a Temple gate (prob. genitive of Καπίων = Cæpio). Midd. I, 3.

קיפונות f. pl. (cmp. קיפונא *kifonoth*, name of a fish, sword-fish (cmp. ξίφος, gladius) (?). Sifra Sh'mini, ch. IV, Par. 3 (Rabad כפונות שבים); Yalk. Lev. 537.

קיפוסולין*, prob. to be read: קיפוסולין (a perversion of קיפוסולין; cmp. קאניסין *Diospolis*; של מצרים Diospolis in Egypt = *Thebes*. Mekh. B'shall., s. 1 מוצרים ב' של מצרים = *Thebes*. Mekh. B'shall., s. 1 מוצרים ב' של מצרים = *Thebes*; (Tosef. Sot. IV, 7 בקברי מלכים; Ex. R. s. 20 'וכ' ברוך הפלגורין וכ' in the palaces (tomb chambers) in the manner as kings were buried; v. קבריניש I.

קפ', קיפוף m. 1) (cmp. קוף II) *long-tailed ape* (cercopithacus). Bekh. 8^a, v. קוף II. Ber. 57^b Ms. M. (ed. קיפוף, קפוף). Ib. 58^b (Rashi: a species of owls).—2) a species of owls. Hull. 63^a באור שבטפוח ק' the *ḡavath* among the birds is the *kipfop* (v. next w.).

קפ', קיפוף, קיפופא ch. same, owl. Targ. Lev. XI, 17 (O. ed. Berl. 'קיפ', oth. ed. O. a. Y. 'קיפ'; h. text רישוף); Targ. O. Deut. XIV, 16 (h. text רישוף); Y. ed. Amst. 'קפ' (ed. Vien. קפופא; h. text כוס).—Nidd. 23^a קפ' (Rashi קיפ'). Ber. 57^b קפ'.

קיפוף m. (קפץ) *leaping, jumping.* Y. Bets. V, 63^a bot. ק' עיקר וכ' (not קיפוף) jumping means lifting both feet simultaneously, opp. ריקוד.

- קיפוף, v. קיפוף.
- קיפול, v. קיפול.
- קיפולאות, v. קיפולאות.
- קיפולוס, v. קיפולוס.
- קיפולוריא, v. קיפולוריא.
- קיפולר, v. קיפולר.

קיפולין, v. next w.

קיפולוס (not קיפולוס) m. (καφαλος) *capital of a column.* Lev. R. s. 25, v. קיפוליות.—Pl. (formed from genitive καφαλος). Cant. R. to V, 15 (not קיפולוסים). Y'lamd. to Deut. VII, 12 quot. in Ar. עמודים של קיפולין (read: קיפולין); some ed. קיפולין.

קיפולרין, קיפולרוסום, v. preced.

קיפרוס pr. n. (Κύπρος) *Cyprus*, an island lying off the coast of Phoenicia and Syria. Y. Succ. V, 55^b והלך בים עד ק' and the blood (of those slain by Trajanus) went (could be traced) in the sea as far as Cyprus; Lam. R. to I, 16; IV, 19 (strike out נהר); v. Graetz Hist. of the Jews, (Jew. Publ. Soc. of A.) II, p. 398.

קיץ or **קיץ**, *Hif. קיץ* (b. h.) [*to stir*, 1] (neut. verb.) *to wake up.* Gen. R. s. 21 (ref. to Ps. XVII, 15) אורו ל' when he whom thou hast created in thine image shall wake up (arise from the dead); Yalk. Ps. 671 ל' a. e.—2) *to awaken.* Num. R. s. 10 מתיראים ל' they were afraid to wake him (Solomon) up; ו' והלכה היא והקיצה ו' but she (Bethsheba) went and waked him up and rebuked him. Yalk. Ps. l. c. (ref. to Ps. l. c.) אלו... ש' that means the scholars that chase the sleep from their eyes &c.; B. Bath. 10^a Ms. M. (ed. שמנדרין); a. e.

קיץ m. (b. h.; קיץ) 1) *heat, midsummer, harvest time for figs, grapes &c.*, contrad. to קציר harvest time for grains. B. Mets. 106^b (ref. to Gen. VIII, 22 חצי ניסן half of Nisan, the whole of Iyar, and half of Sivan is *katsir* (cutting season), half of Sivan to half of Ab is *kayits* (midsummer) &c.; Gen. R. s. 34. Ex. R. s. 15 בשעת חק' a rich man who went out at harvest time (when grapes were cut). Ned. VIII, 4 עד ש' עד ש' if one vows abstinence 'until harvest time', it means until harvest begins, until people begin to bring fruits home in baskets (v. פלפלה); 'until harvest is past', it means &c., v. מקציעה; a. fr.—2) *summer fruits, figs, grapes &c.* B. Bath. III, 1 (28^a) את קיץו after storing up his fruits. Tosef. Ned. IV, 1 אין אסור מן חק' if one vows abstinence from *kayits*, he is forbidden figs only; ib. 2 (anoth. opin.) ענבים בכלל grapes are included in *kayits*; Ned. 61^b ענבים בכלל from the fruits of midsummer; (ib. 28^a) קיץו if the first summer fruits are ripe in the valleys; (Bab. ib. 62^b); Tosef. ib. IV, 7 הגיע חק' the harvest has begun). Naz. 8^b (כמלקטו); Tosef. ib. I, 3; Y. ib. I, 51^b bot. (not קיץו); a. e.—Transf. המזבח ק' the altar's summer time, a time when the altar was unemployed for private offerings, and free-will burnt-offerings had to be supplied from the Temple fund. Shek. IV, 4 מותר הפירות לק' the net income from the sale of fruits (of the Sabbatical year) was applied to the purchase of sacrifices for the altar's summer time; Y. ib. 48^b top (not למזבח). Succ. 56^a. Tosef. Men. X, 8, v. קיץ II.

קיץ, v. קיץ.

קרי m. (קצין) a clearly defined subject.—Pl. קריין. Cant. R. to V, 11 וכן' שהן ק' וכן' . . . רברים אפי' even things in the Law which you would consider clearly defined are piles upon piles (contain material for much discussion).

קרי ch. (preced.) term, stipulation; (adj.) defined. Ned. 86^a, v. קריצתא. Gitt. 30^b דק' כיון דק' the quantity being defined. Keth. 43^a דלא ק' . . . דלא ק' a man will not forego the claim of a definite quantity, and demand something undefined (requiring appraisement); a. e.—Pl. קריצי. B. Bath. 88^a דק' דמיה (Rashb. דקריצי) when its price is fixed; דק' דמיהו when their prices are fixed.

קריצא, v. קריצא, קריצי.

קריצא, Tosef. Keth. IV, 7 ed. Zuck., v. קריצה I.

קריצא, v. קריצה.

קריצבה, v. קריצה.

קריצתא f. (v. קריצתא) a field of summer fruits. Tosef. B. Mets. IX, 5 והיו בה וכן' . . . הלוקח שדה ק' (ed. Zuck. קריצתא, Var. קריצה) if a man buys . . . the crop of the summer fruits of a field, and there are in it apples...; whatever is not included in kayits (v. קריצתא) belongs to the seller.

קריצתא I f. (= קריצתא; קריצתא) 1) cutting, felling. Tosef. Shebi. III, 14 שדהא קריצתא שדהא (ed. Zuck. קריצתא) that the felling be even (the stumps all alike, v. קריצתא); Y. ib. IV, 35^b bot. קריצתא (corr. acc., or קריצתא).—2) (emp. קריצתא) stipulation, agreement. Tosef. Keth. IV, 7 אין כלום (ed. Zuck. קריצתא) after this agreement (that she would support herself and her husband) there can be no claim; Y. ib. V, 29^d קניין (corr. acc.).—Y. ib. IV, 29^a bot.; Y. B. Bath. IX, 17^a top ק' מכה שיש לה ק' a disease on the treatment of which there is a definite agreement (with the physician as to his charge), v. קריצתא. Tosef. Keth. VI, 6 עשהו קריצתא אם עשהו קריצתא if she made her own stipulation, v. קריצתא.—B. Bath. 8^b על קריצתא v. קריצתא.

קריצתא II f. (קריצתא or קריצתא, Hif.) awakening. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXIV וכן' קריצתא הבקר וכן' the awakening in the morning is like the world to come; ib. שינתא הבקר (corr. acc.).

קריצתא, v. קריצתא.

קריצתא m. pl. (קריצתא) slender, dwarfed; בצלים חק' onions with minute heads and slender stems. Shebi. V, 4, v. קריצתא; [comment. קריצתא (denom. of קריצתא) summer-onions, v. קריצתא].

קריצתא m. (קריצתא) trimming the ends of a skin. B. Kam. 66^b, v. קריצתא.

קריצתא m. (emp. קריצתא) [slender,] name of a lizard. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 30 (ed. Amst. קריצתא; h. text חמט).

קריצתא, v. קריצתא.

קריצתא f. (= קריצתא) = h. קריצה, definite term, stipulation. Ned. 4^b ק' ליה ק' because there is no definite term for it (a vow of abstinence, unless explicitly limited, is for ever); וכן' דאיהו ליה ק' . . . אבל but as to a Nazarite's vow where there is a definite term (a Nazarite's vow, unless qualified, being for thirty days) &c. Ib. 86^a ק' . . . ק' אשה there (in the case of the transfer of a field for ten years) there is a definite end stipulated, but can a woman (dedicating her handiwork to the sanctuary after she shall be divorced) define the time? B. Mets. 67^b בק' by definite stipulation of the time up to which the mortgagee may have the privilege of usufruct. Ib. קריצתא (corr. acc.). Keth. 54^b קריצתא עבדו וכן' you may have thought that the Rabbis instituted a definite sum as the wife's jointure in order not to put the poor to shame. Y. ib. VI, 30^d top (in Hebr. dict.) ק' אם עשהו ק' if she had a stipulation to that effect made (in her marriage contract); Tosef. ib. VI, 6 קריצתא v. קריצה. Shebu. 42^a ק' דרירעא וכן' קריצתא v. קריצה. Ms. F. (ed. קריצתא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8) stipulations of prices one is likely to remember well.—V. קריצתא.

קריצתא, v. קריצה.

קריצתא, v. קריצה.

קריצתא, Y. Shebi. IV, 35^b bot. קריצתא, v. קריצה.

קריצתא, Y. Sabb. XVI, end, 15^d, v. קריצה II.

קרי I m. (reduplic. of קרי; emp. קריצתא) name of a bird, pelican. Hull. 63^a קרי זה קרי Ms. M. (ed. קריצתא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note), the Biblical kaath is the modern kik, v. קריצתא; Yalk. Lev. 537 קריצתא; Y. Sabb. II, beg. 4^c. Ib. (ref. to Mish. II, 1) ק' עוף היא ושמך ק' it is a bird whose name is kik. [For other opinions on the meaning of קרי, שמך קרי, קריצתא, קריצתא, קריצתא.]

קרי II m. abnormally large membrum virile; [Ar.: abnormally large testicles]. Bekh. 44^b, v. קריצתא, a. קריצתא.

קריצתא, v. קריצתא.

קריצתא m. pl. (= קריצתא, emp. קריצתא) disgrace, prostitution. Yalk. Ps. 662 וברתי קריצתא וברתי קריצתא (v. קריצתא I) and houses of prostitution &c.; Midr. Till. to Ps. XIV קריצתא (ed. Bub. קריצתא).

קריצתא m. (b. h.) ricinus-tree, or the shrub bearing the castor-berry (Greek xixt, v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Cici, a. Löw, Pfl., p. 353 sq.). Sabb. 21^a (expl. קריצתא, Mish. II, 1) קריצתא Resh Lakish says, it means oil from Jonah's Kikayon. Ib. קריצתא וכן' . . . קריצתא I was shown Jonah's K., it resembled &c., v. קריצתא.

קריצתא, v. קריצתא.

קריצתא c. (= קריצתא; קריצתא) [refuse,] dunghill. Pesik. Shim'u, p. 117^a sq. וכן' קריצתא קריצתא when a palace sinks, its name remains palace, and when a dunghill rises, its name remains dunghill. Lam. R. to 172*

IV, 5, v. טרף I; a. e.—*Pl.* קירקלי, קירקלי, קירקלי, קירקלי. Ker. 6^a rather dwell on the dunghills of Matha Mehasia, than in the palaces of Pumb'ditha. Gitt. 69^a בקירקלי דמחא Ar. ed. Koh. (ed. בקירקלי) on the dunghills of the town. Pes. 114^a, v. קירקלי; a. e.—*V.* קירקלי.

קירקלון m. (b. h. = קלקל, v. preced.) *disgrace*. Esth. R. introd. to Par. 3, v. קירא.

קירקלין, v. קירקליים.

קירקליהא, v. next w.

קירקליהא, קירקליהא f. (v. קירקליהא) *dunghill, ruins*. Targ. Ps. CXIII, 7 (ed. Wil. קירקליהא). Targ. Jer. XIX, 2 Ar. (ed. Koh. קירקליהא; Targ. ed. קלקל, ed. Lag. קירקליהא).—Cant. R. to IV, 4 לא הצלי בהחיה ק' pray not on this dunghill (the Temple ruins), opp. בריחא; Gen. R. s. 81 קירקלי; ib. s. 32 קירקלי (omit בריחא); Yalk. ib. 57 קירקלי (corr. acc.). Lev. R. s. 25 ערור בקירקליהא (some ed. בקירקלי), v. ערר I; Yalk. Job 925 בקירקליהא (read בקירקליהא). Ab. Zar. 28^a קירקליהא Ar. (Ms. M. קירקלי; ed. קירקליהא); a. e.—*Pl.* קירקליהא. Targ. Lam. IV, 5 Ar. (ed. קירקליהא); h. text (אשפוח).

קיר I c. (b. h.; קיר, emp. קיר, II, a. קיר) [*surrounding, enclosure*,] 1) wall, recess, chamber. R. Hash. 16^b; Snh. 109^a, v. קיר. Y. Ber. IV, 8^b bot. (ref. to Is. XXXVIII, 2) קיר to what wall did he direct his eyes? to the wall of Rahab's house (ref. to Josh. II, 15); ib. בקיריה של שונמית the Shunamite made one chamber for Elisha &c.; Bab. ib. 10^b. Zeb. 65^a קיר העליון ק' the upper portion of the side of the altar; a. fr.—*Pl.* קיריה. Y. Ber. I. c. בק' בה"מ וכו' he directed his eyes to the walls of the Temple; בק' לבו וכו' to the recesses of his own heart he directed his eyes; Bab. ib. I. c. לבו מ' he prayed out of the recesses &c.—2) rim, border of mats, (v. קיריפא). Succ. 20^b.

קיר II (or קיר), *Pa.* קירי (sec. verb of קיר) to cool. Ab. Zar. 38^b וקירי מבינחא וכו' (Ms. M. וקירי) and they cool (the body) from the hair of the head to &c.

קיר, Targ. II Esth. III, 8 some ed., v. קירא.

קיר, Pesik. R. s. 6 בק' של ירבעם וכו' prob. meant for בקירן (v. קיר I) in the enclosure of Jeroboam and Ahab; emp. קיריפא.

קירא m. (cera, κηρός) *wax*. Targ. II Esth. III, 8 (not קיר).—Sabb. 110^b (Ms. M. קיר), v. קיריפא. Ib. 133^b, v. קירא. B. Mets. 40^a בק' וכו' in the place of one of the differing teachers they line the barrels with wax, which does not absorb much &c. Snh. 95^a (proverbial phrase) ברך ברך ק' וכו' let thy grandson sell wax (be a poor man), so that thou be spared suffering (do not sacrifice the present for the sake of the future); a. e.—*Pl.* קירי. Pes. 8^a בק' wax-store.

קירא m. (preced.) *dealer in wax*. B. Mets. 63^b.—*Pl.* קירא. Ib. 69^b.—[Ab. Zar. 40^a קירא Ar., v. קירא.]

קירבי, Y. Kil. I, 27^a bot. ק' לבנין, quot. in R. S. to Kil. I, 4, v. קירבי.

קירדו, v. קירדא.

קירדס, v. קירדס.

קירדא, v. קירדא.

קירוב, קיר m. (קרוב) *nearness, contact*. Keth. 48^a her *sh'er* (Ex. XXI, 10), this means the immediate contact of bodies, that he must not treat her in the manner of the Persians &c. Sabb. 13^b עמי בשר וכו' he slept by my side (under one cover) undressed; Y. Kidd. IV, 66^c בשר בק' and he may sleep with them &c.—B. Bath. 7^b גובין ק' ברים הן גובין fortification taxes are raised in proportion to the propinquity of the houses to the city wall. Y. Maas. Sh. I, end, 53^a (ref. to Deut. XIV, 24) מקום בק' when the place is near Jerusalem, opp. בריחוק.—Y. Kidd. IV, beg. 65^b פנים ק' bringing the face near, i. e. welcome reception (of proselytes). Sot. 49^a; Yalk. Hab. 563 (ref. to Hab. III, 2) בקרב שנים, but *kerub sh'nayim*, in the contact of two (poor scholars wrapped in one cloak); a. e.

קירוד, קיר m. (קיר) *scraping, currying*. Tosef. Bets. II, 17 איורי ק' איורי ק' אילי קשנים וכו' (ed. Zuck. קירוד) *kerud* is currying with strigils with small teeth which wound the skin; Y. ib. II, end, 61^d; Bab. ib. 23^a; v. קירצוף; Pes. 11^b קירוד, קירוד (corr. acc., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

קירוד, v. קירוד.

קירודין, קירודין, v. קירודין.

קירוד I m. (קיר) *arched ceiling*. Y. Ned. V, beg. 39^a קירוד ק' an arched cap which is of use to the oven.

קירוד II m. (קיר) *accident*; בק' (emp. קירוד) *temporary*. Y. Shek. VI, beg. 49^c; Y. Sot. VII, 22^c top (ref. to II Sam. XI, 11) סכך שדירה בק' וכו' it means a shelter (like booths) which was temporary, since the Temple was not yet built; Yalk. Sam. 101 קירוד קירי (corr. acc.).

קירודא, v. קירודא.

קירודיה, v. קירודיה.

קירודם, Esth. R. to I, 13, v. קירדס.

קירודמא m. (κρημα) *wrestling ground*. Sabb. XXII, 6 (147^a) אין יורדין לך' Rashi Ms. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30; ed. קירודמא, Ms. M. a. Y. ed. קירודמא, q. v.) you must not go down (on the Sabbath) to a wrestling ground (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Ceroma).

קירודמה m. (κρημα) *arrangement of slips or thrums*. Y. Sabb. XIII, 14^a; v. קירודם I.

קירודין m. (denom. of קירוד) *providing with horns*; *trnsf.*

קירקוס, Yalk. Dan. 1064, v. מקריין I.

קירקור, קר' m. (III) *croaking* (of frogs). Tanh. Bo 4 their croaking was harder to bear than their ruining; Pesik. Vayhi, p. 66^b quot. in Ar.

קירקנות, קור' f. pl. (= קירקנ' v. preced.) *clappers*, a sort of *castanets*, used at wedding processions. Pesik. R. s. 43 (ed. Fr. 'ק') carrying castanets and marching before her.

קירקני m. pl. (v. preced. wds.) *croaking*. Ned. 51^a I shall drink wine to thy father's dancing and thy mother's croaking (singing); [Rashi: *handing the cup*].

קירקסא, Yalk. Kings 222, v. קירקסא.

קיש I pr. n. m. (b. h.) *Kish*, the father of king Saul. Meg. 12^b בן קיש הקיש וב' v. קיש; a. e.

קיש II m. (נפש) *clapping, the sound kish-kish*. B. Mets. 85^b, v. קיש.

קיש III, part. of קיש II.

קישבא, v. קישבא.

קישואון, קישואים, v. קישואים.

קיש' m. (קש) *dress, toilet, ornament*.—Pl. אעירך, קיש' Lam. R. to II, 13 (play on קיש' with how many ornaments did I adorn you!; Pesik. Nah., p. 124^b. Keth. 71^b is benefited by the perfume of her toilet for thirty days (can be thirty days without perfumery). Ib. (in Chald. diction) 'קיש' when she attached her vow of abstinence from perfuming herself to marital intercourse &c.; a. e.

קישא, קש' ch. same. Targ. Is. XLIX, 18 קישא constr. (ed. Wil. קש', corr. acc.).—Pl. קישא, Targ. Jer. II, 32 קישא (h. text קישא).

קיש' m. (קשה) *protracted travailing, laws of cleanness concerning discharges during protracted travailing*. Nidd. IV, 5 (36^b) קשה (Bab. ed. היא) how long may her travailing last (in order to apply to her the laws concerning &c.); Yeb. 83^a; Y. ib. IV, 6^a; Y. Nidd. I, 49^b top קשה; ib. 'ק' the laws apply only during two weeks. Bab. ib. 66^a ק' the law of *kishshuy* does not apply to cases of abortion; a. e.

קיש' m. (קשי) *objection, argument*.—Pl. קיש' Y. Pes. VII, 35^b top ק' ליה כאילין ק' (not קיש' does not agree with those arguments (does not consider them convincing).

קיש' m. (קשר) *binding, contraction*. Sabb. 16^b when the clouds were gathering, opp. פירור. Ib. XV, 1 כשם שהוא חייב על קיש' וב' as well as he is

guilty (of violating the Sabbath laws), when he ties them (the knots) &c., opp. פירור. Y. ib. IV, 7^a top; a. e.—Pl. קש' (b. h. קשרים) *beads, decorations*. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXII, end בקשה ככלה like a bride in her attire; Yalk. Gen. 114. Sabb. 66^b (expl. קשרים, Mish. VI, 9), בקשרי (Ms. M. פיאה, v. פיאה; Y. ib. VI, 8^c בקשרי פיאה (corr. acc.); a. e.

קיש' ch. same. Y. Sabb. IV, 7^a top קיש' the tying of which Rab speaks, referring to tying twigs for the purposes of a tent; אבא קיש' the tying of which R. Abba speaks, referring to tying twigs for the purpose of making an implement (seats); a. e.—Pl. קיש' Bab. ib. 66^b ק' Ms. M. a. Rashi (ed. קשרי) a sort of *stilts*, tied to the legs; v. אקמין.

קיש' f. pl. (I) *rakings, chips*. Tosef. Shebi. II, 14. Tosef. Erub. XI (VIII), 10 (Ar. ed. Koh. קיש' oth. ed. קיש', v. קיש'—2) *splints put on a fracture*, v. קיש'.

קיש' I f. (מפ' פירות) [*tufted fruit*,] *cucumber* (*sing. a. pl.*). Tosef. Dem. V, 10 וק' מכל ק' he takes tithe from each bunch of cucumbers. Ter. III, 1 ומצאה ר' if one separates a cucumber for T'rumah, and it is found to be bitter. Tosef. ib. IV, 5 וק' מר בק' there is nothing bitter in the cucumber except the central part (the central cucumber in the bunch (?)); a. e.—Pl. (v. supra). Ib. V, 14. Sabb. 109^a Ar. s. v. טרו; v. פירות.—V. קיש'.

קיש' II f. (קש) *comparison, likeness*. Gen. R. s. 35 (play on קש', Gen. IX, 13) קיש' my likeness, that which comes near to me (the halo of glory); Yalk. ib. 61 קיש'; v. קש' I.

קיש' m. (קש) *one whose legs knock against each other, bandy-legged*. Bekh. 45^a; Tosef. ib. V, 9 קיש' (ed. Vien. קיש', comp. קש').

קיש' m. (קש) *hoeing the ground* (around olive trees). M. Kat. 3^a וק' וק' whence it is learned that hoeing of vines, and hoeing of olive trees, and clearing are forbidden in the Sabbatical year? Ib. שרי... וק' is hoeing in the Sabbatical year permitted?; Succ. 44^b Ms. M. (ed. קיש').

קיש' I ch. same.—Pl. קיש' M. Kat. 3^a; Succ. 44^b; Yalk. Ex. 354 וק' וק' there are two kinds of hoeing, one intended to make the tree stronger &c., v. פילא III.

קיש' II m. (קש) *gathering place* (in war times); *tower, fort*.—Pl. קיש' Sabb. 11^a וק' וק' but as to towers and turrets, we care not (they may be higher than the synagogue).

קיש' v. קיש'.

קיש' v. קיש'.

קיש' Tosef. Nidd. V, 8, v. קשה Pi.

קלוּל, Tosef. Par. III (II), 4 Var., v. קלל.

קלוּמית, v. קלומית.

קלוּן I m. (b. h.; קלה I) degradation, disgrace, opp. קבוּד. Gen. R. s. 1, a. e. בקלוּן חבירו v. קבד I. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXIX שפטר מינו בק' ... שמכבד he that honors his fellow-man for the sake of wealth, will finally part with him in disgrace. Snh. 55^a (of an animal that has been carnally abused) חקלה וק' בעיני (to condemn it to death) is it necessary that it must have been both a stumbling-block (cause of a scandal) and a disgrace (to the criminal and his survivors)? Ib. קלונו מועט ... קלונו in this case (of a Jew being the criminal) his disgrace is great, and in the other (that of a gentile) his disgrace is little (it being not unusual). Ib. ודורי אילמיה דאין קלונו וק' but in the case of trees (that have been worshipped and must be destroyed) the disgrace through them is not great, and yet &c. Esth. R. introd. to Par. 3, v. קיא; a. fr.—Esp. prostitution, house of prostitution; sodomy. Lam. R. to I, 16 Vespasian filled three ships with the nobles of Jerusalem to place them in the Roman houses of prostitution. Ib. to IV, 2 ... תינוק אחר 'בק' a Jewish boy is in prison doomed to prostitution; Y. Hor. III, 48^b. Ib. 'שניהם עומדין בק' וק' if a man and a woman are (in prison) threatened with exposure to prostitution, the redemption of the man has the precedence &c.; a. fr.—Trnsf. idolatrous statue or temple. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c top (in Chald. dict.) דשיבריה נפל ק' ... נפל ק' when R. H. died, the idol (or temple) of Tiberias fell in (emp. טיבריא I).

קלוּן II m. (קלה II) combustion. Num. R. s. 11 (play on קלוּן, Prov. III, 35) לאש ... לחלקם ק' they shall carry off combustion as their share, because finally they will go into fire; וק' אלם שריפה וק' kalon means burning (ref. to Jer. XXIX, 22).—[B. Bath. 99^b ברת הק' בריה קלוּן.]

קלוּן (calo) I proclaim. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c top, v. דיאו.

קלוּמרוּן, v. קלומרוּן.

קלוּניא, v. קלניא.

קלוּניפו, v. קלניפי.

קלוּנית f. (קלוּן I) brothel-keeper. Y'lamd. to Gen. XLIII, 14 (זקרי, זקול, אמרו זה לזה נלך אצל הק' וק' they (Joseph's brothers) said to one another, let us go to the brothel-keeper's, perhaps he has been sold thither.

קלוּניחא, v. קלניחא.

קלוּסא, v. sub קלוּס.

קלוּסמוּר, v. קלסמור I.

קלוּסמרא, v. קלסמרא.

קלוּסמרוּן, v. קלסמרוּן.

קלוּסין, Lev. R. s. 7, v. קלוּסין.

קלוּסיתא, v. קלוּסיתא.

*קלוּסנמרוּן, m. pl. (a corrupt. of γελουαστηρ = γελουαστης) jesters, buffoons, king's fools (v. קלוּסיתא). Targ. Esth. II, 21 ק' קלוּסנמרוּן two merry-makers, opp. קלוּסנמ' Yalk. Esth. 1053 (in Hebr. dict.) קלוּסנמ' (some ed. קלוּסנמרוּן), opp. קלוּסנמ' (v., however, קלוּסנמרוּן).

קלוּסקא, v. קלוּסקא.

קלוּסקום = קלוּסקום. Ohol. IX, 15 Ar. (ed. 'ג, not קלוּסקום).

קלוּסקין, v. קלוּסקא.

קלוּע, Targ. I Kings XIV, 3 some ed., read: קלוּע.

קלוּפא, v. sub קלוּפא.

קלוּפא m., pl. קלוּפין (קלה) peel, husks. Targ. Y. Num. VI, 4 [read:] 'ק' v. מקלוּפין.

קלוּפמרא, v. קלויפמרא.

קלוּפיתא f. (קלה) peel, husk; thin skin (gut for sausages).—Pl. קלוּפיתא, קלוּפיתא. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot. 'ק' when he makes a selection from among the guts; ib. בקלוּפיתא (corr. acc.). [Levy, Neuhebr. Wört. quotes קלוּפיתא.]

קלוּפסין, v. קלוּפסין.

קלוּקלוּן, v. קלוּקלוּן.

קלוּקסייה, v. קלוּקסייה.

*קלוּקרוּן m. (cervical, κερατάριον, S.) pillow. Mekh. B'shall, Amalek, s. 1 או ... כסה ... כר ... לא וכי לא וכי לא had Moses no bolster, or cushion, or pillow to be placed under him?; (Taan. 11^a only a. כסה).

קלוּרוּס, Yoma 84^a, v. קלוּרוּס.

קלוּריא, v. קלוריא.

קלוּרוּן, v. קלורי, a. קלורי.

קלוּרוּתא, v. sub קלוּרוּתא.

קלוּת f. (קל II) lightness, swiftness. Tanh. Vayhi 16; Yalk. Gen. 161 קלוּתו של איל the swiftness of the hart; a. e.—(or sub. קלוּתא) light-mindedness, irreverence, disregard of custom. Keth. 8^b ונהג ק' בעצמו וק' and set the example of disregard of custom through himself (inaugurated simplicity at burial), when (according to his request) they buried him in linen garments; M. Kat. 27^b ק' ראש וק' ודורו באים Succ. 51^b ק' ר' וק' ... ק' ר' and they were led into irreverence (through the presence of women); Tosef. ib. IV, 1. Ab. III, 13 שרוק וק' ר' מרגילין וק' laughter and frivolity make man familiar

'ברא when the remnant of the libation poured into the depth was intercepted in a vessel; Meil. 11^b קלט (קרוני) it refers to a case when one intercepted the libation (v. Rashi a. Tosaf. for Var. Lect.).

קלטה m. (preced.) reception, asylum. Targ. Y. Num. XXXV, 25, sq. קלטה (h. text מקלטו).

קלטה f. (preced.) receiving, protecting. — Pl. קלטה. Targ. Y. Num. XXXV, 11; 13, sq.

קלי, קי, קי m. (preced. wds.; cmp. ספג, בלע [absorbing,] receiving punishment. Y. Yeb. II, 4^a top חבוט בטבא... go on beating, for there is a benefit in taking it (it will teach me a lesson); Y. Kidd. III, 64^d bot. בקלטה; Gen. R. s. 7; Tanh. Huk. 6; Koh. R. to VII, 23; Pesik. R. s. 14 בקלטה; ib. בקלטה (corr. acc.); Pesik. Par., p. 35^b, sq. בקלטה (corr. acc.).

קלמור m. (calator) an officer arranging the royal receptions. Lev. R. s. 28; Koh. R. to IX, 11, a. e., v. קלמור.

קלמורה, קלמורה, קלמורה m. (v. קלמורה) (the teacher's) litter in college or synagogue. Y. Meg. III, 73^d bot.

קלי f. (ααλή) handsome. Ex. R. s. 52, end, a. e., v. קלי.

קלי adv. (apocop. of קליל) little by little, slowly. Erub. 51^a קלי when he walks step by step, opp. רהט. Sabb. 153^b קלי לא רק when one runs (is it permitted), but when one walks leisurely is it not?

קלי I (b. h.) to be light, disregarded.

Pi. קלי (by ref. to ונקלה, Deut. XXV, 3) to disgrace (one's self), to have loose bowels; to collapse under the lashes. Macc. 23^a קלי ברו ברשותו וכו' if he collapses either at the first or at the second lash, he must be released. Tosef. ib. V (IV), 14 באחד מהן קלי if he collapsed at one of them. Ib. קלי ער שלא לקה if he collapsed (from fear) before receiving lashes. Ib. אמרוהו שאם יקלי (Var. יקלקל) if the experts opine that he will collapse, when he is lashed; קלי (Var. ירצא מ"ד קלי) that he will collapse on leaving the court; Macc. l. c. קלי Ms. M. (or קלי; ed. קלי). Ib. ולא שיקלה כבר קלי Ms. M. (ed. קלי, corr. acc.; Var. קלי) we read, 'lest if he should exceed . . . , thy brother be disgraced', but he must not be beaten at all, if he has collapsed in court ere this; Yalk. Deut. 937 'שנקלה וכו' a. e.

Nif. קלי to be disgraced. Ib. מ"ט ונקלה. Ib. קלי if he runs away from court after they have tied him, he is released; why? The text says, v'niklah, and he has been disgraced; Macc. l. c. Ms. M. (not in ed.), v. supra; a. e.

קלי ch. same, to be disgraced. Targ. O. Deut. XXV, 3 (קלי) Ms. III (ed. Berl. ויקל, oth. ed. ויקל, fr. ויקלי).

Pa. קלי, Af. קלי to hold in light esteem, revile. Targ.

O. Deut. XXVII, 16 ויקלי ed. Berl. (oth. ed. ויקלי; ed. Vien. ויקלי, corr. acc.; Regia ויקל fr. ויקל; v. Berl. Targ. O. II, p. 57).

קלי II (b. h.; cmp. בלה) to consume, burn; to roast, parch. Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., ch. XIV, Par. 13 אפשר גיש הקלי the text might have meant that one must parch it as grit; one must parch it in the ear. Pes. 75^a ויקלי, v. next w. — Part. pass. קלי. Sifra l. c., v. קלי. Men. 66^b קלי אם אביב קלי אם גיש קלי whether parched in the ear or as grit; a. e.

*Hithpa. קלי to consume one's self in longing. Cant. R. to III, 11 מתקלה, v. קלה.

קלי ch. same. Targ. Jer. XXIX, 22. Targ. O. Num. XXI, 6 קלי (h. text ויקלי); a. fr. — [Targ. Hos. IX, 16 וקלי, read as ed. Lag. וקלי] — Part. pass. קלי, קלי, קלי. Targ. Lev. II, 14. Targ. ISam. XXX, 3; a. e. — Pes. 75^a ויקלי . . . נקרה Ms. M. (ed. ונקלה) (may we not understand the text so) that we put bundles of twigs around her and burn her to death? B. Mets. 74^a 'וכי יקלי (מקלה) but it (the lime) lacks burning and taking out of the kiln and crushing! Shn. 31^a, sq. קלי אם בעיא קלי if she wanted, she might have burned it (the document). Hull. 52^b ויקלי v. יוקרה II. Ab. Zar. 28^a קלי אמר וכו' roast them on a new shovel. Shn. 96^b קלי קלי a burnt temple thou didst burn (v. קלי); a. fr. — Trnsf. to expose to the evil eye or to the covetousness of thieves. B. Mets. 30^a קלי (by exhibiting the found object) he exposes it to loss through the evil eye or through thieves.

Ithpe. קלי to be burnt. Shn. l. c. קלי . . . נטא the time has arrived for the sanctuary to be destroyed and the Temple to be burnt.

קלי m. (b. h.; preced.) parched ears. Men. X, 4 (66^b) קלי in order to comply with the law requiring it to be parched (Lev. II, 14); Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., ch. XIV, Par. 13 קלי (v. קלי II). Men. 66^b קלי ארץ לשון קלי אלא (v. קלי II). Men. 66^b קלי ארץ אחר Ms. M. (v. Babb. D. S. a. l. note, a. Yalk. Lev. 456) by קלי (parched) we understand the intercession of something else between the fire and the object to be affected by it; קלי (דבר) קלי וכו' another version reads: by קלי we understand, parched in a vessel (in something hollow); how is this? A tube for parching grain was there &c. Sifra Emor ch. XI, Par. 10 קלי קמח קמח וכו' (Bab. ed. 67^b קמח); Pes. 10^b bot. קמח וכו' (corr. acc.). Ib. 11^a קמח וכו' from the time the grain is parched and onward (when the soft grain is unfit for immediate consumption); קלי up to the time when grain can be parched; Men. 68^a. Sabb. 155^b קמח וכו' you must not mix flour of parched grains (with oil &c., on the Sabbath). Tosef. Pes. II (II), 4 קלי (not parched grain on which drippings have fallen; a. fr. — Pl. קלי, קלי, קלי. Men. 66^b קלי אבוב של קלי (not אבוב); Kel. II, 3; Sifra Vayikra, l. c.; Yalk. Lev. 456, v. אבוב. Keth. II, 1 קלי, v. קלי. Y. ib. 28^b top קלי . . . אין לה קלי at the wedding of a virgin that had been married before, no distribution of roasted ears takes place; a. fr.

קלי II, **קלי** I ch. same. Targ. Lev. XXIII, 14 (Y. ed. Amst. קלי). Targ. Ruth II, 14. Targ. I Sam. XVII, 17 (some ed. קליא pl.). Ib. XXV, 18 (ed. Wil. קליא pl.).—V. קליא I.

קליא II, **קליא** m. (preced. wds.) 1) *fiery (poisonous) serpent*. Targ. O. Num. XXI, 8.—2) *ashes of an alkaline plant*, v. קליא II.

קליאופטרה pr. n. f. *Cleopatra*, queen of Egypt. Nidd. 30^b מלכה אלכסנדריה (read: אלכסנדריה 'מ' or מלכה מ' אלכסנדריה) C. the queen of Alexandria; ib. מלכה אלכסנדריה גלפטרס אלכסנדריה (corr. acc.); Tosef. ib. IV, 17 מלכה אלכסנדריה גלפטרס (קליופטרה, גלופטרה . . . אלכסנדריה ed. Zuck.).

קליבוסטה f. (comp. קליבוטה) *the lowest end of the vertebrae, coccyx*. Sabb. 152^a (expl. דושקר, Koh. XII, 5) ק' זו that means the coccyx (v. קליבו II).

קליבוסטה ch. same. Hull. 93^a דאק' רבא Ar. (ed. ד'ק') the fat on the coccyx.

קליבוטין, v. קליבוטין.

קליגריפון f. (*καλλιγραφων*) [*fine writer*], name of a *baker's tool* resembling the stylus, with one pointed end to pick up the bread, called 'the tooth', and one flat and broad end to scrape the ashes out (v. קליגרה), called 'the palm.' Kel. XIII, 2 'שנישלה כפה וכו' Ar. (ed. קליגריפון; ed. Dehr. קליגריפון) a *k*. that has lost its palm, is susceptible to uncleanness on account of its tooth &c. (v. Tosef. ib. B. Mets. III, 7, quot. s. v. קליגריפון III).

קלידא, v. קלידא.

קלידא, v. קלידא.

קלודיקוס*, prob. to be read: קליברקוס m. (*κλιβραρχος*) *president of a district* (higher than the *epitropos*, and subordinate to the *decurio*, a member of the senate in provincial municipalities). Mekh. B'shall., Amalek, s. 2; Yalk. Deut. 813 פלידוקוס, פלידוקוס, prob. פלידוקוס (*πολι-αρχος* = *prefectus urbi*).

קליטה m. h. a. ch. (קליטה) *suction*, (with קליטה or קליטה) *gorge*. Y. B. Mets. V, 10^c bot. קליטה של ים (not קליטה) the gorge (resorbing the rivers flowing into the sea); *transf. a certain form of usury* (*τόκος ναυτικός*, *fenus nauticum*, v. Sm. Ant. 3rd ed. London 1890, s. v. *Fenus*, a. Lübker Reallex. s. v. *Εμπροσ*, a. *Zinsen*), *the creditor advancing money on a ship load at his own risk in case of shipwreck*, expl. ib. בר נש ידדיב לחבריה מהו דינרין כגון אילין דיהבין וכו' if one advances a certain number of Denars to his neighbor in the same manner as those who give goods &c., v. קליטתן.—Pl. (ch.) קליטין Gen. R. s. 5 (expl. ים נכבי ים, Job XXXVIII, 16) קליטין (some ed. קליטין) to the gorges of the sea; Yalk. Ps. 848 קליטין (read: קליטין or קליטין).

קליטה f. (קליטה) 1) *receiving, offering an asylum*.

Macc. 13^a 'וכ' סבר לכם לק' וכו' one scholar is of the opinion, 'unto you' (Num. XXXV, 12) means yours merely as an asylum (מקלט), where the refugees have to support themselves), the other is of the opinion, 'yours' for all your needs.—2) (of a graft) *taking root*. R. Hash. 10^b.

קליטה, **קליטה**, Pesik. R. s. 14, v. קליטה.

קליטה m. (v. קליטה) [*something hollow*], *receptacle*. Men. 66^b, v. קליטה.—Pl. (of קליטה) קליטה. Tosef. Par. III (II), 4, v. קליטה.

קליטה I m. (v. next w.) *a little, a short while*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXIV, 17 (ed. Amst. קליטה). Targ. Prov. VI, 10. Ib. XV, 16 (ed. Wil. קליטה). Ib. XVI, 8 (ed. Wil. קליטה). Ib. V, 14 (not 'כ'). Targ. Y. Ex. XVII, 4; a. fr.—Koh. R. to III, 9 (not 'כ') עביר עימיה אויר ק' he spent with him a short moment of rest.

קליטה II m., **קליטה**, **קליטה** c. = h. קליטה, 1) *light of weight; quick*. Targ. II Sam. II, 18. Targ. Prov. XIX, 2 (ed. Wil. קליטה). Targ. Jer. II, 23; a. fr.—Gitt. 56^a מירא ק' מירא a live body is lighter than a dead one. Hull. 16^b בעופא דק' in the case of a bird, which is of light weight. Shh. 46^b כמאן דאמר ק' לי עלמא Ms. M. (ed. קליטה) as one says, the world is light to me (meaning to say, I feel heavy); Y. ib. VI, 23^d bot., v. קליטה; a. e.—2) *slight, of little esteem; little, small* (in numbers); *easy*. Targ. Y. Ex. XVIII, 22 (ed. Amst. קליטה). Targ. Lam. III, 28. Targ. Jer. III, 9 (h. text קליטה). Targ. II Kings III, 18. Targ. Y. Gen. XXIV, 15; a. fr.—B. Kam. 6^b, v. קליטה. Y. Nidd. I, 49^c top 'וכ' ק' . . . הירא the opinion of R. M. is more lenient than that of R. J.; a. e.—Pl. קליטה, קליטה, קליטה, קליטה. Targ. Is. XVIII, 2. Targ. Lam. IV, 19. Targ. II Chr. XXIX, 34. Targ. Y. Lev. XIV, 32; a. fr.—Koh. R. to I, 18 אכל מלין ק' he ate light things (easy to digest), opp. בוריין coarse things.

קליטה f. (preced.) 1) *lightness, rapidity*. Targ. Zech. V, 7; 9. Targ. Y. Gen. XXIX, 1.—2) *a little*. Ib. XLIII, 2, v. קליטה I.

קליטתין, v. קליטתין.

קליטתין m. (corrupt. of questionarius) *executioner*. Ab. Zar. 18^a Ms. M., v. קליטתין.

קליטתין, Sabb. 123^b Ar., v. קליטתין.

קליטתין, v. קליטתין.

קליטתין pr. n. pl. *K'lesia* (?). Y. Gitt. IV, 46^a.

קליטה, v. קליטה.—[Erub. 63^b ed. Cost., v. קליטה I.]

קליטה f. (קליטה II) *twist, network; screen*. Y. Shek. VIII, 51^b top 'וכ' שלשה וכו' . . . ק' שלשה וכו' if the text (Ex. XXVI, 31) had the word *hut*, it would mean a double thread, if *h'ah*, a triple thread &c. Y. Succ. III, 53^c bot.; Sifra Emor Par. 12, ch. XVI, v. קליטה. Yoma 67^b (expl. במקלעהו) קליטה Mish. ib. VI, 7) ק' כמין he intertwined the limbs of the animals so as to form a network. Y. Taan. II, 65^b top (in

as euphem. for *ויעליו* (and he will curse) like a man that wants to curse himself (express an ill omen about himself), and hangs his curse on others. B. Bath. 88^b 'וקללן וכו'... the Lord blessed Israel with the twenty-two letters of the alphabet (from א of אה, Lev. XXVI, 3, to ת of תומיותו, ib. 13), and cursed them with eight letters (from ו of ויאם, ib. 14, to ם of םפשמ, ib. 43). Snh. 70^a קללו ברביעי... because Ham injured him by (preventing his begetting) a fourth son, he (Noah) cursed him by his fourth son (Canaan). Ib. 91^b כל המונע אורו... שבמעי אמן מקללין אורו (not אמו) he that withholds a tradition from his pupil, even the embryos in their mother's womb will curse him; Yalk. Prov. 947; a. fr.

Nithpa. to be cursed. Ber. 61^a נחש קלל... נחש קלל... the serpent was cursed first, and then Eve &c.; Gen. R. s. 20; Erub. 18^a. Ib. ב' נחש קלל... when Babylon was cursed, her neighbors were cursed. Bekh. 8^a אם נחש קלל... if she (Eve) was cursed (with prolonged pregnancy) more than cattle &c. Ib. אחת לשבע... it (the serpent) was cursed seven times more than certain cattle. Ib. הוא מדיח... (not נחשקלל); a. fr.—[Tosef. Sot. II, 3, נחשקלל בניוולה, Var. נחשקלל, read: נחשקלל בניוולה, v. נחשקלל *Nif.*]

קלל ch. same, 1) *to be light; to be of light esteem.* Targ. O. Gen. XVI, 4, sq.—2) *to be reduced.* Ib. VIII, 8; 11 קלל ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. קלל).

Ithpol. to be reduced. Targ. Y. ib.
Pa. (קלל) to be quick, to pass swiftly. Targ. Job VII, 6; IX, 25.—2) *to make light; trans. to ease, relieve.* Pesik. B'shall, p. 93^a וכו' קלל גרמך וכו' make thyself light of weight, or I will throw thee off.—Y. Kidd. II, 62^d bot. דיון מהמריין וכו' עליון they were strict in their practice, and he lightened their burden (allowed them what they considered forbidden). Y. M. Kat. III, 82^a הן דיון מהמריין וכו' he whom we thought to be lenient made it stricter; a. e.—[Yalk. Gen. 133 ובשוק, v. קלל.]

Af. (קלל) to disregard, dishonor; also to curse. Targ. Ex. XXII, 27 (v. קלל II). Targ. Ps. LV, 13 (h. text וכו'); a. e.—Y. Bicc. III, 65^d top וכו' קלל לאילין וכו' R. M. spoke with disrespect of those that get appointments to office for money; Midr. Sam. ch. VII הוה קלל (or מקלל) Y. Dem. I, 22^a top, v. קלל II. Y. Peah VIII, 21^a אקללנה they cursed thee; a. e.—2) *to relieve, to favor the more lenient rule.* Targ. Ex. XVIII, 22 (some ed. O. באבילור, read וכו'). Targ. I Kings XII, 4; 9.—Erub. 46^a הוה דאקלל וכו' only as to mourning ceremonies the Rabbis adopt the more lenient rules. Yeb. 88^a ולא קלל I; a. fr.—V. קלל I; or קלל I; a. fr.—V. קלל I.

קלל f. (h. h.; preced.) *dishonor; curse.* B. Mets. 75^b קלל גורם brings dishonor upon himself (people believing him to be dishonest). Meg. 15^a, a. e. קלל וכו' אל תהי קלל let not the curse of a common man be a slight thing in thy eyes. Ib. 28^a קלל חבירי... קלל לא עלתה the thought of my neighbor's curse never went to bed with me (v. קלל). Sot. 11^a וכו' קלל וכו', v. קלל. Yoma 54^b

... וקללן ק' וכו' those whose blessing is blessing, and whose curse is curse (whose blessings and curses are efficacious) are engaged in such things!—Y. Snh. VII, 25^a bot. קלל (usu. ברכה) blasphemy. Ib. קלל על קלל... how about rending one's garments on hearing blasphemy by a gentile?; a. fr.—Pl. קלל Meg. 31^b קלל שבתורה the curses in Leviticus (XXVI, 14-43); שבמשה the curses in Deuteronomy (XXVIII, 15-68). Ib. קלל וקלל... that the year and its curses my end together. Erub. 100^b וכו' עשר ק' וכו' Eve was cursed with ten curses; a. fr.

קלל Pa. קלל (cmp. קרם) *to pare off.* Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d top וקלל וכו' he saw that it (the plaster) was poisoned, and he pared it off; [prob. to be read: קלל, v. קלל].

קלל pl. קלל, v. קלל.
קלל Targ. Ez. XXVII, 17, quot. in Rashi a. l., misreading for קלל, v. קלל I.

קלל m. (*καλαμος*) *reed, pen.* Sabb. 80^a Ms. O., v. קלל. Gen. R. s. 1; Y'lamd. to Num. XXIII, 9, v. קלל. קלל, v. קלל.

קלל v. קלל, קלל, קלל.

קלל v. קלל.

קלל v. קלל.

קלל v. next w.

קלל f. (*καλαμάριον*) 1) *pen-case.* Yalk. Num. 766, v. קלל. 2) *inkstand.* Mikv. X, 1 (read: קלל or קלל) the inkstand of ordinary men (with a rim bent inside to prevent spilling) does not become clean by immersion until you make a hole in its side; and the inkstand of Joseph the priest (Josephus Flavius?) had a hole in its side (through which it could be emptied and cleaned). Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c bot. קלל... paper and pen are considered ornamental objects (with regard to idolatrous decorations on them); as to the inkstand, it is doubtful. Sabb. 80^a (Ms. M. בקלל, ed. Sonc. בקלל, corr. acc.) forming a letter by dropping ink out of the inkstand.—Pl. קלל, Kel. II, 7 המוחמורו ק' ed. Dehr. (oth. ed. המוחמורו sing.) a double inkstand (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Atramentum).

קלל v. קלל.

II קלל v. קלל, קלל, קלל.

קלל m.=h. קלל, *shame, disgrace, disgraceful deed; nakedness.* Targ. Is. XXII, 18. Targ. Deut. XXII, 21. Targ. O. Lev. XX, 18; a. fr.

קלל pr. n. pl. *Kalm'bo* in Babylonia. Snh. 63^b (Ms. F. a. K. קלל נבו, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 50). Zeb. 96^a

מק' (רב) שמעיה מק' (not בק' v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 40) (Rab Sh'maya of K.; Yoma 21^a (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 9); Yalk. Lev. 490 (corr. acc.).

קלנדא, קלנדא, v. next w.

קלנדא c. (calendæ, accus.) kalends, the first day of the Roman month, (applied only to the kalendæ Januariæ) the Roman New Year. Ab. Zar. I, 3 (8^a) קלנדא Y. ed. (Mish. a. Bab. קלנדא). Y. ib. 39^c top וב' אדם ק' Adam instituted the kalends; וב' קלון וב' ... ק' קלון וב' when he observed that the days were growing longer, he exclaimed, kalendas &c., v. דיא. Ib. ייגבריס v. ק' ייגבריס. Ib. אסורה לכל ק' on the Roman New Year it is forbidden to deal with all gentiles; [oth. opin.] בה אין אסורה אלא לפלחין בה it is forbidden to deal with those only who worship on it; Bab. ib. 8^a; Tosef. ib. I, 4 קלנדא ed. Zuck. (Var. ה . . . , ס . . .). Ab. Zar. I. c. ו' שמנה ימים אחר וב' the New Year takes place eight days after the solstice, the Saturnalia eight days before the solstice; Y. ib. I. c. (corr. acc.). Bab. ib. I. c. רומי שעשרה ק' וב' (Alf. עיר) if a Roman city (as Cæsarea) introduced the Roman New Year, and all the townships near her are subject to her rule, are these townships forbidden or not?; a. e.

קלניא f. (colonia) a Roman colony (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Colonia). Ab. Zar. 10^a ק' וחזעברד טבריא and that Tiberias be declared a Roman colony. Succ. 45^a, v. מוצא II; Y. ib. IV, beg. 54^b קלניא Deut. R. s. 10 ששימש לאיסטריגין ששימש פרס ... (read רומי for פרס, a corr. acc.) a general that held offices in two provinces, one a Roman province, the other a colony; (Yalk. ib. 942 פרס, omitted). B. Bath. 4^a א. l. note 70) thou, Herod, being a bad servant (of Rome), (thy country) be declared a colony (an anachronistic allusion to the reduction of Judæa to a Roman province on the banishment of Archelaus).—Yeb. 115^b בצד קלניא by the side of the town of Colonia (?).

קלניתא f. (קלל) name of a very lean bird, kallanitha. Hull. 102^b בק' such is the case with the k.; ורא ק' עוף; ורא דרא but the k. is an unclean bird?; a clean bird similar in build to the k.—B. Bath. 20^a א מטרטא ק' but the k. does not scratch (and a child may play with it)!; כעין ק' (a bird that does scratch, but is) similar &c.

קלניתא, v. next w.

קלניתא c. (Κορινθιος) Corinthian. Tosef. Yoma II, 4; Yoma 38^a קלניתא (Ms. M. קלניתא), v. יהושפטן I.

קלס I, Pi. קלס (denom. of קולס) to put a helmet on; part. pass. מקלס an animal roasted in its entirety with the entrails and legs on the head. Pes. 74^a R. Tarfon called it a kid with a helmet on. Tosef. Bets. II, 15 איזורי גדי מ' (not בקרבו גדי מ') what is a g'di m'kullas? Entirely roasted, with head, legs, and entrails. Ib. מ' a calf roasted with the head &c. Ib. Todos taught the Roman Jews to take lambs and prepare

them 'helmeted' on Passover nights.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII מקולסין v. מקולסין.]

קלס II, Pi. קלס, קל (denom. of קול, Pales) [to shout, make noise,] 1) to praise; [b. h. to decry, deride]. B. Bath. 176^a וב' שק' ר"י וב' although R. Yishm. praised Ben N. (commended his argument) the practice follows his (R. Yishmael's) opinion; Y. ib. X, end, 17^d קלסו he commended him for his mode of argumentation. Lev. R. s. 30 ונקלס להקב"ה ... ונקלס להקב"ה let us take up the Lulab and Ethrog and offer praise to the Lord. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIV (expl. סלי, Ps. LXVIII, 5) קלסו (not קילסו) praise him. Ib. Ps. CIV; a. v. fr.—2) to tramp or clap (in wailing ceremonies or on joyous occasions), v. קילס II, 2. M. Kat. 27^b וב' קלס לא קלסו the trumper (at mourning ceremonies) must not tramp with a sandal on his foot, but with a shoe, to avoid accident.

Hithpa. קלסו to be praised; to be done honor to by song, clapping &c. Y. Hag. I, 76^c מוקלסין ... כשהיה רואה ... מוקלסין ... whenever he saw a deceased person or a bride honored.

קלס, Pa. קלס ch. same, to call out; to praise; to tramp. Targ. Esth. VI, 9; 11 (h. text קרא). Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 43. Targ. Y. II Ex. XXXII, 18; a. fr.—Keth. 21^b אה נמי מקלסו ... אה נמי מקלסו because thy mother's father commended it, thou commendest it likewise. Y. Kil. VIII, 31^b, a. e. וב' מוקלס ליה דולים וב' R. J. praised him by applying the verse (Is. XLVI, 6) &c. Y. Maas. Sh. I, end, 53^a וקלסיה ... אמרה he said it before R. Abina, and he applauded him, opp. קנוריה; a. e.—Y. Peah I, 15^d; Y. Ab. Zar. I, 42^c top וב' מקלס קומי וב' did honor to bridal couples (singing, dancing &c.); (Keth. 17^a מרקו).

קלסא, v. קולסא, קולסא.

*קלסא m. (b. h. קלסא, v. קלס) shouting, derision.

Targ. Ps. XLIV, 14 Ms. (ed. קלנא).

קלסמור (קולסמור) m. (κλαστήρ) torturer, executioner. Ab. Zar. 18^a וקלסמורו ... וקלסמורו ... arisen from confusing our w. with questionarius, v. קיסמורין, קיסמורין, R. Hanina ... and his executioner are destined to enjoy the happiness of the hereafter. Ib. קלסמורין (Ms. M. קלסמורין, En Ya'ak. v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 60) the (his) executioner said to him.

קלסמורא, v. קלסמורין.

קלסמור, קלסמור I m. (a transpos. of κάρταλλος, v. קרסמל a. קרסמל) basket, esp. fodder-basket used instead of a muzzle. Kel. XX, 1 קלסמור ed. Dehr. a. Ar. (ed. קלוסמור, קלוסמור; R. H. G. קרסמל); Sifra, M'tsor'a, Zab., Par. 1, ch. II קלסמור.—Pl. קלסמורין. Y. Sabb. V, beg. 7^b.

קלסמור II, קלסמור m. (κρύσταλλος, crystallum) crystal; trnsf. brightness, (with, or sub. פנים; בשכר 7^a beauty of features, countenance. Ber. 7^a as a reward for hiding his face (Ex. III, 6) he was granted the shining face (Ex. XXXIV, 29 sq.). Nidd. 31^a וב' פנים וב' וקב"ה נותן ... וב' פנים וב' and God gives it

(the embryo) spirit and soul, and beauty of features, and power of sight &c. B. Mets. 87^a 'פנים וכו' Isaac's features were changed and made to resemble Abraham's. Lev. R. s. 18, beg. (ref. to Koh. XII, 2) 'השמש זו ק' פ' 'the sun (is darkened)', that means the bright countenance; a. fr.—*Pl.* (used as sing.) קלסטרין. Ex. R. s. 28, beg. עשה 'קלסטרין' (בו) הקב"ה ק' של פניו... דומה וכו' features resemble those of Abraham.—[Snh. 104^b Rashi, v. קלסטרין.]

קלסטרין, קלסטרין, קלסטרין, קלסטרין ch. same. Targ. Job XIV, 20 קלסטרין (ed. Lag. קלסטרין; Regia קלסטרין; h. text קלסטרין). Ib. XXIX, 24 קלסטרין Ar. (ed. הור...; Ms. תר...); a. e.—[Snh. 104^b, v. קלסטרין]—*Pl.* קלסטרין, קלסטרין, קלסטרין Ms. (ed. קלסטרין, not ק'...; h. text קלסטרין).

***קלסטרין** m. pl. (Κοιλη-συριός) *Coesyrians*. Esth. R. to II, 21, v. קלסטרין. V., however, קלסטרין.

קלסטרין m. (adapt. of γελουιστής, as if a redupl. of קלסטרין) *jester, dancer, buffoon*; ק' של מלך *King's fool*. Snh. 104^b Ms. M. (in a passage omitted in ed.; Ar. s. v. קלסטרין: קלסטרין; Rashi קלסטרין; Rev. des Ét. Juives XI, p. 215 קלסטרין γελουιστής; Yalk. Lam. 1000 קלסטרין dancer and musician).—V. קלסטרין.

קלסטרין, קלסטרין, קלסטרין, קלסטרין v. sub קלסטרין.

קלע I (b. h.) [*to swing*] *to cast, sling*.

Pi. קלע same. Sabb. 152^b לוח לוח נשמתן זה לוח לוח and they (the angels) cast their (the sinners') souls to one another (like washers) (with ref. to I Sam. XXV, 29, v. קלע); Yalk. Sam. 134.

קלע ch., *Af. קלע* same. Targ. I Sam. XVII, 49. Targ. Y. Ex. X, 19 קלע Ar. (ed. קלע).

Ithpe. קלע *to be thrown; to happen to come, happen to fall (on a certain day)*. Hull. 110^a 'א' לסורא וכו' happened to come to Sura on the eve of &c. Ib. וכו' 'א' קלע לבי וכו' happened to come to the house (were the guests) of &c. Pes. 46^b 'א' קלע לבי וכו' since guests may happen to come to him. Ned. 8^a 'א' קלע ליה וכו' until ten persons... pass by him. R. Hash. 20^a 'א' קלע יום שלשים וכו' if the thirtieth day happens to fall on a Sabbath. Ber. 53^b 'א' קלע לי מילא כי מילא וכו' I happen to get it. Sabb. 117^b 'א' קלע ליה וכו' if they by chance had bread that had been used for an 'Erub (עירוב); a. fr.

קלע II *to twist, plait*; [b. h. *to form a raised figure*, emp. קלע II]. Yoma VI, 7 קלען, v. קלען. Sabb. 64^a עני קלען a poor man twists three threads and hangs the cord around his daughter's neck. Y. ib. X, 12^c bot. קלען he that plaits three strings of hair on a person's head. Tosef. Maasr. I, 6 וכו' ולאגור וכו' (ed. Zuck. וליאגור... ליקלע, *Nif.*) if the intention was about the garlic crop to plait, and about the onions to tie them

in bunches, קלע ויאגור he is not bound to give the tithes until he plaits or ties (or until the things are plaited or bunched); a. e.—Trnsf. [*to weave a wreath*], *to adorn, praise*. Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII, end; Yalk. Ps. 846 קלעין לו... קלעין לו וכו' he (God) praises those who fear him, and those who fear him praise him; you say (Ps. XCII, 16) &c., and I say, (Zeph. III, 13) &c.

Pi. קלע 1) same. Num. R. s. 9 וכו' קלע ליה (not קלע ליה) she plaited her hair to please him (her paramour), therefore the priest loosens her hair; Tosef. Sot. III, 3 ed. Zuck. note קלע; a. e.—2) קלע or קלע (cmp. קלע, s. v. קלע II) *to plait a person's hair, dress, adorn* (v. supra). Ber. 61^a; Koh. R. to VII, 2; Sabb. 95^a; Erub. 18^a; Nidd. 45^b; Koh. R. to VII, 2 (ref. to ירבך, Gen. II, 22) מלמד וכו' שקלעיה הקב"ה לחוה וכו' this intimates that the Lord dressed Eve &c., v. בנתינתה. Y. Snh. II, 20^a bot. (ref. to II Sam. XX, 3 ויכבדו, v. קלע, v. קלע) וכו' מלמד שהיה דוד מקלעין וכו' this teaches that David had them dressed and adorned and made them come before him every day, and said to his evil inclination &c.

Nif. קלע *to be plaited*, v. supra.

קלע ch. same, *to plait*. Targ. Y. Num. V, 18 (v. Num. R. s. 9, quot. in preced.).

קלע I m. (b. h.; קלע I) *sling*. Sifra Sh'mini, Par. 6, ch. VIII וכו' כל כלי לרבוה חק' וכו' 'any receptacle' (Lev. XI, 32), to include the sling &c. Eduy. III, 5 חק' שביד וכו' a sling the receptacle of which is of woven material. Sabb. 67^a קלע (fem.), v. קלע I.

קלע II c. (קלע II) *twisted cord, rope; plait*. Gen. R. s. 22 (ref. to Is. V, 18) חק' חק' של ספינה וכו' (prob. to be read חק' חק' as the rope of a ship (a wagon), v. חק' חק'.—*Pl.* חק' חק' Yoma 47^a קלעין שערין... קלעין שערין never did the beams of my house see the plaits of my hair (I always wear a cap in the house).

קלע III m. (b. h. pl.; preced.) 1) *curtain, sail*. Tosef. B. Kam. VIII, 17 וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' provided one does not spread the sail and detain the boat (when fishing in the waters of a neighboring tribe).—*Pl.* קלעין, קלעין, קלעין... קלעין וכו'... קלעין וכו' when they were rebuilding the Temple, they made curtains for the Temple and curtains for the courts.—Esp. *the curtains of the Tabernacle*; trnsf. *the partitions of the Temple corresponding to those of the Tabernacle*. Zeb. V, 3 חק' חק' inside of the enclosures (in the Temple court); a. e.—2) (*pl.*) *tents at fairs, shops*. Snh. 106^a וכו' וכו' וכו' put up shops for them and place therein prostitutes &c.; וכו' וכו' וכו' (Ar. קלעין) he put up shops for them &c.; Sifré Num. 131 ק' Var. (ed. מקלעין); Yalk. ib. 771 קלעין; Y. Snh. X, 28^d top קלעין.

קלע, קלע, קלע I ch. same, 1) *sail, curtain*. Targ. Is. XXXIII, 23.—*Pl.* קלעין, קלעין. Ib. XVIII, 1. Ib. LX, 9.—Y. Sabb. XX, beg. 17^c וכו' קלעין וכו' they spread the curtains a day before to the length of four

I, 7 קלדורוי (read: קלריווי).—Gen. R. s. 37 קלרה (some ed. קלרה, corr. acc.); Y. Meg. I, 71^b bot. קלרה; Yalk. Deut. 801 קלדורוי (corr. acc.).

קלרין, v. קלרין.

קלש (emp. קלה) to plane, make thin, weaken. Erub. 3^a אמרינן קלוש we say, plane it, i. e. consider it reduced to a fine film. Ib. קלשה אי if thou makest it very thin. Ned. 68^a מי קלש קלש does he plane (weaken) it?, v. גוי ch.—Part. pass. קלש, קלשה, f. קלשה, thin, weak. Targ. Y. Num. VII, 13 (ed. Vien. קלשה); ib. 19 (opp. סמך); a. e.—Taan. 9^b קל עיבא a light cloud, opp. סמיכרא. Sot. 34^b because the layer of earth (over the rocky soil) is very light. Yeb. 113^a bot. קל רעא his reason is weak, but it is doubtful whether it is equally clear &c., v. צילא; ib. Succ. 48^b קל מרא סמך wine is thick (does not run out quickly), water is thin.

Af. קלש to make thin, cover with a thin layer. M. Kat. 13^b מופין קלשין מ'חפין (Mish. ib. II, 5) means covering lightly, opp. אסמיכי.

Ithpe. קלש 1) to become thin, lean. Targ. Y. Gen. XXI, 15.—2) to become smooth of surface. Targ. Job XXXIII, 25 Regia (ed. אהרליש).

קלשוניא m. (b. h. קלשון; preced.) pointed tool, wedge(?).—Pl. קלשונין. Targ. Koh. XII, 11 (h. text משרות).

קלה f. constr. of קלה = קלה, disgrace of. Snh. 46^b אם קלה קלה if this were so, the text (Deut. XXI, 23) might have read *kilath*, why does it read *kil'ath*? [missing in Ms. M.]

קלה f. (emp. קליה, קיל I) the framework under the millstone to receive the flour-dust; [Rashi = חפיר = hopper]. Tosef. B. Bath. I, 3; B. Bath. 20^b. Ib. IV, 3. Zab. IV, 3; a. e.

קלהתא, קלהתא f. (αλάθος, prob. of Semitic origin, v. preced.; v. Lewy, Sem. Fremdw. p. 109) vase-shaped basket, esp. woman's work-basket. Gitt. VIII, 1 קלהתא... לחרוך קלהתא if he throws the letter of divorce into her lap or into her basket. Ib. 78^a קלהתא כל דבר שדוהא קלהתא any receptacle that is designated for her specific use like her basket. B. Mets. 9^b קלהתא (if he throws the document into her basket on her head,) her basket is at rest, but she moves under it. Keth. 72^b קלהתא (if she goes out with her basket on her head, it is right (she cannot be legally sued for indecent conduct); דת יהודית; דת אפי' קלהתא but so far as Jewish custom is concerned, it is improper to go out uncovered even with the basket on the head. Y. Gitt. VIII, beg. 49^b קלהתא if the basket (into which he threw the letter of divorce) was of gold; a. fr.—Pl. קלהתא. Bicc. III, 8 קלהתא... בק של רב the rich brought the first-fruits in baskets of silver or of gold. Gitt. I. c. קלהתא a dealer in baskets. Kel. XVI, 3; a. e.

קלהתא (or קלהתא) f. (v. קלה I a. קלה I) curtained couch. Keth. 17^b קלהתא קלהתא Rashb. to B. Bath. 92^b (ed. קריחה), v. קלהתא.

קלהתא, v. קלהתא.

קלהתא f. (emp. קלהתא) masonry under a stationary stove, fire place under a portable stove. Kel. VII, 1; Tosef. ib. B. Kam. V, 5.—*Pl. קלהתא. Y. Taan. IV, 69^b top בררו קלהתא they fled into the fire places (stoves) of the Temple, and they were all burned &c. (comment: chambers).

קמ m. (b. h.; קמ) one standing up against, adversary.—Pl. קמיה. Y. Ber. II, 4^d bot. קמיה קמיה humble thou our adversaries.

קמ, v. קמיה.

קמיה, קמיה (v. קמיה a. קמיה) before, in the presence of. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIII, 9 קמיה; Ib. XXXIII, 3 קמיה; a. fr.

קמא I, קמא (= קא אקא) he says. Pes. 3^b מאי דק Ar. what is it he says? (ed. מאי דקמן; Ms. M. מאי דקמן what is this before us?). B. Bath. 140^b מאי דק (Var. אמר מאי דקמא Ar. (ed. מאי קאמר). Keth. 67^b מאי דקמא Ar. (ed. דקמא) he (the beggar) said what he said (as mentioned before); [Rashi: מאי דקמא Raba said, what is this before me?, i. e. what does this mean?]. [Sot. 2^b bot., read as Rashi דקמא]

קמא II, קמא f. = h. קמה 1) standing grain. Targ. Hos. VIII, 7 (ed. Lag. a. oth. קמה). Targ. O. Ex. XXII, 5 קמא ed. Berl. (oth. ed. קמה, קמ).—Pl. קמה, constr. קמה. Targ. Jud. XV, 5.—2) pillar, statue. Targ. Gen. XXVIII, 18 (h. text מצבה). Targ. O. ib. XIX, 26 (h. text מצבה). Targ. Y. Num. XXII, 24. Targ. Jud. IX, 6 (ed. Wil. קמה pl.; h. text מצב). Targ. II Kings X, 27 קמה constr.; a. fr.—Pl. קמן, קמה. Ib. XVII, 10. Ib. XVIII, 4. Targ. II Chr. XXXI, 1; a. e.—Targ. Y. Ex. XXIII, 24 קמה constr.

קמא, קמא m. (= קדמא) 1) first, former, previous. Targ. Y. Ex. XL, 2. Targ. Y. Lev. XXIII, 11; a. fr.—Ber. 13^b קמא at the recitation of the first verse of the Sh'm'a; a. fr.—תנא (abbrev. ת"ק) the first of the quoted authorities. Ib. 48^b; a. fr.—בבא ק' v. בבא ק'—Pl. קמא. Naz. 56^b קמא (ed. קדמא). Gen. R. s. 38 קמא למה לא דוהו למילתא מן קמא? Ber. 20^a קמא... מסרי וכו' the former generations gave up their lives &c. B. Bath. 46^b קמא those who have long preceded thee; a. fr.—Fem קמיה. Targ. Prov. XXIV, 14 (ed. Lag. a. oth. קמיה).—Kidd. 66^a קמא that first clause. B. Bath. 89^a bot. קמא that first described balance, what is it used for?; a. fr.—Pl. קמיה. Targ. Y. Gen. XLI, 20.—2) before, in presence of, v. קמיה.

קמא, v. קמיה.

קמא, Yalk. Gen. 148, v. קמיה.

קמה f. (b. h.; קום) standing corn. Peah VI, 8 קמה וכו' standing corn saves the sheaf (in the field from being considered a forgotten sheaf belonging to the poor); קמה איזוהי קמה שדוהא how much standing corn must there

(that each body's head was lying by its feet). Y. Pes. VII, 34^d קמץין Y. Maas. Sh. V, beg. 55^d 'וכ' היה נחון וכו' (not קמץין) a doubled (mangled) body is under it (i. e. a mangled body was found there, and a mark was put over it); Y. Sot. IX, 23^c top קמץין.

קמץין m. (קמץ) grasping, greedy; 'בן ק' a greedy person. Tosef. Sot. XIII, 8 ed. Zuck. (Var. חמסן, v. חמץין).

קמץין pr. n. m. Ben Kamtsar (denom. of קמץין, writing four letters simultaneously with four pens between his fingers). Yoma III, 11. Ib. 38^b; Y. ib. III, end, 41^b; Cant. R. to III, 6 של ביה ק' those of the house of K.

קמקמה, Y. Sabb. I, 3^b, v. קימושא.

קמור (cmp. קמר) to bend, arch over, cover. Erub. VIII, 9 לקמור the pit (עיקור) outside of his private ground he must arch over; a. e.—Part. pass. קמור; f. קמורה &c. Ib. 10 'וכ' היה קמור a gutter covered up four cubits on public ground; Tosef. ib. IX (VI), 18; Y. ib. VIII, end, 25^b. Ohol. III, 7. Ib. V, 1 לוחין ק' ועינו ק' an oven which stands in the house, but the arch over its 'eye' (fire-place) is outside the house; (R. Hai G. expl. קמור וסודר; v. Koh. Ar. Compl. s. v. קמר). Num. R. s. 12 קמורות אין צב אלא קמורות (not 'קמ'') tsab (Num. VII, 3) means wagons with vaulted covers; a. e.

קמור ch. same, to bend; (cmp. כפה, כפת) to tie.—Denom. קמור.

קמור to girdle. Targ. Lam. II, 10 קמורו ed. Lag. (oth. ed. קמרי Pe.). Targ. Ps. LXV, 13.—[Zend kamara, arch, girdle, Greek χαμάρα, of Semitic origin.]

קמור m. girdle, v. קמור.

קמורו, v. next w.

קמורו m. (χαμάρωτον, sub. ὄχημα, S.) vaulted, arch-covered carriage.—Pl. קמורו (=χαμάρωτα). Cant. R. to VI, 4 (expl. צב, Num. VII, 3, v. קמר) 'דיו וכו' (not 'קמרי') the wagons were like the tilted carts, in order that the sacred vessels might not be split (through close packing), v. אקספסטי; Num. R. s. 12 קמורו, and strike out כיפין עשויות (read קמורו, and strike out כיפין עשויות as a gloss expl. our w.); Y. Sabb. I, 2^d קמורו; Y. Succ. I, 52^a top קמורו; Yalk. Num. 713 קמורו (obviously χαμαρωτα, fr. a verb χαμαράω). Gen. R. s. 31 'וכ' קמורו (some ed. קמורו, Ar. קמורו) Noah's ark was shaped like the tilted wagons, and it was so curved that the top was one cubit broad; Yalk. ib. 54 קמורו.

קמרון m. (קמר) arched lid. Kel. XVI, 7. Ib. XVIII, 2.

קמרו, v. קמרו.

קמרו, v. קמרו.

קמרו, v. קמרו II.

קמרו, Yalk. Gen. 151 Ar., v. קמש.

*קן m. (v. קון) preparation, arrangement. Gitt. 6^a top קן קולמוסא וקן מגילתא even if the husband ordering a letter of divorce to be written heard only the sound produced by the cutting of the pen and the unfolding of the parchment; [Rashi: קן onomatopoeic: crackling, crepitation; Var. קל sound].

קן c. (b. h.; קנן) 1) nest; birds in a nest. Hull. XII, 1, a. fr. שילוח דקן the duty of letting the mother bird go when a nest is taken out (Deut. XXII, 6 sq.). Gen. R. s. 19 יוצאה מקינו אש fire goes forth from its nest and burns it (the phoenix, v. חיל II); Midr. Sam. ch. XII; Yalk. Job 917 מקינו להם קן they (the Israelites) found a nest for themselves (with ref. to Ps. LXXXIV, 4); a. fr.—2) (fem.) the couple of sacrificial birds (Lev. XII, 8; XIV, 30; a. e.). Kinnim II, 1 סרומה קן a couple of birds concerning which it has not yet been decided which is to be the burnt offering, and which the sin offering; ib. 4 קנים which has been decided upon; a. fr.—Pl. קנים, קנין, קנין. Ker. 28^a 'הק' מהפרשות וכו' the special designation of the couples is made either by the owner or by the priest's action. Ned. IV, 3 קנין זבין the bird sacrifices of those cured from gonorrhoea; ק' ילדות those of women after confinement; a. fr.—Kinnim, Kinnin, name of a treatise of the Mishnah, of the Order of Kodashim.—3) cavity, chamber.—Pl. as ab. Lev. R. s. 14, v. קנינה, a. fr. קנינה. Koh. R. to I, 9 וכו' ק' כי נבראו בי כי because no chambers (for the reception of prophecy) were created within me until now &c.; (Ex. R. s. 28 לוי רשות לוי לא נתנה לוי רשות no permission to prophesy had been given him).

קני, קניא, קני ch. same, 1) nest, swarm. Targ. O. Deut. XXII, 6 (ed. Berl. קניא). Targ. Is. X, 14 (ed. Wil. קניא, corr. acc.). Targ. Jud. XIV, 8. Targ. I Sam. XIV, 27 (h. יערה); a. fr.—Hull. 141^b ויל טרוה אקן וכו' go and knock at the nest, that the birds be moved, and thus take possession of them. Gitt. 68^b ברא דרנגולא ברא ק' the nest of a woodcock; they covered his nest with white glass; a. fr.—Shh. 102^b (prov.) קנייה דפרע קנייה מהריב קנייה Ar. he that wreaks his vengeance destroys his own nest (ed. קנייה).—Pl. קני, קני. Erub. 3^a (expl. אמלורא ק') nest-shaped cornices.—קנין pr. n. pl. Eagles' Nest, Kan-Nishraya (v. P. Sm. 3673), Kennesrin on the Euphrates. R. Hash. 26^a (Ms. M. קנינה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).—2) close place. B. Kam. 58^b 'וכ' בקי... הלוחא three date-trees stood in one place (close together). Ib. 92^b, v. שרבה. Succ. 32^b 'וכ' הלוחא הלוחא הלוחא three leaves close together (Rashi: on one stem, = קני).

קניא, Pi. קניא, v. קני I.

קניא, Pa. קני, v. קני I.

קניא to buy, v. קני II.

קניא, v. קניא.

קניאה f. (b. h.; קניא) jealousy, envy, passion; emulation,

zeal. Ab. IV, 21 וְהַחֲאוּהוּ וְכ' וְהַחֲאוּהוּ וְכ' jealousy, lust, and ambition carry man out of the world (v. רצא). B. Bath. 21^a; 22^a וְכ' קְנָאָה סוֹפְרִים וְכ' emulation among scholars increases wisdom. Meg. 7^a אַחַד מְעוֹרְרָה עֲלֵינוּ וְכ' thou wilt arouse the envy of the nations against us. Gitt. 7^a (play on וְכ' קְנָאָה Josh. XV, 22) וְדוֹמָם שׁוֹכֵן . . . וְדוֹמָם שׁוֹכֵן וְכ' if a man has cause for anger against a fellow-man and keeps silence, he who is enthroned for evermore will do justice to him. Sot. 2^b (expl. קְנָאָה דְּבַר) דְּבַר (קְנָאָה) something which causes ill feeling between her and others (the witnesses that tell); הַמְטִיל וְכ' which causes ill feeling between himself (the husband) and her. Ber. 33^b וְכ' בְּמַעֲשֵׂה וְכ' he causes jealousy among the works of creation (intimating that God's love of his creatures is partial). Sabb. 89^a קְנָאָה יֵשׁ בֵּינֵיכֶם is there envy among you (the angels, that you must be warned not to commit murder &c.)? B. Kam. 82^a אֲחַד הֵן מְכַנִּים . . . אֲחַד הֵן מְכַנִּים causes love to enter (into man's heart) and ill-will to escape; a. fr.—*Pl.* קְנָאָה Num. R. s. 9; a. e.

קנאה, **קנאיותה**, **קנאותה**, **קנאה** ch. same. Targ. Num. V, 14, sq.; ib. 18 (Y. ed. Vien. קְנָאָהּ, corr. acc.). Targ. Y. Deut. V, 9. Targ. Prov. XXVII, 4; a. fr.—Sot. 2^b אֲחַד הֵן מְכַנִּים אֲחַד הֵן מְכַנִּים they will be the cause of rancor (towards her husband) in her heart; קְנָאָהּ . . . אֲחַד הֵן מְכַנִּים he will be the cause of her rancor.—Snh. 102^b קְנָאָהּ (fr. קנא), v. קנא.

קנאי m. (b. h. קנא; preced.) 1) *zealous*. Snh. 82^b קנאי הוא (Eleazar) is a zealous man, son of a zealous man; Lev. R. s. 33 בר ק' בר ק'—2) *vengeful*. Yalk. Gen. 72, v. פּוֹגְעִין בּוֹ פּוֹגְעִין בּוֹ (81^b) פּוֹגְעִין בּוֹ פּוֹגְעִין בּוֹ (בשעה מעשה) Ms. M. (ed. פּוֹגְעִין בּוֹ; Y. ed. פּוֹגְעִין בּוֹ) omitting (ק') zealous people (like Phineas) have a right to strike him (them) when caught in the act; Y. ib. IX, end, 27^b; Num. R. s. 20 end.—Esp. *the zealots, the terrorists* during the siege of Jerusalem by the Romans. Ab. d'R. N. ch. VI, end וְכ' לְשִׁרְיָהּ וְכ' בקשו ק' לשריתה וְכ' the zealots wanted to burn all this wealth (v. סִיְקָרִין).—*Fem.* קְנָאָהּ; v. קְנָאָהּ.

קנאין (קנאין) **קנאין**, **קנאין**, **קנאין** ch. same. Targ. Ex. XX, 5; Deut. V, 9. Targ. Ex. XXXIV, 14; a. e.—*Pl.* קְנָאָהּ Targ. Y. II Deut. IV, 24.

קנאיותה, v. קְנָאָהּ.

קנאיותה, v. קְנָאָהּ ch.

קנאותה, **קנאותה** f. (preced. wds.) *inclined to jealousy*. Gen. R. s. 18 קְנָאָהּ קְנָאָהּ (some ed. קְנָאָהּ) nor will I create her from Adam's heart, lest she be of a jealous disposition; Yalk. ib. 24; Yalk. Is. 265 קְנָאָהּ.—*Pl.* קְנָאָהּ. Gen. R. s. 45; Deut. R. s. 6 (some ed. קְנָאָהּ, fr. קְנָאָהּ).

קנאותה, v. קְנָאָהּ ch.

קנאותה, v. קְנָאָהּ.

קנב, *Pi.* קְנִיב to strip, trim, make even, clean (vegetable).

Kel. XVI, 2 וְיִקְנֵב וְיִקְנֵב when he has peeled them (the wicker baskets) and trimmed them (pinched off the projecting pricks); ib. 3. Ib. 4 (of leather implements). Tosef. ib. B. Mets. VII, 11 (not וְיִקְנֵב); 12. Tosef. Dem. IV, 5 וְיִקְנֵב, v. אֵיִסְפְּרוֹסִים. Y. Pes. IV, 31^a bot. וְיִקְנֵב he may clean (vegetable); a. e.—Part. pass. וְיִקְנֵב. Tosef. Kel. l. c. הַחֲסִין וְיִקְנֵבֵיהֶן cut and cleansed.

קנב, *Pa.* קְנִיב ch. same. Sabb. 73^b הָאִי מֵאֵן דְּקְנִיב (or דְּקְנִיב) he who trims beets (in the ground). Ib. 115^a וְיִקְנֵבֵיהֶן קְנֵבֵיהֶן cleaned cabbage (on the Day of Atonement towards evening).—V. קְנֵבֵיהֶן.

קנב, v. קְנִיב.

קנבם, **קנבים**, **קנבים** m. (*ἀνναβος, ἀνναβος*) *hemp*. Kil. II, 5 (Ar. קְנֵבִים). Ib. V, 8 הֵן הֵן קְנֵבִים planted in a vineyard; a. fr.—[Sabb. 120^a וְיִקְנֵבֵיהֶן Ms. M., v. קְנֵבֵיהֶן.]

קנביתון, Yalk. Lev. 479, v. אֲקֻבֵיטוֹן.

קנבים, v. קְנֵבִים.

קנדי, **קנדי**, words in an incantation. Yoma 84^a, v. כְּנָדִי.

קנדין, v. קְנֵבִים.

קנדי, v. קְנֵבִים.

קנדילא m. (*candela*) *candle*, in gen. *lamp, light*. Cant. R. to III, 11, a. e., v. עֲשֵׂה שִׁירָה. Gen. R. s. 4 ק' כְּדוֹרֵן ק' (sub. רַעֲשֵׁי רָחַק) like the oil floating on the water in a lamp; Yalk. ib. 5 קְנֵבִיָּא (corr. acc.). Esth. R. to I, 3 וְיִקְנֵבֵיהֶן, v. פְּשִׁים; a. e.—*Pl.* (h. form) וְיִקְנֵבֵיהֶן הוּוּ מְסוֹר קְנֵבִיָּא לַיהוָה Lam. R. to III, 7 וְיִקְנֵבֵיהֶן (not מְסוֹרָה) prepared his Sabbath lights; Y. Maas. Sh. V, 56^a top וְיִקְנֵבֵיהֶן עֲבִיר קְנֵבִיָּא.

קנדילא, v. preced.

קנדיס, v. קְנֵבִים.

קנדיקי, Targ. II Esth. I, 14, some ed., read: וְיִקְנֵבֵיהֶן.

קנדי, v. קְנֵבִים II.

קננת, **קננת** f. (= 1) = *nest*; (= 2) (*קנן*) *affirmation, oath, vow*. וְיִקְנֵבֵיהֶן . . . לְשׁוֹן דְּקוֹנִים מִיְבֵעִי if a person used the word *kinnah* to introduce a vow, how is it? did he mean a nest of chickens (in which case there would be no vow), or has it the meaning of confirmation like *konam*? It remains doubtful.

קנה m. (b. h.; cmp. קָנַן) *calamus, reed; anything resembling a reed, branch of a candlestick; windpipe &c.* Cant. R. to I, 6 (legend about the origin of Rome) יִרְדּוּ מִן הַיָּם מִיְמֵי מִיכָאֵל מִיְמֵי מִיכָאֵל Michael the archangel came down and planted a large reed in the sea &c. Taan. 20^a וְכ' וְכ' רִיחַ כְּרִיחַ רִיחַ כְּרִיחַ man must at all times be yielding like a reed and not unbending like a cedar, v. קוֹלְמוֹס. Tosef. Sabb. XII (XIII), 14

chattel by dint of immovables jointly sold (v. אגב) &c. B. Mets. 72^a וכו' אקנייה לבנו וכו' he signed it over to his minor son. Kidd. 7^a מקנייה נפשה she may give possession of herself (become his wife); a. fr.

קנייה f. (אקנייה) to be obtained, acquired. B. Bath. 77^a מקנייה (Rashb. מקנייה), v. מילא II.

קנייה m., constr. קנייה = h. קנה, reed, stalk, branch, &c. Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 31 (some ed. קנייה pl.). Targ. Is. XIX, 6 (ed. Lag. קנה). Targ. II Kings XVIII, 21. — Targ. Ex. XXX, 23 (some ed. קנה). — Targ. Ez. XL, 3. Ib. XLI, 8 (not קנייה). Targ. Ex. XXV, 31 (ed. Vien. קנייה); a. fr. — Lev. R. s. 6 וכו' קנה חר נשל חר קנה וכו' he took a cane and made a cavity in it into which he put those Denars; א"ל צור וכו' קנייה חרין קנייה חרין he said to him, hold this cane in thy hand while I am being sworn; וכו' קנייה חרין וכו' he took his cane and knocked it to the ground &c.; Ned. 25^a (the same occurrence before Raba). Ib. לאפוקי מקי דרבה to prevent such an occasion as occurred before Raba; Shebu. 29^a. Hull. 111^a בקנייה קנייה, v. קנייה II; a. e. — Pl. קנייה קנייה. Targ. Ex. XXV, 33. Targ. II Esth. I, 2; a. e. — Hull. 53^b תלחא קנייה חרין וכו' there are three branches (of the windpipe), one branches off towards &c.; a. e.

קנייה f. (קנייה) 1) cutting, trimming vegetable; snuffing the wick. Bets. 22^a שרי קנייה Ar. (ed. קנייה, Rashi Ms. קנייה; Ms. M. קנייה; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) to snuff (or trim) the wick is permitted (on the Holy Days). Sabb. 114^b קנייה ירק trimming (stripping) vegetable. — 2) קנייה (or קנייה) those parts of vegetables which are stripped off, refuse. Eduy. III, 3; Y. Ter. XI, 48^a top. Tosef. Dem. IV, 4 שבנייה קנייה ed. Zuck. (Var. קנייה) the cut off portions of vegetables trimmed in the garden. Tosef. Ter. IX, 10 קנייה (pl.); Tosef. Shebi. VI, 2; Y. ib. VIII, 38^a top. Y. Pes. III, 30^a. Midr. Till. to Ps. I [read:] וכו' קנייה a plate laid in with precious stones and jewels, and in it lie trimmings of vegetable (ed. Bub. וכו' קנייה, oth. ed. קנייה); a. e.

קנייה, קנייה, קנייה ch. same. Y. Shebi. VII, 37^b bot. קנייה, v. preced. Y. Hull. IV, 60^a top קנייה אריה חרין קנייה are the trimmings (of the parsnip) still there? If so, set (the T'rumah) aside from the trimmings.

קנייה, v. קנייה.

קנייה m. (corresp. to a form קנייה = קנייה) hunter. Hull. 60^b (Var. in Ar. קנייה, v. קנייה). Gen. R. s. 32 וכו' קנייה א"ל נח קנייה said Noah to him, am I a hunter (that I should get these animals into the ark)?; Yalk. ib. 56.

קנייה f. (קנייה) chase, hunt. — [Targ. II Esth. I, 2 וכו' קנייה, v. קנייה]. — B. Bath. 74^b sq. עריד גבריאל וכו' קנייה in the future Gabriel shall arrange a chase of the Leviathan.

קנייה m. (קנייה, S.) 1) the contest of wild beasts or of wild beasts with men (ludus bestiaris). Ab. Zar. 18^b (ref. to Ps. I, 1) וכו' קנייה Ms. M. (ed.

קנייה) that is he who does not stand as a spectator at bestial contests (arranged by the Romans). Ib. לא עמרי לא עמרי I do not attend the shows of &c.; Yalk. Ps. 613; a. e. — 2) the actors in the fights of the arena. Cant. R. to II, 5, v. בלשורא. — V. קנייה.

קנייה f. (קנייה) same. Pesik. R. addit. s. 4 (ed. Fr. p. 201^a קנייה, corr. acc.); Pesik. Hashsh'mini, p. 191^b קנייה (Ms. O. קנייה; Ar. s. v. קנייה; corr. acc. or קנייה), v. קנייה.

קנייה m. (קנייה) same, hunt; chase, beasts of chase. Esth. R. to I, 12 מראה קנייה וכו' מראה קנייה the wicked man does not leave this world before God shows his chase, (that is,) how he has been caught. Lev. R. s. 13 וכו' קנייה הם קנייה (not קנייה) Behemoth and Leviathan shall be the beasts of contest (the show) for the righteous in the hereafter, and whosoever abstains from witnessing the beast fights of the nations in this world, shall be admitted to see them &c.; Yalk. Sam. 161 קנייה.

קנייה, v. קנייה.

קנייה, Tanh. Emor 6, v. קנייה.

קנייה m., קנייה f. (קנייה) [shrinking,] fainting, sick. Tanh. Thazr. 3 וכו' קנייה וכו' and its vitality is not impaired; ed. Bub. 4, v. קנייה. — [Yalk. Prov. 932; Yalk. Lam. 998, v. קנייה.]

קנייה, v. קנייה.

קנייה m. (קנייה II) owner, maker. Y. Snh. IX, end, 27^b, v. קנייה.

קנייה, Sifr. Deut. 51, v. קנייה.

קנייה, קנייה pr. n. pl. 'Alé Kanyah. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^b bot. [read:] קנייה וכו' קנייה וכו' R. Joh. was robbed at A. K.; [comment:] קנייה by the men of K.]

קנייה, קנייה, v. next wds.

קנייה m. (b. h.; קנייה) 1) purchase, ownership, right of possession. Gitt. 47^b וכו' קנייה בא"י וכו' a gentile has the right of possession in Palestine inasmuch as his produce are exempt from tithes. Ib. קנייה כקנייה קנייה the acquisition of usufruct is like the acquisition of the soil itself (and the Jewish owner of the usufruct has to offer the first fruits as if he were the owner of the land). Gitt. I, 6 מפני שרוא קנייה (Y. ed. קנייה) because he (the slave) is his property. Esth. R. introd. (ref. to Lev. XXV, 45) וכו' קנייה וכו' you have the right of possession (of slaves) of the nations, but the nations have no right of possession of you, v. קנייה; a. fr. — 2) property, esp. cattle. Num. R. s. 22 קנייהם . . . בשביל קנייהם they separated themselves from their brethren for the sake of their cattle; a. e. — 3) affirmation, making sure; symbolical form of making an agreement binding, by handing over an object from one to the other of the contracting parties (v. קנייה 2). B. Bath. 40^a כרובי וכו' . . . קנייה

קנקנא m. ch. = קנקן I, 1) vessel. B. Bath. 22^a פוק דרזי... go and smell at his vessel, i.e. examine his mental capacity; a.e.—2) coulter, plough. Y. Ber. II, 5^a top untie thy ox and untie thy plough, for the Temple has been destroyed; קנקניך וכ' tie thy ox and tie thy plough, for king Messiah was born; Lam. R. to I, 16 Ar. (ed. פרידן).

קנקנתום, קנקנתום v. קנקנתום.

קנקנא v. קנקנא.

קנת (b. h.) pr. n. pl. Kenath, on the east of the Jordan (v. Hildesh. Beitr., p. 49 sq.). Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c (not קנת); Tosef. ib. IV, 11 (v. ed. Zuck. note); Sifre Deut. 51; Yalk. ib. 874 יינקת (corr. acc., or קינתת).

קנת f. (v. קנת; cmp. I קנת) [that which is inserted,] handle, helve. Macc. II, 1 מקנתו Ar. (or מקנתו fr. קנת; ed. מקנתו, v. קנת).—Pl. קנתות. Y'lamd. to Lev. XIX quot. in Ar. handles of spears and knives.—[Kel. XV, 1 R. S. Vers., v. קיסטת]

קנתא ch. same. Y. Naz. I, 51^b ק' אורחיה... man is in the habit of saying, 'the handle of an axe'; does any one say, 'the axe of the handle'? i. e. in making a vow one begins with the word שביעה, but does not place it at the end; Y. Ned. II, 36^d top.—V. קתא.

קנתאר v. קנתאר.

קנתאר v. קנתאר.

קנתאר, קנתאר, (קנתאר) v. קנתאר.

קנתל m. (καθηλια, pl.) the pannier on the side of the pack-saddle, large basket. Par. XII, 9 הסלים שבק' the baskets in the pannier.

קנתל v. קנתל.

קנתל v. קנתל.

קנתל III. קנתל.

קנתל v. קנתל.

קסגלגס pr. n. m. Kasgalgas, a contraction of Caius Caligula, the Roman emperor. Tosef. Sot. XIII, 6 ed. Zuck. (Var. גס קלגוס, גס קלגוס, v. קלגוס).

קסדה f. (cassis, -idis) casque, helmet. Sabb. VI, 2 (expl. ib. 62^a קסדה). Kel. XI, 8 (Ar. ed. Koh. קסדה). Tosef. ib. B. Mets. III, 1. Ex. R. s. 15 ושריון ק' כדו ללבוש ק' קסדה.

strong enough to wear helmet, mail and (carry) arms.—Pl. קסדין. Y'lamd. to Gen. III, 22, quot. in Ar. (ref. to קסדין) that means the helmets.

קסדור v. קסדור.

קסדור v. קסדור.

קסדור f. (b. h. pl. קסדור; cmp. I קסדור) marked measure, esp. vessel for libation. Snh. IX, 6 דגויב ארז דק' (Y. ed. קסדור) if one steals the kisvah, expl. ib. 81^b מאי (Ms. M. קיסדור) k. means service vessels (ref. to Num. IV, 7); Y. ib. IX, end, 27^b, v. קיסדור II. Bab. ib. 82^b. Tosef. Zeb. I, 12 היין שניסכו בקיסדור וכ' ed. Zuck. (Var. היין) if wine for libation was poured into the k. and thence into a hin measure.—Pl. קסדור. Succ. 48^b קסדור (sub. מיני) ed. Pes. a. oth. (Ms. M. 1 קסדור; Ms. M. 2 קסדור; ed. קסדור) two sets of bowls were there, one for water, and one for wine libations.

קסדור ch. same.—Pl. קסדור, קסדור, קסדור. Targ. O. Ex. XXV, 29 (Y. קסדור). Ib. XXXVII, 16. Targ. O. Num. IV, 7 קסדור constr. ed. Berl. (oth. ed. a. Yer. קסדור). Targ. I Chr. XXVIII, 17.

קסדור m. pl. (preced.) a certain measure. Ber. 44^b Men. Hammaor ch. III, Ner 6, K'lal 1, Helek. 1, s. 3 (ed. קסדור).

קסדור m. (קסדור) charmer, diviner.—Pl. קסדור. Targ. Y. Gen. XXII, 21 (not קסדור). Targ. Y. I Deut. XVIII, 10 (Y. II קסדור, read: לא קסדור). Targ. Y. ib. 14 קסדור (corr. acc.).—V. קסדור.

קסדור v. קסדור.

קסדורין or קסדורין m. pl. (pl. of ξεστός or of sextarius, transposed) sextarii (one sextarius = 1/16 of a modius). Y. B. Mets. V, 10^c bot. כגון... מתרחין ק'... as those who advance the money with which to buy to those who sail to (do business at) the races, at a share in the profits of two or three sextarii for each modius; v. קליט.

קסדורין (a corrupt. for קסדורין, transpos. of סקדורין) Saguntum in Spain. Y. Keth. II, 26^c bot. אפי' עידיה בק' רמחין, even if her witnesses are as far away as Saguntum, she must wait (cmp. B. Bath. III, 2, quot. s. v. אקסדורין).

קסדור v. sub 'קסדור.

קסדור v. קסדור.

קסדור, Tanh. Shof'tim 14, read: קסדור.

קסדורין v. קסדורין.

קסדורין v. קסדורין.

קסדורין v. קסדורין.

קסטל, Lev. R. s. 19 מלכים ק' Ar., read with ed. טרסקל נקוב.

קסטלון m. (castellum, καστέλλον S.) 1) *fort, castle*. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42° נפל ק' דשיבריא (ed. Krot. קסטיולין, corr. acc.) the castle of Tiberias fell in (burying the idol placed therein).—2) *reservoir*. Tosef. Mikv. IV, 6 ק' המחליק מים וכו' a reservoir which distributes water (in pipes) in the cities.

קסטרה, קסטרא f. (castra, pl.) 1) *fortification, military camp*. B. Kam. 98° או וכו' if one has money deposited in the (Roman) camp or in the (forts of the) king's Mountain. Num. R. s. 12 (expl. מצוריה, Ps. XCI, 2) ק' דירי my fortification; Midr. Till. to Ps. I. c. (not קסטרי). Lam. R. to III, 7 של פרסיון זה ק' (read: רומיים) this alludes to the camp of the Romans; Yalk. ib. 1037 קנטרה (corr. acc.). Deut. R. s. 1 (expl. נצירים, II Sam. VIII, 6) ק' (not קסטרים); a. e.—Pl. קסטראות, Tosef. Ohol. XVIII, 12 והלגיונות הק' the dwellings in forts and in the (camps of the) legions. Lev. R. s. 1... דירי וכו' they would have surrounded it (the Tabernacle) with tents and forts (to protect it); Cant. R. to II, 3; Num. R. s. 1; a. e.—V. קסטרא—2) pr. n. pl. *Castra*, near Haifa (Castellum peregrinum). Cant. R. to II, 2; Lam. R. to I, 17 as hostile as ק' לחרפה Castra to Haifa.—V. קצרא III.

קסטרון, v. קסטרו.

קסטרא, v. קסטרא.

קסיה, קסיה, v. קסיה.

קסיוהא, Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXV ed. pr., read: קינהא.

קסיט, v. קסיט.

קסיטולין, v. קסיטולין.

קסיטרא m. (κασσίτερος, cassiterum) *tin*. Targ. Y. I, II Num. XXXI, 22 קיסטרא, קיסטרא (corr. acc.; h. text בדיל).—Tanh. Shof'tim 14 כלי זין קסטיא (corr. acc.) tin-plated armor (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Stammum).

קסמ' קסמ' קסמ' קסמ' m. same. Y. Shn. VII, 24^b bot. (expl. קסמ' קסמ' קסמ' קסמ' or קסמ' קסמ' קסמ' קסמ') lead and tin mixed. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. VII, 7 אין מקיפין בק' you must not make a rim of tin, because &c., v. פתיל. Ib. III, 4 ועשאה בעעץ ובקנטרין (corr. acc.) and mended it with tin or cassiterum (v. פעץ); ib. B. Mets. I, 8. Tosef. B. Bath. V, 9 ושל אבר ושל קסטרוון (oth. ed. קיספורון, corr. acc.) weights of tin, or of lead, or of cassiterum; B. Bath. 89^b גיסטרין, v. פסיטרין.

קסיה f. (קסיה = קסיה II) [*cover, protection*], 1) a sort of *glove* for laborers. Kel. XVI, 6 (ed. Dehr. קסיה).—2) ק' table cloth, a sheet spread over the set table to protect it from flies &c. Makhsh. V, 8 קסיה ed. Dehr. (ed. קסיה); [Ar.: *vessels*, emp. קסיה, — which, however, does not suit the context].

קסילופנוס, read: קסילופנוס m. (comp. of ξύλον a. φάρος, a compound not otherwise recorded) a *torch made of wooden staves, esp. of vines*. Pesik. Kumi, p. 144^b sq. לעשוה ק' וכו' ערירה (ed. קסילפנוס, Ms. O. p. 144^b sq. לעשוה ק' וכו' ערירה) in the future Jerusalem shall be a torch for the nations, and they shall walk by its light (ref. to Is. LX, 3); Yalk. Is. 359 only פנס; Midr. Till. to Ps. XXXVI, 10 (missing in ed. Bub.) מטריפולין (corr. acc.). Koh. R. to I, 9 פעם אחת... ק' אחד משלכם (ed. קסלפנוס, Ms. O. once the (Roman) government sent word to our teachers, 'send us one of your torches.'—Pl. קסילופנוס. Ib. [read:] אמרו כמה ק' יש להם והם מבקשין ממנו קסילופנוס אחד כמדומין וכו' (strike out להם יש להם מקוח פנסין יש להם, as a corrupt Var. Lect., and כמה אבנים טובים ומרגליות יש להם, as an erroneous gloss) they said, they have ever so many torches, and they ask us for one torch? It seems to us, they mean one enlightening the countenances of men with his learning.

קסלפניוס, קסלפניוס, קסלפניוס, v. preced.

קסם (b. h.) 1) *to cut, carve*. Shn. IX, 6 במקלל בקוסם (Y. ed. בקסם) he that curses (his neighbor) invoking God as 'a carver' (instead of *creator ex nihilo*); expl. ib. 81^b קוסמו, קוסמו אה קוסם אה קוסם אה קוסם אה קוסמו, Ar. (קוסמו, קוסמו) may the carver strike his carving; anoth. explan. קוסם לי ולקונו ולמקנו may the carver strike him (euphem. for *thee*), himself (thyself) &c., v. קנה; Y. ib. IX, end, 27^b, v. קנינא.—2) *to decide* (emp. קנינא). Hag. 14^a (ref. to Is. III, 2) קוסם זה מלך *kosem* means king (with ref. to Prov. XVI, 10); Yalk. Is. 261.—3) (v. קסם) *to divine*. Sifre Deut. 171 'who is a *kosem*? He that seizes his staff (and measuring it fist-wise says), shall I or shall I not go? (ref. to Hos. IV, 12); Yalk. Deut. 918. Shn. 106^a (ref. to Josh. XIII, 22) קוסם נביא הוא a charmer? is he not a prophet? ברחלה נביא ולבסוף קוסם? at first a prophet, and in the end a charmer. Num. R. s. 20 (ref. to Num. XXII, 7) קסמין קסמין... קסמין they carried with them all kinds of divining implements with which people divine. Koh. R. to XII, 7 לקסום קסמין, v. קסם; a. e.

קסם to divine. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXIX, beg. עמד וכו' he stood up and divined to find out whether or not to go up.

Nithpa, v. קסם.

קסם I ch. same, 1) *to cut, chip*. Y. Shebi. II, 34^a 'וקסמה בידיה וכו' he chipped it (their argument) with his hand, i. e. made a motion with his hand to indicate his dissent (and said) &c.—2) *to divine*. Targ. Ez. XXI, 26. Targ. Deut. XVIII, 10 קסם ed. Berl. (oth. ed. קסם, incorr. קסם); a. e.—Gitt. 68^b קסם אה קסם... קסם saw a diviner who was divining, and laughed (at him). Ib. ... לקסום let him divine what is under him.

קסם m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) *chip, carving*, v. קסם.—Pl. קסמין, קסמין, v. קסם.—2) *decision, esp. decision by lot or sign, divination, augury; means or tools of divination*.—Pl. as ab. Lam. R. introd. (R. Josh. 2) החריל

when Alexander the Macedonian attempted to ascend to heaven, he rose higher and higher, until he saw the earth beneath him like a ball and the sea like a dish; ויזוירינה ויבדיה ק' and why is he not represented with a dish in his hand?; Num. R. s. 13. Ib. ודומה לק' . . . ודומה לק' he offered a charger which is typical of the sea that surrounds the whole world and resembles a dish. Ker. 7^b, v. ערה. B. Bath. 16^a על פיה ק' על פיה ק' Job attempted to turn the dish upside down, i. e. to challenge Providence; a. fr.—Pl. קפודקא. Men. 97^a, v. קפודקא; a. e.

קפא, קפא, קפא, v. קפא.

קפא I m. (κappa) the letter *kappā* (k') as numeral, twenty. Lam. R. to I, 1 רבתי (חד בר נש) רבתי, v. דוקריא; Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 55^b bot. [read:] ק' דוקריא . . . ק' דוקריא count twenty beams in thy house (counting upwards and downwards until you arrive at twenty), and thou shalt find thy father's savings, *kappa dokia* (twenty beams; oneirocritical play on Cappadocia; v. Gen. R. s. 68).

קפא II m. (קפה) 1) *trunk, vine*, v. קופא II.—*2) (v. קופא II, 1) *pole, beam*. Ber. 56^b, v. דיקא. Ib. הוי ק' זיל הוי ק' go and examine the beam which heads the number ten, and you shall find (in number eleven) &c.; v., however, preced.

קפא III (or קפא) name of a worm in herbs which causes disease of the bowels; (oth. opin.) a poisonous substance in vegetables. Pes. 115^b ק' משום ק' . . . משום ק' you must dip the bitter herb into the *hāroseth* to counteract the effect of the *kappa*. Ib. וק' מריחא מייר. It is not necessary to dip it, for the k. dies from the smell (of the *hāroseth*). Ib. 116^a, v. קפא.—Tosef. Ter. VII, 11 Ar., v. קפא.

קפאמיות, v. קפאמיות.

קפד (b. h.) to contract, convolve, v. קיפד.

Hi'f. קפד (cmp. קצה) 1) to be angry, lose temper. Taan. 20^b לא הקפדתי וכו' never did I lose my temper in my house; Y. ib. III, end, 67^a. Y. Ber. IV, 7^d (prayer on entering the schoolhouse) וכו' הקפדתי . . . וכו' that I may not get excited over my colleagues, and my colleagues may not get excited over me. Sabb. 31^a לא וכו' and Hillel (I) shall not get impatient. Ab. d'R. N. ch. I הוא מקפיד על דבריו, v. בתן. Ex. R. s. 6 (not מקפיד) and he (Moses) also lost his temper. Ib. and thou lovest thy temper in spite of my word (that declared thee the most patient of men)?; a. fr.—2) to provoke, insult. Y. Keth. IV, 28^d bot. ה' את וכו' he insulted an elder and struck him.—3) to be strict, particular; to care for, mind. Mikv. IX, 3; 7 whatever one minds (on one's body) causes a partition for immersion, v. תצין I. B. Mets. 75^a בני הבורה המקפדין וכו' members of a party that are particular with one another (in lending and borrowing); Sabb. 149^a. Hull. 107^b וכו' ומקפדין וכו' two brothers (taking separate meals at the same table) who are par-

ticular with each other. Gen. R. s. 65 וכו' מקפדה וכו' did not mind the pollution through idolatry; a. v. fr.

קפד ch. same, to be angry, sensitive; to be particular, care for, mind. Snh. 113^b, v. קפדן. Hull. 107^a אמנא וכו' are you particular about the condition of the vessel (used for ablution)? Ib. אמנא ואחזורה קפדין וכו' we are particular about the vessel and about the color (of the water), אשיעורא we are not so about the quantity. Sabb. 147^a וכו' דקפיד וכו' provided a person is particular about his garments' being shaken before he puts them on; אכן כל דקפיד וכו' we do not care about it. Pes. 110^b וכו' קפדין בודייה וכו' he that minds (such practices) is strictly dealt with (suffers for disregarding them); he that does not care &c. Snh. 67^b וכו' דקפיד אמנא וכו' a magician that is particular about the vessel he uses is a conjurer of demons; a. fr.

Pa. קפיד same. Y. Sabb. I, 4^a top מקפדין, v. קיפדין.

Ihpe. קפיד, אקפיד, אקפיד 1) to be contracted, shortened. Targ. Is. XXXVIII, 12 (ed. Lag. אקפיד). Ib. I, 2. Targ. Mic. II, 7.—2) to be angry, excited. Y. Ber. II, 5^b top . . . שמע Samuel heard of it and was angry with him. Kidd. 33^a; a. fr.

Af. קפיד to provoke, insult. Y. B. Kam. VIII, end, 6^c וכו' (איך) אקפיד א' ל' וכו' a man insulted R. H.

*קפדא m. (preced.) anger, indignation. Targ. Y. I Num. XXV, 8 בק' [prob. a corrupt. for בקבה, corresp. to h. text קבהה]; Pesh. בכרסה.

קופדן, קפדן m. (preced. wds.) hot-tempered, impetuous, opp. ענוותן. Ab. II, 5 לא הק' במלד (Ar. דקו) an impatient man cannot be a teacher. Sabb. 30^b bot., v. ענוותן; Ab. d'R. N. ch. XV. Snh. 113^a sq. (in Chal. dict.) אבא אבא אבא אבא father Elijah (the prophet) was hot-tempered (dealing with Ahab too severely); א"ל ק' קרייה א"ל ק' דקא קפיד מר . . . לי said he (Elijah) to him, thou didst call me hot-tempered! Said he, this very case before us proves it, for thou art resentful; a. e.

קפדנות f. (preced.) impatience, anger, irritability, opp. ענוותנות. Gen. R. s. 74, a. e. קפדנותו, v. ענוותנותו. Sabb. 31^a וכו' וכו' Shammai's impatience came near driving us out of the world (of salvation); Ab. d'R. N. II (ed. Schechter) ch. XXIX וכו' וכו' thy impatience, O Shammai, &c.; a. e.

קפה, v. קפא.

קפה, v. קפא.

קפה f. name of a worm in herbs. Tosef. Ter. VII, 11 (Ar. קפא), v. קפא III.

קפוד, v. קיפוד.

קפודקא, v. קפודקא.

קפודקא, קפודקא, קפודקא pr. n. Cappadocia, a district of Asia Minor. Targ. O. Deut. II, 23 קפודקא; Y.

VII, 1 קפחין (not קפחין).—Y. Sabb. XX, end, 17^d קפחין rob him that has been robbed (v. קפחין).

Pa. קפח same. Yoma 83^b וכן קפחיה לרועה וכן he overpowered the shepherd and ate his bread. Gen. R. s. 75, beg. קפח ביה שריי קפחיה began to rob him. Ib. s. 87 קום... קפחיה the she-bear is before thee, rise and overpower her, i. e. here is a temptation, conquer it. Lev. R. s. 18 וכן קפחיה לרועה robbers are coming to rob me. Ib. s. 30 וכן קפחיה ונסב וכן he overpowered him and took all he had. Ib. דקפחיהני... דב give me back what thou hast robbed me of. Ib. וכן קפחיהני וכן of all I forced (out of thee) and of all I took, this man has (I have) nothing left except this rug. Koh. R. to VII, 26 וכן קפחיהני וכן and he used to go out by night for robbery; a. fr.—Gitt. 29^b וכן קפחיהני וכן R. Safra got the better of three ordained rabbis; בטעות... R. S. got the better of... by showing them their mistake.

Ithpe. קפח to be overpowered, robbed. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^b bot. [read:] וכן קפחיהני וכן, v. קפחיהני. Ib. וכן קפחיהני I have been robbed &c.

קפח, v. קפח.

קפחיהני f. (preced. art.) overthrow, victory. Gitt. 29^b קפחיהני Rashi (ed. במאי קפחיהני) where is his victory?, i. e. his argument is not unanswerable.

קפחיהני, v. קפחיהני.

קפחיהני (b. h.) [to bend, arch, be arched,] 1) to be on top, float on the surface. Part. pass. קפחיהני; f. קפחיהני; pl. קפחיהני; light of weight. Pes. 50^a (ref. to קפחיהני וכן, Zech. XIV, 6) קפחיהני וכן Ms. M. (ed. וכן) light which is weighty (precious, rare) in this world shall be light (little esteemed, an ordinary thing) in the world to come; ib. וכן קפחיהני... וכן (Ms. M. קפחיהני) the treatises Negaim and Oholoth, which are heavy (difficult, obscure) in this world, shall be light (easily understood) &c., ib. וכן קפחיהני... וכן those who are weighty (important on account of their wealth, though otherwise without merit) in this world, shall be light (disregarded) &c.; Yalk. Zech. 583.— 2) to coagulate, be curdled. Gen. R. s. 4 מיד... מיד ed. Wil. (oth. ed. קפחיהני) as soon as a drop of m'so (v. מכו) is put in, the milk curdles and 'stands' (v. קפחיהני); ib. s. 14 קפחיהני (ed. Wil. קפחיהני); Lev. R. s. 14 קפחיהני. Tanh. B'shall. 17; Mekh. ib., Shirah, s. 6 קפחיהני וכן the sea around them was congealed as far as &c.; Yalk. Ex. 248 קפחיהני; a. e.—[Tosef. Maasr. I, 7, v. infra.]

Pi. קפחיהני to skim, take off the scum and the substances that gather on wine when it begins to ferment. Maasr. I, 7 וכן קפחיהני וכן קפחיהני Y. ed. (Bab. and Mish. ed. קפחיהני) wine is subject to tithes when the manufacturer begins to skim; but although he has skimmed, he may take &c.; Tosef. ib. I, 7 קפחיהני ed. Zuck. (Var. קפחיהני); Ab. Zar. 56^a; Y. B. Mets. VII, beg. 11^b; [Maim. to Maasr. l. c. seems to read משקפחיהני, expl. to form scum]. Tosef. l. c. שולח וקפחיהני ed. Zuck. (Var. שולח וקפחיהני). Maasr. IV, 1 וכן קפחיהני להבשיל he that skims for the purpose of taking wine for a dish; Tosef. ib. I, 9 וכן קפחיהני בעריבה

he that skims and takes wine out in a trough; a. fr.— In gen. to take from the top. Ter. IV, 11 וכן קפחיהני... קפחיהני if one S'ah of Trumah fell on top of a pile, and he took it off. Ib. וכן קפחיהני Mish. ed. (Bab. ed. וכן קפחיהני Hif.; Y. ed. Krot. וכן קפחיהני, read: וכן קפחיהני; Ms. M. וכן קפחיהני, corr. acc.) let him take it off. Y. ib. 43^a bot. וכן קפחיהני וכן if he took from the top once and again; a. e.

Hif. וכן קפחיהני 1) same, v. supra.— 2) to cause to float. Ber. 40^a וכן קפחיהני וכן he that makes his food float in water (who drinks freely after meals). Sabb. 21^a וכן קפחיהני to keep the wick floating.— 3) to curdle, congeal; to cause coagulation; to become thick. Hull. 120^a; Men. 21^a וכן קפחיהני וכן if he made the blood thick (through boiling); ib. וכן קפחיהני Ms. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30) if he made it thick by means of artificial heat; בחמה by exposure to the sun. Lev. R. s. 14 (ref. to Job X, 10) וכן קפחיהני וכן it does not read, thou hast curdled me, but thou wilt &c.; Gen. R. s. 14 וכן קפחיהני (some ed. וכן קפחיהני). Num. R. s. 9 (ref. to Ex. XV, 8) וכן קפחיהני וכן he made one-third of the sea thick (v. supra); a. e.

Nif. וכן קפחיהני to be curdled, made thick. Lev. R. l. c.; Yalk. Ex. 248, v. supra.—[Y. Ned. VII, end, 40^c וכן קפחיהני, read: וכן קפחיהני, v. קפחיהני.]

קפחיהני ch. same, to float, be on top. Targ. II Kings VI, 6 (h. text וכן קפחיהני). Targ. Y. Ex. XV, 8.—Succ. 53^a וכן קפחיהני וכן the waters of the deep came on top and threatened to flood the world; Macc. 11^a. Hull. 26^b וכן קפחיהני וכן because water is heavier, it rests below, and the fruit floats on top. Ib. 111^b וכן קפחיהני וכן the blood of flesh sinks, that of the liver floats. Erub. 53^b וכן קפחיהני וכן Ms. M. (ed. וכן קפחיהני, Rashi וכן קפחיהני, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.), v. קפחיהני; a. e.— 2) to coagulate, curdle. Targ. O. Ex. XV, 8.—Hull. 93^b וכן קפחיהני וכן the blood coagulates, opp. וכן קפחיהני.

Af. וכן קפחיהני 1) to cause to float. Hag. 16^b וכן קפחיהני וכן let your hands float (rest lightly on the head of the sacrifice). Sabb. 128^b וכן קפחיהני וכן (or דמקפחיהני Pa.) she (the hen) makes herself float (raises her feet and spreads her wings, so that you have to carry her instead of making her walk).— 2) to overflow; to be flooded. Kidd. 72^a וכן קפחיהני וכן (ed. וכן קפחיהני) a fish pond overflowed on the Sabbath, and they went and caught fish &c. B. Mets. 12^b וכן קפחיהני וכן (Rashi a. Ar. וכן קפחיהני; Ms. R. 2 וכן קפחיהני; Ms. R. 1 וכן קפחיהני, corr. acc.) when a meadow was flooded with fish (the flood carrying fish over the meadow).— 3) to cause coagulation. Hull. 120^a וכן קפחיהני וכן since he took pains to make the blood thick (by boiling), he proved that he had his mind on it.

Ithpe. וכן קפחיהני to float, v. supra.

קפידא m. (קפח) minding, caring for, an intimation that you care for a thing to be exactly as you want it, a legal objection. Keth. 72^b וכן קפידא וכן if the vow concerns a thing which people (husbands) generally mind (e. g. a wife's abstinence from meat and wine or from ornamenting her body), his objection to it is valid (and if he betrothed her with the condition that she had no vows to bind her, he has a right to dismiss her without her jointure), but &c. B. Bath. 165^a...

if a woman said, receive a letter of divorce for me at such and such a place, and they received it at a different place . . . , one is of the opinion, it was an intimation that she was particular about the place (and the act is invalid); the other says, it was merely an intimation of the place where the messenger was likely to find her husband. Ib. ועבר ליה . . . ועבר ליה . . . מקושר ק' and he said, make it plain, and the writer made a rolled up document, the objection is valid; Kidd. 49^a; a. fr.—Sot. 26^b, v. next w.—Pl. קפירין Midr. Sam. ch. XXVIII (expl. עיניו Job XXXVI, 7) קפיריהון what they have in sight, what they care for (v., however, פורא).

קפירה f. h. same, *minding, objection*. Num. R. s. 9 you may have thought that the Scripture makes the case dependent on the husband's objection, and the husband shows here that he does object (to her conduct); Sot. 26^b בקפירה רבעל (Chald.).

קפיריה f. *shrinking, shortness*. Targ. Is. LIX, 1 lack of power. Targ. Y. Ex. VI, 9 רוחא קפיריה ירא (h. text רוח קפיר).

קפיוא m. *k'fiza*, name of a small measure (Pers. *kawij*, Greek *καπιθη*). Men. 24^a בקבא ק' if one hollowed out a *k*. within a *kab* measure. Pes. 48^b ק' ק' are in the habit of baking only a *k*. at a time. Hull. 25^a בקבא ק' he hollowed out a *k*. in a block intended for a *kab* measure; Sabb. 103^a; a. fr.—Pl. קפיוי Ib. 110^b. Men. 78^a; a. e.

קפוחה Y. Sabb. XX, end, 17^d, v. קפח.

קפימורין v. קפימורין.

קפילח m. (*ἀπαηλος*) *huckster, dealer in victuals; tavern-keeper*. Y. B. Mets. V, 10^b bot. הרב דר (בשעה) advanced one denar to a huckster and received all he bought of him at the lowest prices of the entire year. Lev. R. s. 12 (ref. to Prov. XXIII, 29 sq.) וז' ק' וז' he who is the first to enter the tavern and the last to leave it; Yalk. Prov. 960 קפילח; a. fr.—Esp. *keeper of a cook-shop, professional cook*. Hull. 97^a קפילח let a gentile cook taste it. Ib. אמור רבנן בק' there are cases when the rabbis make the decision dependent on the taste of a gentile cook; a. fr.—Pl. (h.) קפילח (ch.) קפילח. Tosef. B. Mets. XI, 30 קפילח וז' the bakers and the tavern-keepers. Y. Shebu. VII, 38^a top, v. קפילח.

קפילומא m. (*capillitium*) *hair, wig; hair-dress*. Y. Sabb. VI, beg. 7^d קפילומא (Mus. in Ar. קפילומא, v. קפילומא—V. קפילומא).

קפילין m. (*καπηλειον*) *cook-shop, tavern*. Gen. R. s. 19, beg.; Yalk. Koh. 967. Y. Sot. III, 19^a לק' אעלוניה לק' they took him to a tavern and made him one *karat* poorer; Y. Peah VIII, 21^a bot.

קפיפה f. (*קפה*) 1) = *קפיפה, basket*. Kel. XXVI, 1 Ar. a. ed. Dehr. (ed. 'כ); Sabb. XX, 2 (139^b) Y. ed. (Bab. a.

קפיפיה pl. *קפיפיה* v. קפיפיה. Mish. (כ); Y. ib. VIII, 11^b קפיפיה. Tosef. Ohol. VIII, 8; Bekh. 22^a, v. קפיפיה.

קפיץ m., pl. *קפיצין* (cmp. קפיץ; קפיץ, a. Syr. קופסא *poples*, P. Sm. 3696) *joints, hams of the knee*. Gen. R. s. 65 (ref. to Ez. I, 7) קפיץ אין להם ק' they have no joints (cannot bend their knees). Lev. R. s. 6; Pesik. R. s. 22 ק' . . . מלאכי . . . אין להם ק' the angels of destruction have no joints (cannot sit or lie down); a. e.—Tosef. Par. XI (X), 1 ספק קפיצין a doubtful levitical uncleanness based on contact with one's legs, opp. to הידים.

קפיץ v. קפיץ.

קפיצה f. (*קפיץ*) 1) *leaping*. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII ed. Bub. (ed. קפיצה, v. קפיץ; Yalk. ib. 687.—Pl. קפיצה. Y. Succ. V, 55^c top בקפיצתו . . . prided himself on his leaping performances.—2) *miraculous translation from place to place*. Erub. 43^a בק' רקאויל he traversed a large distance by miraculous flight; Yeb. 116^a.—3) *skipping, intermission*. Nidd. 11^a ק' בלא ק' regularly.—Pl. as ab. Ib.; a. e.—4) [*closing of lips*,] *mimic intimation of, or to a deaf and dumb person*.—Pl. as ab. Gitt. 71^a וואר קפיצתו ו' . . . ולא הלכו . . . ואר קפיצתו ו' we follow his intimations by hints or motions of the lips or by writing only in the disposal of chattel, but not for letters of divorce.

קפיקלמור, קפיקלמור Cant. R. to VIII, 8, read: קפיקלמור; v. קפיקלמור.

קפל I (v. קפל) 1) *to double, fold, roll up*. Y. Bets. II, 61^c bot. היו קפילין אורן . . . סדינין they spread sheets on the floor, and, when the guests left, they folded them up. Men. VI, 4 (75^b), v. קפל. Gen. R. s. 52 קפילין אר דוילין ו' he had the curtain rolled up and spoke to him; ib. s. 74 קפילין Esth. R. to I, 5. Ex. R. s. 52 קפילין . . . קפילין for three months they kept the Tabernacle rolled up (did not put it up); Yalk. ib. 417; (Tanh. P' kudé 11 היה קפילין (Ms. H. קפילין) the Lord rolled up the entire land of Israel and placed it under him (Jacob); Gen. R. s. 69 כפינאס קפילין he folded it together like a book of writing tablets; a. fr.—Trnsf. *to overlap, combine*. Tanh. Lekh 11 ו' קפילין . . . קפילין the Lord combined 980 generations in order to give the law of circumcision to Abraham (alluding to Ps. CV, 8); ib. ו' קפילין the Lord combined 974 generations in order to give the Law to the generation of the wilderness; Cant. R. to IV, 4 (ref. to אלה המגן ו' ib.) ו' קפילין I combined a thousand generations and brought that shield (the Law) which was the desire of your heart. B. Bath. 121^b ו' קפילין (Rashb. קפילין) seven persons overlapped an entire world (lived through many generations): Methusalem saw Adam, Shem saw Methusalem &c.—Part. pass. קפילין; pl. קפילין. Ohol. XI, 3 ו' ק' folded up (packed) one above the other.

קפיל same. Gen. R. s. 52 קפיל אורן אינו קפיל אורן ו' for the gentile prophets the Lord does not lift the curtain, but speaks to them from behind it. Sabb. II, 3 ו' קפיל . . . קפיל a wick made of rags which one has twisted but not yet singed. Ib. XV, 3 ו' קפילין אר דוכלים.

by sufferings; 'קציעה של מלאך וכ' the cutting down by the angel of death, v. קציעה; Yalk. Is. 287.—Pl. קציעה, v. supra.

קציעה m. (קצר) [*cut, afflicted, sick*]. B. Bath. 16^b, v. הל'י. Sabb. 12^b בק' לשוילי בק' (ברפיהה) Ar. (ed. ברפיהה) to inquire after the health of (to visit) a sick person.—Pl. קציעה. R. Hash. 16^a; Ned. 49^b, v. קציעה. Gitt. 56^a, v. קציעה; a. e.—[קציעה, Targ. Is. VII, 3 ed. Wil., v. קציעה.—[Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c קציעה III.]

קציעה f. (קצה) *anger*. Lam. R. to V, 20 הוישב ע"י כי the prediction of God's anger was contradicted by Isaiah (Is. LVII, 16). Ib. 22; ib. to I, 2, v. קציעה; Pesik. Vattom., p. 130^b קציעה (read: קציעה). Esth. R. to I, 18 קציעה... לכ' הוישב כי this shame is enough to cause such anger.

קציעה f. (קצין) *cut, figure*; (cmp. French *taille*) *waist*. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3) בני ק' חרא... כולדון all of them of the same height... of the same figure.

קציעה f. (קצין) 1) *cutting, felling*. B. Kam. 91^b אילן 'לק' (Ms. F. ל'קצין) a tree which must be cut. Lam. R. introd. (R. Z'era) 'ק' יפה וכ' on it (the 15th of Ab) begins the good season for cutting trees for fuel, v. קציעה. Bekh. 34^b (in Chald. dict.) ברהאי... איכורין 'ק' he intended to make himself appear clean by cutting off (the leprous spot), and the rabbis punished him for this very cut (so that he could never be declared clean from this cut-off leprous spot); a. e.—2) *stipulation (of price &c.), bargain*. Shebu. 45^b ורואי וכ' stipulations of prices one surely remembers, v. קציעה. —3) *pl. קציעה cut fruits*. Maasr. III, 4 ק' בדרך ואפי' בצד שדה ק' (קציעה) if one finds cut fruit (single berries) on the road or even beside a field where cut fruit has been spread to dry; B. Mets. 21^b Var. (ed. קציעה). —4) (v. קציעה a. next w.) *the capsule of the T'fillin* containing Biblical sections. Ber. 24^a. Succ. 26^b top. Kel. XVIII, 8 ק' חריר וכ' if he opened the first of the four compartments of the T'fillin and repaired it; a. e.—Pl. קציעה, v. next w.—5) *separation, severance of connection*, v. קציעה.

קציעה m. pl. (קצין, cmp. מוקצה) [*stores*]. 1) *capsules, pods*. Tosef. Shebi. II, 6 גמורין וכ' (Var. קציעה) if the plant has produced ripe capsules (or pods) before the New Year; Y. ib. II, 34^a קציעה.—2) *capsules containing Scriptural portions, T'fillin*, (v. preced. 4). Gitt. 57^b sq. וכל ארבעים סאה קציעה חפלין וכ'. Rashi to Succ. 26^b קציעה forty S'ahs of capsules of T'fillin were found on the heads of those slain at Bethar; Lam. R. to II, 2 קציעה; Y. Taan. IV, 69^a top קציעה.

קציעה, v. קציעה.

קציעה, v. קציעה.

קציעה m. (b. h.; קצר) *cutting, harvest, ripening season*. R. Hash. 9^a של שביעיה וכ' a ripening in the Sabbatical year which goes over into the eighth year, i. e. plants which were partly ripe in the Sabbatical year are subject to the laws of the Sabbatical year. Ib. קציעה הוישב כי the cutting of the Omer (v. קציעה); a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 18 (ref. to Is. XVII, 11) קציעה של מלכיהוה the cutting down (destruction threatened) by the government; יסורין; Yalk. ib. 940.

by sufferings; 'קציעה של מלאך וכ' the cutting down by the angel of death, v. קציעה; Yalk. Is. 287.—Pl. קציעה, v. supra.

קציעה m. (קצר) [*cut, afflicted, sick*]. B. Bath. 16^b, v. הל'י. Sabb. 12^b בק' לשוילי בק' (ברפיהה) Ar. (ed. ברפיהה) to inquire after the health of (to visit) a sick person.—Pl. קציעה. R. Hash. 16^a; Ned. 49^b, v. קציעה. Gitt. 56^a, v. קציעה; a. e.—[קציעה, Targ. Is. VII, 3 ed. Wil., v. קציעה.—[Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c קציעה III.]

קציעה f. = קציעה *cutting, harvesting*. Y. Peah I, beg. 15^a קציעה שכולח וכ' the cutting of the first ear has the same effect (on the duty of leaving a corner) as the striking off of the pile has (on the duty of giving T'rumah). Sabb. 70^a; a. fr.

קציעה (b. h.; cmp. קצה) 1) *to scrape*. Neg. XII, 6 שנייהו... both neighbors must bear the expense for tearing out (the leprous stone) and for scraping (the wall); Sifra M'tsor^a, Neg., Par. 6, ch. IV; a. e.—2) *to cut, dry, and pack figs* (v. קציעה). Taan. 28^a קציעה those pretending to be engaged in packing figs; Tosef. ib. IV (III), 7 (Var. קציעה); Y. ib. IV, 68^b bot.—3) *to trim*, v. infra.

קציעה *to cut the ends, trim*. Kel. XXVII, 4 ה'מקצה וכ' if in trimming any of them he cuts off a piece one handbreadth square. Zeb. 94^a... ל'קציעה... עיצבא (v. קציעה) remains unsusceptible of uncleanness until it has been trimmed; Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. IV, 10. B. Kam. 66^b כגון קציעה (Ar. שקציעה) when he trimmed the stolen furs. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. XI, 8 אם היה גדול וקציעה (not וקציעה) if the cloth was large and he shortened it by trimming; ib. 9. Ib. 2 שקציעה (or שקציעה) until he cuts off (the defective portion). Hull. 123^b וכל לו וכ' when he trimmed (the skin) going all around; a. e.

קציעה ch., Pa. קציעה same, *to trim, cut*. Zeb. 94^a דחשיב ער ד'מקצה when he had planned to trim it. Ib. ד'מקצה, v. preced.

קציעה (b. h.) [*to be rough, excited, to be angry*]. Esth. R. to I, 18, v. קציעה. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXXVIII... אני ואתה קציעה we sin, and thou art angry. Yalk. Esth. 1053 'קציעה ואתה קציעה they grew excited and said &c.; a. fr.

קציעה *to arouse to anger, excite, incite*. Meg. 13^b (ref. to Gen. XL, 2 a. Esth. II, 21) על עבדיו the Lord incited a master against his servants, in order to satisfy the desire of a righteous man... servants against their master, in order to perform wonders for a righteous man; Gen. R. s. 88; Esth. R. to II, 21; Yalk. Gen. 146 מ'קציעה; a. e.

קציעה, Targ. Lam. II, 3 ed. Vien., v. קציעה.

קציעה m. (b. h.; preced. art.) 1) *anger*. Num. R. s. 1, end שלא מידר. Till. to Ps. XXXVIII; a. fr.—Esp. *Ketsef* name of an angel of destruction. Targ. Y. Num. XVII, 11, sq.—Sabb. 55^a (ref. to Ez. IX, 2) 'six men', they are 'ק' אה ודרימה וכ' K. (Wrath), Af (Anger) &c. Ex. R. s. 41; a. fr.—2) *destruction, harm*. Deut. R. s. 11 ל'עשור לי ק' איך... how can I do harm to him (Moses)?; Yalk. ib. 940.

קצפה, **קצף** ch. same, *divine anger, visitation, (mourning over a) death*. Midr. Till. to Ps. CVI... איה לאבלה ק' there are places where they call mourning *kitspa*; v. קצפה.

קצף, **קצפון** m. (preced. wds.) *anger*. Lev. R. s. 32 (ref. to ויקצה, Deut. I, 34) 'וכ' ולי מה אני ק' וכ' to them it appears as anger, but to myself what does anger mean? 'I swore by my anger' (Ps. XCV, 11), I swear by my anger and reconsider; Yalk. ib. 657. Esth. R. to I, 18 'וכ' לך שקצה וכ' the disrespect with which her (Vashti's) father treated the vessels of the Temple is enough to deserve the wrath which he (Ahasverus) vented on her and put her to death. Ib. חק' לבויון זה the anger (of Ahasverus) corresponds to this contempt (shown by Vashti), v. קצפה. Ib. to II, 21 מה ק' היה שם what cause was there for discontent? Sifra Sh'mini, Par. 1, ch. II (ref. to Lev. X, 16) אה אהרן היה בק' Aaron, too, was included in the anger (of Moses). Pesik. Vattom., p. 130^b הוא ק' אין (not קצפין), v. קצפה.

קצפין, v. preced.

קצץ (b. h.) 1) *to cut, fell*. Shebi. IV, 10 מותר לקוצצו it is permitted to cut the tree down (in the Sabbatical year). Ib. ולא יקוצצו... כמה (Y. ed. יקצונו, corr. acc.; Bab. ed. יקוצצו; Ms. M. יקצצו) how much must an olive tree bear so that one dare not cut it down (because it is an act of wilful destruction, Deut. XX, 19-20); B. Kam. 91^b Ms. F. a. R. (later ed. יקצצו; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 10). Ib. נשיתורי קצצת thou hast cut down my young trees; לקוצצו לי אמרת (not לקוצצו, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 7) thou hast told me to cut them. Y. Shebi. IV, 35^b bot. יקוצץ... יקוצץ. Ib. יקוצץ בקורוחו he that cuts trunks for beams. Lev. R. s. 23, v. infra.—Sifre Deut. 212 (expl. ויעשה, Deut. XXI, 12) יקוצץ let her cut (her nails). Macc. 22^a בהרהרו את הקוצץ he that cuts off a white spot (suspicious of leprosy, v. קצצה); Neg. VII, 5 קצצה מהכווין if he cut it intentionally. Tosef. Sabb. XI (XII), 3; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 85 (ref. to Dan. V, 1 a. VI, 1) קוצץ לקוצץ... ודיכך הוא where is Evil Merodach? ... (He is left out) in order to join a wicked man to a wicked man, a destroyer to a destroyer. Y. Yeb. II, 4^a top בן קוצץ קוצץ a destroyer son of a destroyer (wicked by heredity); Pesik. S'lih. p. 167^b ק' בן ק' there is no hereditary wickedness in Israel. Ex. R. s. 1 שק'... קוז (I Chr. IV, 8) is Caleb, for he destroyed the counsel of the spies; a. fr.—2) (cmp. קצב, קצב) *to stipulate, agree upon*. Shebu. 45^b ק' נמי אפי' let it be the same even if a stipulation has been made (and the amount is in litigation). Ib. לא קצצהי וכ'... קצצה... אימן if the mechanic says, thou hast stipulated to pay me two (Zuz), and he (the employer) says, I have stipulated one only; a. e.—Part. pass. קצוין; f. קצצה. B. Mets. 61^b ק' רבית stipulated, direct usury, opp. אבק רבית, v. אבק. Ib. 62^b; a. e.

Nif. קצץ 1) *to be cut*. Neg. 1. c. ונקצצה... מי if one had a white spot, and it was cut off (accidentally). Nidd. II, 1 קצץ let the hand be cut off. B. Kam. 91^b, v.

קצצה; a. fr.—2) *to be cut off, excluded*. Y. Kidd. I, 60^c, a. e., v. קצצה.—3) *to be stipulated, definitely assigned*. Lev. R. s. 30, beg. מראש השנה נקצצין וכ' from the beginning of the year the means of support are definitely assigned to men, except &c., v. קצב.

Pi. קצץ 1) *to scrape, cut off; to fell*. Pes. 56^a דלתות ק' (II Kings XVIII, 16) he took the gold off the Temple doors. Y. Ber. VIII, 12^a bot. מקצין וכ' even when cutting lupines. Ib. II, 5^c top כל וכ' he cut down all he had planted. Pesik. R. s. 31 ומקצצים, v. קצץ. Cant. R. to II, 2 לקצצו; Lev. R. s. 23 לקוצצו, v. קצץ.—Esp. בנטי עור ק' [to cut down the shoots in the garden of religion,] *to be hostile to religion, corrupt the youths; to be a heretic*. Hag. 14^b; Y. ib. II, 77^b top, v. נטיעה. Cant. R. to I, 4 ב' כיצד ק' ב' in what way did he manifest his hostility to religion? Gen. R. s. 19 ויקצין... לא תעשה וכ' make not the fence (around the religious laws) more important than the essentials, lest it fall down and ruin the shoots.—2) *to stipulate*. Shebi. IV, 1 שיקצין... להם מזונות (R. S. שיקצוין) it is unnecessary to say, that he must not stipulate to give them their food (for their work).

Hif. קצץ *to cut off, deduct*. Sifre Num. 8 ומקצין מכתובהה he may deduct (his outlay for her) from her jointure.

קצץ, **קצץ** ch. same, 1) *to cut &c.* Targ. Jud. VI, 30. Targ. O. Deut. XIX, 5; a. fr.—Part. pass. קצוין; f. קצצה; pl. קצוין; קצוין. Targ. Jud. VI, 28. Targ. I Sam. V, 4; a. e.—Snh. 58^b רב הוניה קץ ידא Rab Huna ordered the hand (of one in the habit of striking his neighbors) to be cut off; Nidd. 13^b. B. Kam. 91^b רקן תאיננה וכ' he cut fig-trees down before their time; a. fr.—2) *to stipulate*. B. Mets. 67^a לא קץ ליה he had not stipulated a fixed amount of interest; a. e.

Pa. קצוין *to cut; to mutilate*. Targ. Ps. CVII, 16. Targ. Lam. II, 3 (ed. Lag. קיצין, ed. Vien. קצה, corr. acc.). Targ. O. Deut. VII, 5 תקצצוין ed. Berl. (oth. ed. תקוצצוין; Y. תקצצוין); a. e.—B. Kam. l. c. למקצצה... דיקלא it is forbidden to fell a date-tree as long as it bears a Kab of dates. Gen. R. s. 6 (of the agony of death) כמה נפשיה 'וכ' how the soul of this man's (my) brother is cutting cedars and cutting trees, and you sit laughing and know it not; a. e.—[Lev. R. s. 5 שרירה וכ' בקצץ, v. קצץ.]

קצץ m. (preced.) *wood-cutter* (cmp. קצוץ).—Pl. קצצים. Cant. R. to II, 2 לקצצו ק' הבריא he brought on cutters to raze the plantation; Lev. R. s. 23.

קצצה f. (preced. wds.) 1) *timber*. Cant. R. to IV, 12 ק' של ארז של ארז cedar planks; Pesik. B'shall. p. 84^a של ארזין; Yalk. Ex. 225 קצצים (only).—Pl. קצצות. Y. Keth. VIII, 32^b bot. וק' אילנות וק' if heirs seize trees or timber, old or young, it is taken away from them.—2) *cutting off, severing family connections; k'tsatsah, a ceremony attending the sale of an heirloom to an outsider, and the marriage of a man beneath his social rank*. Y. Kidd. I, 60^c בק' הורו להדור קונים בק' then again the custom arose to take possession of an estate by *k'tsatsah* (instead of taking

(thou art betrothed unto me under the condition that) I am a Biblical scholar, she is not betrothed unless he can read the Pentateuch, Prophets and Hagiographa correctly (understandingly), *contrad.* to קרניא Ber. 30^b, a. e. ר' ר' R. Hanina, the Bible teacher.—*Pl.* (h. form) קראי (ch.) קראי. Pesik. Shubah, p. 165^b טובים וכו' good Bible teachers, good preachers, like Levi &c.; Yalk. Hos. 533. Ab Zar. 40^a שמיע לי שמיא ק' מתלרא (Ar. קירא) I have it from three authorities (as reliable as the Scriptures, Rashi).—*V.* קריא.—[Meg. 24^b in Mish. דרך הקראים, a censorial change for המינות, as in Mish. ed. IV, 8, a. Ms. M., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.—In later literature קראים Karaites, a Jewish sect recognizing the Bible as sole authority.]

קרא, v. קרא II.

קראי, v. קריא.

קראות, Y. Meg. IV, 74^d, v. קריאות.

קראוסיים, קראוסיים, v. קראוסיים.

קראי or קראי, v. קראי. R. Hash. 29^b דק' Ar.

קרב (b. h.) 1) *to join, come near, be near; to be offered as* קרבן. Zeb. VIII, 2 שהוא מי שהוא let it be offered in behalf of him to whom it may belong. Ib. 5 ... אם ק' אם ק' if one of the heads has been offered, let all of them be offered. Ib. 67^b; Kinnim III, 3 למעלה למעלה the sin-offering may have been offered on top and the burnt-offering beneath it. Men. VI, 1 קרבים ... קרבים ק' the handful (of the priests' meal-offering) is offered separately and the remainder separately; Y. Sot. III, 19^b top קריבין Sifr. Num. 29 למקריבים ... למקריבים a time is fixed for the things to be offered (Lev. XXII, 27), and a time for those who offer (Num. VI, 10); a. fr.—2) *to come before court; to sue, complain.* Gen. R. s. 96 (ref. to ויקרב, Gen. XLVII, 29) ק' על וכו' as one says, that man has brought suit against his neighbor, v. קבל II; Yalk. ib. 156 קבל (corr. acc.).

Pi. קריב 1) same, *to come near.* Ex. R. s. 20, beg. לא קריב he had not come near Sarah.—Esp. *to approach; to pray, intercede, mediate, conciliate.* Y. Ber. IV, 8^b top בא וקרב עשה קרבינו וכו' we do not say to him who is to pass before the ark (v. תפלה), 'come and pray', but, 'come, draw near', (which means) 'do our offerings', 'satisfy our needs' &c.—2) *to bring near; to befriend, attract, invite.* B. Kam. 24^a נגידוהו ק' if the ox did his goings in near intervals (of less than three days). Eduy. VIII, 7 המקורבין ... לרחוק ולקרוב ... אליהו ... לרחוק ולקרוב ... אליהו Elijah shall come not to decide between clean and unclean, nor to expel (declare genealogically degraded) and to receive (reinstate), but to expel those who have been received by force, and to reinstate those who have been expelled by force. Ib. משפחה ... וקרבה בן וכו' there was a family ... which Ben-Zion expelled by force, and another which they received by force (Bab. ed. קרביה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 40); Tosef. ib. III, 4; Kidd. 71^a. Eduy. I. c. לא לרחוק ולא לקרב וכו' neither to expel nor to reinstate, but to make peace &c. Sabb. 31^a הוחה קרביה וכו' (שהקרבתה) Ms. M. (ed. קרבתה) וכו'.

thou hast brought us near &c. Tanh. Tsav 8 (ref. to Ps. LXV, 5) קרבו ... קרבו blessed he whom the Lord has chosen, although he did not bring him near; Num. R. s. 3 דקרבוו. Ib. אה עצמו ק' he brought himself near (to God, through his own deeds); ib. יהרו קרבו יהרו קרבו the Lord brought Jethro near (caused him to be converted); Yalk. Ex. 379; a. fr.—Sifr. Num. 94 (expl. שרדו מרחיקים ... מקריבים (זר) מקריבים לזרא, Num. XI, 20, cmp. זר) you will keep it at a distance (loathe it) more than you have been inviting (wishing for) it; Lev. R. s. 48.—Part. pass. מקורבין, *pl.* מקורבין, v. supra.

Hif. קריב 1) *to bring near, receive.* Y. Dem. II, 23^a top מקריבין, v. פנה. Num. R. l. c.; Sabb. l. c., v. supra; a. fr.—2) *to offer, sacrifice.* Men. XIII, 10 מקריבנה במקדש וכו' he must offer it in the Temple (of Jerusalem), וכו' וכו' but if he offered it in the Temple of Honyo (in Egypt). Zeb. 67^b ויהקרבה למעלה and let her offer it on top, (v. ויקרבנה); Kinn. III, 6 ויקריבנה וכו' Mish. (Bab. ed. ויקרבנה, corr. acc.) and he (the priest) must offer it &c. Ber. 6^b כאילו ה' חודה as if he had offered a thank-offering. Ib. 17^a אדם הווא ומקריב וכו' a man sinned and brought a sacrifice; וכו' וכו' yet only its fat and its blood were offered; וכו' וכו' as if I had offered it (my fat and blood) on the altar before thee; a. v. fr.

Nif. קריב *to be offered.* Y. Meg. I, 70^c top ויקרבו מהן וכו' and from their contributions was taken the wood for sacrifices; (Y. Taan. IV, 68^b; Y. Shek. IV, beg. 47^d ויקרבו).

Hithpa. קריב 1) *to be brought near, be received.* Num. R. s. 3 וכו' וכו' some are chosen and repelled (disgraced) and received again &c. Sifra Tsav, Milluim אהרן משה של אהרן Moses learned that Aaron was received again (in grace); Yalk. Lev. 515; a. fr.—2) *to be offered, sacrificed.* Y. Taan. l. c. וכו' וכו' that none but their contributions should be offered first. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXI וכו' וכו' וכו' that ram ... ran and came to offer himself as a sacrifice in place of Isaac &c.; Yalk. Gen. 101; a. e.—3) *to claim relationship.* Deut. R. s. 2 ... וכו' וכו' if a man's relative is poor, he makes himself the main person and him subordinate, saying, this man claims relationship to me; Y. Ber. IX, 13^b (in mutilated text) הוה פלן מתקרב לן.

קריב, קריב ch. same, 1) *to be near, come near, touch.* Targ. Num. XXVII, 1. Targ. Ex. XXXVI, 2. Targ. I Kings II, 1; a. fr.—Pesik. Zakhon, p. 24^b קריב לגביה, v. פלם II. Eduy. VIII, 4 במיתה די קריב he who touches a corpse; a. e.—2) *to intercede, protect.* Y. Dem. I, 22^a קרתי לי בני קרתי (not קרתי) fellow-citizens, protect me!; בני קרתי (not קרתי) children of my friend (the Lord), protect you me!; Y. Taan. III, 66^c top בני דילי וכו' (corr. acc.).—3) *to complain, sue.* Y. B. Bath. IX, beg. 16^d אהרן וכו' his sons came and complained before R. E. Ib. אהרן וקרבה וכו' she came and complained &c.—4) *to bring near; to offer, v. infra.*

Pa. קריב 1) *to bring near; to offer.* Targ. Gen. XLVIII, 9, sq. Ib. 13 (Y. ed. Vien. קריב; h. text ויקריב). Targ.

קרחה, v. קריקין.

קרחה, Ned. 41^a דעקרבא ק' דעקרבא, read, as Yalk. Ps. 877; דעקרבא, v. דעקרבא.

קרחה, (Mus. קריקין), name of a *potion*, prob. to be read: קרחה (αεδολτα) wine flavored with resin of cedar. Y. Sabb. VI, 14^c.

קרחה m. (קרש) frost. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXI, 40 (Ar. קרחה).

קרחה, v. קריקין.

קרחה (v. קרוח) to round, roll, form a ball. Part. pass. מקרחה; f. מקרחה; pl. מקרחה. Tosef. Sabb. XIII (XIV), 17 צירור המק' a rounded and smooth lump (of earth or stone); Y. ib. VIII, end, 11^c; Bab. ib. 81^a אבנים מק'. Ib. 43^a; a. e.

קרחה m. (b. h.; v. next w.) bald, bald head. Gen. R. s. 65, v. קריקין. Bekh. VII, 2 פסיל הק' a bald-headed person is unfit for priestly functions; כל וכו' bald-headed (in a legal sense) is he who has not a line of hair from ear to ear. Ib. 58^a הוה הק' that bald head (R. Akiba). B. Kam. 60^b מכאן וכו' מכאן ק' finally he is bald from here and bald from there (has neither white nor black hair); a. fr. — Gitt. VIII, 9, a. e. ק' a letter of divorce that lacks signatures on each of its folds (v. קרחה).—Pl. דכהנים לרבות הק' Y. Yoma II, end, 40^a קרחה, קרחה 'the priests' (Lev. I, 5), this includes the bald heads (as fit for that function); Sifra Vayikra, N'dab, Par. 4, ch. VI מקרחה; Bekh. 43^b קרחה. — Fem. קרחה. B. Bath. 132^a ק' she is bald on both sides, i. e. has forfeited both claims on her husband's estate.

קרחה ch. same. Targ. O. Lev. XIII, 40 (ed. Berl. קרחה; some ed. קרחה); Y. קרחה.

קרחה (b. h.) [to be round and smooth,] (denom. of קרחה) to make a bald spot. Macc. III, 5 הקרחה קרחה וכו' he that makes a baldness upon his head. Ib. 20^a ... ק' יכול אפי' ק' lest you think that even if one makes four or five spots, he is guilty only of one act; Kidd. 36^a; a. e.

Nif. קרחה to become bald, hairless, smooth. Maasr. I, 3 משקרהו ... האגסים (Y. ed. משקרהו, a. משקרהו) pears ... are subject to tithes when their surface begins to grow smooth, v. infra. Neg. VIII, 5 ונקרהו ... חזר if head and chin changed and became bald; Tosef. ib. III, 10 (not 'שנ'); a. e.

Hif. קרחה 1) same. Tosef. Maasr. I, 2 משקרהו (not 'משקרהו'), v. supra. Y. ib. I, 48^d bot. משקרהו ... משקרהו 'when they get smooth' (Mish. I, 3, v. supra) ... that means, when they begin to get white, smooth spots (cmp. קרחה). Ib. מקרהו. וכו' do the fruits get white spots because of the development of the eatable matter (flesh), is it not on account of worms?; a. e.—2) to make bare, raze. Y. Kil. IV, beg. 29^a מקרהו ... מקרהו 'a bald portion of a vineyard' (Mish. IV, 1) is one which is razed in the centre; כרם 'a waste vineyard' (ib. 2) is one which

is razed on all sides. Sot. 46^b (play on קרחה, II Kings II, 23) שחקה עלינו את המקום thou hast made the place bare for us (ruined our water trade by healing the well); a. e.—Part. pass. מקרהו; pl. מקרהו. Y. Kil. I, 27^b bot. 'וכ' ששה על ששה when one throws mixed seeds into a plot of six (cubits) by six which lies vacant within a field of grains or which is fenced in.

קרחה I ch. same, to make bald; to become bald. Pes. 110^a bot. (in an incantation) קרחה ק' bald be your baldness (may the hair with which you practice your witchcraft fall out). Y. Sabb. XX, end, 17^d (perh. Hebrew) קרחה קרחה make bald a bald head (?), v. קרחה.—[Snh. 109^b דקרהא, v. דקרהא, read: דקרהא, v. דקרהא.]

קרחה m. (preced. wds.) baldness. Kidd. 36^a (ref. to קרחה Lev. XXI, 5) וכו' נכרוז קרה ק' if this were so, the text should read *kerah*, why is it *korhah*?

קרחה, Sifra Thazr., Neg. ch. I; Yalk. Lev. 550, read: קרחה.

קרחה (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Korah*, leader of a rebellion against Moses. Tosef. Snh. XIII, 9 וכו' וכו' Korah and his followers have no share in the world to come; Snh. 109^b ק' שניעשה עדה ק' וכו' the followers of K. have &c. Ib. שניעשה ק' וכו' (Ms. M. שניעשה) he is named Korah (Bald), because baldness (depopulation) was created in Israel; a. v. fr.

קרחה II, קרחה I, קרחה m. 1) = h. קרחה, v. קרחה ch.—Targ. II Kings II, 23 קרחה (ed. Ven. 'קרחה').—Snh. 63^b ברהא (2) (cmp. מצויקנה, a. ברהא, Sabb. 152^a, v. ברהא, אשימא ק', v. אשימא. Sabb. 152^a, v. ברהא, a. גלב) a species of *peas* (P. Sm. s. v. קרחה, 3740 'peanuts').—Pl. קרחה. Y. Ned. IV, 38^d top מי סורס וכו' an infusion of sores and *karhim*.

קרחה II, קרחה I m. = b. h. קרחה, frost, ice, hail. Targ. Ps. CXLVII, 17. Targ. Job XXXVII, 10; a. e.

קרחה II, קרחה m. (קרחה I) [scraper, wool-dresser; cmp. קרחה,] common weaver. Meg. 12^b; Yalk. Esth. 1051, v. פרהשפא.

קרחה II f. = next w. Targ. Y. II Deut. XIV, 1 (some ed. קרחה).

קרחה I f. (b. h.; קרחה) baldness. Sifra Deut. 96; Macc. 20^a וכו' על כל ק' וכו' to be punishable for each act of making a bald spot; Sifra Emor, Par. 1, ch. I קרחה. Macc. 20^b וכו' what is the legal size of baldness (to be punishable)?; a. fr.—Transf. gap, depopulation. Snh. 109^b, a. e., v. קרחה. Meg. 13^b וכו' אני וכו' lest thou say that I may create depopulation in thy empire (by the extermination of the Jews); a. e.—Pl. קרחה. Kidd. 36^a (Macc. 20^a, a. e. קרחה, v. קרחה. Y. Maasr. I, 48^d bot., v. קרחה Hif.—Y. Meg. IV, 75^a top (to those who read from the Law without benedictions) ק' ק' ... עד מתי ארם how long will you make the law into bare patches (sterile of spiritual seeds)?

קרה II pr. n. m. *Korhah*, father of R. Joshua (v. Fr. Darkhé, p. 178). Meg. 28^a. Sabb. 152^a, v. ג'ו'נ'א. Snh. VII, 5; a. fr.

קרה f. (קרה) *baldness of the back of the head*. Targ. O. Lev. XIII, 42 (Y. קרה, קרה, קרה).
קרה, v. קרה.

קרה, v. קרה.

קרה a species of *peas*, v. קרה II.

קרה pr. n. pl. *Karhina*. Sabb. 152^a, v. ג'ו'נ'א.—Denom. קרה. Snh. 92^a ק' ארא; Ber. 33^a ארבה; Ber. 33^a ארבה; Ms. M. (ed. ארא, some ed. קרה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

קרה = קרה.—Pl. קרה, v. קרה.

קרה f. (b. h.; קרה) 1) *baldness*; קרה 'razed portion of a vineyard. Kil. IV, 1, v. קרה *Hif.*; a. e.—2) *smooth back or inside of cloth; worn cloth*. Sifra Thazr., Par. 5, ch. XV אלו השוקים אלו השוקים *b'karatho* (Lev. XIII, 55) means worn cloth, opp. ג'ב'ת. —3) *a leprous affection on the back of the head* (making it bald). Neg. X, 10 איזו 'which portion of the head is meant by *karath*? From the crown sliding backward &c.; Tosef. ib. IV, 9; Sifra l. c. ch. X; a. fr.

קרה (v. P. Sm. 3741; cmp. קרה) *to break, take a bite*. Lev. R. s. 22; Koh. R. to V, 8 'sat down on the road to eat something' (Tanh. Huck. 1 אוכל 'להם).

קרה m. (preced., v. קרה) *karat*, a small coin. Y. Sot. III, 19^a; Y. Peah VIII, 21^a bot., v. קרה. Y. B. Mets. IV, beg. 9^c שרי 'ק' to lend money on *karat* against *k.* (counting *karats* in place of denars) is permitted; cmp. בקשו לשקול דינרין 'ק' וב' קרה. Y. Shek. II, 46^d 'ק' 'they wanted to pay their half-shekels in denars' (Mish. ib. 4), that is in *karats*, but it was not accepted.—קרה, v. קרה.

קרה, v. קרה.

קרה, v. קרה.

קרה, v. קרה.

קרה m. (קרה, *Parel* of קרה; cmp. קרה) *karatub*, a small liquid measure equal to $\frac{1}{64}$ of a Log. Tosef. B. Bath. V, 10; B. Bath. 90^a (Rashb. a. l. quot. of Tosef. l. c. 'one sixteenth of a Log). Men. XII, 4 (103^b) 'ק' (Ms. M. 'קרה); Tosef. ib. XII, 9 'קרה. Mikv. III, 1. Ib. VII, 5; Hull. 26^a; Macc. 4^a; a. e.

קרה f. (a Babyl. corrupt. of קרה) *leather cover, spread*. Sabb. 79^a bot. 'הריא בק' (Ms. M. בקרה, Ar. בקרה) this refers to a leather spread. Hag. 24^a 'קרה' שצברן ע"ג קרה he piled them on a leather spread. Nidd. 28^a 'קרה' שרפו he burned

the corpse on a leather spread (which is not consumed in fire).

קרה, v. קרה.

קרה m. (cors, -tis = cohors) *an enclosure for a division in a military camp, square*. Ber. 32^b, v. ג'ס'א; Yalk. Is. 332 קרה (prob. to be read: קרה).

קרה, Yalk. Deut. 942; Yalk. Jer. 321, v. קרה II.

קרה m. (קרה, *Parel* of קרה; cmp. קרה) *incision, scratch, crack*.—Pl. קרה. B. Kam. 86^a דאיה 'if he has sores from scratches on his head &c., v. קרה. Keth. 107^b 'קרה' when the glazed vessels have no cracks. Pes. 30^b 'קרה' when they have cracks, opp. קרה.

קרה (v. קרה) *to break, cut into small pieces*. Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 54^d 'וקרה קומי וק' Bar K. took them (the fruit) and cut them in his presence, saying, is this worth anything?—Part. pass. קרה. Ib. 'קרה' (ed. Zyt. קרה) so far (you are right) as to a thing which is worth nothing when cut; how about a thing which is valuable when it is cut?

קרה, v. next w.

קרה pr. n. pl. (Cartago, Carthago, -inis) *Carthage* (rebuilt under the Roman empire), on the northern coast of Africa. Men. 110^a 'מכרין ק' 'from Tyre to Carthage they know (respect the past history of) Israel and their Father in heaven, but from Tyre westward and from Carthage eastward they do not know &c.; Is. 316. Lev. R. s. 27 'קרה וקרה' (Alexander the Great) came to a city called *Kartigna* which was occupied (guarded) by women only (v. Tam. 32^a). Gen. R. s. 44, end (expl. קרה, Gen. XV, 19) קרה (some ed. קרה, corr. acc.); Yalk. ib. 78 'קרה' (corr. acc.). Ber. 29^a קרה Ms. M. (ed. קרה; some ed. קרה, corr. acc.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); v. קרה.—Denom. קרה, v. sub 'קרה.

קרה, Cant. B. to II, 7, v. קרה.

קרה, v. קרה.

קרה m. (χάρτης) *paper, document*. Midr. Till. to Ps. XLV 'וקרה וקרה' ed. Bub. (oth. ed. קרה, corr. acc.) he took a blank paper and handed it to the judge; Yalk. ib. 749 קרה (corr. acc.).

קרה... ch. same. Y. Kidd. III, 64^a 'וקרה' a man owed his neighbor one hundred denars on a note; 'וקרה' unless he hand thee the note, give him no money. Gitt. 69^a 'וקרה' a piece of paper.—Pl. קרה. Lev. R. s. 34 'וקרה' (ed. ברבא) the documents (accounts) are before thee, read and count.

קרה, v. next w.

who covers his Succah with spits or boards of a bed-side. Lev. R. s. 1 וְכִי מָקְרָה בְּקוֹרֹתָיו וְכִי he covered the building with joists, and wrote the name of the king on them; a. e.—Part. pass. מְקוֹרָה; f. מְקוֹרָה. Y. Succ. I, 51^d top סוּכָה מִפְּסוּלָה a Succah covered with beams is ritually unfit; מְקוֹרָה מִכֶּשֶׁר a covered alley is fit (for Sabbath movements). Y. Naz. IX, 57^d מְעֵרָה מִן הַמַּעֲרָב a vaulted cave. Sabb. 5^a; a. fr.

קרי III (קרי) f. = קריא, town, place. Targ. O. Gen. XLVII, 21 (some ed. קרי). Targ. Is. XIX, 2; a. e.—Pl., v. קריא.

קרי, part. pass. of קרי I, q. v.

קרי, קרי m. (b. h.; קרי I) 1) *accident, mishap*. R. Hash. 16^a וְכִי מָקְרָה אֶת הַצֹּמֶת a crop to which an accident happened (an injury from natural causes) or a misfortune (through human agencies). Ib. ק' . . . אדם וְכִי a man whom a mishap befell or &c.—2) (euphem.) *nocturnal pollution*. Ab. V, 5. Midd. I, 9. Yoma 88^a בעל ק' one to whom pollution happened; a. fr.—Pl. קרי. Ber. 22^b; B. Kam. 82^a (Ms. H. קריא); Y. Meg. IV, 75^a top; a. e.

קרי I ch. same, 1) *accident, mishap*. Targ. Prov. XVII, 14 quot. Levy Targ. Dict. (ed. Lag. קריא; ed. אצטריא).—2) constr. קרי *pollution*. Targ. O. Deut. XXIII, 11 ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. = h. text קריה; oth. ed. סואבת).

קרי II m. name of a worm in poppy. Sot. 3^b (Ar. s. v. וְכִי מָקְרָה, v. קריא).

קרי III m. Bible verse, v. קריא.

קריא place, v. קריא.

קריא f. (קריא I) *call*. Sifra Vayikra, Par. 1 (ref. to Lev. I, 1) לְדַבֵּר הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם the Lord sent the call in advance of the speech. Ib. הוּא אָמַר הַיְיָ to every call he responded with 'here am I.' Deut. R. s. 11, beg. הוּא אָמַר הַיְיָ Isaac closed his blessings with a call (Gen. XXVIII, 1); אֲנִי . . . אֵלֶּךָ I will commence with a call (ib. XLIX, 1); a. fr.—2) *reading* esp. from the Scriptures. קריא (קריא) (abbrev. ש. קריא), or ק' (sub. שמע) the recitation of *Sh'm'a* (Deut. VI, 4-9; XI, 13-21; Num. XV, 37-41) in the morning and in the evening prayer. Ber. 13^b הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם the duty of reciting, contrad. to מצוה כוונה, v. קריא. Ib. וְכִי מָקְרָה this (the verse Deut. VI, 4) was all that R. Judah han-Nasi read (when engaged in teaching); a. fr.—V. קריא II. קריא הַמְּגִלָּה—the recitation of the Book of Esther. Meg. I, 4; a. fr.—Ib. 14^a הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם (not קריא), v. קריא.—Macc. 18^b הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם those first-fruits which are fit for reciting over them (Deut. XXVI, 3 sq.); a. fr.—Pl. קריא. Deut. R. s. 4, beg. הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם . . . הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם how about reading 'the reproofs' (הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם) by several calls (by calling up several persons successively). Ib. וְכִי מָקְרָה . . . הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם if they do read . . . by several calls, each called-up person should not recite the benediction before and after &c.—Omp. קריא.

קריא, v. קריא.

קריב, v. קריב.

קריב, קריב, קריב, קריב, קריב f. (קריב) *near, related*. Targ. Deut. XXII, 2. Targ. Lev. XXI, 3. Ib. XVIII, 6; a. v. fr.—Y. Keth. IX, 33^a top קריב קריב קריב קריב קריב as in the case of that relative of R. S.—Pl. קריבין, קריבין, קריבין, קריבין, קריבין. Targ. O. Lev. XVIII, 17. Targ. Ps. XXXVIII, 12. Targ. Ez. XXIII, 5; a. fr.

קריב f. (קריב) *coming near, use of the root קריב*. Gen. R. s. 96 (ref. to Gen. XLVII, 29) לְמוֹתָו בּוֹ בּוֹ ק' לְמוֹתָו he of whom the expression 'come near to die' is used, has not reached the age of his fathers; ק' דוד כריב בו ק' of David the expression קריב is used (I Kings II, 1) &c.; Yalk. Kings 168. Snh. 3^b (ref. to Ex. XXII, 7 וְכִי מִשְׁעֵר וְכִי מִשְׁעֵר) (ref. to Ex. XXII, 7 וְכִי מִשְׁעֵר) from the time of the approach (before court) there must be three judges. Gen. R. s. 71 ק' וְכִי מִשְׁעֵר coming near is mentioned in connection with the tribe of Judah (Ps. LXV, 5) and with the priestly tribe (Ex. XXVIII, 1). Y. Snh. VII, 25^a וְכִי מִשְׁעֵר since with regard to illicit connections the word קריב is used &c. Sabb. 104^b מְחוּסֵר מִשְׁעֵר מִשְׁעֵר it lacks being brought together (joined into one word); a. fr.—Y. Hor. II, 46^d פְּרִישָׁה ק' the root קריב may also mean separation (coming near one's self, ref. to Is. LXV, 5).—Pl. קריב. Pes. 118^b (ref. to Ps. LXVIII, 31) הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם what caused the dispersion of Israel among the nations? The approaches (to the nations) which they desired; Yalk. Ps. 800 קריב (or קריב). Y. Ber. IX, 13^a top, v. קריב I.

קריב, v. קריב II.

קריב, קריב f. (קריב) *friendship, relationship*. Ex. R. s. 5, a. e., v. קריב.

קריב f. = קריב. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXI, 14.

קריב m. (קריב; emp. קריב) (*a pot*) covered with a crust formed of hardened sediments. Ab. Zar. 76^a הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם the one (a vessel taken from gentiles) has crusty accretions, the other (a sacred vessel) has none.

קריב I f. (b. h.; קריב I a. II) *town, settlement, fort*. Lam. R. introd. (R. Nahman) (ref. to Is. XXIX, 1) קריב הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם the town in which David put up his camp; קריב הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם the place where &c., v. קריב. Ib. קריב הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם it happened in our place; Lev. R. s. 24, beg. קריב (corr. acc.; Yalk. Ps. 680 בעירנו).—Pl. קריב. Y. Snh. I, 18^c bot. קריב הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם הַיְיָ הַלֹּדֵם it happened with (representatives of) 24 townships belonging to the house of Rabbi, that they were assembled to proclaim an intercalation at Lydda.—[Y. B. Bath. IX, 17^a קריב, read קריב, v. קריב.]

קריב II, קריב m. ch. (= קריב, v. קריב).

קריסטאלי Yalk. Esth. 1046, a gloss to זוכייהו, *crystal*.

קריסטור, v. קריסטור.

קריסטמלין, v. קריסטמיל.

קריספא pr. n. m. *K'rispa*, v. קריספא. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^d (Var. קריספא). Y. R. Hash. I, 57^a bot קרוס ed. Krot. Ib. II, 58^b top; Y. Snh. I, 18^c bot. קריספא. Y. Shek. VII, 50^c. Y. Yeb. I, 2^c top קריספי. Y. Snh. III, 21^b bot. Y. M. Kat. III, end, 83^d קריספי.

קריספאי, קריספאי, v. preced.

קריעה f. (קרע) *rending, tearing*. Yoma 80^a כ' טעון כ' an animal taken alive out of the slaughtered mother's womb (v. פקיעה) requires ripping (to let the blood escape). Y. Hag. I, 76^a שגרמה ק' היא שגרמה (on the טעון) caused him to be legally recognized as a male. Y. Ber. I, 8^d bot., a. fr. קריעה ים סוף the division of the Red Sea for the passage of the Israelites; a. fr.—Esp. *the rending of the garment in mourning*. M. K. 22^b מבייל כל כ' שאינו מבייל 'וב' a rending whereby one fails to sever the border (v. קמה) is a meaningless act; a. fr.—Pl. קריעה. Ib. 26^a חייב ק' לקרוע שתי ק' must make two rents; a. e.

קרייז m. (קריז; cmp. קריע) [*breaking through*,] *dawn, early morning*. Targ. Job XXXVIII, 12 (some ed. קריצחא, קריצחא, corr. acc.). Targ. Ps. LVII, 9; a. fr.—V. קריצחא.

קריצחא f. (קריצח) *compressing the lips, gesture of anger, scorn &c.*—Pl. קריצחא. Yeb. 108^b וקריצחא וקריצחא she is familiar with his hints and gestures (by which she may be influenced). Ib. קריצחא ורמיצחא their gestures and hints.

קריצחא, קריצחא, קריצחא, v. קריצחא. Targ. Ps. XXXII, 1. Ib. I, 12. Targ. Y. Num. XIV, 44; a. e.—[Targ. Job XXXVIII, 12, v. קריצחא.]—Y. Ber. I, 2^c; Y. Yoma III, beg. 40^b; Cant. R. to VI, 10 בק' at day-break. Y. Bets. V, 63^a bot. early on a Sabbath morning; a. e.

קריקס, קריקס, v. קולקס.

קריי I *crusty*, v. קריי.

קריי II m., קריי, קריי f. (קרי II) 1) *cool, cold*. Targ. Nah. III, 17.—Gen. R. s. 48 טולא ... בארבע ... at four hours of the day the shade is cool, and the sun hot. Sabb. 53^a (prov.) ק' ליה the ass feels cold even at the solstice of Tammuz. B. Bath. 24^b, a. e. ק' וילא, v. קריי. Gen. R. s. 99, v. קריי II; a. e.—[Zeb. 79^b; 98^a, v. קרי I.]—Pl. קריי. Targ. Prov. XXV, 25.—Nidd. 36^b אפקוה מק' ... עיילוה they got him hot to relieve him from chills; ו' עיילוה בק' ... אפקוה מק' ... עיילוה they got him cold to relieve him from fever. Ab. Zar. 28^a ק' דחייטו מק' ... עיילוה they got him hot to relieve him from eating very cold wheat dishes; a. e.—Esp. קריי *cold water*. Ib. 46^b, v. קריי I. Sabb. 55^a, v. קריי; a. fr.—2) (cmp. קריי I) *satisfaction, pleasure*. Gen. R. s. 47 ... חמלי

fill not my spirit with too much pleasure (awaken not in me too high aspirations), Oh that thou wouldst not withdraw from me the present grant!; Yalk. ib. 82.

קרירותא f. (preced.) *cold*. Targ. Prov. XXV, 13.

קרירטין, v. קרירטין.

קרישא m., קרישא f. (קריש) *congealed, hard, frozen*. Targ. Y. Num. XI, 7 (not קריש).—Hull. 120^a, v. קריש III.—Pl. קרישן; קרישן. Targ. Job XXXVIII, 30 (Ms. קרי).

קרישא, v. קרישא.

קרייא, v. קרייא.

*קרייתא f. (קרי, v. קריה II) *a covered arched vehicle*. Keth. 17^b, v., however, קרייתא.

קרם (b. h.) [*to contract, join*,] *to form a skin, cover*. Tosef. T'bul Yom II, 10 ו' שק' על ו' if the film of an egg floated on the top of a pot; T'bul Yom III, 3. Ib. ו' ו' cooked peas which formed a skin on the rim of a pot. Ber. 25^a פניה שקרמו פניה when its surface formed a crust. Men. VII, 3 (78^b) קרמו (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 90) before the loaves had formed a slight crust in the oven. Sabb. I, 10 פניה שקרמו פניה in time for the cake to form a crust on the surface &c.; ו' ו' for the bottom to form a crust; a. fr.—Part. pass. קרם. Hull. 49^b; Tosef. ib. IX, 14, v. קרם.

Hif. קרם same. Y. Ter. X, 47^b bot. שוקרמיו (abortive) eggs which have formed a membrane. Ber. 40^b; B. Bath. 95^b ו' ו' wine which has formed a film; v. קרם.

קרם ch. same, *to form a skin; to cover, overlay*. Targ. Prov. VII, 16 ו' ו' מצרחה קרמה ed. Lag. (ed. incorr.) and I covered it with Egyptian (fine) cloth.—Part. pass. קרם. Ib. XXVI, 23 (some ed. קריס, corr. acc.; h. text מצפה).—[Targ. Job VI, 12, v. קרם.]

Af. קרם (of wine) *to form a film*. Ab. Zar. 30^a bot. (edd. Const. a. Ven. קריס; B. Bath. 95^b; v. קרם).

קרם m. (preced.) *fine cloth, gauze, hanging*.—Pl. קרם. Succ. 10^a; Sabb. 22^a; 45^a; Bets. 30^b.

קרמא m. 1) = h. קרם, *skin, membrane*. Hull. 45^a ק' עילאה the upper (outer) membrane of the brain; ק' עילאה the lower (inner) membrane. Ib. 46^a ו' עילאה the outer membrane of the lungs &c.; a. e.—2) *fine cloth*, v. next w.

קרמא, קרמא, v. קרמא. Targ. Prov. VII, 16 (some ed. קרמא, v. קרם).—Pl. קרמא, קרמא. M. Kat. 10^b, v. קרמא.—[Erub. 22^a, v. קרמא.]

קרמודין, v. קרמודין.

קרמולין m. pl. (enlargement of קרם; cmp. קרם a. קרמולין I) [*green or yellow plants*,] *karmulin*, name of a

sort of gourd, the leaves of which are eatable. Y. Shebi. II, end, 34^b וכי ק' פטורין וכי ק' are exempt from tithes, ... as long as they have not formed gourds; Y. Ned. VII, beg. 40^b. Ib. קרימירין. Tosef. Shebi. IV, 19 קרימירין ed. Zuck. (Var. קרימיר, קרימיר, קרימיר). Tosef. Neg. I, 5 (expl. ירקרק). (Var. קרימיר, קרימיר, קרימיר) ed. Zuck. (Var. וקרימיר, וקרימיר; R. S. to Neg. XI, 4 פרימיר) of the color of wax or of k., v. פרימיר.

קרמיר m. (κεραμίδ, -ιδος) roof-tile. Y. Taan. I, 64^b top פני הק' (שידורו) so that the surface of the roof-tiles appears washed (by the rain); Y. Ber. IX, 13^d bot. (שידורו) (corr. acc.); Gen. R. s. 13 (not שידורו).—Pl. יבול אפי' קרימירין, קרימירין, קרימירין. Sifra M'tsor'a, Par. 6, ch. IV אפי' ק' וכי Ar. (ed. קרימיר, corr. acc.) lest you think that you may use also tiles or bricks. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. II, 3 וכי קרימירין ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. קרימיר, corr. acc.) gutters or tiles in which &c.

קרימיר pr. n. river, K'ramyon, prob. a tributary of the Jordan. Par. VIII, 10; Snh. 5^b (Ms. M. קרימיר). B. Bath. 74^b (Ms. M. קרימיר; Ms. O. קרימיר; Ms. H. קרימיר); Midr. Till. to Ps. XXIV קרימיר ed. Bub. (oth. ed. קרימיר, corr. acc.); Yalk. Ps. 697.—[Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. II, 3, v. preced.]

קרמירא, v. קרימירא.

קרמירא or **קרמירא** f. (from its color; cmp. קרימירין) cow-wheat (Melampyron) of which a coarse bread is made. Tosef. Hall. I, 1 אה הק' הייברו וכי (ed. Zuck. קרימירא); k. is also subject to the priest's gift; Y. ib. I, beg. 57^a; Y. Pes. II, 29^b top; Bab. ib. 35^a, expl. רמשורבא שיצטרף רמשורבא דמשורבא. Tosef. ib. I (II), 29 וכי יוצא אה הק' יוצא וכי one may comply with the duty of eating matsah (on the first night of Passover) by eating bread made of k.—V. קרימירא.

קרמירא m. pl. Carmanians, inhabitants of Carmania, a province of the ancient Persian empire, with the capital Carmana; [oth. opin. (from קרימירא) sellers of linen garments; cmp., however, meanings of קרימירא I, II]. Sabb. 138^a בדק' Ms. O. a. Ar. (ed. בדק'; Ms. M. קרימירא) it refers to a folding bed or frame (like that) used by the Carmanians (to exhibit their wares). Naz. 31^b רוריא דקרמירא an ox of the Carmanians (good for ploughing); ib. דקרמירא. B. Kam. 21^a וכי קרימירא originally Carmanians had been living on the abandoned property belonging to the orphans, and had been paying a nominal rent; [Ms. M. קרימירא, Ms. R. a. vers. in Baschi קרימירא old settlers or nomads = קרימירא].

קרמירא, Targ. Prov. VII, 16, v. קרימירא.

קרן (b. h.; denom. of קרין) to emit horns or rays. Hif. קרין to be horned. Hull. 60^a (ref. to Ps. LXIX, 32) מפרים קרין ברישא ויהדר מפרים first it got horns and then hoofs; v. מפרין II.—Y. R. Hash. III, 58^d top (strike out מפרין כריב).

קרן I (cmp. Arab. karan junxit &c.) to join, harness, put to. Y. Kidd. III, 64^a וכי זבונה וכי the trader put the beasts to and went off; [Var. קרין, v. קרין II].

קרן 6. (b. h.; v. preced.) [joint, attachment; roundness, fulness,] 1) horn. Y. Erub. I, 19^b bot. זכורו של ק' v. זכורו. R. Hash. III, 2 ק' כל השופרות ... all shofars (horns) are fit for use on the New Year's day, except that of a cow, because it is called k'eren (and not shofar); וחלא ק' do not all shofars also go by the name of k'eren? Ib. 26^a; a. v. fr.—Keth. XIII, 2, v. קרי.—Esp. (sub. damage done by an animal's horn, goring. B. Kam. 2^b. Ib. 4^a; a. fr.—Trnsf. horn, trumpet, wind instrument. Kel. XI, 7 עגולה ק' a round (wound) metal horn; contrad. to פשוטה a plain (straight) horn; Sabb. 47^a; a. fr.—Du. קרינות, קרינין, קרינין, pl. קרינין, קרינין, קרינין, קרינין. Tosef. Par. II (I), 2; Bekh. 44^a. Par. II, 2 פרה שקריניה וכי a red cow whose horns and hoofs are black; Bekh. I. c. וכו' שקריניה (corr. acc.). Hull. 60^a, a. e. קרינין קודמות וכי the ox which Adam sacrificed was born with his horns (full grown) in advance of his hoofs. Par. XII, 9 של יוצא ק' אלו the travellers' drinking horns. Gen. R. s. 99 וכו' these (the Levites) blow horns, and those (the Greeks) blow trumpets. Ib. זה בעל ק' זה בעל ק' this one (Joseph) is described as endowed with horns (power, Deut. XXXIII, 17), and that one (Rome) is &c. (Dan. VII, 24). Y. Shek. VI, 50^a top וכו' בקרינין, v. פרימירא. Ib.; Yoma 77^b קרינין הגבים the antennæ of locusts; a. fr.—2) any projection, point; a) beam, ray.—Pl. as ab. Ex. R. s. 47; Tanh. Ki Thissa 37 קרינין הודו the beams of glory, halo; a. e.—b) projecting staff or handle. Par. XII, 9, v. פרימירא. Lam. R. to I, 16 [read:] קרין גלוסקאן זו this point of the roll of white bread; a. e.—c) (with זייר or without) corner, v. זייר. Ber. 17^a חשכה בק' אורה ... בק' חשכה that thou place us in the corner of light (position of honor), and not in the corner of obscurity. Men. 42^a על הק' if one attaches the show-fringes exactly in the corner; a. fr.—Pl. as ab. Hull. 31^a, v. קרימירא. Macc. 12^a בקרימירא the projections of the altar; a. fr.—ישב בקרימירא those seated at street corners, v. ישב.—[Gen. R. s. 75, v. קרינין a. ישב a. קרינין]—3) (cmp. קרינין) fulness, essence. Nidd. II, 6, v. פרימירא I.—Esp. principal, capital. B. Kam. IX, 7 משלם ק' חוזמש וכי must pay the principal (the full value of the stolen goods) and the fine of one-fifth, and bring a guilt-offering; a. v. fr.—Trnsf. the capital of reward or punishment laid aside for the hereafter. Peah I, 1; Tosef. ib. I, 2, sq., v. פרימירא; a. fr.—[אפל II].

קרן II, **קרן** I ch. same, 1) horn; trnsf. strength; beam, ray. Targ. Josh. VI, 5. Targ. I Sam. XVI, 1. Targ. Ps. LXXXIX, 18. Targ. Job XLII, 14; a. fr.—B. Bath. 16^b, v. קריש II. Ber. 62^b (prov.) וכי קריש ברומי וכי when the horn calls in (the market of) Rome, son of a trader in figs, sell thy father's figs (wait not for thy father's return, if he is absent). Macc. 16^b, a. e. דאומינא ק' the surgeon's horn (in which he receives the blood); a. fr.—Pl. קרינין, קרינין. Targ. I Kings XXII, 11. Targ. Ps. LXIX, 32 (v. Hull. 60^a, quoted in preced.); a. fr.—Sabb. 154^b דאומינא ק' דאומינא וכי דאומינא וכי a hundred horns (hundred blood-lettings) for a Zuz, a hundred heads (hair-cuttings) for a Zuz, a hundred lips (trimmings of mustaches) for

nothing. B. Bath. 74^a; a. fr.—2) *projection; corner*. Targ. Prov. XXI, 9; a. e.—Keth. 111^a וקריו לה ק' וכו' (not ליה) and they shall call it (Babylonia) the corner of salvation. B. Kam. 27^b, v. עצה. Men. 34^a פירחא דאק' a door at the corner (having only one post); a. e.—Pl. קרנין, קרניא, קרניא, קרניא; constr. קרניו. Targ. Ex. XXIX, 12. Ib. XXX, 10. Targ. Ps. LXXIX, 13; a. e.—B. Bath. 95^b which is sold at the street-corners. Pes. 12^b קאי ב' ק' קאי (not בק') at six hours (at noon) the sun stands between the corners (of the globe, equally distant from east and west &c.).—3) *essence*, v. קרין.—4) *principal, stock*. B. Mets. 79^a; B. Kam. 3^a, v. פלי I. Y. M. Kat. II, 81^b top וק' אנרא וק' the expected profit and the principal (cost price) are together considered as principal &c.; a. e.—[קרניוול, v. קרניא זול].

קרנא II pr. n. m. *Karna*. Sabb. 108^a, B. Bath. 89^a.

קרניוול, v. קרניוול.

קרניווא m. (a fictitious denomin. of קרנא) [*horned, stupid*], *Karnuna*. Kidd. 25^a ק' לאו המינוא אלא ק' thy name ought not to be Hamnuna, but Karnuna; [oth. interpret. = sitting at the corners, idler; oth. = קרניווא = cold fish, opp. to קרניווא (= חם) hot fish].

קרניוול* m. (= קרניוול, v. קרניוול) [*the horns (feelers or feet) of a polyp*], *division of a field by drawing lines from the centre in all directions* (into four or eight triangles), and giving alternately one triangle to each partner, whereby an equalization is accomplished of the advantages and the disadvantages of situation. B. Bath. 13^a top חד גיסא בק' . . . Ms. M. (ed. בקרנא זול, read: בקרניוול; Ms. F. בקרניוול; Ms. H. בקרניוול) if on one side of a field there is a dike, and on the other a river, we divide it by *karnazol*. B. Mets. 108^b bot. Ms. M. (ed. בקרניוול; Ms. R. 1 בקרניוול; Ms. F. בקרניוול).

קרניווא pr. n. pl. *K'far Karnayim*, near Bethshean. Y. Dem. II, 22^d top.

קרניווא f., pl. קרניווא, v. קרניווא.

קרנת, Targ. Y. II Gen. XXI, 15 (קרנתא), a corruption of קרניווא II.

קרס (b. h.) *to curve, contract, shrink*.

Nif. קרס *to warp; to crack from contraction*. Gen. R. s. 12, end וקרסין ניהון . . . הם נקרסין Ar. (ed. בקרניוול) if I put hot water into them, they will burst; if cold, they will crack.

Hif. קרס 1) same, v. supra.—2) (of wine) *to become sourish*. Ber. 40^b וקרסין שוה' Ms. F. a. Ar. (ed. בקרניווא); B. Bath. 95^b Ms. H. (ed. בקרניווא), v. קרסם.

קרס ch. same; *part. pass.* קרס *shrunk, dense*. Targ. Job VI, 12 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. קרס, corr. acc.).

Af. קרס, or *Ihpe.* קרס *to become sourish*. Ab. Zar. 30^a bot. דאקרס Ar. a. ed. Cost. a. Vien. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 1; ed. דאקרס); B. Bath. 95^b דאקרס Ms. H. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8; ed. דאקרס), v. קרסם.

קרס m. (b. h.; קרס) *hook, clasp*. Pl. קרסם. Pesik. Vayhi, p. 5^a וכו' קרסי דזב וכו' the golden clasps were seen in the Tabernacle as stars are seen in the sky; Cant. R. to III, 11; Y. Meg. I, 72^c sq.; Sabb. 99^b top; a. e.

קרסול m. (b. h. קרסל; v. preced.) *bent, joint, ankle*. Ohol. I, 8 בק' עשרה Ar. (ed. בקרסל) ten joints are in the ankle.—*Du.* קרסולים, קרסולין, קרסולין. Tosef. Hull. III (IV), 25 וק' . . . כל שיש לו ארבע . . . locusts which have four wings and jointed legs (hindlegs for leaping); Hull. III, 7 (Bab. ed. 59^a קרצ'; Ms. M. קרסולין, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); ib. 65^b Ms. R. 2 a. Ar. (ed. קרצ', v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 9). Tosef. Succ. III, 3 (ref. to אפסוס, Ez. XLVII, 3) קרצ' קרסולין (קרס) up to the ankles; Y. Shek. VI, 50^a top עד ודלכתי עד קרסולי וכו' but for the water coming up to his ankles, he would not have gone into the ark. Keth. 111^b ודלכתי עד קרסולי וכו' I waded up to my ankles in honey that had dropped from dates. Koh. R. to XII, 5 קרסוליו אלו קרסוליו 'the *hagab*' (locust, ib.), that is his ankles (legs, v. supra); Lev. R. s. 18 השקר אילין קרסוליהו (corr. acc.).

קרסולא I, קרסוליה ch. same. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 35 בקרסוליה (not בקרסוליה).—Y. Shek. VI, 50^a top, v. preced. B. Bath. 73^b קרסוליה . . . עד קרסוליה Ms. O. (ed. קרסוליה) a bird standing in water up to its ankles. Ber. 54^b ומזייה and he (Moses) struck him (Og) on his ankle; a. e.—Pl. קרסולין. Targ. Lev. XI, 21 (leaping legs; h. text קרסולין). Targ. Ez. XLVII, 3 (Ar. a. ed. Lag. קרצ'). Targ. Ps. L, 11 Ms. (ed. קרצ').

קרסולא II m., pl. קרסולין (emp. קרס) *nettles*. Targ. Is. XXXIV, 13; Targ. Hos. IX, 6 (h. text קרסולין).

קרסום, v. קרסום.

קרסוף, v. קרסוף.

קרסמילין, v. קרסמילין.

קרסמל m. (a corrupt. of *καρταλος*, v. קרסמל) *basket*. Sabb. 53^a Ms. O., v. קרסמל. Cant. R. to Y, 11, a. e.—[Y. Sabb. X, 12^c bot. עד שיטלני בק', a corrupt.; Bab. ib. 94^b בקלי].

קרסמילין same. Tosef. Sabb. IV (V), 5, v. קרסמילין. Tosef. B. Mets. VIII, 10 (Var. קרצ'); B. Mets. 90^a קרסמילין Ms. M. (oth. mss. קרסמל, קרסמל, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note), v. קרסמילין.

קרסמילין* m. pl. (קרס) *sour wine*. Targ. Prov. XIX, 13 (h. text דורח).

קרסיות, v. קרסיות.

קרסין, v. קרסין.—[Gen. R. s. 58, v. קלירוס]

קרסם (b. h. ברסם; *Parel* of קרסם) 1) *to cut, trim*. Sabb. XII, 2 הקרסם he that trims trees. Shebi. II, 3 וכו' מקרסמין you may trim trees &c.; [Maim. *cut the ears* 179*

off, leaving the halms stand]. Ab. Zar. III, 10; a. fr.— 2) (of insects) to nibble, bite off. Peah II, 7

Nithpa. ch. same, to be chopped, cut up (cmp. קרסם). Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. I, 9

קרסם ch. same, bite, nibble. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXVIII, 38

קרסוף, קרסוף, v. קרסוף.

קרע (b. h.) to tear, split; esp. to rend the garment in mourning. Kel. XVI, 5

Pi. קרע 1) same. M. Kat. 26b

Nif. קרע to be torn; to be cut open, be operated upon by a section. Yeb. VIII, 8, a. e.

Nithpa. קרע to become torn, v. supra.

קרע ch. same. M. Kat. 20b

Pa. קרע same. Targ. Ps. XXXV, 15 Ms. (ed. בזע).

Ithpe. קרע to be torn, cut open. Bekh. 42b

קרע m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) rent; piece. B. Bath. 168b

קרע ch. same. Keth. 104a

קרפאות, v. קרפאות.

קרפדאי, v. קרפדאי.

קרפוף, v. קרפוף.

קרפיות, v. קרפיות.

קרפמא, v. קרפמא.

קרפף, קרפף m. (Parel of קפה, cmp. קנה II Hif.) 1) enclosure, esp. an enclosed space outside of a settlement,

for living purposes; a. fr.—2) *an area (of seventy square cubits) outside of a town, added to the city limits for the purposes of Sabbath distances.* Erub. V, 2 לעיר ק' נורחין for measuring Sabbath limits we allow a *k.* to each town; but the scholars say, a *k.* as an extension to city limits is allowed only in the case of two neighboring towns; עישה ק' לשוחין (Y. ed. קריפא) if there is a space of seventy cubits for one and an equal space for the other, this forms a *k.* for both, so that they may be considered as one town. Ib. 57^a ק' תורה ק' תורה ק' by *k.* the scholars mean the application of the law of *k.* (as an extension to the town); a. fr.—Pl. קריפא. Ib. IX, 1 ק' רשות וכו' קריפא. joint roofs, courts, and enclosures are each considered as one area (for Sabbath movements). Ib. 89^a; a. fr.

אפקיד... נבי 62^a ch. same. Y. Kidd. II, beg. 62^a אפקיד... נבי 62^a gave his wine vessels in charge at his neighbor's enclosure. Y. B. Mets. II, 8^c top (expl. מצובה) ק' כגון אהרן ק' (מצובה) in the manner as goods are stored up in an enclosure belonging to three persons.

מ. (καρπασίνων) (made of) fine linen. Esth. R. to I, 8, v. ברפס I.

קריפה, v. קריפה.

קריץ (b. h.) 1) *to make an incision; to cut.* Yoma III, 4 קריץ he made the ritually required cut, and some one else finished &c., v. מריק. Ib. 32^b לישנא... קריץ... what is meant by *k'ratso*?... It has the meaning of slaying (by ref. to Jer. XLVI, 20); Y. ib. III, 40^c top, v. נכסא. Tosef. Ukts. II, 8 כיון שקריץ as soon as he has made an incision into it (although he did not cut it apart, v. Ukts. II, 5).—Esp. *to cut dough on the baker's board.* Kel. XV, 2 קריץ עליו... אם if he prepares it to cut dough on it; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. V, 4; a. fr.—[Y. Pes. IV, 31^b top מודדי שקריץ, read: שקריץ.—2) *to bite, pinch.* Nidd. VI, 12 כרי לקרין בצפורן a hair large enough to seize with the nails.—3) *[to form a groove,] to press the lips close together; to gesticulate with closed lips.* Mikv. VIII, 5 קריצה if (in taking a ritual immersion) she pressed her lips together.—Yoma 19^b ולא יקרין בשפתותיו... קריצה... ולא יקרין בשפתותיו... one must not blink with one's eyes, nor gesticulate with one's lips &c. (make motions to his neighbor).

Pi. קריץ same. Ib. וקריץ... קריץ of him who reads the Shm'a and blinks with his eyes and gesticulates with his lips and points with his fingers, the Scriptures say, 'not me didst thou call &c.' (Is. XLIII, 22); Yalk. Is. 318 וקריץ.

אם נקרצה עם נקרץ Peah VII, 4 נקרץ *to be nipped off.* Peah VII, 4 נקרץ if it (the isolated bunch on the knee of a vine) can be nipped off as a cluster, it belongs to the owner (Ms. M. נקרצה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Sifra K'dosh., Par. 1, ch. III (Var. נקרצה); Yalk. Lev. 605 נקרצה; Y. Peah VII, 20^a bot. דאשכולות עם דאשכולות עם דאשכולות I mean those which have been nipped off in clusters; a. e.

אי 65^a I. ch. same, *to bite, pinch, sting.* Erub. 65^a

קריצתו כינה וכו' I could not study, if a vermin were to bite me.

קריץ II (denom. of קריצה, קריצה) *to get up early, to do a thing early.* Y. Ter. XI, end, 48^b... כן הוה שחר... through that (burning lamp) he was wakeful, and through that he arose early; Y. Sabb. II, 4^d top. Y. Ab. Zar. V, 44^d וק' ונפק ליה, v. קריץ. Ib. ונפק ליה if thou hadst worked early (while young), thou wouldst not have to work late (in old age). Ib. קריצה וחסכיה (not קריצה) I did work early, and do work late. Ib. s. 32 וק' נוגש וכו' לא הוה בר נש קריץ 7, Lam. R. to III, 7 קריץ, v. קריץ. Tosef. B. Mets. IX, 19 קריץ, קריץ. Pl. קריצה (not קריצה) and none came in the morning to gather the figs earlier than they; Y. Maas. Sh. V, 56^a top. Y. Kidd. III, 64^a וכו' זבוגה וכו' the trader got up early &c., v. קריץ; a. fr.

קריץ m. (קריץ) *division, partition.* Kel. VIII, 6 קריץ... the leaven and the reptile in it (in the vessel with two compartments), and the squeezed-in partition between them; [Hai Gaon: *a piece of dough*, v. קריצה].—Pl. קריצה. Tosef. B. Mets. IX, 19 קריץ, קריץ. Pl. קריצה (oth. ed. קריצה) he that rents (on shares) a field on which to raise flax, must attend to it until he has made it into divisions (piles ready for division into shares).

קריץ III, קריצה, קריץ m. (קריץ I) *biting, cutting, destruction; only in 'אכל' (mostly pl. קריצה, 'קריץ').* (v. קריץ) *to inform against.* [Targ. Is. LVIII, 1 קריץ I] read with ed. Koh. only אכלי, quoted to prove the meaning of אכל=קריצה, v. קריצה II.] Targ. Prov. XI, 13 קריצה ed. Wil. (Ms. קריצה). Ib. XX, 19. Targ. Lev. XIII, 16 (O. ed. Berl. קריצה); a. fr.—Lam. R. to IV, 2 קריצה, v. קריצה I; Gitt. 56^a קריצה; a. fr.—Ab. d'R. N. ch. XVI (in Hebr. dict.) (קריצה אצל וכו').

קריצה m. (קריצה) *thorn.*—Pl. קריצה. Targ. Prov. XV, 19.

קריצה, v. קריצה.

קריצה, v. קריצה, קריצה.

קריצה, v. קריצה.

קריצה, v. קריצה.

קריצה, v. קריצה.

קריצה pr. n. pl. *K'ratsion (Chorazin, Ch. Keraze)*, near Capernaum. Y. Ber. VIII, 12^b bot. קריצה (ed. Lehm. וקריצה); Y. Bets. V, end, 63^b וקריצה (some ed. וקריצה, corr. acc.).

קריצה f. (קריץ; cmp. קריצה) *a big fly or locust.* Gitt. 86^b קריצה, expl. ib. קריצה, flies among sheaves.

קריצה (cmp. קריצה) *[to use a rough tool,] to scrape, curry with a large-toothed strigil, contrad. to קריצה.*

Bets. II, 8 קריצה you may curry &c. (on the Holy Day); Y. ib. II, end, 61^d.

קריצה ch. same.

Itupa. קריצה to scratch one's self. Targ. Job II, 8 (לחורגור לחורגור; h. text לאחורצה).

קריצה, v. קריצה, a. קריצה.

*קריצה pr. n. pl. K'rak (emp. קריצה, Schr.KAT², p.180). Targ. II Esth. VI, 10 קריצה ed. Lag. (oth. ed. קריצה (ומדינה) K. the capital.

קריצה, v. קריצה.

קריצה, v. sub קריצה.

קריצה m. (emp. קריצה) of Karakuz.—Pl. קריצה Ned. 51^a (expl. קריצה) קריצה (not קריצה) Karakuz pumpkins.

קריצה, v. קריצה I.

קריצה, v. קריצה.

קריצה, v. קריצה.

קריצה, Yalk. Ps. 838 כל קריצה, v. קריצה.

קריצה clasp, v. קריצה.

קריצה f. (v. קריצה) circus, place of amusement.—Pl. קריצה, קריצה, קריצה Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 19 קריצה (for קריצה) ed. Vien. (oth. ed. קריצה) your theatres and circuses. Targ. Ps. LXIX, 13 קריצה (some ed. קריצה; Ar. קריצה, Var. קריצה) ביה קריצה (v. Lam. R. introd. 17).—[Lam. R. to I, 18 קריצה, v. קריצה.]

קריצה, v. קריצה.

קריצה pr. n. pl. (Κίρκιστος) Circesium (קריצה). Lam. R. to I, 18 (ref. to II Chr. XXXV, 20) בקריצה (not בקריצה) at Circesium on the Euphrates.

קריצה f. pl. (an adapt. of κίρκος, circus) circuses, buildings used for chariot races and other entertainments. Y. Ber. IX, 13^c bot. קריצה... בבתי חשירוה ובבתי קריצה when God looks down on the theatres and circuses as they stand undisturbed..., while his Temple is destroyed &c. Meg. 6^a (ref. to Zech. IX, 7) קריצה (Ms. M. קריצה) this refers to the theatres and circuses in Edom (Rome) where in the days to come Judah's chiefs shall teach the Law in public. Keth. 5^a

קריצה Ar. (ed. קריצה, corr. acc.), v. קריצה; Sabb. 150^a קריצה (Ms. O. קריצה). Gen. R. s. 67. Ib. s. 80 'ולבתי קריצה... זריזין אנן we must give credit to the nations that they bring actors to their theatres and circuses and amuse themselves with them, so that they may not talk with one another and come to vain quarrels. Lam. R. to III, 13; ib. introd. 17. Ruth R. to I, 16; Pesik. R. s. 6 קריצה וקריצה, יום חשירוה וקריצה, read: קריצה, v. קריצה; a. fr.

קריצה m. (b. h.; v. Schr. KAT², p. 583, a. קריצה) ground, soil; bottom. B. Mets. 31^a קריצה a loss to the ground, i. e. the duty of preventing damage to a fellow-man's ground through a stray animal. B. Bath. V, 7 (84^b) 'מחורב לקריצה if the flax was bought while standing in the field, v. קריצה. Ib. 4 קריצה... לא קנה קריצה if a person buys two trees in a neighbor's field, he has not bought the ground belonging thereto. Ib. בעל חקריצה the owner of the ground. Y. Succ. I, 51^d קריצה from the floor of the Succah. Sifré Num. 126 קריצה של ביה וקריצה the ground on which the house stands down to the deep; a. fr.—Snh. 74^b קריצה דורה Esther was merely like natural ground (that is ploughed), i. e. in submitting to the embraces of the heathen king she did not act on her part.—Esp. immovable property, opp. קריצה. B. Mets. 11^b לקריצה to be acquired in connection with immovable property, v. קריצה. B. Bath. 156^b; a. fr.—Pl. קריצה. Y. ib. IX, 17^a bot. קריצה ומשלתין קריצה when his immovable and his movable properties were in the same place. Keth. 87^b, a. e. קריצה, v. קריצה; a. fr.—Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. VII, 15 קריצה חבלים, v. קריצה.

קריצה ch. same. Targ. II Chr. XXI, 3.

קריצה f. (preced.) ground, bottom. Sabb. 147^b, v. קריצה. Yeb. 116^b קריצה של ספינה בקריצה at the bottom of the ship; Hag. 23^a בקריצה וקריצה.

קריצה ch. same. Targ. Y. Num. XIX, 14.

קריצה m. (= קריצה, קריצה; emp. קריצה) [round,] skull, head. B. Bath. 121^b bot. קריצה... לשבטים... לקריצה (Ms. M. קריצה) was the land divided by tribes (each tribe getting an equal share) or by the heads of men? Sabb. 67^a (in an incantation) קריצה Ar. (ed. קריצה, read: קריצה) on the head of a lion, and on the nostrils &c. B. Bath. 55^a קריצה (Ar. קריצה; Rashb. קריצה, v. קריצה; a. e.—Fem. form קריצה. R. Hash. 17^a קריצה (Tosaf. קריצה) the head (of him) that puts no T'fillin on. B. Bath. l. c., v. supra.

קריצה, קריצה m. (preced., with format. ל; emp. קריצה &c.) scalp (used as a charm in battle). Ab. Zar. 11^b (describing a sort of secular game) קריצה... אחר לשבטים... קריצה once in seventy years they make a well man ride on a lame man and dress him in the garments of Adam and place on his head the scalp of R. Ishmael &c. Hull. 123^a וקריצה של ר' קריצה R. Ishmael's scalp was put on the head of kings (as a charm). Pl. קריצה. Ib. לקריצה

Pa. *to cool*. Sabb. 8^b אינשי נפשייהו דעבידי אינשי לקרורי נפשייהו (when people are wont to cool themselves (by walking in pools), v. קָרַק).

Af. same. Pes. 76^a אַקורי קא מיקר ליה it cools the juice off; a. e.

Ithpa. אַתְקורי, *Ithpol.* אַתְקורי *to be cooled off, cool one's self*. Targ. Y. Ex. II, 5 אַתְקוריָא. Targ. Y. II ib. VII, 15 לַמְתְקוריָא על מיהא (ed. Vien. למתקורה על מיהא, corr. acc.).

קָרַשׁ I m. (b. h.; קָרַשׁ; cmp. Arab. *karash* collegit... et partes junxit) *board*. Sabb. 102^b קָרַשׁ אַתְקוריָא וְכִי אַתְקוריָא וְכִי אַתְקוריָא (a board attacked by a worm, v. קָרַשׁ; a. e.—*Pl.* תְקַשִּׁים. Ex. R. s. 52 'הרי קָרַשׁ here are the boards (for the Tabernacle), here are the bolts &c. Sabb. XII, 3 תְקַשִּׁי הַמִּשְׁכָּן the boards of the Tabernacle; a. fr.

קָרַשׁ II m. *keresh*, name of a kind of antelope, unicorn. Hull. 59^b קָרַשׁ אַתְקוריָא וְכִי קָרַשׁ אַתְקוריָא וְכִי קָרַשׁ אַתְקוריָא (the *k.* is the gazelle of Be-Ilai (v. טַגְרוֹס). Ib. אַתְקוריָא וְכִי קָרַשׁ אַתְקוריָא וְכִי קָרַשׁ אַתְקוריָא (the *k.* is permitted, although it has only one horn. Y. Sabb. II, 4^d bot. קָרַשׁ אַתְקוריָא וְכִי קָרַשׁ אַתְקוריָא (the *takash*) was named *keresh*... having one horn. B. Bath. 16^b (ref. to קָרַשׁ הַפּוֹדֵד, Job XLII, 14) שְׂדוּמָה לְקָרַשׁ אַתְקוריָא וְכִי קָרַשׁ אַתְקוריָא (she had the complexion of the horn of the *k.*; קָרַשׁ אַתְקוריָא וְכִי קָרַשׁ אַתְקוריָא but this would mean a defect (not a description of beauty).

קָרַשׁ (cmp. קָרַם) [*to be joined, v. קָרַשׁ I,*] *to become solid, congeal, contract*. Gen. R. s. 4; Y. Ber. I, 2^c bot. וּבִשְׁנֵי קָרַשׁ וְכִי קָרַשׁ וְכִי קָרַשׁ וְכִי קָרַשׁ (let the heavens congeal. Gen. R. s. 33 בְּצַנְחָא שְׁלֵא וְקָרַשׁוּ... marble columns covered with carpets in the winter, lest they contract (and crack), v. קָרַם. Pes. V, 5 וְיִקְרַשׁ הַדָּם and the blood may congeal; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* קָרַשׁ. Y. Nidd. III, beg. 50^c וְכִי קָרַשׁ וְכִי קָרַשׁ וְכִי קָרַשׁ (it is blood which congealed and formed a lump. Y. Sabb. II, 4^d קָרַשׁ וְכִי קָרַשׁ וְכִי קָרַשׁ whatever you melt, and it becomes not solid again. Succ. 12^a וְכִי קָרַשׁ וְכִי קָרַשׁ וְכִי קָרַשׁ it means a jelly of wine from Senir that resembles fig cakes.

Hif. אַתְקוריָא *to cause to congeal*. Tosef. Hull. VI, 7 הַשְׂרֹחֵט וְכִי קָרַשׁ וְכִי קָרַשׁ (ed. Zuck. וְהַקָּרִישׁ, corr. acc.) if one slaughters and allows the blood to congeal.

קָרַשׁ, **קָרַשׁ** ch. same, 1) (neut. verb) *to congeal, become solid*. Targ. Y. Ex. XIV, 22 קָרַשׁוּ (not קָרַשׁוּ).— 2) *to cause to congeal, curdle; to freeze*. Targ. Job X, 10.—*V.* קָרַשׁ.

Ithpe. אַתְקוריָא same. Hull. 120^a קָרַשׁ אַתְקוריָא (oth. קָרַשׁ אַתְקוריָא, v. קָרַשׁ III).

קָרַשׁ f. (preced.) *ball, pebble*.—*Pl.* קָרַשׁ. Sabb. 81^a Ar. (ed. 'פ') v. קָרַשׁ I.

קָרַת f. (b. h.) = קָרַתָּה, *town, city*. Nidd. 16^b, v. מְרוֹם.

קָרַתָּה, **קָרַתָּה**, **קָרַתָּה** ch. same. Targ. Gen. IV, 17. Targ. Is. XIX, 18; a. fr.—Y. Taan. IV, 68^d, v. מְרוֹן. Ib. top, קָרַתָּה וְכִי קָרַתָּה II. Ib., v. גִּלְגַּל.

קָרַתָּה f. (קָרַתָּה, קָרַתָּה) *cold*. Targ. Prov. XXV, 20 (ed. Lag. קוֹר).

קָרַתָּיִי, v. next w.

קָרַתָּיִי, **קָרַתָּיִי** m. pl. (Κόρτιοι, Polybius 5, 52, 5; Strabo XI, 13) *natives of Kartu* (mountaineers of Media). Yeb. 16^a קָרַתָּיִי וְכִי קָרַתָּיִי the traditional spelling is *Kartuyim* (and not *Karduyim*), as people say, disqualified Kartuenians. Ib. (Chald. form) קָרַתָּיִי וְכִי קָרַתָּיִי Kartuenians are not the same as *Karduensians*, as people say 'קָרַתָּיִי v. קָרַתָּיִי.

קָרַתָּיִי, v. next w.

קָרַתָּיִי pr. n. pl. (Carthago, -inis) *Carthage* (rebuilt under the Roman empire). Y. Shebi. VI, 36^b bot. (expl. קָרַתָּיִי Gen. XV, 19) קָרַתָּיִי; Y. Kidd. I, 61^d top קָרַתָּיִי; v. קָרַתָּיִי.—*Denom.* קָרַתָּיִי, קָרַתָּיִי. Y. Kil. VIII, 31^b bot.; a. fr. קָרַתָּיִי; Y. Sabb. VII, 9^d קָרַתָּיִי. Ib. XVI, 15^c bot. קָרַתָּיִי; Y. Bets. I, 60^c bot. קָרַתָּיִי (corr. acc.); Keth. 27^b קָרַתָּיִי; B. Kam. 114^b קָרַתָּיִי Ms. M. (ed. קָרַתָּיִי, corr. acc.); ib. אַתְקוריָא (v. Rabb. D. S. a. I. note 4).

קָרַתָּיִי m. of *Kartes* (perh. Carthæa, on the island of Ceos). Y. Keth. II, 26^d bot. קָרַתָּיִי.

קָרַתָּיִי m. (v. קָרַתָּה) *townsman, provincial*. Dem. VI, 4 קָרַתָּיִי, opp. to קָרַתָּיִי; Y. ib. 25^c bot.—[Lev. R. s. 24 מַעֲשֵׂה דָבָר, read: קָרַתָּיִי, v. קָרַתָּה.]—*Fem.* קָרַתָּיִי. Cant. R. to I, 6.

קָשׁ old, v. קָשַׁשׁ.

קָשׁ m. (b. h.; קָשׁ *to be hard, stiff*; cmp. קָשַׁשׁ) *straw, stubble*. Sabb. III, 1 בְּקָשׁ וּבְגַבְבָּא with straw or rakings. Ib. 66^a קָשׁ וְכִי קָשׁ וְכִי קָשׁ; Kel. XV, 1 בְּקָשׁ וְכִי קָשׁ וְכִי קָשׁ. Ib. XVII, 17, v. קָשַׁשׁ. Y. Peah IV, beg. 18^a בְּקָשַׁשׁ... leave for them (the poor) the grain with its straw (stalks); a. fr.—[Tosef. Sabb. IX (X), 2 דָּקֵשׁ שְׁבוּרִיר some ed. the stiff bristle &c., v. קָשַׁשׁ.]—*Pl.* קָשַׁשׁ. Y. Peah V, end, 19^a וְכִי קָשׁ וְכִי קָשׁ when he recalls the straw (with which he covered the sheaves). Taan. 6^a בְּקָשַׁשׁ, v. מְלָקוּשׁ.

קָשַׁשׁ I ch. same. Targ. Ex. XV, 7. Targ. Is. XL, 24.—*Pl.* קָשַׁשׁ. Gen. R. s. 35 (play on קָשַׁשׁ, Gen. IX, 13) קָשַׁשׁ וְכִי קָשַׁשׁ the straw of my fruit (the least of my works); Yalk. ib. 61.

קָשַׁשׁ II m. (קָשַׁשׁ; cmp. קָשַׁשׁ), *elder, officer*. Sabb. 110^a top. B. Bath. 110^b top וְכִי קָשַׁשׁ וְכִי קָשַׁשׁ (בוֹ=בְּרוּ, not בּוֹ) who else should be the heir? should the officer of the town be the heir? [oth. opin. (v. קָשַׁשׁ I) *collector*.]

קָשַׁשׁ, v. קָשַׁשׁ.

קָשַׁב (b. h.) *to be hard, stiff*.

Hif. אַתְקוריָא [*to prick up the ear, to listen*. Cant. R. to VIII, 13 וְכִי אֲנִי וְכִי אֲנִי I and my household will listen to thy voice (of prayer). Sabb. 63^a וְכִי אַתְקוריָא the Lord listens to them. Ib. וְכִי אַתְקוריָא]

ראשונה m., **ראשונה** f. (b. h. ראשון) same. Pesik. R. s. 44 עשה את האחרונה ראשונה (not האחרונה) make what thou hast threatened as the last punishment the first; (Yalk. Hos. 531 אחרונה ראשונה).

ראשונה f. pl. = מראשונה. Tanh. B'midb. 9 ... כרי מראשונה the distance covered in taking a thing from the bottom of a bed to its top-side; (Tanh. ed. Bub. במראשונה ויחנה).

ראשונה f. (b. h.; denom. of ראש) 1) *beginning; first-ling, first gift.*—בר, v. גראשירה.—Hull. XI, 1, a. e., v. ג. Ib. 136^b ששיריה ניכרין ראשונה a first gift the remainder of which is distinguishable (not the entire mass); ib. גויי ראשונה all my shorn wool be dedicated as priest's gift; a. e.—2) *magistracy, office.* Y. R. Hash. I, 57^b bot. והעבירו מראשונה (he removed him (the chief magistrate of Gadara) from his office; (Bab. ib. 22^a מגדולתו).

ראשונה, v. ראשונה.

ראשונה, v. ראשונה.

ראשונה m. (רחז = ראה) [*nervous trembling,*] a certain skin disease attended with extreme weakness. Gen. R. s. 41, beg. (ref. to Gen. XII, 17) לקח בראשונה Pharaoh was smitten with *ra'athan*. Ib. בלבר ראשונה ... אלא ראשונה there are twenty-four kinds of skin diseases, but there is none for which connection with woman is bad, except *ra'athan*; Y. Keth. VII, end, 31^d.—one afflicted with *ra'athan*. Bab. ib. 77^b; Tosef. ib. VII, 11; a. fr.

רב I m. (b. h.; רבב) *large, great; much.* Y. Yeb. XII, 12^c bot. (in Chald. dict.) לא היה לכן רבב וכי they would not have dared to do so. Ber. 62^b (ref. to II Sam. XXIV, 16) the Lord said to the angel, לוי רבב שבהם וכי take me the greatest of them in whom there is (merit enough) with which to pay their debts (sins); a. e.—Pl. רבבים. Keth. 8^b ישרו רבבים many have drunk (the cup of mourning), many shall drink. Yeb. 63^b (from Ben Sira) מרחק רבבים keep the many off thy house, nor bring every body to thy house. Ib. יהיו דורשי רבבים let thy well-wishers be many, but reveal a secret to one out of a thousand. Ab. Zar. 43^b (in Chald. dict.) שאני רבבים where several people meet to pray, it is different. Ib. שכיוונו רבבים many people are usually with him. Ber. 9^a, a. fr. יחיד ורבבים, v. יחיד ורבבים; a. fr.—Esp. רבבים *community, public.* Y. Meg. III, 73^d ביה"ק של רבבים a synagogue belonging to a community, opp. של יחיד. Bab. ib. 28^b רבבים funeral ceremonies in a case of public mourning (for a public man), opp. של יחיד. Sabb. 67^a וכי רבבים should make his trouble known to the people, and the people will pray for him. Ab. V, 18. Ber. 8^a רבבים תפלתן של רבבים congregational prayer; a. v. fr.—רבבים *in public.* Ib. 61^b, a. e., v. קהל. B. Mets. 58^b, v. לכן II; a. fr.—Fem. רבבא. Gen. R. s. 33 (ref. to Ps. XXXVI, 7) את מדקורק ... עד הדום רבבים thou dealest strictly with them (the wicked) (searching their doings) 'to the great deep'; a. fr.—[Ib. s. 27, v. רבב]—Pl. רבבות. Hag. 5^a (ref. to Deut. XXXI, 21) ורעות רבבות Ms. M. many troubles and evils, v. מצא; a. e.—[מדרש רבבות]—v. מדרש.

רב II m. (preced.) 1) *superior, master.* Gitt. 23^b העביר רבב ... a slave may receive a deed of manumission in behalf of a fellow slave at the hand of his fellow's master, but not at the hands of his own master (if both slaves belong to the same master). Ab. I, 3, v. עבד. Hag. 5^a, v. מצא; a. fr.—2) *teacher.* Ber. 63^b יאמרו הרב בכעס וכי they will say, the teacher (the Lord) is angry, and the disciple (Moses) is angry, what is to become of Israel? Ib. רבו וכי ... רבו וכי a student with whom his teacher is angry for the first time, and who keeps silence. Eduy. I, 3, v. לשון. Ab. I, 16 עשה לך רבב get thyself a teacher, and be relieved of doubt. R. Hash. II, 9 רבבי ותלמידי רבי וכי my teacher and my pupil; my teacher in wisdom &c.; v. רבבי.—M. Kat. 9^a, a. fr. למדנו רבבני thou, our teacher, hast taught us; v. רבבני; a. v. fr.—Esp. רבב *Rab*, a) title of the Babylonian Amoraim. Pes. 52^b; a. v. fr.—בית רבב the school of, v. רבב.—b) surname of Abba Arekha, the founder of the academy of Sura in Babylonia (v. Graetz, Gesch. d. Jud. IV, p. 312, sq.; Fr. M'bo, p. 122^b). Hull. 95^b כולדו שני דרבב וכי as long as Rab lived, R. Joh. addressed his letters to Babylonia, 'to our teacher in Babylonia.' Ab. Zar. 10^b שמעיה אדרבב A. (a Parthian ruler) attended (associated with) Rab. Y. Peah VI, 19^c לומן רבב when Rab came down to Babylonia. Erub. 50^b, a. fr. הוא ופליג (with other Tannaim). Nidd. 24^b, a. fr. הלכתא כרבב וכי, v. איסורא; a. v. fr.—ספרי דבי רב, ספרי דבי רב, v. ספריא.—Pl. רבבות (only with suffix). Taan. 7^a, a. e. מרבבותי, v. למד. Shebu. 47^a רבבותינו 'our teachers in Babylonia' means Rab and Samuel. Y. Gitt. VII, 48^d top ורבבותינו אמרו וכי our teachers said; who are meant by 'our teachers'? Ib., a. e. רבבותינו ... בשלשה on three occasions R. Judah (with his court) is quoted as 'our teachers.' Y. Sabb. V, end, 7^c רבבותינו שבגולה our teachers in the diaspora (Babylonia, v. supra); Y. Bets. II, 61^c bot. Y. Meg. I, 70^d כהבו רבבותי they (Mordecai and Esther) wrote a letter addressed 'to our teachers (in Palestine) that be', saying to them &c.; a. fr.—Fem. רבבא *mistress.* Ruth R. to II, 5 רבבא her mistress (Naomi) &c., v. רבבא.

רבבא ch. same, 1) *large, great, numerous; senior.* Targ. Josh. XXII, 10. Targ. Y. Deut. I, 28. Targ. Gen. I, 16. Ib. X, 21 (Y. ed. Vien. רבבא); a. fr.—[In Talmudic literature mostly רבבא, q. v.]—2) *chief, master, teacher.* Targ. ISam. XXII, 14 (h. text סר). Targ. Gen. XXXVII, 36 (Y. II שליטא; h. text סריס). Ib. (h. text שר). Ib. IV, 20, sq. Targ. Job III, 18 ינקי בית רבבא school children; a. fr.—Targ. I Chr. XI, 22, v. ספרא.—R. Hash. 31^b ... לא אירח רבבא it is not customary to say to one's own teacher; 'thy teacher' (has said &c.). Ab. Zar. 17^b וכי רבבא, v. רבבא; a. fr.—רבבא *school, academy.* Snh. 33^b, a. e. קרי רבבא this is a case when you may say, 'go and learn it (in the Bible) at school', i. e. an erroneous judgment of such a nature must be reversed. Erub. 22^a קאזיל לכי רבבא left home in order to study; a. fr.—V. רבבא.—Fem. רבבא. Targ. Jer. XLVIII, 34. Targ. Gen. XXXVII, 34. Ib. XIX, 31; a. fr.—Pl. רבבא, v. רבבא. Y. Snh.

לא עבדו לרבויה are in the habit of hiding; make no attempt to flee; Sabb: 106^b; v. רבא.

רבי m. (v. רב II) [my teacher, my master,] Rabbi, title of scholars, esp. of the Tannaim, and of the Palestinian Amoraim. B. Mets. 85^a ור' קרו לך וכו' I shall make thee a *hacchim*, and a gold-embroidered cloak they shall spread over thee, and Rabbi they shall call thee &c. Ib. 84^a וכו' קרו לי וכו' what good hast thou done me, there (among the Roman gladiators) they called me Rabbi (master), and here (as a scholar) they call me Rabbi. Ab. Zar. 17^b וכו' רבן וכו' and why do they call thee Rabbi? I am the chief master of weavers. Ib. אלעזר. ר' a. v. fr.—Esp. *Rabbi*, surname of R. Judah han-Nasi. Gitt. 59^a וכו' ר' from the days of Moses to those of Rabbi we do not meet with learning and high office in one place (combined in one person). Ber. 13^a; Sot. 32^b. B. Mets. 85^a; a. v. fr.

רבי, רבניא, רבי m. (I רבי) [growing,] boy; apprentice. Targ. O. Gen. XXXVII, 2 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. מרבי). Ib. XXI, 20, v. רבי II. Ib. 8; a. fr.—Succ. 5^b (expl. כרויב, v. כרויב I; a. e.—Fem. רביחא *girl*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXIV, 14 Ar. (ed. ריבא). Targ. II Esth. II, 12, sq.; a. e.—Snh. 109^b הויה הויה וכו' there was a girl (in Sodom) that carried bread for the poor in a pitcher. Ib. 58^b דפליניא ר' that slave's girl (assigned to him as wife by his master). Kidd. 70^b ולא ר' . . . for none of them (the Asmonean family) survived except a certain girl &c.; a. e.—V. רבא.

רביב m. (רבב) 1) *lining, thick cloth*. Sifré Deut. 306 (ref. to רביבים, Deut. XXXII, 2) שמארגת את הורקיע (ref. to Pesik. Zufr. Haáz., ed. Bub. p. 110 שמרבב) that is the south wind which overweaves (which lines) the sky as with a thick lining; Yalk. ib. 942.—2) *pl. רביבים* (b. h.; רבב, cmp. רביעה) [growth-advancing,] rains. Sifré l. c. (ref. to Deut. l. c.) מה ר' הללו יורדים וכו' as the rains come down on plants &c.; Yalk. l. c. B. Bath. 25^a (ref. to Deut. l. c.) זו ר' that is the south wind which brings rains and makes the plants grow; ib.^b; a. e.

רביות, רביות f. (רב) *increase, plenty*. Num. R. s. 2¹² (ref. to הרבה ארבה, Gen. XXII, 17) לבן ר' increase promised to the father, increase to the son.—*propagation*, v. פרייה. Yeb. 62^a. Y. Taan. I, 64^b; a. fr.—*Pl. רביות* (or רביות) *plentiful discharges*. Ab. d'R. N. ch. I (ref. to הרבה ארבה, Gen. III, 16) דם וכו' ed. Schechter (Var. רביות) this refers to the two kinds of discharges of blood &c.

רביותא f. (v. רבי) *youth*. Targ. O. Lev. XXII, 13 (not תא . . .). Targ. O. Num. XXX, 4 (some ed. רביותא). Targ. Koh. XI, 9; a. e.—[Targ. O. Gen. XLIII, 33 רביותא, v. רביותא.—Targ. Ps. LXXI, 21, v. רביותא.]

רביותא, Targ. Y. II Ex. XXII, 24, v. רביותא.
רביות, v. רביות.
רביות, v. רביות.

רבינא, f. ch.=next w. Targ. O. Lev. VI, 14. Targ. I Chr. XXIII, 29; a. e.

רבינא f. (רבן, cmp. רבנ) 1) *a pulp of flour mixed with hot water and oil* (v. Lev. VII, 12). Men. 89^a (ref. to Lev. l. c.) ולר' . . . יוכל יהא חצי lest you think that the half Log of oil is to be equally distributed among the cakes, the wafers, and the pulp; רבינא, the wafers, and the pulp; רבינא (Rashi רבינא) as the text repeats 'with oil' in connection with the pulp, it intimates by the repetition that more oil is required for the pulp. Y. Snh. XI, 30^b. Tam. 28^b (לרבינא) לחום חמין לר' to make hot water for the pulp. Y. Pes. II, 29^b bot.—2) v. רבינא.

רבין (רבין) pr. n. m. (= רב אבין) *Rabbin, Rabin*, an Amora. Pes. 25^a, a. fr. 'ר' כי ארוא ר' when R. came (to Babylonia). Ib. 34^b כי סליק ר' when R. came up (to Palestine); a. fr.—V. Fr. M'bo, p. 60^b.

רביןא (רביןא) pr. n. m. (= רב אביןא) *Rabina, Rabbina*, name of several Amoraim. B. Mets. 86^a. Hull. 43^b מר בריה דרב א' Ib. 46^b; a. fr.

רבינו, v. רבנו.
רביע m. (v. רביעי) 1) *one fourth*; 2) *square*. Tosef. Sot. V, 13; Erub. 56^b מגרש ר' the pasture ground of Levitic townships was one-fourth of the area; Y. Sot. V, 20^b bot. מגרש ר' Ib. מאלק ר' it means a square of one thousand cubits; ר' זואא ר' מכל צד ר' זואא even if you say that it means 'square', at all events it is one-fourth of the area. Gitt. V, 6 ר' . . . גורן. v. גורן. Ib. 58^b בקרקע ר' one-fourth of the property bought, or one-fourth of the purchase price. Y. Pes. X, 37^c top, a. e. v. מגרש; a. fr.—*Pl. רביעין blocks*. Midd. III, 5 ר' של ארז וכו' (Bart. רביעין) cedar blocks were on top (of the columns). Tam. III, 5 רביעיה.—[Tosef. Taan. I, 4, v. רביעה.]

רביע, v. רביע.

רביעי, רביעאי, רביעא m. = h. רביעי, *fourth*. Targ. Gen. I, 19 (ed. Berl. פי . . .). Ib. II, 14; a. fr.—*Pl. רביעין, רביעין, רביעין*. Targ. II Kings X, 30; XV, 12. Targ. Y. Ex. XX, 5; a. e.—*Fem. רביעיהא, רביעיהא*. Targ. Lev. XIX, 24 ed. Berl. רביעי. Targ. II Chr. XXVIII, 3 בר' the fourth time.

רביעה f. (רביע) 1) *coupling, esp. (v. Lev. XX, 16) carnal connection with beasts, buggery*. Ab. Zar. II, 1 מפני ר' because they (the gentiles) are suspected of using beasts for buggery. Ib. 23^a. B. Kam. 40^b, sq.; a. e.—2) (v. h. a. ch.) [fructification,] *rainfall* in the autumn. Taan. 6^b שנייה ר' . . . עד until the second rainfall comes down. Ib. דבר שרובע וכו' what is the radical meaning of רביעה? Something which fructifies the ground, as R. J. says, 'the rain is the husband &c.' Ib. ראשונה ר' the first rainfall (is satisfactory, and you need no fast-day), when there is enough to enter the ground to the depth of one handbreadth; וכו' שנייה כרי לגוק וכו' the second rainfall (is satisfactory), when the soil is fit to be used for sealing the mouth of a cask. Ib. 6^a; Tosef. ib.

I, 3. Ib. 4 רביע ed. Zuck. (corr. acc.). Gen. R. s. 13 כדרי ר' enough rain to be called *r'bi'ah* (fructification); a. fr.—Tosef. B. Kam. I, 9 ר' ועל ed. Zuck., v. רביצה.]

רביעיות f. (preced.) *fructification, copulation*.—Pl. רביעיות. Num. R. s. 20 (ref. to רביע, Num. XXIII, 10) הרי 'אוכלוסין שיצאו וכו'... שלהן (ed. Wil. הרביעיות, corr. acc.) who can count their fructifications, that is, the masses that came forth from those (women) who anxiously seized the opportunity of, and loved noble deeds &c.; Nidd. 31^a 'רביעיותיהם וכו'... הקב"ה the Lord counts Israel's fructifications, 'when will the sperm come of which the righteous shall be created'?

רביעיותא ch. same. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXII, 2 כרביעיותא רוחי וכו' (not רוחי) like the fructification of the rain-winds &c.—Omp. רביעיותא.

רביעי m. (b. h.) *fourth*. Taan. 29^b בר' ... בר' (sub. בשבוע) if the ninth of Ab falls ... on a Wednesday; Meg. 22^b. Keth. I, 1 בריליה נשאת ליום דר' it is customary for a virgin to be married on the fourth day of the week; a. v. fr.—Esp. *fourth grade of uncleanness*. Hag. III, 2; Tosef. ib. III, 7 וכו' פסול דר' the fourth grade is a disqualification in sacrificial food, the third, in Trumah. Ib. 18; a. fr.—Fem. רביעית. Meg. III, 4 (25^a) בר' on the fourth Sabbath of Adar; a. fr.—Esp. (sub. לוג) *one fourth of a Log*. B. Bath. 58^b בר' איהו אנשל דר' what is Anšal? The fourth of a Log mentioned in connection with religious ceremonies (v. comment.). Y. Sabb. VIII, 11^a bot. של ר' Ar. (ed. שיעורו של בוס) the legal *r'bi'ith* (for the cup of the Passover night) is a bottom of two fingers by two, with a height of one and five-sixths of a finger. Sot. 5^a אדם שאין בו אלא ר' ארז וכו' man in whom there is only one-fourth of a Log (of vital blood, v. Rashi) &c.; Sabb. 31^b bot.; a. v. fr.—Pl. רביעיות. Sot. I. c. Lam. R. to IV, 1 (ref. to אבני קרש, ib.) של דם וכו' this refers to the two-fourths of blood (of king Josiah) which Jeremiah took up (from the battlefield) and buried (v. II Chr. XXXV, 24 sq.). Pes. 112^a לילי ר' the nights of the fourth days of the week, Tuesday evenings; a. fr.

רביעי, v. רביעיותא.

רביעין m. pl. ch. name of a musical instrument, *sistra* (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Sistrum and illustration). Targ. II Sam. VI, 5 (h. text מנענעים).

רביעיות f. h. 1) same. Kel. XVI, 7 (v. Maim. a. 1).—2) fem. of רביעי q. v.—3) *square block*. Tam. III, 5, v. רביע.

רביעיותא, v. רביעיותא.

רביעיותא f. = h. רביעה, *rain*. Y. Taan. II, 65^b top ר' קדמיתא the first rain'all. Gen. R. s. 13, end; a. e.

רביצות f. *lying down, esp. damage caused by an animal falling on an object*. B. Kam. 2^b; Y. ib. I, beg. 2^a; Tosef. ib. I, 9; ib. רביעה ed. Zuck. (corr. acc.)

רביית f. ר' = b. h. (תריבית) [*profit*], interest on

a loan, *usury*. B. Kam. 61^b, v. קצין, a. אבק. Tosef. ib. IV, 3, v. הערמה. Ex. R. s. 31, a. fr. מלוה (ב) ר'. Tosef. I. c. ר' ואין ר' there are such transactions as have the appearance of usury, but are not usury (are not forbidden). B. Mets. 63^a, a. fr. צד אורז בר' one-sided (eventual) usury, a transaction which may eventually result in paying interest on a loan, e. g. advanced payment for fruit to be delivered at some future time at present prices with the option, in case of a rise in the market, of returning the money and paying the difference, in which latter case it looks like paying interest on a loan; a. v. fr.—Pl. רבייות. Tosef. B. Mets. VI, 17 מלוי ר' those who lend on interest deny the essence &c. (v. עיקר); (Y. ib. V, end, 10^d מלוה ברביית. Tosef. I. c. 18.

רבייתא, **רבייתא**, **רבייתא** ch. same. Targ. O. Deut. XXIII, 20. Targ. Y. ib. 21 (ed. Vien. 'רבייתא). Targ. Ez. XVIII, 8; 13; 17 (ed. Wil. 'רבייתא; ed. Lag. 'רבייתא); a. e.—Lev. R. s. 3, beg. (prov.) ברבייתיה (not דיווח בר' וכו') he that borrows money on interest (to carry on his business), loses his own and other people's money.—Pl. רבייתא. Targ. Y. I Ex. XXII, 24; Y. II רבייתא (?). Targ. Y. Lev. XXV, 37. Ib. 36 (some ed. רבייתא, corr. acc.).

רבייתא I f. *girl*, v. רבייתא.

רבייתא II f. (רבייתא I) 1) *growth, that which advances growth, sanitary treatment*. Yoma 78^b רבייתא דינוקא וכו' the proper treatment of a child consists in (bathing in) warm water and (rubbing with) oil. Ib. רבייתא דינוקא וכו' (some ed. רבייתא) those things (as wearing shoes) which have nothing to do with their healthy growth; וכו' רבייתא דינוקא וכו' those other things (as ointing) which are needed for their health &c.—2) *growth, spontaneous healing*. Hull. 46^b bot. רבייתא דינוקא וכו' this position of the adhering lungs (one overlapping the other) is the means of healing; v., however, next w.—3) = *something great, remarkable*. Y. Keth. V, beg. 29^c וכו' אשכח גידול ר' G. found something great and reported something small.

רבייתא III f. (רבייתא II) *lying, natural position, overlapping*. Hull. 46^b bot. רבייתא דינוקא וכו' such is their natural position (and an adhesion is not necessarily the result of a wound, v. Tosaf. a. 1.; v. preced.).—Yeb. 76^a שלא במקום ר' Ar. (missing in ed., obviously a gloss ref. to Hull. I. c.) not where the lungs overlap.

רבייתא IV or **רבייתא** pr. n. river *R'biitha* (prob. Nahr-Rubin, near Jabneh, v. Neub. Géogr. p. 277). Hull. 60^a (Ms. R. 2 רבייתא; Ms. R. 3 אגודא דיבא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. 1. note 90).

רביל, v. ארביל II.

רבמי pr. n. m. (contr. of רב אמי) *Rabammi*. Y. Ab. Zar. V, 45^b. Ib. a. bot.

רבן, Targ. Prov. XVIII, 8; XXVI, 22 Ms., v. רבן.

like kings lying on their couches. Ib. 'סִיגְמִינִין, v. הַרְבֵּצְתִי וְכ' Tanh. B'midbar 2; a. e.

Hithpa. הִתְרַבֵּץ to be besprinkled. Sabb. l. c. ... וּנְמָצָא and thus the room is sprinkled of itself.

רבץ ch. same.

Pa. רַבֵּץ to sprinkle. Y. Snh. VII, end, 25^d אִיהוּמִי לִיהַּ מְרַבֵּץ לִיהַּ he appeared to be sprinkling upon it (the flax seed, to make it grow).

רבץ m. (b. h.; רבץ) resting place. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XX, end (ref. to Job XXX, 23) אָמַר בֵּית מְלוֹן לְרַבֵּץ Adam said, while I am yet in this world, I will build myself a lodging for my rest (in death); לְרַבֵּץ ... וְחָצַב and he hewed, and built himself &c.

רַבְצָל m. (v. רבץ) [sprinkler] a small bag for perfumes, spices &c. Kel. XX, 1 (ed. Dehr. רִוְבָצַל).

רַבְצָן m. (רבץ) an animal that habitually breaks down under a load. B. Mets. 33^a (ref. to Ex. XXIII, 5) רֹבֵץ וְלֹא 'lying', but not when it is in the habit of &c. Ib. מֵהָ ר' לִי רֹבֵץ מֵהָ לִי ר' (if it is a Biblical duty to relieve the suffering animal,) what difference does it make, whether the animal breaks down for the first time or did so before?; a. e.—Fem. רַבְצָנִית. Tosef. B. Bath. IV, 6; B. Mets. 80^a.

רַבְקָא f. (v. next w.) 1) = h. מְרַבֵּק stall in which cattle are tied. Targ. Jer. XLVI, 21. Targ. Am. VI, 4 (ed. Wil. רַבְקָא). Targ. Mal. III, 20.—2) threshing team. Targ. Jer. L, 11 (h. text רִשָּׁה, v. next w.).

רַבְקָה I f. (רבק, Arab. rabaḳ to join, tie; cmp. רבג, חֲכִנִיסָה לִר' וְרִשָּׁה עִם אִמָּהּ 3) if he took the young red cow into the team (that she may suck), and she did (accidentally) some threshing with her mother; B. Mets. 30^a; Gitt. 53^a.—Pl. רַבְקוֹת. Tosef. Erub. II (I), 2; Erub. II, 1 'וְכ' וְכ' the space required by two teams of three animals each.

רַבְקָה II (b. h.) pr. n. f. Rebekah, Isaac's wife. Gen. R. s. 60 'וְכ' וְכ' and when R. came into Abraham's house &c. Ib. s. 63 'וְכ' וְכ' R. was destined to be the mother of the twelve tribes; a. fr.

רַבְרַב (רבב) to raise, make great.

Hithpa. הִתְרַבְּרַב to assume superiority. Num. R. s. 18 (ref. to Num. XVI, 13) הַשְׁתַּרְרַב 'עֲלִינוּ וְכ' on what ground dost thou claim superiority over us? what good hast thou done us?; Tanh. Korah 6; Yalk. Num. 750.

רַבְרַב ch. same.

Ithpa. אִתְרַבְּרַב 1) to be chief; to lead; to be great. Targ. I Chr. XV, 22 (h. text יָסַר). Targ. Job XXXIII, 12 (Ms. אִתְרַבְּרַב). Targ. Prov. VIII, 16 (Ms. אִתְרַבְּרַב); a. e.—2) to claim superiority; to boast. Targ. Num. XVI, 3; 13. Targ. Ez. V, 15. Targ. Y. Gen. XIV, 23. Targ. II Esth. VIII, 13 (ed. Lag. נִתְרַבְּרַב). Targ. Jer. XLVIII, 42 (ed. Lag. אִתְרַבְּרַב); a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 89, v. next w.

רַבְרַבָּא m. (preced.) great; great man; prince, officer.—Pl. רַבְרַבִּין, רַבְרַבִּי, רַבְרַבְיָא, רַבְרַבִּין. Targ. Gen. XII, 17. Ib. I, 13. Ib. XXV, 16. Targ. II Sam. VIII, 18; a. fr.—Ber. 57^b 'בְּר' in the case of large (cucumbers). Y. ib. II, 5^b 'וְכ' ר' קומי ודוא וכו' great men (scholars) were before him, and he should have asked the inferior men? Lev. R. s. 5, end 'ר' great sins. Koh. R. to II, 2 מְרַבְרַבִּי בְּכַל ... חַד (read: כְּבוֹל) one of the prominent men of Kabul (v. Lev. R. s. 20). Gen. R. s. 89 (ref. to רַבְרַבִּים, Ps. XL, 5) 'ר' הַמִּין רִיבִי ר' רַבְרַבָּה; 'Rashi': רַבְרַבִּין דְּמִתְרַבְּרִין that means the great that boast. Y. R. Hash. II, 58^b top רַבְרַבִּיכוֹן your superiors, v. נְהַג; a. fr.—Fem. pl. רַבְרַבְיָא, רַבְרַבְיָא. Targ. Num. XIII, 28. Targ. Prov. XV, 16 (ed. Lag. 'רַבְרַבָּא'; some ed. דְּרַבְרַבְיָא, read: 'רַבְרַבִּין'). Targ. Deut. X, 21 (great things). Targ. Ob. 12; a. e.—Y. Gitt. V, 47^c top ר' אֵילִין the traps for large beasts, opp. דְּקִיקְתָּא. Bets. 25^a נִפְל' 'ר' דְּקִיקְתָּא our colleague fell among great things, i. e. ventured an opinion on a subject contested by great authorities; a. e.

רַבְרַבְיָא f. (preced.) pride, boast. Targ. Ps. XVII, 10 (Ms. רַבְרַבְיָא).

רַבְרַבְיָא m. (preced.) great man, prince.—Pl. רַבְרַבִּין, רַבְרַבִּי, רַבְרַבְיָא. Targ. Lam. II, 9. Ib. V, 12; a. fr.—Targ. Ps. XXII, 13 רַבְרַבִּי ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. 'רַבְרַבִּי'; Ms. 'רַבְרַבִּי'). [Targ. Job XXXV, 9 דְּרַבְרַבִּי, perh. to be read: 'רַבְרַבִּי', v. דְּרַבְרַבִּי.]

רַבְרַבְיָא f. (preced.) boast, pride. Targ. Ps. XII, 4 (h. text גְּלוּלָהּ). Ib. XVII, 10, v. רַבְרַבְיָא.—Pes. 104^b סְרַבְרַבְיָא, v. רַבְרַבְיָא.

רַבְרַבְיָא, רַבְרַבָּה, 1) fem. of רַבָּא, q. v.—2) great city, capital. Targ. Nah. III, 8, v. infra.—Gen. R. s. 1, beg. (play on אֲמוֹן, Prov. VIII, 30) 'ר' אֲמוֹן and some say, amon means the capital; 'כמה וכו' amon means capital, as we read (Nah. l. c.), 'art thou better than No Amon? which is translated, 'ר' 'וכ' art thou better than Alexandria, the capital?

רַבְרַבִּי I. רַבָּה, v. רַבָּה.

רַבְרַבְיָא m. (רבב, v. רַבָּא) nobility; (collect. noun) princes; (הַמֶּלֶךְ הַגָּדוֹל) title of the king of Assyria. Targ. II Kings XVIII, 19 (ed. Lag. (מלכא רבא); ib. 28 (ed. Lag. רַבְרַבְיָא, read: 'רַבְרַבִּי'); Targ. Is. XXXVI, 4; 13.

רַבְרַבִּי, Y. Snh. X, 29^a top ברבג, read: ברבג.

רַבְרַבְיָא, רַבְרַבְיָא, v. רַבְרַבְיָא.

רַבְרַבִּי pr. n. pl. Regeb (or Ragab). Men. VIII, 3 בעבר ר' רַבְרַבִּי on the banks of the Jordan (v. Neub. Géogr. p. 247).

רַבְרַבָּא m. (b. h. רַבְרַבָּא) clod, boulder.—Pl. רַבְרַבְיָא, רַבְרַבִּין. Lev. R. s. 18; Koh. R. to XII, 6 (ref. to רַבְרַבִּין, ib.) כְּאֵילִין like those boulders of Tiberias (that roll into the lake).

רָגַג [to be restless, anxious,] to desire, long, covet. Imperf. יִרְגַּג. Targ. Deut. V, 18. Targ. Y. ib. XII, 20. Targ. Ps. LXXXIV, 3 רָגַגָּהּ Ms. (ed. רָגַגָּהּ, 'רָגַג', corr. acc). Ib. LXVIII, 17 Ms. (ed. Pa.); a. fr.—Part. רָגַגָּהּ. Ib. LXIII, 2.—V. רָגַגָּהּ.

Pa. רָגַגָּהּ same. Targ. Josh. VII, 21 רָגַגָּהּוֹן (ed. Wil. 'רָגַגָּהּ'; ed. Lag. וְרָגַגָּהּוֹן, Var. וְרָגַגָּהּ). Targ. Cant. II, 3; a. fr.—Part. pass. מְרָגַגָּהּ; f. מְרָגַגָּהּ &c. desirable, precious. Targ. Gen. II, 9 (not רָגַגָּהּ ...). Targ. Y. ib. XXVII, 15. Targ. Lam. II, 4; a. e.

Palpel רָגַגָּהּ same. Targ. Ps. CXXXII, 13 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. Pa.). Ib. XLII, 2 Ms. (ed. Pa.); a. e.

Ithpa רָגַגָּהּ. Ithpalp. אֲרָגַגָּהּ same. Targ. Prov. XIII, 4. Ib. XXIII, 3; a. e.

רָגַגָּהּ, רָגַגָּהּ, רָגַגָּהּ m. (preced.) desire, desirability. Targ. Ez. XXIV, 16; 25. Targ. I Kings XX, 6 רָגַגָּהּ (not בעל). Targ. Ps. CVI, 24 רָגַגָּהּ ed. Lag., read: רָגַגָּהּ.

רָגַגָּהּ (constr. רָגַגָּהּ), v. רָגַגָּהּ, a. רָגַגָּהּ.

רָגַגָּהּ, רָגַגָּהּ, v. רָגַגָּהּ.

רָגַגָּהּ, v. רָגַגָּהּ II.

רָגַגָּהּ, v. רָגַגָּהּ.

רָגַגָּהּ m. (denom. of רָגַגָּהּ) tied by the feet. Sabb. V, 3 (54^a), v. עָקַד; Y. ib. V, 7^b bot. בשתי רגליו רָגַגָּהּ ... ר' עקיב' akud means tied by one foreleg, ragul, tied by the hindlegs; Tosef. ib. IV (V), 3 (v. Var. in ed. Zuck. note).

רָגַגָּהּ m. (denom. of רָגַגָּהּ, v. preced.) streaked at the leg. Targ. Gen. XXX, 40 (h. text עָקַד).—Pl. רָגַגָּהּ, רָגַגָּהּ. Ib. 39. Targ. O. ib. 35; a. e.

רָגַגָּהּ m. (רָגַגָּהּ) slinger, archer.—Pl. רָגַגָּהּ. Targ. Lam. I, 18.

רָגַגָּהּ, v. next w.

רָגַגָּהּ m. (רָגַגָּהּ) stoning to death. Targ. Esth. V, 14 (Bxt. רָגַגָּהּ; ed. Lag. רָגַגָּהּ, corr. acc.).

רָגַגָּהּ, v. רָגַגָּהּ.

רָגַגָּהּ pr. n. f. (רָגַגָּהּ) [balance, rest] R'go'itha, legendary name of Esther's maid for the seventh day of the week. Targ. Esth. II, 9.

רָגַגָּהּ, רָגַגָּהּ, v. רָגַגָּהּ, a. רָגַגָּהּ.

רָגַגָּהּ m. (רָגַגָּהּ) noise, tumult; rush. Targ. Job XXXIX, 24 Ms. (ed. רָגַגָּהּ). Ib. 7 Ms. (ed. רָגַגָּהּ). Ib. XXXVIII, 27 (ed. Wil. 'רָגַגָּהּ'; h. text שאה). Ib. XLI, 21; a. fr.—V. רָגַגָּהּ ch.

רָגַגָּהּ (b. h.; cmp. רָגַגָּהּ) to be unsteady, restless; to be agitated. Taan. 10^b (ref. to Gen. XLV, 24) שמא תִּרְגַּגְנִי עליכם (lest the road become unsteady for you (you lose your way); Yalk. Gen. 152 תִּרְגַּגְנִי.

Hif. הִרְגַּגְתִּי 1) to stir, excite, incite to anger. Ruth R. end אֲרָגַגְתִּי יִצְחָק (= הִרְגַּגְתִּי), v. פָּעַס; Midr. Till. to Ps. IV, 5; Yalk. ib. 627; Pesik. Shub., p. 158^a. Midr. Till. l. c. ער מרי' ער מרי' ... how long will you sin and create anger by saying &c.?. Yalk. l. c. וְיִרְגַּגְתֶּם (v. infra). Ber. 5^a (ref. to Ps. l. c.) 'וב' לְעִלְמָא יִרְגַּגְתִּי at all times let man stir up his good inclination against his evil inclination. B. Bath. 16^a וְיִרְגַּגְתִּי ... Satan comes down and leads (men) astray, and goes up and arouses (the Lord's) anger, takes permission and takes life. Tanh. Emor 2 לְהִרְגַּגְתִּי לֹא הָיָה לְךָ לְהִרְגַּגְתִּי hadst thou no other means to provoke thy Creator to anger than through me, making me an object of worship?; Lev. R. s. 26. Esth. R. to IV, 15 וִירַע הַמְרַגְּזִי 'וב' and let this provoker (Haman) know that thou hast not forgotten &c.; a. e.—2) to be excited, fear. Tanh. l. c. וְיִרְגַּגְתִּי I (Samuel) was frightened, lest it be the judgment day, and I feared myself.

Nif. נִרְגַּגְתִּי to be excited; to quarrel. Nidd. 16^b שר הַזְנוּתָהּ (בבית המשאורה) a chief officer (or scholar) that gets excited in the drinking house (a variant to וְיִרְגַּגְתִּי), v. רָגַגָּהּ.

Pi. רָגַגְתִּי to rage. Mekh. B'shall., Shir., s. 9 דנחילי מְרָגַגְתִּין they began to rage. Yalk. Ps. l. c., v. supra.

Hithpa. הִתְרַגַּגְתִּי same. Mekh. l. c. מְרָגַגְתִּין; Yalk. Ex. 251.

רָגַגְתִּי I, רָגַגְתִּי ch. same, to tremble; to be agitated, angry. Targ. Ps. LXXVII, 19. Targ. II Sam. XIX, 1. Targ. O. Gen. XL, 2. Targ. Ps. II, 12; a. fr.—Part. רָגַגְתִּי. Targ. Zech. I, 15; a. e.

Ithpe. אֲרָגַגְתִּי to be shaken; to be excited. Targ. Is. LXXVII, 17. Targ. Y. Ex. XV, 14.

Af. אֲרָגַגְתִּי 1) to shake; to excite; to scandalize, make angry. Targ. Job IX, 6. Targ. Ps. LXXXVIII, 8. Targ. O. a. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 21. Targ. Is. III, 16 (h. text וְיִרְגַּגְתִּי); a. fr.—Esp. to blaspheme. Targ. O. Lev. XXIV, 11. Targ. Prov. XXII, 14; a. fr.—2) to be angry. Targ. Ps. LXXXVIII, 62 (h. text וְיִרְגַּגְתִּי).—[Midr. Till. to Ps. XXV, 4 מְרָגַגְתִּין, read: מְרָגַגְתִּין, v. מְרָגַגְתִּין.]

רָגַגְתִּי, v. רָגַגְתִּי.

רָגַגְתִּי II, רָגַגְתִּי m. (preced.) anger, wrath. Targ. Deut. IX, 20. Ib. XXIX, 27; a. e.

רָגַגְתִּי m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) trembling, fearful. Cant. R. to VIII, 9 (ref. to Lev. XXVIII, 65) 'וב' שמה לב ר' וב' there (in Babylonian captivity) a fearful heart, but &c.

רָגַגְתִּי, v. רָגַגְתִּי.

רָגַגְתִּי m. (preced. wds.) irritable, quarrelsome. Sabb. 156^a. Kidd. 40^b bot.—Pl. רָגַגְתִּין. Ex. R. s. 7.

רָגַגְתִּי ch. same. Targ. Prov. XXIX, 22 (some ed. רָגַגְתִּי, corr. acc.).—Fem. רָגַגְתִּי. Ib. XXI, 19 Levita (ed. מְרָגַגְתִּי).

רָגַגְתִּי f. (preced. wds.) irritability, excitement. Kidd. 40^b sq. רָגַגְתִּי ... רָגַגְתִּי (not רָגַגְתִּי) a hot-tempered man achieves nothing but (the injurious effect of) his excite-

Targ. Ps. XVIII, 8. Ib. XLII, 12; XLIII, 5, v. supra. Ib. II, 1. Ib. LIX, 7; a. e.

רָנַשׁ m. (b. h.; preced.) *commotion, vibration*. Yalk. Ps. 620 כל רָנַשׁן של וּכְּ all the commotion of the wicked and all their toil are in vain; Midr. Till. to Ps. II רִיגוּשׁוֹן (ed. Bub. ארם... הוא שמע ר' (ref. to Ex. XX, 18) Yalk. Ex. 299 (ref. to Ex. XX, 18) רִיגוּשׁוֹן if a man speaks to his fellowman, the latter hears the sound of his voice, but does not see a light proceeding from it, but the Israelites heard... and saw the voice.

רָנַשׁ, רִיגוּשׁוֹן, רִי ch. same, *movement, noise*. Targ. Prov. VII, 15 (ed. Wil. 'ר).—Meg. 29^a שמעו קול רִי (Ms. M. רִיגוּשׁוֹן) they heard the sound of a movement.

רָנַשׁ, רִי f. (רִיגוּ) *desire*. Targ. Ps. X, 17 (ed. Wil. רִיגוּשׁוֹן). Targ. Prov. XI, 23. Ib. X, 24 (ed. Wil. רִיגוּשׁוֹן, corr. acc., or רִיגוּשׁוֹן). Ib. XIII, 12; a. e.

רָנַשׁ, v. רָדַד.

רָנַשׁ m. (ירד) *dripping, moist*. Pes. 56^a אֶסָּא Ar. a. Ms. M. (ed. דרס, transp.), v. אֶסָּא III.—V. רָנַשׁ.

רָדַד (b. h.), *Pi*. רָדַד (cmp. רָדַד) [*to lower, to flatten, stamp, beat*]. Tosef. M. Kat. I, 4 וּמְרַדְדֵי (ח) אֲדַמָּה וּכְּ (Var. וּמְרַדְדֵי) and beats the ground under it (to kill the moles); Y. ib. I, 80^c; Bab. ib. 7^a וּמְרַדְדֵי (Ms. M. וּמְרַדְדֵי), v. רָדַד I. Tam. VI, 3 הַחֲחִיל מְרַדְדֵי וּיִוצֵא (Bab. ed. 33^a הַחֲחִיל מְרַדְדֵי) he flattened (spread the heap of coals) and went out. Ib. 2 וּרְדָדְדֵי (or וּרְדָדְדֵי) and spread them with the rim of the pan. Sabb. 103^a מְרַדְדֵי מְסִי מְשַׁכְּן מְרַדְדֵי those beating the gold foils for the Tabernacle; Tosef. ib. XI (XII), 2; a. e.—Part. pass. אִם הָיָה הַחֲבֵן מְרַדְדֵי Y. Erub. VII, 24^c top מְרַדְדֵי מְרַדְדֵי if the pile of straw is reduced (spread). Hull. 46^a מְרַדְדֵי מְרַדְדֵי if the olive's size that is left of the liver looks like beaten (ragged). Ib. 124^b מְרַדְדֵי when the piece of meat is ragged (the two parts, each of half an olive's size, connected by a strip). Mikv. VII, 7 מְרַדְדֵי מְרַדְדֵי a bathing tank the water of which is shallow (and spread, and can be made deeper by damming). Ohol. VII, 2 מְרַדְדֵי מְרַדְדֵי על הָאָרֶץ מְרַדְדֵי מְרַדְדֵי part of the tent canvas flat on the ground; על הָאָרֶץ מְרַדְדֵי מְרַדְדֵי stretched flat over the sky-light.

רָדַד ch. same, *to beat, stamp, stretch*. Targ. Ps. CXXXVI, 6.—Part. pass. רָדַדְדֵי; pl. רָדַדְדֵי. Targ. O. Num. XVII, 3 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. רָדַדְדֵי).

Pa. רָדַד same. Targ. Ex. XXXIX, 3. Targ. Num. XVII, 4. Targ. Ps. CXLIV, 2.—B. Mets. 83^b מְרַדְדֵי רָדַד he has been hammering (metal, during the night).

תְּהַפֵּה to become thin, slender. Ned. 61^b עֲנָבִים מְרַדְדֵי grapes, likewise, when their stems are thin, can be nipped off with the hand (without a pruning knife).

רָדַד or רָדַד m. (preced.) *that part of the canvas which lies flat on the ground*. Tosef. Ohol. VIII, 1... מְרַדְדֵי (על) חֲחִיל מְרַדְדֵי (על) חֲחִיל מְרַדְדֵי an olive's size of a corpse which lies under the flat canvas.

רָדַד m. (preced. wds.) *the beaten (smooth) side of cloth*, opp. לְבָנָה. Targ. Y. Lev. XIII, 55.

רָדַד, v. רָדַד.

רָדַד f. (רָדַד III) *ploughing*. B. Bath. 12^a בִּי ר' יוֹמָא (Ms. M, רָדַד; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; Ar. 'כִּי רָדַד וּכְּ, v. רָדַד) as large a field as requires a day for ploughing.

רָדַד du, (numerical value) *two hundred and ten years*, the traditional time of the slavery in Egypt. Gen. R. s. 91 (ref. to רָדַד, Gen. XLII, 2) כְּמִנֵּי ר' he announced to them that they would live there in slavery two hundred and ten years, corresponding to the numerical value of רָדַד; Num. R. s. 13, end 'שָׁנִים וּכְּ corresponding to the 210 years which Israel spent in Egypt.

רָדַדְדֵי, v. רָדַדְדֵי.

רָדַדְדֵי m. (רָדַד) *fast run*. Ber. 56^b, opp. גְּזֵרָה.

רָדַדְדֵי, Targ. Y. Lev. XXV, 5, read: פְּרִיכֵיכֹן, v. פְּרִיכֵיכֹן I.

רָדַד I (b. h.; cmp. רָדַד) [*to stamp, tread*] 1) (cmp. רָדַד) *to rebel, be contumacious*. Yoma 40^b לְמִינֵי... אֵל לְמִינֵי Ms. M. (ed. לְצִדִּיקִים) give the heretics no occasion to rebel (to argue in favor of their heresy); Tosef. ib. III (II), 2 לְרִדּוֹת אַחֲרֵיהֶם ed. Zuck. (Var. לְרִדּוֹת אַחֲרֵיהֶם, corr. acc.) to rebel after you are gone; Par. III, 3; Sifra Yayikra, N'dab., ch. II, Par. 2.—2) *to chastise*. Mekh. Mishp. s. 4 הַרְדָּה הַבֶּן וּבַחֲלִמִיו he who chastises his son or his pupil (and kills him); Macc. II, 2 הַרְדָּה אֶת וּכְּ the teacher that punishes his pupil. Gen. R. s. 50, end בְּקַשׁ לְרִדּוֹתָם and wanted to punish them; a. fr.—3) *to subjugate, rule, govern*. Ib. s. 8 (ref. to רָדַד, Gen. I, 28) אֵם זָכָה רָדַד if man is good, (God says,) 'rule', if not, (God says,) 'let them go down'; ib. (ref. to רָדַד, ib. 26) רָדַד... רָדַד אֶת שְׂאֵינֵי... (not רָדַד) concerning such as are 'in our image and likeness' (I say), 'they shall rule' &c. Ib. יָבֵא... וְרָדַד לְמִי וּכְּ let 'our image and likeness' (the good man) rule over him who is not &c.; Yalk. ib. 14.—[Tosef. Ter. IX, 12 ed. Zuck. v. יָרַדְדֵי, v. יָרַדְדֵי III.]

Pi. רָדַד 1) *to drive, chase*. Ex. R. s. 20 עַד שֶׁאֶרְדָּה אוֹתָן 1) *to drive, chase*. Ex. R. s. 20 until I drive them into the sea.—2) *to chastise*. Ib. s. 1 וְלֹא יִרְדָּהוּ בִּיסוּרֵינִי he did not chastise him. Ib. וְלֹא יִרְדָּהוּ בִּיסוּרֵינִי he did not punish him with sufferings. Ib. (play on אֲרִדּוֹן, I Chr. II, 18, as a surname of Caleb) אֶת יִצְהָר he chastised (or *subjugated*, v. supra) his evil inclination. Yalk. Prov. 959 אֶרְדָּה אוֹתָם (or אֶרְדָּה) I shall punish thee with them; a. e.—3) *to stamp*. M. Kat. 7^a, v. רָדַד.—4) (cmp. רָדַד) *to dam, make passable*. Erub. 104^a... חֲצֵר רָדַדְדֵי (Alf. מדדה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 40) if a court has been made impassable through rain, he may bring straw and make a path with it; ib. וְכִשְׁוִיא מְרַדְדֵי and when he makes the path, he must not do so by carrying the straw in a basket &c.

רָדַדְדֵי, רָדַד ch. same, 1) *to chastise*. Targ. I Kings XII, 11. Targ. Prov. III, 12. Ib. XXXI, 1. Targ. Ps. XII, 7 רָדַדְדֵי (ed. Wil. רָדַדְדֵי, corr. acc.); a. fr.—2) *to drive, rule*. Ib. CX, 2. Targ. Lev. XXVI, 17; a. e.

Ithpe. אֲתָרְרָא, אֲתָרְרָא *to be chastened; to be instructed.* Targ. Jer. VI, 8. Targ. Prov. XXIX, 19. Targ. Y. Lev. XX, 5; a. fr.

רָדָה II (b. h., emp. ירד) *to take down; to detach, break off, esp. a) to take honey out of the bee-hive.* Ukts. III, 10 והוֹרְרָה מִמֶּנָּה וְכ' a bee-hive ... is regarded as landed estate ... and he who breaks honey out of it on the Sabbath &c.; Shebi. X, 7; B. Bath. 66^a; 80^b. B. Mets. 64^a לְרֹדוֹת אֶת כּוּוֹרָתוֹ if a person goes to take the honey out of his bee-hive; וְכ' וְכ' וְכ' whatever my bee-hive may yield shall be thine for such and such an amount; a. fr.—2) (פיר) ר' *to detach bread from where it sticks to the oven, to shovel out.* Sabb. 4^a הַחֲרִירָה ... הוֹרְבִיק if a person stuck a loaf to the wall of an oven (on the Sabbath), would you permit him to take it out (before it is baked) &c.? Makhsh. III, 3. Yoma 38^a; Tosef. ib. II, 5 בְּקִיעֵינָּה לְרֹדוֹתָם they were not skilled in taking them off (without breaking); a. fr.—Y. Pes. III, 30^a bot. יִרְדֶּנָּה let him detach it (the piece dedicated as Hallah) from the loaf.

Nif. נִרְדָּה *to be detached, taken out of the oven.* Tosef. Yoma I. c. מִבְּפְנֵימֵי וְל' מִבְּפְנֵימֵי (Var. וְהִיא נִרְדָּה) it was baked in, and taken out from the interior of the oven; Cant. R. to III, 6 נִרְדָּה.

רָדָה, רָדָה, Pa. רָדָה same. Targ. Y. Lev. XXVI, 26 וְרָדָה (some ed. וְרָדָה, corr. acc.).

רָדָה III (emp. ררד I) [*to subjugate the ground; emp. Gen. I, 28; emp. ירד I, to plough.* Targ. Ps. CXXIX, 3 רָדָה (ed. Lag. רָדָה, v. רָדָה. Targ. Hos. X, 11. Targ. I Kings XIX, 19; a. fr.—Y. Shebi. IV, 35^a bot. מִרְדָּה; Y. Snh. III, 21^b top ררד) הוּא קָאֵם רָדָה (not ררד) was ploughing; Lam. R. to I, 16 הוּא קָאֵם ררד. Y. B. Mets. IX, beg. 12^a פּוֹק רְדִיחָה ... לְחַלּוֹשׁ (not ררד) where it is customary to pluck, and the tenant cut the grain, we say to him, go out and plough the field (for the owner); a. fr.

Ithpe. אֲתָרְרָא *to be ploughed.* Targ. Am. VI, 12. Targ. Mic. III, 12; a. e.

רָדָה, רָדָה m. (preced.) *plougher.* Targ. Am. IX, 13.—Y. Shebi. V, 36^a ר' הוֹרָא a plough ox.—Pl. רָדָה. Targ. Ps. CXXIX, 3 (ed. Lag. רָדָה; v. רָדָה).

רָדָה, רָדָה, רָדָה m. (preced.) 1) *ploughing, ploughing season.* Targ. Y. I Ex. XXXIV, 21 (ed. Vien. רָדָה; Y. II רָדָה). Ib. XXI, 37 רָדָה (some ed. רָדָה, read רָדָה or רָדָה.—B. Kam. 48^a וְכ' אִי גִבְרָא דוֹבִין לְר' whether he is a man that sells cattle for ploughing or for slaughtering; ib. אִי רָמִי לְר' if the price of a working beast was paid, it was sold for work; B. Bath. 92^a, v. נִכְסָא. Ib. b; a. e.—Ib. 12^a רָדָה יוֹמָא, v. רָדָה.—2) *Ridya*, name of the angel of rain. Taan. 25^b ר' רָדָה לִי הוּא וְכ' I saw Ridya, he looks like a calf &c. Yoma 21^a top ר' also the voice of Ridya (v. Ps. XLII, 8).

רָדָה m. pl. 1) (v. רָדָה) *running water.* Targ. Prov. V, 15 (ed. Wil. ר').—2) *pl. of רָדָה.*

רָדָה, רָדָה m. (ררד) *beaten, hammered metal, foil.*—Pl. רָדָה. Targ. O. Num. XVII, 3, v. רָדָה. Targ. Y. ib. רָדָה constr.

רָדָה m. (b. h.; ררד) 1) (b. h.) *a (female's) wrap of fine texture, veil (v. לְסוּפָה).* Kel. XXIX, 1. Yalk. Num. 750 פָּרָדָה וְכ' the scholars exempted a woman's *radid* from show fringes; Sifr. Num. 115 (corr. acc.).—2) *the extreme border of a web by which it is stretched.* Y. M. Kat. III, 83^b top; Treat. S'mah. ch. IX חוֹרֵד (corr. acc.).—[Yalk. Gen. 95 וְהָרָדָה, read וְהָרָדָה, as Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXX.]

רָדָה ch. 1) same, *gauze, veil.* Targ. Y. Gen. XXIV, 65 (h. text צַעֲרָה). Ib. XXXVIII, 14; a. e.—2) = רָדָה (*a chain of hammered gold.*—Pl. רָדָה. Targ. Cant. II, 5 (emp. Targ. ib. V, 7 הַגָּא for h. text רָדָה).

רָדָה, v. רָדָה.

רָדָה, v. רָדָה.—[Gen. R. s. 41, v. רָדָה.]

רָדָה m. pl. (ררד, emp. רָדָה) *drippings.* Nidd. 67^a נָפַל בְּר' it fell off with the drippings (when she came out of the bath).

רָדָה, רָדָה, v. רָדָה.

רָדָה I f. (ררד I) *subjection, rulership.* Gen. R. s. 34, v. רָדָה.

רָדָה II f. (ררד II) *detaching, taking bread out of the oven.* R. Hash. 29^b וְכ' הַרְדָּה הַפֶּסַח the taking out of the bread, which is an art but no labor. Y. Shek. V, 48^d bot. וְכ' וְכ' they were skilled in making the show-bread and in taking it out; Y. Yoma III, 41^a; Cant. R. to III, 6; a. e.

רָדָה f. (v. ררד III) *fit for ploughing, gentle.* Ruth R. to I, 19 וְכ' וְכ' וְכ' like a common cow whom her owner exhibits in the market, saying, she is a ploughing cow and makes even furrows; (מְכַרְרָה) אִינָּה אִילִין מְכַרְרָה וְכ' if she be a gentle cow, what do these her burns (scabs) mean?; Yalk. ib. 601 רוֹדִינִים (corr. acc. the entire passage).

רָדָה m. pl. (ררד I) *rammers, rollers.* Gen. R. s. 41, end עֲבָרִין ר' מְעַבְרִין ר' עליהם (some ed. רוֹדָה, corr. acc.) they pass rollers over them; ib. s. 69 פָּרָים (v. פָּר); Yalk. Is. 337 רוֹדִין, read רָדָה.

רָדָה Targ. II Esth. VI, 10, quid?—[perh. = רָדָה *chains of hammered gold; the text is corrupted.*]

רָדָה, v. רָדָה.

רָדָה I f. (ררד) *pursuing.* Y. B. Kam. IV, 4^b top וְכ' וְכ' וְכ' and they judge that in his (the ox's) pursuit of an animal lies the intention to gore.—

2) (denom. of רִיחַ) to inspire.—Part. pass. as ab. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXII, 24 [read:] בִּישׁוּן בִּישׁוּן possessed by evil spirits.

Af. אֲרִינָה, אֲרִינָה 1) to make room, widen; to relieve. Targ. Y. Gen. XXVI, 22. Targ. Lam. III, 56 לְאַרְיִוְהֶרְנִי (verbal noun); a. e.—Sabb. 151^b בְּרִינָה ... הואי כוּחֵלָא (or stibium widens (improves the eye-sight) up to forty years of age, אֲרִינָה לא מְרִינָה ... it preserves the eye-sight, but does not improve it; a. e.—Part. pass. מְרִינָה open; vacant. Targ. II Chr. XXIII, 15. Targ. I Sam. XX, 25; 27 (h. text וַיִּפְקֵר).—2) to make profit, gain. Y. Ned. V, end, 39^b חַד בַּר נֶשׁ נִרְדַּי דְּלֵא מְרִינָה (not מְרִינָה) a man made a vow that he would make no profit (in business). Ib. [read:] אֲלֵא מֵאִי אֲשַׁבְּעָא אֲלֵא מֵאִי אֲשַׁבְּעָא he asked him, what didst thou swear (not to do)? Said he, that I will make no profit (v. Asheri to Gitt. 35^b).—3) to cause to profit. B. Mets. 73^a bot. אֲנָא וּמְרִינָנָא לְהוּי בְּכַמְהָ until Iyar, and thus I benefit them greatly; a. e.—Part. pass. מְרִינָה Ber. 56^a עֶסְקָא מְרִינָה thy business will be profitable, opp. פְּסִיד.

Ithpa. אֲרִינָה, אֲרִינָה a) אֲרִינָה to be relieved; to be better. Targ. I Sam. VI, 3. Ib. XVI, 23; a. e.—b) to be blessed (with issue, with increase of wealth). Targ. Gen. XX, 17. Targ. Y. ib. XXII, 20. Ib. XXV, 21. Ib. XXVI, 31.

רְנוּחַ, רְנוּחַ, רְנוּחַ m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) extension, wide space; interval. Gen. R. s. 74 ר' אֲרִינָה (the eastern men) hold council only in an open and level place (where they are safe against spies); Yalk. ib. 130 בְּשִׁדְרָה בְּשִׁדְרָה במקום מְרִינָה (v. רְנוּחַ); Pesik. Par., p. 34^a במקום רְנוּחַ (corr. acc.). Gen. R. s. 19 (play on לְרִיחָא דִּיּוּם, Gen. III, 8) דִּיּוּם לְרִיחָא דִּיּוּם (in order to extend Adam's day to God's day, a thousand years); Pesik. R. s. 40 לְרִיחָא דִּיּוּם I will give him one of my days,—'to the extension of the day'—I will give him &c. Hull. V, 3 ר' אֲרִינָה when there is no interval of time between the sale of the dam for slaughter and that of her young. Koh. R. to I, 7 ר' אֲרִינָה there was a space of four cubits between each two. Ber. 15^b בֵּין דְּרַבְבִּינָא he must allow an interval between words that may easily run into each other; a. fr.—2) ease, relief. Tosef. Sot. II, 3 בְּצַעַר יִלְדוּ בְּרִי ... if (before she was tested) she used to give birth with great pains, she would now do so with ease; Num. R. s. 94¹; Ber. 31^b. Tanh. Vayishl. 8 ר' אֲרִינָה when thou wast in trouble, thou didst make a vow, but now that thou art relieved, thou forgettest; a. e.—3) profit, gain. Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII; Yalk. ib. 843 שְׂנוּרִינָא ... אֲרִינָה and when the students saw the gain that he had made &c.

רְנוּחָא, רְנוּחָא, רְנוּחָא ch. same, 1) open space, room. Targ. O. Num. XXXV, 2 (ed. Berl. רְנוּחַ; ed. Vien. רְנוּחַ; h. text מְרִינָה). Targ. O. Lev. XXV, 34. Targ. Ez. XLV, 2 (ed. Wil. רְנוּחָא). Targ. O. Gen. XXXII, 17 (ed. Vien. רְנוּחַ); a. fr.—Meg. 7^b, a. e., v. בְּסִימָא Sabb. 146^b לֵא ר' אֲרִינָה he had no room (to accommodate all his hearers); a. e.—Pl. רְנוּחָא, רְנוּחָא, רְנוּחָא Targ. O.

Num. XXXV, 4, sq. (ed. Vien. רְנוּחַ). Targ. Josh. XIV, 4 (ed. Wil. רְנוּחַ); a. fr.—[Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 24 רְנוּחַ, read: רְנוּחַ, v. רְנוּחַ I.]—2) relief. Targ. O. Ex. IX, 28. Targ. Esth. IV, 14. Targ. Is. XXXII, 15 (h. text וְרִיחַ); a. e.—Cant. R. to I, 1, 1 בשַׁעַר רְנוּחָא, v. אֲנִינָא; Koh. R. to I, 12; Gen. R. s. 81, a. e., v. עֶקְרָא. Pes. 112^b פּוּרְחָא ר' פּוּרְחָא allow me a little relief (liberty); a. e.—3) ample provision, comfort. Keth. 69^a רְנוּחָא בִּירְחָא there is ample provision in the house (she is sufficiently provided for). Ib. רְנוּחָא ר' בִּירְחָא I mean ample provision out of that estate. Ib. 80^a sq. ר' מְשוּם ר' בִּירְחָא ... כי the scholars allowed the husband the fruition of the wife's property for the sake of domestic comfort, but not to the extent of selling the products. Ib. רְנוּחָא ר' בִּירְחָא הָא קָא רְנוּחָא fruition is allowed him for the sake of domestic comfort, and the comfort of the house remains secured; a. e.—B. Kam. 116^a ר' דְּמִילְרָא הוּא דְּעַבְדֵּי he did it for the convenience of the thing, i. e. as an extraordinary, though not legally necessary, measure, to avoid litigation.

רְנוּחָא, רְנוּחָא, רְנוּחָא f. same, wide space, relief. Targ. Ps. XVIII, 20; Targ. II Sam. XXII, 20. Targ. Ps. LXXVI, 12 (h. text וְרִיחָא); a. e.—[Targ. Ps. XXIII, 5, v. רְנוּחָא.]

רְנוּחָא, רְנוּחָא f. (b. h.) same, width; relief, ease. Ab. I, 5 ר' בִּיתְךָ פִּתּוּחָא לְרִיחָא let thy house be wide open (hospitable); Ab. d'R. N. ch. VII.—Y. Sot. X, 24^a bot. בְּשַׁעַר בְּרִיחָא when Israel is in distress and the nations are at ease; (Bab. ib. 48^a בְּנִרְחָא וּבְשִׁלְוָה; Tosef. ib. XIII, 9 בשִׁלְוָה); a. e.

רְנוּחָא, v. רְנוּחָא.

רְנוּחָא pr. n. pl. [Wide Places,] Ravhatha. Targ. Y. Gen. XXVI, 22 (h. text רְנוּחָא).

רְנוּחָא, רְנוּחָא, v. רְנוּחָא.

רְנוּחָא m. (רְנוּחַ; comp. פְּגָנִי) single, bachelor. Kidd. IV, 13 ר' אֲרִינָה a single man must not be a teacher of primary classes. Ib. 14. Pes. 113^a ר' דְּרִיחָא a bachelor that lives in a large city and does not sin. Lev. R. s. 27 (ref. to Job XLI, 3) ר' דְּרִיחָא this refers to a bachelor (childless man) that dwells in a community and contributes towards the maintenance of teachers of Bible and Mishnah. Tanh. Ahāré, ed. Bub. 15 ר' אֲרִינָה like a very rich but unmarried man; having no wife, he has no house; Tanh. l. c. 10 רְנוּחָא (corr. acc.); Yalk. Ps. 767; a. e.—Pl. רְנוּחָא, רְנוּחָא. Kidd. l. c. ר' אֲרִינָה two bachelors should not sleep wrapped up in one cloak; Tosef. ib. V, 10. Mekh. Bo, s. 13 אֲחֵרִים מְרִי אֲחֵרִים and they were all firstborn sons of other young men (not the husbands).

רְנוּחָא, רְנוּחָא I ch. same.—Pl. רְנוּחָא, רְנוּחָא Targ. Is. XL, 30 (ed. Ven. רְנוּחָא; h. text בְּחֻרִים).

רְנוּחָא II m. (רְנוּחַ to be clear, v. Fl. to Levy Talm. Dict. IV, p. 486) straining bag. Pes. 42^b בְּרִיחָא when the drink is made by pouring water on the strainer (and the

lees contained in it), opp. דפירצנא. — Pl. רְנוּקִי Ab. Zar. 75^a דארמאי וכו' straining bags which have been used by gentiles, if made of hair &c.

רְנוּן, רְנוּן [to sprout forth, v. P. Sm. 3845,] to be glad, bright. Targ. Prov. XIII, 9 (some ed. נירוון, read: נירוון; h. text שמח). Ib. XI, 10 Bxt. (ed. דרוץ; ed. Ven. דין, corr. acc.). Ib. XXIII, 16.

* רְנוּן m. (preced.) joy (?). B. Bath. 90^b פפא ר' (Ms. M. Papa's Joy (?), name of a measure introduced by Papa, v. הון.

רְנוּנָה, v. רְנוּנָה.

רְנוּנָא m. (Syr. רוזיקא; Pers.) provisions for the day. Taan. 23^b Ar. (Var. in Ar. as ed. עיבורא). Men. 69^b Ar. (read: דרויטי; Var. in Ar. s. v. דרויטי; ed. רום כיזבא חייטי; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 80) provisions of wheat came down (from heaven) covering a space of three parasangs, v. נְזַבָּא.

רְנוּן m. (b. h.; רין to be strong, heavy) prince.—Pl. מִי שְׂכַל רְנוּנֵי עֵילָם (ref. to Prov. XXXI, 4) should he at whose door the princes of the world appear every morning, drink wine and become drunken? Num. R. s. 10. Lev. R. s. 12, end (ref. to Prov. I. c.) שני ר' two princes (Nadab and Abihu) were mine, and they died only on account of wine; Yalk. Jer. 320; a. e.

רְנוּחַ, רְנוּחַ, רְנוּחַ, v. sub רווח.

רְנוּחַ I to smell, v. ריח.

רְנוּחַ II f. (b. h.; רוח) 1) wind, air; direction, side. Ex. R. s. 15²² וכו' המים ודור'... three creations preceded the formation of the world: water, air, and fire; 'רוח' the air (spirit) conceived and gave birth to wisdom. B. Mets. 107^b בר' all (diseases) are caused by the air. Hag. 12^a וכו' ומים וכו' ten things were created on the first day: heaven . . . , air and water &c. Ib. ^b בר' the mountains are sustained by the air, יבול' the air by the wind-storm.—Ber. 31^a . . . בסערה ר' you may think a man may pray facing any direction he may desire. B. Bath. 22^b אהו' one may erect a tannery on any side of the town except the western. Ib. 25^b ר' the southern wind. Kil. V, 5; a. v. fr.—Pl. דרוחור' even if all the winds were to come and blow at them &c. Kil. III, 1 הערוגה on the four sides of the bed. Y. ib. VI, end, 30^e לארבע' enclosed on its four sides. Pes. 94^a ר' he may turn towards any of the four directions of the world; a. v. fr.—2) mind, disposition, spirit. Ab. III, 10, v. ניה' h. Y. Peah I, 15^e bot., a. e., v. הנקחה. Ab. IV, 7, v. III. Ib. V, 19 נמוכה ר' a lowly spirit; a. v. fr.—3) spirit, soul. Gen. R. s. 7, end וכו' רוחו של וכו' 'a living soul' (Gen. II, 19), this means the soul of Adam. Ib. s. 2 ורוחו אלודים וכו' 'and the spirit of God' (Gen. I, 2), this means the soul of the king Messiah; a. v. fr.—

Esp. הקדש ר' (abbr. רוח"ק) the holy spirit, prophetic inspiration, intuition. Ab. Zar. 20^b רוח"ק... sanctity (of life) leads to prophetic inspiration. Meg. 7^a אסור' the Book of Esther was composed in a spirit of prophecy. Yoma 9^b נסחלקה רוח"ק וכו' with the death of the last prophets, Haggai . . . , the prophetic spirit was withdrawn from Israel. Ber. 10^a רוח"ק וכו' I saw in a prophetic vision that unworthy children would go forth &c.; a. v. fr.—Snh. 65^b, a. fr. טומאה ר' unholy inspiration (augury &c.).—4) (evil) spirit, demon. Pes. 112^a ר' רעה (סכנה) the danger threatening from an evil spirit; a. fr.—צרעה ר' צרעה, ר' צרעה, v. respective determinants.—Pl. רוחור' Gen. R. s. 20 ר' male demons; נקבור' female demons. Erub. 18^b ר' ושויון וכו' begot spirits and demons &c.; a. fr.

רְנוּחָא ch. same. Targ. Gen. I, 2. Ib. VIII, 1. Ib. VI, 17. Ib. XLV, 27 רוח נבואה (O. ed. Berl. קודשא) = h. רוח, v. preced.; a. v. fr.—Gen. R. s. 38, end לרו' let us worship the wind that scatters the clouds; ר' . . . let us worship man that carries the wind (whose body is filled with air). Gitt. 67^b ר' רחא, v. קהרדיקוס; a. fr.—Pl. רוחור' רוחור', רוחור', רוחור'. Targ. O. Num. XVI, 22. Targ. Deut. XXXII, 24. Targ. Y. I. ib. רוחור' (corr. acc.), v. רוח I; a. fr.—Y. Shek. V, end, 49^b רוחור' the chief of the evil spirits. Gen. R. s. 20, end ר' רוחור' the spirits of a man's house are benevolent, for they grow up with him; ר' רוחור' the spirits of the field; ib. s. 24, end. Lev. R. s. 5 שידא שידא שידא Sheda (demon), the prince of the spirits. B. Bath. 25^a ר' אוקמן וכו' place me (for prayer) in any direction except due east; a. fr.

רְנוּחָא, רְנוּחָא, v. רווחא.

רְנוּחָא, v. רוחב.

רְנוּחָא, רְנוּחָא, רְנוּחָא m. (רוחין) safety, reliance, security, faith. Targ. Gen. XXXIV, 25. Targ. II Chr. XXXII, 22. Targ. II Kings XVIII, 19. Targ. Ps. XXXVI, 8 ישרון לר' (Ms. ירוחצון); a. fr.—Pl. רוחצון. Targ. Jer. II, 37.

רוחין, v. רוחיק.

רוחשיתא pr. n. f. (רוחש) [swarming,] Ruhshitha, legendary name of queen Esther's maid for Thursday (with ref. to Gen. I, 20). Targ. Esth. II, 9.

רוחשיתא, v. רווחשיתא.

רוחשיתא, v. רווחשיתא.

רוחש m. (רוחש) 1) soft, green date, opp. רבשה. Ukts. II, 2 גלעינה של ר' the kernel of a green date. Tosef. ib. II, 1, sq.; a. e.—V. רחב.—2) broth; juice of meats; jelly. Hull. IX, 1, expl. ib. 120^a ר' שומנא what kind of roteh is meant? Fat; (oth. opin.) v. חלא קריש. Pes. VII, 2 נטק מרושבו וכו' if (while roasting the Passover lamb) some of its juice dripped on &c. Num. R. s. 10²¹; Tosef. Naz. IV, 6. Hull. 108^a ר' רכה (fem.) soft (liquid) juice;

עבה ר' thick (jelly-like) juice; a. fr.—Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. V, 6 ניקורי ר' v. נקטב.

רוֹטְבָא ch. same, 1) moisture. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 38 ברוֹטְבָא (not בַּח ...) (of the condition of a fresh corpse).—2) liquid. Targ. II Chr. IV, 5 בר' as liquid measure.—3) sap, marrow, juice. Targ. Ps. XXXII, 4 (h. text לשד). Targ. Job XV, 27 (h. text פימה); a. e.—Pl. רוֹטְבִין, רוֹטְבִין. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 11 רוֹטְבִיהוֹן (not רוֹטְבִיהוֹן), v. רוֹטְבִיהוֹן I ch.—[Targ. Ps. LXXXIII, 7 ורוֹטְבִיהוֹן Ms., read: 'רו', v. רוֹטְבָא.]

רוֹטְבָנִית, v. next w.

רוֹטְבָנִית f. (רָטְנָן) 1) grumbling, discontented. Num. R. s. 125 (Mus. 'רוטב', corr. acc.) למלך שהיה לו משרונה ר' (Mus. 'רוטב', corr. acc.) this is like the case of a king who had a grumbling matron as wife; Tanh. Naso 12 אשה ראגניוה ר'אנ', אשה ראגניוה ר'אנ' (corr. acc., or רוֹטְבָנִית); Pesik. R. s. 5 רוֹטְבָנִית (corr. acc., or רוֹטְבָנִית).—2) [prob. to be read: רוֹטְבָנִית] grumbling, discontent. Num. R. l. c. רוֹטְבָנִית לרוֹטְבָנִית lest she return to her sullenness; Pesik. R. l. c. רוֹטְבָנִית (read רוֹטְבָנִית), or with ed. Prague: רוֹטְבָנִית.

רוֹי, רוֹיָה (b. h.) to be moist, be saturated, drip. Y. Maasr. I, 49^a top משרוֹיָה (not שיוֹיָה), v. מְרוֹיָה.

Pi. רוֹיָה to saturate; to refresh; trnsf. to delight. B. Bath. 14^b; Ber. 7^b (play on רוֹיָה) שרינה לרוֹיָה לרוֹיָה she was privileged in that from her descended David, who delighted the Lord with songs and hymns.

Hif. רוֹיָה same. Midr. Till. to Ps. CL (ref. to Is. XXXIV, 5) [read:] מְרוֹיָה אוֹיָה ומְפִילָהוּ לשרה וב' [read:] he saturates it (the sword with blood), and brings her tutelary angel to fall, and then it (the sword) will come down upon her (Rome; v. Cant. R. to VIII, 14).

Nithpa. רוֹיָה, נְרוֹיָה to be saturated, refreshed. Gen. R. s. 33 ו' העולם ירדו ... ו' העולם rain fell, and the world was refreshed; Lev. R. s. 34 (not רוֹיָה); Yalk. Lev. 665; Yalk. Ps. 888 (corr. acc.). Y. M. Kat. III, 82^c bot. כשם שנתרוֹיָהם כשם שנתרוֹיָהם as you were saturated with the oil of inauguration for seven days &c.; a. e.

רוֹיָה (רוֹיָה), רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה ch. same, esp. to be filled with wine, be drunken. Targ. Gen. IX, 21. Ib. XLIII, 34 (some ed. O. רוֹיָה, Pa.). Targ. Jer. XLVI, 10 (ed. Wil. רוֹיָה, Pa.); a. fr.—Part. רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה; f. רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה. Targ. Is. LI, 21. Targ. Prov. XXIII, 20, sq. Targ. Hag. I, 6; a. fr.—Gitt. 68^a רוֹיָה he drank, he was intoxicated and lay down. Meg. 12^b שרתי ולא ר' my father drank wine enough for a thousand men, and was not drunk. Pesik. Eth Korb., p. 57^b ו'אנא על לוגך ד'אנא שרתי ד'אנא ר' ד'אנא שבע (not לוגיך) and I (the Lord) wrote about thy one Log of wine that I drink, I am filled, and I am satisfied (Num. XXVIII, 7), v. רוֹיָה; Pesik. R. s. 16; Yalk. Num. 776; Yalk. Ps. 761.

Pa. רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה 1) same, v. supra.—2) to fill, saturate; to make drunk. Targ. Is. LV, 10. Targ. Hos. VI, 3 (h. text רוֹיָה). Targ. Jer. XLVI, 16 (h. text רוֹיָה); a. fr.—Part. pass. מְרוֹיָה; f. מְרוֹיָה. Targ. Is. LVIII, 11.

Nithpa. רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה to be saturated; to be drunken. Ib. V, 22 (ed. Wil. 'רוֹיָה', corr. acc.). Ib. XLIX, 26. Targ. Ps. XXXVI, 9; a. fr.

רוֹיָה m., רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה c. (preced.) drunk; drunkard. Targ. I Kings XVI, 9; XX, 16. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 9. Ib. 10 (not 'רו'; h. text וְרוֹיָה). Targ. I Sam. I, 13; a. fr.—Gitt. 68^b רוֹיָה ר' ד'רוֹיָה ו' when he saw a drunken man that was lost, he led him back &c. Sabb. 32^a (prov.) רוֹיָה leave the drunken man alone, he will fall of himself (a person's sins are visited upon him in critical moments); a. e.—Pl. רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה. Targ. Joel I, 5.

רוֹיָה f. (preced.) saturation, fulness, satisfaction. Pesik. Eth Korb., p. 57^b (ref. to נסך שכר שכוֹרָה, Num. XXVIII, 7) לשון שכוֹרָה ר' לשון שכוֹרָה of this one Log of wine three words are used expressing drinking, fill, plenty; Pesik. R. s. 16; (Tanh. Pinhas 12 שביעה).

רוֹיָה f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) overflow; (numerical value) two hundred and twenty-one (Logs). Yoma 76^a.

רוֹיָה f. (preced. wds.) drunkenness. Targ. Mic. II, 11 (h. text וְרוֹיָה).

רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה v. רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה.

רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה f. (preced. art.) 1) intoxicating drink. Targ. Hos. IV, 11 (h. text רוֹיָה).—2) intoxication, rage. Targ. Esth. II, 1 רוֹיָה constr. Targ. Prov. XX, 1 (h. text רוֹיָה).

רוֹיָה f. (preced. wds.) overflowing. Targ. Ps. XXIII, 5 ed. Wil. (ed. Lag. רוֹיָה, oth. ed. רוֹיָה, corr. acc.; emp., however, Targ. Ps. LXVI, 12).

רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה II ch.

רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה v. רוֹיָה.

רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה v. רוֹיָה.

רוֹיָה m. (רוֹיָה) softness, tenderness. Hull. 56^a אוֹיָה if the upper membrane had been perforated, the lower would have burst on account of its tenderness.

רוֹיָה m. (b. h. רוֹיָה; ריכל) peddler, esp. seller of spices, perfumes &c. Yeb. 63^b, v. רוֹיָה. Cant. R. to III, 6 קוֹפֵת רוֹיָה the spice-peddler's basket. Ib. רוֹיָה, v. רוֹיָה. Lev. R. s. 16; a. e.—Pl. רוֹיָה, רוֹיָה. Sabb. 91^b; Gitt. 67^a, v. רוֹיָה. Kidd. 82^a; a. e.

רוֹיָה ch. same. Gitt. 83^a רוֹיָה כי ר' רוֹיָה (Rashi) must the Tanna go on enumerating like a peddler (calling out all he has to sell)?; B. Kam. 36^b; Naz. 21^a; Arakh. 28^b.

רוֹיָה f. pl. (preced.) mercantile journeys, success in business. Cant. R. to III, 6 (play on רוֹיָה, ib.) כל רוֹיָה whatever Jacob gained came to him only through the dust under his feet (he did not get anything from his father as did the latter from Abraham). Ib. כל רוֹיָה שישאל ו' for whatever journeys Israelites undertake with success, they are indebted to the merits

(corr. acc.); a. fr.—Pl. רומא. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^c bot., v. אבטיה. Y. Erub. III, 21^b, v. טקטיה; a. fr.—Fem. רומיה. B. Bath. 11^b, v. אבטיה. Sabb. 110^b, v. רומיה.—Pl. רומיה. B. Bath. 83^b, v. רומיה; a. e.

רומאטיקון m. (v. רומאטיקוס) subject to a discharge of flux. Lev. R. s. 15 נעשה ר' (קטריטון) קטרקין Ar. s. v. קטרקין he becomes subject to &c. (different vers. in ed. Lev. R.; v. קטריטון).

רומה (רומא) pr. n. pl. Ruma in Galilee, near K'far Hananiah. Y. Erub. IV, end, 22^a; Bab. ib. 51^b Ms. M. (ed. ארומא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Tosef. ib. IV (III), 17 (ed. Zuck. דרומא, corr. acc.).

רומילוס (רומילוס) pr. n. m. Romulus, the legendary founder of Rome in conjunction with his brother Remus. Midr. Till. to Ps. X (ref. to Ps. LXVIII, 6, a. X, 14) מהה אמם ור' מהה אמם ור' the mother of Remus and Romulus was dead, and a she-wolf was appointed (by Providence) to give them suck, and they built two large huts in Rome; Yalk. ib. 652. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c רומילוס ורומוס, v. רומוס. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVII, 14, רומוס... רומוס ורומוס (not רומילוס) this refers to the two orphans... R. and R. for whom thou didst appoint a wolf &c.; Yalk. ib. 671; Esth. R. to I, 9 רומוס ורומילוס &c.

רומוס pr. n. m. Remus, v. preced.

רומח m. (b. h. רמח; רמח, emp. רמה, to swing) spear. Sabb. VI, 4 (63^a). Num. R. s. 20, end; Tanh. Balak 21; a. e.—Pl. רמחין. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXXIII... אב הקב"ה the Lord, too, came against them with swords and spears (lightnings). Tosef. Snh. XIV, 6; a. e.

רומחא (רומחא) ch. same. Targ. Num. XXV, 7 (O. ed. Vien. רומחא). Targ. Josh. VIII, 18; 26 (h. text כידון); a. fr.—Pl. רומחין. Targ. Jud. V, 8. Targ. Job XLI, 21 Ms. (ed. sing.); a. e.—[Lev. R. s. 16 ברומחין, read: ברומחין, v. רומחא I.]

רומא I, רומא pr. n. pl. (Ρώμη, Roma) Rome; also the Roman empire. Targ. Is. XXXIV, 9 ed. Lag. (omitted in oth. ed.). Ib. LIV, 1 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. כרכא). Targ. Ps. CVIII, 11 כרכא רשיעא ed. Lag. (oth. ed. אריום). Targ. Y. Num. XXIV, 19 Levita (ed. קושט' קוסטניני); a. fr. (mostly changed through the censor's influence).—Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c שנהררן on the day that Solomon was connected by marriage with Pharaoh Necho of Egypt, Michael stuck a reed into the sea... and this is the origin of the great city of the Roman empire; Snh. 21^b; Sabb. 56^b Ms. M. (ed. שברוימי omitted). Y. Ab. Zar. I. c. בר' מלך בר' on the day that Elijah was removed, a king was installed in Rome. Y. Taan. I, 64^a top בספרו ר' (דומי) in R. Meir's Bible was (a note) written, massa dumah (Is. XXI, 11) 'the burden of Rome.' Ib. בכרך הגדול שבר'... אם יאמר לך... if one should ask thee, where is thy God? tell him, in the great city of

Rome; a. v. fr.—Ab. Zar. 8^a שעשרה קלנרא (Alf. עיר) a Roman colony which celebrates the Calenda.

רומא II m. (preced.) Roman. Y. Ter. VIII, end, 46^c; Gen. R. s. 63, v. קסא. Y. Sot. VII, 21^c top, a. e. ר' the Roman language (Latin), v. קרב; a. e.—Pl. רומיים. Yalk. Hos. 529 גזירות ר' וכ' the Lord knew that Israel could not endure the decrees of the Romans, therefore he made them emigrate to Babylonia; Gitt. 17^a ארומיים; Pes. 87^b, v. ארם. Ib. 119^a. Pesik. R. s. 17, end (play on רומיים, Is. XXXIV, 7) עמם ר' the Romans will go down with them; a. e.

רומא, Midr. Sam. XII מהושקת כר' I. רקם, v. מהושקת כר'.

רומא f. (רמי) objection, argument. Men. 42^a מהא ר' Rashi (ed. רמיה) what argument is this?

רומילוס, רומילוס, v. רומילוס.

רומילוס, v. רומילוס.

רומיות f. (b. h.; רום) elevation; majesty. Num. R. s. 22 end (ref. to רורים, Ps. LXXXV, 7) שאין ר' שרוא... שרוא... wherever harim appears in the Scriptures, it means 'mountains', except this which means 'elevation' (pride, רום as a noun, with article), for no man should feel elated by these things (riches); Tanh. Matt. 6; Yalk. Ps. 812. Lev. R. s. 24 (ref. to מרים, Ps. XCII, 9) ארזה ר' thou practicest sovereignty in thy world, thou gavest priesthood to Aaron... rulership to David &c. Tanh. Mick. 3 רומיות... רומיות out of the disgrace of the righteous comes their elevation; a. e.

רומיותא ch. same. Targ. Y. Num. XXIII, 22 (O. רומא).

רומיותא f. = רומיותא, 1) pomegranate (fruit and tree). Targ. Y. Ex. XXXIX, 26 (ed. Vien. רומי). Targ. II Esth. VII, 9; a. e.—Ber. 56^a ר' ר' קדחא ר' קדחא. Ib. עשיק עסקך ר' thy ware (wine) will be high-priced like the pomegranate; כר'... קאוי. v. קאי. a. e.—Pl. רומיותא, רומיותא. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVIII, 33; XXXIX, 24. Ib. 25 רומיותא (read: רומיותא). Targ. Y. Num. XX, 5 (ed. Vien. רומיותא); a. e.—2) דאפא ר' the upper part of the cheek.—Pl. רומיותא. Ab. Zar. 30^b.

רומנוס pr. n. m. Romanus, an Amora (v. Fr. M'po, p. 123^b). Y. Sabb. III, end, 6^c; Bab. ib. 47^a. Y. Bicc. I, 64^a (רומינוס); Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^b bot.; Y. Kidd. IV, 66^b top (רומינוס). Y. Meg. I, 72^b bot.; a. e.

רומניא, Num. R. s. 22, v. סרונג'ינא.

רומקו, רומקו pr. n. pl. Fort (of the) Runki, in Media. Kidd. 72^a; Yeb. 17^a רומקו, רומקו (Neub. Géogr., p. 378 quotes also רומקו), v. רומקו.

רומקו, Kel. II, 5 Var., v. רומקו.

רומשית, רומשית, v. רומשית.

רומטיקוס, v. רומטיקוס.

רִיבְּנָר m. (a corrupt. of angaria or parangaria) *public service*. Yeb. 79^a (ref. to I Kings V, 29) בעלמא ר' ודילמא ר' (ed. דווגר) but perhaps it was merely for public service (that Israelites were employed, but not as slaves)? B. Bath. 122^a (ref. to Ez. XLVIII, 19, to prove that the Nasi was to receive a share in the land equal to one of the tribal shares) בעלמא ר' אימא ר' (Ms. M. דווגר; ed. Pes. a. oth. אינגר, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8) may I not say that the verse quoted refers merely to public service (due to the Nasi)?—[The reading רִיבְּנָר, from which רִיבְּנָר & c. arose, is due to a derivation, ascribed to R. Han., from the Persian רוזגור servitium, v. Vullers 78^b.—Yalk. Sam. 154, however, has an entirely different reading of Yeb. l. c.].

רִיבְּנָר, v. רִיבְּנָר a. רִיבְּנָר, v. רִיבְּנָר.

רִיבְּנָר pr. n. m. *Ronya*, a gardener. B. Mets. 109^a. B. Bath. 5^a top.

רִיבְּנָר m. (רִיבְּנָר) *grumbler, inclined to suspicion or litigation*.—Pl. רִיבְּנָר, רִיבְּנָר. Tanh. P'kudé 7 האם ר' ישראל ר' the Israelites are grumblers (will suspect me of dishonesty). Sifré Deut. 12 (ref. to ריבכם, Deut. I, 12) מלמד שהיו ר' which shows that they loved litigation; Yalk. ib. 801 רִיבְּנָר (corr. acc.; v. Berliner to Rashi on Deut. I. c.).—Fem. רִיבְּנָר. Pesik. R. s. 5 רוזגור (corr. acc.), v. רִיבְּנָר.

רִיבְּנָר (prob. רִיבְּנָר) f. (preced.) *grumbling habit*. Pesik. R. s. 5, v. רִיבְּנָר.

רִיבְּנָר, v. רִיבְּנָר, רִיבְּנָר.

רִיבְּנָר m. pl. (Chaldaism; רִיבְּנָר II, with anorg. נ; cmp. רִיבְּנָר) *the contents of a pot upturned and emptied on a flat vessel to cool off*. Kel. II, 5 'הר' מפני שהיא הופכת עליו את הר' (Var. in R. S. דרוקמי, read: דרוקמי, v. infra) because she (the cook) inverts the contents of the pot on it (the lid); Tosef. ib. B. Kam. II, 5 דרוקמי (cmp. רִיבְּנָר).

רִיבְּנָר m. pl. (a corrupt. of ricinium or recinus) *a rectangular piece of cloth of small size* (v. Sm. Ant. s. v.). Sifré B'midbar Sinai quot. in Ar. הייבין בציצית. אין הר' the *runkin* are exempt from show-fringes (on account of their smallness).

רִיבְּנָר m., v. רִיבְּנָר II.

רִיבְּנָר, v. רִיבְּנָר, Hithpol. רִיבְּנָר.

רִיבְּנָר, v. רִיבְּנָר, רִיבְּנָר.

רִיבְּנָר, v. רִיבְּנָר, רִיבְּנָר.

רִיבְּנָר I (b. h.; cmp. רִיבְּנָר) *to strike against; to shake*.

Hif. רִיבְּנָר (cmp. רִיבְּנָר) *to produce a tremulous sound; (b. h. also to shout); to blow the horn*. Sot. 42^b מגיפין ומריעין רִיבְּנָר the gentile troops shut their cuirasses with noise, blow their horns, shout and tramp; Yalk. Deut. 923; a. e.—Esp. *to sound a tremolo*, רִיבְּנָר, *to blow tremolo*. Succ. V, 4 רִיבְּנָר

they sounded the plain note (תקיעה), and the tremolo, and the plain note. R. Hash. IV, 9 רִיבְּנָר ומריעין רִיבְּנָר he sounds a T'ki'a, a Tru'ah & c. Ib. 16^a sq. למה רִיבְּנָר why do we blow the Shofar in plain notes and tremolo while seated and then again while standing? Taan. 16^b (at a public fast) רִיבְּנָר בני אהרן the superintendent of the prayer meeting says, sound the Tru'ah, sons of Aaron; they do so. R. Hash. 16^b מריעין לה בסופה... כל שנה if people neglect to sound the Shofar in the beginning of the year (on New Year's Day), they will sound the Tru'ah for it at its end (on public fast days on account of calamities); a. fr.—V. רִיבְּנָר.

רִיבְּנָר II (preced.) *to shake; to be weak, bad*, v. רִיבְּנָר.

רִיבְּנָר, Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 11 רִיבְּנָר, v. רִיבְּנָר.

רִיבְּנָר m. (b. h. רִיבְּנָר; רִיבְּנָר) *shepherd, herdsman*. B. Mets. 5^b; Snh. 25^b פסול ר' פסול ר' פסול ר' פסול R' as a rule a herdsman (unless ascertained to be conscientious) is disqualified as witness. Ib. ר' the shepherd who they said was unfit for legal action means both the shepherd of small cattle as well as the oxherd; a. v. fr.—Pl. רִיבְּנָר, רִיבְּנָר. Ib. ר' הוסיפו עליהן הר' the Rabbis added to them (the list of the disqualified) the shepherds. Ib. III, 2 I accept as judges three oxherds; a. v. fr.

רִיבְּנָר pr. n. m. *Ro'ets*. Macc. 8^a; Snh. 4^a ר' ר' יהודה בן ר' יהודה בן ר' יהודה; Yalk. Deut. 920.

רִיבְּנָר, v. רִיבְּנָר.

רִיבְּנָר, v. רִיבְּנָר, רִיבְּנָר.

רִיבְּנָר m. (b. h.; רִיבְּנָר) *physician, surgeon*. Ber. 60^a (in a prayer) ר' אל ר' אל ר' אל ר' אל for thou, O God, art a faithful physician, and thy healing is perfect. Ib. (ref. to Ex. XXI, 19) ר' רשות לר' ר' רשות לר' from this we learn that a physician is authorized to heal (that healing is not considered an interference with divine dispensation). Ab. Zar. 26^b ר' ישראל בה ר' ישראל בה ר' ישראל בה a place which has no Jewish surgeon (for circumcision) but has a Samaritan and a gentile surgeon & c. Ib. 27^a, a. e. מומחה ר', v. מומחה ר'. Bekh. IV, 4 (28^b) ר' Thodos (Theodorus) the physician; a. fr.—Pl. רִיבְּנָר, רִיבְּנָר. Tosef. Ohol. IV, 2 נכנס Theodorus the physician came in and all the other physicians with him. B. Kam. 80^a ר' ר' ר' ר' ר' ר' ר' ר' ר' R' they consulted the physicians who said, there is no remedy for him except & c.; Tem. 15^b. Kidd. IV, 13 (82^a) ר' ר' ר' ר' ר' ר' ר' ר' R' the best of physicians will go to Gehenna (v. Rashi a. l.); a. fr.

רִיבְּנָר pr. n. m. *Rufus*, usu. ר' טורנוס, v. טורנוס. Y. Taan. IV, 69^b את ההיכל ר' Rufus, ... carried the plough over the Temple site; Lam. R. to I, 13 רִיבְּנָר (corr. acc.).

רִיבְּנָר m. (βουτάν) *(an egg) which can be gulped down, boiled down to the size of a pill*. Y. Ned. VI, 39^c bot., expl. רִיבְּנָר; [βουτάν αβύ a lightly boiled egg, S.—Our w. is prob. to be read רִיבְּנָר (πυρρῶν) piercing, or רִיבְּנָר (τρύπη) borer; v. רִיבְּנָר].

רוּפִילָא m. (rufulus) a military tribune chosen by the general himself; (adopted in the Persian bureaucracy) a high official, royal adjutant or viceroy. Shebu. 6^b כגון מלכא ור' וכל כגון מלכא ור' as, for instance, the king is followed by the Rufila, and the Alkafta by the Resh Galutha. B. Mets. 49^b; 107^b ר' פרוק ר'—Pl. רוּפִילָאין. Targ. Ruth I, 2 ויהיו חמני ר' and they became there military tribunes (h. text ויהיו חמני). Targ. Esth. IX, 6; ib. 12 (ed. Vien. רוּפִילָאין).

רוּפִישׁ, Lam. R. to I, 13, v. רופים.

רוּץ (b. h.) to run. Sabb. 153^b רץ החזירה וכל' he must run under it (with the burden on his shoulders) until he reaches his home, opp. קלי קלי. Ber. 6^b לעולם ירוץ אדם וכל' man should always run to hear the word of the *halakha*, even on the Sabbath. Pes. 112^a; Ab. V, 20 רץ כצבירי like a deer. Snh. 96^a שרץ אני לרוץ וכל' I can run for three parasangs in front of horses. Ib. שרץ... שרץ thou wonderest at the reward for four steps which that wicked man (Baladan) ran for my honor's sake; וכל' שרץ לפני וכל' who ran before me like horses; a. fr.

Hof. *to make run, hasten.* Mekh. B'shall, Shir., s. 2 מצרי הריצני וכל'... מצרי הריצני וכל' why didst thou run after my children?, and he (the horse) says, the Egyptian made me run against my will; וכל' הוסים הריצני וכל' the horse carried me swiftly against my will. Ib. B'shall, s. 2 שריו שריו who drove the chariot. Y. Shek. VIII, 51^a bot. מריצין, v. מריצין. Koh. R. to XII, 6 (play on רוּץ, ib.) מריצין, v. מריצין. Lev. R. s. 18 ומריקה (corr. acc.). Gen. R. s. 13 שריו מריצה וכל'... שריו מריצה וכל' the earth is called *erets*, corresponding to the spring season, when she hastens her fruits to come forth. Lev. R. s. 28 דברים שהן מריצין דברים שבני מעים things which make the bowels run (loosen the bowels); Yalk. Ez. 344; Pesik. R. s. 18 מציריים (corr. acc.); (Pesik. Ha'omer, p. 71 משלשום וכל'; a. fr.—[Num. R. s. 20; Tanh. Balak 4 וכל' מריצין, v. ריצין].

רוּצָה, v. ריצה.

רוּצְעָנָא, רוּצְעָן, רוּצְחָן, v. sub רצץ.

רוּץ I to spit, v. רצק, רצק.

רוּץ II (b. h.; emp. רצק) [to be bright, clear; emp. רצק] to be blank, empty.

Hif. *to empty, pour from vessel to vessel.* Cant. R. to I, 3 (ref. to חורק ib.) כאדם שמריק מכלי וכל' like one emptying (perfumed oil) from one vessel into another. Ned. 32^a (play on חורק, Gen. XIV, 14) ויריקון מן החוריה Var. (v. Tosaf. a. l.) he made them empty of study (took the scholars away from their studies to make them go to war), v. ריק; a. e.—[Lev. R. s. 18 ומריקה ארז הכסף, read: ומריצה, v. ריצין].

Hof. *to be emptied, be poured from vessel to vessel.* Lev. R. s. 3 (ref. to Cant. I, 3, v. supra) כשמין המריק וכל' like oil that is poured from vessel to vessel without a sound.

רוּץ ch., Af. אריק same, to empty, pour. Targ. Gen. XLII, 35. Ib. XXXV, 14 (h. text וריצק); a. fr.

Ittaf. *Ithpe.* אריק *to be poured.* Targ. Lev. XXI, 10 (Y. ed. Vien. יתרוק).

רוּק m. (b. h. רוק; רוק) *spittle.* Yeb. XII, 6 (ref. to Deut. XXV, 9) הניראה וכל' the spittle must be visible to the judges. Nidd. IX, 6 רוק ר' tasteless saliva; expl. ib. 7 כל שלא טעם כלום of a person who has not broken his fast. Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^d top; Bab. ib. 108^b; a. fr.—Nidd. 16^b עד שדור' ברוך הפה (euphem.) while the semen is yet in the vagina.

רוּקָא, רוּקָא, רוּקָא c. ch. same. Targ. Job VII, 19 צריכי... למיתוי 106^b; 101^b; a. e.—Yeb. 101^b; 106^b רוק ר' the judges must see the spittle as it comes out of the mouth &c., v. preced. Ib. 39^b ר' דמחוייא וכל' וירקת... ר' דמחוייא וכל' (Rashi דמחוייא) and she spat before him spittle which was visible to the judges on the floor; Y. ib. XII, 13^a top; a. fr.—Sabb. 101^a דמחוייא ר' Ar. (Ms. M. ריקא; ed. ריקא), v. ריקא. Ib. 99^b; Nidd. 42^a, v. ריקא I.

רוּקָא I m. (רוקב) *decay; moth.* Targ. Is. LI, 8 (ed. Wil. רוּקָא; h. text סס).

רוּקָא II f. (רוקב) [*hollow*], a goat-skin made into a bag, bottle (v. רוקב).—Pl. רוּקָאין. Ab. Zar. 32^a הוררוין ורוקבין וכל' barrels and leather bottles that have been used (for wine) by gentiles; Tosef. ib. IV (V), 9 ורוקבין וכל' ed. Zuck. (Var. קרבויה, corr. acc.). Ab. Zar. I. c. וכל' וכל' wine carried in bottles belonging to gentiles.

רוּקָא ch. same. Targ. O. Gen. XXI, 14 (ed. Vien. רוּקָא). Ib. 15 (ed. Berl. רוּקָא). Targ. Josh. III, 13; 16 (ed. Lag. רוּקָא; h. text נד).

רוּקָה, v. רוקה.

רוּקָן, Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 6 הור' (R. S. to Kel. XV, 4 הורקין), read: הורקין *the split*, corresp. to הורקין ib.

רוּקָן, v. רוקן ch.

רוּקָן (denom. of רוקן; emp. רוּקָן denom. of רוּקָא) to empty, drain. Lev. R. s. 24 (ref. to להצילך, Deut. XXIII, 15) לרוקן כל נכסי וכל' to drain all the stores of the nations and give them to thee.—V. רוקן.

Nithpa. נרוקן, נרוקן *to be emptied, be transmitted.* Gen. R. s. 84 (ref. to Gen. XXXVII, 24) בורו של יעקב Jacob's well was emptied (his children were bare of virtues). Ned. X, 2 לא נרוקנה לא נרוקנה וכל' with the father's death his authority (to interfere with the daughter's vows) does not go over to her husband; ib. 68^b; Tosef. ib. VI, 2, sq. Sifré Num. 153 שאין הירשות מרוקנה וכל' to whom the father's authority cannot be transferred; Yalk. ib. 785.

רוּקָן, רוּקָן ch. same, 1) to empty, drain. Targ. Ex. XII, 36 (h. text וניצלו). Targ. II Chr. XX, 25. Ib. XXIV, 11 (h. text ויערו). Targ. Y. Gen. XXXI, 9; 16. Targ. Jer. XLVIII, 12. Targ. Ps. CXXI, 8 (h. text ויער); a. e.—2) [to spit out,] to eject, banish. Targ. O. Lev. XVIII, 25; 28 (h. text קאח). Targ. Y. Num. XXIV, 17 (h. text קרקר). Targ. Ps. LVI, 8 (h. text פלט); a. e.

Ithpol. ארוקן *to be emptied; to be uncovered.* Targ. Lam. I, 1. Ib. IV, 21 (h. text ויערי). Targ. Is. III, 26 (some 184*)

v. ציין) is forbidden, but if a dragon is suspended from it, you may throw the dragon away &c.; Y. ib. III, 42^d top [read:] המוצא ר' עשוי כמין דרקון אסור וכו'.

רחושין, constr. רחושין, v. רחושין.

רחושיות, v. רחושיות.

רחי' ch.=next w. Targ. O. Ex. XI, 5 (Y. נחיא . . .). Targ. O. Deut. XXIV, 6 (Y. נחיא . . .). Targ. O. Num. XI, 8 (ed. Vien. רחיא; Y. I רחיא; II רחיא).—M. Kat. 10^b חמרא דרי' the ass employed in the mill; ר' לאיקמי to put up the millstones; ר' אמר the pole of the mill. Y. Kidd. I, 81^b; Y. Peah I, 15^c bot. רחיא; a. e.

רחי' f. (sing.) (b. h.; רחה to rub) millstone, mill. B. Mets. IX, 13 עובר וכו' he who takes a mill to pledge violates a prohibitory law, and is guilty of taking two vessels &c.; ולא ר' ורכב בלבר and not only mill and upper millstone are meant (Deut. XXIV, 6), but anything with which a living is made &c. Men. X, 4, a. e., v. גרוסא. Bets. II, 9, v. פלפל Tosef. B. Bath. III, 2; Y. ib. IV, 14^c bot. ר' החרונה the lower (stationary) millstone (for crushing olives); ר' הא עליונה the upper millstone. Ohol. VIII, 3 של ארם a mill worked by man, handmill. Tosef. ib. IX, 2 נרחק בר' if a person is pressed to work at a mill where there is a gentile or a menstruant; כל שצוקרין ר' היא רחא כל שאין עוקרין ר' ארתה וכו' (not שאין עוקרין ר' ארתה וכו' what kind of a mill is meant? Such as can be lifted or pushed from its place; Tosef. Toh. VI, 11; a. fr.—Kidd. 29^b ר' בצוארו he has a millstone on his neck (has wife and children to support).

רחילא, v. רחילא, רחילא.

רחיים, v. רחיים.

רחים, v. רחים.

רחים I m. (preced.) love. Targ. Cant. VII, 7.—V. רחמא.

רחים II m. (preced.) beloved, friend; lovable. Targ. Jer. IX, 3 (ed. Wil. רחים). Ib. XXXI, 19 (20) רחים. Targ. O. a. Y. II Deut. XXXIII, 12; a. fr.—Pl. רחמין. Targ. Hos. I, 6; 8. Targ. II Sam. I, 23; a. e.—Gen. R. s. 65 [read:] כמה ר' דווי ליה וכו' so many friends had he, and yet he said, (I appoint as my son's guardian) the scribe; Yalk. ib. 115 רחמין.—Fem. רחמא. Targ. Y. Ex. XI, 2. Targ. Hos. III, 1. Targ. O. Deut. XXI, 16 רחמא ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. רחמא); Y. רחמא, רחמא.

רחימא, v. רחמי.

רחימא, רחמא f. 1) v. רחים II.—2) love. Targ. Koh. IX, 1 (ed. Vien. רחמי). Targ. Hos. III, 1 רחמא constr. a. fr.—Snh. 7^a רחמי our love, v. רחמי.

רחיפין, Tosef. Shebi. VII, 15, v. רחפין II.

רחיע, רחיע, v. רחיע.

רחיצת f. (רחץ) washing, bathing. Yoma VIII, 1. Hall. I, 9 רחיצת ידיהו washing the hands. Y. Naz. VII, end, 56^d על רחיצת גופי for omitting to bathe his body. Num. R. s. 14¹ רחיצת דירדן ע"י שרפאזי whom I cured by bathing in the Jordan. Ib. ע"י רחיצת וכו' . . . שחסרתיו whom I saved from drowning through the bathing of Pharaoh's daughter. Ib. ר' גהזי שלקה ע"י ר' Gehazi who was punished on the occasion of (Naaman's) bathing; a. fr.

רחיק, v. רחוק.

רחיק I m. (preced.) distance. Targ. Ex. II, 4. Targ. Ps. X, 1. Targ. Prov. XXXI, 14 (Ms. רחוק); a. fr.

רחיק II m., רחיקא, ר' f. (preced.) far, distant, removed. Targ. Deut. XXIX, 21. Targ. Jer. XII, 2. Targ. Prov. XXV, 25; a. fr.—Succ. 52^a; Yalk. Joel 535, v. צווחא. Y. Shebi. IX, 38^d bot. ר' לארעא דר' to a distant land; a. e.—Pl. רחיקין; רחיקין. Targ. Josh. IX, 22. Targ. Jud. XVIII, 7; a. fr.—Y. Ned. XI, end, 42^d (expl. כמא דשמיא ר' כן האי ארתא רחיקא וכו' as the heavens are remote from the earth, so is this woman (I) from this man (I cannot live with him); a. e.

רחיש, רחיש, v. רחיש.

רחישת f. (רחש) movement. Cant. R. to IV, 4 (ref. to Cant. IV, 3) רחישת פיד חביבה וכו' the moving of thy mouth (in prayer) is as pleasing to me as the crimson thread (the strap in the Temple on the Day of Atonement, v. Yoma VI, 8).—[Gen. R. s. 12, beg. רחישת קנים Ar., v. רחישת III.]

רחישותא, Targ. Y. Gen. XXII, 13 some ed., v. רחישותא.

רחישותא f. (רחש) sense, sensation. Targ. Job XX, 2 ed. Lag., v. רחישותא.

רחל I f. (b. h.) pr. n. f. Rachel, 1) wife of Jacob. Gen. R. s. 71 (play on עקרה, Gen. XXIX, 31) רחל רחלית עיקרה וכו' Rachel shall be the chief person of the household; ib. רחלית שכל הדברים תלויה בה וכו' because all depends on R., therefore is Israel called by her name; Ruth R. to IV, 11, v. עיקר; a. v. fr.—2) R. Akiba's wife. Ab. d'R. N. ch. VI.—3) R., mother of Rab Mari. Sabb. 154^a; a. fr.

רחל II f. (b. h.) ewe, sheep. Bekh. III, 1 ברה שהים ר' if an ewe gives birth in her second year of age, the issue belongs to the priest with certainty. Ib. 20^a. Tosef. Hull. X, 1 וכו' ר' וכו' a hybrid of an ewe and a kid is subject to the law concerning the first of the fleece (Deut. XVIII, 4); a. fr.—Pl. רחלית, רחלית, רחלית. Ib. 4 רחלית רחלית if one washes his lambs (and wool comes out). Ib.; Hull. XI, 2 רחלית רחלית five lambs yielding wool of the weight of &c. Ib. 137^b רחלית ליה לבריה דקא מחני ליה לבריה (the Mishnah l. c.) using r'helim (according to Biblical usage); רחלית רחלית said he to him, teach him r'heloth (in accordance with later usage). Bekh. V, 3 ר' של ר' זכר, v. זכר. Sabb. V, 2; 4; a. fr.

רחל ch. same. Targ. Is. LIII, 7. Targ. Y. Lev. XXII, 8; a. e.—Y. Ber. V, 9^e top; v. **רחמנא**. Keth. 63^a (prov., with ref. to Akiba's daughter, betrothed to Ben 'Azzai for many years, and alluding to Rachel, the name of Akiba's wife, v. **רחל** I) וְרַחֵל אֵלֶּיךָ וְרַחֵל אֵלֶּיךָ follows ewe, as the mother acts, so does the daughter; a. e.—Pl. **רחל**, **רחל**, **רחל**, **רחל**. Targ. Gen. XXXII, 15 (14) (O. ed. Berl. **רחל**). Targ. Deut. XIV, 4 (O. ed. Berl. **רחל**); a. e.

רחם (b. h.) to love.

Pi. **רחם** 1) (with על) to have compassion on, pity; to befriend. Ber. 33^a אֲסוּר לְרַחֵם עָלָיו ... מי ... you must not befriend him who has no sense (ref. to Is. XXVII, 11). Sabb. 151^b מְרַחֵמֵי עָלָיו וְכִי ... מְרַחֵמֵי עָלָיו וְכִי ... he who shows mercy to creatures (men), will be shown mercy in heaven (ref. to Deut. XIII, 18), v. **רחמין**. Ab. Zar. 18^a מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם יִרְחַמְנוּ אֶתְּכֶם heaven will have mercy (protect me); Nidd. 45^a. Sot. VIII, 1 יִרְחַמְנוּ אֶתְּכֶם they will have mercy on you (spare your lives); a. fr.—Trnsf. to give suck to a strange animal. Bekh. 24^a אֵינָהּ אֵלֶּיךָ וְכִי אֵינָהּ אֵלֶּיךָ no dam gives suck to a stranger, unless she has had a child of her own. Ib. מִרְחַמָּה אֵלֶּיךָ וְכִי she may give suck, even if she has never given birth.—2) to stimulate the maternal instinct (v. **רחם**) of an animal after confinement by inserting a lump of salt into the womb. Tosef. Sabb. XV (XVI), 2 מְרַחֵמֵי הַיָּמִין בְּהַמּוֹת שְׂדוּדָה בִּירֵי"ג ed. Zuck. (Var. בהמה) we (in my father's house) used to stimulate &c. on a Holy Day; Sabb. 128^b על בהמה; Y. ib. XVIII, end, 16^c על הבהמה.

Hithpa. **רחם** to have pity. Num. R. s. 9²⁴ אם נופלים לאנוש מרחמים עליו ... מרחמים עלינו אין אנו מרחמים עליו if we fall into David's hands, he will have pity on us, but if David fall into our hands, we shall have no pity on him; Y. Sot. I, 17^b bot. מרחמין ... אנו מרחמין.

רחם ch. same, 1) to love (h. אהב). Targ. Gen. XXII, 2. Ib. XXXVII, 3. Targ. O. Deut. VI, 5. Targ. Prov. IV, 6 (ed. Wil. **רחמה** Pa.); a. fr.—Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 2 (expl. ארומך, ib.) וְרַחֵמְתִּי יְהוָה I love thee (ref. to Targ. Deut. I, c.); Yalk. ib. 671 **רחמאי** ירחך Y. Ber. IX, 14^b bot. **רחמיהו** (R. Akiba speaking to his pupils before his death) **רחמיהו** I loved him with all my heart, and I loved him with all I possessed, but how to love him with all my soul (life) I could not understand, and now &c. Sabb. 23^b וְכִי רַחֵמֵי רַבָּנִין he who loves scholars shall have children that are scholars. Y. ib. XIV, 14^d bot. נש ארומא וְכִי ארומא וְכִי a man fell in love with a woman ... and grew dangerously ill; Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d bot. Lev. R. s. 25 וְכִי רַחֵמָא I heard that the king loves figs; Koh. R. to II, 20 רחיים; ib. רחמיה (corr. acc.). Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^a bot. מְרַחֵמָא מְצוּרָא who loved to be charitable; Y. Ter. VIII, 45^c bot. וְכִי רַחֵמָא (corr. acc.). Keth. 105^b וְכִי אִם מְרַחֵמֵי כוֹלְהוּ רַחֵמֵי לִי וְכִי if there is love (among them), they all love me &c., v. סלי. Snh. 89^b תרתייהו רחמיני I love both of them (Isaac und Ishmael); a. fr.—2) (with על) to have compassion on, pity. Targ. Ps. CIII, 13. Targ. Prov. XXVIII, 13; a. fr.

Pa. **רחם** 1) to love. Targ. Gen. XXIX, 32 (O. ed. Vien. Pe.). Targ. Y. Deut. VI, 5; a. e.—Keth. I, c. דְּמַרְחָמֵינִי ... האני דמרחמין ... if the people of a place love a teacher, it is not

because he is a good man, but because he does not reprove them on heavenly matters (for neglect of religious duties). Y. Ter. VIII, 45^c וְכִי מְרַחֵמֵי שְׂדוּדָה וְכִי but for your loving traditions (you would not ask such questions); is it not a Mishnah?; Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^a רחמין; a. e.—Trnsf. to give suck (v. preced.). Bekh. 24^a or shall we say, וְכִי מְרַחֵמָא דלנא וְכִי a dam gives suck to her own young, but not to a stranger. Ib. מְרַחֵמָא רַחֵמֵי רַחֵמֵי perhaps this is a case when one gives suck to a stranger (although having a child of her own); v. שְׂבַק.—2) (with על) to compassionate, pity. Targ. Jer. XXXI, 19. Targ. O. Num. VI, 25 וִירַחֵם עָלֶיךָ ed. Lisb. (oth. ed. ירחך; in ed. Berl. untranslated). Targ. Deut. VII, 2; a. fr.—Macc. 23^b מְרַחֵמָא וְהָא לֹא מְרַחֵמָא וְהָא (Solomon found out which was the true mother of the living child,) because the one showed compassion, and the other did not. Y. Taan. II, 65^b מְרַחֵמֵי עָלֵינוּ ... אמריין ... מְרַחֵמֵי עָלֵינוּ the men of Niniveh said, if thou wilt have no mercy on us, we shall have no mercy on them (the beasts and the children); a. fr.

Ithpa. **רחם** 1) to be loved, beloved. Targ. Prov. XV, 9.—2) (with על) to be pitied, be shown mercy. Targ. Y. Ex. XXXIII, 19. Targ. Gen. XLIII, 29. Targ. Hos. XIV, 4; a. e.—3) to be moved to mercy, have pity. Targ. Jer. XXXI, 18 (19) מרחמים ed. Lag. (oth. ed. מרחמים; h. text נחמתי).—Y. Taan. I, c., v. supra; a. e.

רחם m. (b. h.) *raham*, name of an unclean bird, *gier-eagle* or *vulture*. Hull. 63^a כִּיּוֹן רַחֵם ... רַחֵם שְׂרַקְרַק וְלַמָּה ... רַחֵם שְׂרַקְרַק וְלַמָּה ... *raham* (Lev. XI, 18) is the *sh'rakrak*, and why is it called *raham* (love)? Because when the *r.* comes, mercy comes upon the world (it betokens rain).

רחם friend, v. **רחמא** III.

רחם m. (b. h.) *orifice of the matrix; womb*. B. Bath. 16^b, a. e. אֵלֶּיךָ צַר רַחֵמָא v. אֵלֶּיךָ. Num. R. s. 10⁵ וְכִי קַבְלָה הָרִי וְכִי כוֹרְלֵי בֵּית הָרִי Hull. 70^a הַסִּידֵי הַרְחֵם the sides of the womb; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 37; Yalk. Ps. 869 (ref. to Ps. CX, 3) מִן הַרְחֵם מִן הַרְחֵם מִן הַרְחֵם from the womb of the world (sunrise, east) did I choose thee for me.—Pl. רחמים. Hull. I, c. Ber. 32^b פְּטוּרֵי הָרִי the firstborn; a. e.

רחמא I ch. same. Targ. Job III, 10. Ib. XXXVIII, 8.

רחמא II, **רחמא** f. (רחם) love. Targ. Hos. XI, 4. Targ. II Sam. XIII, 15 (ed. Wil. **רחמא**). Targ. I Sam. XX, 17 רחמת constr.; a. e.—Pl. **רחמא**. Targ. Prov. VII, 18 (Ms. **רחמא**; h. text רחמי).—V. רחמי.

רחם III, **רחם** m. (preced.) friend. Targ. Y. Ex. XI, 2. Targ. Prov. XXVII, 6 (Ms. רחמיא); a. e.—Gitt. 55^b קַמְצָא דְרַחֵמֵיהּ whose friend's name was *Kamtsa*. Gen. R. s. 96 בְּרִיהַּ דְרַחֵמֵיהּ thy friend's son, v. שְׂעָן II. Y. Shebi. IX, 39^a top רחם ... רחם ... whereas these people (we) have no friend; a. e.—Pl. רחמי. Targ. Prov. VIII, 36. Targ. Ps. XXXVIII, 12 Ms. (ed. רחמי). Targ. O. Gen. XXVI, 26 רחמי ed. Berl. (oth. ed. רחמי); a. e.—Y. Shebi. I, c. וְכִי רַחֵמֵי לָךְ רַחֵמֵי choose thee three friends &c. Yalk. Gen. 115, v. רחמי II. Sabb. 32^a Ar. (ed. מרחמי); a. e.

רחמי f. (preced.) *love; loveliness; mercy*. Targ. Ez. XXIII, 17. Targ. Prov. V, 19. Ib. XVII, 9 (ed. Wil. 'רחמי'; Bxt. 'רחמי'). Targ. Ps. XXIX, 10 (= h. כסא רחמים, v. כסא; a. e.—B. Bath. 16^a, v. רחמי. —Trnsf. *maternal instinct, giving suck to a strange animal* (v. רחם, a. רחם). Bekh. 24^a לר' חיישינן לר' we consider the possibility of her giving suck to a strange animal.

רחמי, v. רחמי.

רחמים m. pl. (b. h.; רחם) *love, mercy*; (sub. בקשת) *prayer*. Ber. 7^a שיכבשו רחמי את כעסי וכ' that my mercy may conquer my anger &c., v. גלגל. Ib. שיכבשו רחמיה וכ' that thy mercy &c. Ib. 10^a, sq. אל ימנע עצמו מן דור' must not despair of mercy (cease to pray), v. כניע. Ib. 55^a שלשה ר' three things must be prayed for. Ab. II, 3, v. קבנע. Lev. R. s. 2, end וכ' בר' וי' I shall be in grace with him, and he will receive me in repentance. Num. R. s. 20, beg. על וכ' כל הנביאים דויו במדת ר' all the (Israelitish) prophets were benevolently disposed towards Israel and towards the nations; a. v. fr.—'בקש ר' to ask for mercy, to pray. Macc. 11^a על וכ' it was their duty to pray for their generation &c. Sabb. 67^a ורבים יבקשו עליו ר' and the people will pray for him. Ib. 151^b על וכ' man must always pray concerning this condition (poverty), for if he does not come to it, his son will &c.; a. fr., v. בקנש. —בדת הר'—בבקש, v. בקנש.

רחמי, רחמי ch. same. Targ. Gen. XLIII, 30. Targ. Jer. XVI, 5; a. fr.—Ber. 20^b ורחמיני... דר' נינהו ר' and they (women) are bound to say prayers, for they are a manifestation of love (and not a ceremony). Hull. 59^b ור' בעא ר' he prayed, and it returned to its place; a. fr.; v. גיגי I.

רחמן m. (preced.) *merciful, compassionate, sympathetic*; *the Merciful, God*. Tosef. B. Kam. IX, 30 (ref. to Deut. XIII, 18) וכ' הר' ר' if thou art merciful, the Merciful will have mercy on thee. Kidd. 81^b וכ' הר' the Lord save us from evil inclinations. Midr. Till. to Ps. CIII, 13 שבאבור (Abraham). B. Bath. 145^b (ref. to Prov. XV, 15) זה ר' this means the sympathetic man. Snh. 39^a אם ר' הוא אם ר' מלא רחמים הוא וכ' (the human king) is merciful, he puts half of them (the rebels) to death; if he is most merciful, he chastises the prominent &c.; a. fr.—Pl. רחמיני, רחמיני. Yeb. 79^a שלשה ר' this nation (Israel) is known by three characteristic features, they are merciful, chaste, charitable; Y. Kidd. IV, 65^c; Midr. Till. to Ps. XVII. Pes. 113^b שלשה ר' there are three persons whose lives are no lives, the sympathetic, the hot-tempered, and the delicate. M. Kat. 27^b (to those mourning to excess) אמר ר' בי יוחר ממני (Ms. M. omits אי אתם ר' בי יוחר ממני the Lord says, you do not bear him more love than I do?; a. e.—Fem. (b. h.) רחמיני. Tanh. Vayetsé 8 אמר ר' לה רחמיני את ר' the Lord said to her (Leah), thou art compassionate, I will also have compassion on her (Rachel).—Pl. רחמיני. Meg. 14^b הן ר' מפני שהנשים ר' הן because women are compassionate. Ex. R. s. 2, beg. הן ר' the dealings and dispositions of the Lord are full of love; a. e.

רחמינה, רחמן ch. same. Targ. Y. Lev. XXII, 28 (not רחמיני, v. infra). Targ. Y. Num. XII, 13; a. e.—Esp. *the Merciful, God*. Targ. Ps. CXII, 4. Targ. Ex. XXXIV, 6; a. e.—Y. Ber. V, 9^c top (ref. to Lev. XXII, 28) אילין רחמיני... כמא דאנא ר'... כך תהוין רחמיני וכ' those who in the interpretation of this verse say, my people, as I am merciful in heaven, so shall you be merciful: cow or ewe &c.; Y. Meg. IV, 75^c top רחמיני (corr. acc.).—Y. Kidd. I, 61^b 'וכ' בר' וי' blessed be the Lord that I have neither father nor mother (because it is so difficult to do one's duty by one's parents); Y. Peah I, 15^c bot. Taan. 9^b ר' וי' the Lord save us &c., v. כיספא; a. fr.—Trnsf. *the Word of God, Scripture, the Law*. B. Mets. 3^a דרמיה ר' the Law imposes an oath upon him. Ib. ר' וי' and the Law says, impose an oath upon him. Ker. 7^a (ref. to Lev. XXI, 12) ר' וי' קרייה ר' the Scripture calls it oil of ordination (sacred) to intimate, that it does not lose its sacred character even after being put on his head; a. v. fr.—Pl. רחמיני. Targ. Y. Lev. I. c.—Y. Ber. I. c.; Y. Meg. I. c.; a. e.—[Y. Ter. VIII, 45^c bot. רחמינה, v. רחמינה.]

רחמינות f. (preced.) *love, mercifulness, compassion*. Succ. 14^a ר' מרת ר' divine mercy, opp. אכזריות. Keth. 50^b ר' יודע אני... אלא מידת ר' I know that thou decidest so not as a matter of justice but as a matter of humanity. Gen. R. s. 56 אבא של מרחמינותו של אבא and tears of paternal love fell upon Isaac's eyes; a. e.

רחמינותא ch. same. B. Bath. 16^a ליה לרחמינותיה (marg. vers. לרחמינותיה; Ms. H. לרחמינותיה) shall Abraham's love (of God) be forgotten (fall into disuse)?

רחמי m. = רחמן. Tanh. B'shall. 11 ר' רחמיני they say (in praise of a man) that he is merciful, he (God) is more. Mekh. B'shall., Shir., s. 1 וי' וי' ואינו ר' וי' they praise a king that he is kindhearted, yet he is cruel; Yalk. Ex. 242. Tanh. 'Ekeb 2 על בניו ר' על בניו the eagle which is full of love for its young; Yalk. Prov. 963; a. e.—Pl. רחמיני, v. רחמיני.—Fem. רחמינית, v. רחמינית.

רחמי, v. רחמי.

רחמי (b. h.) *to move, vibrate*.

Pi. רחמי *to move, hover, flatter*. Hag. 15^a (ref. to Gen. I, 2) וכ' בנייה על בנייה like a dove that hovers over her young without touching them.

רחמי (b. h.) *to bathe, wash*. Sabb. 122^a בה רחמיני it is permitted to bathe in it immediately (after the exit of the Sabbath); ib. 151^a; Makhsh. II, 5 רחמיני מיד (ליטול) מי שאין... לרחמיני וי' he that has no water with which to wash his hands (before prayer). Tosef. Keth. VII, 6 אדם כל אדם רחמיני a woman that bathes in a bath-house with all kind of people (loses her jointure). Y. ib. VII, 31^b bot. (as a case for divorce) וי' רחמיני וי' if he bound her by a vow (saying), thou shalt not bathe in a bath-house; a. fr.—Part. pass. רחמיני. Zeb. 17^b וכ' רחמיני not having washed his hands and feet (before a sacred function); Tosef. Men. I, 9. Ib. 12 רחמיני, שלא רחמיני, Var. רחמיני.

Hif. הִרְחִיץ 1) same, to wash, cleanse. Ib. 10 משפּשֵׁף he rubs and washes (hands and feet). Ber. I. c. (ref. to Ps. XXVI, 6) וְלֹא אֶרְחִיץ ולא אֶרְחִיץ (v. Ms. M., Rabb. D. S. a. l.) it is written *erhats* (I bathe), and not *arhats* (I cleanse), i. e. washing of hands as a symbolical act is equal to immersion. Y. Keth. V, 30^a bot. וּמְרַחֵץ she must bathe his feet (personally attend to his foot-bath). Yalk. Cant. 988 וְכִי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְכִי וְכִי who cleanse Israel from sins; a. e.—2) to cause to bathe. Num. R. s. 13² הִלֵּךְ בְּנַחְלֵי חֶלֶב . . . וְלִמְרַחֵץ the Lord shall cause them to drink . . . , and to bathe in rivers of milk. Sabb. I. c.; Makhsh. I. c. מְרַחֵץ מְרַחֵץ a bath-house that allows bathing (is heated and open) on the Sabbath. Y. Ber. II, 4^e bot. מְרַחֵץ מְרַחֵץ a bath-house, even if it is not in use.

Pl. מְרַחֵץ to cleanse.—Part. pass. מְרַחֵץ; *pl.* מְרַחֵץ. Cant. R. to IV, 4 הֵיוּ מִן הַעֲנוּתָא מִן הַעֲנוּתָא they were all cleansed of their sins.

Nif. נִרְחַץ to be cleansed. Yalk. Cant. I. c. . . . שֶׁהָשִׁיחַ הַיְיָ הַלֵּב וְנִרְחַץ הַלֵּב the Lord dropped dew upon them, and they were cleansed of their sins.

רָחַץ (with על, or ב—) רָחַץ, רָחַץ (with על, or ב—) Targ. Ps. CXVIII, 8, sq. Ib. 10, sq. Targ. Y. I Gen. XXVII, 40. Targ. Job XII, 6; a. fr.—Y. Ber. II, 5^a אֲנִי וְנִרְחַץ we are sure (comp. מְרַחֵץ, v. מְרַחֵץ). Snh. 7^a וְנִרְחַץ אֵלַי how far am I (in my studies) from that place (the passage quoted)?

Ithpa. אֶרְחִיץ, אֶרְחִיץ same. Targ. II Kings XVIII, 19, sq. Targ. Ps. XXV, 2. Ib. XXXVI, 8 Ms. (v. רָחַץ). Targ. Jer. XLIX, 4; a. fr.—B. Bath. 91^b וְכִי דִמְרַחֵץ אֵלַי . . . דִּמְרַחֵץ אֵלַי he who assents to them (pretends to share their errors) falls into their hand; he who confides in them,—what is his theirs. Y. Sabb. II, 5^b וְכִי לֹא תִרְחַץ אֵלַי rely not on my prayer. Cant. R. to VII, 2 בְּגִין דְּאִתְרַחֵץ בֵּיהּ because they trusted in him; a. e.

Af. אֶרְחִיץ to cause to trust. Targ. Is. XXXVI, 15; Targ. II Kings XVIII, 30. Targ. Jer. XXIX, 31.

רָחַץ, v. רָחַץ.

רָחַץ (b. h.) to be distant, far, removed. Y'lamd. to Num. X, 29, quot. in Ar. (ref. to Ps. LXXXIII, 27) מִי שֶׁרָחַץ (ed. Koh. שֶׁמְרַחֵץ) he who keeps away from the Lord, so as not to repent. Sifr. Num. 131 מִזְרַח כְּרִחוֹק as far as the east is removed from the west; a. e.

Pi. רָחַץ to remove; to alienate; to reject, expel; to loathe. B. Kam. 24^a top, a. e. נִגְרַחֵץ if the ox did his goings in intervals (of three days), opp. קָרִיב. Ib. רָחַץ רָחַץ, v. רָחַץ. Yalk. Ps. 809 (ref. to Ps. I. c.) שֶׁרָחַץ אֵת הַקָּץ this alludes to Balaam and his associates, who put far off the end (the day of judgment, Num. XXIV, 17), opp. קָרִיב. Ber. 60^b קָרִיב רָחַץ keep me far from a bad man and a bad associate. Eduy. V, 7 וְעַשְׂתָּהּ וְקָרִיב וְעַשְׂתָּהּ thy own doings will bring thee near (win thee friends), and thy own doings will alienate thee. Ib. VIII, 7 קָרִיב, v. לִרְחַץ, a. fr.—Part. pass. מְרַחֵץ, *pl.* מְרַחֵץ. Ib. הַמֵּרְחֵץ בְּזוּרֵי. Ib. מְרַחֵץ מְרַחֵץ, *pl.* מְרַחֵץ. Ber. 63^b וְכִי הָיָה מֵרָחוֹק which was only twelve miles off.

Hif. הִרְחִיץ same. Sifr. Num. 94 מְרַחֵץ מְרַחֵץ, v. קָרִיב. B. Bath. II, 5 מְרַחֵץ מְרַחֵץ (neighbors) must keep a

ladder removed from the (neighbor's) dove-cote four cubits. Ib. 4 אֵם כִּן דְּמִמְנוּ וְכִי אֵם כִּן דְּמִמְנוּ unless he places (the wall) at a distance of four cubits. Ib. 18^b אֵם כִּן דְּמִמְנוּ it is the duty of him who causes the damage to remove himself; (oth. opin.) וְכִי אֵם כִּן דְּמִמְנוּ he who is injured must remove himself. Ber. I, 1 וְכִי אֵם כִּן דְּמִמְנוּ in order to keep men away (prevent them) from sin. Snh. 103^b וְכִי אֵם כִּן דְּמִמְנוּ, v. לְגִימָה. Ib. מְרַחֵץ מְרַחֵץ estranges those who are near (related) &c.; a. fr.—2) to keep aloof, stay away. Ab. I, 7 רָחַץ מִשְׁכֵּן רָע רָחַץ keep aloof from a bad neighbor; a. e.—[Y. Ber. I, 2^d bot. וְכִי אֵם כִּן דְּמִמְנוּ, read: וְכִי אֵם כִּן דְּמִמְנוּ, v. רָחַץ.]

Hithpa. נִרְחַץ, *Nithpa.* נִרְחַץ to remove one's self; to become a stranger. Yeb. 109^a וְנִרְחַץ . . . יִדְבַק לְעוֹלָם יִדְבַק man should always cling to three things, and keep aloof from three things. Snh. III, 4 וְכִי אֵם כִּן דְּמִמְנוּ, v. קָרִיב. Ber. 34^b (ref. to Is. LVII, 19) וְכִי אֵם כִּן דְּמִמְנוּ who came near committing a sin, and withdrew himself from it. Y'lamd. I. c., v. supra; a. e.

רָחַץ, רָחַץ ch. same. Targ. Prov. XIX, 7. Targ. Ps. CIII, 12. Ib. LIII, 2. Targ. Job XXI, 16; a. fr.

Af. אֶרְחִיץ 1) to remove; to reject, loathe. Targ. Ps. CIII, 12. Targ. Ex. XXXIII, 7. Targ. Is. VI, 12. Targ. Job XXXIII, 20 (Ms. Pa.); a. fr.—2) to be removed. Gitt. 58^a וְכִי אֵם כִּן דְּמִמְנוּ how far am I (in my studies) from that place (the passage quoted)?

Pa. רָחַץ, רָחַץ to remove, keep off; to loathe, abominate; to make abominable. Targ. Job XI, 14. Targ. Am. VI, 3 מֵרָחוֹק (ed. Lag. מֵרָחוֹק, corr. acc.; h. text מֵרָחוֹק). Targ. Jer. II, 37 (h. text מֵרָחוֹק). Targ. Deut. VII, 26 (h. text מֵרָחוֹק). Targ. Job IX, 31; a. fr.—Part. pass. מְרַחֵץ. Targ. Mal. I, 7 (h. text מֵרָחוֹק)—Sabb. 128^b וְכִי אֵם כִּן דְּמִמְנוּ an unclean animal (after giving birth) does not keep its young off, and if it does, it does not allow them to come near again (stimulation of the maternal instinct does not avail, v. רָחַץ). Snh. 29^a מְרַחֵץ מְרַחֵץ (an enemy cannot be witness,) because his mind is estranged (hostile), opp. מְקָרֵב; Yalk. Num. 788; a. e.—V. מְרַחֵץ, מְרַחֵץ.

רָחַץ (b. h.) 1) to move, vibrate. Y. Ber. II, 4^b bot. שְׁפוּרְזֵי רָחַץ עִמּוֹ בְּקַבֵּר if one reports a tradition in the name of its author, his (the author's) lips move in the grave with him (the reporter); Y. M. Kat. III, 83^e bot.; Y. Shek. II, end, 47^a. Ib. מְרַחֵץ (Pi., v. קָרִיב). Men. V, 8 (63^a) וְעַשְׂתָּהּ וְקָרִיב וְעַשְׂתָּהּ (Bab. ed. מְרַחֵץ; Ms. M. only רָחַץ, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) a *marhesheth* is deep, and the pastry made in it vibrates (like jelly), opp. קָרִיב; Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., Par. 10, ch. XII; Lev. R. s. 3, end; Yalk. ib. 451.—2) to swarm.—Part. pass. מְרַחֵץ; *f.* רָחַץ מְרַחֵץ. Lev. R. s. 30; Pesik. Ul'kaḥ., p. 184^a sq., v. רָחַץ.—3) with לָב, to be moved, to feel, think. Midr. Till. to Ps. XLV, 2 לָב לָב . . . אֵם כִּן דְּמִמְנוּ לא יכלו . . . אלא כיון שר' לבם לא יכלו . . . אלא כיון שר' לבם לא יכלו they could not confess with their lips, but when their heart was moved in repentance, the Lord received them. Ib. אֵם כִּן דְּמִמְנוּ וְכִי אֵם כִּן דְּמִמְנוּ if we only have been thinking in our hearts, we have already told our deeds to the Lord; a. e.

Pi. רָחַץ same, to move. Pes. 88^b וְרָחַץ . . . וְרָחַץ

they poured cold water upon it (the lizard), and it moved. Y. Shek. l. c., v. supra.

Hif. רָחַשׁ 1) to move (the lips); to whisper, think. Y. Ber. IV, beg. 7^a (ref. to I Sam. I, 13) לְרַחֵשׁ... מִיֵּכֵן from this we learn that he who prays must move his lips. Ib. מְרַחֵשׁ בְּשִׁפְחוֹתָיו Pesik. R. s. 13 (ref. to Ex. XVII, 7) [read:] אִם מְרַחֵשׁ אֲנִי בְּקִרְבְּנִי דְּבָרִים וְהוּא if we think words in our hearts, and he knows what we think in our hearts, we will worship him; (Ex. R. s. 26 (מְרַחֵשׁ)).—2) to swarm, come forth (of worms); to bring forth (worms). Koh. R. to V, 10 (ref. to Job XXV, 6) הוֹלֵעִים שְׂמֵרְחֵשׁוֹ הַחַיִּי that means the worms which come forth under him when he is dead. Gen. R. s. 23 הַחַיִּי הַמֵּת מֵרַחֵשׁ (not corpses began to beget worms; a. e.—Trnsf. to bring forth in abundance. Ber. 17^a יִרְחֹשׁ, v. רָחַשׁ).

ch. same, 1) to move, creep; to swarm, bring forth. Targ. Gen. I, 26; 28; 30 (h. text רָחַשׁ). Ib. O. 20 (Y. רָחַשׁ Pa.; h. text שָׂרַץ). Targ. Ps. CV, 30; a. fr.—2) to move (the lips); to be moved. Targ. Lam. I, 18. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIII, 29; a. e.—[Targ. Ps. XIV, 7 יִרְחֹשׁ Ms., v. infra.]

Af. אֶרְחֹשׁ 1) to bring forth (worms &c.). Targ. Gen. I, 21. Ib. IX, 2. Targ. Y. Ex. XVI, 20.—2) to cause to come forth, bring about. Targ. Ps. XIV, 7 (Ms. Pe.). Targ. Lam. III, 23. Targ. Ps. LV, 9 (h. text אֶרְחֹשׁ).

Pa. רָחַשׁ 1) to bring forth. Targ. Y. Gen. I, 20 (v. supra).—2) to move. Hag. 3^a וּמְרַחֵשׁוֹ שִׁפְחוֹתֵיהֶם... מְנִיירֵי (mutes) nodded their heads and moved their lips.—Part. pass. הוּא רָחַשׁ מֵרַחֵשׁ שְׂפוֹתֶיהָ f. מְרַחֵשׁ. Sbh. 67^b הוּא רָחַשׁ מֵרַחֵשׁ (not שִׁפְחוֹתֶיהָ) he saw that her lips were moving (she was mumbling a charm). Ib. 90^b שִׁפְחוֹתֵיהֶם מֵרַחֵשׁוֹ (not שִׁפְחוֹתֶיהָ) perhaps only their lips moved (in the grave)?, v. preced.; (Ms. F. מְרַחֵשׁוֹ וְכִי) they moved their lips). Men. 63^a כְּדָמַרְי אֵינְשֵׁי קִמְרַחֵשׁוֹ וְכִי Ms. M. (ed. הוּא מֵרַחֵשׁ) as people say, his lips are moving (he is excited).

Ithpa. אֶרְחֹשׁ, *Ithpe.* אֶרְחֹשׁ to be brought about, to occur. Koh. IV, 13. —B. Mets. 106^a אֵי הוּוֹר הוּוִיר לְאֶרְחֹשׁוֹ if thou wert worthy of a miracle to happen to thee, a miracle would have happened to thee like that &c. Meg. 7^b מְרַחֵשׁ נִסָּא... מְרַחֵשׁ נִסָּא not always does a miracle happen. Gitt. 45^a; a. fr.

m. (preced.) 1) a creeping thing, reptile. Ter. VIII, 4 וְכִי שִׂינָא הֵרַ וְכִי as long as it would take a poisonous reptile to come forth... and drink; Hull. 10^a.—2) emotion, thought. Midr. Till. to Ps. XLV, 2 אִם רַחֵשׁ לְמַה אִמְרָה וְאִם אִמְרָה לְמַה רַחֵשׁ if thought is meant, why does the text mention speech, and if speech, why thought?; a. e.—V. רָחַשׁוֹ.

ch. same, worm, reptile, insect. Targ. Gen. I, 20 (h. text שָׂרַץ). Targ. O. Ex. XVI, 20 (h. text הוֹלֵעִים). Targ. ib. 24 (h. text רִמָּה). Targ. Lev. XI, 20, sq. Ib. V, 2 (O. ed. Vien. רָחַשׁ); a. fr.—B. Mets. 84^b I saw a worm come out of his ear. Y.

Yeb. XV, 14^d דֵּר שִׁכְיָה at a season when the bite of a reptile is of frequent occurrence; a. e.—In gen. a living thing, noxious animal. Sabb. 146^a sq. לֹא אָרִי לְאִסּוּפֵי one will not enlarge the hole for fear that an animal may creep in.—Pl. רָחַשׁ, רָחַשׁוֹ. Targ. Y. Gen. I, 24. Targ. Y. Deut. XVIII, 11.

m. (רָחַשׁ) moving (of lips), emotion (of the heart).—Pl. constr. רָחַשׁוֹ. Men. 63^a מְרַחֵשׁ דְּאִרְיָא אֵרִי Ar. a. ed. Ven. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 100; ed. אֶרְחֹשׁ) the meal offering of the *marhesheth* intimates that it comes to atone for the emotions of the heart (evil thoughts). Ib. אֶרְחֹשׁ הַפֶּה ed. Ven. (ed. only אֶרְחֹשׁ; Ms. M. אֶרְחֹשׁ) for the movements of the lips, as people say, his lips are moving, v. רָחַשׁ.

f. (b. h.; רָחַשׁ) winnowing shovel. Kel. XV, 5 רָחַשׁ the grist-grinders' shovel. Sabb. XVII, 2; Y. ib. 16^b top; a. e.

ch. same. Targ. Is. XXX, 24.

v. רָחַשׁוֹ.

Y. Ber. IX, 14^b bot. עֵנַר read with ed. Lehm.: כִּיּוֹן דְּאֶרְחֹשׁ עֵנַר (v. Tosaf. to Sot. 31^a).

(b. h.) 1) to drip, be moist, juicy, green.—2) to moisten, v. רָחַשׁ.—Part. pass. רָחֹשׁ (b. h. רָחַשׁ); f. רָחֹשָׁה; pl. רָחֹשָׁה (interch. with רָחֹשׁ &c.). Koh. R. to VI, 6; Lev. R. s. 4, v. סִילּוֹן I. Num. R. s. 3, beg. רְחוּבִים (some ed. רְחוּבִין) juicy (good) dates, opp. נֹבֵלוֹת; Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII, 13. T'bul Yom III, 6 רְחוּבִים רְחוּבִים (Ar. ed. pr. רְחוּבִים); a. fr.—[Num. R. s. 10²¹ אִרְחוּבִים some ed., read: רְחוּבִים.]

Hif. רָחַשׁ 1) same, to be green, succulent; to thrive. Lev. R. s. 23 וְיִשְׂרָאֵל וְיִשְׂרָאֵל מְרַחֵשׁוֹ וְהוֹלֵכִים and Israel shall thrive more and more; Cant. R. to II, 2. Ib. שְׂמֵרְחֵשׁוֹ... כְּשִׁינָא... לִילֵי הַבְּעֵר like the lily of the valleys, which is continually green; a. e.—מְרַחֵשׁוֹ הוּא מְרַחֵשׁוֹ מְרַחֵשׁוֹ to be succulent with good deeds. Ib. 1 כְּשִׁינָא מְרַחֵשׁוֹ I became filled with the sap of good deeds like the lily; Midr. Till. to Ps. I, 3 דֵּר מְרַחֵשׁוֹ. Gen. R. s. 81, end (ref. to Gen. XXXV, 6) מִי כָּל מִצְוֹת וּמִי כָּל מִצְוֹת whosoever entered it became filled with pious acts and good deeds like a nut-tree; (ib. s. 69, a. e. הַמְרַחֵשׁ, v. רָחַשׁ); a. fr.—2) to cover with green foliage, to improvise a cover with foliage. Ib. s. 68 מִהַרְחֵשׁוֹ רְחִיבָה הוּא רְחִיבָה what was the cover which he (Jacob) prepared? 'The beams of our house are cedars' (Cant. I, 17); Cant. R. to I, 17 מִהַרְחֵשׁוֹ הוּא מִהַרְחֵשׁוֹ (strike out מִהַרְחֵשׁוֹ); (Yalk. Gen. 119 מִהַרְחֵשׁוֹ הַמְרַחֵשׁוֹ, Var. רְחִיבָה הוּא, v. רָחַשׁ).—[Cant. R. to VI, 10 מְרַחֵשׁוֹ, v. מְרַחֵשׁוֹ *Hithpa.*]

I ch. same; v. רָחַשׁ.

Af. אֶרְחֹשׁ to moisten, give sap to. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 23.

Ithpe. אֶרְחֹשׁ, אֶרְחֹשׁ to be green, moist. Targ. Y. II Ex. III, 2 מְרַחֵשׁוֹ (some ed. מְרַחֵשׁוֹ). Ib. 3 (ed. Vien. אֶרְחֹשׁ *Af.*).—Succ. 53^b כְּמַה דְּמִדְּלֵי טְפִי מְרַחֵשׁוֹ עֵלְמָא (differ. in Ms. M., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) the higher the waters of the deep rise, the more is vegetation moistened.

with child that smelled, v. preced. Sabb. 110^a ריחא (דמירוח) when it (the snake) smells it &c.; a. e.

רִיחַ m. (b. h.; preced.) *flavor, scent, odor; sense of smell.* Ber. 43^b (ref. to Ps. CL, 6) 'זה הר' what is the thing which the soul enjoys and from which the body has no material benefit? It is smell. Ib. ... ערירים in the future the young men of Israel shall give forth sweet savor (of purity) like the Lebanon (ref. to Hos. XIV, 7). Lev. R. s. 30; a. v. fr.—Trnsf. (emp. אֶבֶק) *slight resemblance, a suspicion of.* Gitt. 86^b 'הגש ר' it has not even the slightest resemblance to a letter of divorce (by which the woman concerned might be precluded from marrying a priest); Y. ib. IX, 50^b top אפר' there is not a suspicion of disqualification in her case. Y. Sot. I, 16^d top 'בה ערוה נגעו בה' something of the odor of incest has touched her (the rival wife of a faithless woman); a. e.—Pl. ירוחו. Cant. R. to I, 3 כל 'ר' היו וכ' ... all the songs which the ancients recited before thee were merely sweet savors, but we (say), 'oil that is poured forth is thy name'; 'ר' היו וכ' ... all the pious deeds ... were merely flavors, but &c.; a. e.

רִיחָא ch. same. Targ. Gen. XXVII, 27; a. e.—Ab. Zar. 66^b 'וכ' ריחיהו הלא' if a liquid has the smell of vinegar and the taste of wine. Ib., a. e. מילחא היא 'ר' v. מילחא. Pes. 76^b 'וכ' ריחיהו ר' because it is bad for a bad-smelling breath and for leprosy. Sot. 49^a, v. אלקפנא. a. fr.—Trnsf. *pride.* Zeb. 96^b, v. אלקפנא.

רִיחוּף m. (רחה) *hovering, brooding, use of the verb רחה.* Y. Hag. II, 77^b top 'שנאמר להלן וכ' ריחו' hovering mentioned there (Deut. XXXII, 11) means touching and yet not touching (not pressing), so does the hovering mentioned here (Gen. I, 2) &c.

רִיחוּק m. (רחק) 1) *removal, distance.* Y. Maas. Sh. I, end, 53^a 'מקום בר' when one lives far away (from Jerusalem, Deut. XIV, 24). Y. B. Mets. V, 10^c bot. הפסד 'וכ' ריחו' an enterprise in which he who advances the money secures to himself the advantages of profit without the corresponding share in the eventual losses.—2) *separation, loathsomeness.* Lam. R. to I, 17 (expl. לנדה ib.) she became an object of disgust.

רִיחוּקָא ch. *separation, rejection, abomination.* Targ. Lev. XII, 2. Targ. Is. I, 14 (h. text למרח). Targ. Prov. VIII, 7 (h. text רועבת). Targ. II Chr. XXIX, 5; a. e.—Pl. ריחווקין. Targ. Ps. LXXXVIII, 9.

רִיחוּשׁ m. (רחש) *movement (of the lips).* Midr. Till. to Ps. LXII, beg. 'וכ' שפירום' as for pronouncing the Hé, no movement of the lips or pressing of the tongue is required &c.

רִיחוּשׁ ch. (רחש); emp. Men. V, 8, quot. s. v. רחש *a jelly-like pastry.* Targ. Ez. XXVII, 17 'דושי ר' (ed. Ven. חושי מניח). דושוש.

רִיחוּתָא, **רִיחוּתָא**, **רִיחוּתָא**, v. רחתי.
רִיחוּתָא, v. רחתיים.

רִיחֻמְתָא, v. רחמא II.

רִיחֻן m. (ריח) *aroma, spice.*—Pl. ריחנין. Mekh. B'shall., s. 5 ריחנין ... שקים bags full of spices and all kinds of good aromatic drugs; a. e.

רִיחֻנָא ch. same.—Pl. ריחנין. Targ. II Chr. XVI, 14 (ed. Beck 'רחה').—Hor. 13^b; Snh. 70^a; Yoma 76^b 'ור' חמרא ור' wine and spices made me open-minded. Ber. 44^b 'ר' לאפוקי to exclude aromas (which require a blessing before but not after smelling of them).

רִיחֻשָא, v. רחש.

רִיחֻתָא, v. רחתיא.

רִיחֻתָא m. (preced. art.) *perfumed, spiced.* Sabb. 110^a 'ר' חמרא ור' spiced wine. Gitt. 70^a 'ר' חמרא ור' the best of all wines is 'ר' חמרא ור' spiced red wine; a. e.

רִיחֻתָא f. pl. (transpos. of לִיבְרָא) *Librae (pounds), v. לִיבְרָא.* Y. Keth. V, 30^b bot. (ref. to Mish. 12) 'ר' חמרא ור' אמר רב מנא ארבע 'ר' (not ארבע) R. M. says, it means four pounds (of figs).

רִיחֻתָא (pr. n. pl. *Ritmish*?) Yalk. Sam. 151 (expl. Midr. Till. to Ps. III דיכמוס ed. Bub. (oth. ed. בימוס, דימוס).

רִיחָא m. (ריכה) [*delicate; emp. פנק a. derivatives, nobleman, freeman.* B. Bath. 4^a 'ר' ולא בר' (Ms. M., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) thou (Herod) art neither a noble nor the son of a noble; לישנא דמלכותא ומנלן דדואר' ר' לישנא דמלכותא; Cant. R. to I, 7; Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) and whence can we prove that *rekha* has the meaning of royalty (aristocracy)? Ans. ref. to רך (II Sam. III, 39); to אברך (Gen. XLI, 43); Yalk. Deut. 913.

רִיכָבָא, v. רכבא.

רִיכָבָא, Yalk. Gen. 16 'ר' מייעט להם בר' בריצה.

רִיכָבָא m. (ריכה) *pl. delicate dishes.* Ex. R. s. 2; s. 3 'וכ' ריכבא' how many delicacies hast thou prepared for the pregnant among them?; Cant. R. to I, 7; (Tanh. Sh'moth 14 ריכבא; Yalk. Cant. 982 ריכבא).

רִיכָבָא, Targ. Ps. XIX, 6 'ר' Mss. a. ed. Genoa (missing in ed.), prob. to be read: בריכבא.

רִיכָבָא m. (ריכ I) *the process of keeping onion plants tender.* Y. Shebi. V, 36^a top 'ר' כעיקור 'softening' is equivalent to tearing the plant out with the root.

רִיכָבָא m. (ריכ II) *causing to sink, destruction.* Targ. Prov. XXIV, 2 ed. Lag. (Var. ריב; ed. Wil. רב; h. text רב). Ib. XXI, 7; v. ריכבא.

רִיכָבָא, **רִיכָבָא**, v. sub ריכ.

רִיכָא to be high, v. רים.

רִיכָא m. (emp. ריכ) *fruit of the Christ's thorn or lote.*—Pl. רימיין. Tosef. Dem. I, 1; Dem. I, 1. Ib. רימיין שקמינה the *rimmin* of Shikmonah; Ber. 40^b, v. רימיין. [Tosef. Kil. I, 10 רימיין ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. רימיין, prob. to be read: רימיין).]

ריקנות m. (b.h. ריקה; ריקה) perfume.—Pl. ריקנות. Tanh. Sh'moth 14, v. ריקנות.

ריקנות m. (ריקם) formation of an embryo in an egg. Tosef. Hull. VIII, 20 how far must the formation be advanced (to be called מריקמה)? Until the chick can be seen through the egg.

ריקוע m. (b.h. ריקע; ריקע) beaten plate, foil.—Pl. ריקועים, ריקועין, ריקע. Tem. 30^b (ref. to Deut. XXIII, 19) (thou shalt not bring the hire &c.) 'into the house of the Lord thy God' זהר' this includes beaten gold plates (as forbidden for overlaying). Ib.; Tosef. ib. IV, 8, v. ריקוע. Shek. IV, 4 זהב זהב gold plates for covering the walls of the Holy of Holies; a. e.

ריקום m. (b.h.; ריק) empty; (adv.) void, without effect. Num. R. s. 42^o וכן דימנו ר' שאין ר' דימנו (of virtue) than he &c., v. ריק. Deut. R. s. 11⁵ ויצא לרחוק ר' and came out empty-handed (without the jewel which he was to produce). Ber. 32^b ר' אין הפלגו חזרה ר' his prayer will not come back void (unfulfilled). R. Hash. 17^b ר' אינן חזרות ר' v. פרה; a. fr.

ריקום ch., v. ריקן ch.

ריקום pr. n. pl., v. ריקם.

ריקמות, ריקמות, v. sub ריק'.

ריקן I (v. ריקן, a. ריק) to make exclusive. Snh. 60^b (ref. to Ex. XXII, 19) לשם המיוחד ר' the text orders all these services to be devoted to the specified Name (the Lord) exclusively; Yalk. Ex. 348 ריבה (corr. acc.).

ריקן II to empty, v. next w.

ריקן m. (v. ריקם) empty. Sabb. 83^b, a. e. מילטל מלא ר' is movable when filled as well as when empty. Ber. 40^a in the physical world ר' מוזיק וכן an empty vessel is receptive, a filled vessel is not; ר' אינו ר' אבן הקב"ה... ר' אינו not so with the Lord (in the spiritual world): a full vessel (mind) is receptive (of more), an empty one is not; a. fr.—Trnsf. bare of knowledge, ignorant. Cant. R. to IV, 4 (play on ריקון, ib. 3) ר' רצות וכן the least learned in the three rows (of scholars in front of the Sanhedrin) is as stuffed with knowledge as a pomegranate (is full of seeds). Ib. ר' שבישראל מלא וכן an ignorant man in Israel is as full of argument &c.; Gen. R. s. 32 (not הריקין ר'); a. fr.—Pl. ריקנים. Cant. R. l. c. Ruth R. to III, 17 ר' לא יצאו ר' they did not go out with empty hands; a. fr.—Pl. ריקנות. Y. B. Kam. III, end, 3^d אחת טעונה ר' אחת טעונה one wagon (or ship) empty, and the other loaded. Yoma 53^a ר' ביאתו ר' v. ביאתו II.—Denom. ריקן to empty, bare. Ukts. I, 3 שריקנו ר' the skeleton of a cluster of grapes which one has stripped (of its grapes). Ib. 5 שריקנה ר', v. שריקנה. Ib. ... שריקנו שריקנו, v. שריקנו.

ריקן ch. same. Targ. Jer. LI, 34. Targ.

O. Gen. XXXVII, 24 (ed. Vien. ריקא). Ib. XXXI, 42 (Y. ריקם). Targ. O. Deut. XXXII, 47 (ed. Vien. ריקא; Y. I ריקם; Y. II ריקן); a. fr.—Sabb. 109^b, a. e. ר' אליבא ר', v. אליבא. Snh. 7^b; Yoma 86^b ור' לביתיה וכן ר' צבנו; a. fr.—Pl. ריקנות. Targ. Ex. III, 21 (O. ed. Berl. ריקן; Ms. II ריקנו). Ib. XXXIV, 20; a. e.—Fem. ריקנות. Targ. Gen. I, 2. Targ. Ruth I, 21.

ריקנה f. (preced.) emptiness, void, vanity; adv. ר', ר' in vain. Targ. Is. XXX, 7. Ib. 28. Targ. Lev. XXVI, 20. Targ. II Chr. VI, 42. Targ. O. Deut. XV, 13 ריקנות ed. Vien. (ed. Berl. ריקן); a. e.—V. preced.

ריקנות h. same. Pesik. R. s. 32 (ref. to Ps. IV, 3) ... מדו ר' מדו ר' why do you pursue after things of vanity?; Pesik. 'Aniyah, p. 134^b ריקנות, ריקנות (corr. acc.); Midr. Till. to Ps. IV; Yalk. ib. 627; Yalk. Is. 339.

ריקנות, v. ריקן ch.

ריקנות, v. ריקנות.

ריר I (b. h.; = רירי, reduplic. of ריר) to run, flow. Sifra M'tsor'a, Zab., Par. 1, ch. I (ref. to Lev. XV, 3) ריר ריר we read zobo (his flux), rar (it runs), and zob, this intimates &c.

ריר ch. same. Targ. O. Lev. XV, 3 ריר (ed. Berl. ריר).

ריר II m. (b.h.; preced.) juice, spittle, discharge. Ukts. II, 8 ר' אם יש בהן ר' if there is juice in them. Tosef. Zab. V, 2 ריר his slaver, contradist. fr. ריק; a. e.—Pl. רירין. Gen. R. s. 18 ר' מליאה ר' full of secretions and of blood.

ריר ch. same. Targ. I Sam. XXI, 14. Targ. Job VI, 6.—Keth. 77^b (describing ריקן ר' וכן ר' ריקן ר' comes out of his mouth on which flies settle. Hull. 77^a ריקני when the skin over the fracture retains the discharge of the broken bone (ed. when the skin holds its own place). Ib. ריקני גרמא רירייה Mus. in Ar. ed. Koh. (ed. רירייה) when the broken bone retains its discharge. Bets. 22^a ר' discharge of a sore eye; Ab. Zar. 28^b.—Pl. רירין. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a top עברה ר' עלוי ופסקתיה (the serpent nibbling at the melon) passed slaver over it and cut through it (made the poison go through it).

ריש m. (b. h.; v. ריש) poverty, misery. Num. R. s. 10 (ref. to Prov. XXXI, 7) ריש ריש שישכח חמור שהיא this refers to the lost (the culprit before execution), (give him to drink), that he may forget the threatening death which is his misery and trouble.

ריש I Resh, name of the twentieth letter of the alphabet. Sabb. 104^a, v. קי"ה; a. fr.—Pl. רישין. Ib. 103^b ר' דלתין ר' דלתין one must not write Daleths so as to look like Reshes, or Reshes so as to look like Daleths.—[I. לקיש, v. ריש לקיש]

ריש II ראש, ראש, ראש, ראש m. = h. ראש, 1) head, chief. Targ. Gen. XL, 16. Targ. O. Ex. XIV, 8, v. ראש. Ib. XXX, 23. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXIII, 20 ראש גלי.

Targ. IChr. V, 12. Targ. Lev. V, 24; a. fr.—Y. Sabb. I, 4^a top ריש... but for fear of putting my head between lions (v. אריא), I should have given a reason. Hull. 11^a (mixed dict.) ר של עולה the head of a burnt-offering. Sabb. 55^a ר ורישך v. חמרים; Y. Nidd. III, 50^d רישיה ורישך v. חמרים; M. Kat. 25^a רישין מיניה... לא דווח we could not raise our head before him. Cant. R. to VII, 7 ראשה v. נבוי; a. v. fr.— גלוחא & c., v. respective determinants.— Pl. רישין Targ. Deut. I, 13. Targ. Is. IX, 9 (some ed. רש, רש). Targ. Gen. II, 10; a. fr.—Men. 37^a ר תרי... א ציליך a child with two heads was born to me. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot. כר מפרכייה בראשייה when she crushes the heads of onions. Gen. R. s. 61 ראשיי אומין ראשיי תחורי רשיכון (not תחורי רשיכון) under your heads; a. fr.—V. רישתא.—2) *beginning, first thing, firstling*. Targ. O. Deut. XI, 12. Targ. Prov. VIII, 2. Targ. O. Num. XV, 20; a. fr.—ר ירחא & c., v. respective determinants.—*at first, formerly*. Hull. 105^b מר דווח אמינא וכו' formerly I thought & c. Keth. 105^b; a. fr.—Esp. רישא the first clause of a Mishnah, a verse & c. Hull. 94^b. Sabb. 86^a; a. fr., v. סיפא. a. מציערא.— pr. n. pl. Resh Maya (Spring). Tosef. Shebi. IV, 11, a. e., v. גתהון.

ריש III, רישא m. = b. h. ראש (emp. ריש I) [drop,] poison. Targ. O. Deut. XXXII, 33 (some ed. pl).—Pl. רישי constr. Targ. Y. ib. Targ. ib. 32. Targ. Ps. LXIX, 22; a. e.

רישבין, רישבין, v. רשבא.

רישון, v. רישתא.

רישון, ריש m. (רשם) mark, trace. Sot. 19^b שרישוןיו when the traces of the writing are noticeable (not entirely washed off the paper); Num. R. s. 9²³. Koh. R. to XII, 11. Ber. 25^a רישוןן ניכר their marks (stains) are seen on the floor; Y. ib. III, 6^d bot.; a. fr.

רישוןא ch. (preced.) engraving, record.—Pl. רישוןא Targ. Is. X, 1 Ar. (ed. רישוןא; h. text וקקי).

רישוןא, Sabb. 133^b, a gloss from Rashi put in the text, v. קלבא.

רישוןא f. = h. ראשית, firstling. Targ. O. Num. XVIII, 12 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. ראשית ed. Lsb. (ראשית)).

רישוןא, v. רישוןא, a. רישוןא.

רישוןא, v. רישוןא.

רישוןא, Snh. 94^b, v. רישוןא.

רישוןא, v. sub רישעא, רישעא, רישעא, רישעא.

רישוןא, v. רישעא.

רישוןא, v. רישעא.

רישוןא f. = ראש 1) head.—Pl. רישוןא Kidd. 29^b

רישוןא (some ed. רישוןא; Rashi רישוןא) like a serpent with seven heads.—2) chief. Pes. 110^a רישוןא the chief of the sorceresses, v. דנשרים וכו' beginning. Targ. Prov. VIII, 23 Ms. (ed. רישוןא).

רישוןא m., v. רישוןא.

רישוןא, Meg. 27^b, v. רישוןא.

רישוןא, v. רישוןא.

רישוןא m. (רחח) trembling; weakness, failing. Lev. R. s. 12 (ref. to Hos. XIII, 1) של רישוןא when Jeroboam spoke of Solomon's failing (with regard to women); Yalk. Jer. 320.

רישוןא, v. רישוןא, a. רישוןא.

רישוןא, v. רישוןא.

רישוןא, v. רישוןא.

רישוןא, v. רישוןא.

רישוןא I to be soft, v. רישוןא.

רישוןא II m. (b. h.; רבך) soft, tender. Men. 66^b, a. e. רך מל (1) v. רבך. Ex. R. s. 1, a. e. (play on פרך, Ex. I, 13) רך with soft (persuasive) speech. Gen. R. s. 90 (expl. אבך, Gen. XII, 48) ורך בשנים אבך a father in wisdom, but tender of years. Keth. 46^a (ref. to Lev. XIX, 16) רך לזה וקשה לזה that the court should not be soft (lenient) to one and hard to another; Sifra K'dosh. Par. 2, ch. IV רך רבירם וכו' that thou be not soft of speech & c.; a. fr.—Pl. רישוןא Tosef. Shebi II, 11; a. fr.—Fem. רבך; pl. רבך. Gen. R. s. 70 (ref. to Gen. XXIX, 17) רבך מבייה ר' her eyes had grown tender (sore) from weeping, v. רבך.

רישוןא, v. רישוןא.

רישוןא (b. h.) [to be joined,] to ride. B. Mets. I, 2 דויו רישוןא if two persons (each claiming to be the finder of an object) were riding..., or one was riding and one leading. Hag. I, 1; Y. ib. I, 76^a top רישוןא a child too young to be carried on his father's shoulder. Ber. 56^b רישוןא if he dreamt that he rode on him. Gen. R. s. 75 רישוןא riders on horses; a. fr.—Part. pass. רישוןא & c. riding. Ex. R. s. 26 רישוןא a child that was riding on his father's shoulder. Y. B. Mets. I, beg. 7^d וכו' רישוןא if a woman rides on a beast led by two men; a. fr.—[Pesik. Vayhi, p. 4^a רישוןא, read רב, v. רב II.]

Hif. רישוןא 1) to cause to ride, put on. Snh. 91^b, a. e. רישוןא he made the lame ride on the blind man. Ib. רישוןא בא והרישוןא come and carry me on thy back; a. fr.—Part. pass. רישוןא. Ib. 52^b I remember when I was a child רישוןא על כתיפו וכו' and rode on my father's shoulder & c.; (Tosef. ib. IX, 11 רישוןא); a. e.—2) to join, combine. Tosef. Sabb.

Pa. מְרַכְיָן 1) *to make soft.* Targ. Y. II Gen. XLIV, 19 (with, or sub. מְרַכְיָן) *to speak softly.*—2) (with, or sub. מְרַכְיָן) *to make faint, frighten.* Targ. Y. I Gen. XXVII, 40 (ed. Vien. מְרַכְיָן *Af.*). Targ. Job XXIII, 16.

Ithpa. אֶתְרַכְיָן, *Ithpe.* אֶתְרַכְיָן *to be softened, become soft; to melt.* Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 12; Num. XXXIII, 4. Targ. Ruth III, 8.

רָכַן I (emp. preced. wds.) *to be tender, soft.*

Pi. רִיכְיָן, *Hif.* הִרְכְיָן *to make tender; to prevent onion plants from forming hard bulbs.* Y. Shebi. V, 36^a top [read:] בְּשָׁבִיל שִׁירָא מְעַשֵּׂר ... אִינוּ מְרַכְיָן ... בְּשָׁבִיל שִׁירָא מְעַשֵּׂר in the second year (of the Sabbatical period) going over to the third, you must not 'soften' it (the onion plant) nor deny it water, in order that it may be subject to the second tithes (as a growth of the second year, to the deprivation of the poor man); ... בְּשָׁבִיל שִׁירָא מְעַשֵּׂר in the third year going over to the fourth, you may 'soften' and deny it water, in order that it be subject to the poor man's tithes (as a growth of the third year); Tosef. ib. II, 10 מְרַכְיָן ed. Zuck. (Var. מְרַכְיָן, prob. to be read מְרַכְיָן fr. מְרַכְיָן). Ib. מְרַכְיָן ברַגְלָא ed. Zuck. (Var. לְרִכְיָן, oth. ed. לְרִכְיָן) it is permitted to 'soften' during the festive week.—[Y. Ter. IX, beg. 46^c מְרַכְיָן, v. מְרַכְיָן.]

רָכַן ch. same.

Af. מְרַכְיָן *to soften.* Part. pass. מְרַכְיָן; *pl. f.* מְרַכְיָן. Targ. Prov. XVIII, 8; XXVI, 22; v. מְרַכְיָן.

רָכַן II (preced.) *to bend.*

Hif. הִרְכְיָן 1) *to bend* (act. a. neut. verb); *to yield.* B. Bath. V, 8, a. e. מְרַכְיָן וְכִי מְצָה. Num. R. s. 147 הוא לא מְרַכְיָן וְכִי מְצָה. he (Joseph) bent not his neck (did not yield) to temptation, therefore a golden chain was put on his neck; Tanh. B'resh. 12 וְכִי מְצָה. Lev. R. s. 23 מְרַכְיָן וְכִי מְצָה. Num. R. s. 107 מְרַכְיָן אֶת רֹאשִׁי I bent my head (nodding approval); Y. Ned. I, 36^d bot. (גְּלַחְרִי וְרַכְיָן); Sifré Num. 22 (not גְּלַחְרִי); (Tosef. Naz. IV, 7 מְרַכְיָן). Y. Ter. I, 40^b top מְרַכְיָן if he nodded consent; ib. מְרַכְיָן וְכִי מְצָה until he nods three times. Gitt. VII, 1; a. e.—2) *to sink, be faint.* Gen. R. s. 65 (ref. to Gen. XXVII, 22) מְרַכְיָן בְּקוֹלוֹ וְכִי מְצָה when Jacob is faint with his voice (in prayer), Esau's hands have power over him, opp. מְרַכְיָן.

רָכַן ch. same, 1) *to incline, sink, fall.* Targ. Y. Gen. XLVI, 29.—2) *to bend, turn.* Targ. Prov. XXI, 1.—Part. pass. מְרַכְיָן; *f.* מְרַכְיָן; *pl.* מְרַכְיָן. Targ. I Chr. XXI, 16.—Y. Yoma VIII, 45^b בְּרִיחַ דְּדוּדָה רַ' (ed. Krot. רִיכְיָן) in the case of one in a bent position (under debris), opp. קְרִיחַ. Y. B. Bath. II, 13^b bot. מְרַכְיָן אֵילִין עֲמוּדֵיהֶן וְכִי מְצָה those columns which are bent (declining or sinking) are so from the shock through wagons, v. קְרִיחַ.

Af. מְרַכְיָן 1) *to bend, incline.* Targ. Y. Gen. XLIX, 15 (not מְרַכְיָן). Targ. II Sam. XXII, 10; Targ. Ps. XVIII, 10. Ib. CXLIV, 5; a. fr.—Part. pass. מְרַכְיָן. Targ. Ez. I, 22 (ed.

Wil. מְרַכְיָן).—2) *to cause to sink.* Targ. Prov. XXIV, 15 (h. text מְרַכְיָן).—V. מְרַכְיָן.

Ithpe. אֶתְרַכְיָן 1) *to incline, let one's self down; to fall.* Targ. Gen. XXIV, 64 (h. text מְרַכְיָן). Targ. Y. II ib. XVII, 17. Targ. Y. Num. XIV, 5. Targ. Is. XIV, 12; a. e.—Targ. II Sam. XXII, 8 (h. text מְרַכְיָן; Targ. Ps. XVIII, 8 (אֶתְרַכְיָן, אֶתְרַכְיָן).—Gen. R. s. 60 (transl. מְרַכְיָן, Gen. XXIV, 64) אֶתְרַכְיָן she let herself down.—2) *to be dragged.* Targ. Is. XIV, 19 (h. text מְרַכְיָן).

רָכַס *to stamp;* (denom. of רָכַס) *to make a ceiling of cement* (v. מְרַכְיָן). Y'lamd. beg., quot. in Ar. אִימְרֵי רַ' אִימְרֵי רַ' when did God form his upper stories with water as cement, v. רָכַס.—[b. h. רָכַס *to fasten.*]

Pi. רִכְסָא *to stamp;* esp. (of beasts) *to pass over wetted grain; to husk* (differ. fr. רָכַס). B. Mets. 89^b, sq. פְּרוּחַ מְרַכְיָן when cows stamp (secular) grain, or thresh corn of Trumah &c.

Hif. הִרְכַּס *to cause to stamp, let (beasts) stamp.* Tosef. ib. VIII, 10 מְרַכְיָן ed. Zuck. (Var. מְרַכְיָן *Pi.*); Y. Ter. IX, beg. 46^c מְרַכְיָן (corr. acc.).

רָכַס ch. same.

Ithpe. אֶתְרַכַּס [to be trodden on,] *to be lost.* B. Bath. 14^b מְרַכְיָן because it (the Book of Hosea) is small, it might have been lost (if circulated as a separate book). Keth. 57^a top מְרַכְיָן א' (sub. מְרַכְיָן) her marriage deed was lost. Yeb. 113^b מְרַכְיָן לִיה מְרַכְיָן (not מְרַכְיָן) had lost the keys of the college building; a. e.

רָכַס m. (רָכַס), *pl.* מְרַכְיָן *walls of beaten earth.* Ex. R. s. 15 מְרַכְיָן אֵלָא רַ' בְּנָה עֲלֵיהּ לֹא the Lord did not build the upper stories with stones or with hewn blocks, but he made walls of stamped water; Tanh. Hayé 3 מְרַכְיָן (not מְרַכְיָן).—[רכסים, Is. XL, 4, *mounds, embankments,* emp. מְרַכְיָן.]

רִי רִי I (preced.) *cement of rubble and clay.* B. Bath. 3^a מְרַכְיָן when cement is used between the layers of a wall, opp. מְרַכְיָן.

רִי רִי II, v. מְרַכְיָן.

רָכַח f. (emp. Syr. רָכַח, Löw, Pfl. 307) 1) *a tuberous-rooted plant used for dyeing, sow-bread* (cyclaminus). Shebi. VII, 2 (Ms. M. מְרַכְיָן; Maim. מְרַכְיָן).—2) *tuber of rikhpa, a kind of onion.* Maasr. V, 8. Tosef. ib. III, 14; Y. ib. V, end, 52^a מְרַכְיָן וְכִי מְצָה what is the nature of a rikhpa onion? Its tail is squeezed into its inside; R. S. b. G. says, it has one shell only.—[Maim. to Maasr. l. c. suggests רַ' to be a geographical term, corresp. to מְרַכְיָן ib.]

רָכַח f. (רכב, emp. רָכַח) 1) *joined timber.* Targ. I Kings VI, 9.—2) *pile, mass; multitude.* Targ. Ps. XVIII, 12; II Sam. XXII, 12.—Targ. II Chr. XXXI, 10 (h. text מְרַכְיָן). Targ. Jer. LI, 16. Targ. Job XXVI, 14 (h. text מְרַכְיָן); a. fr.

רְכֵשָׁא, ר' m. (b. h. רְכֵשׁ; v. רְכֵשׁ) *harnessed horses, war horses*. Targ. Mic. I, 18. Targ. I Kings V, 8. Targ. Esth. VIII, 10; 14; Targ. II Esth. VIII, 14 **רְכֵשָׁא**.—Pl. רְכֵשִׁי. B. Bath. 152^a; Keth. 55^b ר' אֲרֵכְבֵיהּ אֲחֵרֵי ר' he made him ride on two steeds, i. e. he gave him a doubly fortified document; Y. B. Bath. VIII, 16^b top; Y. Kidd. I, 60^c bot., v. בְּרֵקָא II.

רָם m. (b. h.; רָם) *high, exalted*. B. Bath. 78^b (play on וְנִירָם, Num. XXI, 30) רָם אֲמַר רִשְׁעֵי אִין רָם the wicked says, there is no Most High. Num. R. s. 20¹⁰ (play on אֲרָם, Num. XXIII, 7) רָם עִם רָם שְׁלַמְעֵלֵן דִּירֵירֵי וְכ' I was in communion, and Balak brought me down; ib. רָם בְּקוּל רָם in a high (loud) voice. Y. ib. VII, 21^c top (ref. to Deut. XXVII, 14) רָם כְּקוּלֵי שֵׁל רָם like the voice of the Most High; a. fr.—Fem. רָמָה. Mekh. B'shall, s. 1 (ref. to Ex. XIV, 8) רָם עַל וְכ' Israel's power was high above the Egyptians; a. e.—Pl. רָמִים. Num. R. l. c. הִירֵירֵי וְכ' I was one of the elevated. Keth. 103^b בְּר' נְשִׂיאֵוֹרְךָ בְּר' conduct thy office with the exalted (surround thyself with the best people; Var. בְּרָמִים, q. v.). Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 28 לְהַשְׁפִּילֵם עַל ר' thy eyes are on the haughty to lower them; a. e.

רָם בְּרִין, ר' v. בְּרִין.

רָם בְּרִי, v. בְּרִי II.

רָם I m. ch. = h. רָם, *high, exalted*. Targ. Ps. XLVI, 11 (ed. Wil. רָמָא). Targ. I Sam. IX, 2. Targ. Is. II, 15. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 רָם וּמְנַטְלָא ר' high and exalted; a. fr.—Pl. רָמָה, רָמָה; f. רָמָה. Targ. Prov. XXV, 3. Targ. Deut. XXVIII, 52. Targ. Is. II, 12; 14. Targ. Prov. VI, 17; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 32 ר' הוּא וְכ' if it (Mount Gerizim) belongs to the highest mountains &c.; Cant. R. to IV, 4 רָמָה.

רָמָה II f. (preced.) *height*. Targ. Is. XXX, 25. Targ. Ez. VI, 13; a. fr.—Pl. רָמָה, רָמָה. Ib. XVI, 24, sq. Targ. Prov. VIII, 2. Ib. IX, 3; a. fr.

רָמָה, v. רָמָה—[*high*, v. רָם ch.]

רָמָה, v. רָמָה ch.

רָמָה, v. רָמָה.

רָמָה m. (*Pi*.) *deceiver, impostor*. B. Mets. III, 4, sq., v. פָּסֵד. Deut. R. s. 4 ר' חָזִי וְכ' not that, which God forbid, he was a deceiver, v. רָמָה. Gen. R. s. 63 (play on אֲרָמִי, Gen. XXV, 20) ר' אֲבִירָה ר' אֲחֵרֵיהּ ר' אֲבִירָה ר' her father was a deceiver, and her brother was a deceiver, and so were all the men of her place, v. רָמָה; a. fr.—Pl. רָמָה, רָמָה. Keth. 68^a, a. e., v. תּוֹק. Dem. III, 5, v. אֲחֵרָא; Y. Maasr. V, 51^d; a. fr.

רָמָה ch. 1) same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXIX, 12. Ib. XIV, 1. Targ. Prov. XII, 17; a. e.—Deut. R. s. 4 ר' אֲבוּן ר' and there lived a man called

Abun the deceiver; Y. Hor. III, 48^a bot. רְמִירָה (corr. acc.); Tanh. R'eh 5; Lev. R. s. 5 ר' אֲבָא יוֹדֵן ר' (not רְמִין); a. fr.—Pl. רָמָה, רָמָה. B. Bath. 46^a ר' דְּפִימְבִירָה ר' the tricksters of Pumb'ditha; a. fr.—Fem. רְמִירָה. Gen. R. s. 70 ר' בַּת רְמָה ר' deceiver, daughter of a deceiver.—2) *lazy, lax*.—Pl. רָמָה. Targ. Prov. XII, 24.—V. רָמָה.

רָמָה, v. רָמָה II.

רָמָה I f. 1) *high*, v. רָם.—2) *height*.—Pl. רָמָה. Meg. 14^a, v. צָפָה.

רָמָה II, v. רָמִי.

רָמָה, ר' f. (b. h.; רָם *to move*; emp. רָם a. deriv.) *worm, esp. the worm in man's grave*. Ber. 18^b ר' קָשָׁה ר' the worm is as painful to the dead body as a needle in sound flesh. Sot. 5^a (play on בָּשָׂר) ר' *basar* (flesh) suggests 'shame', 'putrefied', 'worm'. B. Mets. 83^b ר' אִין ר' וְהוֹלְעָה ר' no worm of any kind shall have power over you. Ab. IV, 4 ר' רְקוּרָא אֲנִישׁ ר' the prospects of man are worms. Koh. R. to V, 10 ר' וְהוֹלְעָה ר' he is (food) for worms; a. fr.—Pesik. Vayhi, p. 93^b (in Chald. dict.) ר' דְּרוּדִין גִּיפָא אֲזַל לְר' that this (my) body must go to the worms; Koh. R. to XI, 2 לְאֲרָמָה (corr. acc.); ib. ר' לִיה וְכ' but worms shall have no power over me except &c.

רָמָה, v. רָמָה.

רָמָה, ר' m. (b. h.; רָם, v. רָמָה) [*crowded with seeds*, emp. רָם, *pomegranate*. Cant. R. to IV, 4 ר' הוּא ר' כִּרְ הוּא ר' v. רָמָה. Ib. to VIII, 2 (ref. to עֲסִים רָמִי, ib.) אֲלוֹ הַהַגְרִירָה שְׁטַעֲמֵן ר' that means the homiletic interpretations whose taste is like that of the pomegranate; a. fr.—Pl. רָמָה, רָמָה. Peah I, 5; a. e.

רָמָה, ר' ch. same. Targ. Cant. IV, 3. Targ. Ex. XXVIII, 34; a. fr.—Ber. 36^b ר' וִירֵשׁ ר' וִירֵשׁ ר' they took off the blossom of a pomegranate, and the pomegranate dried up. Lev. R. s. 12 רָמָה מִתְקַרֵּי רָמָה the pomegranate (tree) is also called pomegranate; a. e.—Pl. רָמָה, רָמָה. Targ. O. Ex. XXVIII, 33. Targ. Cant. IV, 13. Targ. Hag. II, 19; a. fr.—V. רָמָה.

רָמָה, v. רָמָה.

רָמָה, v. רָמָה.

רָמָה, v. רָמָה.

רָמָה f. (*rim*) *haughtiness, pride*. Targ. Prov. VIII, 13. Ib. XXI, 4. Targ. Jer. XLVIII, 29; a. fr.—Sabb. 94^a רָמָה רָמָה רָמָה pride seizes them (which makes them walk micingly). Ab. Zar. 71^a ר' רָמָה ר' they are too proud (to take back what they have given). Sabb. 110^b; a. e.

רָמָה [to move, emp. רָם, *to nod, gesticulate, hint*. Gitt. V, 7 ר' רָמָה וְרָמָה ר' a deaf-mute person may transact business by gesticulating and being spoken to by gestures (with hands and head, contrad. to קָפֵץ). Gen. R. s. 93

he motioned to Manasseh; a. fr.—Trnsf. to intimate, hint. Sabb. 113^b ליה וכו' רמי he intimated to her that &c. Cant. R. to I, 15 ליה וכו' רמי she (the dove, by bringing an olive leaf) hinted to Noah, as if saying &c.; a. e.

Pi. רמי same. Ib. to I, 9 והיהה מרמזה וכו' she motioned to her captors saying to them, I am yours &c.

Nif. רמי to be spoken to by gestures, v. supra.

רמי ch. same. Targ. Y. II Gen. XLIV, 19. Targ. Is. LVIII, 9. Targ. Prov. VI, 13; a. fr.—Keth. 33^a, v. infra.—Part. pass. רמי; f. רמי. Meg. 2^a רמי where is it intimated (in the Biblical text)?; Snh. 81^b; a. e.

Pa. רמי same. Targ. Job XV, 12 (Var. ed. Lag. מרומין; h. text ירומין, Var. in Cod. ירמון).—Keth. 33^a ונרמז בהו ונרמזו (Rashi נרמזו) and let us (the court) intimate to them (the warning, in such a manner as not to offend them). Sabb. 62^b (expl. ומסקרוהו וכו' Is. III, 16 ומשקו) they filled their eyes with paint and winked; Yalk. Is. 262 ורמזין (read ורמזין Pe.). B. Kam. 24^b ורמזין רמזין they give signs to one another; Snh. 86^b; a. e.

רמי m. (preced.) gesture, hint, intimation. Sabb. 113^b, a. e., v. רמי. Y. Ber. IV, 8^a top וכו' רמי this is an intimation to a scholar that a man must say to his teacher &c. Gen. R. s. 12, beg. (ref. to Job XXVI, 14) הפקודין רמי the wise understand his intimation (through the thunder) and his plans; Yalk. Job 914 רמי של דבר והגיונו Ex. R. s. 15²⁶ וכו' רמי he gave them to understand by allusion that &c.; a. fr.

רמי (numerical value) two hundred and forty-eight. Gen. R. s. 69, beg.; a. e.

רמי, Y. Sabb. III, beg. 5^c, read: רמי, v. רמי.

רמי, v. רמי, רמי.

רמי (tradit. pronunc. רמי) pr.n.m. (= רמי) Rammi (Rami), name of several Amoraim. Keth. 87^b, a. fr. בר רמי. Hull. 20^b, a. fr. בר רמי (Y. Erub. II, 22^c top רמי בר רמי); a. others.

רמי (b. h.) [to move,] to throw, swing. Mekh. B'shall, Shir, s. 2 (ref. to Ex. XV, 1 a. 4) רמי שריו עולין וכו' ramah means that they were hurled upward, yarah, that they were thrown down the deep.

Pi. רמי to impose upon, deceive; to be cunning. Y. Hor. III, 48^a bot. (he was no deceiver) רמי אלא שהיה מרמה but he was cunning in charitable deeds (waited until others had subscribed, and then gave as much as all of them combined); Deut. R. s. 4; Tanh. R'eh 5. Gen. R. s. 85 וכו' רמי thou (Judah) didst deceive thy father by means of a kid (Gen. XXXVII, 31); by thy life! Tamar shall deceive thee through a kid (ib. XXXVIII, 20); Yalk. ib. 145 ... לאביך רמי; a. e.—Part. pass. מרמה. Snh. 32^b, a. e. ורמי, v. רמי, II.

רמי ch. same, 1) to throw, swing; to put on; to impose. Targ. Ex. XV, 1. Targ. Ez. XVI, 5. Targ.

II Kings XVIII, 14. Targ. Ps. LXXXVIII, 57 (h. text רמי); a. fr.—Men. 42^a רמי דושי רמי threw (attached) threads as show fringes; ארבע רמי put four threads on. Sabb. 10^a, v. רמי. Nidd. 33^b ליה רמי רמי threw an ox down (slaughtered an ox) in his honor. Men. 42^b רמי רמי we cast them into the boiler.—Part. pass. רמי, רמי thrown down, lying. Targ. Deut. XXI, 1 (O. ed. Vien. רמי). Targ. Jud. XIX, 27; a. e.—Zeb. 5^a רמי רמי רמי Resh Lakish was lying on his belly in the college hall and asked &c. Shebu. 34^b רמי רמי כל מילתא דלא רמי עליה וכו' a thing which does not rest upon a man (in which he is not interested), he will do unconsciously; ib. 41^b, sq.; B. Bath. 39^a; a. fr.—[to put up bricks,] to make bricks. Targ. Gen. XI, 3. Targ. Ex. V, 7; a. e.—[to create discord,] to dispute. Targ. Prov. VI, 14; 19; a. e.—Sabb. 130^a רמי רמי דלא רמי בה רמי there is no marriage contract at which the parties do not quarrel.—2) to lift, remove. Y. Snh. X, 29^a bot. מרמי רמי רמי wanted to lift it; a. e.—3) [to pitch one thing against another,] to show an incongruity; to object. Nidd. l. c. רמי רמי רמי pointed out an incongruity between two Mishnahs. Taan. 4^b רמי רמי thou provest an incongruity between two authorities (why can they not differ in opinion)? B. Mets. 22^b רמי רמי רמי Rab Papa raised an objection: it is written (Lev. XI, 38) *ki yitten*, and we read *ki yuttan*, how is this to be explained? Yeb. 108^b רמי רמי רמי and we shall show an incongruity in it, i. e. this disagrees with the Mishnah, &c. Succ. 16^a רמי רמי רמי some put it in the shape of pointing out a contradiction (between a Mishnah and a Boraitha); a. v. fr.

Af. רמי 1) to cast. Targ. Jud. XX, 16. Targ. Prov. I, 14; a. e.—Sabb. 156^b רמי רמי רמי we used to cast our bread together (into one basket) and eat. Ib. קאיים אמי אמי I will stand up and put the bread into the basket; a. e.—2) to tear away, remove with force. Pes. 10^b רמי רמי רמי (not ארמייה) it (the mouse) may have snatched it from the other mouse. Hag. 15^b מאן רמי רמי if I take him by the hand, who will tear him away from me? who?—3) to lift up. Ab. Zar. 34^b רמי רמי רמי (Ms. M. רמי רמי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) may thy hour lift thee up (i. e. may thy luck be high)!

Pa. רמי to impose, deceive. Targ. Y. Num. XXV, 18. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 19.—Lev. R. s. 5 רמי רמי במצותה v. preced.; a. e.

Ihpe. רמי 1) to throw one's self, be thrown. Targ. I Chr. X, 4, sq. Targ. Josh. X, 11.—[Targ. Prov. VI, 6 some ed., read: רמי, v. רמי.]—2) (cmp. קלע I) to happen, chance. Hull. 13^a רמי רמי (not ארמי) because no suitable place (for slaughtering) offered itself there. Shebu. 41^b רמי רמי רמי until two persons shall happen to come that have studied &c.; a. e.

רמי m. (preced.) 1) lying, v. preced.—2) (lying) idle, lax. Targ. Prov. X, 4 (ed. Lag. רמי).—Fem. רמי (רמי). Ib. XIX, 15.—3) (v. רמי) deceiver. Ib. XIV, 25.—[רמי, pl. of רמי.]

רמי, Men. 42^a, v. רמי.

רמי, v. רמי.

רְמִיּוֹת f. **רְמִיאוֹת**, **רְמִיּוֹת** f. (רמאי) *deception, fraud*. Y. Taan. II, 65^b ר' של ר' השובה של ר' dishonest penitence; Gen. R. s. 9. Y. Kidd. III, beg. 63^c ר' שנהג מנהג ר' נקנה המקח אלא שנהג מנהג ר' the transaction is legal, but he acted dishonestly; Bab. ib. 58^b; Tosof. Yeb. IV, 4. Lev. R. s. 23, beg. (ref. to Gen. XXVIII, 5) 'כללן כולן בר' the text includes them all under the attribute of dishonesty (רמאי = ארמי). B. Bath. 123^a ארמי בר' I am his brother in cunning; a. e.

רְמִיּוֹתָא, **רְמִיּוֹתָא** ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXIX, 19 (ed. Vien. רמיי). Ib. XXV, 28; a. e.—B. Bath. 123^a לטגויי מאי רמאי? wherein does his trickery consist? Ib. 123^a ר' בר' v. סג' II; a. e.

רְמִיּוֹתָא f. 1) part. pass. of רמז.—2) = next w. Snh. 86^b 'מילתא דרמיא ר' מילתא דרמיא I might have thought that an exchange of signs (between witnesses) is something (cause for disqualification), therefore we are told, it is nothing at all.

רְמִיּוֹתָא f. (רמז) *hint, gesture*. Yeb. XIV, 1 כשם שהוא as well as he (a deaf mute) may marry by gestures, he may divorce by gesture; Gitt. 71^a. Ib. 59^a 'בגישין דברי הכל בר' as to letters of divorce, all agree that a deaf mute may divorce by gesture. Gen. R. s. 5, beg. בר' וכללן כוללן בר' they greeted the king with gestures, with fingering and with flags; ib. s. 28; Yalk. ib. 7; Yalk. Ps. 848; a. e.—Pl. רמיות. Gitt. 71^a רמיותו v. קפידתו. Yeb. 108^b, v. קפידתו.—[Lam. R. to I, 13 עשיתי ר' עשיתי, perh. to be read: רמיות *tricks*.]

רְמִיּוֹתָא, **רְמִיּוֹתָא** h. a. ch.

רְמִיּוֹתָא, **רְמִיּוֹתָא** v. רמאי.

רְמִיּוֹתָא ch. רמאי.

רְמִיּוֹתָא v. רמאי.

רְמִיּוֹתָא (b. h.) *to tread, stamp*. Y. Peah V, beg. 18^d רמס רמס I was stamping olives with R. Hiya &c.; ib. VI, 19^c bot.; ib. VII, end, 20^c. Kidd. 66^a רמס רמס crush them (the Pharisees); a. fr.—Part. pass. רמס; f. רמס. Y. Ber. IV, 8^a רמס רמס (the city of Jerusalem) which is trodden down by tyrants.

רְמִיּוֹתָא same. Lev. R. s. 16 רמס רמס... והיה קרון... (not רמס) the carriage passed over them and crushed them to death; (Lam. R. to IV, 15 רמס רמס).

רְמִיּוֹתָא ch. same. Targ. Ps. LXXXIX, 42.

רְמִיּוֹתָא m., pl. רמסים, v. רמש.

רְמִיּוֹתָא (cmp. רמס) [*to crush, denom. רמס, to roll or bake in hot ashes רמס*]. Part. pass. רמס; f. רמס; a. fr.—Part. pass. רמס; f. רמס. Ned. VI, 1 (49^a) רמס רמס (Bab. ed. הרמוצא), expl. ib. 51^a רמס רמס a cucumber steeped in hot ashes; (another definition, v. רמס רמס). Kil. I, 5; Tosof. ib. I, 5, expl. Y. ib. I, 27^a רמס רמס a kind of bitter cucumber which is sweetened by rolling it in ashes; Y. Ned. VI, 39^c bot. רמס רמס.

רְמִיּוֹתָא I, **רְמִיּוֹתָא** (cmp. preced.) [*to squeeze in, corresp. to h. רמס, 1) to weave in checkers, to variegate*. Targ. Ex. XXVIII, 39.—Part. pass. רמס; f. רמס; pl. רמסים; m. רמס. Ib. 4. Targ. Ps. XLV, 14.—2) (of jeweler's work) *to set, enchase*. Part. pass. as ab. Targ. O. Ex. XXVIII, 20 (Y. משקעין מר' (משקעין); ib. O. a. Y. XXXIX, 13 משקעין מר' Targ. II Chr. III, 6.

רְמִיּוֹתָא II (preced.; cmp. meanings of רמס), **רְמִיּוֹתָא** *to drip, to discharge viscous matter*. Bekh. 44^a (expl. רמס רמס) Ar. (omitted in ed.) whose eyes are bleared.

רְמִיּוֹתָא m. (v. רמס) [*crushed matter, hot ashes, embers*. Nidd. 49^b רמס רמס he puts the pot upon embers: if the embers make it water-tight &c. Neg. IX, 1 בר' נכרה... burnt by live coals or by embers. Ned. 51^a, v. רמס; a. e.

רְמִיּוֹתָא, **רְמִיּוֹתָא** ch. 1) same. Y. Ned. I, 39^c bot., v. רמס.—2) *a pointed tool, pick*. Nidd. 62^a; Sabb. 90^a, v. רמס רמס. Ib. 103^a רמס רמס when he bored a hole in it with an iron pick, and left it in.

רְמִיּוֹתָא m. (b. h.; *to move, creep*) *creeping thing, worm, snake &c.*—Pl. רמסים. Nidd. III, 2; Snh. VIII, 2, v. רמס. Yalk. Ex. 182 רמסים; a. fr.

רְמִיּוֹתָא, **רְמִיּוֹתָא** m. *evening*. Targ. Gen. I, 5. Targ. Ps. LXV, 9. Targ. Is. XXI, 13 (h. text רמס רמס); a. fr.—Y. Ber. II, 5^c bot. בר' נחיר ור' in the evening he went down to the house of assembly. Ib. IV, 7^c bot. רמס רמס one may say the evening prayer (on the Sabbath), while it is still day-time; a. fr.

רְמִיּוֹתָא, **רְמִיּוֹתָא** adv. (preced.) *last night (= h. רמש)*. Y. Ned. VIII, beg. 40^d רמס רמס לא טעמיה כלום ר' ור' a man does not say to his neighbor in the evening, I did not taste

anything *ramshith* (meaning the night before), but he would say, *ethmol* (yesternight, which would prove that in popular conception the day begins with the night); *בצפרא לא טעמיה כלום ר' וכ' לית* (on the other hand) does not a man say to his neighbor in the morning, I did not taste anything *rumshith* (last night)? does this mean to say, it is this day, i. e. does he not indicate that he does not count the day from the evening? Y. Snh. VIII, 26^b top ר' ... עם מאן דקדש with him who inaugurated the new month here last night.

רמ"ח a mnemotechnical word, intimating ראש head, bowels מעיים piles. Ber. 51^a.

רמחא, v. רמא II.

רמא, v. רמי.

רמגיא, Lam. R. to I, 13 מר', v. סרוינגי'יא.

רמח, f. (b. h.); *chant, song*. Yoma 70^a; Sot. 41^a. Ex. R. s. 47 של חורה ר', v. ריפון. Y. Succ. IV, 54^a top בר' using the verb רמח; a. fr.

רמחא, v. sub רמי.

רמח (v. next w.) *to think, meditate*. Part. **רמי**, **רמי**. Targ. Prov. VIII, 7 (some ed. רמח, corr. acc.). Ib. XV, 28 ראמי ed. Lag. (Var. ראמי, corr. acc.; ed. Wil. רמי).

רמי (b. h.) [*to whiz, hum*,] 1) *to murmur*, v. רוינין.—2) *to rejoice*. Ab. Zar. 24^b וכ' רוינין rejoice, O holy ark, v. רום I h.

רמי same, 1) *to murmur, complain*. Y. Ber. IV, 7^d top עד שריקני כל העם until all the people murmured (became rebellious); Bab. ib. 27^b שרנגי; Y. Taan. IV, 67^d מרנגים ארזיו ב' Y. Ber. IX, 14^b שריקני v. ספיקולא I. Num. R. s. 127 לא הירח מרנגי as she was engaged in making the purple cloak, she did not grumble; Pesik. R. s. 5 מרנגי'ת (corr. acc.; Tanh. Naso 12 ווי ... וירקני כשם ... Pesik. R. l. c. woe, (I am afraid, lest they will again murmur as they were wont to do. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXXIII (ref. to Cant. IV, 11) whether praising or complaining, refrain not thy voice, for 'thy voice is sweet'; a. fr.—2) *to sing, praise*. Ib. הכל מרנגים וכל צדיקים מרנגים וכל אבלי ארץ הרשעים; and the wicked give praise; but the wicked praise not until he brings plagues upon them &c. Ib. הכל מרנגין לפניו וכ' all sing before Him, heaven and earth sing &c.; a. fr.

רמי ch. same, 1) *to think, meditate*. Targ. Prov. XV, 28, v. רמי. Targ. Ps. XXXVII, 30; a. e.—2) *to murmur*. Targ. I Sam. II, 24 דרנגין (ed. Lag. דרנגין, Var. דר').

רמי 1) *to think, meditate*. Targ. Ps. I, 2, Ib. XXXIX, 4 Ms. (ed. ברנגי, בר', v. next w.); a. e.—2) *to murmur*. Targ. I Sam. I, c., v. supra.—Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^a top ודוו ... and the scholars murmured against him (considered his conduct unbecoming). Yeb. 34^b קא מרנגי ... the scholars speak ill of thee; a. e.—3) *to sing, rejoice*. Targ. Ps. XIII, 5, sq. Ib. XIV, 7; a. fr.

רמי, **רמי**, **רמי** c. (preced.) 1) *meditation*. Targ. Ps. XXXIX, 4. Ib. XIX, 15 רמי constr. (not רמי); a. e.—2) *murmuring, evil talk*. Targ. Ez. XXXVI, 3.—3) *song, joy, music*. Targ. Job III, 6. Targ. Ps. XCII, 4.

רמי f. (b. h.) same, 1) *evil talk*. Yeb. 26^a top (in Chald. dict.) לא מפקינן בר' on mere talk we do not require a husband to divorce his wife.—2) *meditation; prayer; song*.—Pl. רמי. Ber. 17^a ר' רמי may thy tongue be abundant in reflections. Ib. 29^a ר' וכ' corresponding to the twenty-four expressions for prayer which Solomon used (I Kings VIII, 23-53); Sabb. 30^a (v. Rashi); Num. R. s. 14³ (expl. in a gloss by ref. to II Chr. VI, 18-41); Midr. Till. to Ps. XXIV.

רמי, v. רמי.

רמי, v. sub רמי.

רמי, v. רמי.

רמי, v. רמי.

רמי m. (b. h.; *broken piece*.—[Yalk. Josh. 27 גרוט, v. גרוט].—Pl. גרוט *groats of lentils*. Hull. 6^a.

רמי m. (preced.) 1) *structure demolished by breaches*, opp. בקי'ת. Lev. R. s. 19, v. גליס; Koh. R. to X, 18; Cant. R. to IV, 14 רמי, רמי (Ar. רמי לית מיניה).—2) *drop*.—Pl. רמי. Targ. Jer. III, 3 (h. text רמי). Ib. XIV, 22. Targ. Deut. XXXII, 2; a. e.

רמי m. (b. h.) *bridle*. Ex. R. s. 20, beg., v. משיך; a. e.

רמי, ch. same. Targ. II Esth. VI, 11.

רמי (emp. רמי, Pi. רמי *to crush, break into small pieces*. Y. Naz. VI, 54^d bot. רמי (or רמי) if he chopped them (the ants) and ate them (v. רמי). Ukts. II, 5, sq. עד שריקני until he has cracked or broken the shell (and taken out the contents); Tosef. ib. II, 15 אע"פ שריקני although he has cracked the shell, the connection is not considered broken until he begins to pick; and in the case of a boiled-down egg (v. רמי) the connection remains, although he has crushed it, until he begins to peel it; a. e.—Part. pass. מריקני. Sabb. VIII, 5 אם היה עב או מריקני if the reed is thick or cracked.

רמי *Hithpa. מריקני to be crushed, cracked*. Hull. 77^a מריקני if the flesh covering the wound is lacerated, how is it? Sot. 11^a (play on רמי, Ex. I, 11) מריקני (Ar. s. v. מריקני: פירחום) one building after the other was crushed (fell in); Ex. R. s. 1.

רמי ch. same, 1) *to crush, crack*.—Part. pass. רמי. Targ. O. Lev. XXII, 24 (h. text כחור).—Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 33 רמי Bxt. (ed. רמי; h. text רמי).—2) (emp. רמי) *to distil, drop, moisten*. Targ. Prov. VII, 17 רמי (ושחקי רמי; or וענני רמי טלא) Ar. (Ms. רמי; ed. corrupt משליה (ד) שמיא צעי; for צעי, read ענני as a

Var. of שמריא, and for דמטליא read: רסו טליא. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXIII, 28 רָסִינִין (fr. רָסִי; ed. Vien. corr. acc.).

Pa. רָסִים to cause to drip, (of a sore) to run. Part. pass. מְרָסֵם; f. מְרָסָא. Targ. Is. I, 6.

Itzpe. אָרְסִים to be crushed. Targ. Y. Lev. XXII, 24 מְרָסִים (ed. Vien. מְרָסִים, corr. acc.), v. supra.

רָסַק (emp. preced.) Pi. רָסַק to crush, chop. Ter. X, 2 רָסִי תפוחי שרסקין (Y.ed. שרסקין) an apple chopped and put into dough; Y. Hall. I, beg. 57^a. Macc. 16^b רָסִי חשעה ר' if he chopped nine ants &c. (v. רָסַס). Sabb. XXII, 1 רָסִי חשעה ר' honeycomb broken into small pieces &c. Ukts. III, 11 מְרָסִיק מן הזמן שאתה שרסקין (the honeycomb, to take it out of the hive). Sabb. XXIV, 2 רָסִי חשעה ר' you must not chop grass &c. Ib. 51^b רָסִי חשעה ר' Ms. M. (ed. מְרָסִיק) you must not crush snow or hailstones &c.; a. e.

רָסַק ch., Pa. רָסִיק same, to break into pieces. Targ. Y. Lev. II, 6 (ח. text פתוח).—Part. pass. מְרָסֵם; f. מְרָסָא. Ib. VI, 14.

רָסַקָא, רָסַקָא, v. sub רָסַק.

רָע I m. (b. h.; רָעַע) [shaken,] weak, sick; bad; (noun) evil. Ber. 7^a רָע לוי . . . ורע לוי . . . ורע לוי why is there a righteous man who fares well, and another righteous man who fares badly? Ib. 23^a (ref. to Koh. IV, 17) רָע לוי ורע לוי they cannot distinguish between good and evil, and want to offer a sacrifice before me? Kidd. 40^a (ref. to Is. III, 11) רָע לוי ורע לוי is there a bad wicked man and a wicked man that is not bad? רָע לוי ורע לוי is there a bad wicked man and a wicked man that is not bad? (irreligious) and bad to men is a bad wicked man &c. Ohol. XVIII, 6 רָע לוי ורע לוי whose strength is feeble, v. כָּחַץ. Ab. II, 9 רָע לוי ורע לוי a bad companion; a. v. fr.—Fem. רָעָה bad; (noun) evil. Ib., a. fr. רָע לוי ורע לוי. Sabb. 11^a רָע לוי ורע לוי any evil, only not a bad wife. Ber. 61^a . . . רָע לוי ארזה רָע לוי one (kidney) counsels for good, the other for evil. Y. Shek. I, beg. 45^d רָע לוי ורע לוי for a good purpose—'every liberal-hearted' (Ex. XXXV, 22), for a bad purpose—'the whole people' (ib. XXXII, 3). Hor. 10^b רָע לוי ורע לוי even the good which wicked men do is an evil with the righteous (they do not enjoy it); Yeb. 103^a sq. Koh. R. to V, 12, v. חֹלֶלֶת I. Ber. I. c. (ref. to Koh. IV, 17) רָע לוי ורע לוי הם מביאים הם רָע לוי ורע לוי be not like the fools who sin and offer a sacrifice, not knowing whether they offer it for the good they have done or for the evil; a. v. fr.—Pl. רָעוּת, רָעוּת. Keth. 110^b (quot. fr. Ben Sira) רָע לוי ורע לוי all the days of a poor man are bad; Snh. 101^a. Y. Ber. V, 8^d bot., v. חָצֵה. Ex. R. s. 42 (ref. to Jer. II, 13) רָע לוי ורע לוי have they committed no more than two evils?; a. v. fr.

רָע II to be evil, v. רָעַע.

רָע III ch. = אָרַע, v. לָרַע.

רָע, v. רָעַע.

רָעַע, v. רָעַע.

רָעַע, v. רָעַע.

רָעַע I m. (b. h.) hungry. Gitt. 56^a כל כשהוא ר' וכי whoever entered his house hungry like a dog came out satisfied. Lev. R. s. 34 (ref. to Is. LVIII, 10) רָעַע אם זכירם if you do good, you will give to the hungry one of Jacob, if not, to the satisfied one of Esau (to the Roman oppressor); a. fr., v. next w.—Pl. רָעַעִים. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXVIII, 19 רָעַעִי ר' I have been a feeder of the hungry; ר' מאכיל של זה זה השער של מאכיל ר' this is the gate for him who fed the hungry. Ib. to Ps. CXLVI, 7 רָעַעִי ר' and who are the hungry (to whom the Lord gives bread)? Such as Elijah who was hungry &c.; a. e.

רָעַע II (b. h.) to be hungry. Succ. 52^b אבר מן עיניו אבר . . . מן עיניו a small organ is in man, when you starve it, it is satisfied, when you satisfy it, it is hungry; Snh. 107^a. Mekh. B'shall, s. 4 רָעַעִי ר' when the child was hungry, he gave him food; (Yalk. Ex. 233 רָעַעִי); a. e.

Hif. רָעַעִיב 1) same. Mekh. I. c. רָעַעִיב ר' when Israel was hungry, he (the Lord) gave him food.—2) to starve, subject to privation. Succ. I. c. Snh. 65^b (ref. to Deut. XVIII, 11) רָעַעִיב ר' דורש אל המתים ר' that is he who fasts and spends the night in the cemetery in order that the spirit of impurity (unholy inspiration) may rest upon him. Ib. 100^a רָעַעִיב ר' him who undergoes privations for the sake of studying the words of the Law in this world, the Lord will satisfy &c. Y. Keth. V, 30^b רָעַעִיב ר' that certain organ, if she starves it, she makes it satisfied, the more she satisfies it, the more she makes it hungry, v. supra. Taan. 11^a; a. e.

Nif. רָעַעִיב to be famished, v. supra.

רָעַע, Targ. Y. Num. XX, 11 וארעב ed. Vien., v. רָעַעִים II.

רָעַע m. (b. h.; preced. art.) hunger, famine. Ber. 55^a רָעַעִי ר' ושבע ר' . . . ושבע ר' three things does the Lord himself announce; famine, plenty, and a good governor. B. Bath. 8^b רָעַעִי ר' קשה מחרב ר' famine is a severer affliction than war. Ab. V, 8, v. בְּצוּרָה; a. fr.

רָעַעִיב m. (b. h.) same. Taan. 11^a רָעַעִיב ר' כל בשני ר' he who denies himself enjoyments in years of famine. Ib. 10^b. Yoma 74^b, a. e. רָעַעִיב ר' ענוי ר' the affliction by fasting. Gen. R. s. 40 רָעַעִיב ר' ולא הקפיד ר' ולא הקפיד ר' famine came upon him, but he was not agitated and complained not. Koh. R. to V, 10 (ref. to Deut. VIII, 3) רָעַעִיב ר' וכי מאכל ר' did the Lord give Israel the manna as food of famine (in scantiness)?; a. fr.

רָעַעִיב m. (preced. wds.) voracious eater, glutton. Bets. 25^b רָעַעִיב ר' רורי זה ר' he is considered a glutton. Y. Sabb. XVI, 15^d רָעַעִיב ר' כרי מזונו ר' and for a great eater (we may save from fire on the Sabbath) as much as he needs for his meal. B. Mets. VII, 5 רָעַעִיב ר' שלא יהא ר' . . . שלא יהא ר' we teach man that he (as a field laborer) must not be greedy, and that he should close the door before him (restrain his appetite for drink); a. e.

רַעֲבָהּנִתְהָא f. (preced.) voracity, greed. Hull. 105^b because it has the appearance of voracity; Sabb. 117^b; Ber. 39^b.

רַעַד (b. h.) to tremble.

Hif. **רַעַד** to shake. Makhsh. I, 2, sq. **רַעַד** את האילן if one shakes a tree; Tosef. ib. I, 1, sq. — [Sifré Num. 11 ומרעדים את העין v. **רַעַד** II.]

רַעַד ch. same. Targ. Y. II Gen. XLIV, 19. — Y. Taan. II, beg. 65^a **רַעַד** גופי רַעַד ... דוהו גופי רַעַד whenever I saw them do that, my body trembled; (Bab. ib. 16^a כולי **רַעַד** v. גופאי). Y. Snh. X, 29^a bot. **רַעַד** ארעא וכו' the earth shook and sank.

Pa. **רַעַד** to shake. Targ. Nah. III, 12. — [Y. Snh. X, 27^d bot. מרעדא, quot. in Levy Talm. Dict., v. **רַעַד**.]

Ithpa. **רַעַד** to be shaken, tremble. Targ. II Esth. I, 2.

רַעַדָּה f. (b. h.; preced.) 1) trembling, shaking. Zeb. 116^a **רַעַדָּה** כל ... אהזון ר' וכו' trembling seized all the kings of the nations in their palaces. Y. Ber. V, 8^d bot. (ref. to Ps. II, 11) תגילי יום ר' תגילי when the day of trembling (of the wicked) comes, you will rejoice; Bab. ib. 30^b, v. גילה; Yoma 4^b. Tanh. Noah 19; a. e. — 2) vibration. Tosef. Zab. IV, 6 **רַעַדָּה** כל שבא ... מכה ר' וכו' whatever indirect contact is produced by vibration is clean, opp. **רַעַדָּה**, v. היפסא. — *Pl.* **רַעַדָּה** questions of levitical cleanness based on indirect contact through vibration. Par. XI, 2 (v. R. S. a. l.; differ. interpret. in Maim. a. Ar.). Y. Ab. Zar. II, end, 42^a **רַעַדָּה** הן רפפורין הן רפפורין *r'fafoth* (Par. I. c.) is the same as *r'aloth*.

רַעַדָּה, Y. Snh. X, 27^b bot. מרעדיע, quot. in Levy Talm. Dict. מרעדיע, read: מרעדיע, v. **רַעַדָּה**.

רַעַדָּה f. evil, v. **רַעַד**.

רַעַדָּה to feed, v. **רַעַד**.

רַעַדָּה, v. **רַעַדָּה**.

רַעַדָּה, **רַעַדָּה** I m. (רַעַדָּה II) will, pleasure (corresp. to h. רַעַדָּה & c.). Targ. Deut. XXXIII, 23. Targ. O. ib. 24 (h. text רַעַדָּה). Targ. Lev. I, 3; 9 (O. ed. Berl. רַעַדָּה). Targ. Jud. XIII, 23; a. fr. — [רַעַדָּה f., constr. רַעַדָּה, v. רַעַדָּה]. — Koh. R. to III, 2 **רַעַדָּה** וכו' מקמיה וכו' may it be the pleasure of the Holy One & c. Nidd. 33^b **רַעַדָּה** וכו' יהא ר' דהזון וכו' may it be the will (of God) that thou be like him. Bets. 38^a **רַעַדָּה** וכו' יהא ר' דאימא וכו' may it please God, that I say something acceptable; a. fr.

רַעַדָּה, **רַעַדָּה** II m. shepherd; pl. רַעַדָּה, v. רַעַדָּה.

רַעַדָּה f. (v. רַעַד) friend, neighbor; another. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXIV מאת רַעַדָּה וכו' אשה מאת רַעַדָּה and the grave-stones are separated from one another.

רַעַדָּה, **רַעַדָּה**, v. sub. רַעַדָּה.

רַעַדָּה, **רַעַדָּה** f. = רַעַדָּה I, pleasure, will; good will; ambition. Targ. Prov. XII, 2. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXIII, 8 (O. רַעַדָּה); a. fr. — Targ. Ps. CVII, 30 רַעַדָּהוּן Ms. (ed. רַעַדָּהוּן, רַעַדָּהוּן). — Constr. frequ. רַעַדָּהוּן, רַעַדָּהוּן. Targ. ISam. XXIII, 20 (h. text רַעַדָּהוּן). Targ. Ps. CXLV, 19 רַעַדָּהוּן Ms. (ed. רַעַדָּהוּן); a. e. — Snh. 7^b ברעוהו נפשיה of his own free will, v. צבוי. Lev. R. s. 3 (ref. to רַעַדָּהוּן, Koh. IV, 6) רַעַדָּהוּן דמחוקרי וכו' it is his ambition to be called & c.; a. fr.

רַעַדָּה, **רַעַדָּה** (b. h.) [to join, arrange, cmp. רַבַּר,] to lead, pasture, feed; (neut. verb) to graze. Ex. R. s. 2 כשהיה צאנו וכו' רַעַדָּהוּן משה ... רַעַדָּהוּן צאנו וכו' when Moses ... was feeding Jethro's flock in the desert & c.; ודורה מוציא הקטנים וכו' as thou livest, thou shalt lead my flock, Israel. Ib. לביעור כרי שרעיהו וכו' he (David) took out the young first that they might eat the tender grass & c. Yoma VI, 1 רַעַדָּהוּן ער שרעיהו, v. קאב; Bekh. II, 9 וכו' רַעַדָּהוּן ער שרעיהו; a. fr.

Hif. **רַעַדָּה** to lead to pasture, feed. Erub. 17^a; B. Kam. 81^a top ורַעַדָּהוּן וכו' שיהו מרעיהו וכו' v. רַעַדָּהוּן; a. e.

Pi. **רַעַדָּה**, **רַעַדָּה** (v. Jud. XIV, 20) to associate, make a friend, companion. Cant. R. to II, 9 (ref. to רַעַדָּהוּן, ib. 10) ברוי של יצחק שרעיהו אוהי וייפה אוהי וכו' the daughter of Isaac who declared me (the Lord) his friend and beautified me (the faith in God) on the altar. Lam. R. introd. (R. Josh. 1) שרעיהו לקבל וכו' שרעיהו (some ed. שרעיהו; from רַעַד, v. רַעַד) that thou (you) form a partnership & c., v. שרעיהו.

רַעַדָּה, **רַעַדָּה** I ch. same, to feed; to graze. Targ. Gen. XXX, 31; 36. Targ. Ex. XXXIV, 3; a. fr. — Ber. 56^a ורַעַדָּהוּן וכו' v. שרעיהו.

רַעַדָּה, **רַעַדָּה** II (preced.; cmp. רַבַּר) = h. רַבַּר, [to join in,] to desire, take delight in; to welcome (cmp. רַבַּר & c.). Targ. Ps. XL, 7 Ms. (ed. צבוי). Ib. LXXXV, 2. Targ. I Sam. XX, 30 (h. text בחר). Targ. Y. Lev. XXVI, 34 (O. Af.). Targ. Ez. XVIII, 23; a. fr. — Yalk. Koh. 972 רַעַדָּהוּן מנא לא רַעַדָּהוּן ביה רַעַדָּהוּן וכו' whom the Lord favors. Y. Snh. I, 19^a **רַעַדָּהוּן** I do not like him; Y. M. Kat. III, 82^a bot. רַעַדָּהוּן (corr. acc.); a. e.

Af. **רַעַדָּה** 1) to favor, welcome. Targ. O. Lev. I. c. — Part. pass. מרעיהו. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXIII, 24 (h. text רַעַדָּהוּן). — [Targ. Y. II Ex. XV, 9 **רַעַדָּה**, v. **רַעַדָּה** I.] — 2) to reconcile. Num. R. s. 9²⁰ ורַעַדָּהוּן ליה וכו' and (we should) have made him live with his wife.

Ithpe. **רַעַדָּהוּן** 1) to be pleasing, acceptable; to delight in, choose. Targ. Lev. I, 4. Targ. Koh. IX, 7. Targ. Gen. XXXIV, 3 (h. text רַעַדָּהוּן). Targ. Job XXXIV, 4 לנא רַעַדָּהוּן (h. text רַעַדָּהוּן); a. fr. — [Targ. Y. Lev. XXIII, 14 רַעַדָּהוּן, read: רַעַדָּהוּן, v. רַעַדָּהוּן II.] — 2) to be reconciled. Targ. Ps. LXXVII, 8. — 3) to offer one's self willingly, volunteer. Targ. Is. LXIV, 6 (h. text רַעַדָּהוּן). — [Hull. 10^a רַעַדָּהוּן, v. רַעַדָּהוּן.]

רַעַדָּהוּן (רַעַדָּהוּן) I m. (b. h.; רַעַדָּה) a grazing animal. Pesik. R. s. 16 (expl. רַעַדָּהוּן, I Kings V, 3) מן המרעהו רַעַדָּהוּן from the pasture ground; Yalk. Kings 176. Sabb. XX, 4 דופסין מלפני דופסין גורפין מלפני דופסין ... (Y. ed. דופסין) you may (on the Sabbath) sweep the crib before the stall-ox, and move (the remnants) aside for the sake of the grazing animal (which is ordinarily fed on the pasture); Y. ib. 17^c bot. שרעיהו מוחיר דר' אוכל because the grazing animal eats what the

stall-ox leaves over.—[Comment. erroneously: מפני הר' on account of soiled matter, v. next w.]

רעי II m. (רעה = רעה) v. רעה a. רעי II; cmp. (הביונים) secretion, excrements. Bekh. 7^b (Rashi) דרך הר' (in the secretory channel (instead of in the womb). Kel. XVII, 2 מקבל את הר' ... (ed. Dehr. (דוראי) a night chamber which is too defective to retain liquid matter, although it retains solid excrements. Cant. R. to III, 4 ביה הר' privy. Tosef. Ber. II, 16; Ber. 25^b גרה ר' a vessel for excrements; Sabb. 47^a; a. fr.

רעי I, רעא, רעי ch. same. Targ. Ps. LXXXIII, 11 (ed. Wil. רעי; ed. Lag. ריעיא). Targ. Job XX, 7 רעיה (ed. Lag. ריעיה). Targ. Esth. V, 1, v. רעיא. Targ. Y. Deut. XXIII, 14. Targ. Y. Lev. IV, 11; a. fr.

רעי III, רעיא, רעיא II m. (v. רעי I) pasture. Targ. II Esth. IV, 1. Targ. I Kings V, 3. Targ. Gen. XLVII, 4 (O. ed. Berl. רעי). Targ. Ex. III, 1; a. e.

רעיא, רעיא m. (preced.) shepherd. Targ. Is. XL, 11. Targ. II Sam. XXIV, 17; a. fr.—B. Mets. 5^a. Sabb. 32^a, v. רעיא. Keth. 62^b ר' וכ' ר' R. Akiba (as a youth) was a shepherd of Ben Kalba Sabu'a's. Lev. R. s. 4, v. רעיא; Snh. 103^a; B. Mets. 84^b, v. רעיא; a. fr.—Pl. רעיא, רעיא, רעיא, constr. רעיא; רעיא, רעיא; Targ. Y. Gen. XLVI, 32 (O. ed. Berl. רעיא). Targ. Is. XIII, 20. Targ. Ex. II, 17 (Y. ed. Vien. רעיא, corr. acc.). Targ. Cant. I, 8 רעיא ed. Lag. (oth. ed. רעיא, corr. acc.; ed. Vien. רעיא). Targ. Gen. XXVI, 20; a. fr.—Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a ר' חלבין וכ' shepherds milked, and a serpent came &c. Bekh. 21^b, v. רעיא; a. e.—Fem. רעיא (רעיא). Targ. Gen. XXIX, 9.—Cant. R. to I, 9 (play on רעיא, ib.) רעיא רעלמי shepherdess (preserver) of my world.

רעיה, רעיה f. (preced. wds.) grazing, esp. grazing until natural death to which sacrificial animals are eventually condemned, v. רעיא. Zeb. 5^b; 112^a, a. e., v. רעיא. Yoma 66^a ר' goes to pasture until death; a. e.—Pl. רעיה. Ib. ר' all animals condemned to pasture.

רעיון, Y. Keth. V, 30^a top, v. רעיון.

רעיון m. (b. h.; v. רעי II; cmp. Hos. XII, 2 רעה) desire, ambition, greed. Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^c bot. (ref. to Dent. VII, 15) כל חלי זה ר' 'every disease', this means ambition; (B. Mets. 107^b; Lev. R. s. 16 עין ר' (זו עין ר' (ref. to Deut. XXVIII, 48) זה ר' 'he will put an iron yoke on thy neck', that is greed.

רעיונא, רעיונא ch. same, desire, thought. Targ. Ps. XXXII, 11; XXXVI, 11 Ms. (ed. לבא). Targ. Prov. VI, 32 ed. Lag. (ed. ר' corr. acc.). Ib. VII, 7; a. fr.—Ib. XXVIII, 25 גבר ר' Ms. greedy, v. רעיא.—Pl. רעיון, רעיון; Targ. Ps. XL, 6 Ms. (ed. רעיון; h. text רעיון). Targ. Job I, 5. Ib. XVII, 11 (h. text רעיון). Targ. Ps. XLII, 5; a. e.

רעיון, v. רעיון.

רעיונא, v. רעיונא.—[Y. M. Kat. III, 82^a bot. רעיונא, v. רעי II.]

רעיונא, רעיונא, רעיונא, v. רעיא.

רעום, רעום, v. רעום ch.

רעל (denom. of רעלה, Arab. ra'ul veil) to veil. Part. pass. f. pl. רעלות. Sabb. VI, 6 ר' Arabians Jewesses may go out (on the Sabbath) veiled (in Arabian fashion).

רעל, רעל (cmp. רעד) to tremble, be lax. Targ. Is. XXXV, 3 (h. text רעל).

רעלה f. (v. preced.) 1) (b. h.) a garment hanging loosely.—Pl. רעלות. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b bot. (expl. רעלות, Is. III, 19) רעלות.—2) vibration. Pl. as ab. Y. Ab. Zar. II, end, 42^a, v. רעלה.

רעם (b. h.; cmp. רעד) [to vibrate,] to thunder, rumble, roar.

Hif. רעם 1) same. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXXIII ed. Schechter the Egyptians roared at (threatened) them with their voices, so did the Lord cause his voice to roar at them (II Sam. XXII, 14); (oth. ed. רעם על הים, ref. to Job XXXVII, 5). Midr. Sam. ch. V רעם ... אם עליהם אם עליהם if they rise up to heaven, from there I will thunder with my voice and throw them down; Yalk. Sam. 86; a. e.—2) to cause to thunder, v. supra.—3) to cause to murmur. Ib. 77 (ref. to רעם, I Sam. I, 6) רעם רעם thou makest her 'thunder' against me, ... there are no thunders which are not followed by (fructifying) rain, I will visit her at once; Pesik. R. s. 43 בעבור רעם על אלהים לטובתה (fr. רעם). Ib. רעם על אלהים לטובתה in order to make her murmur against God (complain in prayer) for her own good.

Hithpa. רעם 1) (v. רעם) to be excited, rebel, be discontented. Meg. 6^a רעם על מדותיו היה Zebulun was dissatisfied with the measures he received (the share of the land allotted to him).—2) to be disturbed, get into commotion. Pesik. R. s. 11 כולם רעם ומרישים all the nuts in the pile are disturbed and in commotion; Yalk. Cant. 992.

רעם I, רעם ch. same. Targ. Esth. VI, 1 רעם (ed. Vien. רעם).

Af. רעם to make rebellious. Targ. Num. XIV, 36.

Ithpa. רעם, רעם 1) to be rebellious, to murmur. Ib. 2. Targ. Prov. XXIV, 7. Targ. Ps. LV, 3 (h. text רעם); a. fr.—2) to be in commotion, troubled. Targ. Ez. XXVII, 35 [prob. to be read:] רעם (ed. רעם, h. text רעם).

רעם II (= רום) to swing, be high.

Af. רעם to swing, lift up. Targ. Y. Ex. XIV, 16. Targ. Y. II Num. XX, 11 (ed. Vien. רעם, corr. acc.). Targ. Y. II Gen. XXXIX, 18.

Ithpe. רעם to pride one's self. Targ. Prov. XXIV, 7.

רעם m. (b. h.; רעם) thunder. Gen. R. s. 12 beg. (ref. to Job XXVI, 14) רעם כשהוא יוצא כרוקונו וכ' no human being

רָצַח (b. h.; cmp. רָצַע [to perforate, cmp. הרג; חָלַל] to slay, murder. Midr. Till. to Ps. III (ref. to ארבעהים II Sam. XII, 6) אַחַר רָצַחְתָּ אִישׁ שֶׁשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה נִרְצָחִים יִרְדּוּ לְךָ thou hast murdered one: there shall be sixteen of thine murdered; Yalk. Sam. 148. Macc. 12^a מִי כָרַיִב אִם ר' it reads not (Num. XXXV, 27), 'if he slew' (but, 'he shall slay'); ib. רָצַח מִי כָרַיִב רָצַח it reads not, 'he shall slay' (but, if he slays he is not punished); a. e.—Part. רֹצֵחַ manslayer, murderer. Shebi. X, 8; Macc. II, 8 ר' אֲנִי ר' שְׂגִלָּה... when an involuntary manslayer comes to his place of refuge, and the citizens desire to honor him, he must say, I am a manslayer. Snh. 73^a (ref. to Deut. XXII, 26) מְקִיֵּשׁ ר' אִם ר' נִיחָן לְהַצִּילוֹ בְּנַפְשׁוֹ the text draws an analogy between the case of one pursued by a murderer and that of the betrothed woman threatened with assault: as it is permitted to save the woman at the cost of the assailant's life, so it is permitted to save the pursued at the cost of the would-be murderer's life; Pes. 25^b; a. fr.—[Tosef. Sot. XV, 7, read: רֹצֵחַן.—Pl. רֹצְחִים. Macc. 10^a, v. זָרַח. Ib. 9^b in Gilead cases of manslaughter are frequent; a. fr.

Nif. רָצַח to be slain, murdered. Midr. Till. to Pa. III; v. supra; a. e.

***Hithpa. רָצַח** to commit suicide (?). Pesik. R. s. 24 (ref. to Ex. XX, 13) לֹא תִרְצַח לֹא תִרְצַח thou shalt not murder thyself; [prob. to be read: לֹא תִעֲשֶׂה לֹא תִעֲשֶׂה thou shalt not be cried about, make no blood cry out against thee].

רֹצֵחַן, רָצַחְתָּן m. (preced.) murderer, assassin. Sot. IX, 9 (47^a) מִשְׂרָבֵי הַרוֹצְחֵינִן... חֲזָרוּ לְקָרוֹנוֹ בֵּן הַרְצָח (Y. ed. הרוצחין) when the assassins became numerous, the ceremony of breaking the neck of a heifer (v. עֲגָלָה) was abolished; when El. b. Dinai and T. ben P. arose, the section (Deut. XXI, 7) was read; then they called him (every such assassin) son of a murderer; expl. Y. ib. 24^a top בְּרִיָּה קְטִילָה בְּרִיָּה בְּרִיָּה קְטִילָה בְּרִיָּה a murderous creature; Sifré Deut. 205 מִשְׂרָבֵי הַרוֹצְחֵינִן בֵּן הַרוֹצְחֵינִים; Yalk. ib. 923 חֲזָרוּ לְקָרוֹנוֹ בֵּן הַרוֹצְחֵינִים מִשְׂרָבֵי הַרוֹצְחֵינִין רֹצְחֵינִין רֹצְחֵינִין רֹצְחֵינִין...—Pl. רֹצְחֵינִים. Mas' é 11 (ref. to Ps. XXV, 8, sq.) אִם לֹא עָשָׂה שְׂבִיל וְדֶרֶךְ the Lord made a path and a way for the manslayers that they might flee and be saved, how much more for the righteous &c.; Yalk. Num. 787. Gen. R. s. 22, end (ref. to Gen. IV, 15) אִישׁ לֹא עָשָׂה אִישׁ לֹא עָשָׂה the Lord made him (Cain) a sign (warning) to murderers; a. e.

רָצַח, רָצִי (b. h.; v. רָצִי II) 1) to favor, pardon. Midr. Till. to Ps. XLIV ולא רָצִיתָ וְלֹא לָנוּ לָנוּ רָצִיתָ וְלֹא לָנוּ רָצִיתָ thou hast also done great things for his (Abraham's) children in the desert, and to them thou hast been benevolent, but not to us. Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., Par. 3, ch. IV (ref. to Lev. I, 4) הַמִּקְוִים רָצִיתָ לוֹ the Lord will receive his offering with favor (pardon him); and ועַל מַה הַמִּקְוִים רָצִיתָ וְכִי and for what sins will the Lord pardon him? For sins of omission &c.; Yalk. Lev. 438. Ab. V, 11 לְרָצוֹן נוֹחַ easily appeased; a. e.—2) to please, desire, be willing, consent. Lev. R. s. 34 רָצִיתָ וְהוֹלִיֵצְנִי v. חָלִין. Meg. 29^a (play on רָצִיתָ, Ps. LXVIII, 17) לָמָּה תִרְצֶה דָוִד עִם סִינַי why do you desire a contest with Sinai?; Yalk. Jud. 47 וּמִדִּיִּינִים וּמִדִּיִּינִים

why are you so willing to contest? Macc. 10^b, a. e. בְּדֶרֶךְ וְכִי on what way a man wants to go, they (heavenly powers) lead him. Keth. 12^b אִם רָצוּ לַעֲשׂוֹת וְכִי if they wish to follow the usage of priests &c. Yeb. IV, 5 רָצִיתָ לֹא רָצִיתָ if he declines (to act as yabam). Ab. Zar. 32^a רָצִיתָ לֹא רָצִיתָ if he wants the preservation of an idolatrous object for some other purpose. Ber. 7^a כְּשֶׁרָצִיתָ וְכִי when I was willing (to reveal myself), thou wast unwilling (didst hide thy face) &c.; a. v. fr.

Pi. רָצַח 1) to appease, to procure pardon. Ex. R. s. 45 כְּשֶׁרָצִיתָ אֶת פְּנֵי מִצְרַיִם אֶת פְּנֵי מִצְרַיִם my countenance shall appease thy countenance, v. פָּעַס. Ib. הַקֹּבֶה מִרָצָה אֹרְחוֹ וְכִי when Moses was angry with Israel, the Lord appeased him &c. Ib. אֲדַוְּךָ מִרָצָה I shall appease thee; (Tanh. Ki Thissa 27 ברָצוֹן v. רָצוֹן). Ab. IV, 18 אֵל הַרְצָה וְכִי, v. פָּעַס. Ber. I. c. מִטֵּן שֶׁאֵין מִרְצָן וְכִי whence do we learn that we must not attempt to appease a man at the moment of his excitement? Sifra I. c. הוֹבַח מִרְצָה אֵי"פ שֶׁלֹּא סִמַּךְ הוֹבַח מִרְצָה although he has not put his hand on the victim, the sacrifice produces pardon; Yalk. Lev. I. c. הוֹבַח מִרְצָה the sacrifice is accepted. Pes. 16^b עַל מַה הִצִּיחַן מִרְצָה (mistake at sacrifices) does the high priest's plate effect pardon (make the sacrifice acceptable)?; Men. 25^b. Ib. III, 3. Sifré Deut. 32 כְּשֶׁם שְׁקִרְבָּנוֹת מִרְצָיִם וְכִי as sacrifices are the means of atonement, so are sufferings &c.; a. fr.—2) to make pleasing, acceptable. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXV הַקֹּבֶה הַקֹּבֶה... עַד שֶׁהִרְצָה מַעֲשֵׂיהָ לְהַקִּיבָהּ the Lord turns around and observes and puts his eye on her (the earth), until she makes her deeds pleasing unto the Lord; ib. אִירַח עֲשֵׂה וְכִי then she makes her deeds pleasing &c.; Yalk. ib. 833.

Nif. רָצַח 1) to be acceptable, be accepted. Sifra I. c. וְנִרְצָה לוֹ לִי וְלִבְרַחֲוֹ 'it shall be accepted for him' (Lev. I, 4) he and his sacrifice shall be accepted; Yalk. Lev. I. c. Ib. הוֹבַח v. supra; a. e.—2) to be appeased. Lam. R. to I, 2 (ref. to Ps. LXXXVII, 8) לֹא לְרָצוֹן וְלֹא לִירְצוֹן never to appease and never to be appeased; a. e.

Hif. רָצַח 1) to satisfy (a debt), to make up for. Yalk. Lev. 675 (ref. to Lev. XXVI, 34) הַאֲדָמָה לִי עַד שֶׁהִרְצָה לִפְנֵי... היא חייבת לי until it shall have made up before me for all the Sabbatical years which it owes me. Sifré Deut. 355 (ref. to רָצִיתָ, Deut. XXXIII, 24) הִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה לִי בְּחִבּוּיָהּ he showed himself accommodating to his brethren with oil... and they settled their account with grain; Yalk. ib. 962.—2) [to combine,] to assort coins; to count; to pay. Sabb. 22^a לְרָצוֹן מַעוֹת to assort coins by the Hanuckah lights. Ber. 61^a; Erub. 18^b זֶמְרָה מַעוֹת לְאִשָּׁה וְכִי he who pays money to a woman counting from his to her hand for the sake of gazing at her. Snh. 68^a... הרבה מעות I have many coins, but no money-changer to assort them (many questions to ask but none to solve them); a. fr.—3) (trnsf.) to arrange subjects for debate, to discourse. Tosef. Nidd. VI, 6 לְפָנַי דְּבָרִים וְהִרְצִיתִי דְּבָרִים לפני when I came and discussed the subject before R. A. &c.; Ab. Zar. 36^b וְהִרְצִיתִי דְּבָרִי וְכִי; Y. Peah VI, 19^b bot.; Tosef. Hall. I, 6; Pes. 38^b; Y. Shek. V, 49^a וְהִרְצִיתִי (corr. acc.). Hag. 14^b ר' יהושע ד' דבריהם וְכִי R. Joshua discoursed (on theosophy) before &c.; a. e., v. הִרְצָה.

Hof. Hof. to be favorably received. Yoma 7a ... אם ...

Hithp. Hithpa. Nithpa. 1) to be reconciled, be satisfied; to comply with. Ex. R. s. 45 ...

רצי ch. same; v. next w.

Pa. Pa. to appease, to effect atonement. Ber. 33b ...

Af. Af. 1) to be pleasant. Erub. 100b ...

Ithpe. Ithpe. to be appeased. Taan. 23b ...

רצי m. (preced.) peace-maker, advocate. Targ. Prov. VI, 22 ...

רצי f. (רצי) case of murder, capital case, capital execution. Snh. 35a ...

רצי v. רצי

רצי f. (= רצי; cmp. רצי, a. ארקה III) name of a worm in grain. B. Bath. 91b ...

רצי f. (רצי) boring, esp. the boring through of the Hebrew bondsman's ear ...

the boring? Ib. 16b באשה אין ר' the law of boring through the ear does not apply to a woman. Ib. ...

רצי pr.n. pl. R'tsifta, near Beth-Shean. Y. Dem. II, 22d top.

רצי m. (רצי) a crushed pullet in the egg-shell. Bekh. 8b Ar., ed. רצי.

רצי (cmp. רצי) to press, flatten. Y. Nidd. III, 50d ...

Nif. Nif. to be pressed, flattened. Bab. ib. 25b ...

רצי (b.h.; cmp. preced.) 1) to press, flatten; denom. to bore with the awl, esp. to perforate the ear ...

Nif. Nif. to be perforated; (of the Hebrew bondsman) to have the ear bored through. Ib. 21b ...

Pi. Pi. to lash. Tosef. Sot. XV, 7 ...

רצי ch., Af. רצי same, to bore through. Targ. O. Ex. XXI, 6.

רצי m. (preced.) 1) leather-worker, shoemaker, saddler. Pl. רצי, רצי, רצי. Pes. IV, 6 ...

רצי ch. same, shoemaker, saddler. Sabb. 60b.

רצי (b. h.; cmp. רצי) 1) to press, crush. Nidd. 14a ...

he who plants vegetables in a row, opp. קלחים עשה קלחים; a. e.—Part. pass. as ab. Esth. R. to I, 6 ביהו ר' ור' ירדירם ר' ור' his house was paved with precious stones and jewels. Neg. XI, 9 ר' ור' אם היה ר' if the warp (on the loom) is close (the threads being properly arranged). B. Bath. 29^a ר' ור' ... שלש by the three years of which they speak is meant that he had the undisturbed usufruct for three years in succession, opp. מפורור. Ib. 37^b ר' ור' if he has had the usufruct of trees planted close together in rows (which shows that they were intended to be transplanted when grown older). Ib. 'וכ' if he sold closely planted trees, the buyer cannot claim the soil. Y. M. Kat. I, 80^c top, a. e. 'ר, opp. מרורין, v. ר'ו. Y. Gitt. VIII, end, 49^d בר' when the signatures are close together, opp. מרורין, v. ס'רג. Treat. Sof'rim I, 10, v. ס'רג; a. fr.—Trnsf. crowded, stuffed. Cant. R. to IV, 4; Gen. R. s. 32; a. fr., v. ר'קן.

Nif. רצח to be squeezed, crushed. Nidd. 25^b, v. רצח. Bets. 28^b שני שפוד (Ms. M. שני שפוד, corr. acc.) a roasting spit which has been squeezed and bent, contrad. to רצח.—[Tosef. M. Kat. I, 2 מרצפין ed. Zuck., read: מרצפין or מרביצין, v. רבין.]

רצח ch. same, 1) to join.—Part. pass. רצח; pl. רצחין (Hebr. רצח). Targ. Y. Lev. XII, 4, sq.—2) to weld by hammering. Zeb. 95^a רצח ליה מרצח Ms. M. (ed. רצח) when he closes the hole up by hammering. Gen. R. s. 7 רצח רצח רצח hammer away thy hammering (strike me), for it is good for learning; [Rashi: (the teacher saying to him that is punished) pave thy paving, i. e. lie down; v. רצח.]

רצפא f. (preced.) hammering [or paving]. Gen. R. s. 7, v. preced.

רצפה, ר' f. (b. h.; v. Baer to Ez. XL, 17; רצח) 1) block pavement. Meg. 22^b (ref. to Lev. XXVI, 1 אבן אבן לטא אסרה רורא אלטא ר' של ור' (משכיר) prostration on a stone pavement (in a synagogue). Shek. VI, 2; Y. ib. 49^c a priest was splitting wood in the wood cell of the Temple ור' ור' and noticed that the pavement there was different from the others. Y. Naz. VII, 56^b bot. ר' או ע'ג ר' ור' a body buried naked in a marble coffin, or on a paved floor, or on a marble plate; Bab. ib. 51^a. Ib. של לבנים ר' brick pavement. Yoma I, 7; a. fr.—2) (from its resemblance to a block pavement) cobweb.—Pl. רצפוח Ukts. I, 2 (Ar. רצפוח); Tosef. ib. I, 2 (T'bul Yom III), v. סיג II.

רצפוח, v. preced.

רצפתא, ר' ch.=h. רצפה. Targ. II Kings XVI, 17. Targ. Ez. XL, 17, sq.

רצץ (b. h.) to press, squeeze, crush. Tanh. Huck. 20 רצץ ורצץ ... נכסו the rocks were moved into the caves and crushed all those warriors; Num. R. s. 19. Cant. R. to I, 6 (play on רצפה, Is. VI, 6) רצץ פה רצץ פה ור' means *rots peh*, crush the mouth of him (Isaiah) who spoke ill of my children; Tanh. Vayishl. 2; Pesik. R. s. 33 רצץ

פה; Yalk. Num. 764; Yalk. Is. 273 רצץ (Pi.); Yalk. Kings 218 רצץ. Cant. R. l. c. (play on רצפים I Kings XIX, 6) [read:] רצץ פים רצץ פיו ור' crush the mouths of all who (like Elijah) speak ill of my children. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^c bot. רצץ אר ור' lest he (the gentile) break his (the Jew's) skull. Y. Macc. II, beg. 31^c רצץ ור' and a child put forth his hand (under the roller), and he crushed it. Bets. 34^a רצץ בהמה רצץ a beast squeezed it (an animal, against a wall); Hull. III, 3 (56^a) Ms. M. (ed. רצץ, Pi.). Ex. R. s. 30¹⁷ רצץ גפנים they crushed the vines; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 63 (ref. to Gen. XXV, 22) רצץ להרוג ור' this one pressed to kill that one &c. Ib. רצץ ומפריכס ור' Esau pressed and struggled to get out.

Pi. רצץ 1) same. Hull. l. c., v. supra. Y. Kidd. IV, end, 66^c רצץ את מוחו רצץ the best of the serpents—crush its brain. Yalk. Kings l. c.; Yalk. Is. l. c., v. supra. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXXXVII; Yalk. ib. 884 they put their thumbs into their mouths ורצץ אורח and crushed them (with their teeth); Pesik. R. s. 31 אורח ומרצץ אורח crushed and bit them off; a. e.—2) to push, struggle. Midr. Till. to Ps. LVIII (ref. to ורצץ, Gen. XXV, 22) שדיה מרצץ ור' (Esau) struggled with his brother in his mother's womb.

Hif. רצץ same, 1) to crush. Y. Yeb. I, 3^a bot. רצץ מוחי רצץ you place my head between two high mountains . . . , that they may crush my brain (you want me to decide between two great authorities); Tosef. Ohol. XVIII, 18.—2) to press, rush in a crowd. Tanh. Balak 4; Num. R. s. 20 like the money-changer לרצץ לרצץ to whom all rush (to have their coins examined).

Hithpol. רצץ, *Nithpol.* רצץ to press one another, struggle. Tanh. Vayhi 15 כיון שרצץ ור' when the children struggled together within her.

רצץ ch., Pa. רצץ same, to squeeze, crush. Targ. Lam. III, 16 רצץ (Hebraism; h. text ורצץ). Targ. Y. II Ex. XV, 6 (ed. Vien. רצץ, Af.; h. text רצץ).

רצץ, רצץ, v. רצץ, רצץ.

רצץ, v. רצץ.

רצץ (b. h.; cmp. רצץ) only, except.—Pl. רצץ use of the word רצץ. Gen. R. s. 1; Y. Ber. IX, 14^b bot., v. א' I.

רצץ, רצץ, v. רצץ, רצץ.

רצץ, v. רצץ.

רצץ I m. (next w.) rotten.—Pl. רצץ, רצץ. Gen. R. s. 84 רצץ רצץ (I saw in my dream) your crops were rotten and mine preserved; Yalk. ib. 141 מרצץ רצץ.

רצץ II, רצץ (b. h.) [to be perforated, hollow; v. רצץ II,] to be worm-eaten, rot, decay. Tosef. Ter. VI, 3 רצץ must be left to rot (cannot be used). Ib. 4 רצץ ורצץ separate the T'rumah, and let it rot; a. e.

Hif. רצץ 1) same. Yalk. Gen. 141, v. preced. Tosef. Gitt. III, 2 ורצץ חושש שמה רצץ חבואה and we need

not take into consideration that the grain may have been attacked by worms. Ib. הלך ומצא שהרקבו if he went (to examine) and found that it was ruined הררי זה . . . עד שהרקבו וכ' he must take into consideration (the possibility of having consumed untithed grain) from the time that the grain may have begun to be attacked, or the wine to become sour. Ib. IX (VII), 12 לימוק או שיהרקבו if the document is decayed or worm-eaten. Y. Yoma VII, 44^b bot. שם היו מרקבין there they were allowed to rot; a. fr.—Esp. *to turn into a lump of decayed matter* (רקב). Naz. 51^b וד' מהנו וחזר וד' if he powdered the mass taken from the ground, and it turned again into a lump.—2) *to cause to rot, to eat through*. Deut. R. s. 2 ומרקבין and eats them through, v. בסס.

Nif. גזר נרקב *to be worm-eaten, rot*. Gen. R. s. 91 . . . גזר ונרקב he decrees concerning the grain, and it is worm-eaten; (Yalk. ib. 148 ומרקב, *Hif.*).

רקב ch. same; *Itupe.* אירקבו *to become* (v. preced. *Hif.*). Naz. 51^a, sq.

רקב m. (b. h.; preced.) *rottenness, esp. rakab, a mass of earth from a grave containing parts of a decayed human body, which causes uncleanness if of a certain quantity* (פרויר). Naz. VII, 2 מלא ררווד ר' a spoonful of *rakab*. Tosef. Ohol. II, 2 שאמרו ר' מלא ררווד ר' the spoonful of *rakab* of which they speak (as making unclean) means as much as is grabbed with the fingers from their roots and upwards. Ib. 3 ר' וריודו מה שיש לי ר' what corpse is it to which the law of *rakab* applies?; Naz. 51^a; Y. ib. VII, 56^b bot.; a. fr.

רקבא, רי' m. (preced.) *rot, rust*. Targ. Is. XL, 20.—Nidd. 36^b a brazen mortar ר' שליט ביה ר' over which rust has no power.

רקבא m. (preced.) *wood-worm*. Targ. Hos. V, 12.—V. רוקבא I.

רקבוביות f. (preced.) *decay, decayed matter*. Y. Peah VII, 20^b top, v. גרה. Y. Sabb. IV, beg. 6^d רבב רבביותן ר' אם רבב רבביותן ר' if the decay in them (from moths) is far advanced. Yoma 38^b (ref. to Prov. X, 7); ר' רבביות תעלה בשמותן וכ' rottenness enters their names, none name their children after them.

רקבוביותא, רקבוביותא ch. 1) same. Targ. Job XIII, 28.—2) *earth-worm*. Ib. XXVII, 18 (h. text עש).

רקבון m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *decayed matter*.—*Pl.* (רקבוביותא). Tosef. Ter. X, 3 (ed. Zuck. רקבוביותא, Var. רקבוביותא, v. ניצולת).

רקבוביות, v. רקבוביותא.—*Pl.* רקבוביותא, v. preced.

רקד (b. h.), *Pi.* רקד 1) *to dance*. Bets. V, 2 מרקדין ולא נרקד nor dare you dance (on the Sabbath and Holy Days). Keth. 16^b רקדו לפנייה (or רקדו) if there is evidence that they danced before her (at the wedding procession, which proves that she married a virgin). Ib. bot. מרקדין כיצד מרקדין

what do we sing in her praise when dancing before a bride? Num. R. s. 20¹¹ וכ' מרקד לו וכ' בשעה . . . השטן מרקד לו וכ' when a man plans a sin, Satan dances to him (cheering him), until he has done it; a. fr.—V. ריקוד.—2) *to sift*, v. infra.

Hif. הרקיד *to shake* (in the sieve), *to sift*. Y. Ber. IX, 13^c top; Tosef. ib. VII (VI), 2. Y. Shebi. V, end, 36^a לא תמרקדו עמי . . . לא you must not winnow, or grind, or sift flour together with him. Sabb. VII, 2 (73^a) הרקידו he who sifts flour (on the Sabbath); a. fr.

רקד ch., *Pa.* רקד same, *to dance*. Targ. II Sam. VI, 16.—Y. Hag. II, 77^b ומרקדין ומרקדין שרון מטפורין ומרקדין (not מרקדין) they began to clap and dance. Koh. R. to III, 2 עד דאת ר' ליה . . . עד דאת ר' thou shalt not move from here, until thou dancest a little for us. Gen. R. s. 63; a. fr.

רקדא m. (preced.) *dancer*. Lam. R. introd. (R. Hān. 1) כל דומר ומרא . . . באניה ר' (not זימרא) whatever the singer may sing, it enters not the ear of the dancer (ref. to Prov. XXV, 20).

רקדנין, Targ. II Kings XI, 13 עמא ר' (ed. Lag. דרדנין, Var. דרכנין, v. Lagarde Prophetæ I, p. XXIV) read: those who hurried the people (to the assembly); h. text העם הרציץ).

רקדן, Y. Hag. II, 77^b ומרקדין, v. רקד.

רקדא, v. ריקא, a. ריקא.

רקוב, v. רוקבא, p. רוקבוא.

רקוד, v. ריקוד.

ריקודא, B. Mets. 84^a; Sabb. 127^a Ar., v. ריקודא.

ריקוד, v. sub ריקוד.

רקוע m. (רקע) [*patched*,] 1) *spotted*. Targ. O. Gen. XXX, 32 (h. text מלוא).—*Pl.* רקועין, Ib. 35; 39.—*Fem.* רקועתא. B. Kam. 118^b בר' in the case of the theft of a spotted sheep (the presence of which, if returned, must be noticed).—*Pl.* רקועתא. Targ. O. l. c. 35.—2) (trnsf., v. B. Kam. l. c.) *well-known, distinguished*. M. Kat. 28^a מאן ר' מואן ר' who is esteemed, who is regarded, who is distinguished (before the angel of death)?

רקח (b. h.) *to pound spices; to spice, perfume*.—Part. רוקח *druggist, apothecary*. Gen. R. s. 10, v. סס. Koh. R. to X, 1, v. נבע; a. e.

Pi. רקח same. Gen. R. l. c. Y. Bets. I, 60^d משה מרקח (not מרקח, מרקח) is guilty because it comes under the category of doing apothecary's work.

רקח m. (b. h.; preced.) *apothecary's preparation*. Cant. R. to VIII, 2, v. פשם.

רקוע, v. ריקוע.

רקיע m. (b. h.; preced.) *expanse, sky, esp. Raki'a, name*

of one of the seven heavens. Pes. 94^a, sq. Gen. R. s. 4. Ib. s. 38.—Hag. 12^b; a. fr.—*Pl.* רָקִיעִים. Ib.

רָקִיעַ I ch. same. Targ. Gen. I, 6, sq.; a. fr.—Ber. 58^b the Curtain (וִילוֹן) is rolled up, ומרחווי נהורא דר' and the light of the Raqi'a is seen. Ib.^a, v. מְלַכְוִיָא. Pes. 94^a סומכא דר' the thickness (depth) of the sky; a. fr.—*Pl.* רָקִיעִין. Targ. Y. I Num. XXIV, 6.

רָקִיעַ II m. (רָקַע, v. רָקַע) *patch, rag*.—*Pt.* constr. רָקִיעִין. Targ. Ez. XIII, 18 חשוך ר' (ed. Lag. רָקִיעִי dark rags (h. text כסחור). Ib. 20 חשוכין ר' ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. חשיכין, corr. acc.).

רָקִיק m. (b. h.; רָקַק to beat, flatten, comp. רָקַע) *wafer*. B. Bath. 19^b, opp. עבה thick cake; a. e.—*Pl.* רָקִיקִין רָקִיקִים. Men. VI, 3 (74^b) הר' משהים (Bab. ed. משיחה) (ור' (טעוניה) משיחה) wafers as sacrifices must be ointed. Ib. 75^a; a. fr.

רָקִיקוּת f. (רָקַק) *spitting*. Tosef. Ber. VII (VI), 19 מקל ר' and spitting (on the Temple mount is forbidden) a fortiori; ib. בויין ר' spitting, which is an act of contempt; Y. ib. IX, 14^c. Yeb. 105^a ר' the spitting by the y'bamah (Deut. XXV, 9). Snh. 101^a, v. רָקַק; a. fr.

רָקִיחָא f. (cmp. b. h. רָקַח) *temple*. Targ. Y. Deut. XVIII, 3 לוחייה דר' (Ar. דִּיק, incorr.) the upper jaws.

רָקִיחָא f. (cmp. preced.) [*the shining,*] *chameleon*, v. זָקִיחָא.

רָקַק (b. h.) *to variegate, embroider*. Yoma 72^b רוקמין רוקם, v. הָשֵׁב. Ib. רוקם מעשה וי' the embroiderer's is needle work, therefore it has only one face; a. e.

Pi. רָקַק same, trans. (v. Ps. CXXXIX, 15) *to form the limbs of an embryo, shape*. Lev. R. s. 29, beg.; Pesik. R. s. 46 רָקַקוּ ... שלישיה ביום צבר at three hours of the day he gathered his (Adam's) dust, at four he kneaded him, at five he shaped him; Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII רָקַקוּ ... וּמְשִׁירָה at five he made him a shapeless body, at six he articulated him. Y. Bets. I, 60^a רָקַקוּ עֵלֶיהֶן עֵלֶיהֶן eggs which developed chicks without a formation of wings. Hull. 64^a רָקַקוּ וּנְיָקְבָהּ if the egg had developed a distinct embryo, and was perforated; a. e.—Part. pass. מְרָקַקִים; f. מְרָקַקְתָּא. Esth. R. to III, 1 רָקַקוּ עֵשָׂה לוֹ צֶלֶם מֵר' וי' he (Haman) made himself an image embroidered on his garment over his breast. Nidd. III, 3 (24^b) וְאִם הִיָּה מֵר' and if the foetus was articulated. Y. ib. 50^d top, v. רָשׁוֹן. Tosef. ib. IV, 12. Hull. IX, 6 (126^b) רָקַקוּ בִּיצַת הַשְּׂרִץ הַמֵּר' the egg of a creeping thing (serpent &c.) in a developed state; a. e.

רָקַם I m. (preced.) *embroidery*.—*Pl.* רָקַמִים, constr. רָקַמִי. Ab. Zar. 24^b (in an apostrophe to the Ark of the Covenant) רָקַמִי הַמְחֻשְׁקָה בר' זהב who art lovely in gold-embroidered garments (gold-plated); Gen. R. s. 54; Yalk. Sam. 103; Midr. Sam. ch. XII כְּרוּמִי (corr. acc.).

רָקַם II (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Rekem*, in Benjamin. Targ. Josh. XVIII, 27.

רָקַם I (or רָקַם) pr. n. pl. *R'kam* (or *Rekem*); 1) also רָקַם ר' Sela (Petra) in Edom (v. Hildesh. Beitr. p. 52 sq.) Targ. Gen. XIV, 7 (Y. ed. Vien. רָקַם; h. text קַדֶּשׁ). Ib. XX, 1; a. e.—Gitt. I, 1 ומן דחגר ר' if a messenger brings a letter of divorce from the district of B. or of Hagar. Nidd. VIII, 3; a. e.—Sifré Deut. 51 רָקַם ר' (read: רָחֲגָרָא); Yalk. ib. 874 רָגַם ר'ח; Tosef. Shebi. IV, 11 ed. Zuck. (Var. רָחֲגָרָא דְרוּגָרָא, corr. acc.).—2) רָקַם רָקַם *R'kam Geah* = Kadesh Barnea. Targ. Num. XXXIV, 4. Targ. Josh. XV, 3; a. e.—Sifré I. c.; Yalk. I. c. (not נָאוּרָא); Tosef. I. c. (Var. נָאוּרָא, corr. acc.); Y. Shebi. V, 36^c רָקַם ר'.

רָקַם II m. = h. רָקַם I, *embroidered garment*. Targ. Ez. XXVII, 16 (h. text רָקַמָה).

רָקַמָה, רָקַמִי m. (preced.) *checker, spot*.—*Pl.* רָקַמִי. Sabb. 107^b (ref. to Jer. XIII, 23) וי' וי' דקאי ר' וי' what does *hābharbarothav* mean? shall I say, it means checkered? Then it ought not to read *hāb*, but *gavvanav* (its colors).—V. רָקַמָה.

רָקַמָה f. (b. h.) = רָקַם I, *embroidered garment*. Lam. R. to I, 1, a. e., v. אֲשִׁירֵלְטָא.

רָקַמָה f. pl. רָקַמָה (preced. wds.) *checkers, spots*. Targ. Jer. XIII, 23, v. רָקַמָה.

רָקַן, v. רָקַן, v. רָקַן.

רָקַע (b. h.) [*to beat,*] *to stretch, spread*.

Hif. רָקַע 1) same. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXLVI, 5 משמחתי 1) since I stretched the heaven and spread the land (over the water), have they ever moved from their position?—2) (in enigmatic speech, denom. of רָקַע) *to make to look blue*. Erub. 53^b רָקַעֵי Ms. M. (ed. אֲרָקִיעִי, v. זָהָב; [Rashi: *spread the glowing coals*].—[Tosef. B. Bath. XI, 9 שְׂדֵרִיעֵי ed. Zuck., read: שְׂדֵרִיעֵי].

רָקַע ch., *Af.* אֲרָקַע same. Targ. Job XXXVII, 18 רָקַע (ed. Wil. רָקַע).

Pa. רָקַע *to patch*.—Part. pass. מְרָקַע. Targ. Josh. IX, 5 ed. Wil. מְרָקַעֵין (Ar. מְרָקַעֵין; ed. Lag. מְרָקַעֵין, corr. acc.; some ed. מְרָקַעֵין Hebraism; h. text מְרָקַעֵין).—V. מְרָקַעֵין II.

רָקַק, רָקַק (b. h.) *to spit*. B. Kam. VIII, 6 רָקַקוּ ר' וְרוּגֵיעַ בוֹ if a person spat (at his neighbor), and his spittle touched him. Snh. 101^a רָקַקוּ עַל הַרְקִיקָה ... על הרקיקה בה... that is when he spits at it (while reciting a Bible verse as a charm for a wound), for the name of God must not be pronounced in connection with spitting. Y. Ber. III, 6^d bot. רָקַקוּ ... כְּרוּקִיקָה he that spits in the synogogue is considered as if spitting at the pupil of his eye (euphem. for God). Yeb. 105^a רָקַקוּ דָם שְׂרָקַקוּ דָם who (in spitting before the *yabam*) spat blood; Y. ib. XII, end, 13^a רָקַקוּ (or רָקַקוּ, fr. רָקַק). Hag. 5^a (ref. to Koh. XII, 14) וְהָרַק בְּפָנֵי הַבַּיִת וְיָרָא זה הרק בפני הבית וי' this refers to one who spits in his neighbor's presence and becomes disgusting (v. מָאֵס). Tosef. B. Kam. IX, 31, v. שָׂשׁ h.; a. fr.

Pi. רָקַק same. Yalk. Is. 339 (ref. to Ps. IV, 3) עַד מְרִי.

how long will you put to shame the honor of the (ruined) Temple, spitting in it, committing nuisance in it &c.?

Nif. נרוק (cmp. רקק) to be miry. Mikv. VII, 1 מיט די נרוק soft, miry clay (in the bath reservoir); Zeb. 22^a Ms. M. (ed. הנהדוק); Succ. 19^b (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 40).

רוק ch. same. Targ. O. Lev. XV, 8 רוק (Y. רוק). Targ. Deut. XXV, 9.—Part. רקק; pl. רקקין. Targ. II Esth. III, 8.—Koh. R. to VII, 9 רוק ליעיל וכ' if a person spits upward, it will fall in his face (an angry person hurts himself). Y. Yeb. XII, end, 13^a top ורקתה she spat before us &c., v. וקא; Bab. ib. 39^b ורקתה she spat before us &c., v. וקא; Bab. ib. 106^a ורקתה if she ate garlic and had to spit. Lev. R. s. 9 עד דאזלת ורקתה וכ' until thou goest and spittest in that preacher's (R. Meir's) face; ib. וקאי באנפי and I spit in my face seven times; ib. וקאי וקאי וכ' I spat &c.; Num. R. s. 9²⁰; Y. Sot. I, 16^d bot. ורקקין בגיחה וכ' spit into it (my eye) &c.; a. e.

רקק m. (preced. wds.) diluvium, pool, shallow. Sabb. XI, 4 אם דיה רקק מים וכ' if there is a pool (on the shore), and the public road crosses it; and how deep must it be to be called a pool? Erub. 43^a במדלכה בר' when the ship moves in diluvial water. Hull. 27^b מן בר' birds were created out of alluvial mud; Erub. 28^a M. Kat. 25^b דגי ר' v. לדיהן; a. e.

רקקא ch. same.—Pl. constr. רקקאי. Targ. Y. Gen. I, 20.

רקקת Y. Snh. I, 18^c bot.. v. רקקת.

רקרק rakerak, imitation of a bird's shriek. Hull. 63^a Ar., v. שרק I.

רקת (b. h.) pr. n. pl. Rakkath, a fortified town of Naftali. Meg. 6^a כרקתא וכ' R. is Sepphoris, and its name was Rakkath, because it lies high like the banks of a river. Ib. כרקתא וכ' R. is Tiberias. Ib. איכא איכא is there any one that can say, R. is not Tiberias? when one dies here (in Babylonia), do they not eulogize him there (in Tiberias): גרול הוא בששך ושם לו בר' he was great in Sheshakh (Babylonia), and had a name in Rakkath? Ib. יושבי ר' citizens of R., go forth and receive the dead of the valley (Babylonia); a. e.

רקתא f. (cmp. רקק) alluvial ground, bank. Meg. 6^a v. preced. B. Mets. 108^a דנהרא בר' דנהרא וכ' he who takes possession of the alluvial ground of a river (or canal) is considered an impudent man, but cannot be removed. Succ. 26^a דסורא אר' דסורא they used to sleep on a bank of Sura. Bets. 32^b דפרה ר' the clayey alluvium of the Euphrates; a. e.—[B. Bath. 26^a top ורקתא, v. וקתא.]

רק, v. רי.

ררב, v. אהררב. Ihpa.

ררם, Part. Pa. מררם, v. ררם ch.

רש m. (b. h.; ריש) [dispossessed, cmp. רל] poor. Lev. R. s. 34 רש מן הונכסים the poor man is called rash, because

he is dispossessed of property. Ib. (ref. to Prov. XXIX, 13) this means one bare of learning. Ib. (ref. to ib. XXII, 2) that poor (ignorant) man says to the rich man, teach me &c. Deut. R. s. 9 וינכשירי הוא מסיח כרש וכ' yesterday he (Moses) spoke like a rich man (ref. to Ex. XXXII, 12; Num. XIV, 19), but now he speaks like a poor man (begging, ref. to Deut. III, 23); a. e.—Pl. רשין, רשים. Lev. R. s. 31 (ref. to Cant. VII, 6 ודלת וכ' the poorest (in mind) among you are as precious to me as Elijah &c.; Caht. R. l. c. Meg. 11^a (play on אחשוורוש, Esth. I, 1) all became poor in his days (with ref. to Esth. X, 1). Koh. R. to V, 7, v. עשיו; a. fr.

רשנא, v. רשנא.

רשנא, v. רשנא.

רשנא, v. next w.

רשנא m. (רשנא) 1) having power, empowered, entitled to, permitted. Sabb. 104^a ויב' אין הנביא ר' ויב' Peah VII, 5 ויב' ואינו ר' בשלי הוא ר' he has power of disposal over that which belongs to him, but not over that which belongs to the poor. Arakh. VIII, 4 ר' להחריים וכ' no man has a right to vow &c., v. רשם; a. fr.—Pl. רשאים. רשאין Ab. IV, 8 ר' וכ' ר' ור' ר' ר' say not (to your fellow judges) accept my opinion, for theirs is the power (as a majority), not thine. B. Bath. 8^b; a. fr.—Fem. רשאיה. Tosef. Yeb. VIII, 4 ר' שרינשא וכ' a woman is permitted to marry even a eunuch. Ib. ראשהו (corr. acc.)—2) (v. רשין) owing, bound to. Arakh. VIII, 7 ר' עולה שאינו ר' ... עולה שאינו ר' we estimate how much a man would pay for it to offer it as a burnt-offering which he is not bound to offer.

רשין ch. same. Targ. Ruth IV, 4 (ed. Vien. בנפשי אנה רשין ... ליה אנה יכיל I have a right (of disposal as I please), but over that which is commanded by my Creator (charity) I have no power or authority.—Pl. רשאין. Targ. Y. Ex. XXIII, 19 (ed. Vien. רשין); a. fr.

רשנאי pr. n. m. Rishshai. Hull. 80^a Ar. (Ms. H. רשנאי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 90; ed. רשנאי).

רשאנא m. (v. רשאנא) ruler, officer. Targ. Prov. XXV, 15 (ed. Lag. ראשאנא, fr. ראשא; Var. ראשא; Levita ראשאנא, Bxt. ראשאנא; h. text קצין).

רשבא, v. רשבא, cmp. רשבא, trap; trnsf. (sub. בעל) fowler; also surname of a family, Rishba. Sabb. 130^a; Hull. 116^a יוסף ר' Joseph the fowler.—Sabb. 146^b; Taan. 10^a Taboth Rishba (the fowler, Rashi; oth. opin. = ראש בר אבא chief of the family). B. Bath. 126^b מדרושבא (Ms. M. מר בר רשבא; Ms. H. מדרושבא; Ms. R. מדרשיבא; Alf. מדרושבא; Ms. Alf. מדרושבא Mar Zutra of the house of R.

רשבין m. pl. h. (preced.) traps. B. Kam. VII, 7 (79^b), quot. in Rashi to Hull. 116^a (Mish. ed. נישבים; Bab. ed. נישבים, v. נישבים).

Y. Ex. XVI, 29.—4) *debt, loan, claim*; ר' *creditor*; also *debtor*. Targ. Jer. XV, 10 רשן בר רשן some ed. Targ. O. Deut. XV, 2; a. e.—Gitt. 86^a ורשו אינש לית עלוהי Ar. (ed. רשום, v. Tosaf. a. l.) and no man's loan rests on him (he is not hypothecated). Snh. 29^b, v. קב. Y. Peah VIII, end, 21^b גבן ר' the alms we receive are a loan with us (for which we are responsible); Y. Shek. V, 49^b top דשרן (corr. acc.). B. Bath. 92^b מרי רשן the debtor, v. פארי; a. e.—Pl. רשן. B. Kam. 46^b מרי רשן.

רשן, רשן to have power.—V. רשן.

Hif. רשן to authorize, permit. Y. Keth. X, 33^d bot. רשן רשן when they gave each other power of attorney, when the third wife authorized the second to go to law with the first. Hag. 14^b רבי רשן my teacher, wilt thou permit me to say something &c. ?; Y. ib. II, 77^a bot.; a. e.

Hof. רשן to be authorized, permitted. Hag. 13^a (fr. Ben Sira) רשן במה שהרשן החבונן וכ' speculate on that which has been given under thy control, and have nothing to do with secret things; Y. ib. II, 77^c top; Gen. R. s. 8. Ib. s. 68 מהיכן ה' from where did he take leave (to go away). Ib. s. 39 לא ה' עדיין לא ה' he had not yet had the permission to go away; a. e.

רשן, רשן ch. same, 1) to have power, be permitted, dare. Targ. Ps. CVI, 2.—2) with ב, to claim power over, to claim a debt; to lend. Targ. O. Deut. XV, 2 דרשן ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. רשן Af.). Ib. XXIV, 10 דרשן ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. רשן); a. e.—Part. רשן; pl. רשן. Ib. 11. Targ. Jer. XV, 10; a. e.—Ned. 51^a בד רשן the wheat which thou owest me. Ib. חטוי דרשן קא נסיבנא that wheat on which I have a claim I take (I have no claim).

Af. רשן 1) to empower, permit. Part. pass. רשן; pl. רשן. Targ. Y. Ex. XIX, 13 (O. ed. Berl. רשן Pa.; oth. ed. רשן). Targ. Y. Deut. XVI, 8; a. e.—2) to give leave, to dismiss. Targ. II Chr. XXIII, 8. Ib. XXV, 10.—3) with ב, to claim. Targ. O. Deut. XV, 2, a. e., v. supra. Targ. I Kings VIII, 31 ביה מומי ed. Ven. I (oth. ed. רשן Pe.) and shall claim an oath (ask that he make oath; h. text רשן).

Pa. רשן to permit. Part. pass. pl. רשן, v. supra.

רשן, ר' m. (preced.) *money-lender, pressing creditor*. Targ. Ex. XXII, 24. Targ. II Kings IV, 1.

רשן, רשן, v. רשן II.

רשן, v. רשן.

רשן, רשן, רשן m. = h. רשן. Targ. Ps. XXXVII, 10. Targ. Prov. XI, 6; a. fr.—Macc. 14^a בר ר' a wicked man (committing incest), son of a wicked man. Koh. R. to I, 8 ר' הרוי that wicked (heretic). Snh. 52^a; a. fr.—[Targ. Ps. XXXVI, 5; Targ. Prov. VIII, 7 some ed., v. רשן.—Pl. רשן, רשן, רשן. Targ. Ps. I, 1. Targ. Prov. XI, 10; a. fr.—Pes. 68^a (quot. Targ. Is. V, 17) 'the righteous shall inherit the estates of the wicked'. Bets. 25^b, v. רשן II. B. Mets. 83^b a. fr.—Fem. רשן,

רשן. Targ. Lam. IV, 21 ed. Lag. (changed by censors in oth. eds.). Targ. Y. Gen. XXVII, 46 (ed. Vien. רשן).

רשן, v. רשן.

רשן to be lax, hang down, flap.

Pi. רשן to weaken, break the force of. Gen. R. s. 24; Lev. R. s. 15; Yalk. Kings 219 the Lord בהרם breaks it (the force of the wind) through the mountains (v. רשן). Num. R. s. 9, beg. רשן... the adulterer, if one may say so, weakens the power of Deity; a. e.—Part. pass. רשן; pl. רשן hanging down, trailing. Tosef. Men. I, 8 ר' מר' ומסולקין וכ' if the priest's garments are trailing and tucked up (by the girdle), or threadbare &c.; Zeb. 18^a ר' מר' מסולקין וכ' if they are too long, or too short, or &c. Ib. ר' מר' מסולקין וכ' if they are too long, they are fit for service, if too short, they are unfit; a. e.

Hithpa. רשן, Nithpa. רשן to be relaxed, weakened. Num. R. l. c. כיון ששמע... נרשן רדיו when the artist heard (that the king whose picture he was going to paint was dead), his hands sank down (he was undecided). Koh. R. to VII, 1 ר' נרגעשו ונרשלו וכ' the Israelites were too excited (busy with their own affairs) and too indifferent to attend to Joshua's burial, v. רשן. Tanh. Sh'lah 2 ר' נרשלו... even Moses and Aaron felt themselves powerless; Num. R. s. 16² את ר' נר' נר'. Tanh. l. c. ... אתם ארם you do not find your hands (you are helpless) and give it up in despair; (Num. l. c. כשלהם); a. fr.

רשן ch. same, to flap, be lax, weak. Targ. Is. XXXV, 3 רשן ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. רשן, some ed. רשן, corr. acc.; h. text רשן).

Pa. רשן to loosen, weaken. Targ. Josh. X, 6 (h. text רשן). Targ. Jer. XXXVIII, 4.—Part. pass. רשן; f. רשן; pl. רשן. Targ. II Sam. XVII, 2. Targ. Is. l. c., v. supra.

Hithpa. רשן to be lax, weakened. Targ. II Sam. IV, 1. Targ. II Chr. XXIX, 11 (h. text רשן); a. fr.—B. Bath. 21^b bot רשן the teacher may become discouraged (by competition).

רשם (late b. h.) to mark, draw. Y. Gitt. II, 44^b רשם רשם one may draw (the signatures of illiterate witnesses) for them with ink, and they write them over with red paint (contrad. to קריע). Ib.; Y. Sabb. XII, 13^d רשם... if one draws on a skin figures like writing. Sabb. XII, 4 רשם דברי שדויה רשם and with any material which marks; Gitt. II, 3 (19^a), v. רשם. Hull. X, 3 צריך רשם he must mark the animal. Tanh. Tsav 5 הארם רשם... when a man sins, the Lord makes the mark of death upon him; if he repents, the writ is cancelled. Sabb. 55^a (ref. to Ez. IX, 4) רשם go and mark the foreheads of the righteous with a sign of ink... and the foreheads of the wicked with blood; a. fr.—Part. pass. רשם; f. רשם; pl. רשם. Y. Succ. IV, 54^c top ר' ברקיע וכ' so long as the Israelites were not redeemed from Egypt, it (the sapphire brick) was placed as a mark in heaven &c.; Lev. R. s. 23; Cant. R. to IV, 8. Gen. R. s. 81 (ref. to Dan. X, 21)

רָשָׁם if marked (for future action), why real writing (decree), and if real writing why marked? (Answ.) רָשָׁם עד שלא נגזרה וכו' marked, before the divine decree was signed; Cant. R. to I, 9; a. e.—Esp. דורשי רשומיה *those who interpret the Law metaphorically*. B. Kam. 82^a; Snh. 104^b; Ber. 24^a Ms. M. (ed. דמוריה, v. Rashi a. l.).

Pi. רָשָׁם same.—Part. pass. מְרֻשָּׁם. Num. R. s. 95 וילדה וכו' and she gave birth to a young that was marked; why? Because its mother was burnt (cauterized).

Nif. נִרְשָׁם *to be marked, engraven*. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXVIII, 41 נִרְשָׁמוּ הָיוּ נִרְשָׁמוּ בְגוֹפֵן the plagues were engraven on their bodies (by ref. to Ps. l. c. 43).

רָשָׁם I ch. same, *to mark; to record*. Targ. Y. Gen. IV, 15. Targ. Ez. IX, 4. Targ. Is. X, 1 (h. text חקק).

Pa. רָשָׁם 1) same. Targ. Jud. V, 14 (h. text 'מחקק').—2) *to make incisions*. Targ. Y. Lev. XXI, 5 (h. text קרו).

**Ithpe.* אִתְרָשָׁם *to be wrinkled*. Targ. Ez. XXVII, 35 (h. text רעמו; prob. to be read: אִתְרָשָׁמוּ, v. רעם I.).

רָשָׁם II m. (preced.) *incision, wound*. Targ. Y. Ex. XXI, 25 Ar. (Ms. Ar. רושם; ed. דלכשיש; h. text חבוקה). Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 28, v. רושמה.

רושם, v. רושם.

רושמה, v. רושמה.

רושין, Targ. Y. I Ex. XXXIV, 26 ואירשין, read as ib. XXIII, 19 ואירשיל and I will cause to ripen prematurely (v. Tanh. R'eh 17).

רושנה, Snh. 94^b, v. רושנה.

רושע (b. h.; cmp. רושע) [*to be powerful, to do violence, be wicked*]. Yalk. Koh. 976 (ref. to Koh. VII, 17) אלא אם רושע (omitted in Sabb. 31^b) but it means, if thou hast once done wrong, do not therefore do more wrong.

Hif. הִרְשִׁיעַ 1) *to declare in the wrong, to condemn*. Snh. 10^a אלא אם רושעו שנים והרשיעו שנים וכו' if this be so (that you can derive from ושפטום, Deut. XXV, 1, that there must be two judges and one in addition to make a majority vote possible) then 'and they shall justify' (ib.) indicates two, 'and they shall condemn' (ib.) means two, hence you would require seven judges for a court!—2) *to charge with wrong-doing, accuse*. Ib. עדים שהרשיעו וכו' if (false) witnesses accused an innocent person, and other witnesses came and justified him. B. Kam. 64^b (ref. to Ex. XXII, 8) ולא הרשיע עצמו "he whom the judges shall condemn shall pay double", but not he who accuses himself. Ib. (ref. to Ex. ib. 3) פרט לומרשיע וכו' to the exemption of him who &c.; a. fr.—3) *to do wrong*. Tanh. D'barim 3; Yalk. Deut. 805 (play on רושעיהם, Jud. III, 8) רשעיהם עלינו שתי רשעיהם (the Aramæans) did us two wrongs.

רושע I ch. same. Targ. Deut. XVIII, 23 (some ed. רושע).—Sabb. 31^b (ref. to Koh. VII, 17) הרבה הוא ולא

רושע man should not sin much, but little he may?; Yalk. Koh. 976.

Af. אִתְרָשָׁע same. Targ. Deut. I, 43. Targ. Y. Ex. XVIII, 11. Targ. Ps. LXXXVIII, 57; a. fr.

Ithpa. אִתְרָשָׁע *to talk wickedly*. Targ. Is. XXVIII, 22 (חולוצצו).

רושע II m., v. רושעה.

רושע m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *wicked man, wrongful claimant*. Snh. 27^a (ref. to Ex. XXIII, 1) עד רשע ר' לא יאמר וכו' allow not a wicked man to be witness. Ib. 9^b הוא רשע וכו' he is a (self-confessed) wicked man, and the Law says, allow not &c. Ib. אין אדם משימ עצמו ר' none can incriminate himself (his testimony against himself has no legal effect). Ib. 27^a בעיני ר' (to be disqualified in court) he must be a wicked man connected with violence (but you cannot disqualify a sinner against ceremonial laws). Gen. R. s. 20 בעל רשעו ר' בעל רשעו ר' that serpent is a wicked creature rich in arguments. Bekh. 8^a לא רשעו ר' לא רשעו ר' and to that wicked creature (the serpent) I find no parallel in nature (as to duration of pregnancy). Ab. V, 19 בלעם הר' Balaam the wicked; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* רושעו ר' in order to punish the wicked who ruin the world &c. Ib. I, 8 ידיו ר' וכשיהיו ר' when disputants stand before thee (the judge), look upon both parties as wrongful claimants, opp. זכאין. Ib. IV, 15 משלות הר' וכו' it is beyond our power to understand why the wicked are prosperous or why the righteous suffer. Snh. 110^b בני רשעי ישראל young children of wicked Israelites; Tosef. ib. XIII, 1 רשעי ארץ ר' ישראל (corr. acc.). Ib. 2 (ref. to Ps. IX, 18) רשעו ר' this refers to Israelitish sinners. Hor. 10^b (ref. to Koh. VIII, 14) כמעשה הר' של עירוב רשעיהם של ישראל like that which happens to the wicked (idolaters) of the Israelitish people; a. v. fr.—*Fem.* רושעה. Ber. 61^b מלכות הר' Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) the wicked (Roman) government. Ex. R. s. 35 ארם הר' (sub. מלכות); a. fr.

רושע m. (b. h.; preced.) *wickedness, guilt*. Snh. 47^a רושעו מרוך רושעו one who is put to death for his wickedness; מרוך רושעו who dies (a natural death) for his wickedness; a. e.

רושעה, ר' רושע ch. same. Targ. O. Deut. XVIII, 22. Targ. Ps. XVIII, 22. Ib. XXXVI, 4. Ib. 5 (some ed. רושעה, corr. acc.). Targ. Prov. VIII, 7 (some ed. רושעה, corr. acc.); a. fr.

רושעה f. (b. h.) same, *wickedness, guilt, indictable offense*. Snh. 21^a איש חכם לר' 'a wise man' (II Sam. XIII, 3) כל העובר מדה... מדה... רושעו ר' when one commits a sin shortly before his death, it is as if the measure of his wickedness wanted only this sin, and he completed it; a. fr.—*Pl.* (fr. רושעיהם) רושעיהם. Keth. 37^a, a. fr. (ref. to Deut. XXV, 2) שתי ר' thou must punish him for one wrong, but not for two, i. e. not condemn him to corporal punishment and pecuniary restitution for the same act.

Y. Ter. VII, beg. 44^c; Y. Keth. III, 27^b top שרש בו שרש... the text (Deut. I. c.) speaks of one against whom there are two indictments (one criminal and one pecuniary). Snh. 105^a (ref. to רשעים, Jud. III, 8) דעבר שרש he did Israel two wrongs; Tanh. D'barim 3, v. רשע; a. fr.—[Snh. 112^a דרשעיות, read: דרשעיות.]

רְשָׁעוֹת, pl. רְשָׁעוֹת, v. preced.

רְשָׁעוֹתָּהּ ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. III, 13.

רְשָׁעוֹתָּהּ f. (preced. wds.) guilty woman, idolatress.—Pl. רְשָׁעוֹתָּהּ. Snh. 112^a Rashi a. Ms. K. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 2; ed. רשעיות, corr. acc.), opp. צדקניות.

רְשָׁף m. (b. h.; רשף to blow, glow; cmp. פת, a. פתום) 1) glow, flame, spark. Ber. 5^a (ref. to Job V, 7) אלא אין ר' אלא רשפים reshef means demons (of the hot season, v. תשב); ib. אלא יסורין ר' אלא רשפים reshef means (burning) pains; Yalk. Job 898.—Pl. רשפים. Midr. Till. to Ps. II וברקים ר' וכמה ר' and how many flames, lightnings, and torches have I; a. e.—2) bird.—Pl. as ab. Ex. R. s. 12 (ref. to Ps. LXXVIII, 48) ר' shafim means birds of prey (by ref. to Job I. c.); Midr. Till. to Ps. I. c.

רְשָׁפִים, ר' ch. same, 1) spark, lightning.—Pl. רשפים. Targ. Ps. LXXVIII, 48.—2) pl. רשפי, name of certain demons (v. preced.). Pes. 111^b ר' רשפי the name of the demons dwelling on roofs is rishpé; (Ar. ר' רשפי of the demons dwelling in smithies).

רְשָׁקָהּ, ר' m. spikenard. Targ. Cant. IV, 14.—גן כורכמא garden crocus, v. פורקמא. Sabb. 110^a. B. Bath. 16^b (expl. תפוח, Job XLII, 14) וכ' דר' וכ' as garden crocus is the best of its kind (of eye-paint); Yalk. Job end וכ' וכ' כי כורכמא ר' כי כורכמא ר' as the eye-paint kurk'ma rishka, as it is written (Jer. IV, 30) &c.—Pl. רשקין. Targ. Cant. IV, 13 (ed. Vien. 'ר).

רְשָׁשׁ (b. h.), Pol. רושש to stamp, crush.

Hithpol. רושש to be stamped upon, be crushed. Midr. Prov. ch. XXII מרושש מרושש the poor man is called rash, because he is crushed (emp. רשק).

רְשָׁשׁוֹת, v. רשש II.

רְשָׁשׁוֹת m. pl. (preced. art.) clods of fresh-broken ground, which need crushing. Nidd. 8^b virgin ground is רשש כל שמעלה ר' כל שמעלה ר' (when it is broken) &c.; Tosef. Ohol. XVI, 5 Var. שאין כל שאין בו רששים (corr. acc.), v. רששים.

רְשָׁתָּהּ I f. poverty, v. רשש I.

רְשָׁתָּהּ II f. (b. h.; רש, Ges. Thes.) net.—Pl. רששות. Kel. XXIII, 5 (Mish. ed. Altona 1853 רששות, corr. acc.).

רְחָח, v. רחח, a. רחח.

רְחָחָהּ, v. רחח.

רְחָחָהּ, v. רחח.

רְחָחָהּ, v. רחח.

רְחָחָהּ (or רחח) m. (רחח) relief, mercy, pity. Hag. II, 1 (11^b) ר' לוי שלא בא לעולם (Ms. M., a. Var. in Ar. רחח) it would have been a mercy to him not to have been born; (Y. ed. רחח לא בא לעולם) a pity for him! he is as though he had not been born; Mish. ed. רחח לא בא לעולם he is looked upon as though &c.).

רְחָחָהּ, v. רחח.

רְחָח (b. h.; cmp. רחע) to bubble, boil, be hot.—Part. רחח; f. רחחה; pl. רחחים; רחחה; רחחה adj. Y. Sot. IX, 24^a רחח milk fresh from the goat. Y. Pes. VII, beg. 34^a רחח ורחח רחח but is not the iron spit hot and does is not impart heat (to the lamb on it)? Bab. ib. 76^a רחח heated flour. Ib. 94^b רחח (in the summer) the whole world is hot, and the springs are cold; (in the winter) the whole world is cold, and the springs are hot; a. fr.—Esp. רחח hot water. Snh. 108^b; R. Hash. 12^a, v. רחח. Y. Ber. II, 5^b bot., v. רחח. Deut. R. s. 3 וכ' רחח when thou seest me put hot water (to the wine), put thou cold water in &c., i. e. when I am angry, appease thou me &c.; a. fr.

Hif. רחח 1) to cause bubbling, foaming. B. Mets. 61^b רחח רחח and in liquid measure (Lev. XIX, 35) one is warned that one must not make the liquid foam; B. Bath. 89^b; Tosef. ib. V, 5 להקפיצה ולא להרחיח (Var. להרחיח) the storekeeper is not permitted to make the liquid bubble in the measure, or to make it bound.—2) to heat. Tosef. Yoma I, 20 רחח רחח they heated &c.; (Yoma 34^b רחח רחח the rocks give out heat; Y. Sabb. IV, 8^b bot. Cant. R. to II, 17 until I shall make the day hot (for Israel's enemies); a. fr.—3) to grow hot. Tosef. Pes. V, 8 רחח רחח does not get hot, (רחח רחח) the walls of the house began to be hot; Yalk. ib. 115. Esth. R. to I, 1 (playon רחח רחח he used to be hot (angry), and weaken (relent) again. Cant. R. to IV, 5 two families רחח רחח one of which was cold-blooded, and the other hot-blooded; a. e.

Pi. רחח to heat, boil. [Yalk. Gen. 27 עליו רחח, v. רחח]—Part. pass. רחחה, pl. רחחין. Lev. R. s. 14 של רחח רחח the inner parts of woman are hot &c. Sabb. III, 5; Pes. 40^b; a. e.

רְחָח ch. same, to boil, be hot.—Part. pass. רחחה; pl. רחחין. Targ. Y. I Gen. I, 1 רחח רחח (some ed. רחחין). Targ. Job XXIV, 24 Ms.—Y. Pes. III, 30^a top רחח רחח that they may not get hot and ferment. Ber. 62^b רחח רחח hot water. Ex. R. s. 45 רחח רחח (רחח רחח), v. רחח; Midr. Till. to Ps. XXV, 4.—Trnsf. to be excited, wroth. Targ. Ps. XXXIX, 4. Targ. Y. Deut. XIX, 6. Targ. Koh. VII, 9; a. fr.—Ber. 7^a רחח רחח for a moment the Lord is wroth. Ib. 29^b רחח רחח be not excited, and thou shalt not sin. Zeb. 30^b hot. אם רחח רחח if so, he might get angry; a. e.

Af. רחח, Pa. רחח to boil; to heat, excite, arouse the

anger of. Targ. Job XLI, 23 מְרַחַח (some ed. מְרַחַח *Pa.*). Targ. Koh. l. c. מְרַחַח וּמְרַחַח (ed. Vien. וּמְרַחַח, corr. acc.; some ed. וּמְרַחַח).—[Targ. Job IV, 10 מְרַחַח וְרַחַח, v. רְחַח.—Pes. 76^a הדווא ... דקא מְרַחַחא (or מְרַחַח) the juice (dripping) heats the clay (of the oven) &c. Taan. 4^a מְרַחַחא ... דהווא ליה (or מְרַחַחא) if a student gets angry, it is the (zeal for) the Law that excites him; a. e.—Part. pass. *Pa.* מְרַחַח; f. מְרַחַחא. Targ. Y. I Lev. VI, 14 מְרַחַחא (Hebraism; h. text מְרַבַּח).—Gitt. 57^b מר' וסליק ... מר' וסליק he found the blood of Zechariah bubbling and coming up; (Snh. 96^b (דהויה קא רוחא).

רְחַחָא, *pl.* רְחַחָא, v. preced.

רְחַחָא, *m.* (preced.) 1) *heat; anger, excitement.* Targ. Ps. XIX, 7. Ib. XXXVII, 8. Ib. LXXVIII, 38 Ms. (ed. (חמור); a. fr.—Ber. 7^a וּמַי אֵיכָא ר' וּכ' is there anger before the Lord, i. e. is the Lord ever angry? Snh. 105^a (ref. to Ez. XX, 33) וּכ' לִירַחַח ר' let the Merciful have all that anger, if he only redeem us; R. Hash. 32^b; a. e.—*Pl.* רְחַחָא, *ר'.* Targ. Ps. LXXVI, 11 (ed. Wil. *sing.*; h. text רְחַחָא).—2) (cmp. רְחַחָא) *pestilence.* B. Kam. 60^b בעידן ר' דהויה ר' closed the windows at the time of an epidemic.—3) *foam,* v. רְחַחָא.

רְחַחָא, *m.* (preced.) *hot-tempered, irascible.*—*Pl.* רְחַחָא, Pes. 113^b, v. רְחַחָא.

רְחַחָא, *ch.* same. Kidd. 8^b וּכ' אֵי ר' אֵי ר' she thought, I will test that man whether he is or is not hot-tempered. Pes. 110^a וּכ' מַלְכָא ר' מַאי וּכ' (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6) a rash king does what he pleases (En Ya'ak (מלכא רשורא ביריה).

רְחַחָא, *f.* (preced. wds.) *boiling pot;* ר' מעשה ר' הנודר ממעשה קדרה אינו (Rashi רְחַחָא) if a person vows abstinence from 'what is made in a pot', he is forbidden only boiled dishes; Y. ib. 39^e bot. רוחחנה (corr. acc.).

רְחַחָא, *(cmp. רְחַחָא)* [*to tremble,*] *to be lax, lenient* (cmp. רְחַחָא).

Pl. רְחַחָא *to be indulgent, compassionate, lenient.* Gen. R. s. 19 (ref. to לירוח דיום, Gen. III, 8) ר' עלי כל שהיום ר' the Lord was lenient to him, for the farther the day sinks, the cooler it grows, opp. רְחַחָא; Yalk. ib. 27 רוחח (corr. acc.). Sifra Sh'mini, Par. 1, ch. I על שר' המקום על ר' Rabad, a. Ar. (ed. שריחח) but the Lord had pity on Aaron.—V. רוחח.

רְחַחָא, *m.* (preced.) *indulgence, clemency.* Tosef. Neg. VI, 7 אלא בר' ... אלא בר' the Lord punishes man with clemency (offering him an opportunity to repent and be relieved).

רְחַחָא, *v.* רְחַחָא, a. רְחַחָא.—[Targ. Ps. II, 11 ed. Wil., v. רְחַחָא.]

רְחַחָא, *f.* (רְחַחָא) *effervescence, scum, foam.* T'bul Yom I, 1 ראשונה ... רְחַחָא the first scum that comes up in

boiling groats of beans. Ib. יין חדש ר' יין חרש the scum of new wine. Ib. 2 יין ישן ר' the scum of old wine.

רְחַחָא, *v.* רְחַחָא.

רְחַחָא, *v.* רְחַחָא.

רְחַחָא, *v.* רְחַחָא.

רְחַחָא, *v.* רְחַחָא.

רְחַחָא, *c.* (preced.) *trembling.* Targ. Hos. XIII, 11. Targ. Ps. II, 11 (ed. Wil. רְחַחָא, corr. acc.); a. fr.

רְחַחָא, *Pl.* רְחַחָא *to join, weld, rivet.* Ab. Zar. 52^a בלי ר' ל' if one welds a (broken) vessel for idolatrous purposes, contrad. to עשה. Sabb. 16^b וּרְחַחָא ... שברתה she broke them (the silver vessels) and gave them to a silversmith, who welded and made them into new vessels. Ib. 52^b; a. e.

רְחַחָא, *m.* (v. preced.) *chain; band* (of men). Targ. Is. XXI, 7; 9 אַנְש' ר' (h. text רַכְב' אִיש').

רְחַחָא, *c.* (preced.) *chariot with horses.* Targ. Gen. XLI, 43 ר' רְחַחָא (Var. רְחַחָא masc.). Targ. O. ib. XLVI, 29 רְחַחָא ed. Berl. (oth. ed. רְחַחָא *pl.*; Y. אַרְחַחָא); a. fr.—*Pl.* רְחַחָא, רְחַחָא, רְחַחָא. Targ. Ex. XIV, 7. Ib. 28; a. fr.

רְחַחָא, *m.* (b. h.) a species of *broom,* growing in deserts. Gen. R. s. 98, end וּכ' אַחַד ר' אַחַד it is told of a broom which men made fire with, and it burnt twelve months; Midr. Till. to Ps. CXX; a. e.—*Pl.* רְחַחָא. Ib. לכך ר' גחלי ר' אע"פ ש' אע"פ a fire of broom coal, although it is extinguished on the surface, continues to burn within. Ib. s. 53 (ref. to השיחם, Gen. XXI, 15) וּכ' שכן דרך הר' for the *rothem* shrubs usually grow in the desert; a. e.

רְחַחָא, *ch.* same. Targ. I Kings XIX, 4.—Sabb. 54^b ר' קיסמא ר' a chip of broom.—*Pl.* רְחַחָא, רְחַחָא, רְחַחָא. Targ. Job XXX, 4 עקרין רוחחין ed. Lag. (read: ר' עקרין or ר' עקרין; oth. ed. רְחַחָא); sec. vers. עיקרי רוחחין (ed. Wil. ר' h. text שריחח).

רְחַחָא, *(cmp. רְחַחָא)* *to tremble, shake.*

Nif. רְחַחָא *to be startled;* ר' לאחוריו *to be startled and move backward, to start back.* Par. III, 3. Y. R. Hash II, beg. 57^d וּרְחַחָא לֵאחוריו I started back (was astonished); (Tosef. ib. I, 15 וּנְפַלְתִּי וּנְפַלְתִּי); Bab. ib. 22^b וּנְפַלְתִּי וּנְפַלְתִּי (Ms. M. 2 וּנְפַלְתִּי, read: וּנְפַלְתִּי *Hif.*); a. fr.

Hif. רְחַחָא 1) same. Y. Ber. III, 6^d bot. וּד' מלפניו and he shrank back from it, as one shrinks from a serpent. Num. R. s. 12³ וּד' לֵאחוריו ... וּד' שלשה things did Moses hear by which he was startled (puzzled); a. e.—2) (cmp. רְחַחָא) *to be excited;* (of a serpent) *to hiss.* Gen. R. s. 10 ר' ר' ר' saw a serpent coming on in excitement; Lev. R. s. 22. Y. Ber. V, 9^a bot. וּב' כנגדו but if the serpent comes against him in

excitement, opp. כָּרוּךְ; a. e.—3) to frighten away. Sabb. 55^b (play on פָּחַד, Gen. XLIX, 4) זָעַדְתָּהּ הִירָחַעְתָּהּ פָּחַדָּהּ וְכִי thou didst scare her, thou didst frighten her away, and sin flew from thee.

רָחַע, **רָחַע** ch. same, 1) to tremble, be startled. Targ. Lam. I, 8 וְרָחַעְתָּ (Ar. וְרָחַעְתָּ). Targ. Y. I Ex. XX, 15. Targ. Cant. II, 5.—2) to be excited. Targ. Y. II Deut. XIX, 6 (Y. I יִרְחַח; h. text יָרַח).

אָרַחַע to cause to shrink back, withdraw. Targ. Lam. II, 3. Ib. I, 13 וְכִי אָרַחַעְתָּ קִדְלִי קִרְבִּי ed. Lag. (in oth. ed. omitted) he made me turn my back in fear before &c.; (Ar. רָחַעְתָּ, Pa.).—**Part. pass.** מְרַחַע excited, trembling. Erub. 67^a מְרַחַעְתָּ שִׁפְפוּתָהּ מִמַּחְשַׁבְתָּהּ וְכִי his lips trembled (in astonishment) at the erudition of &c.; (Ar. מְרַחַע מִמַּחְשָׁתָּהּ he trembled &c.). Ib. מְרַחַע כֻּלְיָהּ גִּפְיָהּ מִפִּילְפִּילָא וְכִי his whole body shook (in wonder) at the ingenious argument of &c.; (Ar. s. v. רַח: מְרַחַח).

Pa. רָחַע same, v. supra.

Ithpa. אִירַחַע to bubble, boil. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3) וְרָחַח וְרָחַח בְּאֵרֶצָה . . . and Nebuchadnezzar saw his (Zechariah's) blood bubbling in the ground (Gitt. 57^b מְרַחַח).

מְרַחַח (comp. רָחַח, a. b. h. רָחַח) to join. Denom. מְרַחַח (אֶבְרָחָא, פְּלִיגָא).

Pi. מְרַחַח (denom. of מְרַחַח) to store. Tosef. B. Mets. VIII, 30 מְרַחַח עַל גְּבוּ יַיִן מִפְּנֵי שְׂטִיטָא וְכִי he must not store wine over it, because he overloads the walls; (oth. ed. מְרַחַח מִפְּנֵי שְׂמִכּוּדֵי שֵׁטֶן וְכִי he must not turn the dwelling into a store house, because they (the stored things) weaken &c.

מְרַחַק (b. h.; comp. רָחַח) to join; (denom. מְרַחַק, v. מְרַחַקָא; *knuckles, fist*, whence: רָחַק (comp. כָּטַר) to strike with the knuckles. Tosef. Zab. IV, 1 וְרָחַקוּ ed. Zuck. (ed. רָחַקוּ, corr. acc.) if he knuckles him, contrad. תָּקַע to knock.

Hif. הִרְחַק 1) to knock. Y. Ber. I, 2^d bot. על וְהָ' בָּא וְהָ' (not הִרְחַקוּ) came and knocked at the king's door. Ex. R. s. 33 (ref. to Cant. V, 2) וְהָ' וְהָ' אֵינִי יֹשֵׁנָה . . . וְהָ' אֵינִי יֹשֵׁנָה 'I (Israel) was asleep' after making the golden calf, but 'my heart awoke', when the Lord knocked at it, . . . 'open unto me &c.' Ib. s. 27 . . . כְּשֶׁנִּגְלָה . . . when the Lord revealed himself at Mount Sinai, there was not a nation at whose doors he did not knock, but they declined &c. Pesik. Ahāré, p. 176^a שָׂאָם אֵינִי יֹשֵׁנָה Ar. (ed. רָחַק Pi.) if he knocks, they will open for him (if he studies, he will enter into the interior of learning), if for Talmud &c.; Lev. R. s. 21 יִרְחַק; a. e.—2) (with אָדָר) to shake the fist at, to rebel. Gen. R. s. 45 וְכִי שֹׂדֵד אָדָר מִדָּר הִדִּין וְכִי whosoever rebelled against divine justice, did not come out unscathed from under its hands.

Pi. רָחַק to knock, v. supra.

Nif. נִרְחַח to be joined, welded. Cant. R. to IV, 4 (expl. נִרְחַחֵיבָהּ, ib.) כְּמִין שְׂרָיִם נִרְחַחֵיבָהּ . . . (not נִרְחַחֵיבָהּ, v. supra).

this refers to the two cord-like chains of gold which came forth from the breast-plate, and which appeared like two welded together.

רָחַקָא, **רָחַקָא** m. (preced.) chain-like fence, twisted hedge. B. Mets. 107^b top דָּקָא מְהַרְרֵי לִיהָ שׂוּרָא וְרִי when he surrounds his field with a wall or a hedge (excluding it from sight).

רָחַח (comp. רָחַע) to tremble, shake. Num. R. s. 12¹¹ עד כִּיִּן הָיָה הַעֵלָם רוֹחָח וְכִי . . . before the Tabernacle was erected, the world was unstable, opp. נִבְסַס, v. נִבְסַס. Sot. 8^a רוֹחָחָהּ אֵיכָא בִּינֵיהּ רוֹחָחָהּ the practical difference between them exists in the event of her trembling (when it is not to be apprehended that she may become defiant in the presence of another woman); וְרוֹחָחָהּ מִי מְשַׁקֵּין but even if she trembles, dare we permit two women to take the test simultaneously?

Pi. רָחַח same. Hull. 24^b (expl. שִׁזְקִין) עד שִׁזְקִין until he trembles (from old age). Gen. R. s. 5, end כִּיִּן הָיָה הָעֵלָם רוֹחָח . . . מְרַחַחֵיבָהּ when iron was created, the trees began to tremble; וְכִי אָמַר לָהֶן לָמָּה אַתֶּם מְרַחַחִים וְכִי said the iron to them, why do you tremble, allow no wood to be put into me, &c. Num. R. s. 20, beg. הָיָה מְרַחַח עַל עַצְמוֹ he began to tremble for his own safety. Ex. R. s. 29 הָיָה הַר מְרַחַח the mountain shook. Ib. מְרַחַח מְרַחַח she made room (for the king) and trembled; a. e.

Hif. הִרְחַח same. Ib. וְיִשְׂרָאֵל מְרַחַחֵיבָהּ and the Israelites trembled. Ib. s. 27 עִמָּד וְיִרְחַח וְכִי and the servant stood before the king trembling. Ib. [read:] לָמָּה אַתָּה מְרַחַח (some ed. מְרַחַח) why dost thou tremble?; a. e.

מְרַחַח, **מְרַחַח** ch. same. Targ. Esth. V, 9 (h. text רָחַח). Targ. Ps. XXXIII, 8. Ib. XCVI, 9 רוֹחָחָהּ ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. רוֹחָחָהּ). Ib. LXXVII, 17 רוֹחָחָהּ ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. רוֹחָחָהּ); a. fr.—B. Bath. 167^a רוֹחָחָהּ יָדָהּ Rashb. whose hand trembled (ed. רוֹחָחָהּ יָדָהּ, Ms. B. רוֹחָחָהּ) who trembled with his hand).

Pa. רָחַח to shake, frighten. Targ. Job IV, 10 מְרַחַחֵיבָהּ מְרַחַחֵיבָהּ מְרַחַחֵיבָהּ, corr. acc., or מְרַחַחֵיבָהּ; ed. Wil. a. oth. מְרַחַחֵיבָהּ כְּרִבִּיא, corr. acc.) frighten cities with their robberies.

Af. אִירַחַח 1) to tremble. Targ. Y. I Num. XXI, 34.—2) to frighten, v. supra.

Ithpe. אִירַחַח to shake, be frightened, afraid. Hull. 96^a אִירַחַח he was frightened, and the knife fell out of his hand. Ib. מְרַחַחֵיבָהּ . . . מְרַחַחֵיבָהּ be not alarmed. Ab. Zar. 22^b מְרַחַחֵיבָהּ . . . לא מְרַחַחֵיבָהּ אֵינִי יֹשֵׁנָה אֵינִי יֹשֵׁנָה אֵינִי יֹשֵׁנָה they (the gentiles) who know one another's ways are afraid (lest they be watched); of us who know not their habits, they are not afraid. Ib. מְרַחַחֵיבָהּ she is afraid. B. Bath. l. c., v. supra.

מְרַחַח m. (preced.; b. h. רָחַח) 1) trembling, awe. Ber. 22^a. Lev. R. s. 11. Tanh. Lekh. 1; a. fr.—2) (from its trepidation; perh. to be read: רָחַח) sweetbread, pancreas. Ber. 44^b; 57^b; Ab. Zar. 29^a וְרָחַח Ar. s. v. רָחַח (ed. Koh. וְרָחַח; Ar. in explain. our w. uses רָחַח, v. רָחַח).

ש

ש Shin (ש Sin), the twenty-first letter of the alphabet.—interchanges with ט, e. g. שוב, ch. הוב ch. קרר a. פטר &c.—interchanges with ס and ז q. v.—a formative letter (for Shafel), e.g. שחרר, שחרר, שחרר &c.

ש as numerical letter, three hundred, v. א.

ש (b. h.) a prefix = אשר, who, which, that, for &c. Ber. I, 1, משעה שחכהגים וכו' from the time that the priests &c. Ib. כל מה שאמריו it happened that &c. Ib. כל מה שאמריו in all cases in which the scholars fixed midnight as a term &c. Ib. עד שיעלה וכו' until the morning dawn rises. Ib. 2, שכן דרך וכו' for such is the habit of kings &c. Ib. 4, אינו רשאי שלא לתרום he is not permitted to omit the closing benediction; ושלא לתרום וכו' and where the scholars have arranged not to use a closing benediction &c.; a. v. fr.

שאב (b. h.) to draw water; to attract, absorb, imbibe. Mikv. II, 6, שלא נחביון לשאוב for he had no intention to draw water. Sabb. II, 4, בשביל שרואה שאבך in order that it (the wick) be soaked. Gen. R. s. 14, ושואבת וכו' while man is asleep, the soul rises and imbibes life for him from above. Ib. s. 70 (ref. to Gen. XXIX, 2), משם היו שאובים from there (Zion) did they (the pilgrims) draw holy inspiration. Ib. s. 42 (play on שואב, Gen. XIV, 2), שואב he absorbed (was greedy after) money; a. fr. שואבת, בית השואבת, v. אבן, v. שואבת.—Part. pass. שואב; f. שואבת; pl. שואבות, שואבות, שואבות. Tosef. Mikv. II, 9, אחד שאוב ואחד כשר one reservoir containing drawn water (and therefore unfit for immersion), and one that was fit. Mikv. VI, 3, הצד מן הצד and the cavity containing drawn water was located sideways. Sabb. 15a, שלשה לוגין מים ש' וכו' three Logs of drawn water in a bath make it unfit for immersion. Mikv. VII, 6, המים ש' ש' the water therein is considered as drawn (is unfit); a. fr.

שאיב, שאיב ch. same.—Part. שאיב; f. שאיבת, שאיבת, שאיבת, שאיבת &c. Targ. I Chr. XX, 2, שאיבת = h. שאיבת, v. אבן, v. שאיבת.—Hull. 93b, מן האבן they (the glowing coals) draw (the blood out of the veins), opp. צמח; Pes. 74b, Yoma 69b, מן האבן lead absorbs (deadens) the sound; Snh. 64a, דשיריב ed. Sonc. (ed. דשיריב; Ms. M. רשאיר, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 70); a. fr.

שאב pr. n. pl. Shaab (Saab), in Galilee (v. Jos. B. J. III, 7; 21). Lev. R. s. 20; a. fr.

שאבת, v. שאב.

שאג (b. h.; cmp. שגג [to be excited,] to roar, shout. Ber. 3a, ושואג כארי at the beginning of every

watch the Lord sits and roars (in mourning) like a lion. Gen. R. s. 93, ושואגו שירהם and both of them shouted; a. fr.

שאנא, שאנא m. (v. Löw Pfl., p. 64) teak, an Indian tree. R. Hash. 23a (expl. רדור, Is. XLI, 19); B. Bath. 80b (Ms. R. שגא). Sabb. 129a (Ms. O. שגא); ib. 119a Ar. (Ms. O. רשיגא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 1; ed. רשיגא), v. שגא.—Pl. שאנאי, Targ. Cant. III, 9; I, 17 (ed. Vien. שני, not שגא).

שאב m. (שאב) trough. Y. Ned. I, 36d bot., v. ניאב.

שאבת, v. שאב.

שאבתא f. = h. שואבת, ceremony of drawing water. Targ. Y. Deut. XVI, 14.

שאול (b. h.) pr. n. m. Shaul, Saul, 1) king of Israel. Meg. 14a, ויהוא וכו' Saul and Jehu, who were anointed out of a flask. Yoma 22b; Yalk. Sam. 117, v. עקד II. Sot. 10a, בצוארו ש' Saul (bore a divine appearance) by reason of his neck (high stature); a. fr.—2) אבא ש' Abba Shaul, a Tanna (v. Fr. Darkhé, p. 176 sq.). Tosef. Ter. VII, 2, Tosef. Kil. IV, 10. Yeb. 3a, Sabb. 133b; a. fr.—3) Gen. R. s. 94, יורחן בר ש' ed. Wil. (oth. ed. שאול).

שאול c. (b. h.) nether world, grave, depth. Erub. 54a (fr. Ben Sira) שאין בש' תענוג וכו' for there is no pleasure in the grave, and death knows no tarrying. Ib. ואם האמר, and if you will say, I will leave my children a settlement: who will thank thee for it in the grave? Y. Yeb. I, 3a bot., v. הריקא. Yalk. Is. 261, וכו' ש' וכו' and when he (the Lord) sees a man fallen even to the grave, he raises him up (ref. to Ps. CXIII, 7, מקימי מעפר). Sot. 10b, מהרחיקו ש' נבקע עמו (Absalom). Ab. IV, 22, ואל... שהש' ביה מנוס לך let not thy passion reassure thee that the grave is a house of refuge (from responsibility) to thee; a. fr.

שאול ch. same. Targ. Is. XIV, 9; 11; 15. Targ. O. Deut. XXXII, 22; a. e.—V. שרול.

שאולת pr. n. m. (?) Sheulah, v. שאיל.

שאר m. (b. h. שאר; שאר to swell, rise) 1) rise, swelling. Maasr. I, 2, החרמים משיגילי ש' (Ar. שאר) dates are subject to tithes when they begin to swell (rise like dough), expl. Y. ib. 48d bot. משיחמלא חורין, v. חרין; Y. Dem. I, 21c bot.—2) leaven. Hall. II, 6, הם ושארין וכו' if they (the quantities of flour) with the leaven put in and the bran... make up the five Kabs. Pes. 5a, השבתה ש' the removal of leaven (Ex. XXI, 15). Bets. 7b, שאין ראוי וכו' leaven, which is not fit to eat, opp. דמין; a. fr.—Transf. passion, evil inclination, corruption. Ber. 17a, v. גיטה. Gen. R.

s. 34 (ref. to Gen. VIII, 21) 'וכ' עליו הוא הש' וכ' it is poor leaven which he that created it declares to be bad. Yalk. Ruth 601 חופס שאורו... אל תאמן אל trust no proselyte up to twenty-four generations, for he still retains his corruption, v. שראר.—V. כראר.

שאל, v. שאל.

שאל, v. שאל.

שאל, v. שאל.

שאל f. (שאל) drawn water. Y. Or. II, 62^a משום ש' ניכרת (ed. Krot. once שאובה) (the bath is disqualified) on account of the drawn water which is distinguishable (by its color). B. Bath. 66^a דאורייתא דש' דאורייתא this would indicate that the disqualification of a bath through an addition of drawn water is Biblical law.

שאל, v. שאל ch.

שאל, v. שאל.

שאל, v. שאל.

שאל, v. שאל.

שאל, v. שאל.

שאל f. (שאל) 1) (with שלום, or sub. שלום) salutation, greeting. Y. Ber. V, 9^a במלכי או"ה משיב שאל שלום as regards gentile kings, you may answer the greeting (during prayer). Y. M. Kat. III, 82^a bot. שלום זו ש' שלום "letters of a secular character" (ib. III, 3), that means, social correspondence. Macc. 23^b (בשם) שלום וש' and using the name of the Lord in salutation. Shebu. 32^a, a. fr. כרי שאילת חלמיד לרב as much time as is required for the disciple to salute the teacher (רבי); כרי (שלום עליך רבי) as is required for the teacher to salute the pupil (שלום עליך); a. fr.—2) borrowing. B. Mets. 95^b עד וכ' שידו בעלים משער ש' עד וכ' (the borrower is responsible,) unless the owner is present from the moment of lending the animal to that of the accident. Ib. בבעלים ש' borrowing an object together with employing its owner for service. Ib. 98^a, sq. שאילה (interch. with שאלה or שאלה), v. שאלה; a. fr.—V. שאלה.

שאל pr. n. m. *Shilla*. Gitt. 39^b (marg. correction שאל).

שאל, v. שאל.

שאל, v. שאל.

שאל (b. h.) 1) to ask, beg; to inquire, question. Yoma 75^a bot. בשר ששאלו שלא וכ' flesh for which they asked unreasonably was given them at an unreasonable time (in the evening) &c. Taan. 4^a, v. דוין. Ber. V, 2 (33^a) ושאלין (אור) (Bab. ed. ושאלה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) and the prayer for rain is inserted in the Benediction of Years (the ninth section of the Prayer of Benedictions, v. שנה). Taan. I, 1 לא אמרתי לשאל אל לא לחזיר I also did not

say, 'to ask' for rain, but to mention rain. Ib. 2. Y. Ber. V, 9^b bot. שאל צרכיו, v. שאל. B. Bath. IX, 1 ושאלו וכ' ask not thy neighbor (as to circumstances which may change the aspects of his vow) at the moment of his vow, v. infra *Nif.* Ib. V, 7 ושאל כענין ומשיב וכ' he (the wise student) asks pertinent questions, and (when asked) replies in agreement with the adopted law. Bekh. 36^a עמד השואל &c. the questioner (at college) arose and asked &c. Ned. 20^a ושאלו ארו וכ' they asked Imma Shalom &c. Nidd. 68^b שלא שאלתי... לא שאלתי as to the first day I did not ask, and I made a mistake in not asking. Gen. R. s. 68 מטרונה שאלה וכ' a Roman matron asked R. José &c.; a. v. fr.—Yoma 73^a שאל כפי נשאל how were the Urim and Tummim consulted? The inquirer had his face directed to him (the priest) who was consulted, and the latter directed himself to the Divine Presence (the Urim and Tummim). Ib. שאלין וכ' you must not ask two questions at a time; a. fr.— בשלום (or sub. בשלום) to salute. M. Kat. 21^b בשלום he (the mourner during the first thirty days) may inquire after the peace of others, for they dwell in peace, but others must not inquire after his peace, for he does not dwell in peace. Ib. משיב ואינו שואל, v. שאל; a. fr.—2) (cmp. דרש) to discuss, lecture. Tosef. Meg. IV (III), 5 the laws of Passover are expounded on Passover &c., v. שאל; Meg. 29^b שואלין בהלכות וכ' S. a. l. note); Y. Pes. I, 27^b bot.; Bab. ib. 6^a שואלין בהלכות וכ' (ed. שואלין ודורשין, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Snh. 12^b; a. fr.—3) (cmp. בצי I) to beg to remark, to submit. Y. Shek. I, beg. 45^d שואל אדם מהבירו וכ' R. H. remarked, according to this &c. Ib. 46^b. Y. Snh. IX, 27^a bot.; a. fr.—4) to ask for a loan, to borrow. Sabb. XXIII, 1 שואל אדם מהבירו וכ' a man may borrow of his neighbor vessels of wine or oil (on the Sabbath), but must not say הלויני (v. infra *Hif.*); a. fr.—Esp. to borrow an object for use (with ref. to Ex. XXII, 13 sq.). B. Mets. 103^a שואל אדם במזבו לעולם ליעולם if a person borrows an object (saying, 'lend it to me) for its usefulness', it is a standing loan (he is permitted to take it whenever he desires to use it). Ib. VIII, 1 בעליה וש' if a person borrows a cow for work, borrowing her owner with her (the owner lending his personal service). Ib. 95^b ושאלה ואחר כך ש' if he borrowed the cow only, and after a while borrowed her owner; a. fr.—שואל the borrower of an object. Ib. ^a שואל דש' the responsibility of the borrower. Ib. 96^b top שואל דש' is he legally considered a borrower or a hirer? Ib. III, 2 וש' and the borrower must indemnify the hirer; a. fr.—Sabb. 96^b לשואליהן... אורגי (Ar. לשוליהן, v. שוליהן) the curtain weavers were wont to throw the clue over to such as would borrow it from them.—Part. pass. שאל &c. Taan. 23^b וש' it was a cloak that had been lent to me, I had borrowed it for such a purpose (for ordinary wear), but not for that purpose (to wear it when carrying a load). Ib. IV, 8 וש' לבן שאלין וכ' on those days the maidens of Zion went out (to the vineyards) in white garments borrowed for the purpose, in order not to put to shame those who had none; a. fr.—

[Gen. R. s. 65 ולא שאול... ולא שאול... v. next w.—Ib. s. 19 שאולת דומין, read: שאולת, a woman asking for some vinegar.]

Hif. הִשְׁאִיל 1) to cause inquiry, to inquire. Ber. 6^b ... if one who comes regularly to synagogue fails to come one day, the Lord holds inquiry about him. Yeb. 76^b ... שאל וכו' instead of inquiring about him whether or not he is fit for government, ask whether &c. Ib. (in Chald. dict.) he (Saul) asked (Abner) to inquire who his (David's) father was. B. Bath. 123^a ... וישאלה she sat at the cross-roads and made inquiries; a. e.—2) to lend. Sabb. 148^a (ref. to Mish. ib. XIII, 1, v. supra) מאי שאלא ... what is the difference, whether you say hashileni (lend me) or halveni (loan me)? when you say 'lend me', no document is expected to be written for it &c. Ned. IV, 6 ממנו ולא שאל ממנו ... he who by his neighbor's vow is forbidden any benefit at his hand, must neither lend him nor borrow from him &c. B. Mets. 116^a ... things which are frequently lent out or hired out; a. fr.—the lender, owner of the lent object. Ib. 96^a; a. fr.—[Pesik. Vayhi, p. 63^a שאיל, v. שאל II.]

Nif. נִשְׁאָל 1) to be asked, consulted. Yoma 73^a בגדים ... when the war chaplain is consulted, he wears the garments which the high priest wears when he officiates, v. supra. Ib. 85^a ... the following question was asked in their presence; Kidd. 40^b. Ned. 81^a ... this problem was placed before the scholars and the prophets, and they could not solve it &c.; a. fr.—2) to allow one's self to be asked about the circumstances of a case, to appear before a scholar for a decision on a ritual case. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a bot. שאלה ... a case (of T'rumah) which he had intended to have a scholar decide. Ib. מנחם שאלה ... I put it (the doubtful T'rumah) aside with the intention of having it decided &c. Toh. III, 6 שאלה ... (a child) whose mind is not sufficiently developed to be questioned. Ib. V, 5 אם שאלה זה וכו' if they come for a decision, each of them separately; a. fr.—Esp. (על נדר) to come before a scholar for absolution from a vow. Ned. 90^a ... ולמי שאל עליי ... if one vows, I will not be benefited by N. N., nor by any scholar to whom I may apply for absolution from this vow; he must first apply for absolution from the first part of the vow, and then from the second. Ib. נדר...נדרו he must first apply for absolution from his vow of abstinence, and then from his nazaretic vow. Ib. 69^a ... you may apply for absolution in order to revoke your confirmation (of your daughter's vow), but you cannot do so in order to revoke your invalidation; a. fr.—3) to be borrowed, to do gratuitous service. B. Mets. 96^a ... if partners borrow an animal for work, and its owner lends his services to one of them individually. Ib. האומר ... (and he says) to his deputy, go out and do work in my behalf together with my cow (lent to my neighbor). Ib. לעבדו צא

if he says to his slave, go out and do work &c.; a. e.

שאל, שאל, שאל ch. same, 1) to ask, inquire, beg. Targ. II Kings III, 11. Targ. I Kings XIX, 4. Targ. Job XXXI, 30 למשאל Ms. (ed. למשאל). Targ. Y. Deut. I, 1 שאלתון (ed. Vien. שאלתון, read: שאלתון, Pa). Targ. Ps. CXXXVII, 3; a. fr.—ש' בשלם, ש' לשלם.—Sabb. 20^b; 21^a ... שאלתוןהו לכל וכו' v. קהורא. Ib. 30^a ... they asked the following question &c., v. שאל. Taan. 21^a ... אי איכא דשאל לי וכו' if any one were to ask me a question from the Mishnah of &c. Y. Shebi. VII, 37^c top הא ... (מישאליתיה) here is a man whom you might ask; he came, and they asked; a. fr.—Part. pass. שאל. Sabb. 30^b ... קדמיכון דשאלתוןא ... which I asked, a courteous phrase for 'which you asked of me'; a. e.—2) to borrow. Targ. Ex. XXII, 13; a. fr.—[Targ. O. ib. XII, 36, v. infra Af.]—B. Mets. 97^a ... גברא רש' וכו' a man borrowed a cat from his neighbor &c. Ib. ... למשאל מירי וכו' if one wishes to borrow an object from his neighbor and be free from responsibility for an accident &c. Ib. ... ליה שאל וכו' let him (the lender) say to him, first take what you want to borrow, and then &c. Yeb. 120^b ... שאלתון לי (not שאלתון לי); B. Mets. 27^b ... שאלתון לי, v. שאלתון לי; a. fr.—Part. pass. as ab. Ib. 97^a ... שאלתון לן מר (as teacher) you are loaned to us, i. e. you are in our service, and if we borrow an object from you, we are not responsible, it being שאלתון לי. שאלתון לי, v. שאלתון לי. שאלתון לי you are in my service. Ib. ... אינהו שאלתון ליה וכו' he (the teacher) is in their (the scholar's) service on the Kallah day (v. שאלתון); they are in his on any other day; a. e.—Gen. R. s. 65 ... שאלתון ליה וכו' (some ed. שאלתון ליה) he is not loaned to her, nor she to him, i. e. the simile does not fit the application, nor the application the simile.

Pa. שאל 1) same, to ask, borrow &c. Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 35; a. e.—Bets. 19^a ... לשיאל וכו' he came before the Rabbis to ask &c. Hull. 3^b ... שאלתון קמן דליתיה when he is not before us so that we could ask him. Tam. 32^a ... שאלתון לן I am asking you; a. fr.—2) to lend. Targ. Y. Ex. XII, 36.—Taan. 21^b, v. שאלתון. Ib. ... וישאלתון וכו' who heated her oven and let her neighbors use it; a. fr.

Af. שאל to lend. Targ. O. Ex. XII, 36 ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. שאלתון, corr. acc.); a. e.—Yeb. l. c. שאלתון, v. שאלתון. B. Mets. 116^a ... שאלתון וכו' which it is customary to lend and hire out; a. e.

Ithpa. שאל, שאל 1) (with מ-) to take leave of absence. Targ. I Sam. XX, 6.—2) (with ב-) to allow one's self to be inquired of; to answer, issue an oracle. Targ. Ez. XIV, 3. Targ. Y. II Num. XXIV, 1. Targ. Is. LXV, 1.—3) (with ל-) to bring a case up for decision, to ask. Y. Maasr. II, beg. 49^c ... שאלתון לאילין וכו' I asked those of the house of &c. Y. Sabb. XII, 13^c bot., v. שאלתון לר' שמעון, וכו' R. S. b. L. was asked. Ib. VI, 8^a ... וכו' when the case was brought before Rabbi, he said &c.; a. fr.—Esp. to come before a scholar for absolution from a vow. Ned. 90^a ... אי בעי על נדרו איחשיל ברישא וכו' if he so

desires, he may ask first for absolution from his vow of abstinence, or if he chooses, he may ask first for absolution from his nazaretic vow; ib. נִרְחַשְׁיֵל; a. fr.

שְׁאֵלָה, v. שְׁאֵלָה.

שְׁאֵלָה, f. (b. h.; שְׁאֵל) 1) *request*, esp. *sh'elah*, *prayer for rain*, inserted in the ninth section of the Prayer of Benedictions. Ber.V,2(33^a), v. שְׁאֵל. Ib. 26^b; 29^a שְׁעָה... שְׁעָה... שְׁעָה... (v. Ms. M. in Rabb. D. S. a. l.) if by mistake... he omitted the prayer for rain in the ninth section; (Tosef. ib. III, 9 וְלֹא שָׁאֵל אֶת הַגְּשָׁמִים שְׁעָה לְחֹדֶר 4^b Taan. 4^b שְׁעָה לְחֹדֶר 4^b prayer for rain is one thing, and reference to rain (in the second section) is another thing, v. הַזְּכָרָה. Ib. 2^b שְׁעָה לְחֹדֶר 4^b when you cease to insert the prayer for rain, you must also cease to insert the reference to rain; a. fr.—2) *question, problem*. B. Kam. 116^a שְׁעָה לְחֹדֶר 4^b Ms. H. (ed. שְׁאֵלָה) this is indeed a question (worth asking); Zeb. 30^b; 92^b. Sabb. 31^a שְׁעָה לְחֹדֶר 4^b thou hast asked a great question; a. fr.—3) (v. שְׁאֵל, *Nif.*) *ritual question*, esp. *case of absolution from a vow brought before a scholar*. Num. R. s. 11³ שְׁעָה לְחֹדֶר 4^b על הדין ועל הש' וכו' when a woman comes to thee at college to ask concerning a law or a vow, consider her as if she were thy own daughter. Ned. 60^a שְׁעָה לְחֹדֶר 4^b צריך ש' להכחם ש' this requires absolution by a scholar. Ib. 69^a שְׁעָה לְחֹדֶר 4^b בהקם יש ש' can absolution from confirmation be applied for? Ib. 78^a; B. Bath. 120^b שְׁעָה לְחֹדֶר 4^b absoluteion from consecration of an object may eventually be had; וכו' ש' אינן ש' וכו' a. fr.—*Pl.* שְׁעָה לְחֹדֶר 4^b Gen. R. s. 82; Yalk. ib. 136 וכו' ש' אני וכו' I shall ask you three questions; if you answer them, it is right &c. Gen. R. s. 49, v. עֲרֵבֵיב; a. e.—4) שְׁאֵלָה or שְׁאֵלָה, *loan*, v. שְׁאֵלָה.

שְׁאֵלָה, (h. form שְׁאֵלָה, *request, prayer, desire*. Targ. Jud. VIII, 24. Targ. I Kings II, 16 (ed. Wil. שְׁאֵלָה; ed. Lag. שְׁאֵלָה). Targ. Num. XI, 4 (h. text רָחֵם). Targ. Esth. V, 6; a. fr.—2) *question, problem*. Targ. Jer. XII, 1 דינין שְׁאֵלָה (h. text משפטים).—Sabb. 30^a שְׁאֵלָה Ms. M. (ed. שְׁאֵלָה); ib. שְׁאֵלָה v. שְׁאֵל.—3) *proposition, remark*, esp. as heading of *decisions* in Sh'eltoth d'R. Aḥai, and in citations therefrom. Tanh. B'resh. 2. Tanh. Noah 4; a. fr.—*Pl.* שְׁאֵלָה, שְׁאֵלָה, שְׁאֵלָה. Targ. Y. Deut. VIII, 9.—Y. Naz. VIII, 56^b; a. e.

שְׁאֵלָה, v. שְׁעָה.

שְׁאֵלָה, Targ. I Sam. XIX, 24 Ar., v. בְּרֵשֶׁת.

שְׁאֵלָה, (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Bethshean* (Scythopolis), in Galilee. Hull. 6^b שְׁעָה לְחֹדֶר 4^b ש' כולה את ב' Rabbi permitted the entire territory of Bethshean (permitted its fruits to be eaten without tithes, it being considered foreign territory). Y. Kidd. II, 62^c bot. ש' מ'ב' ש' the finer linen garments that come from B.; Y. Keth. VII, 31^c שְׁעָה לְחֹדֶר 4^b בירה שְׁעָה; Koh. R. to I, 18. Gen. R. s. 98 ש' חרום ב' ש' the district of B. is named Kinnereth; a. fr.—V. בְּרֵשֶׁת.

שְׁאֵלָה, v. שְׁעָה.

שְׁאֵלָה m. (b. h.; שְׁאֵל *to rest*) 1) *at ease, undisturbed*. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXVIII וכו' בטח ויש' וכו' then Jacob dwelt in Canaan safe and undisturbed; Yalk. Gen. 138 רמה... ש'... ש' *rest, ease*. Gen. R. s. 10 end ש' בטח ויש' ושלי וכו' and what was created therein after he rested? Ease, rest, peace, and repose. Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 1) וכו' ושליה שדויה וכו' I remember the confidence and ease and contentment in which I used to dwell; a. e.

שְׁאֵלָה, v. שְׁאֵלָה.

שְׁאֵלָה I (b. h.) = שְׁאֵלָה II, *to tread, press*. Lev. R. s. 28, a. e. (ref. to שְׁאֵלָה, Job V, 5), v. בְּחָק. Tanh. Mick. 2 (ref. to Dan. II, 2) וכו' השואפים לשון דחק שני' השואפים וכו' the root in *ashshafim* signifies pressure, as we read (Am. VIII, 4), 'hear ye this, *hashsho'afim* (who press) the needy. Midr. Till to Ps. LI וישואף ברגלו וכו'... כל מי he who knows that he has sinned, but stamps with his foot and removes the sin from his sight &c.; a. e.

שְׁאֵלָה ch. same, to *rub*, v. שְׁאֵלָה II ch.

שְׁאֵלָה II (b. h.) = שְׁאֵלָה I, *to blow, pant, long for*. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIX, 131 הייתי כן לרוח כן הייתי שואף לרוח (not רודף) as the monsters pant for wind, so do I pant (longing) for thy Law.

שְׁאֵלָה ch. 1) same. Targ. Job VII, 2.—2) (cmp. שְׁאֵלָה *to resorb*. Sabb. 129^a וישואף ליה מיניה ויקא וישואף and a hot wind may rise and suck it (the small quantity of blood left) out of him. Snh. 64^a דשאף קליה Ms. M. Rashi (ed. רש"י), v. שְׁאֵלָה II.—[Sabb. 139^b ששאפו שירכא v. ששאפו II.]

שְׁאֵלָה, v. שְׁעָה I.

שְׁאֵלָה, v. שְׁקָה.

שְׁאֵלָה (b. h.) *to swell, rise; to run over; (cmp. שְׁאֵלָה) to remain over*. Denom. שְׁאֵלָה, שְׁאֵלָה, שְׁאֵלָה &c.

Nif. שְׁאֵלָה *to be left over, reserved, preserved, spared*. Gen. R. s. 76 (ref. to Gen. XXXII, 9) אע"פ... אע"פ... שְׁאֵלָה this refers to our brethren in the diaspora...; although they have been spared for escape (from Roman persecution), yet they fasted for us (Palestinians) &c. Cant. R. to II, 13 הקשוארים the survivors of the Messianic days; a. e.

Pl. שְׁאֵלָה *to leave over, reserve*. B. Bath. IX, 6 וכו' שכיב... ויש' וכו' if an ill person donated all his property to others and reserved some land for himself, his donation is valid (even if he recovers). Ib. 148^a ויש' ש' מקום פירי if he donated a palm-tree (for the wood of it) to a person, and reserved its fruit for himself, he meant to reserve for himself the place whereon the fruit grows (the branches). Ib. בעין יפה... שְׁאֵלָה whatever one reserves for one's self, one reserves liberally; a. v. fr.—Part. pass. שְׁאֵלָה, שְׁאֵלָה. Y. Pes. VII, 35^a top כיוצא בה המש' כיוצא בה the law does not treat that which is left over (of the sacrifice) like that

tribe. Tanh. l. c. וכ' לומר הוא הש' הזה וכ' this tribe (of Levi) is wont to be counted &c. Num. R. s. 5, beg. (ref. to Ps. XXXIII, 18) זה שְׁבַטֵנוּ של לוי וכ' this means the tribe of Levi whose members sit hoping &c.; ib. לש' לוי... לוי... those are the twenty-four gifts assigned to the tribe of Levi. Y. Ter. I, 40^d top מפני גזל הש' because it is an injustice to the tribe (of Levi, giving them unnecessary trouble). Pes. 80^a קודל ש' אחד איקרי קודל a community, v. קָהָל; ib. ש' אחד טמא וכ' even if one tribe is unclean (and prevented from offering the Passover sacrifice) &c. Y. ib. VII, 34^e וש' אחד גורר וכ' I; a. v. fr.—Pl. שְׁבָטִים. Gen. R. s. 98; s. 99 end, v. יָרוּד. B. Bath. 117^b לה קאמר לש' קאמר לה perhaps the text (Num. XXVI, 55) means a distribution by tribes (as they were on entering the land)? Sabb. 146^a וכ' ש' יב וכ' יעקב הוליד יב ש' in whom there was no blemish. Ib. 147^b הש' עשרה the ten tribes (the kingdom of Israel). Snh. X, 3 (110^b) אינן הש' עשרה the ten tribes (carried into exile) are not destined to return; a. fr.

שָׁבַט ch. same, 1) *rod, staff*. Targ. Prov. XXII, 8. Ib. X, 13 (Ar. a. Levita שְׁבָטֵנוּ). Ib. XXVI, 3; a. fr.—Y. Shek. IV, 48^b bot., v. בְּרִפְרָא—2) *tribe*. Targ. I Chr. XXVI, 32. Targ. Num. I, 4; a. fr.—B. Bath. 115^b ש' גמירי... there is a tradition that no tribe shall ever be extinct; a. e.—Pl. שְׁבָטֵינוּ, שְׁבָטֵינוּ. Targ. Num. I, 16. Targ. Gen. XLIX, 28, a. fr.

שָׁבַט (b. h.; Assy. šabaṭu) *Shebat*, the eleventh month of the Jewish calendar, of thirty days, beginning between the first and the thirtieth of January, and ending between the thirtieth of January and the twenty-eighth of February. Targ. Zech. I, 7; a. e.—R. Hash. I, 1; a. fr.

שָׁבַט, v. שָׁבַט II.

שְׁבִיחוֹת m. pl. (diminut. of שְׁבִיחָה) *shoots*. Gen. R. s. 33 משי שבאין וכ' Ar. (ed. מש' שבאין) she (the dove) brought the olive-leaf from the young shoots of Palestine; Yalk. Gen. 59; Lev. R. s. 31 משי שבאין ארץ וכ' Cant. R. to I, 15 מש' שבאין של וכ' Yalk. Ez. 362 מש' שבאין של וכ'.

שָׁבַט (b. h.) *to capture, carry off*.—Part. pass. שְׁבִיחָה; f. שְׁבִיחָה; pl. שְׁבִיחָה. Keth. I, 2 a proselyte, a captive, and a slave, converted, redeemed, or freed at an age of less than three years and one day. Ib. 4. B. Bath. 8^a bot.; Hull. 7^a, a. e. פְּדִיּוֹן, v. פְּדִיּוֹן. Shek. II, 5 מורר שְׁבִיחָה לש' what is left over from a fund collected for the ransom of captives, must be reserved for the ransom of other captives; מורר ש' what is left over from a collection for a certain captive, belongs to that captive. Y. ib. II, 47^a top 'בש' פודין ש' אין פודין ש' you dare not redeem a captive by surrendering another captive. Keth. 51^b הקלו בש' with regard to a woman redeemed from captivity the practice is more lenient (allowing her husband to live with her again). Ib. כשי' מלכות הרי הן כשי' women forced by (Roman) officials come under the law of redeemed captives (are permitted to live with their husbands). Gitt. IV, 6, v. פְּדִיּוֹן; a. fr.

Nif. שְׁבִיחָה to be captured. B. Mets. 39^a שְׁבִיחָה מורדין וכ' if a person has been captured (banished), we appoint a relative to manage his property. Snh. 104^a שני בני אדם שני בני אדם two persons were captured on Mount Carmel. Lam. R. to I, 16 שְׁבִיחָה במרים... שְׁבִיחָה it came to pass that Miriam... was carried off (by the Romans), herself and her seven sons. Keth. II, 5 שְׁבִיחָה וטוהרה אני I was a captive (among gentiles), but I remained pure; ib. 23^a שְׁבִיחָה; a. fr.

שְׁבִיחָה ch. same. Targ. Num. XXI, 1. Targ. I Chr. V, 21. Targ. Ps. CVI, 46. Targ. II Chr. VI, 36. Targ. Is. XIV, 2; a. fr.—Part. pass. שְׁבִיחָה, pl. שְׁבִיחָה. Targ. O. Deut. XXXII, 42 Ms. I (ed. Berl. 'ש'; oth. ed. שְׁבִיחָה; Y. שְׁבִיחָה; v. שְׁבִיחָה).—Ber. 56^a שְׁבִיחָה וטוהרה אני that the Romans came and made thee captive, v. שְׁבִיחָה IV.

Ithpa. שְׁבִיחָה, Ithpe. שְׁבִיחָה to be taken captive, be carried off. Targ. Gen. XIV, 14. Targ. I Sam. XXX, 3; a. fr.—B. Mets. 39^b שְׁבִיחָה אירחי וכ' she was captured and one of her daughters. Keth. 23^a שְׁבִיחָה בנחיה וכ' the daughters of Mar Samuel were captured. Keth. IV, 8 אדם שְׁבִיחָה, v. פְּרָק; a. e.

שְׁבִיחָה m. (b. h.; preced.) *captivity, prison*. Hor. III, 7 מבריה הש'... מבריה הש' a woman has the precedence of a man with regard to clothes and to relief from prison.

שְׁבִיחָה ch. same, *captivity*; (collect. noun) *captives*. Targ. O. Ex. XII, 29. Targ. Is. XX, 4. Targ. O. Deut. XXI, 10. Ib. 11 (ed. Vien. שְׁבִיחָה). Targ. Is. LII, 2 שְׁבִיחָה ed. Wil. (ed. Lag. a. oth. שְׁבִיחָה or שְׁבִיחָה); a. fr.—Pl. שְׁבִיחָה, שְׁבִיחָה. Targ. O. Deut. XXXII, 42, v. שְׁבִיחָה.—V. שְׁבִיחָה.

שְׁבִיחָה m. (preced.) *captor, marauder*.—Pl. שְׁבִיחָה. Targ. II Chr. VI, 36 שְׁבִיחָה. Targ. Is. XIV, 2 (ed. Wil. שְׁבִיחָה).—Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a ש' עלון לקריא וכ' marauders invaded a town, and one of them &c.

שְׁבִיחָה, v. שְׁבִיחָה ch.

שְׁבִיחָה m. (b. h. שְׁבִיחָה; שְׁבִיחָה; cmp. שְׁבִיחָה) *chip*; ש' דגור *spark*.—Pl. שְׁבִיחָה. Targ. Y. Gen. XV, 17.

שְׁבִיחָה f. (b. h. שְׁבִיחָה) *captivity, capture*. Kidd. 21^b (ref. to Deut. XX, 11) בשעת ש' (if you see and desire her) בשעת ש' at the time of making captives; Sifré Deut. 211.

שְׁבִיחָה ch., v. שְׁבִיחָה ch.

שְׁבִיחָה, v. שְׁבִיחָה.

שְׁבִיחָה, v. שְׁבִיחָה I.

שְׁבִיחָה m. (v. שְׁבִיחָה) *rod*; ש' ככבא רש' *shooting star or comet*. Ber. 58^b, v. זֶרֶק.

שְׁבִיחָה f. = h. שְׁבִיחָה, *captivity*; (collect. noun) *captives; booty*. Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 19. Targ. Y. Deut. XXI, 10, sq. (ed. Vien. שְׁבִיחָה); ib. 13 (ed. Vien. שְׁבִיחָה). Targ. Lam. I, 5; a. fr.—Pl. שְׁבִיחָה, שְׁבִיחָה. Targ. Y. Gen.

XXXI, 26 שְׁבִיחָה (O. שְׁבִיחָה; Ms. I שְׁבִיחָה; ed. Berl. שְׁבִיחָה).—Kidd. 81^a שְׁבִיחָה; Keth. 23^a שְׁבִיחָה captured women.

שְׁבִיל m. (b. h.; שבל, *Shaf.* of רָבַל) *path*. Peah II, 1 שְׁבִיל a public path through fields; שְׁבִיל דְּחִידָה a private path, *contrad.* to דֶּרֶךְ. Ex. R. s. 25 בִּרְדֵּךְ לֹא שֶׁ עֲשָׂה לוֹ אִישׁ בְּיָמָיו... שְׁבִיל a human being makes himself a path on trodden ground, can he make himself a path in the sea?; a. fr.—*Pl.* שְׁבִילִים, שְׁבִילִין. B. Kam. 81^a בְּשִׁבְלֵי וְהַלְכִים it is allowed to walk on private paths (through fields) until the second rainfall (v. רִבְעָה); Taan. 6^b; Tosef. Shebi. VII, 18 שְׁבִילֵי שְׁבִילֵי. Lev. R. s. 4 וְכִי לִפְנֵי שְׁנֵי שְׁבִילִים if a person had before him two paths, one smooth & c. Y. Hag. II, 77^a bot. וְכִי הַתּוֹרָה הַזֹּאת הִיא כִּי שְׁנֵי שְׁבִילִים the Torah is like two paths, the one of fire, the other of snow & c. Tanh. T'rumah 8 (ref. to Prov. V, 6) שְׁבִילֵי הַתּוֹרָה the paths of the Torah and its sections; a. e.—Naz. 8^b שְׁבִילֵי שְׁבִילֵי Var. (v. Rashi) as many as the field paths in the Sabbatical year (ed. שְׁבִילֵי.—) *on account of, for the sake of; because*. Ber. 58^a בְּשִׁבְלִי for my sake. Ib. 4 בְּשִׁבְלֵי אִשְׁתִּי וְבָנָי for his wife and children. Taan. 20^a בְּשִׁבְלֵי for thy sake. Ib. 4 בְּשִׁבְלֵי for your sake. Sabb. II, 4 בְּשִׁבְלֵי שֶׁל חַיִּים in order that it may drip. Ib. 5 בְּשִׁבְלֵי שֶׁל חַיִּים for the sake of a patient, that he may sleep. Succ. 29^a בְּשִׁבְלֵי אַרְבַּע דְּבָרִים for four reasons. Sot. 46^b בְּשִׁבְלֵי because this Canaanite showed the way with his finger. Num. R. s. 36 וְכִי שְׁלָחָהּ she sent for R. J.; a. v. fr.

שְׁבִילָא ch. same. Targ. Job XVIII, 10. Targ. Ps. CXIX, 35; a. e.—*Pl.* שְׁבִילִין, שְׁבִילֵי. Targ. Jer. XVIII, 15. Targ. Prov. II, 9 (ed. Wil. שְׁבִילֵי, *corr.* acc.). Ib. 15. Targ. Job XIX, 8; a. e.—Ber. 58^b דְּשִׁמְיָא בְּשִׁבְלֵי I. Lev. R. s. 17, beg. (ref. to Ps. LXXXIV, 6) אֵלֶּיךָ דְּשִׁבְלֵי דְּאִוִּירֵיהֶם כְּבִישֵׁין (ref. to Ps. LXXXIV, 6) those in whose hearts the pathways of the Law are paved; a. e.—[Pes. 35^a שְׁבִילֵי חַלְמָא, v. שְׁבִילֵי.]

שְׁבִילֵי m. (b. h.; שבים, *cmp.* שָׁבַע; *cmp.* b. h. שְׁוֹף) a. *band*, esp. *metal* (or *woolen*) *band with which the hair-net is fastened*. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. V, 15 שְׁבִילֵי a net-band is susceptible of uncleanness for itself, because one may (detach and) fit it for another net. Ib. 16 וְכִי וְיִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה הַיָּדִים בְּשִׁבְלֵי (gold foils and plates) used as fastenings of a hair-band are susceptible of uncleanness. Kel. XXVIII, 10 שְׁבִילֵי the band of the net. Neg. XI, 11. Sifra Sh'mini, ch. VII, Par. 8 שְׁבִילֵי a woolen net-band. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b bot. (ref. to שְׁבִילֵי, Is. III, 18) braided bands (v. סְלִבְוִינָא) של סבכה as you say, *shabis* of the hair-net.

שְׁבִילֵי ch. same.—*Pl.* שְׁבִילֵי. Targ. Is. III, 18.

שְׁבִילֵי, v. שְׁבִילֵי.

שְׁבִיחָה m. = h. שְׁבִיחָה, *seventh*. Targ. Gen. II, 2. Targ. Jer. XII, 1. Targ. Zech. VIII, 19; a. fr.—*Fem.* שְׁבִיחָה, שְׁבִיחָה, שְׁבִיחָה. Targ. O. Lev. XXIII, 16 (Y. שְׁבִיחָה). Targ. Deut. XV, 9 (Y. ed. Vien. שְׁבִיחָה). Targ. Job V, 19; a. fr.

שְׁבִיחָה f. (שָׁבַע) *being sated, satiation*. Yoma 79^b (ref. to Deut. XI, 15) וְכִי אֵכֶלֶת שֶׁיֵּשׁ בָּהּ שֶׁוֹכֵחַ (to say the benediction after meal requires) food enough to satisfy the appetite, which is the size of an egg. Pesik. R. s. 16 (ref. to Num. XXVIII, 7) וְכִי שֶׁוֹכֵחַ לְשׁוֹן רִיחָה expressing *fill, satiation &c.*, v. רִיחָה; Tanh. Pinh. 12; Num. R. s. 21¹⁷; Y. Succ. IV, 54^d top שִׁבְעָה (*corr.* acc.).

שְׁבִיעִי m. (b. h.; שָׁבַע) *seventh*. Succ. V, 6 כֹּשֶׁר הַשְּׁבִיעִי the seventh day of Succoth. Lev. R. s. 29 הַשְּׁבִיעִי the seventh thing is most precious; a. fr.—*Pl.* שְׁבִיעִין. Ib. וְכִי כָּל הַשְּׁבִיעִים all seventh things are precious.—*Fem.* שְׁבִיעִית. Ib.; a. fr.—*Esp.* *the seventh year, Sabbatical year*. Shebi. I, 1 שְׁבִיעִי the year preceding the Sabbatical year; ib. 4 שְׁבִיעִי traders in fruits of the Sabbatical year; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* שְׁבִיעִי. Y. ib. 21^a bot. שְׁבִיעִי we must wait for two Sabbatical years before reinstating the trader in Sabbatical fruits in his civic rights; Y. Shebu. VII, 37^d bot. (not שְׁבִיעִי).—*Sh'bi'ith*, name of a treatise, of the Order of Z'ra'im, of Mishnah, Tosefta, and Talmud Y'rushalmi.

שְׁבִיעִיָּה, v. שְׁבִיעִיָּה.

שְׁבִיעִין, v. שְׁבִיעִין.

שְׁבִיב m. (שָׁבַע; v. שְׁבִיבָא I) *abandoned; spontaneous growth*. Targ. Y. Lev. XXV, 5 כְּרִי (h. text סְפִיחָה).—*Pl.* שְׁבִיבָא, v. שְׁבִיבָא.

שְׁבִיבָא f. (שָׁבַע) *remission, forgiveness*. Targ. Ps. CXXX, 4 (h. text סְלִיחָה).

שְׁבִירָא, v. שְׁבִירָא.

שְׁבִירָה f. (שָׁבַר) *breaking*. Y. Orl. I, 60 bot. (not שְׁבִירָה, v. נְפִיצָה).—*Pl.* שְׁבִירָה עֲצָם—*breaking a bone of the Passover sacrifice*. Pes. VII, 12; ib. 70^a; a. fr., v. עֲצָם.

שְׁבִישׁ, v. שְׁבִישׁ.

שְׁבִישָׁא, v. שְׁבִישָׁא, שְׁבִישָׁא, שְׁבִישָׁא.

שְׁבִיחָה f. (שָׁבַח) 1) *resting, making a day station* esp. over the Sabbath. Maasr. II, 3 מְגִיד לְמָקוֹם 3 until he reaches a place where he intends to rest, *contrad.* to לֵינָח night lodging. Y. ib. 49^d top, v. לֵינָח.—*Esp.* *appointing a place to be the centre of Sabbath movements, Sabbath camp* (from which one is allowed to walk two thousand cubits in every direction). Erub. IV, 7 מִי שֶׁבִיחָתִי חֲתוּמִי... שְׁבִיחָתִי שְׁבִיחָתִי חֲתוּמִי if one is on the road (on Friday) at nightfall, and recognizing a tree or a fence (at a distance) says, my Sabbath rest be under it; שְׁבִיחָתִי חֲתוּמִי my Sabbath camp be at its root. Ib. 8 חֲתוּמִי שְׁבִיחָתִי חֲתוּמִי my Sabbath centre be where I am now. Ib. 45^b חֲתוּמִי שְׁבִיחָתִי חֲתוּמִי objects which have no owner acquire a Sabbath centre of their own (and he who finds them has to be guided in carrying them by the place where he found them). Ib. חֲתוּמִי שְׁבִיחָתִי חֲתוּמִי objects belonging to a gentile have no Sabbath centre, i. e. if they come from outside on the Holy Day, the recipient may carry them

Shebu. 29^a א' וזכר קא משהבד ארערא דיררה א' perhaps that man saw a huge bird and called it *gamla* (camel), and when he swore (that he saw a camel fly in the air), he swore in his sense. Ib. משהבד קא משהבד... דכר קא משהבד... so that when he swears (that he has paid the money), he swears to the truth in his sense (having given him tokens, v. א'סקוהרר). Ib. 32^b וזכר קא משהבד... א' if thou hadst come and testified for me, I should have been assigned an oath and received my claim; מי יימר דמשהבד מי יימר דמשהבד? Ib. וזכר קא משהבד shall he be admitted to an oath? Ib. 26^a וזכר קא משהבד and have I sworn falsely?; a. fr.

Af. as preced. *Hif.* Targ. Y. II Ex. XIII, 19 [read:] משהבד א' Targ. Cant. II, 7. Targ. Cant. II, 4; a. e.—Shebu. 36^a א' וזכר קא משהבד he made them swear, and also pronounced a curse upon them. Ib. 41^a א' וזכר קא משהבד we do not put him to an oath; a. fr.

שבוע I, m. (b. h.; next w.) *sated, filled, satisfied*. Gitt. 56^a א' וזכר קא משהבד v. יוצא כשהוא ש' רעב I. Lev. R. s. 34 'וכ' ל'שבועו v. רעב I; a. fr.—*Pl.* משהבד, משהבד, משהבד. Joma 74^b א' וזכר קא משהבד... אל תראו... Taan. 10^b א' וזכר קא משהבד... כאילו אהם ש' a. l. note) make no show of your plenty before the sons of Esau or of Ishmael, lest they envy you; Yalk. Gen. 148; a. e.—*Fem.* משהבד, משהבד. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c top the Lord allows the righteous in this world to see their (future) reward, and they feel satisfied and go to sleep; a. e.—*Pl.* משהבד, משהבד. Midr. Sam. ch. XIII (ref. to I Sam. IX, 12, sq.) משהבד... ולא דיר ש' ממנו why this lengthy speech? It intimates that they looked at the beauty of Saul and could not see enough of it; a. e.

שבוע II (b. h.; comp. סבא III) *to be filled, to have plenty, be satisfied*. Sabb. 113^b (ref. to Ruth II, 14) וזכר קא משהבד she (Israel) will eat in this world, will have plenty in the Messianic days, and leave over for the hereafter. Succ. 52^b, v. רעב II; a. e.

Hif. משהבד *to satisfy*. Gen. R. s. 76, end ל'שבועו וכ' וכ' in order to satisfy the eyes of the wicked man. Y. Keth. V, 30^b משהבדו; Succ. l. c. משהבדו, v. רעב II. Snh. 100^a; a. fr.—Ib. 29^b א' וזכר קא משהבד א' אדם עשוי שלא להשביע אר' עצמו א' man is wont not to declare himself wealthy (to disclaim wealth, by saying that he is in debt, even if he is not); as man is wont to disclaim wealth for himself, so is he likely to disclaim it for his heirs (therefore an ante-mortem confession of indebtedness does not establish a claim against heirs).

Pi. משהבד same.—Part. pass. משהבד. Lev. R. s. 29 (play on משהבד, Lev. XXIII, 24) א' וזכר קא משהבד a month which is plentiful in every thing &c.

Hithpa. משהבד *to be satiated, sick*. Num. R. s. 14 ערירי משהבד, v. ס' I.

שבוע סבב ch. same, *to be satisfied, saturated*. Targ. O. Ex. XVI, 8 למי סבב ed. Berl. (ed. Amst. למי ש'); Y. למי שבויע. Targ. Ps. CIV, 16 (Ms. ס'); a. fr.—Part. משהבד, משהבד, משהבד; f. משהבד, משהבד. Targ. Prov. XXX, 22 דשביע ed. Lag. (Ms. דשביע; ed. Wil. דשביע). Targ. Job XLII, 17. Targ. Gen. XXV, 8.

Targ. Prov. XXVII, 7; a. fr.—Pesik. R. s. 16; Pesik. Eth Korb., p. 57^b, a. e., v. ר'י; a. e.

Pa. משהבד א'; *Af.* משהבד א' *to satisfy*. Targ. Ps. XC, 14. Ib. CVII, 9; a. fr.—Taan. 24^a א' וזכר קא משהבד... רחמנא ל'שבועך... דאשבעך ברך... the Lord satisfy thee, as thy son has satisfied us. Yoma 79^b א' וזכר קא משהבד is enough to satisfy the appetite. Gitt. 70^a א' וזכר קא משהבד dates satisfy, heat &c.; Keth. 10^b; a. e.

**Ithpa.* משהבד (emp. צבא) *to be swollen*. Esth. R. to III, 14 קרסוליה א' (omitted in Yalk. ib. 1056) his ankle was swollen.

שבב, שבב, שבב, v. שבב, שבב, a. שבב.

שבב, v. שבב I.

שבב, v. שבב.

שבב week, v. שבב.

שבב, seven, v. שבב I.

שבב (b. h.), *Pi.* משהבד (emp. משהבד; Syr. משהבד *confudit, miscuit*) *to interweave; to checker, adorn vessels with designs*. Hull. 25^a, sq; Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 10 שרוא כל שרוא... any unfinished vessel which is... to be adorned with designs.

***שבב** = next w. Pesik. R. s. 44 'וכ' שרוא בבית וכ' leave him in prison, and let him be famished &c.; (Yalk. Hos. 531 חבשוהו, not חבשוהו, v. חבש).

שבב (corresp. to h. עזב 1) *to leave, let go; to forsake, abandon; to leave behind; to bequeath*. Targ. Jer. II, 9. Targ. Ex. XXIII, 5. Targ. Jud. XVI, 26 (h. text וזכר קא משהבד); a. v. fr.—Part. pass. משהבד; f. משהבד, משהבד, משהבד; משהבד, משהבד. Targ. Jer. II, 5 (h. text משהבד). Targ. Ez. XXXVI, 4. Ib. XLI, 9; 11 (h. text משהבד); a. fr.—Y. Nidd. II, end, 50^b א' וזכר קא משהבד לצפרא אמר he said (to the woman), leave it (with me) for the morning. Sabb. 32^a א' וזכר קא משהבד. Yoma 12^a א' למי שבויע, v. משהבד. Arakh. 22^a א' משהבד shall we leave the alimony (which the widow receives out of the estate, as long as her dowry is not satisfied) unguarded? Ib. do we allow him (to take interest)? B. Bath. 125^a א' וזכר קא משהבד לאו הני משהבד? it is not these coins that their father left them (when he died). Gitt. 37^b, a. fr. 'וכ' משהבד (א'ינש) וכ' (לא שבב) לא משהבד (א'ינש) וכ' (לא שבב) לא משהבד דיררה וכ' when the dam has her own child, she will not neglect her own and give suck to a strange animal. B. Mets. 92^a א' משהבד Isi would let no man live, i. e. with such a law humanity could not exist; B. Kam. 91^b א' משהבד היי וזכ' if this were the law, thou wouldst let no creature exist; a. fr.—2) *to remit, pardon, forgive*. Targ. Gen. XVIII, 24. Targ. Num. XIV, 19; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 5, end וזכר קא משהבד it is becoming the great God to remit great sins; a. e.—Part. pass. as ab. Ib. וזכר קא משהבד לך זהו שרי לך וזכר קא משהבד לך this is remitted to thee, and this is forgiven thee; a. e.—3) *to let go, send away, divorce*. Gen. R. s. 17 וזכר קא משהבד א' וזכר קא משהבד א' וזכר קא משהבד א' send that woman away, for she does thee no honor; ib. וזכר קא משהבד א' וזכר קא משהבד א' send that bad woman away;

b.Az. lectured without saying something novel?; Y. Hag. I, beg. 75^d; Y. Sot. III, 18^d bot.; a. fr.—3) (v. שְׁבִיחָה) to appoint a Sabbath camp as the center for Sabbath movements. Pes. III, 7 (49^a) לְשַׁבּוֹת שְׁבִיחָתָהּ הַרְשִׁיחַ if a person goes away from home...in order to transfer his Sabbath camp for some secular (social) purpose. Erub. 51^a לְשַׁבּוֹתָהּ שָׁבָה for those who appoint a Sabbath camp (when on the road near the beginning of the Sabbath), v. פָּאָה; a. fr.—Part. pass. שְׁבִיחָה allowed to rest, abandoned. Sifra B'har, Par. 1, ch. I (ref. to הָאָרֶץ, Lev. XXV, 6) מִן הַשְּׂמוּרָה...בְּאֶרֶץ מִן הַשְּׂמוּרָה thou mayest (in the Sabbatical year) eat of what is abandoned in the earth (that which grows without special cultivation, manuring &c.), but not of what is watched in the earth (of a field more than ordinarily ploughed); Yalk. Lev. 659.

Hif. הִשְׁבִּיחַ to cause to cease, remove. Y. Ber. IV, 7^d bot. שֶׁחֵשְׁבִיחַ שֶׁחֵשְׁבִיחַ וְחֵשְׁבִיחַ עִילּוֹ וְכִי that thou mayest break and remove the yoke of the evil inclination &c.; ib. שֶׁחֵשְׁבִיחַוּוּ שֶׁחֵשְׁבִיחַוּוּ that thou mayest remove it (the leaven of evil) from within us &c.—V. הִשְׁבִּיחָה.

שַׁבָּת ch. same, to rest; to observe the Sabbath. Targ. Ex. XXXI, 17. Targ. O. ib. XVI, 30 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. נְרוּ). Targ. Y. Lev. XXIII, 32.—Y. Maas. Sh. V, 56^a top וְנָחִיחָה וְנָחִיחָה and went down to observe the Sabbath in his own house; ib. הוֹרֵי סִלְקִין שְׁבִיחָתָן וְכִי went up and celebrated the Sabbath at the Temple; Lam. R. to III, 9 (read: וְשִׁבְחָן).—[Y. Maas. Sh. l. c. שָׁבָה, read: סִלְקִין שָׁבָה, v. שַׁבָּת I.]

שַׁבָּת f. (b. h.; preced.) 1) day of rest, Sabbath.—שַׁבָּתוֹת f. (b. h.; preced.) 1) laws concerning the carrying of objects from one territory (רְשִׁיחָה) to another on the Sabbath, v. הוֹצֵאָה. Ib. 2^b הִכָּה דַעֲיָקָרִי הִכָּה דַעֲיָקָרִי הִכָּה דַעֲיָקָרִי I have a precious gift in my treasury, its name is Sabbath. Ib. 119^a וְשֵׁי שְׂמֵי וְכִי we (Jews) have a certain spice, its name is Sabbath, which we put into it (the Sabbath dish), and its flavor spreads. Ib. 117^b בִּשְׁלֵשׁ יָמִים לְבַצֵּי וְכִי on the Sabbath one must break bread (say the blessing) over two loaves. Ib. לְעִילָם... one should always be early in making the purchases for the Sabbath. Ib. 118^a עֲשֵׂה שְׁבִיחָה וְכִי v. צָרָה. Ib. 119^a הַמְלִכָה בּוֹאוּ... come ye, and let us go forth to meet queen Sabbath. Ib. 1^b בַּעֲרַב שְׁמִי מְבִיחָה וְכִי two ministering angels escort man on the Sabbath eve from the synagogue to his house; v. אֲחִירָה כִּךְ וְכִי the good angel says, may it be thus the next Sabbath, and the evil angel says Amen against his will. Ib. לֹא הָיָה יְרוּשָׁלַיִם מְשֻׁבָּחֶת לְעַלְמָא... Jerusalem was destroyed for no other reason than because they desecrated the Sabbath there. Mekh. Ki Thissa מְסֻרָה וְכִי מְסֻרָה וְכִי, v. מְסֻרָה. R. Hash. IV, 1 שְׁחַל לְהִיּוֹת בִּשְׁמֵי שַׁבָּתָהּ which falls on a Sabbath day; a. v. fr.—Ber. 28^a, a. e. הִיָּחָה שֵׁי שֶׁל מִי הִיָּחָה שֵׁי whose Sabbath was it, i. e. whose turn to preach was it?—Pl. שְׁבִיחָה. Sabb. I. c. וְכִי שְׁרִי וְכִי if Israel were to observe two Sabbaths properly, they would at once be redeemed. Yeb. 93^a שַׁבָּתוֹת וְיָמִים טוֹבִים Sabbaths and festivals; Keth. 110^b; a. v. fr.—2) week. Ned. VIII, 1 וְשֵׁי וְשֵׁי וְשֵׁי 1 week.

שַׁבָּתוֹת (if one says on a Sabbath day, 'I vow abstinence from wine) this Sabbath', he is forbidden to drink wine the whole (incoming) week and the week just expiring. Men. 65^b בְּמִצְעָה שֶׁבַע שָׁבָתוֹת during the week, opp. שַׁבָּתוֹת on the Sabbath day; a. fr.—Pl. as ab. Is. 66^a שֶׁבַע שָׁבָתוֹת when do you find seven complete weeks (between Passover and Shabuoth)? When you begin to count from the evening. Pesik. Ha'om., p. 69^b וְכִי שֶׁבַע שָׁבָתוֹת during those seven weeks between Passover &c.; a. fr.—Sabbath, name of a treatise, of the Order of Mo'ed, of the Mishnah, Tosefta, Talmud Babli and Y'rushalmi.

שַׁבָּתוֹת, שַׁבָּתוֹת, שַׁבָּתוֹת ch. same, 1) Sabbath. Targ. Ex. XVI, 25, sq. Targ. Y. ib. 23 קִוְדָשָׁה (O. שַׁבָּתוֹת, ed. Berl. שַׁבָּתוֹת, v. next w.). Targ. Is. LVIII, 13; a. fr.—Ber. 28^a וְכִי שֶׁבַע שָׁבָתוֹת shall one (of them) preach one Sabbath, and the other the next Sabbath (alternately)? There will be jealousy. Sabb. 119^a וְכִי שֶׁבַע שָׁבָתוֹת... מְעַלִּי שֵׁי. Ib. 118^a, a. fr. מְעַלִּי שֵׁי. Gitt. 38^b וְכִי שֶׁבַע שָׁבָתוֹת... who have their meals on the Sabbath during lecturing hours. Y. Ber. II, 5^b bot. וְכִי שֶׁבַע שָׁבָתוֹת... saw mourners on the Sabbath, and saluted them; a. fr.—Pl. שַׁבָּתוֹת, שַׁבָּתוֹת. Targ. Hos. II, 13 שַׁבָּתוֹתָהּ (ed. Wil. שַׁבָּתוֹת).—Ber. l. c. וְכִי שֶׁבַע שָׁבָתוֹת... let R. G. lecture three Sabbaths in succession, and R. El. b. Az. every fourth Sabbath. Snh. 67^b וְכִי שֶׁבַע שָׁבָתוֹת... every Sabbath eve; a. e.—2) week. Targ. Esth. II, 9; a. e.—Gen. R. s. 11 הַיּוֹם הַרִבְעִי שֶׁבַע שָׁבָתוֹת the first day of the week; a. e.

שַׁבָּתוֹת f. (preced.) rest, solemn observance. Targ. O. Ex. XVI, 23 (h. text שְׁבִיחָה), v. preced. Ib. XXXI, 15 שַׁבָּתוֹת (ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. שַׁבָּתוֹת; Y. שַׁבָּתוֹת); a. fr.

שַׁבָּתוֹת, שַׁבָּתוֹת, שַׁבָּתוֹת v. שַׁבָּתוֹת, שַׁבָּתוֹת. 1) (b. h.) pr. n. m. Sabbathai. Yoma 83^a; B. Bath. 90^b פִּירִי אֲצִירִי v. אֲצִירִי. Bet. 32^b בְּרִי מְרִינִים שֵׁי. Y. Shebi. II, 34^a דְּצִדְקָתִי 34^a (ed. Krot. Y. Succ. IV, end, 54^d שֵׁי ר'. Y. Hall. II, 58^c. Y. Snh. VIII, beg. 26^a; Bab. ib. 69^a; a. fr.—2) the planet Saturn. Sabb. 156^a הָיָה גִבּוֹר דְּמַחְשָׁבוֹהִי בְּשִׁלְתִּין Ms. O. (ed. מְחַשְׁבֵּרִי) he who was born under Saturn shall be a man whose plans will be frustrated (שַׁבָּתוֹת being the Chald. equivalent of שַׁבָּתוֹת). Gen. R. s. 10 וְכִי שֶׁבַע שָׁבָתוֹת... there is a planet which completes its circuit in thirty years; it is Saturn. Pirké d'R. El. ch. VI שֶׁבַע שָׁבָתוֹת Saturn rules on the fourth day of the week. Pesik. R. s. 20; a. e.

שַׁבָּתוֹת, v. שַׁבָּתוֹת. שַׁבָּתוֹת, v. שַׁבָּתוֹת. שַׁבָּתוֹת (b. h.; emp. גְּבוּהָה) to be high, exalted, strong. Pi. שַׁבָּתוֹת to overpower (emp. הִתְקַתָּה). Tem. 16^a (ref. to I Chr. IV, 10) מְלִשְׁנִי... לְבַלְתִּי עֲצָבִי that the evil inclination may not have power over me so as to prevent me from studying; Yalk. Josh. 27 יִסְגַּפֵּנִי (corr. acc.). שַׁבָּתוֹת ch. same. Pa. שַׁבָּתוֹת to elevate, lift up, strengthen. Targ. Ps. XX, 2.

שָׁגַר, שָׁגַרָא = שָׁגַר. Lev. R. s. 9 (ed. Wil. 'ס); Yalk. Ps. 763, v. שָׁגַר I ch.

שָׁגַרָא f. (שָׁגַר) error, inadvertency.—Pl. שָׁגַרָאוֹת. Midr. Till, to Ps. VII ed. Bub. על כל ש' שעשיתי מדול וסלח לי forgive me and pardon me for all inadvertent wrongs that I may have committed. Ib. to Ps. XIX שגיאורי ed. Bub., v. שָׁגַרָא.

שָׁגַרָא ch. same.—Pl. שָׁגַרָאוֹת. Midr. Till, to Ps. XIX, v. שָׁגַרָא.

שָׁגַרָא, v. שָׁגַרָא.

שָׁגַרָא, v. שָׁגַרָא.

שָׁגַרָא f. (שָׁגַר) confused, bewildered. Gitt. 70^b ש' הריא his mind is confused (by the fear of death), opp. צִילָה, v. צִילָה.

שָׁגַל f. (b. h.; שָׁגַל, changed by Massorah into שָׁכַב; comp. king's wife or mistress. R. Hash. 4^a (ref. to Neh. II, 6) כלבחה... אמר ש' אמר shegal? Said Rabbah... a she-dog. Ib. (ref. to Ps. XLV, 10) ויא' ש' כלבחה היא ויא' if shegal meant dog, what good tidings did the prophet announce for Israel? Ib. ש' מלכחה היא ויא' shegal means in general queen, and that opinion of Rabbah... (as regards Neh. I. c.) is a tradition &c.—Pl. שָׁגַלוֹת (fr. שָׁגַל). Snh. 95^b.

שָׁגַם, Pi. שָׁגַם (v. שָׁגַם) 1) to smooth, plane, polish. Kel. XXII, 10 שְׁשִׁיבָן... שְׁשִׁיבָן the boards in a bath which one planed; (Maim.: which one joined with bamboo, v. next w.).—2) to bend. Gen. R. s. 26 (play on שָׁגַם, Gen. VI, 3) I will bend them through suffering; (Rashi) I will bend them (break their power) one through the other; ib. because I had not bent them through suffering; Yalk. ib. 44.

שָׁגַם (שָׁגַם) m. (preced.) joint made of twisted reed (bamboo), hinge.—Pl. שָׁגַמִּין or שָׁגַמִּין. Gen. R. s. 26 (v. preced.) הדלת דווח מי מעמידו שָׁגַמִּין (or שָׁגַמִּין) what keeps the door in position? Its hinges. Kel. X, 6 עשאן בסנין או בשוג' (Ar. a. Bart. 'כשג') if he joined the boards with tenons or with hinges (Maim.: with bamboo, v. שָׁגַן).

שָׁגַמָא, שָׁר' ch. same.—Pl. שָׁגַמִּיא. Koh. R. to IX, 18 (expl. דאמנור, II Kings XVIII, 16) ש' רבנן אמרי ש' the Rabbis say, it means the (gilt) hinges.

שָׁגַנָא, Yalk. Josh. 22, v. שָׁגַנָא.

שָׁגַר (Shaf. of גָּר; comp. נָגַר) to run, flow.—Part. pass. שָׁגַר; f. שָׁגַרָא fluent, spoken without hesitation. Ber. V, 5 אם ש' הפלתי ויא' if my prayer is fluent in my mouth, I know &c., v. שָׁרָה; Tosef. ib. III, 3 שָׁגַרָא ed. Zuck. (Var. שָׁגַרָא).—[Cant. R. to I, 15 שָׁגַרָא, v. infra.]

Pi. שָׁגַר 1) to speak with fluency. Ex. R. s. 9 כיון ש' בפיהם ויא' when they recited (these verses) the whole night with fluency, they considered it a good

sign &c.—2) to make run, to send. Tanh. Mick. 8 רפוש ויא' arrest them and send them up before me; Gen. R. s. 91. Ib. ויא' בשבילם ויא' and sent (messengers) out for them to hunt them up &c. Tosef. Sabb. XIII (XIV), 9 ויא' ויא' and to their commander he sent a present of fifty denars. Ber. 51^a, sq. אהר' ויא' he sends it as a gift to his household. Snh. 59^b אהר' ויא' he sent out one (serpent) to the south &c. B. Bath. 146^a. Sot. 35^b ויא' ויא' a. fr.—Part. pass. שָׁגַרָא; f. שָׁגַרָא. Cant. R. to IV, 1, v. רִגְלִיתָ; ib. to I, 15 שָׁגַרָא corr. acc.).

Hif. שָׁגַר [to speak fluently,] to improvise a prayer, change the established form. Y. Ber. V, 9^c ש' ש' if a reader improvises two or three sections (of the Prayer of Benedictions), we do not make him go back and recite the established form.

שָׁגַר I ch. same, 1) to run, flow. Targ. Jer. XIII, 17 (ed. Wil. שָׁגַר Pa., shed). Ib. IX, 17 (ed. Wil. Pa.).—2) to drag. Hull. 51^a ויא' Tosaf. (ed. שדרן) they dragged their hind legs.

Pa. שָׁגַר 1) to cause to run, shed. Targ. Jer. I. c., v. supra.—2) to send. Targ. Y. Ex. XXIII, 20.—3) to cast; (of beasts) to give birth. Ib. XIII, 12 שָׁגַרָא (not רָמַשׁ); Targ. Jer. XXII, 19.—Part. pass. שָׁגַרָא; f. שָׁגַרָא; pl. שָׁגַרָא. Ib. VII, 33; XXXVI, 30. Targ. Deut. XXVIII, 26. Targ. Is. V, 25, a. e.

Af. שָׁגַר 1) (neut. verb.) to run over. Y. Sabb. VIII, 9^b bot. שָׁגַרָא R. Aha's eye ran over the whole Torah, and he did not find (that the word appeared 39 times).—2) to cast an eye. Y. Kil. IX, 32^b bot.; Y. Keth. XII, 35^a bot. ש' ש' (not ש' ש') at that moment I let my eyes run (reviewed in my mind) the whole &c., v. שָׁרָה.—3) to improvise, change the established form of a prayer. Y. Ber. V, 9^c ש' ש' (read ש') he changed one section of the Benedictions. Ib. ש' ש' he changed the benediction which closes with makhni'a zedim (the twelfth section) at the end of it.

שָׁגַר II (preced.; comp. שָׁרָה) to heat. Targ. Ez. XXXIX, 9.—Sabb. 109^b ויא' ש' she heated the oven and swept it &c.—Part. pass. שָׁגַרָא; f. שָׁגַרָא. Yoma 29^a ש' ש' (in which it is easy to kindle a fresh fire), opp. קָרִירָא.

שָׁגַר III pr. n. m. Sh'gar, one of Haman's ancestors. Targ. Esth. V, 1; Targ. II Esth. III, 1.

שָׁגַר m. (b. h.; שָׁגַר) 1) [that which is cast,] birth, foetus, premature birth. Bekh. 3^a (ref. to Ex. XIII, 12) ש' ש' Rashi Var. 'the first cast of an animal', even the premature first birth of an animal is sacred; (ed. שָׁגַר בבהמה) that which dwells in an animal).—2) run, flight (of a dove). B. Bath. II, 5 ש' ש' (for food).

שָׁגַרָא, שָׁר' m. (שָׁגַר I) that which is cast away; ש' ש' dates after being pressed out for beer, refuse. Keth. 80^a top.

שָׂדָא, Gen. XXVII, 11) גבר שדיין (not שדיין) a man (worshipper) of demons (ref. to שְׂדִיִּים, Is. XIII, 21).

שָׂדָא, v. שְׂדִי.

שָׂדָא, v. שְׂדִי I.

שָׂדָד (b. h.) to overpower, rob. Pesik. R. s. 26 יבואו ירשדו let the plunderers come and plunder her; Yalk. Jer. 262 ירשדו בה (not בהם).

Pi. שְׂדִי same, v. supra.

Nif. שְׂדִי to be robbed. Gen. R. s. 75 (ref. to Ps. XII, 6) when do I rise? When I see the poor robbed and the needy in anguish; Yalk. Ps. 625; Yalk. Zech. 569.

שָׂדָד, v. שְׂדִי.

שָׂדָד (b. h.; cmp. צָדַד) to join, arrange, direct.

Pi. שְׂדִי to harrow. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXVIII; Yalk. Gen. 76 וישדו, v. פָּחַח. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XII וישדו וישדו to plough and harrow the ground.

שָׂדָד ch., Pa. שְׂדִי same. Targ. Job XXXIX, 10 (ed. Wil. 'יש').

שָׂדָד, pl. שְׂדִי, v. שְׂדִי.

שָׂדָד, v. שְׂדִי.

שָׂדָד c. (b. h.; cmp. שָׂדַד; v. Del. Assy. Handw. s. v. sid(d)u, p. 642) tract of land, field. Shebi. I, 1, a. fr. שְׂדָה a cultivated field in which trees grow, opp. הלכן, v. לכן. Sifra B'huck, Par. 4, ch. XI (ref. to Lev. XXVII, 21) this proves that sadeh is of masculine gender in the sacred (Biblical) language. Arakh. VIII, 1 המקדיש את שדהו if a man consecrates his field. Ib. VII, 5 אחוזו... כש' אהוזו if a man bought a field of his father, and his father died, and after this he consecrated it, it is legally treated as an inherited field (Lev. XXVII, 16), contrad. to מקנה ש' a purchased field (ib. 22); a. fr.—Keth. I, 6, a. e. נסחופה שדהו, v. סתוק. Tosef. Shebi. VI, 21 ירקוח סדה ed. Zuck. (Var. 'ש') vegetable growing in the field (in the Sabbatical year).—Pi. שְׂדִי. Arakh. IX, 5 חוץ מן הש'... כל שהוא whatever is within a city wall is legally the same as houses, except fields. Ib. 7; a. fr.

שָׂדָד, v. שְׂדִי.

שָׂדָד, v. sub 'שדה'.

שָׂדָדָא f. (שָׂדָד) 1) quiet, peaceable. Targ. I Chr. IV, 40.—2) peace, rest. Ib. XXII, 9 (ed. Wil. שְׂדָדָא).

שָׂדָדָא f. (preced.) rest, ease. Targ. Ez. XVI, 49 (ed. Wil. שְׂדָדָא; some ed. שְׂדָדָא).

שָׂדָד m. (b. h.) Almighty. Targ. Gen. XVII, 1. Targ. Ruth I, 20; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 46 (homiletic etymology, ref.

to Gen. XVII, 1) די... אני הוא שאמרתי... it is I who said to my world... 'it is enough'. Succ. 5^a (ref. to Job XXVI, 9) ש' מפירש ש' מזיו וכ' the Almighty separated himself from the splendor of his residence, with his cloud over him; a. e.

שָׂדָד, שְׂדִי (v. אָרִי, אָרִי II) 1) to swing, throw, cast, shoot; to sprinkle, pour. Targ. O. Ex. XV, 21 ed. Lsb. a. oth. (ed. רמא). Targ. Job XXXVIII, 6 (h. text ירה). Targ. Ps. XCI, 5 (v. שְׂדָד II). Targ. ISam. XX, 20. Targ. Lev. IV, 12 מִשְׁדָּר (infin.; h. text שָׂדָד); ib. 18 יִשְׁדָּר (fr. אִשְׁדָּר). Targ. Koh. II, 8 מְרִיבֵי דְשָׂדָד (not מְרִיבֵי דְשָׂדָד) gutters discharging tepid, and gutters discharging hot waters (h. text שְׂדָד וְשְׂדָד). Targ. Ps. LXXIX, 3. Ib. LXII, 9 (ed. Wil. שְׂדָד, corr. acc.). Targ. Lam. II, 4; a. fr.—B. Kam. 92^b לֹא תִשְׁדָּר and let him pour water on it. Ib. 69^b וְיִשְׁדָּר לִיהּ וְכ' and let him sprinkle it &c. Snh. 30^b, a. e. בִּירָה נִרְגָא, v. נִרְגָא; a. fr.—2) to cast the spindle, to spin. Keth. 72^b שְׂדָדָא פִּילְכָה, v. פִּלְכָה. Gitt. 69^b דְשָׂדָדָא דְרִמָּה (fr. שְׂדָד or שְׂדָד), v. הִימָה I. Succ. 16^a מִשְׂדָּדָא, v. אִשְׂלָא; a. e.

Af. שְׂדָדָא same, to cast, pour, shed. Targ. II Sam. XVI, 13. Targ. I Chr. XXII, 8; a. e.

Pa. שְׂדָדָא same. Targ. O. Ex. XV, 4 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. Pe.); Y. I ib. שְׂדָדָא (h. text ירה).—[Targ. Prov. XIII, 12 מִשְׂדָּדָא ed. Wil., read מִשְׂדָּדָא, v. מִשְׂדָּדָא.]

Ithpa. אִשְׂדָּדָא, אִשְׂדָּדָא 1) to be cast, poured out; to be shot. Targ. Jer. XXII, 19. Targ. Lam. IV, 1. Targ. Y. Num. XXXV, 33 (O. אִשְׂדָּדָא, v. אִשְׂדָּדָא). Targ. O. Ex. XIX, 18. Targ. Jer. XII, 9; a. e.—Nidd. 48^b, v. infra.—2) to be cast about, reel. Targ. Is. XXIV, 20 (h. text יניע).—V. אִשְׂדָּדָא.—3) (v. הָאָה) to hover, fly. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 49 (h. text ראה). Targ. Jer. XLVIII, 40. Targ. Hab. I, 8. Targ. Is. VI, 6 (ed. Lag. a. Ar. אִשְׂדָּדָא, corr. acc.).—4) denom. of שְׂדָד to be a full-developed breast. Nidd. 48^b אִשְׂדָּדָא (oth. opin. in Rashi: to be poured out, emptied, dried up), v. כָּרָה; [Ar. אִשְׂדָּדָא, Var. אִשְׂדָּדָא, v. שְׂדָד II, a. שְׂדָד].

שָׂדָדָא I m. (שְׂדָד) 2) yarn. Targ. Ez. XXVII, 19 Ar. (ed. שיריין, שיריין).

שָׂדָדָא II (שְׂדָד) 1) [arrow, cmp. Ps. XCI, 5, v. Targ.] hot, destructive east-wind. Gitt. 31^b ש' נשיב the shadya is blowing; [Ar. s. v. אִסְרָנָא names 'ש' as south-wind; Rashi: = h. שְׂדָדָא demoness].

שְׂדִי, v. שְׂדִי.

שְׂדִי m. (שְׂדָד) at rest, at ease. Targ. Job XXI, 23 (Ms. שאנן; h. text שלאנן).

*שְׂדִימָא, שְׂדִימָא f. (b. h. שְׂדִימָא) field, plain(?). Ab d'R. N. ch. VI ראה אבן ש' ונגלה וכ' (ed. Schechter) he saw a stone of the plain (a clod of earth), and took it to his mouth.

שָׂדֵךְ, *Pi.* שִׁיבָה (v. next w.) *to negotiate, stipulate.* Sabb. 150^a ועל דרזינוק וכו'... you may stipulate on the Sabbath about girls to be betrothed, and about a boy to be taught reading or a trade. Tosef. ib. XVI (XVII), 22 וכו' וכו' you must not negotiate business affairs between a husband and his wife (to reconcile them) on the Sabbath. Kidd. 44^b והוא ששָׂדֵךְ provided they have been negotiating (with her father). Ib. (mixed dict.) אע"ג דשָׂדֵךְ even if they have been negotiating.

Hif. הִשְׁבִּיחַ *to subdue, quiet.* Esth. R. s. 2, beg. (ref. to Prov. XXIX, 11 (ישבחהו) וכו' (ישבחהו) וכו' this refers to the Lord who quieted Ahasverus (ref. to משבחהו, Ps. LXV, 8).

שָׂדֵךְ, **שָׂדֵךְ**, **שָׂדֵךְ** (v. דָּעָךְ a. דָּעָךְ; comp. Targ. Prov. XV, 18 דָּעָךְ = h. שקט) [*to be sunk, settled, to be quiet, at ease.* Targ. Is. XIV, 7. Targ. Josh. XI, 23. Targ. Job III, 25. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXIII, 3. Targ. Y. II Num. XXIII, 24 (ed. Vien. שריד, corr. acc.); a. fr.—Y. Yoma VIII, 45^a bot. 'אמרין לקדמיהא יש' they spoke to the first (infant in the mother's womb), and it became quiet. Y. Shebi. IX, 38^d כד חמא דשָׂדֵךְ כד חמא דשָׂדֵךְ when he saw that things had settled down (the persecutions had ceased); Gen. R. s. 79 מְשַׁדְּךָן (part. pass. *Pa.*).

Af. אֶשְׁבִּיחַ *to settle, quiet, pacify.* Targ. Ps. LXV, 8 (Ms. הִשְׁבִּיחַ *Pa.*). Targ. Job XXXIV, 29 (not 'יש'). Targ. Y. Num. XVII, 20 (ed. Vien. אֶשְׁבִּיחַ, corr. acc.).

Pa. שָׂדֵךְ 1) same. Targ. Ps. XCIV, 13. Ib. XC, 11. Targ. Job XXXVII, 17; a. e. (v. supra).—Gen. R. s. 64 וכו' וכו' let a wise man come and pacify the people; (Yalk. ib. 111 (וישדל) וכו').—2) *to arrange, stipulate, esp. to negotiate a marriage* (by sending an agent to settle affairs). Kidd. 13^a הוה דרום ברש' in that case it means that he had been negotiating (when he finally betrothed her with a stolen object); 'בין ש' ודלא ש'... and how will you prove that it makes a difference whether a betrothal was preceded by negotiations or not?

Ihpa. אֶשְׁבִּיחַ, *Ihpe.* אֶשְׁבִּיחַ *to be quieted, settled.* Targ. Esth. II, 1. Ib. VII, 10. Targ. Y. Gen. VIII, 1 (some ed. אשורבו, corr. acc.; Ar. שָׂדֵךְ).

שָׂדֵךְ m. (preced.) *one at ease, retired from business.* B. Bath. 139^a בש' מחזירין בש' Ar. a. Rashb. ed. Pes. (Ms. H. בשָׂדֵךְ, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 10; ed. בשָׂדֵךְ) the Mishnah (which disallows the older brother as executor of the estate to take his personal expenses out of the common fund) refers to a person retired from business (who does nothing to enlarge the value of the estate); ש' פשיטא if he is idle, is it not a matter of course (that he is not entitled to his personal expenses out of the estate)?—*Trnsf. *barren tree, wild tree* (comp. סָדֵךְ).—*Pl.* שָׂדֵךְ. B. Kam. 92^b קינא דש' Ar. a. Ag. Hatt., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6; ed. (וישרכי), v. שָׂדֵךְ.

שָׂדֵךְ, Targ. Gen. XXV, 27 ש' some ed., v. גְּתִישִׁיבָן.

שָׂדֵךְ (*Shaf.* of דלל; comp. דָּלַח) *to swing, be wide open* (v. Fr. Del. Proleg., p. 101).

Pi. שָׂדֵךְ (comp. פָּרַח) *to persuade, speak suavely.* Kidd. 30^b sq. מפני שמשִׁיבָהוּ ברבריו וכו' it was revealed and known before Him... that a child honors his mother more than his father, because she sways him by persuasive words, therefore did he place the honor of the father before &c. (Ex. XX, 12); Mekh. Yithro, s. 8; Yalk. Ex. 297. Yoma 35^b משרלרו ברבריו... every day did Potiphar's wife try to win (entice) him with words; a. e.

Hithpa. הִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה 1) *to be persuaded, enticed.* Koh. R. to I, 16 הַלֵּב מְשֻׁחָהּ וכו' the heart is enticed, as it is said (Gen. XXXIV, 3), and he spoke &c.—2) *to make one's self pleasant, to insinuate one's self; to be on good terms.* Pes. 112^a; 113^a דורי משרול עם וכו' try to be on good terms with him on whom the hour smiles.—3) [*to swing one's self up, to make an effort, strive.* Tosef. Kidd. V, 15 וישתהל ליעולם וישתהל (לימד) under all circumstances a man must strive to have his son taught a trade which is &c.; Kidd. IV, 10 (11) Y. ed. (Mish. a. Babli only וילמד); Y. ib. IV, end, 66^d. Ab. II, 5 דרור איש... במקום (Ar. דרור) where there are no men, strive thou to be a man. Ib. IV, 18 אל השתהל וכו' (Ar. דרור), v. קַלְקַלָּה; a. e.

שָׂדֵךְ ch., *Pa.* שָׂדֵךְ same, *to persuade, entice.* Targ. Prov. I, 10. Targ. O. Ex. XXII, 15. Targ. Jud. XIV, 15; a. fr.—Yalk. Gen. 111 וישתהל, v. שָׂדֵךְ.

Ihpa. אֶשְׁתַּחֲוֶה 1) *to insinuate one's self, win favor.* Targ. Ruth II, 19.—Gen. R. s. 22 למשתהל... there are dogs in Rome that know how to insinuate themselves (win the confidence of men); Yalk. Gen. 36; Yalk. Ps. 840 למשתהל.—2) *to strive; to struggle.* Targ. Koh. I, 17. Targ. O. Gen. XXXII, 25, sq. Targ. Cant. III, 6.—[Targ. Ps. CXIX, 96 ed. Wil., v. שָׂדֵךְ.]

שָׂדֵךְ (b. h.; comp. דָּפַח, s. v. דָּפַח) *to knock; (of grain) to blast.* Pesik. Asser, p. 99^b [read:] ודריא שדופתן... I send one east wind, and it blasts them; Yalk. Deut. 892 שדופתן (corr. acc.); Tanh. R' eh 17 וישדופתן; Pesik. R. s. 25 ושדופתן.

Pi. שָׂדֵךְ same, v. supra.

Nif. נִשְׂדַּף, *Nithpa.* נִשְׂדַּף *to be blasted.* B. Mets. IX, 6 אם נשדפה... and the locust ate it up, or it was blasted. Ib. 105^b שגשדפה... (it is considered a regional calamity,) if for instance four fields on four sides of that in litigation have been struck with blast. Ib. רלם ארור וכו' if one furrow over the whole length of it was struck. Y. M. Kat. III, 81^d דריה נשדפה... every spot on which his eye looked was blasted; a. fr.

שָׂדֵךְ ch., *Ihpa.* אֶשְׁתַּחֲוֶה, *Ihpe.* אֶשְׁתַּחֲוֶה same, 1) *to be blasted, emptied of grain.* B. Mets. 105^b דאישדפה... when most of the fields of the valley were struck; ib. 106^a וכו' אשדפה... most of the fields... were struck, and also his barley was blasted. Ib. (mixed dict.) דרורא מְשֻׁחָהּ כָּל שְׂדֵיךְ for all thy fields have been struck; a. e.—*2) (euphem.) *to ease one's self.* Targ. I Kings XVIII, 27 (h. text שייג).

שָׂדֵךְ, **שָׂדֵךְ** m. (b. h.; preced.) *blast.* B. Mets. 106^a

Job XXII, 29 Ms. (ed. שְׁנָה, q. v.).—V. שְׁנָה ch.—2) to lower, level, destroy. Targ. Ps. LXXIV, 3 לְשָׁנָה ed. Lag. (ed. למשואו, corr. acc.; Levita לְשָׁנָה, h. text למשוק, למשוק).

שְׁנָה III, שְׁנָה m. (preced.) pit. Targ. Ps. VII, 16 Ms. (ed. שְׁנָה).

שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה m. (preced.) low-spirited, worrying. Targ. Job XXII, 29 בסורחא ש' troubled on account of sin (Ms. ש' ביריחא בעיני שְׁנָה low in the sight of men; h. text עיניו ש').

שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה f. (preced. wds.) 1) pit, grave. Targ. Job XXXIII, 22; 24 (Ms. שְׁנָה; ed. Wil. שְׁנָה). Targ. Ps. IX, 16 (ed. Wil. שְׁנָה; some ed. שְׁנָה, read: שְׁנָה; Ms. שְׁנָה).—Pl. שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה. Ib. CXIX, 85 (ed. Wil. שְׁנָה; Ms. שְׁנָה; h. text שְׁנָה).—2) destruction, waste. Targ. Job XXX, 3 Ms. (ed. שְׁנָה).

שְׁנָה, v. שְׁנָה.

שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה, v. שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה.

שְׁנָה f. (שְׁנָה; v. שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה) thorn, prickle.—Pl. Succ. 13^a כיון דנחנן שְׁנָה וכו' Ar. (ed. דנחנן שְׁנָה; Ms. M. 2 שְׁנָה or שְׁנָה; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6) since their prickly twigs are liable to fall off, he may leave the Succah &c.

שְׁנָה, v. שְׁנָה.

שְׁנָה, v. שְׁנָה.

שְׁנָה m. pl. nag-wort or wormwood, a species of Artemisia (v. Löw Pfl., p. 80). Succ. 12^b.

שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה, v. שְׁנָה II, שְׁנָה III.

שְׁנָה, Pa. שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה 1) to stride, leap, run, hasten. Targ. Y. Ex. XVII, 8 (ed. Vien. ושור, corr. acc.). Ib. XXXII, 19. Targ. Cant. II, 8. Targ. Job XXXVII, 1 Var. Targ. Am. III, 5 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. רשק); a. fr.—B. Mets. 84^a he ran into the Jordan after him. B. Bath. 73^b and jumped from one mule's back to the other. Ib. 96^b wine travels on its owner's shoulder, i. e. if wine turns sour, it is the purchaser's bad luck, and the seller is not responsible; oth. opin. (Tosaf.) wine turns sour by transport. Ber. 54^b he (Moses) jumped ten cubits high. Sabb. 110^a let him jump over a ditch. Pes. 113^a לא תשור וכו' v. שְׁנָה; a. e.—2) to cause to jump &c. Targ. Ps. XXIX, 6 (Ms. טפול).—3) (emp. meanings of קפץ) to close up. Ib. CVII, 42 (Ms. שְׁנָה, corr. acc.; h. text קפצה).

שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה m. (preced.) tramper, freebooter. Snh. 96^b ש' בר שורא שְׁנָה נבזראדן שְׁנָה וכו' Ar. (ed. שור בר שורא; Ms. M. שורא נבזראדן שורא; Ms. M. שורא נבזראדן שורא, Nebuzraddan, jump (to Jerusalem), for the time has come &c.; Yalk. Ps. 810

שְׁנָה, thou son of a tramper &c.; Yalk. Kings 251 שורא נבזראדן שְׁנָה וכו'.

שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה, pl. of שְׁנָה.

שְׁנָה, Targ. Prov. XXVII, 25 some ed., v. שְׁנָה I.

שְׁנָה* f., pl. שְׁנָה (dial. for שְׁנָה) exposed, with uplifted tails. Y. Sabb. V, 7^b bot. (ref. to שְׁנָה, Mish. V, 2) מאן דאמר ש' some read shuzoth; 'ש' according to him who reads shuzoth, it means 'prepared' (v. שְׁנָה), as we read שְׁנָה (Prov. VII, 10); v. שְׁנָה.

שְׁנָה, v. שְׁנָה.

שְׁנָה I (b. h.) to bend, sink. Hull. 27^a ממקום ששנה וכו' v. שְׁנָה I. Ib. ורוא שח ועומד הוא... שח 'where it bends' implies (that the limb which is to be cut) must be erect (when in its natural condition), but this (the tail) is always hanging down. Y. Taan. II, 65^c top צריך לשהיך בכלן (or לשהיך fr. שחה) he must bend down with all of them (the eighteen vertebrae). Ber. 34^a, v. שְׁנָה. Ab. V, 21 בן תשעה ושלשים לשנה (is the time) for being bent (perh. meant as noun לשנה). Midr. Till. to Ps. XLVIII לבו שח עליו his heart within him is bent (in grief over his sin); Yalk. ib. 755 סח (corr. acc.); a. fr.

Hithpol. שְׁנָה to be bent down, depressed. Midr. Till. to Ps. XLII אני מרקנאה ומשהוחרתי וכו' I am jealous and desperate, when I see the happiness of the nations &c.

שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה ch. same, v. שְׁנָה II.—Part. שְׁנָה; f. שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה; pl. שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה; Targ. Ps. XLIV, 26 (ed. Wil. שְׁנָה). Targ. Job IX, 13; a. e.—Sabb. 67^a (in an incantation for a swallowed fish-bone) שְׁנָה שְׁנָה (or שְׁנָה) Ar. (ed. שְׁנָה) sink down, sink down!

שְׁנָה II m. (preced.) bending. Ab. V, 21, v. שְׁנָה I.—'ש' a species of white figs. Dem. I, 1; a. e., v. פת I.

שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה, v. שְׁנָה.

שְׁנָה m. (b. h. שְׁנָה; Shaf. of שְׁנָה) or ירהר to conciliate, win favor) favor, gift, esp. bribe, bribery. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVII, 2 אבל אתה... ליקח ש'... כתבת בחורה... ליקח ש'... thou hast written in the Law (Ex. XXIII, 8), 'thou shalt take no bribe', and they (men) are afraid to take presents and judge me, but thou who acceptest means of conciliation from sinners, such as repentance, good deeds, and prayer: let thy judgment go forth from before thee. Keth. 105^b (ref. to Ex. I. c.) ש' ממון אלא אפי' ש' דבריהם וכו' not only a bribe in the shape of money, but even a bribe in acts (service) is forbidden. Ib. מקבלי ש'... סמיהו... v. שְׁנָה. Ib. שורא שורא (Ar. שורא) why is it called shohad? Because it is one (the recipient and the giver are made like one person); a. fr.

שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה, שְׁנָה ch. 1) same. Targ. I Kings XV, 19. Targ. Ex. XXIII, 8. Targ. Ps. XV, 5; a. fr.—Keth.

LXXXI, 6; a. fr.—לָבָא עַל- to care for, mind. Targ. I Sam. IX, 20; a. e.—Y. Taan. II, beg. 65^a (expl. Lam. III, 41) לְכֵן יִרְיֵנוּ וְכִי... לְכֵן יִרְיֵנוּ... let us make our hearts as even as the palm of our hand (remove all crookedness, comp. פָּשַׁט, פָּשַׁט), and then (turn) to God in heaven; Lam. R. to l. c. לְגַבִּי... לְגַבִּי... Kidd. 60^a וְכִי שֶׁרְגָא וְכִי שֶׁרְגָא they (the men who betrothed the same woman successively, to take effect after thirty, twenty, or ten days respectively) placed themselves in the same position as a pile of bricks, where each leaves room for the other. Keth. 22^a וְכִי שֶׁרְגָא לְנַפְשָׁהּ הִרְיָכָה וְכִי she declared herself a piece of forbidden food (she declared herself a married woman; therefore, she cannot be believed when she afterwards says that she is unmarried); ib. 23^b אִירֵי וְכִי שֶׁרְגָא she herself made herself &c. (and a witness testifying to the contrary cannot affect her status). Ib. 3^a, a. fr. וְכִי שֶׁרְגָא רַבֵּן וְכִי שֶׁרְגָא רַבֵּן v. שֶׁרְגָא רַבֵּן. Hull. 97^b וְכִי שֶׁרְגָא רַבֵּן הַרְבִּיבִי הַרְבִּיבִי the Rabbis declared that it should be considered as if it were a piece of a *n'belah* (v. בְּלָה); a. v. fr.—3) to retaliate, v. supra.

Af. אֲשֵׁרִי 1) to compare, consider as. Targ. Job XXX, 19 (not אֲשֵׁרִי); a. e.—Pes. 78^a לִיה כְּמִדַּתּוֹ (or קְשֵׁרִי, Fa.) considers it as clean; a. e.—2) to consider, reflect on. Targ. Ps. XLVIII, 10 (h. text אֲשֵׁרִי).

Ithpa. אֲשֵׁרִי, אֲשֵׁרִי, אֲשֵׁרִי 1) to be placed, put. Targ. Ez. I, 15; a. e.—2) to be compared, be made like. Targ. Ps. XLIX, 13. Ib. LXXXIX, 7; a. e.—3) [to place one's self in position, comp. בִּין Pi. a. Hithpa.] to be attentive, ready to obey. Targ. Is. LXVI, 2; 5 (h. text חָרַד).—[Targ. Is. VI, 6 אֲשֵׁרִי Ar. a. ed. Lag., read: אֲשֵׁרִי, v. שָׁרִי.—Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 34 מִשְׁחֵרֵן some ed., read: מִשְׁחֵרֵן, v. שָׁרִי.]

שָׁרִי m. (preced.) equivalent, value. Y. Snh. X, 28^d top וְכִי בְּשֵׁרֵי וְכִי בְּשֵׁרֵי the elder woman sold him an object for what it was worth, but the young woman said, take it for less; (Bab. ib. 108^a בְּשֵׁרֵי); Sifré Num. 131. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 40^a top וְכִי בְּשֵׁרֵי וְכִי בְּשֵׁרֵי he settles with the gentile partner for what it is worth, and gives half of its value to the priest; Tosef. Bekh. II, 1 (בשׁ) הַכְּנִיסָה לִי... וְהָרִי הוּא כְּשׁוּרֵי Keth. 67^a if the wife brought him (uncoined) gold, it is valued and charged to him for what it is worth (he need not add one third in his marriage contract, as he must do in the case of cash); ib. וְהָרִי הֵן בְּשֵׁרֵי וְהָרִי הֵן בְּשֵׁרֵי and they are charged to him for their value; a. e.

שָׁרִי ch. same. B. Mets. 52^a, v. עֲשִׂיק II.

שָׁרִי m., שָׁרִי I f. 1) part. of שָׁרִי, q. v.—2) = h. שָׁרִי, valued, worth. Lev. R. s. 9; Yalk. Ps. 763, v. שָׁרִי I ch. B. Mets. 7^b וְכִי כִמָּה... כִּמָּה דָּאִיָּה how much is a dated document worth, and how much one without a date? B. Kam. 85^a, v. מִיָּן; a. fr.—3) worth its money, cheap. Ab. Zar. 34^b דֵּשׁ חֲמֵרָה where wine is cheap.

שָׁרִי m., שָׁרִי c., שָׁרִי II, שָׁרִי II, שָׁרִי II m. [that which is levelled, smooth.] couch. Targ. Y. Deut. III, 11 (h. text עֲרִשׁ). Targ. I Sam. XX, 25 (h. text מִרְשָׁב). Targ. I Kings I, 47 (h. text מִשְׁכַּב). Targ. Ps. IV, 5

(שָׁרִי) ed. Lag. a. oth. (some ed. שָׁרִי). Ib. VI, 7; a. e.—Pl. שָׁרִי, שָׁרִי, שָׁרִי. Targ. Job XVII, 13.—V. שָׁרִי.

שָׁרִי f. (v. שָׁרִי) reasonable price. Targ. II Esth. III, 8, v. עֲשִׂיקָא.

*שָׁרִי f. (v. שָׁרִי Pi. 2) levelling, overcoming difficulties, achievement. Tanh. Naso 28; ed. Bub. 32 (ref. to מצִלִּיחַ, Gen. XXXIX, 2) וְכִי שֶׁרְגָא אֵלֶּיךָ the root שֶׁרְגָא means levelling, as we read (II Sam. XIX, 18) וְכִי שֶׁרְגָא וְכִי שֶׁרְגָא they 'cut through' the Jordan.

שָׁרִי, שָׁרִי, שָׁרִי. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 28, read: שָׁרִי.

שָׁרִי, v. שָׁרִי.

שָׁרִי, v. שָׁרִי.

שָׁרִי pr. n. f. *Sh'vilnay*, colloquial name for a lewd woman. Snh. 82^b (ref. to Num. XXV, 15) לָא כֹּזְבִי שָׁרִי, שָׁרִי, שָׁרִי; Ms. M. שָׁרִי, Ms. K. שָׁרִי, Ms. F. שָׁרִי her name was not Cozbi but Sh.; ... וְהָרִי דָּאִיָּה שֶׁרְגָא שֶׁרְגָא thence arose the proverb, 'between &c.', v. שָׁרִי; Yalk. Num. 772 אֲשֵׁרִי.

שָׁרִי pr. n. m. *Sh'visk'el*, a nickname for Ezekiel (v. next w.). Kidd. 70^a.

שָׁרִי m. pl. (Persian, v. Koh. Ar. Compl. s. v.) roast. Pes. 96^a (of the *emurim* (v. אֵימִרִים) of the Passover sacrifice in Egypt) מֵאֵן לִימָא לֵן דְּלֵא עֲבִירֵנוּ שֶׁרְגָא (שֶׁרְגָא עֲבִירֵנוּ) who tells us that they did not make a roast of them (and eat them)?—[B. Mets. 60^a, Alf. Ms., v. שָׁרִי.]

שָׁרִי pl. n. pl. (comp. שָׁרִי) *Shavviré* (Caravan Station). B. Mets. 18^a a letter of divorce was found in which was written, בשׁ מִרָא וְכִי מִרָא at Sh. (which is) a place on the river (or canal) Rakhis. Ib. top שֶׁרְגָא שֶׁרְגָא we must apprehend the existence of two places by the name of Sh.

שָׁרִי, Targ. Ps. XXIV, 2 ed. Lag., v. שָׁרִי.

שָׁרִי, v. שָׁרִי.

שָׁרִי to be connected, attached. B. Mets. 98^b מִשְׁדָּךְ שָׁרִי, v. שָׁרִי.

שָׁרִי m. (שָׁרִי, v. שָׁרִי) prickly bark. Sabb. 20^b (expl. לכֵּשׁ, ib. II, 1) שֶׁרְגָא דְּאִרְזָא שֶׁרְגָא דְּאִרְזָא the bark of a cedar tree. Ib. וְכִי שֶׁרְגָא דְּאִרְזָא שֶׁרְגָא דְּאִרְזָא but the bark of cedar is mere wood (and cannot be used as a wick)! Answ. וְכִי שֶׁרְגָא דְּאִרְזָא, v. שָׁרִי.—V. שָׁרִי.

שָׁרִי, v. שָׁרִי.

שָׁרִי, v. שָׁרִי.

שָׁרִי m. (שָׁרִי) forgetful. Y. Peah I, 16^b bot. [read:] שָׁרִי הַקְּבִ"ה אֵין לְפָנֵי שְׁכֵחָה הָא בְּשֵׁרִל יִשְׂרָאֵל נִשְׁכַּח שֶׁרְגָא וְכִי שֶׁרְגָא there is no forgetting before the Lord, but for Israel's sake he becomes forgetful, for we read (Mic. VII, 18, reading שָׁרִי, v. שָׁרִי) 'forgetting iniquity &c.'; Yalk. Mic. 559 שָׁרִי.

ly; Yalk. ib. 21. Keth. 20^a when he has been enjoying the usufruct שלש שנים ובש' for three years, and that in comfort (without protest by claimants); a. e.

שופרא ch. same. Lev. R. s. 34 Ar. s. v. שוק 3 (in an unintelligible quotation not found in ed.).

שופין m. (שוק II) *file*. Kel. XXX, 1, v. שוק II (Ar. שופינא).

שופינא ch. same. Targ. O. Deut. IX, 21 ed. Berl. (oth. ed. שוי; Y. שופינא). Targ. I Sam. XIII, 21 (h. text פצירה).—B. Kam. 98^a, v. שוק II ch.

שופין, v. שופין.

שופינן, שופינן m. pl. (שופין) *that which is poured out into the gutter, waste-water*. Sabb. VIII, 1 וכל הש' and the measure for all kinds of dirty waters is one-fourth of a Log (for Sabbath laws). Ib. 78^a הוא ש' what is waste water fit for? Hull. 105^b ש' on account of the dirty water (on the roof, which may come down through the spout). B. Bath. 19^b ש' there (in Mish. II, 1) reference is made to a collection of urine to be poured out; a. e.

שופינא, v. שופינא.

שופינן, v. שופינא.

שופינר* m. (denom. of שופינא) *one whose legs are file-shaped, without calves*. Bekh. 45^a; Tosaf. ib. V, 4 שיופנר ed. Zuck. (Var. שיופנר; oth. ed. שיופנר).

שופע m. (שופע) *plenty, liberality*. Lev. R. s. 4 שלשה ש' three powers take plentifully and give plentifully: the earth, the sea, and the government.

שופר m. (b. h.; שפר) [*rounded*; cmp. שופרור] 1) *horn, trumpet, Shofar*, contrad. to חצוצרה. R. Hash. III, 3 ש' the horn for the New Year's Day (used in the Temple) was from a mountain-goat, straight, and its mouthpiece was inlaid with gold. Ib. מאריך ש' the tone of the *shofar* was prolonged, that of the accompanying trumpets short. Ib. 4. Lev. R. s. 29; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* שופרור. R. Hash. III, 2, v. קרן. Lev. R. l. c. שופרור ובר' ש' and on New Year's Day they take up their *shofars* and blow before the Lord, and he rises from the throne of justice to that of mercy &c.; ib. שופרור; a. fr.—Esp. שופרור (also שופר) *shofaroth*, that section of the Musaf service of the New Year's Day which treats of the *shofar* (of the Revelation). R. Hash. IV, 5 ורזקע ש' the reader recites *shofaroth* and blows. Ib. 6 מעשרה ש' you must cite no less than ten Biblical verses referring to the *shofar*. Ib. (32^a) של ש' (זכרון מלכות ושופר) you must not cite verses referring to rulership, memorials, and *shofar* which allude to evil dispensations; a. e.—2) *horn-shaped box* in the Temple to receive the money for sacrifices which are supplied by the Temple authorities. Tosaf. Shek. III, 2 ונתן לש' and puts the money into the proper box. Ib. ש' לקינני box for free-will offerings. Ib. 3 של נרבה

box for bird offerings; a. fr.—*Pl.* as ab. Shek. VI, 1; Tosaf. ib. III, 1; a. fr.

שופרא, שופרא ch. same. Targ. Ex. XIX, 13 (h. text יובל). Ib. 16; a. fr.—*Pl.* שופרי, שופרי. Targ. Josh. VI, 4; a. e.—Targ. II Esth. IV, 16 שופרי.—V. שופרא.

שופרא m. (שפר) 1) *beauty, grace*. Targ. Prov. XXXI, 30. Targ. Ps. XLV, 3. Ib. 12; a. fr.—Ber. 5^b, v. פבא. Ab. Zar. 20^a עפרא ש' בלי עפרא (not שופריא) that the dust should destroy this beauty. B. Mets. 84^a ירוקן ש' the beauty of R. J.; a. fr.—V. שפר ch.—2) *best portion*. Targ. O. Num. XVIII, 29; 30; 32 (h. text חלב).—*Pl.* שופרי. Pes. 3^b ש' I got the best pieces (of the Pass-over lamb) to eat.

שופרא m. (*Palez* of שפר, v. שופר) *drinking horn*.—*Pl.* שופרי. Keth. 65^a הוא ש' כי הוא ש' that they gave him to drink of horns like this (as large as my arm).—[Ar. reads בשפר ייני soldiers' horn (?).]

שופרא, שופרא pr. n. pl. *Beth-Shufré*. Lev. R. s. 22 ש' בקעה ב' ש' the valley of Beth-Sh. (Koh. R. to V, 8 כופה; Yalk. ib. 972 נכופה).

שופרא, v. שופרא.

שופרא f. (שוק II) 1) (cmp. שפא) *chip, pin*. Gitt. 32^a; Sabb. 102^b, v. קופינא. Hor. 13^a ש' דמרא ש' (not מרא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 400) they (the mice) gnaw even at the pin in the hoe.—*2) *the smooth part*. Sabb. 140^a ש' דחומא ש' the inner part of garlic; (Ms. M. שופינא borders of garlic).

שופר, v. שופר.

שופינא, שופינא, v. sub שופינא.

שוק, Targ. Ps. LXXIV, 3 משוק, משוק, v. שוק II.

שוק I (b. h. *Polel*; cmp. נשק) *to touch, join, come in contact*; (cmp. חפין) *to desire*.—Denom. השוקה.

Hithpol. השוקה, *Nithpol.* נשוקה (denom. of השוקה = *to long for* (with על). Yeb. 62^b (ref. to השוקה, Gen. III, 16) וכל האשה משוקה על ש' the wife has a desire for her husband when he is about to go on the road; Erub. 100^b; Yalk. Gen. 32. Keth. 65^a (ref. to השוקה, Hos. II, 7) וכל משוקה עליהן ש' things which a woman longs for: jewelry. Num. R. s. 10, beg. (ref. to השוקה, Cant. V, 15) וכל הקב"ה ש' that means the world, which the Lord has been longing to create; a. e.

שוק II m. (preced.)=*desire, longing*. Cant. R. to VII, 11 (ref. to השוקה, ib.) של שוקה ש' שלש ש' שוקין הן אין שוקה ש' there are three kinds of desires: Israel longs for none but for his father in heaven; אין שוקה של אשד; אין שוקה של יצר; woman's desire is for her husband; וכל השוקה של קין and the like of him; וכל השוקה של גשמים ש' the rains desire the earth (ref. to השוקה, Ps. LXV, 10); v. השוקה. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXVII (expl. השוקה, v. supra) רן ליה שוקה ed. Bub. (oth. ed. השוקה) grant to her that for which she (the earth) longs.—*Pl.* שוקין, v. supra.

שוק III m. (b. h.; v. שוק I) [*meeting place*,] *market, street*. Gen. R. s. 91 של זונורו 'ש' the place where harlots meet. Pes. 110^a בזמן שלא ראה פניו הש' if he has not seen the open, i. e. if he has not been in the open air between one cup and the other. B. Kam. 115^a רוקנו הש' the market ordinance (that he who buys a stolen object publicly has a right to his purchasing money on restoring the object). Yeb. 53^a לש' החרור יבמה לש' making a *y'bamah* permitted to all the world, i. e. freeing a woman from her dependence on her brother-in-law. Ib. 98^b פגע ביבמה לש' he might (on marrying her) strike on a '*y'bamah* abroad', i. e. on one bound to another man as her *yabam*; a. v. fr.—Num. R. s. 20¹⁸, a. e. בעל הש' market commissioner.—*Pl.* שוקים, שוקין, שוקין. Ib. 17 (expl. קריה חצוה. Num. XXII, 39) ששעה ששוקין, שוקין, שוקין. Sabb. 33^b וכן הם רוקנו הש' they (the Romans in Palestine) made markets to place harlots there; Ab. Zar. 2^b. Tosef. Makhsh. III, 8 'הבאין מבית הש' that are brought back from the market houses; a. fr.—Constr. שוקי. Erub. 29^a, a. e. בש'... הרניני I am (to-day) as bright as Ben 'Azzai was in the meeting places of Tiberias; a. fr.

שוק m. (b. h.; v. שוק I) [*joint*,] *leg, foreleg, shoulder*. Ber. 24^a ערוה ערוה 'ש' a woman's bare leg is an indecent sight, i. e. you are not permitted to say your prayers in sight of it. Hull. X, 1 חייבין בחוה ובש' are subject to the law relating to breast and shoulder (Lev. VII, 34). Men. V, 6; a. fr.—*Du.* שוקים. Gen. R. s. 98 שוקין, v. שוקין.

שוקא ch. same, v. שוקא.

שוקא I, **שוקא** f. = h. שוק II, *desire, pleasure, satisfaction*. Cant. R. to VIII, 11 מן גביכון 'ש' no satisfaction comes from you (the angels), i. e. your compliance with the Law would afford no satisfaction to Me, because you have no temptations and trials to contend with.

שוקא II m. = h. שוק III, *market, open place, street*. Targ. Prov. I, 20 (h. text (רוין) Targ. Gen. IX, 22 (Y. ed. Vien. שוקא); a. fr.—B. Bath. 22^a דש' market-day. Ib. 'ש' נקיש ליה, v. נקיש. Pes. 110^a ש' חזי אפי' ש' went out in the open air, v. שוק III. Cant. R. to VIII, 9 וכן נפיק ליה לש' went to market to buy goods (v. שוק II); a. fr.—*Pl.* שוקין, שוקין, שוקין. Targ. II Sam. XXII, 43 (some ed. שוקי, corr. acc.; Targ. Ps. XVIII, 43 (אשוקי). Targ. Is. XXIV, 11. Targ. Prov. VII, 12; a. fr.—Y. Sabb. XVI, end, 15^d בש' דארמאי in the streets of the gentiles; Y. Ned. IV, 38^d בשוקאי; a. e.—V. שוקא.

שוקא I, v. שוקא I.

שוקא, v. שוקא.

שוקא m. (שוק) *irrigation*; 'ש' a field dependent on irrigation, opp. של בעל. Tosef. Shebi. II, 4; a. fr.—Num. R. s. 16²⁵ של שקר, read: שוקי; v. בעל.

שוקינותא f. (v. שוק I; cmp. נשק) *contact, combat*. Cant. R. to I, 2 (play on ישקני, ib.) שוקינותא על ידי יריי their combat (in discussions of the Law) is for My sake; ib.

משוקינותאון עלי; Yalk. ib. 981 משיקוה הם עלי (read: משוקינותאון h. form, their combats &c.).

שוקעת, v. next art.

שוקקי, v. שוקא.

שוקת f. (b. h. שוק; שוק) *trough, gutter, a grooved stone to receive and carry off the overflow of a well, sink*. Mikv. IV, 5. Tosef. Par. V (IV), 9 שבטיט ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. השוקט, corr. acc.; R. S. to Par. V, 7 טיט) a sink which is formed by a rim of clay. Ib. 'שוקעת שגממיות וכן' a sink which is surrounded by small cavities, if they are connected with the main sink &c. Par. VI, 1; Succ. 37^a; a. fr.—[Tosef. Toh. X, 3, quot. in R. S. to Toh. IX, 1, v. שוקל].—*Pl.* שוקות. Par. V, 8. Gen. R. s. 73; a. e.

שוקר, v. שוקר, שוקר.

שוקר I to sing; *Polel* שוקר, v. שוקר I.

שוקר II (b. h.; cmp. שוקר II) *desert of Shur (caravan road)*, v. שוקר, a. next. w.

שוקר III m. (b. h.; שוקר) 1) *wall, fortification, stronghold*. Gen. R. s. 98 (ref. to שוקר, Gen. XLIX, 6; v. Targ. O. a. Y. I) עקרוהו שוקר you have uprooted the stronghold (reliance) of proselytes (by dealing faithlessly with the Shechemites); 'שוקרם שוקר וכן' in order to gratify your passion, you have uprooted &c.—2) *protected habitation, civilized condition* (cmp. שוקר, opp. מדבר. Ex. R. s. 24 (play on שוקר, Ex. XV, 22) נעשה... מרבר שוקר ער שלא יצאו... before Israel went out of Egypt, the world was a desert (lawless); when they went forth, the world became civilized; 'שוקרם שוקר וכן' before Israel received the Law, the world was a desert; when they received it, the world became &c.

שוקר ch. same, 1) *wall, fortification*. Targ. O. Gen. XLIX, 6 (Y. I. שוקר; v. preced.). Targ. Lam. II, 8. Targ. Prov. XXV, 28; a. fr.—Lam. R. to II, 8 (expl. חומה וכן, ib.) 'שוקר ובר' ש' the large circumvallation and the smaller wall; Pes. 86^a; Y. ib. VII, 35^b bot. Y. B. Bath. II, 13^b bot. 'ש' דלודקיא ש' the wall of Emesa; M. Kat. 26^a ש' דלודקיא ש' the wall of Laodicea; a. fr.—*Pl.* שוקרין. Targ. Ex. XIV, 22. Targ. II Kings XXV, 4. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 52; a. fr.—2) (v. שוקר) *line, road*. Y. Keth. VII, 31^c, v. שוקרין.—V. שוקרין.

שוקר I m. (b. h. שוקר; v., however, Fl. to Levy Talm. Diet. IV, p. 680) *ox*. B. Kam. 65^b ש' בן יומו קרוי ש' an ox on the day of his birth is called *shor* (by ref. to Lev. XXII, 27). Ib. I, 1 damage done by an ox (Ex. XXI, 28; XXII, 4). Ib. IV, 7 המדבר ש' the ox of the desert (aurochs, being ownerless). Kil. VIII, 6; Hull. 80^a ש' (ה) בר' ש' wild ox, aurochs; a. fr.—Erub. 53^b (in enigmatic speech) ש' משפס (not במשפס) = חור דין = חור דין, v. שוקרין. *Pl.* שוקרין. Gen. R. s. 75 (ref. to Gen. XXXII, 6) שוקרין ש' משה אדור from the one ox (which I originally possessed) many oxen went forth. B. Kam. III, 8. Y. Gitt. IX, 46^d bot.; a. fr.

Af. same. Targ. Y. II Ex. XXIX, 17, v. supra.—
Y. Meg. III, 74^a bot. מְשֻׁיָּג, v. מְשֻׁיָּג.

Ithpe. *Ithpe. to be cleansed, washed.* Targ. Prov. XXX,
12. Targ. Job IX, 30 Ms. (ed. אסכריהו).

שֻׁזְגָּה m. (preced.) *water in which something has been washed.* Targ. Y. II Num. VI, 3.

שֻׁזְגָּה, שֻׁזְגָּה, v. שֻׁזְגָּה.

שֻׁזְרִי m. of *Sh'zor* (supposed to be Shighor, near
K'far Anan in Galilee, v. Neub.Géogr. p. 278). Dem. IV, 1;
Hull. 75^b; a. fr. שְׁמֵעוֹן ש' (v. Fr. Darkhé, p. 131sq.).

שֻׁזְרִי, v. שֻׁזְרִי.

שֻׁזְרִי, v. שֻׁזְרִי.

שֻׁזְרִי, v. שֻׁזְרִי.

שֻׁזְרִי m. (שֻׁזְרִי) 1) part. pass. of שֻׁזְרִי.—2) *twisted thread,*
cord. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVIII, 28; XXXIX, 31 חוּטָא ש' (h.
text פּוּרִיל). Targ. Y. Num. XV, 38.—Pl., v. שֻׁזְרָא.

שֻׁזְרִי (b. h.; Shaf. of זָרָה, v. זָרָה a. זָרָה) *to blacken, tarnish.*
Cant. B. to I, 6 שֻׁזְרִי אֲנִי... שֻׁזְרִי אֲנִי so it is with us, when the
sun of idolatry blackened us (we may become white
again); Yalk. ib. 982.—Part. pass. שֻׁזְרִי; pl. שֻׁזְרִי. Cant.
R. l. c. וְכִּי אֲבָל אֲרָם ש' וְכִּי but you (gentile idolaters) are black
(soiled by idolatry) from your mother's womb.

שֻׁזְרִי, v. שֻׁזְרִי.

שֻׁזְפָּר pr. n. m. *Shizpar.* R. Hash. 22^a וְכִי רֵאשֶׁה וְכִי
(Ms. M. 2 שֻׁזְפָּר; Ms. M. 1 שחפּוּ, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note)
Sh. the magistrate of Geder.

שֻׁזְפָּר, v. שֻׁזְפָּר.

שֻׁזְרִי (b. h.; Shaf. of זָרָה) *to twist.*—Part. pass. שֻׁזְרִי;
pl. שֻׁזְרִי. Y. Shek. VIII, 51^b top (ref. to Ex. XXVI,
31) שֻׁזְרִי לְשֵׁשׁ מְשֻׁרִי לְשֵׁשׁ וְכִי if the
text had *huf* (thread), it would have meant one doubled
to two, *shazur* would have meant triplex, *moshzar* means
sixfold &c. Erub. 96^b בִּשְׁבֹּעַ it means twisted threads (yarn,
which is not used for weaving).

שֻׁזְרִי ch. same.—Part. pass. שֻׁזְרִי. Targ. Ex. XXVI, 1,
a. fr. (h. text מְשֻׁרִי).—Targ. Y. Num. IV, 6 (h. text כְּלִיל
שֻׁזְרִי).—Lam. R. to I, 1 רַבְרִי (2) חֹד מֵאֲרָז [read:] לִי
שֻׁזְרִי לִי twist threads for me out of it (the sand),
and I will mend it; (Bekh. 8^b מִיָּנִיחָה גִרְדִּי וְכִי).

שֻׁזְרָא m. (preced.) *twisted thread, cord;* v. שֻׁזְרִי.—Pl.
שֻׁזְרִי. Targ. Y. Ex. XXXIX, 3 (h. text פּוּרִיל).

שֻׁזְרָה f. (preced.) *cord, esp. spinal column;*
skeleton (interch. with שֻׁזְרִי); *trnsf. stem, rib* of a plant.
Y. Sot. IX, 23^c top וְכִי הָשֵׁה עַל הָשֵׁה you must mark the
spot as unclean if you find a spinal column or a skull.
Y. Taan. II, 65^c top שְׁבַשְׁבִּי... כִּנְגַד corresponding to the
eighteen vertebrae of the spinal column. Y. Succ. III, 53^c

bot. ש'... לולב the Lulab must be a handbreadth high,
not counting the stem; a. fr.—Pl. שֻׁזְרִי, שֻׁזְרִי. Y. Ab. Zar.
II, 42^a וְכִי כָּל שֻׁרְאָשִׁים וְהָשֵׁה וְכִי (fish-brine) in which the heads
and the spines are intact; (Bab. ib. 40^a וְהָשֵׁה וְכִי).—Y.
Sabb. III, beg. 5^c שֻׁזְרִי הַרְיוּרִי stems of dry twigs (prob.
to be read: שֻׁזְרִי, v. שֻׁזְרִי).

שֻׁזְרָה, שֻׁזְרָה, v. שֻׁזְרָה. Targ. O. Lev. III, 9 (ed.
Ber. Ber. v. שֻׁזְרָה). Targ. Koh. XII, 5; a. e.—Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a
וְכִי שֻׁזְרָה דְרִיזִי וְכִי we found in them the skeleton of a
serpent. Y. Sabb. I, 3^b ש' v. נְהַל.

שֻׁזְרָה f. (שֻׁזְרִי I; cmp. h. שֻׁזְרִי) *arm-pit.* Targ. Prov.
XIX, 24; XXVI, 15 ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. שֻׁזְרָה; h. text צְלוֹחָה).

שֻׁזְרִי, v. שֻׁזְרִי.

שֻׁזְרִי (v. שֻׁזְרִי) *to win the favor of, bribe.* Targ. Ez.
XVI, 33. Targ. Job VI, 22.

Pa. שֻׁזְרִי same. Snh. 43^b שֻׁזְרִי שֻׁזְרִי בְּמִילֵי שֻׁזְרִי he (Joshua)
won him (Achan) over with persuasive words.

שֻׁזְרִי, v. שֻׁזְרִי.

שֻׁזְרָה, שֻׁזְרָה, v. שֻׁזְרָה. Targ. Job XVII, 14 ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. שֻׁזְרָה); a. e.; v. שֻׁזְרָה.

שֻׁזְרִי m. (interch. with שֻׁזְרִי) *town-captain.* B. Bath
47^a לְשֻׁזְרִי אִי לֹא דְאִוּרִי... לְשֻׁזְרִי (Ar. ed. Koh. לשחון, read: לשחון;
Alf. ed. Const. לשחון) if he had not confessed to him
(that he had given him the ass as a present), he would
have surrendered him and his ass to the captain (for
confiscation). Sifré Deut. 6 (prov.) וְיִשְׁחָרְוּ עִבְדֵי
לְשֻׁזְרִי... וְהִדְבִּק לְשֻׁזְרִי לְשֻׁזְרִי a king's servant is a king, attach thyself to the cap-
tain, and they will bow down before thee; Yalk. ib. 801
וְהִדְבִּק לְשֻׁזְרִי לְשֻׁזְרִי; Gen. R. s. 16 וְהִדְבִּק לְשֻׁזְרִי לְשֻׁזְרִי (ed.
R. Rashi) 'Rashi' וְהִדְבִּק לְשֻׁזְרִי לְשֻׁזְרִי; Ar. רְבוּקָה לְשֻׁזְרִי.

שֻׁזְרִי, v. שֻׁזְרִי.

שֻׁזְרִי m. (שֻׁזְרִי II) [*loose,*] *an animal with a dislocated*
hip. Bekh. VI, 7 (40^a); Bets. 35^b.—V. שֻׁזְרִי.

שֻׁזְרִי f. (שֻׁזְרִי I, answering to λεπτα, squama aeris) *metal shavings, filings.* Kel. XI, 3. Tosef.
Hull. VI, 11 (corresp. to שחיקה כלי מתכות, Hull. 88^b).—
[Cmp. שֻׁזְרִי.]

שֻׁזְרִי, v. שֻׁזְרִי.

שֻׁזְרִי m. (שחם) *dark, black (or brown).* Targ. O. Gen.
XXX, 32, sq. (h. text חוּטָא; Y. לחוש); a. e.

שֻׁזְרִי or שֻׁזְרִי m. (cmp. Syr. שחנה, P.Sm. 4122) *chief*
of the town garrison, prefect. Gen. R. s. 16 Ar. (ed. שחין,
שחין, v. שחין); [Ar. רְבוּקָה לְשֻׁזְרִי לְשֻׁזְרִי (v. שחין)
stick to one that is hot, and thou shalt be hot].

שֻׁזְרִי, v. שֻׁזְרִי.

שֻׁזְרָה, v. שֻׁזְרָה.

שחוק, v. שחקה.

שחוק, v. שחין.

שחוק m. (b. h.; שחוק) *laughter, sport, jest*. Ab. III, 13, v. קלחה. Ex. R. s. 42 (ref. to לצחק, Ex. XXXII, 6) אין ש' the sport here mentioned means idolatry, debauchery, and bloodshed; ומנין לש' שחוקא וכ' and whence is it proved that 'sport' refers to bloodshed? (Answ. ref. to II Sam. II, 14). Y. Peah I, 16^a bot. ש'... ש' he (Abner) made the blood of lads an object of sport (ref. to II Sam. I. c.). Ber. 31^a וכ' פיו וכ' man should not fill his mouth with laughter in this world (of oppression). Ib. מרוך ש' in a mood of laughter, v. מצבית; Y. ib. V, beg. 8^d. Pes. 117^a; Sabb. 30^b מרוך... מרוך ש' holy inspiration does not rest upon man when he is in a mood of grief, or indolence, or laughter &c. Ib. (ref. to Koh. VII, 3) וכ' מש' שמשחוק וכ' better is the anger the Lord shows the righteous (by trials) in this world, than the laughter the Lord laughs with the wicked (when he makes them prosper) in this world. Cant. R. to VI, 11, ושעשועי וכ' as the nut is a plaything for children and an entertainment for kings, so is Israel &c.; a. fr.—Erub. 65^b אה בשחוקי man's character is also recognized in his jesting.—[Yalk. Ps. 620 שחוק דין, v. שחוקה.]—Pl. שחוקים. Koh. R. to X, 19 (ref. to לש' של רראות עושים ib.) לשחוק עושים להם for the revelries of idolatries they prepare bread, but the wine &c.

שחור I m., **שחורה** f. (b. h.; שחור II) *charred, black; charred or black thing*. Par. III, 11 אפר בו ש' a charred piece (of the red cow) which is easily pulverized. Keth. 36^a, a. e. עד שירבה ש' until the black prevails over the white (until the hair in the hair-covered parts of the body seems to prevail over the bare spots). Gitt. 19^a וכ' כחבר באבר בש' וכ' if one wrote a letter of divorce with lead, with a black pigment (dry ink), or with coal; Sabb. 104^b. Lev. R. s. 31 מרוך הש' man does not see through the white of the eye, but through the black. Cant. R. to I, 5 אני במעשי וכ' I am black (soiled) through my own deeds, but beautiful &c., v. נארה. Ib. ש' אני I was black (despised) in Egypt. Ib. ש' אני I am black (with sins) all the days of the year, but beautiful on the Day of Atonement; a. fr.—Pl. שחורים, שחורין. Ned. III, 8 וכ' הוראש וכ' if one forswears benefits from 'black-headed people', he is forbidden &c.; ש' נקראין ש' הוראש וכ' by 'black-headed' are understood grown up men generally (without regard to the condition of their hair). Gen. R. s. 59, beg. מאיר ר' שחורי... R. M. came to Mamle where he saw none but black-haired people (no aged among them). Cant. R. to V, 11 (ref. to שחוריה ib.) וכ' אלו ח'... כעורין וש' וכ' this refers to the students: although they appear uncleanly and black in this world &c.; ib. ... רלמודיה וכ' this refers to such texts of the Law as appear too ugly and black (referring to unæsthetic subjects) to speak of them in public, but the Lord says, they are pleasing &c.; Lev. R. s. 19; a. fr.

שחור II m. (שחור I) *hair-pinchers; (oth. opin. razor)*. Kel. XIII, 1 (ed. Dehr. שחור); Bets. 35^b.

שחורה, v. שחור I.

שחורין *coals*, v. שחורא.

שחורא, **שחורא**, v. שחורא.

שחון (cmp. חזון) *to expose to sight, uncover*. Part. pass. f. שחונה; pl. שחונות. Sabb. V, 2 ש' רחלוח ויצארה ש' ewes (on the Sabbath) may be led out (with their posteriors) exposed; ib. 53^b וכ' מאי שחונות שחונות שחונות? They tie their tails up in order &c. Ib. מאי משמע דהאי ש' what evidence is there that *sh'huzoth* has the meaning of uncovering? (Answ. ref. to שירי זונה, Prov. VII, 10, v. שחונה.)

ח'ף *to brighten, polish; to whet, sharpen*. Kel. XIV, 5 ח'סכין משישח' ח'סכין the knife becomes susceptible of levitical uncleanness, when he (the manufacturer) polishes it. Hull. II, 3 וכ' וקט' וכ' if one whetted the knife and (in beginning to cut) felt tired, and another person continued the cutting. Bets. III, 7 וכ' אין מ'שח' ח'ף וכ' you must not whet the knife (to slaughter on the Holy Day), but &c., v. נשא. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^c bot. ואין... מ'שח' ח'ף וכ' you must not sell them (the gentiles in Palestine) weapons or armor, nor may you sharpen weapons for them; a. fr.

שחין ch. same; part. pass. שחין *whetted*, v. infra.

א'ף *to polish, whet*. Targ. Ps. VII, 13 שחין Ms. (ed. שחין; h. text ילגש).

שחן (b. h.) *to bend, bow* (interch. with שחן a. שחן). Y. Ber. I, 3^c bot. אלו... שחון וכ' these are the benedictions at which you must bow &c.; ושחן... שחן (or שחן) if one bows at every benediction, we teach him that he must not do so; Ber. 34^a; Gen. R. s. 39 ושחן... שחן (or שחן); Tosef. Ber. I, 9 שחן... שחן Ruth R. to II, 5 כל הנשים שחון וכ' all other women stooped in gleaning, but she (Ruth) sat down; (Yalk. ib. 601 עומדות).

שחמ I (b. h.; cmp. חוש III) *to draw, stretch*. Part. pass. שחמת. Y. Yoma IV, 41^d top (expl. שחמת, I Kings X, 17) שחמת משוך כשערה it was drawn out like wax; Cant. R. to III, 10; Yoma 45^a כחוש שחמת it was spun like a thread; Hull. 30^b. Ib. (to prove that in slaughtering you must draw the knife over the animal's throat and not chop) וכ' וימשך וכ' *v'shahat* (Lev. I, 5) means and 'he shall draw', and so it says *zahab shahut* (v. supra) and also *hets shahut* (Jer. IX, 7; Keri שחוט).

שחמ II (b. h.; cmp. חטט) *to cut the throat, esp. to slay an animal by cutting the throat according to ritual laws*. Hull. I, 1 וכל שחמין וכ' all persons are fit to do the ritual slaughtering, and their act is legal, except &c.; and all those (mentioned as unfit), if they cut under the supervision of others &c. Ib. II, 3 ויהי וכ' שחמ ויהי וכ' if he was cutting (drawing the knife across

was pounded) needed the pounding (in order to be available). Ib. I, 3^c bot. 'על דש' concerning pounded spices (sold by gentiles); a. e.

שחיקותא f. (preced.) worn condition. Targ. O. Lev. XIII, 55 (h. text קנתה, q. v.).

שחיר v. שחור II.

שחיתא f. (שחית) perversion, fault. Targ. Ps. XVII, 3. Targ. Ruth IV, 22 (v. Dan. VI, 5 שחיתתה).—[Gitt. 69^b Ar. some ed., v. שחיתא.]

שחיותא f.; pl. שחיותא (b. h.; שחית) pits. Yoma 10^a כש' he was named Sheshai (Num. XIII, 22), because he made the ground (on which he stepped) like pits; Yalk. Num. 743.—[Yalk. Prov. 961 בשחיתו, read: בשחיתו, quot. fr. Prov. XXVIII, 10.]

שחל I (cmp. שחוק; Arab. sahala decorticavit) to rub off, peel.

Pi. שחל (cmp. פסה Hif.) to grow white, be frightened. Ab. d'R. N., 2nd vers., ch. XLIII (ed. Schechter, p. 122) the lion is called shahal, because all grow white before him; (Yalk. Prov. 959 שחל לפניו because they tremble before him, prob. corrupt).

שחל II (v. חלל II; cmp. Assy. סחל to perforate, Del. Assyr. Handw., p. 493) to move in a hollow space, slip.—Part. pass. שחול a) slipped. Y. Sabb. XV, beg. 15^a ש' the Mishnah speaks of a rope drawn through a loop (not knotted). Ib. שחול בפסיקיא וכו' if a looped rope be meant, (of which the Mishnah says,) 'you may tie up the broken rope with a fascia, but not with a rope, but R. Judah allows'—this would imply that the Rabbis do not allow it (and why should they not?).—b) v. שחול.

Hif. שחיל to pass through a hollow space (חלון) or groove; to slide. Bets. 35^b (ref. to Mish. V, 1 משחילין) חד one reads mashshilin (fr. חשיל), and another reads mashhulin, you may let fruit slide down through an aperture in the roof (ארוגיה) &c.; מאן דרני he that reads mashhulin is not wrong, for we read (Bekh. VI, 7) &c., v. שחיל. Y. ib. V, beg. 62^d ... דיה if there is an aperture in the roof, you may let the fruit down by the aperture. Y. Yoma II, 39^c משחיל he lets the wood slide (down the altar), and then removes the ashes. Y. Kil. IX, end, 32^d שחילתו a thread which one threaded through the eye of a needle; Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c bot. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 41 עשו עצמו וכו' Esau threaded his way through and went into the cave; ib. ד' וצנה וכו' ed. Bub., v. צפה. Yalk. Ruth 606 שאלו לה קללה אחוה וכו' (later ed. הרחיל, corr. acc.) for, if he (Boaz) had let down a single curse on her (Ruth), how could I (David) have risen?; Pesik. Vayhi, p. 63^a מלמטן וכו' שאלו השאיל (corr. acc.) for, if he had let down on her a single curse from above ('below' euphem. for 'above') &c.; Pesik. R. s. 17 הרחיל (corr. acc.); Ruth R. to III, 10 (s. 6, beg.) הרחיש לה (corr. acc.).—Part. pass. מדשחיל Lev. R. s. 36 (ref. to Prov. XI, 21) ... שמ' מדין 'the seed of righteous men' that slips through be-

tween two righteous men (like Ahaz between a pious father and a pious son) escapes; (Y. Snh. X, 27^d שחול וכו' (מושל וכו').

Pu. שחול to be looped; part. משחול, v. supra.

שחול ch. same, 1) to let slip; to draw out of. Targ. O. Ex. II, 10 (Y. ed. Vien. שחיל Pa.; h. text משה). Targ. I Chr. IV, 18.—Ber. 8^a כמשחול בניחא וכו' v. פניחא II (perh. to be read: כמשחול Pa.).—2) to discharge through pores, exude. Yoma 78^a שחיל דמישחול it (the unglazed earthen vessel) lets the moisture ooze through.

שחל m. (b. h.; cmp. Assy. shahlu to cry) lion. Snh. 95^a; Ab. d'R. N. XXXIX; ib., 2nd vers., ch. XLIII (ed. Schechter, p. 122) ש' שחל משחילין וכו' v. שחל I.

שחלא ch. same. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 13. Targ. Ps. XVII, 12 (h. text כפיר); a. e.

שחלא v. שחלא.

שחלא v. שחל.

שחליים, שחליים, שחליים m. du. (or שחליים pl.) (answering to λεπιδιον, cmp. שחוליה) a kind of cress or pepperwort (Lepidium sativum, v. Löw Pd., p. 396). Maasr. IV, 5 שחליים. Tosef. Shebi. II, 9; Erub. 28^a. Ber. 57^b; Ab. Zar. 29^a. Gitt. 57^a מן שחליים... מן שחליים the place was called K'far Shihlayim, because their support came from the traffic in cress; Y. Taan. IV, 69^a bot. שחליים (ביניהון) it was named K'far Shihlaya, because they reared their children as carefully as cress is cultivated; Lam. R. to II, 2 (Matt. K., reading באילין, they reared their children on cress-dishes). Ab. Zar. 30^b שחליים (Rashi) שחליים (chopped cress mixed with wine or oil). Ib. 67^a ... דיו עושין and so they used to prepare it at Sepphoris on Fridays, and they called it cress-dish; Y. ib. V, 44^d top שחליים אוחו שחליים a. e.—(כפר שחליים) pr. n. pl. K'far Shihlayim (Shihlaya), a town in the mountains of Ephraim (King's Mountain); v. supra.

שחלייה v. שחלייה.

שחלייה v. שחלייה.

שחלניה f. (שחל I) [peeler,] name of a kind of locust. Hull. 65^b (Ms. M. השחלניה; Ms. R. 1 השחלניה; Ms. R. 2 השחלניה, read: ניה...; Ms. R. 3 השחלניה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Yalk. Lev. 537 השחלניה.

שחלת f. (b. h.; שחל I) onycha (corresp. to Biblical שחלת). Ker. 6^b (classed among the קרקע).—[B. Bath. 74^b ש' ימה של ש' Ms. R., v. שחלייה.]

שחום (v. חום, חום) to be hot, dark-red.—Part. pass. שחום f. שחומת. Pesik. R. s. 20 [read:] שחום... שחום therefore did God create Maadim (the planet Mars), intimating that they shall be thrown into Gehenna, for the fire of Gehenna is glowing red (v. ed. Fr., p. 96^a, note 22).

Yalk. Job 906 ושְׂמִירָה (read: ושְׂמִירָה). Midr. Till. to Ps. IX, 21, v. מִוֶּרְא II; a. fr.—Pl. שְׂמִירָה, שְׂמִירָה, שְׂמִירָה. Targ. Ps. CVII, 17. Ib. XLIX, 11 (ed. Wil. שְׂמִירָה, corr. acc.). Targ. Prov. VIII, 5; a. fr.—Y. Maasr. II, 49^d שְׂמִירָה are all other people fools?—Fem. שְׂמִירָה. Targ. Prov. XIV, 1 (some ed. שְׂמִירָה).—Lam. R. introd. (R. Simeon) שְׂמִירָה (some ed. שְׂמִירָה, read: שְׂמִירָה), v. מִוֶּרְא II.

שְׂמִירָה f. (preced.) 1) *madness, folly*. Targ. Prov. XIII, 16 (ed. Wil. שְׂמִירָה, corr. acc.). Ib. XIV, 8; 18. Ib. XXVI, 9 (some ed. שְׂמִירָה, corr. acc.; h. text של); a. fr.—Midr. Till. to Ps. VII, v. preced.; a. e.—2) (v. שְׂמִירָה II ch.) *contempt*. Targ. Prov. XVIII, 3.—V. שְׂמִירָה.

שְׂמִירָה m. (שְׂמִירָה) *spread, rug, mat*. Kel. XXIV, 12 העֲשֵׂה לְשֵׁי a hide used as a rug (to sit on). Ib. XXVIII, 5 Ned. 40^b sq. (ref. to גִּילְהָ וְשֵׁי, Ez. XII, 3) שְׂמִירָה וְשֵׁי that means a light, a dish, and a mat; Lam. R. to I, 2 דְּמִוֶּרְא a leather bag, a mat, and a dish. Hull. IX, 3 (123^a) שְׂמִירָה (not שְׂמִירָה) he who flays a hide... to be used for a spread; Tosef. ib. VIII, 18 לְשִׂמְרָה; Hull. 123^b שְׂמִירָה; a. e.—Pl. שְׂמִירָה. Tosef. Ab. Zar. IV (V), 10 שְׂמִירָה spreads (covers) for beasts. Nidd. 55^a; Hull. 122^a. Num. R. s. 2; Lev. R. s. 23 שְׂמִירָה, v. שְׂמִירָה; a. e.

שְׂמִירָה ch. same.—Pl. שְׂמִירָה *layers*. Targ. O. Num. XI, 32 some ed., v. שְׂמִירָה.

שְׂמִירָה, v. שְׂמִירָה.
שְׂמִירָה (b. h.) pr. n. *Shittim*, a ravine opposite Jericho. Snh. 106^a (ref. to Num. XXV, 1) שְׂמִירָה the name of the place was Sh., v. שְׂמִירָה. Gen. R. s. 18 (ref. to Mal. II, 13 שְׂמִירָה) שְׂמִירָה the second time (you did this) since the events at Shittim (Num. I. c.). Tanh. T'rum. 9 שְׂמִירָה וְנִרְפְּאוּ בְּשִׂמְרָה they sinned at Sh. (Num. I. c.), they were smitten at Sh. (ib. 9), and were healed through *shittim* (acacias, of the Tabernacle); a. e.

שְׂמִירָה pl. of שְׂמִירָה, v. שְׂמִירָה.

שְׂמִירָה, v. שְׂמִירָה.

שְׂמִירָה f. (שְׂמִירָה) *rinsing* with cold water for the purification of certain vessels (Lev. VI, 21). Sifra Tsav, Par. 3, ch. VII; Zeb. XI, 7; Tosef. ib. X, 13, sq., v. מְרִיקָה; a. fr.

שְׂמִירָה (b. h.; cmp. שְׂמִירָה) *to lie in wait for; to bear a grudge against, persecute*. Gen. R. s. 67, v. שְׂמִירָה. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c (expl. שְׂמִירָה, Gen. XXVII, 41) שְׂמִירָה hidden hatred. Pesik. R. s. 13... שְׂמִירָה וְדָדוּ... שְׂמִירָה his brothers sinned against Joseph, 'and they persecuted him' (Gen. XLIX, 23), and his brothers thought that he would persecute them as they did him; אבל עֲשֵׂה but when Esau persecuted Jacob &c.; a. e.

שְׂמִירָה *to be hated, persecuted*. Num. R. s. 14^s לִי שְׂמִירָה this one (Jacob) was hated (ib. XLIX, 23), and that one (Joseph) was hated (ib. XLIX, 23).

שְׂמִירָה ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXVII, 41 Levita.

שְׂמִירָה, v. שְׂמִירָה.

שְׂמִירָה 1) *to accuse*, v. שְׂמִירָה.—2) *to lead astray; Part. מְשִׂמֵר seducer*. Tanh. Vayera 22.

שְׂמִירָה, v. שְׂמִירָה.

שְׂמִירָה m. (b. h.; preced.) *hostile being, hinderer, disturber; accuser, Satan*. Sifre Deut. 218 (ref. to Deut. XXI, 10 sq., a. 18 sq.) שְׂמִירָה אָבִיו של זה... והכניס שְׂמִירָה לְרוּחַ בִּירוֹ וְכִי this man's father loved a fair captive, and brought the disturber into his house, and his son became rebellious. Y. Sabb. V, 5^b top, v. קִטְרֵג. Ber. 19^a, a. e. אֵל יִפְתַּח אֹמֶן פִּי שְׂמִירָה man must not open his mouth for Satan, i. e. invite misfortune by ominous words. Sabb. 89^a בָּא... שְׂמִירָה when Moses had gone down from the presence of the Lord, Satan came, and said &c. Ib. שְׂמִירָה וְכִי Satan came (to the Israelites), and brought confusion into the world. R. Hash. 16^b, v. עֲרֵבֵב. Yalk. Dan. 1063 שְׂמִירָה נִלְכַּד שְׂמִירָה בְּיוֹם... נִלְכַּד שְׂמִירָה דְרִירוּשׁ entered the Temple... his adversary Darius was born. Tanh. Vayishl. 8 שְׂמִירָה מְדוּוּג לִי because Satan joins him (the wicked on his road); Yalk. Ps. 843 שְׂמִירָה מְלוּחֵן אֹרְחוֹ because Satan's messengers escort him; a. fr.—בְּכוּרֵי, v. בְּכוּרֵי.—Pl. שְׂמִירָה. Deut. R. s. 11, v. שְׂמִירָה. Cant. R. to I, 1 שְׂמִירָה נִדְוּוּגֵי לִי לוֹ three hindrances befell him (Solomon, I Kings XI, 14; 23; 25); a. e.

שְׂמִירָה, **שְׂמִירָה**, **שְׂמִירָה** ch. same. Targ. I Kings V, 18; a. fr., v. שְׂמִירָה II.—Kidd. 30^a; Succ. 38^a Ms. M. 2 (ed. ס), v. גִּירָה III. Kidd. 81^a שְׂמִירָה כְּאִירָה Satan (temptation) appeared to him as a woman. Ib. גִּירָה בְּעִירָה דֵשׁ... used to say every day, I challenge Satan, v. גִּירָה III. Sabb. 32^a שְׂמִירָה שְׂמִירָה Satan has no power over two persons of different nationalities (on the same boat &c.); a. e.—V. שְׂמִירָה II.—Pl. שְׂמִירָה, v. שְׂמִירָה II.

שְׂמִירָה (b. h.; cmp. שְׂמִירָה II) *to wash, rinse*. Zeb. XI, 6 (94^b) שְׂמִירָה, v. מְרִיקָה; Tosef. ib. X, 13 שְׂמִירָה. Hull. X, 4 שְׂמִירָה רְחִילֵי הַיֵּיבֹם if one washes his lambs (in place of clipping), he is bound to give the priest's share of the wool (that they shed); Hull. 137^a; a. fr.—Part. pass. שְׂמִירָה. Sabb. 99^a (ref. to Ex. XXXV, 26) שְׂמִירָה מְדוּוּגֵי וְנִדְוּוּגֵי Ms. M. (ed. מִן הַעֲדוּם) the hair was washed on the goats and spun on the goats; ib. 74^b; Yalk. Ex. 370.—2) *to flood, carry off, drown*. B. Mets. VIII, 5 נָהַר שְׂמִירָה if a stream carried off one's olive-trees and deposited them in a neighbor's field. B. Kam. X, 4 (115^b) שְׂמִירָה נָהַר שְׂמִירָה (Bab. ed. נָהַר) if a stream (ravine) carried off his own and his neighbor's ass..., and he let go his own and saved his neighbor's. Ib. 5 (117^b) שְׂמִירָה נָהַר if the river washed it (the unlawfully taken field) away. Yoma 78^a שְׂמִירָה נָהַר a swiftly running brook. Y. Shek. I, 46^a שְׂמִירָה... שְׂמִירָה a rain shower came down and washed it (the mark on the grave) off. Y. B. Mets. VIII, end, 11^d שְׂמִירָה (not שְׂמִירָה), v. גִּישׁ. Ex. R. s. 24 נִרְמַלָה... the genius of the sea became wroth against them, and wanted to drown them. Num. R. s. 19^s שְׂמִירָה רַבִּים מַיִם רַבִּים many waters came forth, and flooded all those who murmured; Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXVIII, 20 (corr. acc.); a. fr.—V. שְׂמִירָה.

Hif. הַשְׁטִיחַ same. Taan. 6^a הַשְׁטִיחַ אֶת הַדֹּרֵעִים אִרְוֹ (Ms. M. washes the seeds away; Yalk. Joel 535 הַשְׁטִיחַ וְהַשְׁטִיחַ *(Pi.)*.—*Part. pass.* לְפִי שֶׁרָאוּ אֶת הַגּוֹיִם הַשְׁטִיחִים *carried off, floating*. Ex.R.l.c. because they saw the bodies ... floating on the water.

Nif. הִשְׁטַח, *Hithpa.* הִשְׁטַחְתִּי, *Nithpa.* נִשְׁטַחְתִּי 1) *to be washed, showered upon; to take a shower bath*. Sabb. 40^a and goes out (of the steam-room), and takes a shower bath in the outer room. Ib.^b וְלֹא יִשְׁטַח וְיִשְׁטַח but he must not have a cold shower bath and then warm himself &c. Tosef. ib. III (IV), 4; a. fr.—2) *to be swept away, drowned*. Sifré Deut. 307 הַשְׁטִיחֵם... שֶׁנִּשְׁטַפּוּ בַּמַּיִם why were the men of the flood drowned in water?; Yalk. ib. 942 הַשְׁטִיחֵם בַּאֵשׁ וּבַשֻּׁלְפֻרִית why were the men of Sodom ... swept away by fire and sulphur?; Yalk. l. c. לְהַשְׁטִיחַם; a. e.—Trnsf. *to be carried away by passion*. Num.R.s. 9¹⁷; Sifré Num. 12 הרבה קידמוך many women before thee have been carried away (into infidelity).

שָׁטַח, *שָׁטַחְתִּי* ch. same, 1) *to wash, rinse*. Targ. I Kings XXII, 38. Targ. II Sam. XI, 8; a. e.—Tam. 27^b וְשָׁטַח וְשָׁטַח וְשָׁטַח rinse (the cup) and drink, rinse, and set it down; a. e.—2) *to overflow, flood, wash away*. Targ. Ps. LXXVIII, 20 מִיָּא מִיָּא Ms. (omitted in ed.). Targ. Is. XXXIII, 21. Targ. Y. II Num. XXI, 16. Targ. Ps. CXXIV, 4; a. e.—Naz. 32^b וְרַבֵּי הַרְבֵּי הַרְבֵּי the Rabbis carried R. El. away, and made him stand on their principle, i. e. made him give up his opinion and adopt theirs. Succ. 53^a לְמַשְׁטַח וְכִי, v. קָפַי; a. e.

Pa. הִשְׁטַח *to wash*. Y. Ber. VIII, 12^a bot. וְלֹא הִשְׁטַח יָדָיו and did not wash his hands up to the joints.

שָׁטַח m. (b. h.; preced. 1) *flood, shower*. Y. Shek. I, 46^a, v. שָׁטַח. Gen. R. s. 73 אֶת הַשְׁטִיחַ שֶׁ שָׁטַח אֶת הַצֹּמֶת a flood caused by rains (brought the rams from Laban's fold to Jacob's); Yalk. ib. 130; a. e.—Trnsf. *passion, anger*. Lev. R. s. 24, beg. בְּרִינָה שֶׁ בְּרִינָה... שֶׁ בְּרִינָה when he orders execution (punishment), none praise him, for they know that there is passion in his judgment; Yalk. Ps. 843; Y. Ber. IX, 14^b.—2) *washing, rinsing*; שֶׁ כְּלִי a vessel which requires only rinsing in order to be restored to Levitical cleanness. Hull. 25^a; Zeb. 3^b; a. e.—3) *wool that is gained by washing*. Sifré Deut. 166 (ref. to Deut. XVIII, 4) וְלֹא רָאִיתָ גֵּז וְלֹא רָאִיתָ הַשֵּׁשׁ הַשֵּׁשׁ הַשֵּׁשׁ the first of the wool that is cut, but not the first of the wool that comes out by washing.—4) *goat-skin made hairless by washing*. Cant. R. to IV, 11; Gen. R. s. 65; Yalk. ib. 115 וְכִי מִדֹּחַשׁ... מִדֹּחַשׁ there is no smell more offensive than that of washed goat-skins.—5) *hair that is fallen out, bald pate*. Koh. R. to I, 8 (in enigmatic speech) שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי מֵאֵלֶּל (not שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי) my hair is going.

שָׁטַח, *שָׁטַחְתִּי* ch. same, 1) *flood, shower*. Targ. Job XXXVIII, 25.—2) *rapidity*, (comp. שָׁטַח) *rapid review in recalling a tradition*. Sabb. 130^b הַשְׁטִיחַ הַשְׁטִיחַ רַחֲמֵי דִּילְמָא אֲגַב שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי רַחֲמֵי רַחֲמֵי perhaps in the rapidity of reviewing, the tradition came back to thy mind?; וְכִי אֵינְךָ אֲגַב שֶׁ רַחֲמֵי דִּילְמָא (Ms. M. yes, my tradition was

recalled by the (my) rapid review; Nidd. 53^b אֲגַב שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי נִדְדָה; Y. Sabb. XIX, beg. 16^d וְכִי עָבַר שֶׁ עָבַר וְכִי עָבַר when you see the crowd pass by, bring them (the keys) by way of the row (the lines of men forming a partition for Sabbath purposes).—4) [*sweeping away, comp. נִסַּח, נִסַּח*], *discarding from the mind, forgetfulness*. Gen. R. s. 81, v. יָקַר; Yalk. ib. 135 שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי; Tanh. Vayishl. 8 שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי.—5) (v. preced. 5) *hair*. Lev. R. s. 15 (ref. to Job XXXVIII, 25) ... אֵינְךָ אֲגַב שֶׁ there are places where they call the hair *shiffa*; Yalk. ib. 554 שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי.

**שָׁטַח* = שָׁטַח *to slap*. Y. Shebi. IV, 35^b bot. שֶׁ וְהִלִּי he slaps (the fig-tree) &c., v. תְּחִיבָה. [Comment. refer to שָׁטַח: he smears clay over it.]

שָׁטַח *to draw lines, arrange*; [Assyr. *šatāru to write*]; v. שָׁטַח.

שָׁטַח ch. (preced.) *to draw, spread, strike* (butter, salve &c.). Targ. Is. XXXVIII, 21 וְשָׁטַחְתִּי ed. Vien. (ed. Lag. וְשָׁטַחְתִּי ed. Wil. וְשָׁטַחְתִּי, v. שָׁטַח.—Gitt. 69^b וְשָׁטַחְתִּי and let him strike *kamakh* (v. קָמַח) over it; (Rashi: let him soak it in k.). Ib. וְשָׁטַחְתִּי בְּדֹבֶשֶׁא and strike honey over it. Pes. 44^a וְכִי אִם מִשְׁטַח קֶשֶׁת וְכִי אִם מִשְׁטַח קֶשֶׁת if he spreads it (on bread) and eats it (Rashi: if he dips bread into it); Naz. 36^b. B. Mets. 85^b אֶשְׁטַח לְךָ מִשְׁטַח I will smear thee a salve (over thy eyes).

שָׁטַח m. (v. שָׁטַח) *executive office, execution*. Yalk. Deut. 907 וְכִי יוֹאב וְכִי יוֹאב but for the executive office of Joab, David could not have executed justice; Yalk. Sam. 147 שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי (read: שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי); Tanh. Shof'tim 2 שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי; ed. Bub. 3 שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי (corr. acc.).

שָׁטַח, *שָׁטַחְתִּי* m. (v. שָׁטַח) *writ, document*. Kidd. I, 1 a woman may be acquired as wife וְכִי בְּכֶסֶף בְּשֶׁוֹרֵךְ by handing her money (or money's worth), by a writ (handing her a paper on which is written, 'thou art betrothed unto me') &c. Ib. 2 a slave is acquired וְכִי בְּשֶׁוֹרֵךְ by a document (bill of sale). Ib. 3^b; a. fr.—Esp. שֶׁ חֹב (or sub. חֹב) *note of indebtedness, bond*. Y. Peah I, 16^b bot. חֹב אֲדָרָה, v. חֹב אֲדָרָה; Y. Shh. X, beg. 27^c; Y. Kidd. I, end, 61^d חֹב אֲדָרָה (corr. acc.); Yalk. Num. 744 חֹב אֲדָרָה. B. Mets. I, 8 מִצָּא שֶׁ בֵּין שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי וְכִי if a person finds (another man's) bond among his papers, and does not know its nature (by whom it was deposited &c.); a. fr.—Pl. שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי, constr. שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי. Gitt. I, 5, v. עֲרֵכִי. B. Mets. l. c. שֶׁ חֹבֵרֵךְ a roll of bonds; שֶׁ מִיֵּאוֹנִין, שֶׁ חֹבֵרֵךְ a bundle of bonds. Ib. חֹבֵרֵךְ, v. respective determinants. Ib. 6; a. v. fr.

שָׁטַח (*שָׁטַחְתִּי*) ch. same. Targ. Jer. XXXII, 10. Ib. 12. Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 20 שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי (constr.); a. e.—Gitt. 57^b פִּרְשָׁא, v. פִּרְשָׁא. B. Mets. 17^b שֶׁ דִּנְקִישׁ שֶׁ כִּי אִם מִשְׁטַח בִּירְיָה as valid as if he held a bond in his hand; a. fr.—Pes. 78^a הוּא מוֹכִי... הוּא מוֹכִי is R. Jose a bond in favor of both parties?, i. e. does he not adopt two opinions contradictory to each other in principle?—Pl. שֶׁרִשְׁפִּי, Keth. 85^a; B. Bath. 151^a, v. מְלוֹנָא.

שטרף, **שטרף** m. (preced.) *line*, esp. (cmp. Ps. XIX, 5 קוים) *the course of stars, orbit*. Targ. Job XXXVIII, 33 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. שטרף, *pl.*, constr.; h. text (משטרף). *Pl.* שטרף. Ib. 32 מזליא ש' (h. text מזורה). Ib. IX, 9. Targ. Y. Ex. XXXIX, 37.

שטרף, v. שטרף, a. שטרף.

שטרף m. (b. h.) *offering, gift, tribute*. Yalk. Is. 288 (ref. to קרי ביה עד כי יובל Gen. XLIX, 10) שטרף עד כי יבא שילה ש' read it, until tribute is brought to him. *Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXII (play on יאשיהו) [read:] למזבח ש' שטרף ש' he was as acceptable as an offering on the altar; a worthy gift was he before Him; Yalk. Kings 200 (corr. acc.); [perh. to be read: שטרף, v. next w.).

שטרף m. = h. שטרף. *lamb*. Targ. Y. Lev. XXII, 27 שטרף his (Abraham's) lamb (Isaac). [שטרף his lamb, v. שטרף].—V. שטרף.

שטרף m. (v. שטרף) *leavening; (sub. עיסה) dough beginning to ferment*. Pes. III, 5 שטרף ש' dough beginning to ferment (on Passover) must be burnt, *contrad.* to שטרף. Ib. שטרף ש' בקרני וכו' dough is called *siur*, when the cracks on the surface spread like the horns of locusts; (anoth. opin.) שטרף ש' כל שהכספיו וכו' Men. 53^a (ref. to Lev. VI, 10) שטרף ש' אלמא... ואימא... may I not interpret, 'it shall not be baked leavened', but it may be baked as *siur*? Ib. שטרף ש' דמאן *siur* as defined by whom (by R. Meir or R. Judah)?; a. e.—Y. Pes. V, 32^b bot. שטרף על סיעור if a person slaughtered the Passover lamb while having in his house dough just beginning to ferment.—V. שטרף.

שטרף, v. שטרף.

שטרף, v. שטרף.

שטרף *seven*, v. שטרף I.

שטרף m. (v. שטרף) 1) *chip*. Hor. 3^b, v. שטרף. B. Bath. 36^b שטרף ש' מימר אמר כל ש' וש' דכרבא וכו' (Ms. M. שטרף, *pl.*, v. Rashb. a. l.) (the owner of a field which he allows another man to plough) may think, let every chip of the plough go into it (the soil), i. e. he does not care to protest as long as his neighbor derives no benefit from his field; [anoth. opin., v. infra].—Ab. Zar. 69^b, v. שטרף.—*Pl.* שטרף. B. Bath. l. c., v. supra. Sabb. 67^a Ar. (ed. 'צ), v. שטרף.—2) *incision, groove*. B. Bath. l. c. שטרף ש' כל ש' וש' וכו' let every incision that the plough makes go into it (the soil).—*Pl.* as ab. Pes. 74^a שטרף ש' איירי דאירי ליה because palm wood has grooves &c.

שטרף, Koh. R. to V, 8, v. שטרף I.

שטרף, v. next w.

שטרף m. (שטרף) a species of *spider*. Tosef. Par IX (VIII), 6, quot. in R. S. to Par. IX, 2 (ed. שטרף, Var. שטרף, corr. acc., or שטרף).

שטרף, **שטרף**, **שטרף** (cmp. סבב) *neighbor*. Targ. Ex. XII, 4 (Y. ed. Vien. שטרף, corr. acc.).—*Pl.* שטרף. Targ. Y. Deut. XXIV, 17 (not שטרף). Targ. II Kings IV, 3

(ed. Wil. שטרף, some ed. שטרף); a. e.—B. Bath. 29^a שטרף ש' מידע ידעי וכו' Ms. M. (ed. ידעי, corr. acc.) neighbors surely know (if people use a house) by day and by night. Snh. 96^b שטרף ש' ומאב ש' בישוי וכו' Ammon and Moab were bad neighbors of Jerusalem. Sabb. 109^b שטרף ש' בר ש' let him boil it in beer at the house of one of the neighbors; Ms. M. שטרף ש' בשיכרא דש' in beer belonging to neighbors; [oth. opin. in Rashi: שטרף ש' at the gleam of sunset, v. שטרף; Var. in Ar. שטרף ש' in the cemetery].—*Fem.* שטרף. Targ. Ex. III, 22 (ed. Berl. שטרף; Ms. שטרף, corr. acc.).—Snh. 97^a שטרף ש' ארמי שטרף ש' a neighbor of hers came and knocked at the door.—*Pl.* שטרף. Targ. Ruth IV, 17 שטרף ש' ed. Lag. (ed. Vien. שטרף).

שטרף, **שטרף** f. (preced.) *neighborhood*. Targ. Y. I Deut. XV, 11.—Sabb. 119^a שטרף ש'... דויה there was a gentile in his neighborhood. Sot. 22^a שטרף ש'... דויה there was a widow in whose neighborhood was a synagogue; שטרף ש'... לא is there no synagogue in thy own neighborhood? Taan. 23^b שטרף ש'... דויה (it happened on account) of those lawless people that lived in their neighborhood. Ber. 10^a, v. שטרף; a. fr.

שטרף, v. שטרף.

שטרף f. (b. h.; v. שטרף) *going back, return; use of the root*. Sifra M'tsora, Neg., ch. IV, Par. 7 (ref. to Lev. XIV, 39, a. 43) שטרף ש' האמורה לזמן וכו' as the coming back mentioned there refers to the lapse of a week, so it does here. Ib. שטרף ש' ש' מדרום II; Men. 4^a; Macc. 13^a שטרף ש' מדרום we learn the meaning of שטרף (Num. XXXV, 28) from שטרף there (Lev. XXV, 41), i. e. he is restored to his ancestral estate; a. e.

שטרף f. (b. h.; v. שטרף) *gray hair, old age, venerability of old age*. Pirké d'R. El. ch. LII מרקה ש'... לא מרקה ש' since heaven and earth were created, the white of old age was not sprinkled upon men, until Abraham came &c. Gen. R. s. 59 (ref. to Ps. LXXXI, 18) שטרף ש'... לא מרקה ש' are not *ziknah* and *sebah* the same? But (David prayed), if thou givest me old age, give me its venerable appearance with it. Ab. V, 21 שטרף ש' שבעים לש' when seventy years old, man enters hoary age, *contrad.* to שטרף; a. fr.

שטרף, **שטרף**, **שטרף**, v. שטרף.

שטרף, v. שטרף.

שטרף m. (שטרף) *song, praise; pleasure*. Targ. Ps. XVII, 1 (ed. Wil. שטרף).—*Pl.* שטרף. Targ. Prov. VIII, 31 שטרף ש' ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. שטרף, corr. acc.; h. text שטרף). Ib. 30 שטרף ש' Bxt. (ed. Wil. שטרף; ed. Lag. שטרף, read: שטרף, v. Pesh.).

שטרף, **שטרף** m. (שטרף) *shibbuta*, name of a fish, prob. *mullet* (Cephalus, v. P. Sm. 4029). B. Kam. 55^a; Snh. 59^b; [Tosaf. to Ab. Zar. 39^a identifies our w. with דימא, v. שטרף].—Sabb. 119^a שטרף ש' רבא מלח ש' Raba salted a *shibbuta* himself (for the Sabbath); Kidd. 41^a. Hull. 109^b שטרף ש' מורא

שינושאה, **שנ** f. same. Targ. II Esth. VI, 1. Targ. Esth. I, 10 (not שינושאה).—Pl. שינושאה. Targ. II Chr. XV, 5.

שיד, **שידא**, v. שיד, שידא.—[מגדל שיד, v. שיד]

שידא I, **שידא** m. (comp. שיד, a. שידא) *side, corner, shaft* (corresp. to h. שיד). Targ. Ex. XL, 22 (Y. ed. Vien. שידא). Targ. Ps. CXXVIII, 3 (ed. Wil. שידא; h. text שידא). Targ. Jon. I, 5. Targ. O. Ex. XXV, 31; XXXVII, 17 שידא ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. שידא); a. e.

שידא II m. (v. next w.) *chest, box*. Keth. 65^a, v. שידא.

שידת, **שידת** f. (b. h. (?); prob. fr. שיד = שיד to join) *strong box, chest*. Kel. XV, 1. Ib. XVIII, 1. Mikv. VI, 5. Y. Taan. II, 65^b (ref. to Jon. III, 8) 'וכ' מה שדחה בכת... בש' וכ' what robbery they had in their hands, they restored; what they had in the safe, chest, or closet they did not restore; a. e.—Pl. שידת, שידת, שידת. Ib. IV, 69^a bot. שמנים 'וכ' ש' eighty metal chests were in Shihin; but R. G. said, a *shiddah* did not exist in our days; Gitt. 68^a שלש (ושידת) מאות מיני שידים... ושידת עצמה איני יודע מה היא there were three hundred kinds of *shiddim* (chests) in Shihin, but what a *shiddah* really is, I do not know; [comment. erroneously read שידת, שידת].—V. next art.

שידת f. *demoness*, v. שיד.

שידת ch. same.—Pl. שידת, שידת. Gitt. 68^a (expl. שידת, Koh. II, 8). Gitt. 68^a (expl. שידת, Koh. II, 8) they translate it thus, demoness and demonesses, i. e. all sorts of female demons; Yalk. Koh. 968 שידת ושדות. Gitt. l. c. 'וכ' וש' let the demons come, and press them against one another, perchance they know; 'וכ' אידתי שידת ושדות he summoned the demons &c.

שידת I, v. שידת. Sot. 48^b פרנא ש' Ar., v. שידת.

שידות m., pl. **שידות** (**שידת**) *settlement, negotiations preliminary to betrothal*. Y. Kidd. III, 64^b bot. המקרש 'וכ' he that betroths a woman without preliminary arrangements, is punished with lashes, but the betrothal is valid; a. e.

שידות, **שידות** ch. same. Kidd. 12^b 'וכ' Rab ordered lashing... על המקרש בלא ש' that betroths a woman without preliminaries; a. e.

שידות, v. שידות.

שידות, **שידות**, v. sub. שיד.

שידת f. = h. שידת, *chest, box*.—Pl. שידת. Gitt. 68^a (expl. Koh. II, 8, v. שידת) 'שידת' in Palestine they say, *shiddah v' shiddoth* means chests (of all kinds); (Rashi: שידת sing. a *coach* for women and nobles).—[Y. Sabb. I, 4^a עבדא... שידת, read as Y. Bets. III, 62^a top: שידת...].

שידת m. (שדת) *delay*. Ex. R. s. 15²¹ (ref. to Ex. XXXII, 1) 'לשון ש'... *boshesh* means delay; a. e.

שיחופא, Tosef. Succ. I, 10 ed. Zuckerm., v. שיחופא.

שיחוי m. pl. (שיחוי) *standing still, gazing*. Targ. II Esth. III, 8; Meg. 13^b; Yalk. Esth. 1054; v. שיחוי.

שיחויא, v. שיחוי.

שיחויא, **שיחויא**, v. שיחויא II.

שיחוי, **שיחוי**, v. שיחוי.

שיחויא m. (שיחוי) *swimming*. Yoma 77^b (expl. שדו שדו Ez. XLVII, 5) 'ש' שכן קורין לשיחויא וכ' (Ms. M. שידתא, corr. acc.) 'water for swimming', for thus they call the swimmer *sayyaha*, v. שיחויא; Yalk. Ez. 381 שידתא (corr. acc.).—[Y. Shek. VI, 50^a top לשיחויא, v. שיחויא.]

שיחוי, **שיחוי** m. = h. שידת, *nether world, grave*. Targ. Y. I, II Deut. XXXII, 22 (ed. Vien. שידת). Targ. Y. Num. XVI, 30 (ed. Vien. שידת). Targ. Ps. IX, 18 (ed. Lag. שידת); a. fr.—M. Kat. 28^b שידת (Ms. M. שידת, corr. acc.), v. שידתא.

שיחוי, v. שיחוי.

שיחוי, **שיחוי**, **שיחוי**, v. שיחוי.

שיחוי m. (שיחוי) *remnant, survival; residuary; leaving unmentioned, omission*. Y. Ter. V, 43^c bot. 'אין כן ש' there would be no surplus (for taking Hallah); [prob. to be read: שידת]. Ker. II, 5 'ומה ש' all forbidden connections are specialized in the Law, and what is left?; Bab. ed. (11^a) 'וכ' אין לני וכ' and nothing is left over (for deriving from the text by implication) except &c. (ib. Gemara לנו משוייר ש' אצל B. Bath. 150^a as regards a slave, the scholars have declared movable chattel to be a legal residuary, i. e. if a man bequeathed to his slave all his property except one portion of chattel, he is not free (because a slave may be classed with movable chattel); but in the case of a wife's jointure movables are not a legal residuary, i. e. if one bequeaths to his sons all he owns, and to his wife one small object, and she accepts that gift, she has not forfeited her jointure. Ib. שידתו מכלתה דויי^b 'וכ' and in all these cases, movables are a residuary (causing forfeiture), except &c.; a. e.—Pl. שידת, שידת. Num. R. s. 19²¹ 'וכ' אורח ש' שיצאו וכ' (ed. Wil. שידת) those survivors that had come out of Egypt, and over whom death had been decreed. [Y. Sabb. III, beg. 5^c 'וכ' שידת prob. to be read: שידת the remnants of dry twigs (that had been used as fuel).]—V. שידת.

שיחוי ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XLV, 7. Targ. Ps. XVII, 14 שידת (ed. Lag. שידת pl.); a. e., v. שידת I.—B. Kam. 15^a 'וכ' דוא לא ש' this is not left over, i. e. you cannot consider this case an omission so as to allow logical deduction from it, because it does not belong there; Succ. 54^b; a. fr.

שיחוי, **שיחוי** (Shaf. of עזב, v. Del. Proleg., p. 140) 1) *to release, save*. Targ. Ex. II, 19. Targ. Deut.

ate the fig, and threw the peel away; (oth. opin. the kernel; Ms. M. 2 שילחה v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30), v. הוהקלא.

שיחולקיה, שיחולקיים, שיחולקיה v. sub שיחולקיה.

שיחורר, Lam. R. to I, 1 רבתי (8 חר מאר) v. sub שיחורר II.

שיחורר, שיחורר m. (שיחורר) setting free, emancipation, liberty. Kidd. 15^b לש' for restoration to liberty, opp. writ שטר ש' to be the redeemer's slave. Gitt. I, 6 writ of emancipation; a. e.—Pl. שיחוררין, שיחוררין writ of emancipation. Ib. שיחוררין עבדים; ib. 4. Ib. 9^a, sq. ש'; a. fr.

שיחורר, שיחורר ch. same. Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 20.

שיחורר, שיחורר v. שיחורר.

שיחורר, שיחורר m. (שיחורר) swimmer. Kel. II, 3; v. שיחורר; Bets. 36^b; Tosef. Ter. VII, 14, v. שיחורר.

שיחורר, שיחורר ch. same. Targ. Is. XXV, 11.—Yoma 77^b, v. שיחורר; Y. Shek. VI, 50^a top (ed. Krot. שיחורר, corr. acc.; Bab. ed. שיחורר; Ms. M. שיחורר, v. שיחורר).

שיחורר, שיחורר I m. = h. שיחורר, acacia. Targ. Y. Ex. XXV, 10; 13.—B. Bath. 80^b, v. שיחורר.—Pl. שיחוררין, שיחוררין. Targ. O. Ex. l. c. Targ. Is. XLI, 19; a. e.—Ex. R. s. 6; Tanh. Vaëra 2, v. שיחוררין ch. Gen. R. s. 94 וכו' (some ed. דלשיחורר) there were acacia trees in Magdala, but people refrained from using them out of regard for the sanctity of the holy Ark; Cant. R. to I, 12 דשחורר; a. e.

שיחורר II line, system, v. שיחורר.

שיחורר I f. (b. h.); = שיחורר, Egypt. שגח, v. Ges. Thes. s. v. שיחורר acacia. R. Hash. 23^a (as a species of cedar), expl. שיחורר; B. Bath. 80^b שיחורר (corr. acc.). R. Hash. l. c. וכו' the Lord shall cause every acacia tree that the gentiles have taken from Jerusalem to be restored to her. Tanh. T'rum. 9 וכו' ארזי של ש' in every ark (for the Torah scrolls) that Israelites make, they must put shittah-cedar. Ib. ומכולן... הש' בלבד and of all these (species of cedars) only the acacia was chosen (for the Tabernacle); a. e.—Trnsf. the holy Ark. Ab. Zar. 24^a; Gen. R. s. 54, v. שיחורר I h.; Midr. Sam. ch. XII. Ib. ... דידי (Gen. R. l. c. דזארון) the cows turned their faces towards the Ark, and recited songs.—Pl. שיחוררין, שיחוררין. Tanh. l. c. ומתורפאין בש' v. שיחוררין. Ib. אני מרפא את... הש' the Lord said, in the future I shall heal (restore) the acacias (ref. to Joel IV, 18). Ex. R. s. 35; a. fr.; v. שיחוררין.

שיחורר II pr. n. pl. Shittah (b. h. שיחורר). Y. Maasr. I, beg. 48^c וכו' carobs of Shittah and Zalmonah.

שיחורר III f. (שחורר, comp. שחורר) 1) row, line. Neg. X, 6 וש' של שער וכו' and a row of hair separating them. Y. Kidd. II, 62^d וכו' אשה... וש' של וכו' (not שחורר) a bald-headed

woman with a row of hair going around from ear to ear. Y. Yoma IV, 41^c top וכו' אלא... אלא I have seen it (the high priest's mitre) in Rome, and there was engraved on it only in one line, 'holy unto the Lord'. Tosef. Gitt. IX (VII), 11 אלא... אלא the space of one line (of writing); Y. ib. IX, 50^c; Y. B. Bath. X, beg. 17^c. Treat. Sofrim XII, 8; a. fr.—Pl. שיחוררין, שיחוררין (m.). שיחורר, שיחורר the division of lines in the Pentateuch. Ib. 9 וכו' סימן תחלת הש' וכו' the mark for the beginning of lines (in Haazinu, Deut. XXXII) is, Haazinu, Ya'arof &c. Y. B. Bath. l. c. מקום שני ש' the space of two lines; Tosef. Gitt. l. c.; Y. ib. l. c. Hull. 65^a ש' בשני ש' וכו' written as two separate words, but not divided between two lines; a. fr.—2) (trnsf.) line of thought, opinion, principle, system. Lev. R. s. 2 אחר ש' אחר ש' offered a second mode (of developing the same idea from two Scripture verses). Y. Gitt. V, 47^c top; Y. Erub. VII, 24^c bot. ירדו וכו' they entered into (drew an analogy from) the principle laid down in the law concerning transactions of children. Erub. 99^a, a. e. הש' מוחלפת, v. שיחוררין; (Rashi: R. J. is at variance with his own principle, v. שיחוררין). Y. Pes. VII, beg. 34^a מאיר ר' מירר following up R. Meir's principle. Y. Peah V, 19^a top [read:] בשחורר וכו' he (R. El.) argued against them by entering into their opinion (without adopting it for himself); according to your principle, when you say &c.; a. fr. (in Chald. diction, v. שיחוררין).—Pl. שיחוררין. Num. R. s. 19^a (ref. to המרים, Num. XX, 10) ש' there are several ways of interpreting that word; a. e.

שיחורר, שיחורר v. שיחורר.

שיחורר, שיחורר Tanh. Shof'tim ed. Bub. 3, v. שיחורר.

שיחורר, שיחורר, שיחורר v. שיחורר.

שיחורר f., שיחורר m., שיחורר h. form) = h. שיחורר III, 1) row, line, stripe. Zeb. 12^b וכו' they all stood in one line (were equal in rank and united).—Pl. שיחוררין, שיחוררין. Y. Shebu. VI, 37^a bot., v. שיחוררין. Y. Gitt. V, 46^d bot. וכו' וכו' and R. H. wrote between the lines; a. e.—2) opinion, principle, system. Y. Ber. IX, 13^a bot. אמר בשחורר אוהרי R. J.... expressed the idea in a different way; ib. אוהרי... R. J. Keth. 17^a (אחורר ליה) his line of conduct (habit of participating in wedding ceremonies) benefited the old man (v. שיחוררין). B. Mets. 69^a אחר ש' אחר ש' it was not quoted as a halakhah, but as a line of opinions (all of equal rank). Y. Snh. VIII, beg. 26^a שיחוררין וכו' R. S. b. Lakish's principle is at variance with itself: here he says..., and there he says &c.; Y. Peah IV, 18^d bot., sq.; a. fr.—Naz. 32^b וכו' שיחוררין וכו' v. שיחוררין.—Pl. שיחוררין. Ruth R. to II, 14 ש' ש' interpreted it in six ways. Lev. R. s. 2 ש' offered two modes of developing the same idea, v. שיחורר III. Y. Ber. IX, 13^a; a. e.

שיחורר f. pl. (comp. שיחורר) posts, legs of a bedstead. Y. Maasr. Sh. IV, end, 55^c שיחוררין דעיסא... שיחוררין ארבעתו ארזי... שיחוררין (שיחוררין) the four cedars (in

your dream) mean the four posts of the bed; Lam. R. to I, 1 (שולחן ערוך 2 חדר כור). Ib. שולחן ערוך וכו'... שְׂרִירָא וכו'... the four sycamore trees mean the four legs of the bed; Y. I. c. כורערא.

שְׂרִירָא = שְׂרִירָא to sink down. Imper. שְׂרִירָא. Sabb. 67^a, v. שְׂרִירָא I ch.

שְׂרִירָא pr. n. m. Shayya (prob. abbrev. of שְׂרִירָא). Zeb. 34^b (Ms. R. 1 שישא v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 9). Sabb. 66^a שישא בר שישא Ms. O. (Ms. M. שישא, ed. שירא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5).

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא m. (denom. of שְׂרִירָא, שְׂרִירָא) demon-like, ferocious. Gen. R. s. 65 (expl. שְׂרִירָא, Gen. XXVII, 11) שְׂרִירָא (ed. Wil. שְׂרִירָא, corr. acc.) a demon-like man (v. שְׂרִירָא); Yalk. ib. 114.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא m., שְׂרִירָא f. = h. שְׂרִירָא, pit. Targ. Ps. XXXV, 7 (ed. Wil. שְׂרִירָא). Targ. Y. Deut. IX, 19 (ed. Vien. שְׂרִירָא). Targ. Ps. LVII, 7 (ed. Wil. שְׂרִירָא); a. e. — Pl. שְׂרִירָא. Ib. CXIX, 85 Ms., v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא m., שְׂרִירָא f. (שְׂרִירָא) connected, attached, related, belonging to. B. Kam. 92^b שְׂרִירָא וכו' Ar. (ed. מטייל) the bad palm tree belongs to and goes &c., v. שְׂרִירָא. Ab. Zar. 72^b שְׂרִירָא... שְׂרִירָא Ar. (ed. גרייר) all the wine in the cask is connected with that in the siphon, v. שְׂרִירָא. B. Mets. 98^b שְׂרִירָא... שְׂרִירָא (not שְׂרִירָא, v. Rashi) shall we say, the action of hiring is connected with that of lending, because in both cases there is the same responsibility for theft and loss (and therefore the act of hiring after lending is only a continuation of, and has had its beginning simultaneously with the lending)?, opp. לחזירה קיימא. Ib. ודאי לא ש' או דילמא כיון... שְׂרִירָא if he hired the animal to be used in the presence of the owner, and then borrowed it without him, shall we say, lending is surely not connected with hiring (since the laws of responsibility are different), or shall we say, because they are related in some respects, they may be considered entirely related (so that the two acts may be treated as of the same date)? B. Kam. 15^a שְׂרִירָא במצורא שְׂרִירָא the gentile (is disqualified as witness), because he has no relation to the Jewish religious duties; במצורא אבל עבד דש' במצורא but the slave (of a Jew) who has some relation to religious duties (being bound to observe certain religious laws) &c. Kidd. 42^a שְׂרִירָא וכו' if the text has no application to where it belongs (to the subject under consideration), apply it to where it does not belong (v.

שְׂרִירָא. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^d bot. גויה ש' בה גויה a goat to which the law concerning the first-shorn wool does not apply; a. fr. — Pl. שְׂרִירָא. Gitt. 28^b שְׂרִירָא ש' בה וכו' in a thing in which they are not interested (and may be apt to boast of their feats): but in a thing in which they are interested, they are likely to cling to their lies.

שְׂרִירָא m. (preced.) [attachment,] knob in the wine cask with a small orifice made for testing the flavor, or to prevent bursting, bung. Ab. Zar. 69^b (Ar. שְׂרִירָא, Var. שְׂרִירָא fr. שְׂרִירָא; Tosaf. l. c. שְׂרִירָא chip, plug with which the orifice is stopped).

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא pr. n. m. (cmp. שְׂרִירָא) Sh'yan, an Amora. Y. Bicc. III, 65^d top; (Midr. Sam. ch. VII שְׂרִירָא). Y. Erub. I, 19^a top שְׂרִירָא; ib. top שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא m. (preced.) remnant, relic, survival. Num. R. s. 19³² (ref. to Deut. III, 11) שְׂרִירָא וכאן עושה אורו ש' (ed. Wil. a. oth. שְׂרִירָא) and here he is represented as a survival. — Pl. שְׂרִירָא, שְׂרִירָא; du. שְׂרִירָא. Men. II, 1 שְׂרִירָא... שְׂרִירָא if a priest takes a handful of the meal-offering with the intention of eating its remnants... the next day. Ruth R. to I, 5 (ref. to ורשאר, ib.) נעשרת שְׂרִירָא she became like the remnants of remnants (of the meal-offering); Yalk. ib. 600 נעשרת שְׂרִירָא. Erub. II, 5, a. e. שְׂרִירָא seventy cubits and a balance (less than eighty); Y. ib. II, 20^b שְׂרִירָא (corr. acc.). Zeb. 52^a שְׂרִירָא the remaining blood of the sin offering after sprinkling (Lev. IV, 34, a. e.). Ib. שְׂרִירָא אין מעכבים ש' the pouring out of the remaining blood at the bottom of the altar is not indispensable for the efficacy of the sacrifice (v. עכב); Meil. 9^a מעכבים ש' it is indispensable; a. fr. — Men. IX, 8 שְׂרִירָא the laying of hands on the victim is the last of the commendable acts, i. e. is not indispensable. Ib. 93^b שְׂרִירָא אם עשאה לסמיכה ש' מצורא if he treated the laying on of hands as dispensable (omitted it); Sifra Vayikra, N'dabah, Par. 3, ch. IV; Neg. XIV, 10; a. e. — Meg. 15^b (ref. to שְׂרִירָא, Is. XXVIII, 5) שְׂרִירָא למי שמשים עצמו כש' for him that considers himself like leavings (is modest); R. Hash. 16^b sq. (ref. to שְׂרִירָא, Mic. VII, 18). — שְׂרִירָא, Num. R. s. 19²¹ ed. Wil., v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא I ch. same. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXVIII, 54 שְׂרִירָא constr. (ed. Vien. שְׂרִירָא, corr. acc.). Targ. I Chr. XI, 8 (ed. Rahmer שְׂרִירָא; a. e. — Pl. שְׂרִירָא. Y. Dem. II, 22^c דני ש' (not דניא) those (not explicitly mentioned) are left over (are implied, v. שְׂרִירָא).

שְׂרִירָא II, שְׂרִירָא I f. (שור; b. h.; שְׂרִירָא, Ez. XXVII, 25) *caravan*. Tosef. B. Mets. VII, 13 וְכִּי שְׂרִירָא מְהַלְכָּתָא וְכִּי אִם אֶחָד מֵהֶם יִשְׁבֹּט וְכִי אֶחָד מֵהֶם יִשְׁבֹּט וְכִי אֶחָד מֵהֶם יִשְׁבֹּט tents put up by a caravan require no 'Erub (v. שְׂרִירָא), opp. שְׂבִיבָא in a camp; a. fr.—Pl. שְׂרִירָא. B. Mets. 18^a, v. מְצָא; a. fr.—Ch., v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא II, שְׂרִירָא III f. (שָׂאָר) *blood-relations, parents*. Y. Kidd. IV, 65^d bot. וְכִי הַמִּידְוָה הַזֶּה וְכִי הַמִּידְוָה הַזֶּה (may testify as to the first born of twins), the parents (as to the paternity of a foundling) &c.; Y. B. Bath. II, 13^d bot.; ib. 14^a top שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, Ab. Zar. 70^a bot. Ms. M., v. מְשִׁירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, שְׂרִירָא, שְׂרִירָא, שְׂרִירָא = **שְׂרִירָא I**. Targ. O. Gen. XXXVII, 25 (ed. Berl. a. oth. שְׂרִירָא). Targ. Is. LX, 6 (h. text שְׂפַעְתָּ).—Y. Bets. III, 62^a top שְׂרִירָא הוּוּחַ עֲבָרָה a caravan passed by; Y. Sabb. I, 4^a bot. שְׂרִירָא הוּוּחַ עֲבָרָה (corr. acc.). Y. Gitt. IV, beg. 45^c סַלְקִית בְּשִׂירָא (not לש') I went up with a caravan (to Resh Lakish's place); a. e.—Pl. שְׂרִירָא. Targ. Is. XXI, 13.—B. Mets. 18^b רִשְׁכִּיחָן שֶׁ אֵלֶּיָּהּ רִשְׁכִּיחָן (not רִשְׁכִּיחָן) although caravans frequently pass there. Ib. שְׂרִירָא (read with Ms. R. שְׂרִירָא).

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא m. (שָׂרָן; v. Del. Assy. Handw. s. v. שְׂרִירָא) *establishment, realization, execution; use of the phrase* Gen. R. s. 31, end (ref. to Gen. VI, 22) שְׂרִירָא הַזֶּה שֶׁ לַעֲשִׂייתָּ הַזֶּה שֶׁ לַעֲשִׂייתָּ הַזֶּה this refers to the carrying out of the command to make the ark; ib. s. 32 (ref. to ib. VII, 5) וְכִי כָּל־כָּל־וְכִי כָּל־כָּל־וְכִי this refers to the execution of the command to bring in the beasts; Yalk. ib. 55; 56 שְׂרִירָא (corr. acc.). Gen. R. s. 34 (ref. to Gen. VIII, 20 a. IX, 1) שְׂרִירָא הַזֶּה שֶׁ לַעֲשִׂייתָּ הַזֶּה שֶׁ לַעֲשִׂייתָּ הַזֶּה (not שְׂרִירָא הַזֶּה) this is an establishment (standard passage, emp. אָב, s. v. אָב) of the reward of sacrifices.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא m. (שְׂרִירָא) *finishing, completion*. Gen. R. s. 1 וְלִשְׂרִירָא הַשָּׁמַיִם קִדְמָה . . . וְלִשְׂרִירָא הָאָרֶץ קִדְמָה as regards creation (planning) the heavens were first (Gen. I, 1); as regards completion, the earth came first (ib. II, 1); Yalk. ib. 3; Lev. R. s. 36; Y. Hag. II, 77^d top.

שְׂרִירָא, ch. 1) same. Targ. Y. Gen.

VII, 11. Ib. XXII, 13; a. e.—2) *perfection, beauty*.—Pl. שְׂרִירָא. Targ. Y. I, II Lev. XXII, 27 (some ed. שְׂרִירָא).—3) *foundation*.—Pl. as ab. Targ. II Sam. XXII, 8 שְׂרִירָא (h. text מוֹסְדוֹת).

שְׂרִירָא f. a species of *birds* classified under *s'lav* (v. שְׂרִירָא); *quails* (?). Yoma 75^b ed., a. Ar. (Ms. M. שְׂרִירָא; Ms. O. שְׂרִירָא); Yalk. Ex. 260 שְׂרִירָא; v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא m. (denom. of שְׂרִירָא) *shikhmi*, by-name of a certain class of Pharisees. Y. Ber. IX, 14^b bot. שְׂרִירָא, expl. שְׂרִירָא מְצִירָא וְכִי שְׂרִירָא מְצִירָא who carries religious exercises on his shoulder; Y. Sot. V, 20^c bot.; Bab. ib. 22^b, expl. שְׂרִירָא הַזֶּה הוּוּחַ מְעַשֵּׂה שְׂרִירָא he who acts like Shechem (who underwent circumcision from an unholy motive).

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. sub שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שִׁילָא pr. n. m. *Shila*, name of several Amoraim. B. Bath. 172^a רַבָּא בְּרַבִּי רַבִּי (רַבָּא) (ed. Pes. שְׂרִירָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 10). Shh. 98^b שְׂרִירָא רַבִּי רַבִּי those of the house (or school) of R. Sh.—Nidd. 26^a שְׂרִירָא חֲמִירָא Ruth R. to II, 19, a. e., v. שְׂרִירָא II, 5^a top שְׂרִירָא רַבִּי רַבִּי Ruth R. to II, 19, a. e., v. שְׂרִירָא III.—Y. Shh. VIII, beg. 26^a שְׂרִירָא בְּרַבִּי רַבִּי; Y. Gitt. II, 44^b בְּרַבִּי שְׂרִירָא (prob. to be read; שְׂרִירָא).—Y. Macc. II, 31^d bot. שְׂרִירָא. —V. Fr. M'bo, p. 124^b.—Gitt. 69^a (in a charm formula) אֲנָא פְּפִי שְׂרִירָא בְּרַבִּי חֲמִירָא.—Gen. R. s. 64, beg., v. next w.

שִׁילָא (b. h.) 1) pr. n. pl. *Shilo*, the seat of the Tabernacle after the conquest. Meg. 16^b כְּבֹדָה עַל מִשְׁכַּן שְׂרִירָא (Benjamin) wept over the Tabernacle of Shiloh, which was to be in the dominion of Joseph &c.; Yalk. Gen. 152. Macc. 12^a שְׂרִירָא הוּוּחַ הוּוּחַ (Joab) took hold of the altar of Shiloh, opp. to עוֹלָמִים. Zeb. 61^b; a. fr.—B. Bath. 75^b אֵלֶּיָּהּ שְׂרִירָא (Ar. שְׂרִירָא; Ms. M. שְׂרִירָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) an area of one thousand and two times that of Shiloh built up with palaces (v. שְׂרִירָא); [Rashb. שְׂרִירָא the numerical value of Shiloh = 345].—2) (interchanging with שִׁילָא) *Shilo*, (*Shila*), name of a fictitious town, v. שְׂרִירָא I. Gen. R. s. 40, beg. שִׁילָא; ib. s. 25, end; ib. s. 64, beg. שִׁילָא; Midr. Sam. ch. XXVIII שִׁילָא; Ruth R. to I, 1 שִׁילָא.—3) pr. n. m. *Shilo*, homiletical name of the King Messiah. Gen. R. s. 98 (ref. to Gen. XLIX, 10) עַד שֶׁ יָבִיא מֶלֶךְ וְכִי שְׂרִירָא שֶׁ שְׂרִירָא (the Messiah's) name will be Shiloh.—V. preced.

שִׁילָא, v. שִׁילָא.

שִׁילָא, v. שִׁילָא.

שִׁילָא, v. שִׁילָא.—[B. Bath. 172^a, v. שִׁילָא.]

שילוח m. (b. h.; שילח) 1) *sending away, letting go*. Sot. 9^a (ref. to Is. XXVII, 8) אין הקב"ה... עד שעה שילוחה the Lord does not visit her sins upon a nation until the time comes to send her away (into captivity); אין שילוחה... the Lord does not punish a king, until the time comes to drive him away (depose him). Hull. XII, 1, a. fr. הן ש, v. הן. Ib. 140^a לש' with regard to the duty of letting the mother bird go. Sifra M'tsor'a, Neg., Par. 1 שילוח ש' ציפורים fly (Lev. XIV, 7). Y. B. Kam. I, 2^b טמאין ש' פירשה the section treating of the sending out of the camp of the unclean (Num. V, 1sq.). Num. R. s. 7¹⁰ וכו' נחרייבו ש' וכו' they were condemned to be sent out of the camp, this means exile. Gen. R. s. 61 ש' שטר a document referring to the sending away of children with gifts (Gen. XXV, 6); a. fr.—Pl. שילוחין שילוחין, שילוחין, שילוחין Hull. l. c. קודם שילוחיה before sending her off. Snh. 102^a (ref. to Mic. I, 14) רחמי... מרי he who slew the Philistine (Goliath) and gave you Gath as a possession:—will you give a dismissal to his descendants (will you abandon the house of David)?—Esp. דברי אורח ש' banishment, exile. Gen. R. s. 19 שילוחין ש' I punished him with banishment (from Eden); Lam. R. introd. (R. Abbahu 1); a. e.—2) (cmp. שילוח) *letting loose, visitation*. Yeb. 114^b ש' נחשים וכו' a plague of serpents and scorpions.—[Y. Gitt. II, 44^b שילוח, v. שילוח.]

שילוח pr. n. (b. h. שילח) the pool of *Siloah* near Jerusalem. Y. Taan. II, beg. 65^a וכו' טרבל במי ש' even if he were to bathe in the waters of Sh. or in primeval waters.

שילוחא ch. same. Targ. Koh. II, 5 (ed. Vien. שילוח). Targ. Is. VIII, 6 (ed. Wil. שילוח). Targ. I Kings I, 33; 38 (h. text גירון).—Snh. 94^b (fr. Targ. Is. l. c.).

שילוח m. (שילח) *control*; (sub יד) *handling*. Y. Shek. VI, 49^d לש'... allow one half of a handbreadth on each side (of the Ark) for handling (the tablets); [Ms. M. לשילוח or לשילוח, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. p. 53, note].

שילוח m. (b. h.; שילח) *compensation, payment, punishment*.—Pl. שילוחים, שילוחים. Lev. R. s. 17 (ref. to Ps. LXXIII, 3) וכו' שילוח אראה I want to see the punishment of the wicked.

שילוח m. (b. h. שילוח) of *Shiloh* (v. שילוח). Gen. R. s. 73 אחריה חש' Taan. 20^a; Ruth R. to IV, 8; a. fr.

שילוחא v. שילוח.

שילוחא v. שילוח.

שילוח pr. n. pl. *Shili*, near Pumbeditha; v. שילוח. Gitt. 80^a; B. Bath. 172^a (Ms. H. שילוח); Yeb. 116^a. Bets. 25^b. B. Mets. 72^b; a. e.—[שילוח, B. Bath. 75^b Ar., v. שילוח.]

שילוח v. sub שילוח.

שילוח m. pl. (= שילוח; שילוח I; cmp. שילוח) *reins*. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. IV, 7 וכו' והפגרי וכו' the reins, the bit, and the bridle.

שילוחא v. שילוח.

שילוחא v. שילוח.

שילוחא m. (v. שילוח) *bladder of a fish*. Ab. Zar. 40^b.

שילוח v. שילוח.

שילוח pr. n. m. *Shilath*. Y. Meg. IV, 75^a bot. שמואל (רב) ש' B. Bath. 8^b. Erub. 28^a; a. fr.

שילוח v. שילוח.

שילוח m. (שילוח; cmp. שילוח) *waste, ruined*.—Pl. שילוחא שילוחא Men. 33^b פירוחי ש' 'waste doors', expl. ib. over which there is no ceiling (upper beam); (oth. opin.) שילוחא שילוחא which have no posts; Erub. 11^a (ed. Sonc. שילוח; Tosaf to Kidd. 32^b שילוח).

שילוח f. (שילוח) 1) *putting, placing, use of the root*. Keth. 46^a ש' שילוחא we draw an analogy between *sum* (Ex. XXII, 24) and *sum* (Deut. XXII, 14); Y. ib. IV, 28^c שילוחא. Y. Shek. IV, 48^a מעכבא ש' אפילו ש' even where the Biblical text has the verb *sum* ('thou shalt put'), it is an act indispensable to legality. Yalk. Gen. 150 שילוחא שילוחא, v. שילוחא.—2) *treasure*, v. שילוחא.

שילוחא m. (שילוח) *drawing out, unsheathing*. Sifre Deut. 192 שילוחא שילוחא the drawing of swords.

שילוחא m. (שילוח) *announcement*. Y. Shek. I, beg. 45^d שילוחא שילוחא ש' the announcement concerning the contributions for the Temple (Sh'kalim) and concerning mixed seeds (v. שילוחא *Hif*).

שילוחא m. (שילוח) *guarding, care*. B. Kam. 15^a שילוחא שילוחא are not presumed to be guarded against, i. e. need special guarding (Ex. XXI, 29); ib. שילוחא שילוחא are presumed to be safe (the owner is not bound to guard them). Ned. 37^a שילוחא שילוחא the teacher is paid for guarding the pupils (and not for the teaching itself). Ib. שילוחא שילוחא does an adult need guarding? Koh. R. to V, 10 שילוחא שילוחא must be watched against weasels &c.; a. fr.—Pl. שילוחא שילוחא (b. h. שילוחא); שילוחא שילוחא a night of watching. Pes. 109^b; R. Hash. 11^b, a. e., v. שילוחא.—2) (v. שילוחא) *clearing wine, straining*. Y. Sabb. XX, beg. 17^c שילוחא שילוחא is permitted on the Holy Day as far as straining is concerned; Y. Bets. I, 60^d bot.

שילוחא m. (שילוח) *ministration, attendance*. Ber. 7^b שילוחא שילוחא, v. שילוחא. Ab. ch. VI שילוחא שילוחא attendance of pupils on scholars. Num. R. s. 3¹ שילוחא שילוחא... בןשילוחא of all the tribes the Lord did not choose any to stand in his service but the sons of Levi. Gen. R. s. 87 שילוחא שילוחא his ministration was pleasing to his master; a. e.

שילוחא ch. same, *service, office*. Targ. Gen. XI, 13; XLI, 13 (h. text שילוחא). Targ. Is. XXII, 19 (h. text שילוחא).—Esp. *Temple service*. Targ. Ex. XXXI, 10 (h. text שילוחא). Targ. Num. IV, 12 (h. text שילוחא); a. fr.

שימי pr. n. m. *Shimi*, name of several Amoraim. Men. 29^a, a. fr. בר דימיא 'ש. Ib. אר אר ש' art thou Shimi (and askest such a question)?; ib. 110^a. Tem. 28^a אשר 'ש; a. e.

שימא, שימא, שימא, sub שימי.

שין m. (b. h.) *urine*.—Pl. שינים. Treat. Sof'rim IX, 8 (ref. to II Kings XVIII, 27 a. Is. XXXVI, 12) כריב שיניהם 'וכ' it is written *shenehem*, and it is read *meme raglehem* (the water of their feet); Meg. 25^b שיניהם.

שיין, v. שיין.

שיין *Shin, Sin*, name of the twenty-first letter of the alphabet. Sabb. 104^a. Men. 35^a, a. e. של הפליין 'ש the Shin embossed on the capsule of the T'fillin of the head. Cant. R. to I, 9, v. שישה; a. fr.—Meg. 25^b שיון euphem. for *fundament*. Ib. גימ"ל ושי"ן, v. גימ"ל.

שינא, שינא, v. שיין.

שינא I m. = h. שיין, *urine, urinating*. Ber. 62^b Mus. (ed. שינה *sleep*).

שינא II f. *sleep*, v. שינתא.

שינא m. (= שן רפיל) *ivory*. Targ. Y. I, II Gen. L, 1 (not 'שינה').

שינה, שינה f. (b. h.; קשן) *sleep*. Ber. 3^b מעולם לא שינה midnight never found me asleep. Ib. 62^b 'בש' sleep at morning dawn (v. שינה I). Meg. 15^b במוסר שינהו 'וכ' v. נדר. Succ. 26^a שינהו, v. נדר. Ib. ערראי, v. שינהו 'וכ' when he gives his sleep in charge of others (gives orders to wake him up). Yoma I, 4 המאכל מביא אר הש' eating causes sleepiness. Tam. 28^a אינש' ש' being overcome by sleep. Snh. 93^b וימנ' הש'... אינש' they forced themselves not to laugh, talk, or fall asleep. Kidd. 49^b עשרה 'וכ' ten measures of sleep have come down to the world, nine of which the slaves have taken &c.; a. fr.

שינה m. (שינה) *change*. Gen. R. s. 44 השינה 'ש change of name; שינה 'ש change of residence. Sabb. 114^a top בגדים 'ש change of dress (for the Sabbath, for prayer &c.). Keth. 110^b, a. e. וסר 'ש, v. וסר; a. fr.—Esp. (law) *change of form (and name) effected on an illegitimately obtained object*, by which the present possessor is privileged to retain the object and pay its value. B. Kam. 65^b וקנאו 'ש בידו וקנאו the change (from calf to ox) happened while the animal was in his possession, and he has obtained ownership. Ib. השינה 'ש ויניקנינהו 'ש may he not have obtained the ownership of it through the change of name? Ib. במקומו עומד 'ש (not עומדת) the change stands in its (the original's) place, i. e. the change of form or name of an object does not affect its legal status; ib. 93^b; ib. 68^a במקומו עומד 'ש. Ib. 66^b מעשה 'ש (= ע"י מעשה) a change brought about by human action. Ib. 68^a, a. fr. שינה 'ש change of possession (by transfer of the object to a third person). Ib. 93^b דרבנן 'ש a change which gives the right of ownership by rabbinical ordinance, i. e. 'ש

החזור לברייחו (ib. 67^a) a change (of name) which can be undone by restoring the object to its original condition; a change which gives the right of ownership by Biblical law, i. e. a change which cannot be undone; a. fr.—Men. 43^a אמר 'ש שקר 'ש and the mnemonical word (to remember which change proves the color to be genuine (רבלר), and which proves it to be adulterated) is 'a false change' (one who changes his word for evil is a bad man), 'a true change' (one who changes his word to do better than he has promised).—Sifra Vayikra, Hob., ch. XIX, Par. 11; Meil. 18^a, v. שינהו I.—Pl. שינהו, B. Kam. 65^b (ref. to גם, Deut. XXIII, 19) שינהו this serves to include in the prohibition these objects even when they have been changed in form; Tem. 30^b; a. e.

שינהו, שינהו ch. 1) *change, strangeness*. Targ. Is. XXVIII, 11.—2) *answer, reply, solution*. Sabb. 3^b דמשי 'ש he might give thee an answer which is no answer. Keth. 98^b דמשי 'ש the solution which we have offered is the real solution; Pes. 12^b; a. e.—Pl. שינהו, Nidd. 26^a ומי איתנהו להני 'ש have these replies any reality?, i. e. these fictitious cases can never occur. Yeb. 91^b; B. Bath. 135^a ניקום ונסמוך 'ש can we stand and lean on harmonizing arguments (for legal decisions)?

שינהו m. (שינה) *diligent teaching, memorizing*. Sifré Deut. 34 (ref. to Deut. VI, 7) 'וכ' these words must be memorized (by the children), but the passages (Ex. XIII, 1—10; 11—16) need not be memorized; ib. אינו 'ש is it not a logical conclusion that they must be memorized?; Yalk. ib. 841.

שינהו, שינהו, שינהו m. (שינה) *strangulation; trans. anguish*. Targ. Job VII, 15 Ms. (ed. 'שר). Targ. Prov. I, 27 (ed. Wil. 'שני; h. text צוקה). Targ. Y. Ex. XXI, 15, sq.; Targ. Y. Lev. XX, 10, v. סדקא; a. e.—Pl. שינהו, Targ. Ps. XXV, 17 שינהו Ms. (ed. 'ק... , corr. acc.).

שינהו, v. שינהו.

שינהו, v. שינהו.

שינהו m. (שינה) 1) *keen scholar*; [oth. opin.: *man with long teeth*]. Hag. 15^b; Ber. 36^a; Erub. 54^a, a. e. (applied to R. Judah).—2) *edge, blade*, v. שינהו.

שינהו, v. שינהו.

שינהו, v. שינהו.

שינהו, v. שינהו.

שינהו, שינהו, שינהו = h. שינה, *sleep*. Targ. Gen. XV, 12. Targ. Job IV, 13. Targ. I Sam. XXVI, 12; a. fr.—Erub. 65^a שינהו לשמעיה gave his sleep in charge of his servant, v. שינהו. Ib. 'לש'... לא איברי... the night is made for sleep. Ber. 4^a לאתעוריה משינהו Ms. M. (ed. לאתעוריה משינהו) in order to be waked up from his sleep. B. Mets. 83^b דש' סמא a narcotic drink; a. e.

the house of R. J., and was transferred to &c.; [oth. opin. the *shofar* for public announcements].

שִׁפּוּרָה **שָׁפָה** f. (שָׁפָה III) *quiet, peace; compromise*. Y. Yeb. IV, 5^d top וְכִּי בִּינְיָהוּן וְכִּי עוֹשִׂין שֶׁ בִּינְיָהוּן וְכִּי we make a compromise between them, and divide the dead man's estate (between the *yabam* and the son whose paternity is in doubt). Ib. וְכִּי בִּינְיָהוּן וְכִּי אָמַר שֶׁ בִּינְיָהוּן וְכִּי (not לְאָדָם) consequently, peace between brothers (a compromise between the *yabam* and the son who maybe is his deceased brother's son) is a loss to the brothers (the succeeding sons, who will inherit only one half of the estate), opp. חֲרִיבָה.

שִׁפּוּרָה, **שִׁפּוּרָה**, v. sub שָׁפָה.

שִׁפּוּרָה, v. שָׁפָה.

שִׁפּוּרָה, v. שָׁפָה.

שִׁפּוּרָה pr. n. *Shifr'gaz*, legendary name of King Ahasver's horse. Targ. II Esth. VI, 10.

שִׁיץ (v. שִׁיץ) *to go forth*.

Pa. שִׁיץ *to finish*. Gen. R. s. 78; Yalk. ib. 133 שִׁיץ, v. סָיַב.

שִׁיץ m. (v. preced.; cmp. נֹצֵחַ) 1) *prickly branch of the date palm*.—*Pl.* שִׁיץ, שִׁיץ, שִׁיץ. Tosef. Shebi. VII, 16; Pes. 53^a שֶׁל בֵּין דֹּשׁ as long as there are dates on the single branches, opp. כִּפִּים, v. קִיפָה.—2) *late (stony) date on the palm-tree*.—*Pl.* as ab. Y. Sabb. I, 4^a bot. שֶׁ שֶׁבְּכַפִּים שֶׁ the stony dates on the top branches; Y. Bets. III, 62^a (not שֶׁבְּכַפִּים).

שִׁיץ m. ch. same, 1) *prickly twig; stony date*.—*Pl.* שִׁיץ. M. Kat. 25^b bot. שֶׁ טַעֲוֵן דִּיקְלֵי שֶׁ the palms bore stony dates (Rashi: *thorns*).—2) *fin of a whale &c.* B. Bath. 73^b וְכִּי לִשְׁוֹבֵי וְכִּי לִשְׁוֹבֵי... וְכִּי לִשְׁוֹבֵי and the ship went between one fin of the fish and the other for three days, itself swimming upwards (against the wind), and we floating downwards.—*Pl.* as ab. Ib. שֶׁ חֲרִיבָה גִילְדָנָה Ms. R. a. ed. L (ed. שִׁיץ) that was a sea *gildana* (v. גִּלְדָנָה), which has two fins (on each side).

שִׁיץ m. (v. next w.) *finishing, destruction*. Targ. Is. X, 23; XXVIII, 22. Ib. XL, 17 (h. text חֲרִיבָה). Targ. Ez. XIII, 13.

שִׁיץ, **שִׁיץ** (Shaf. of יָצָא; v. Del. Proleg., p. 140) [to go forth, v. שִׁיץ; to cause to go out.] 1) *to be ended* (cmp. בָּלָה); *to cease, to perish*. Targ. Ruth II, 23. Targ. Ps. XXXIX, 11; a. fr.—2) *to finish, complete, end*. Targ. O. Gen. II, 2. Ib. XVII, 22; a. fr.—3) *to make an end of, destroy*. Targ. Lam. II, 2; 5. Targ. Gen. XVIII, 23, sq.; a. fr.

Ishtaf. אֲשֶׁר־יִשְׁחָדֵם, אֲשֶׁר־יִשְׁחָדֵם 1) *to be finished*. Targ. II Chr. VIII, 16.—2) *to be made an end of, be consumed*. Targ. Ps. LXXIII, 26 Ms. (ed. אֲשֶׁר־יִשְׁחָדֵם). Targ. Gen. XXXIV, 30; a. fr.

שִׁיץ, **שִׁיץ**, **שִׁיץ** m. (preced.) *end, destruction*. Targ. Prov. X, 14; 29; ib. XVIII, 7 (h. text מְחַרְחָה); a. e.

שִׁיץ, **שִׁיץ**, **שִׁיץ** I, **שִׁיץ** f. same, 1) *completion, perfection*. Targ. Ps. CXXXIX, 22 שִׁיץ Ms. (ed. Lag. שִׁיץ; ed. Wil. שִׁיץ, corr. acc.; h. text חֲרִיבָה).—2) *end, consumption*. Targ. II Kings XIII, 19; a. fr.

שִׁיץ II (preced.) pr. n. pl. *Shetsayu (Destruction)*. Targ. Y. II Deut. I, 44; Targ. Y. Num. XIV, 45 (ed. Vien. שִׁיץ; h. text חֲרִיבָה).

שִׁיץ, **שִׁיץ** m. (v. שִׁיץ) *branch, twig*. B. Mets. 99^b שִׁיץ אֶרְבַּת שֶׁ דַּחְמֵי Ar. (ed. Koh. שִׁיץ; ed. חֲרִיבָה) a palm twig with dates on.

שִׁיץ f. (preced.) *weed*. Pes. 35^a (Ms. M. 2 שִׁיץ; Ms. O. שִׁיץ), v. קְרָמִית.

שִׁיץ, v. שִׁיץ II.

שִׁיץ, **שִׁיץ** m. (שִׁיץ) = h. שִׁיץ, *drink, potion*.—*Pl.* שִׁיץ. Y. Sabb. IX, 12^a bot. וְכִּי כָל שֶׁ דַּחְמֵי וְכִּי all potions that you are in the habit of preparing on week days (for women in confinement), prepare also on the Sabbath; Gen. R. s. 80 שִׁיץ (Matt. K. quotes fr. Y. l. c. שִׁיץ); Yalk. ib. 135 שִׁיץ (corr. acc.).

שִׁיץ, **שִׁיץ** m. (שִׁיץ) *weighing; weighing of opinions, decision between opposing views*. Suh. 6^a, a. fr., v. כִּצָּה.

שִׁיץ, **שִׁיץ** m. (שִׁיץ) *sinking, covering up*. Zeb. 21^b שֶׁ אֵיכָּא בִּינְיָהוּן מִצִּוּת שֶׁ אֵיכָּא בִּינְיָהוּן מִצִּוּת they differ as to the time when the laver is to be let down into the well. Ib. top בִּינְיָהוּן מִצִּוּת שֶׁ אֵיכָּא בִּינְיָהוּן מִצִּוּת they differ as to whether or not you must consider the possibility of a mistake in letting the laver down &c. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. III, 14 שֶׁ חֲרִיבָה וְכִּי on the column of vessels that are covered with clay; Tosef. Par. V (IV), 2 שִׁיץ ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. שִׁיץ, corr. acc.).

שִׁיץ, **שִׁיץ** ch. same. Targ. Y. I Num. IV, 20.—[שִׁיץ, שִׁיץ Gen. R. s. 80; Yalk. ib. 135, v. שִׁיץ.]

שִׁיץ, **שִׁיץ** m. (b. h.; שִׁיץ) *abomination, idol*.—*Pl.* שִׁיץ, שִׁיץ. Sifra K'dosh. Par. I וְכִּי שֶׁ עַל שֶׁ וְכִּי the idols are called *shikkutsim*, because they are abominable; Mekh. Mishp. s. 20; Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXXIV.

שִׁיץ, **שִׁיץ**, **שִׁיץ** ch. same. Targ. I Kings XI, 5. Targ. II Kings XXIII, 13 (ed. Wil. שִׁיץ). Targ. Jer. IV, 1 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. שִׁיץ); a. e.—*Pl.* שִׁיץ, שִׁיץ, שִׁיץ. Targ. Ez. V, 11. Ib. XX, 7, sq.; a. e.

שִׁיץ, **שִׁיץ** I m. (שִׁיץ) *false dealing, malappropriation*. Sifra Num. 7, a. e., v. מְעִילָה; [Sifra Vayikra, Hob. ch. XIX, Par. 11; Meil. 18^a שִׁיץ change of employment].

שִׁיץ II m. name of an *earthen vessel* (prob. a tumbler that cannot stand, v. Sabb. 104^a quot. s. v. שִׁיץ).—*Pl.*

שקטנא. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. II, 9 ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. שקורי; R. S. to Kel. III, 2 שקטנא).

שקטנא, v. שקטנא.

שקטנא, שקטנא, v. שקטנא.

שקטנא, v. sub שקטנא.

שקטנא, v. שקטנא, a. שקטנא.

שקטנא, v. sub שקטנא.

שקטנא, v. שקטנא.

שיר I (b. h.; denom. of next w.) to sing. Ber. 14^b and we sang (praises) unto thee. Sub. 91^b (ref. to Ex. XV, 1) שיר לא נאמר אלא שיר it does not read, 'he sang'; but, 'he shall sing'; Mekh. B'shall, Shir., s. 1; a. e.

Polel (of שורר same. Num. R. s. 3 (play on שורר שורר), Ps. LXVIII, 7) גשורין עכשיו... גשורין בוכין those who formerly wept..., were now singing. Ib. גשורין ויבדו משורר and the slave sings, because he is relieved &c. B. Bath. 120^a גשורין לפניו went singing (bridal songs) before her; a. fr.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. CXVI ושוררין באין ושוררין read: ושוררין, v. שורר II.]—singer, esp. Temple singer (Levite). Arakh. 11^b ששוער ומשוער ששוער if one designated as a singer acts as gate-guard, or a gate-guard acts as singer; a. fr.—Pl. משוררין, משוררין, משוררין. Ib. ומן המ' וכל' for thou belongest to the singers, and not to the gate-guards; a. fr.

שיר II m. (b. h.; שיר) [chain, string; comp. גרר, verse, song, poetry, music. Tam. V, 6 לבר בש' that his brother Levites were assembling to sing in chorus. Ib. VII, 4 הש' שהיו הלויים וכל' these are the psalms that the Levites recited severally on each day; a. fr.—R. Hash. 28^a הרוקע לש' he who blows the Shofar (on the New Year's Day) as a musical exercise (Ms. M. ליד to drive off a demon); ib. 33^b (לשיר).—musical instruments (used in the Temple during the offering of sacrifices). Taan. IV (III), 3; a. e.—Pl. שירין, שירין. Cant. R. to I, 1 ושלמה אמר ש' David composed songs, and so did Solomon. Ib. end (expl. השירין שירין) שש' נאמר ש' ונשבח למי. סקל. v. חמסילסל שבש'; שש' let us recite songs and praise to him who has made us to be songs (proclaimers of God's praise) in the world; שירין לעולם let us recite songs to him who made us remnants (has preserved us) for the world; a. fr.—שיר הש' the Book of Song of Songs (Canticum). Ib.; B. Bath. 14^b; a. fr.

שיר m. (b. h. שרור pl.; preced.) chain, necklace, bracelet, ring. Sabb. V, 1 כסם בש' the horse may be let out (on the Sabbath) with his chain (or ring); וכל בעלי and all chain-wearing animals &c.; Tosef. ib. IV (V), 4. B. Mets. 25^a כש' if the coins found lie arranged like a ring (or necklace). Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b top לא... ובלבד save that he does not put it (the amulet) in a necklace or a signet ring; a. e.—Pl. שירין. Gen. R. s. 98 והיו משליכות עליו ש' וכל' (not שירין) and they (the Egyptian women) threw at him (Joseph) chains and necklaces &c.

שיר ch. same. Targ. Ps. CV, 18 (fem.). Targ. Job XXX, 11 שירי Ms. (h. text ירחי; Ms. Var. שושלחי, שושלחי ונימי אשוני, אשוני, נמי, embodying all the Variants). Ib. XL, 26 Ms. Var. (ed. סלוא). Targ. Esth. VIII, 15; a. e.—Lam. R. to II, 12 'וכ' take a bracelet or a ring, and go to market &c.—Pl. שירין, שירין, שירין. Targ. Ez. XXIX, 4 (ed. Wil. 'שיר'; h. text חורום). Targ. Is. XXXVII, 29 (ed. Wil. 'שיר'; Ar. שירי; h. text חורי). Targ. Ps. CVII, 10 (ed. Wil. 'שיר'). Targ. O. Num. XXXI, 50 שירין ed. Berl. (ed. Amst. שירין, read: 'שיר'; Y. שירין, ed. Vien. 'שיר'; h. text אצערור; a. fr.—[Targ. Y. I Ex. XXVIII, 32 שירין, v. שירין].—Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b bot. (expl. צמיר, Num. l. c.) שירין (bracelets).

שיר I m. = h. שיר. Targ. Cant. I, 1. Targ. Ps. LXVI, 1; a. fr.—Pl. שירין, שירין. Targ. Cant. l. c. Targ. Ps. CXXXVII, 3; a. e.—[שירין f., v. שירין]

* שיר II pr. n. m. Shira. Sabb. 66^a, v. שירא.

שיר III, שירא m. (comp. sericum) [of Seres, Chinese,] silk. Targ. II Esth. V, 1; VI, 10, v. שירין.—Keth. 63^b שירא הרה הפיסא הדי שירא (Rashi 'הרה') she seized a silk garment (Rashi: a cloak).—Pl. שירין, שירין, שירין. Targ. Ez. XXVII, 19 בשירין ed. Lag. (oth. ed. שירין, corr. acc.).—Sabb. 90^a הרכך דש' the worm (t'khakh) in silk garments. Kidd. 32^a וכל' tore silk garments in the presence of his son Rabbah (to test his filial respect); Snh. 67^b, v. שירין III. Ber. 56^a, v. שירין II. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b bot. (expl. שירין, Is. III, 19) שירין silk cloaks (?).

שיר I f. h. same. Sot. 48^b; Sabb. 20^b, v. שירין. Pl. שירין, שירין, שירין. Ib.; Men. 39^b (contrad. to שירין, a. to שירין); Sifra Thazr., Par. 5, ch. XIII. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. V, 11 השירין (Var. השירין, corr. acc., R. S. to Kel. XXVIII, 8 שירין).

שיר II f. (b. h.; v. שיר II) song, hymn, poetry, music. Arakh. 11^a שיר בש' עיקר ש' the essential in the Temple music is (the song) with the mouth, and the musical instruments are for accompaniment (v. שירין); (anoth. opin.) instrumental music is the essential &c.; Succ. 50^b; a. e.—Y. Meg. III, 74^b bot. שיר הבורא the song of the well (Num. XXI, 17 sq.); שיר הים the song of the sea (Ex. XV, 1—18); שיר הלויים the song of the Levites (for the additional sacrifice of the Sabbath, Deut. XXXII, 1—43); Treat. Sofrim ch. XII. R. Hash. 30^b שיר הש' the song (of the Levites) for a week-day. Ib. 31^a top דש' because it would at all events have been the song for that day (the fifth day of the week for which the same psalm is designated as for the New Year's Day, Ps. LXXXI); a. v. fr.—Pl. שירין. Y. Meg. l. c. הש' כל הש' all poetic passages of the Pentateuch (when read at public service) require special benedictions before and after. Ex. R. s. 23 לשון נקיבה וכל' all the songs that have heretofore been composed (mentioned in the Scriptures) are of the feminine gender (שירין)... but the song of the future... will be of the masculine gender (שיר, ref. to Is. XLII, 10); Cant. R. to I, 5; a. fr.

שָׁכַב, v. שָׁכַב.

שָׁכַב m., שָׁכַבָּא c. (preced.) 1) *lying*; שָׁכַב מַרְעָ *dangerously ill*, v. מַרְעָ II.—2) *dead, deceased*. Targ. Y. Deut. XXV, 5, sq. Targ. Ps. XXXI, 13; a. fr.—[B. Mets. 73^b, read: שָׁכַבָּא, v. שָׁכַב.]—Pl. שָׁכַבָּא, שָׁכַבָּא, שָׁכַבָּא, Targ. Ruth I, 8. Targ. Koh. IV, 2 (not שָׁכַבָּא); a. e.—Snh. 46^b, v. וְקָרָא. Sabb. 109^b בִּי שֶׁ אֵרָא *in the cemetery*, v. שָׁכַבָּא; a. e.—V. שָׁכַבָּא.

שָׁכַבָּא f. (שָׁכַב) 1) *lying down, lying position*. Ber. 11^a (ref. to Deut. VI, 7) שֶׁ מֵמֵשׁ וְכִי בִשְׁעָרָא בְּשַׁעֲרָא at the time of lying down, (and) literally in a reclining position, and at the time of rising, (and) literally in an erect position (must the Sh'm'a be recited, v. קָרָא a correct quot. acc.). Ib. 4^b לְקִימָה וְכִי לְקִימָה the text (Deut. I. c.) puts lying down parallel to rising, as at rising (in the morning) the reading of the Sh'm'a precedes the prayer (תְּפִלָּה) the reading of the Sh'm'a precedes &c. Ib. אֵת שֶׁ נִמְיָ סְמוּךְ ... מֵאֵת קִימָה as in the morning the Sh'm'a is read near the bed (immediately after rising), so in the evening the Sh'm'a is read near the bed (before going to bed). Y. ib. I, 3^c וְקִימָה בָּהּ שֶׁ וְקִימָה because lying down and rising are mentioned therein (in the chapter of Balaam, Num. XXIII, 24; XXIV, 9). Y. Gitt. III, 44^d top; Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. I, 14 וְכִי אֶרְחָא לְשֵׁי וְכִי אֶרְחָא one mattress to lie on, and another &c.; a. fr.—2) *lying with, carnal connection*. Snh. 54^b (ref. to Lev. XVIII, 23) שָׁכַבָּתָּהּ ... שָׁכַבָּתָּהּ לָא חַרְוִי לְתַתְּמִיָּהּ ... שָׁכַבָּתָּהּ means, thou shalt not allow thy lying with (any connection, either active or passive); Yalk. Ex. 348; Yalk. Lev. 599. Snh. I. c. לְדַבְרֵי הַדִּיאָרָא ... שָׁכַבָּתָּהּ וְשָׁכַבָּתָּהּ הַדִּיאָרָא הֵיאָה אֶת הַדִּיאָרָא according to R. Ak. he is guilty of one act only, for thy *sh'khobeth* and thy *sh'khibah* are the same.

שָׁכַבָּא m., שָׁכַבָּא c. (II שָׁכַב) = h. מְצוּיָא, *found, on hand; frequent; likely*. Hag. 5^a, v. וְזִינָא I. B. Mets. 85^b וְזִינָא וְזִינָא whom Elijah used to visit. Taan. 23^b וְזִינָא because the wife is usually at home, and gives the poor bread &c., v. וְזִינָא ch. Sabb. 78^a וְזִינָא wine is used ordinarily for drinking, extraordinarily for medicine. Bets. 2^b, a. fr. מִלְרָא דְשֶׁא אֶתְּרָא a case of rare occurrence. Sabb. I. c. וְזִינָא וְזִינָא whenever a thing is used ordinarily for one purpose, and rarely for another purpose; a. fr.

שָׁכַחָא f. (שָׁכַח) *forgetting, use of the root*. Lam. R. to V, 20; Pesik. R. s. 31, v. וְזִינָא; a. e.—Ber. 32^b Ms. O., v. שָׁכַח.

שָׁכַחָא f. (שָׁכַח) *appeasement, use of the root*. Esth. R. to I, 12; II, 1 (ref. to פְּשָׁהּ ib.) שֶׁ אֵינִי שָׁכַחָא it was an appeasement, and yet it was no appeasement, i. e. he was not reconciled without regret.—Pl. שָׁכַחָא. Meg. 16^a (ref. to Esth. II, 1, a. VII, 10) לָמָּה לְמַדּוּ לָמָּה why these two appeasements?; Yalk. Esth. 1059 (not שָׁכַחָא).

שָׁכַח, v. שָׁכַח.

שָׁכַח, v. שָׁכַח.

שָׁכַחָא m.=h. שָׁכַח, *neighbor*. Targ. Prov. XXVII, 10 Ms. (ed. שָׁכַחָא, שָׁכַחָא).—Pl. שָׁכַחָא. Targ. II Kings IV, 3 (v. שָׁכַחָא): Targ. Ps. LXXIX, 4; 12 (ed. Wil. שָׁכַחָא; ed. Lag. שָׁכַחָא).

שָׁכַחָא m. (שָׁכַח); cmp. שָׁכַחָא *eyelid*. Targ. Y. I, II Deut. XXXII, 10 (some ed. שָׁכַחָא).

שָׁכַחָא f. (שָׁכַח) *royal residence, royalty*. Lev. R. s. 2 (שָׁכַחָא; some ed. שָׁכַחָא) בָּא וְאֶרְחָא כְּבוֹדִי וְבֵיתִי שָׁכַחָא וְכִי בָּא, and I will show thee my honor and the house of my residence without thy mother; Yalk. Ez. 340 כְּבוֹדִי כְּלוּם פִּיחָא כְּבוֹדִי (corr. acc.). Lev. R. I. c. וְבֵיתִי שָׁכַחָא לְאִמְךָ כְּבוֹדִי אֵי בֵיתִי שָׁכַחָא?; Yalk. I. c. בֵּיתִי שָׁכַחָא לְכַחֲמִי (corr. acc.).—Esp. *Shechinah, Divine Presence, holy inspiration* (v. Ex. XXV, 8, a. 22). Yoma 9^b sq. אֵי נִמְיָ סְמוּךְ ... אֵינִי הָיָה שָׁכַחָא ... even if all Jews had returned in Ezra's days, the Sh. would not have dwelt in the second Temple, for it is written (Gen. IX, 27) ...; the Sh. dwells only in the tents of Shem; Gen. R. s. 36. Ber. 6^a שְׁשֶׁ עִמָּהּ ... שְׁשֶׁ עִמָּהּ that when three sit as judges, the Sh. is with them. Sabb. 12^b וְכִי לְמַעְלָה וְכִי לְמַטְּלָה the Sh. dwells over the headside of the sick man's bed. Ib. 30^b; Pes. 117^a, v. עֲצָבָתָּהּ. Meg. 29^a עֲמָרְוּ שֶׁ עֲמָרְוּ בְּכָל מְקוֹם שֶׁ עֲמָרְוּ they were exiled, the Sh. went with them. B. Bath. 25^a שֶׁ בְּכָל מְקוֹם שֶׁ הֵיאָה the Sh. is everywhere (you may face any region in prayer). R. Hash. 31^a; a. fr. (also in Chald. diction).

שָׁכַחָא ch. same. Targ. Y. I, II Num. XXIV, 6. Targ. Ex. XVII, 7. Targ. Num. V, 3. Targ. Ez. III, 12; a. fr.—Yoma 9^b, v. preced. Snh. 39^a שֶׁ ... אֵינִי שָׁכַחָא וְכִי אֵינִי שָׁכַחָא you say, wherever ten are assembled (for prayer), there the Sh. dwells; how many Shechinahs are there?; a. fr.—Pl. שָׁכַחָא. Ib.

שָׁכַחָא m. (b. h.; שָׁכַח) *hired man*. Erub. 64^a; Shebu. 46^b וְכִי יוֹם שֶׁ יוֹם הַלְּבָנִי ה. B. Mets. IX, 11 וְכִי יוֹם שֶׁ יוֹם הַלְּבָנִי for night work; שֶׁ לְיָמָה for day work; שֶׁ שְׂעוּרָא by hours; שֶׁ חֹדֶשׁ by the month. Ib. 112^b (in Chald. dict.) ... עֲקָרְוּהוּ the Rabbis took the oath from the employer, and put it on the hired man. Ib. אֵינִי ... אֵינִי the hired man, too, hires himself out from necessity; a. fr.

שָׁכַחָא f. (preced.) *hire, rent*. B. Mets. 65^a, a. fr. שֶׁ אֵינִי מִשְׁתַּלְּמָתָא rent (for a house or a field) is not due before the end of the term. Ib. 98^a בְּשֶׁאֵינִי בְּשֶׁאֵינִי half a day as a loan, and half a day for hire. Ib. הֵיאָה וְכִי הֵיאָה and the cow that survived is the hired one. Ib.^b; a. fr.

שָׁכַחָא (b. h.) *to sink, (of anger) to be appeased*. Ex. R. s. 8 מִדִּי שָׁכַחָא they (the threatening gates) were at once appeased; (Tanh. Vaëra 7 שקטו). Esth. R. to I, 12 לָמָּה ... עָרָא ... לָמָּה until Esther entered (the palace), Ahasver's anger was not appeased; a. e.

Pi. שָׁבַל (with double accus.) *to sink a thing into*; 'ש' to sink into the ear that which it is able to hear, i. e. *to assist a person's perception* by gradual increase of sound, by a comparison &c. Mekh. Yithro, Bahod., s. 3; 4 (ref. to Ex. XIX, 19) ולמה רך (not כך) why was the sound soft at first (growing gradually stronger)? In order to bring into the ear as much &c.; ib. (ref. to Ex. I. c. 18) ומה הרר מבריותי... מבריותי (ref. to Ez. XLIII, 2) we describe God by borrowing a metaphor from one of his creations in order to &c.; Tanh. Yithro 13; Yalk. Ex. 284.

שָׁבַל I (b. h.; v. סָבַל I) *to be bright*.

Hif. הִשְׁבִּיל 1) *to be wise, understand; to consider, deliberate*. Midr. Prov. to I, 3 צריך להשכיל היאך... כיון when a man is appointed judge, he must deliberate how to acquit the innocent &c.; צריך להשכיל ולדקוק וכ' he must study and investigate the law, that he may not sin or lead to sin; Yalk. ib. 929 צריך להשכיל היאך לדקוק וכ' he must deliberate how to carry out the law exactly &c. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXXII (ref. to I Sam. XVIII, 14, sq.) and because he was wise, his sin was covered; a. fr.—2) *to look towards, face*; (cmp. סָבַם, a. fr.) *to be directed*. Num. R. s. 14^b; Pesik. R. s. 3 (ref. to Gen. XLVIII, 14) שָׁבַל את ידיו... לרוח הקודש (pointed to) the holy spirit.

שָׁבַל II (b. h.; cmp. סָבַל II) *to entangle, cross*.

Pi. שָׁבַל same, trnsf. *to cause confusion*. Pesik. R. s. 3 (ref. to Gen. XLVIII, 14) [read:] ש' אמר ר' יהודה ש' (a dittography) he (God) made Jacob's hands bring confusion into Menasseh's birthright.

שָׁבַל (b. h.; Shafel of אָבַל, אָבַל) [*to finish, consume*] *to bereave* (of everything), *make childless*; שָׁבַל *to be childless*. Part. pass. שָׁבֵל; f. שְׁבֵלָה; pl. f. שְׁבֵלוֹת. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XLIX (v. I Sam. XV, 33) וישבו... כשם ששָׁבַל... וישבו as the sword of Amalek, thy (Haman's) grandfather, consumed the young men... and their women remained childless and widowed, so shall thy mother be childless among women; and through the prayer of Esther and her maids all males of Amalek were killed, and their women remained childless &c.

Pi. שָׁבַל *to destroy, consume*. Ib., v. supra. Num. R. s. 16²⁴ I have created thee (the angel of death) to work destruction among the nations, except &c. Gen. R. s. 86 דוב שהיה מְשַׁבֵּל בְּנֵי אֲדָמָה a bear that worked destruction among the children of her owner; a. e.—Part. pass. מְשַׁבֵּל. Yalk. Cant. 988 (ref. to Cant. IV, 2) כל מי שלומד מהם אינו מוש' (שכחה) whoever learns from them (the scholars), shall not be bereft (injured).

שָׁבַל, *Ithpa.* אֲשַׁבֵּל, v. שָׁבַל.

שָׁבַלָא, v. סָבַלָא.

שָׁבַלָא, v. sub שָׁבַל.

שָׁבַלָא, Y. Ber. IX, 13^c bot., v. שָׁבַלָא.

שָׁבַלָא, v. שָׁבַל.

שָׁבַלָא, *Shaf.* of שָׁבַל, cmp. שָׁבַל) *to finish, decorate*.

Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) like a king who built great palaces and decorated them, and made arrangements therein for a large banquet &c. Pesik. R. s. 2 thou shalt not finish it (the Temple), opp. מִסְדָּרוֹ laying the foundation; Yalk. Sam. 144; a. e.

Hithpa. הִשְׁבַּלְתִּי, *Nithpa.* נִשְׁבַּלְתִּי 1) *to be finished, decorated*. Gen. R. s. 10 (ref. to ויבטלו, Gen. II, 1) הַשָּׁמַיִם הָיוּ מְשֻׁבָּלִים וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה מְשֻׁבָּלָה... the heavens were decorated with sun, moon, and stars, and the earth with trees and herbs, and with the garden of Eden; Yalk. ib. 15 וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה מְשֻׁבָּלָה... 2) *to be founded*. Tanh. K'doshim 10 (ref. to מכלל, Ps. L, 2) וכל כלל from Zion was the whole world founded, as we have learned (Y. Yoma V, 42^c), why is it called foundation stone? &c., v. שְׁחִיזָה II.

שָׁבַלָא, *ch.* same, 1) *to finish, decorate*. Targ.

Y. Ex. XXXI, 17. Targ. Ez. XXVII, 4; 11; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* מְשֻׁבָּלָא; f. מְשֻׁבָּלָה; *perfect*. Ib. 3. Ib. XXVIII, 12 (ed. Wil. מְשֻׁבָּלָה, Hebr.); a. e.—2) *to fasten, establish, found*. Targ. Is. XLII, 5 (h. text רִקַּע). Targ. I Sam. II, 8 (h. text רִקַּע). Targ. Hab. II, 12 (h. text רִקַּע); a. fr.

Ithpa. אֲשַׁבֵּל 1) *to be finished, decorated*. Targ.

O. Gen. II, 1. Targ. I Kings VI, 38. Targ. Ps. CXXIX, 96 ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. דאשחריל ואשחריל, corr. acc.) that which was begun and has been finished; a. fr.—2) *to be founded*. Targ. I Kings VI, 37 (h. text רִסַד). Targ. Hag. II, 18; a. fr.

שָׁבַם, *Hif.* הִשְׁבִּים, v. סָבַם.

שָׁבַם, *Hif.* הִשְׁבִּים (b. h.; denom. of שָׁבַם) [*to load, v.*

Ges. Thes. s. v.,] *to rise early; to do a thing early*. Ber. 30^a לציאת לדרך ר' if one rises early (before sunrise) to go on the road; Tosef. ib. III, 19. Cant. R. to V, 11 (play on שחרור כעורב, ib.; cmp. שָׁבַם וּמַעֲרִיב (Lev. R. s. 19 (משחרר), v. עֲרַב II. B. Mets. VII, 1 if one hired working men, and told them that he expected them to come to their work earlier and go later (than the customary time). Ber. 47^b a man should always go early to the house of prayer, that he may succeed in being counted among the earliest ten &c. Ib. 16^b; Y. ib. IV, 7^d bot. ונשפם ונמצא וכ' that we may early (in life) obtain &c., v. יְהוּל. B. Kam. 92^b ונשפם ונמצא take an early breakfast. Gitt. 7^a וכ' והם עליהן והם (omit לברו"מ) pray against them (the tormentors) early and late, and they shall cease of themselves; a. fr.—Bicc. III, 2 and at rising time &c.

שָׁכַם I m. (b. h.) 1) shoulder. Gen. R. s. 53 (ref. to Gen. XXI, 14) על שְׁכָמָם ... על שְׁכָמָם for such is the manner of slaves, to carry their filled pitchers on their shoulder; a. e.—2) load; trnsf. (cmp. מַשָּׂא, מַשָּׂא) portion, share. Ib. s. 97, end (ref. to Gen. XLVIII, 22) ש' זו הבכורה ש' by sh'khem is meant the share of the first-born; B. Bath. 123^a; a. e.—3) mountain range, v. next w.

שָׁכַם II (b. h.) 1) pr. n. m. Shechem, son of Hamor the Hivite. Macc. 11^a, a. e., v. גִּזְרֵי. Sot. 22^b, v. שְׁכָמֵי; a. fr.—2) pr. n. pl. Shechem in Mount Ephraim. Gen. R. s. 97, end (ref. to Gen. XLVIII, 22, v. preced.) ש' וראי it means Shechem in reality. Ib. (in a corrupt passage) בחלקך therefore shall the district of Sh. (or the mountain range, v. preced.) be in thy share. Ib. (or the mountain range, v. preced.) בש' נפריצה וב' and thou didst fence it in (setting the example of chastity), therefore &c. Num. R. s. 23, v. נִפְרִיזֶנּוּ; a. fr.

שְׁכָמֵי, v. שְׁכָמֵי.

שָׁכַן (b. h.; v. כָּנַן, כָּנַן) to dwell, rest. Hull. 65^a ש' עם a bird (of which you do not know whether it is clean or unclean) that nests with unclean birds, is unclean. B. Kam. 92^b (quot. from an unknown writing, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 7) כל עוף למיניו יִשְׁכְּנוּ וב' every bird nests with its kind, and man with his like; Yalk. Gen. 116; Yalk. Jud. 67. Tanh. Noah 15 אין הקללה שֹׁכְנָתָו וב' (Gen. R. s. 36 הַקְּלָה) curse does not rest (take effect) where blessing has been pronounced; a. fr.

Pi. שָׁכַן 1) to cause to dwell, establish. Ber. 12^a ש' מי ש' אר' שמו דוא יִשְׁכְּנוּ וב' who caused his name to dwell in this house, let dwell among you love and brotherhood &c. Ib. 16^b ש' (or שְׁחָשְׁנוּ), v. פָּוַר. Gen. R. s. 64 (ref. to שָׁכַן, Gen. XXVI, 2) שָׁכַן let the Shechinah rest in the land (do not cause the Shechinah to move with thee to a foreign land); Yalk. ib. 111. Pirke d'R. El. ch. XXXVI שְׁכִינָתִי שְׁכִינָתִי איני יכול לִשְׁכַּן ש' I cannot let my Shechinah (holy inspiration) rest upon thee in a foreign land; a. fr.—2) to make prosperous. Num. R. s. 14³ ש' לארוננו because for his (Joseph's) sake the Lord prospered his master; [Matt. K.; the Lord revealed himself to his master, v. Gen. R. s. 86, end].—[Gen. R. s. 34 בִּזְכוּתָו, v. שִׁיבֵן.]

Hif. שָׁכַן to cause to dwell. Cant. R. to V, 1 (ref. to Ps. XXXVII, 29) יִשְׁכְּנוּ לְשִׁכְנָה וב' they cause the Shechinah to dwell on earth; ib. הַצְּדִיקִים הַיְשֻׁבִים וב' the righteous (Abraham, Isaac etc.) brought the Shechinah down to earth. Ber. 12^a, v. supra; a. e.

שָׁכַן ch. same, 1) to dwell, sit, nest. Targ. Ps. CIV, 12 Ms. (ed. יִשְׁרָאֵל).—Gen. R. s. 65 ש' וב' וכל עוף דש' וב' and whatever bird will nest with it (the starling, v. יִרְזִיר II), to its kind will it belong; Yalk. Ps. 794 דִּישְׁכְּנוּ; ib. אר'א... the Egyptian raven came and joined it; a. e.—2) to rest, settle. Hull. 26^b שְׁכָנִי היראי, v. קָפַי. Ib. 111^b, v. קָפַי.

Pa. שָׁכַן 1) to cause to dwell. Targ. Cant. III, 10 (not

שְׁכָנִית —2) to fix, appoint. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^d top שְׁכָנִית, v. ארְקָלִים.

שָׁכַן m. (b. h.; preced.) settler, neighbor. Keth. 85^b ש' ורלמיד חכם וב' if a neighbor (of the deceased) and a scholar (of the same name claim a legacy), the scholar is preferred; B. Mets. 108^b ש' ורלמיד וב' if a neighbor and a scholar want to buy a field, the scholar has the pre-emption. Ab. I, 7 רע הרחק מש' רע keep away from a bad neighbor. Ib. II, 9. Neg. XII, 6 (prov.) לִשְׁכְּנוֹ אוי לרשע אוי לִשְׁכְּנוֹ woe to the wicked, and woe to his neighbor; Num. R. s. 18⁵; a. fr.—Y. Ab. Zar. II, end, 42^a (mixed dict.) ש' חד' ש' חיה לנא וב' we had one (gentile) neighbor &c.—Pl. שְׁכָנִים, שְׁכָנִי. Keth. I. c. ש' וב' שנייהם קרובים ושניהם ש' וב' if both claimants are relatives (of the deceased), or both neighbors, or both scholars, it is left to the discretion of the judges (v. שְׁוָא). B. Mets. I. c. ש' וב' שְׁכָנֵי העיר ושְׁכָנֵי שדה וב' if neighbors in the town and neighbors in the field (want to buy a field), the city neighbors have the pre-emption. Sot. I, 4 (address to the suspected adulteress) ש' הרבה ש' bad neighbors do much (may have influenced you). Keth. 72^a ש' בשְׁכָנֵי ש' ש' she is the cause of his bearing a bad name among his neighbors; a. fr.—Fem. שְׁכָנָה, שְׁכָנָה. Y. Bets. II, end, 61^d שְׁכָנָה היתה ש' it was his neighbor's wife that did it; ... על שכינתו ש' is a man punished for what his neighbor's wife does?; a. e.—Pl. שְׁכָנִיתָו, שְׁכָנִיתָו. Keth. I. c. ש' בשְׁכָנֵיהָ... he is the cause of her bearing a bad name among her neighbors; a. e.

שְׁכָנָה, שְׁכָנָה, שְׁכָנָה, v. שְׁכָנָה.

שְׁכָנָה I m. (v. שְׁכָנָה) one having abnormally long eye-brows. Tosef. Bekh. V, 2, sq., expl. שוכבין שוכבין; (Bekh. 44^a שכבנא).

שְׁכָנָה II (b. h.) pr. n. m. Shechaniah, the tenth in the order of priests' divisions. Pesik. Ha'omer, p. 69^b (not 'שב'); a. e., v. יִשְׁוֵעַ.

שְׁכָנָזִיב pr. n. pl. Sh'khanzib in Babylonia, Yeb. 37^b. M. Kat. 28^b; a. e.

שָׁכַף m. (שָׁכַף; v. אִישְׁפָּא) saddler, shoemaker, worker in leather. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. I, 15, v. מְקַבֵּשׁ.

שְׁפָפָא ch. same. Y. Ab. Zar. XI, end, 42^a ש' U. the shoemaker.

שָׁכַר (b. h.; cmp. קָרָה) to hire, engage; to rent. B. Mets. VI, 1 ש' ושְׁכָר אר' וב' if one engages artisans (through an agent). Ib. VIII, 2 ש' ושְׁכָרָה וב' if he borrowed the cow for half a day, and hired her for half a day. Tosef. ib. IX, 1, sq. ש' ושְׁכָר שדה if one rents a field; a. v. fr.—שְׁכָר hirer, employer; tenant. B. Mets. 103^a ש' ש' מדינן בשבועה the employer is believed on his oath (that he has paid the wages). Ib. 102^b לש' כוליה the whole (rent for the thirteenth month of the leap year) goes to the tenant, i. e. he need not pay extra rent for the intercalated month; a. v. fr.—Esp. שוכר שוכר tenant of land for rent payable in money, contrad. to חכיר. Tosef. Dem. VI, 2 במעורר ש' במעורר 198*

the *sokher* pays the rent in cash, the *hakkir* (or *hokher*) in kind; a. fr.—Part. pass. שָׁכָר; f. שְׂכָרָה. B. Mets. VIII, 2 if the hirer says, מָרַח it is the hired cow that died; מָרַח she died on the day when I used her for hire; שָׁכַר she died at that time of the day when I used her for hire; a. fr.

Hif. הִשְׁכִּיר 1) to lease, let. B. Bath. 110^a לעולם הִשְׁכִּיר a man should hire himself out for &c., v. עֲבוּדָה. B. Mets. VIII, 7 הַמְשִׁכִּיר... if one lets a house... the landlord has to furnish &c. Ib. 8 לִי לְמִשְׁכִּיר if he let the house by the month, ... the landlord has the benefit of the intercalated month, v. עֲבָרָה. Pes. 4^a הַמְּלַבֵּשׁ לְבָרוּךְ על המ' לברוך the landlord is obliged to search the house for leavened matter; a. fr.—2) (denom. of שָׁכַר) to cause to profit, to benefit. Tanh. ed. Bub., Vayesheb 13 (משכיר... צריך) a man must pray for the welfare of him that benefits him.

Nif. נִשְׁכַּר (denom. of שָׁכַר) to be rewarded, benefited; to have the advantage. Yeb. 92^b הַמְּשִׁכֵּר הוֹטָא נִשְׁכַּר if this be the law, then he that sinned would be at an advantage; Keth. 11^a, a. e. נִשְׁכַּר הוֹטָא it is done in order that the sinner should not be at an advantage. Pes. 50^b; Tosef. Yeb. IV, 8, v. נִשְׁכַּר; a. fr.

Hithpa. הִשְׁתַּכַּר, *Nithpa.* נִשְׁתַּכַּר to profit; to deal in. Tanh. l. c. הַמְּשִׁכֵּר מִצֹּאנוּ וְכִי... because Jacob was benefited by his flock &c. Pesik. R. s. 40 וְנִשְׁתַּכַּרְתָּי v. נִצַּח. Pes. l. c. הַמְּשִׁכֵּר בְּקָנִים וְכִי he that deals in reeds and vessels. Ib. 54^b מִשְׁתַּכַּר בְּמָה יוֹדֵעַ אִם יוֹדֵעַ אִם יוֹדֵעַ and no man knows which of his enterprises will turn out profitable; Mekh. B'shall., Vayass'a, s. 5. B. Bath. 91^a אֵין מְשִׁכֵּרִין בְּאֶרֶץ פְּלִשְׁתִּים in Palestine you must not be a dealer in provisions, as wine &c. (serve as middleman between producer and consumer); Tosef. Ab. Zar. IV (V), 1; a. fr.

שָׁכַר, ch. שָׁכַר to fill up, dam, v. שָׁכַר, שָׁכַר.—Snh. 95^a, v. שָׁכַר, a. fr.

שָׁכַר m. (b. h.; שָׁכַר) wages, profit, reward. Shebu. VIII, 1, a. e. שָׁכַר נִישָׂא he that receives wages (for watching), v. שוּמְרָה. Succ. 29^b שָׁכַר שְׂכִיר, v. עֲשָׂה. B. Mets. 112^a כל שָׁכַר שְׂכִיר הַמְּשִׁכֵּר הַמְּשִׁכֵּר he that delays the payment of the hired man's wages, is considered as if taking his life. Ab. V, 11 אֵין לוֹ אֵלָּא שְׂכָרוֹ B. Kam. 116^a, a. e. הַמְּשִׁכֵּר וְכִי he can claim only the ordinary laborer's pay, v. שְׂכָרָה II; a. fr.—Esp. *divine reward*. Erub. 22^a (ref. to Deut. VII, 11) לְמַחֵר לְקַבֵּל שְׂכָרָה... לְמַחֵר לְעִשְׂוֹתָם... 'to do them to-day', and not to do them to-morrow (do not procrastinate); 'to do them to-day', and to receive the reward for them to-morrow (expect not immediate reward). Ib. 65^a לֹא נִבְרָא יַיִן לְשִׁלּוֹם wine has been created for the purpose of comforting (cheering up) mourners and paying reward to the wicked (for what good they may do, in this world); Num. R. s. 10⁴. Ab. II, 16 הַמְּשִׁכֵּר פְּעוּלָתוֹ נִשְׁכַּר thy employer may be trusted that he will pay thee the wages due for thy work. Ib. וְרַע שְׂמִירָן שְׂכָרָה וְכִי but keep in mind that the reward of the righteous is reserved for the hereafter; a. fr.—*as a reward for, on account of* (comp. נִשְׁכַּר). Sot. 11^b נְשִׂיִם צְדִיקוֹת וְכִי for the sake of the righteous women of that generation were the

Israelites redeemed; Ex. R. s. 1. Hull. 88^b בְּשָׁכַר שְׂאֵמֵר יִכְּ אֲבִרָה as a reward for what Abraham our father said (Gen. XVIII, 27) &c. Ex. R. s. 45 שְׁלֹשׁ זָכוֹת לְשִׁלְשָׁה בְּשָׁכַר on account of three things he (Moses) was granted three things; בְּשָׁכַר בְּשָׁכַר וְכִי on account of 'he hid his face' (Ex. III, 6) &c.; a. fr.—[Yalk. Is. 371 שְׂכָרָן, read: שְׂכָרָן, v. שְׂכָרָן]

שָׁכַר (b. h.) to fill, saturate; to drink freely.—Part. pass. שָׁכָר; f. שְׂכָרָה. Taan. 22^b לֹא שָׁכַר וְלֹא צְמָאָה וְכִי that the soil be neither soaked nor thirsty, but between the two extremes. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXXV (ref. to Is. LI, 21) מִן הַצְּרוּחַ וְכִי and wherefrom art thou drunk? From the troubles, but not from too much wine; a. e.

Pi. הִשְׁכִּיר to make drunk, intoxicate. Erub. 64^b ... דֶּרֶךְ מְשִׁכָּרוֹ walking (after drinking) makes him unsteady, and sleep makes him drunk; Taan. 17^b. Erub. l. c. ... רְבִיעִית רְבִיעִית one fourth of a Log of Italian wine intoxicates. Cant. R. to I, 4 וְשָׁכַרוּ וְעָשׂוּ they made a great feast, and she made him drink more than enough; Yalk. Gen. 15; a. e.

Hithpa. הִשְׁתַּכַּר, *Nithpa.* נִשְׁתַּכַּר to be, become intoxicated. Keth. 8^b וְנִשְׁתַּכַּרְתָּי וְכִי when they began to drink (at the mourners' meals) and get intoxicated &c. Snh. 42^a אָל וְנִשְׁתַּכַּרוּ וְכִי they ate and drank, and became drunk, and acted disgracefully. Num. R. s. 10⁸ דְּבָרִים מֵהֵם שֵׁלָא מִן הַמְּשִׁכָּרִים things from which one cannot become intoxicated; a. fr.

שָׁכַר ch. same.

Pa. הִשְׁכִּיר to make drunk. Lev. R. s. 12 וְשָׁכַרוּ וְכִי they gave him drink, and made him drunk, and carried him out &c.

Hithpa. הִשְׁתַּכַּר to drink freely. Ber. 9^a אֶתְשַׁכַּר בְּהַלּוּלָה וְכִי they drank freely at the wedding of &c. (and slept beyond the time of prayer).

שָׁכַר m. (b. h.; preced.) intoxicating drink. Num. R. s. 10⁸ (ref. to Num. VI, 3) וְכִי וְכִי וְכִי are not *yayin* and *shekhar* the same? וְכִי וְכִי וְכִי *yayin* is unmixed wine, and *shekhar* is mixed wine; a. e.—Esp. *beer* of dates or barley. Pes. III, 1 הַמְּשִׁכֵּר Median beer, expl. ib. 42^b מִי שְׂעִירֵי בֵּית דִּין date beer into which they put a concoction of barley. Ib. 107^a אֵין מְקַדְשִׁין עַל הַשֶּׁחֵר you must not pronounce the *Kiddush* (קִידוּשׁ) over beer; a. fr.

שָׁכַר, שִׁי ch. same. Targ. Prov. XX, 1. Ib. XXXI, 4; 6; a. fr.—Pes. 107^a שִׁי ... חֲמַרָא we had no wine, and we offered him beer (for Habdalah). Ib. אִישְׁתִּי שִׁי וְלֹא אִישְׁתִּי שִׁי I would rather drink flax-water than drink beer; a. fr.

שָׁכַר, שִׁי m. = h. שְׂכָרוֹ. Tanh. Sh'mini 11 וְקוֹרִין וְכִי and they cried after him, see that drunken man!

שְׂכָרוֹת, שִׁי f. (preced. wds.) 1) fulness, plenty. Succ. 49^b (ref. to Num. XXVIII, 7) לְשׁוֹן שְׂכָרוֹתָהּ לְשׁוֹן שְׂכָרוֹתָהּ

שְׁלֵחָא a creeping thing that is dried up, but whose shape is still discernible; a. e.—Pl. שְׁלֵחָא Lam. R. to IV, 17 the Lord motioned to their (the drowned Egyptians) remains, and they came up floating &c; what is the nature of these skeletons?

שְׁלֵחָא, שְׁרִי ch. same, decayed carcass. Targ. Job XX, 23 (h. text לחום).—B. Kam. 31^b, sq. שְׁרִי לאירחא כשׁ it blocks the road like a carcass.—Pl. שְׁלֵחָא, שְׁרִי; constr. שְׁלֵחָא, שְׁרִי flakes of flesh. Targ. Job XLI, 15 (some ed. שְׁלֵחָא; h. text מפלי).

שְׁלַח, v. שלי.

שְׁלַח (v. שלי) 1) to hang down; denom. שְׁלַח.—2) (denom. of שְׁלַח) to end, complete. Targ. Is. X, 32 עלמא כד יִשְׁלַח (שְׁלַח) when the world shall have completed its (Messianic) period; (Targ. Y. II Ex. XII, 42 (יִשְׁלַח).—3) to be at ease; v. שְׁלַחָא.

שְׁלַחָא (Shaf. of לחוב) to burn, glow. Part. pass. שְׁלַחָא. Koh. R. to I, 5 הוא משׁ . . . ובשעה (not משׁולחבר) when the sun wants to go forth, it is glowing hot.

שְׁלַחָא, שְׁלַחָא ch. same. Targ. Ps. CVI, 18 (h. text בלע). Ib. XXI, 10 Ms. (ed. סלעם; h. text בלע).

שְׁלַחָא, שְׁלַחָא to be burned; to flame. Targ. Y. Ex. XXXII, 1. Targ. O. ib. IX, 24 (h. text מחלקוד).

שְׁלַחָא, v. שְׁלַחָא.

שְׁלַחָא f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) flame, flaming fire. B. Kam. 59^b, a. e. שׁ מסר לו שׁ if he gave him (the child &c.) flaming fire, opp. גחלה; v. גחלה; Y. ib. VI, 5^c top. Bets. V, 5 דגחלה . . . דגחלה if one takes burning coal from his neighbor on the Holy Day, he may carry it only as far as the owner is permitted to walk, but if he lights his own wood from the neighbor's fire, he may carry it everywhere; a. fr.—Pl. שְׁלַחָא, שְׁלַחָא. Pirké d'R. El. ch. LI שְׁלַחָא מימי . . . שְׁלַחָא מימי the waters of the ocean extinguish the flames of the sun, and it has no brightness and no flame the whole night; . . . וכשיבא . . . and when it comes to the east, it bathes in a river of fire . . . and puts on its flames and rises &c.

שְׁלַחָא, שְׁלַחָא m. ch. same. Targ. Y. Deut. IV, 11. Targ. Y. II Ex. XIX, 18.—Pl. שְׁלַחָא, שְׁלַחָא. Targ. Ps. XXIX, 7 (Ms. שלוחיה). Targ. Is. XIII, 8. Ib. XXIX, 6.

שְׁלַחָא f. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXX, 25. Targ. O. Ex. III, 2; a. fr.—Pl. שְׁלַחָא, שְׁלַחָא. Targ. Y. Ex. XX, 2, sq.

שְׁלַחָא, שְׁרִי m. (שְׁלַחָא) weariness. Targ. Is. VIII, 22.

שְׁלַחָא, שְׁרִי m. pl. (used as sing.) (שְׁלַחָא) tail, end. Targ. II Chr. XX, 16.—Yeb. 115^a הלוליה בשׁ (not הלוליה) at the end of his wedding (when he was left alone with his bride). Yoma 29^a קשיא . . . קשיא (fem.), v. קשיא. Ber. 40^b, v. גופן. B. Mets. 64^a, v. שְׁרִי; a. e.

שְׁלַחָא I (Shaf. of לְחַי) to weary. Targ. Lam. III, 5 (ירלמא) and wearied them (h. text וישׁ אינון). Ib. 65 (not שְׁלַחָא). Targ. Job XVI, 7 שְׁלַחָא (ed. Wil. שְׁלַחָא, corr. acc.). Targ. Is. XXXII, 6; a. e.—Part. pass. שְׁלַחָא, שְׁלַחָא; f. שְׁלַחָא, שְׁלַחָא; pl. שְׁלַחָא, שְׁלַחָא. Targ. Gen. XXV, 29, sq. Targ. Is. XLIV, 12. Ib. XLI, 17. Targ. Prov. XXV, 25 (ed. Wil. שְׁלַחָא). Targ. Deut. XXV, 18. Targ. Jud. VIII, 4, sq.; a. e.—Gen. R. s. 24 (transl. Is. LVII, 16) ליה משׁ it (the wind) gets tired; Y. Ber. IX, 13^d top; Koh. R. to I, 6; Yalk. Kings 219 משׁלחא. Koh. R. to III, 9 'משׁ' וכ' משׁ' he used to come around exhausted (thirsty) and take it &c.—M. Kat. 2^a (quot. fr. Targ. O. Deut. XXV, 18).

שְׁלַחָא, שְׁלַחָא to be wearied, faint. Targ. Ps. CII, 1. Ib. LXVIII, 10; a. fr.

שְׁלַחָא II m. (preced.) = משׁלחא, tired. Targ. I Chr. XXI, 12.—Pl. שְׁלַחָא. Ber. 6^a הני ברכי דשׁ' (Ms. M. margin שְׁלַחָא) those knees that are wearied.

שְׁלַחָא, שְׁלַחָא m. pl. (שְׁלַחָא) careless ease, security, arrogance. Targ. Job XXX, 5 (Levy quotes שְׁלַחָא f. sing.; h. text בָּ).

שְׁלַחָא, v. שְׁלַחָא.

שְׁלַחָא, v. שְׁלַחָא.

שְׁלַחָא, v. שְׁלַחָא.

שְׁלַחָא I, שְׁלַחָא (b. h.; v. שְׁלַחָא) [to be lax,] to rest, be at ease, careless. Gen. R. s. 84 (ref. to Job III, 26) לא שְׁלַחָא I was not at ease on account of Esau, neither was I secure on account of Laban.

שְׁלַחָא, שְׁלַחָא m. (b. h.; preced.) at ease, secure. Yalk. Gen. 138 בשׁח ושׁאן ושׁ in safety, without care, and at ease; (Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXVIII only ושׁאן בשׁח).

שְׁלַחָא, v. שְׁלַחָא.

שְׁלַחָא, v. שְׁלַחָא.

שְׁלַחָא, v. שְׁלַחָא.

שְׁלַחָא, שְׁלַחָא f. (b. h.; preced. art.) security, ease, contentment, happiness. Gen. R. s. 84 'בשׁ' . . . יושבין בשׁ' when the righteous dwell at ease, and desire to remain at ease in this world, Satan comes &c. Ab. IV, 15 . . . אין 'וכ' משׁלחא הרשעים it is beyond our power to understand why the wicked are at ease, or why the righteous suffer. Gen. R. s. 49 עיקר שְׁלַחָא של סדום וכ' the real undisturbed prosperity of Sodom lasted only &c. Gen. R. s. 10, end, v. שְׁאָן. Num. R. s. 12³ רבשׁ שְׁלַחָא רבשׁ 'thou shalt behold with thine eyes' (Ps. XCI, 8) thy happiness. Yoma 86^b, v. שְׁלַחָא; a. fr.

שְׁלַחָא, שְׁלַחָא, שְׁלַחָא ch. same. Targ. Lam. I, 5. Targ. Ps. LXXIII, 12. Targ. Y. Gen. XXXVII, 1; a. e.; v. שְׁלַחָא II.

שְׁלַחָא, v. שְׁלַחָא.

שְׁלוּחָה, v. שְׁלוּחָה.

שְׁלוּחָה (v. שְׁלַח, a. שְׁלַח) to fit in with mortise and tenon.—Part. pass. שְׁלוּחָה; f. מְשַׁלְּחָה; pl. מְשַׁלְּחוֹת; Targ. Y. Ex. XXVI, 17; XXXVI, 22 Ar. (Ar. Ms. quot. in Levy Targ. Dict. מְשַׁלְּחוֹת Ithpa.; ed. מכוינג; h. text משלכות).

שְׁלוּחָה, v. שְׁלוּחָה ch.

שְׁלוּחָה, v. שְׁלוּחָה I, II.

שְׁלוּחָה, v. sub שְׁלַח.

שְׁלוּחָה m. (שְׁלַח) 1) messenger, agent, deputy. Kidd. II, 1 ובשלווחו... ובשלווחה; האיש... האשה, v. האשה. Ber. V, 5, a. fr. 'וכי שלוחו של וכו' v. כמזרח; a. fr.—Pl. שלוחים. R. Hash. I, 3, sq. יוצאין הש' the messengers went out (to announce the New Moon). Succ. 10^b; 26^a אנן שלוחי מצוה א' אנן we are out on a religious message. Hull. 142^a, a. e., v. נקק; a. fr.—[2] pressed olive, v. שלוח II.—3) ditch, v. שלוח III.]

שְׁלוּחָה ch. same, messenger &c. Meil. 21^b מאן דאמר וכו' ל'שלוחיה וכו' if one says to his commissioner &c.; a. e.—Pl. שלוחין. Targ. Is. XLIV, 26 (ed. Lag. 'שליח'), v. שלוח.

שְׁלוּחָה, v. שְׁלוּחָה.

שְׁלוּחָה, v. שְׁלוּחָה.

שְׁלוּחָה, v. שְׁלוּחָה.

שְׁלוּחָה f. (a fictitious word, as if fr. שְׁלַח) cast away. Erub. 53^b a Galilean woman (that wanted to say sh'lubti, my attached friend, v. שְׁלַב) said 'שְׁלוּחָה' (Ms. M. 'שְׁלוּחָה') my cast-away &c., v. שְׁלַב.

שְׁלוּחָה m. (שְׁלַח) embryo, birth. Targ. Y. I Deut. XIV, 7.—V. שְׁלוּחָה.

שְׁלוּחָה f. (שְׁלַח II) 1) pool, pond, rivulet. Peah II, 1 'אברא a brook or a pool; B. Bath. 55^a; B. Kam. 61^a, expl. ib. שולחין שם... שולחין שם a place where the rain makes booty (inroads); oth. expl. 'אמה המים שמחלקה שלל וכו' a water arm which imparts &c., v. אמה; Men. 71^b; Sifra K'dosh. Par. 1, ch. II. Tosef. B. Kam. VI, 23; Y. ib. VI, end, 5^c; Bab. ib. 61^a וכו' 'וכי עברה נהר או ש' if the fire crosses a river or a pool eight cubits wide.—2) deposit after inundation, alluvium. B. Mets. 21^b נהר של נהר v. וכו'; Tosef. ib. II, 2 משניחו של ים ומשלווחיהו של נהר (Var. ... משניחו) from the deposits of the tide or &c. Y. B. Kam. X, 7^b bot. משלווחיהו, v. משניחו.

שְׁלוּחָה I m. (b. h.; שְׁלַח) 1) peace, salvation; salutation. Lev. R. s. 9 peace is something great, for all benedictions, good tidings, and consolations... close with peace. Num. R. s. 21, beg. אין כלי 'אלא ש'... no vessel contains blessing but peace; Ukts. III, 12, a. e., v. חזוק. Ber. 14^a וכו' 'וכי משיב ש' may return a salutation to any person. Ib. וכו' 'כל הנורח ש' he who

offers salutation to his neighbor before prayer, is considered as if he made him a highplace (worshipping man before God). Shebi. IV, 3 'ושואלין בשלוחין מפני דרכי ש' and you must salute them (gentiles in the field) &c., v. מדו שואלין בשלוחין בשלוחין ישראל ש' עליכם Y. ib. 35^b דרן; how must we salute them? As we salute Israelites, 'peace be upon you.' Tam. I, 3 אמרו ש' הכל ש' . . . הגיעו when they (the two parties patrolling the Temple) met, they said, 'peace?' (answer) 'all peace' (everything is in good order); Lev. R. l. c. Sifra Vayikra, Par. 13, ch. XVI 'וכי ש' הוא ש' who is at peace offers peace-offerings, opp. אינן; v. שְׁלַח. Ib. the peace-offerings are called sh'lamim, בהן ש' because everything in them is at peace (is turned to use; Yalk. Lev. 458 משלוחים). Ber. 39^b (play on the name שלמן) 'thou art peace (perfection), and thy teaching is perfect (v. שְׁלַח); a. v. fr.—חס וש' v. חס.—2) (adv.) safely, unimpaired. T'bul Yom IV, 7, a. e. ש' שריעלה ש' that it will be brought up safely, v. שְׁבַר I.—Pl. שלוחיהו. Num. R. s. 13¹⁶ וכו' ש' ש' produces two conditions of peace, peace above and peace below. Yalk. Is. 340 ארבעה רוב ש' וכו' (not שלוחיהו) four times in the Scriptures 'peace' appears in connection with 'abundance.'—Ch. v. שְׁלַח.

שְׁלוּחָה II pr. n. f. 'אימא Imma (Mother) Shalom, wife of R. Eliezer. Y. Shebi VI, 36^c top. Erub. 63^a; a. fr.

שְׁלוּחָה, v. שְׁלַח.

שְׁלוּחָה (b. h.) pr. n. m. Shallum, 1) husband of Huldah the prophetess. Meg. 14^b (counted among the prophets). Yalk. Kings 233.—2) name of several Amoraim. Lev. R. s. 26 Pesik. R. s. 3 'יהודה הלוי ברבי ש' ib. s. 5; a. fr.

שְׁלוּחָה pr. n. pl., v. שְׁלוּחָה.

שְׁלוּחָה pr. n. f. Sh'lonai, legendary name of Balak's daughter (v. שְׁלוּחָה). Targ. Y. Num. XXV, 15.

שְׁלוּחָה 'ש' דוץ, שְׁלַח [pull out, stick in,] a popular name for Cimolia (v. שְׁלוּחָה). Sabb. 90^a (Ms. M. R. v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Nidd. 62^a.—[Yeb. 109^b, v. שְׁלַח.]

שְׁלוּחָה, pl. constr. שְׁלוּחָה, v. שְׁלַח.

שְׁלוּחָה, v. שְׁלוּחָה.

שְׁלוּחָה m. (שְׁלַח) boiled preserves.—Pl. שלוחין, שְׁלוּחָה. Y. Sabb. I, 3^c bot. שלוחין שלוחין boiled preserves made by gentiles.

שְׁלוּחָה, v. שְׁלַח.

שְׁלוּחָה, Kel. XXV, 4 Bart., 8. בָּהָ.

שְׁלוּחָה, שְׁלַח, שְׁלַח f. (שְׁלַח II) neglect, error, forgetfulness (corresp. to h. שְׁלַח). Targ. Lev. IV, 2 (Y. ed. Vien. שְׁלַח). Ib. V, 18. Targ. Num. XV, 24, sq.; a. fr.

שְׁלוּחָה, v. שְׁלוּחָה ch.

שְׁלוּחָה (b. h.; emp. שְׁלַח) to draw out; to stretch forth;

for the exit of the Sabbath must precede that for the entrance of the Holy Day. Y. Sot. IX, 24^b top; Tosef. ib. XV, 7. Y. Kidd. III, 64^b top במה שאדבר עליך לש' (be betrothed unto me) for the consideration that I shall speak to the governor in thy behalf; a. fr.—Pl. שְׁלֵמוֹנִים, שְׁלֵמוֹנִים, שְׁלֵמוֹנִים Gen. R. s. 82 עד דריבן ד'ו מלכות ו'ש' רוצים וכ' how anxious courts and governors were to be connected with him (v. שְׁלֵמוֹנִים). Ib. ה'ש' . . . ה'ו'א ד'ו'ה he (Lotan) was one of the governors (ref. to אלוה, Gen. XXXVI, 29); a. fr.—[Ib. s. 93 זולגור ד'ם ש' וזלגור ד'ם ש' read with Yalk. Job 897: עינו ד'ם ש' ימין זולגור ד'ם.—Fem. שְׁלֵמוֹנִים, שְׁלֵמוֹנִים, pl. שְׁלֵמוֹנִים, שְׁלֵמוֹנִים, Pesik. R. s. 42 מהסרים וכ' (or מהסרו, not [מחסר] the governors and their wives insulted Sarah &c.—[Gen. R. s. 82 שלטוניות, ed. Wil., v. שְׁלֵמוֹנִים.]

שְׁלֵמוֹן, שְׁלֵמוֹנָא, שְׁלֵמוֹן ch. same. Targ. O. Gen. XLIX, 9. Targ. Mic. VI, 9; a. fr.—Pl. שְׁלֵמוֹנִים, שְׁלֵמוֹנִים, שְׁלֵמוֹנִים Targ. Is. VII, 20. Ib. XIV, 8. Targ. Ez. XXIX, 4; a. fr.

שְׁלֵמוֹנִית, Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b bot., v. שְׁלֵמוֹנִית.

שְׁלֵמוֹנִית, v. שְׁלֵמוֹן.

שְׁלֵמוֹנִית, שְׁלֵמוֹנִית, v. sub שְׁלֵמוֹן.

שְׁלֵמוֹן I (b. h.; Job XXVII, 8) to draw out, pull. Taan. 24^a; Sabb. 107^b ו'ב' ה'שולף רג' וכ' he that takes a fish out of the water (on the Sabbath). Hull. 63^a (expl. שְׁלֵמוֹן, Lev. XI, 17) זה ה'שולף רג'ים וכ' that is the bird that catches fish out of the sea. M. Kat. II, 3 ו'ב' ושולף פשרו וכ' and may take his flax out of the pond. Yalk. Koh. 966 שיקע אדם שולף ראשון . . . if one sinks pots into his furnace, he takes out first what he has last put in; a. fr.—[Y. Maas. Sh. III, 53^c top שולף, read: שורף, v. שורף.]

Pl. שְׁלֵמוֹן same, esp. to draw wine (out of the pit). Ab. Zar. 56^a; B. Mets. 92^b מ'ש'ש'ג'ה ב'ב'ב'ו'ה wine is subject to tithes. . . , when he fills it into kegs; Y. Ter. II, 41^b bot. מ'ש'ש'ג'ה ומ'ש'ש'ק'ה (not מ'ש'ש'ק'ה) when he has filled and skimmed it; וכ' before he filled or skimmed it. Tosef. Maasr. I, 7 ע'ר ש'ל'א . . . שולף וקופף וכ' (ed. Zuck. ו'ב' שולף וקופף) if one dedicates the contents of a pit before he has drawn and skimmed the wine, and the Temple collector comes after he has done so &c.; a. e.

Nif. שְׁלֵמוֹן to be pulled, drawn away. Gen. R. s. 22, beg. (ref. to Gen. IV, 1) נ' ידע מ'א'ו'ו ש'ל'ו'ה נ' he knew from what happiness he was drawn away (through his wife).

שְׁלֵמוֹן, שְׁלֵמוֹן ch. same. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 17; Deut. XIV, 17 שְׁלֵמוֹן (some ed., a. O. שְׁלֵמוֹן, שְׁלֵמוֹן, שְׁלֵמוֹן; h. text שְׁלֵמוֹן, v. preced.

שְׁלֵמוֹן II, v. שְׁלֵמוֹן.

שְׁלֵמוֹן (v. שְׁלֵמוֹן) [to be lax,] 1) to be at ease, quiet, unconcerned. Targ. Job III, 17. Ib. 25. Targ. II Esth. IV, 14 (h. text ד'ח'ר'ש' וכ'; a. fr.—2) to neglect, forget. Targ. Ps. IX, 13 (h. text ש'כ'ו'ד). Targ. Job VIII, 13. Ib. XXXIX, 15; a. e.—3) to be unaware, err, make a mistake (corresp. to

h. ש'כ'ו'ד). Ib. VI, 24. Ib. XII, 16. Targ. Ps. CXIX, 67 שְׁלֵמוֹן (Ms. אֲשֵׁלִי); a. e.

Af. אֲשֵׁלִי 1) to let go, leave off; to abandon, neglect. Ib. XXXIX, 14. Ib. IX, 18. Ib. XLIV, 10. Targ. Prov. I, 30. Ib. V, 12 (ed. Lag. אֲשֵׁלִי); a. fr.—2) to cause to err, let go astray. Targ. Job XII, 16. Targ. Ps. CXIX, 10.

Ithpe. אֲשֵׁלִי 1) to be abandoned, forgotten. Ib. IX, 19.—2) to let one's self go, err, forget. Targ. Lev. IV, 13; V, 18; Targ. Ez. XLV, 20. Targ. Jer. XXIX, 26 (h. text מ'ש'נ'ע וכ'; a. e.—Ber. 53^b ו'ב' ו'ל'א ו'א' ו'ל'א he ate and through forgetfulness failed to say grace. Ab. Zar. 72^b מ'ש'ת'ל'ו'ה ו'ב' you may forget yourselves (or relax) and throw the entire weight upon him. Yeb. 115^b א'ר' א'ר'ש'ת'ל'ו'ה (not א'ר'ש'ת'ל'ו'ה) he may have been careless (or have forgotten, to wipe off the mark).

שְׁלֵמוֹן or שְׁלֵמוֹן m. (b. h.; preced.) unconcern; mistake.—unexpectedly, by chance. Tanh. M'tsor a 1; ed. Bub. 3; Yalk. Lev. 558, v. מ'ר'ו'ה I.

שְׁלֵמוֹן, שְׁלֵמוֹן I ch. same, 1) quiet, unconcern. Targ. II Sam. III, 27 (ed. Wil. שְׁלֵמוֹן, corr. acc.)—2) (corresp. to b. h. ש'א'ה, פ'ת'א'ם) unexpected event, suddenness, sudden calamity. Targ. Prov. III, 25 ו'ב' ד'מ'ן ש' (oth. ed. ימ'ן ש' corr. acc.). Ib. VI, 15. Ib. XXIV, 22 ו'ב' (not 'ש' ש' Ib. I, 27 ו'ב' (h. text כ'ש'א'ה). Targ. Ps. XXXV, 8; a. e.

שְׁלֵמוֹן, שְׁלֵמוֹן II f. שְׁלֵמוֹן II, שְׁלֵמוֹן; cmp. Zeph. I, 12; Jer. XLVIII, 11 sediment, dregs. Tosef. B. Bath. V, 7 י'ו'ן ש'ל' י'ו'ן מ'ש'ר'י'ע'ש'ו'ה (Var. מ'ש'ע'ש'ו'ה) the merchant's wine measures must be cleaned as soon as sediment is formed (which diminishes their capacity).

שְׁלֵמוֹן, שְׁלֵמוֹן III, שְׁלֵמוֹן f. (b. h.; שְׁלֵמוֹן II; cmp. preced.) after-birth, placenta. Nidd. III, 4 (Ar., everywhere, שְׁלֵמוֹן; Y. ed. שְׁלֵמוֹן). Tosef. ib. IV, 9; Nidd. 26^a. Lev. R. s. 35 ו'ב' ש'נ'ח'פ'כ'ה שְׁלֵמוֹן וכ' it would have been better for him, had the after-birth in which he lay been turned over his face; Y. Ber. I, 3^b שְׁלֵמוֹן, Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXIX א'מ'ו שְׁלֵמוֹן (read: שְׁלֵמוֹן, or omit שְׁלֵמוֹן); a. fr.—Y. Maas. Sh. II, 53^c ח'ו'ן מ'ש'ל'ו'ה ו'ב' (ש'ל' א'מ'ו). Ch. v. שְׁלֵמוֹן.

שְׁלֵמוֹן adv. (שְׁלֵמוֹן II, v. שְׁלֵמוֹן I) without concern, unawares. Targ. Prov. VII, 22 (ed. Wil. שְׁלֵמוֹן; h. text פ'ר'ח'ם).

שְׁלֵמוֹן f. (שְׁלֵמוֹן) [what is fitted in,] shelf; step, rundle. Macc. 7^b ו'ב' ו'נ'ש'מ'ש'ה ש' ו'ב' Ms. M. (ed. ג'ש'מ'ט ה'ש', corr. acc.) if one is going up a ladder, and a rundle slips from under him &c. Y. Erub. VII, beg. 24^b ו'ב' ש' ל'ש' ו'ב' between each two steps a space of less than &c. Ib. ש' שְׁלֵמוֹן a wide-stepped ladder or stair; a. e.—Pl. שְׁלֵמוֹן, שְׁלֵמוֹן Bab. ib. 77^b שְׁלֵמוֹן פ'ו'ר'ח'ו'ר'ו' an ascent with flying steps, i. e. stairs without foundation and back, step-ladder, opp. to a solid stair-case. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b א'ח'ר'ו' שְׁלֵמוֹן it depends on the material of its steps (or shelves); Bab. ib. 60^a שְׁלֵמוֹן; Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. III, 13 ו'ב' שְׁלֵמוֹן, v. ק'ר'ב' I.

שְׁלִיחַ m. pl. ch. same, fitted-in pieces, ledges. Targ. I Kings VII, 28, sq. (h. text שְׁלִיחִים).

שְׁלִיחוֹת, v. שְׁלִיחַ.

שְׁלִיחָה, v. שְׁלִיחָה III.

שְׁלִיחַ m. (b. h.) quail, v. סְלִי. — Pl. שְׁלִיחִים. Tanh. Ki Thissa 35 וְהָיָה מֵעַלְהֵם לָהֶם שְׁלִיחִים and the sea brought up quails for them; a. e.

שְׁלִיחַ, v. שְׁלִיחַ.

שְׁלִיחָה, v. שְׁלִיחָה III. שְׁלִיחָה I m. = h. שְׁלִיחָה, secure, unconcerned. Targ. Job XXI, 23. Ib. XVI, 12. Ib. XX, 20 (ed. Wil. שְׁלִיחָה); a. e. — Fem. שְׁלִיחָה, שְׁלִיחָה. Targ. Zech. VII, 7. Targ. Jer. XXII, 21 (ed. Wil. שְׁלִיחָה; ed. Lag. שְׁלִיחָה). Targ. I Chr. IV, 40; a. e. — Pl. שְׁלִיחִים, שְׁלִיחִים; Targ. Job XII, 6. Targ. Is. XXXII, 9; 11; 18, v. next w.

שְׁלִיחָה II, שְׁלִיחָה f. (preced.) = h. שְׁלִיחָה. Targ. Ez. XVI, 49. Targ. Is. XXXIII, 20 (ed. Wil. שְׁלִיחָה; ed. Lag. שְׁלִיחָה); a. e. — Adv. שְׁלִיחָה at ease, without concern. Targ. Jer. XII, 1. Targ. Is. XXXII, 9; 11; 18 (ed. Wil. שְׁלִיחָה; ed. Lag. שְׁלִיחָה). Targ. Zech. I, 15 (ed. Lag. שְׁלִיחָה).

שְׁלִיחָה f. same, happiness. Targ. Y. I Gen. XLIX, 19. — [Targ. Y. II ib. 1 ש' quoted in Levy Targ. Dist., v. שְׁלִיחָה.]

שְׁלִיחַ m. (שְׁלִיחַ) deputy, agent. Gitt. IV, 1. Ib. 62^b הוּא עוֹשֶׂה ש' הוֹלֵכָה לְקַבְּלָהּ ש' לְהוֹלִיכָהּ he (the husband) can appoint a deputy (to hand to her the letter of divorce); ש' הוֹלֵכָה ש' she can depute an agent (to receive the letter of divorce); ש' עוֹשֶׂה ש' the agent may depute an agent. Ib. 41^a וְכִי יִשְׁלַח אֶת עַבְדּוֹ לְקַבֵּל אֶת הַשְּׂטוֹת ש' a slave cannot be deputed to receive a letter of divorce. Ib. 42^b, a. fr. עַבְדּוֹ ש' לְקַבֵּל אֶת הַשְּׂטוֹת there is no deputy for an illegal act, i. e. the responsibility for an illegal act cannot be shifted to the employer. Ber. V, 5, a. e. ש' צָבִיר, v. צָבִיר; a. v. fr. — Pl. שְׁלִיחִים, v. שְׁלִיחִים.

שְׁלִיחָה, v. שְׁלִיחָה.

שְׁלִיחָה f. (שְׁלִיחָה) illegitimate use of a deposit, misappropriation. B. Mets. 43^b ש' יֵרֵד אִינְחָה ש' צָרִיכָה חֶסֶד use of a deposit does not require damage (in order to make the depositary responsible for losses for which he could otherwise not be made responsible). Kidd. 42^b; a. e. — 2) message, agency, commission. Ib. 41^a מִנֵּן ש' מִנֵּן ש' whence do we derive the law of agency (in betrothal)? Ib. 42^a וְכִי יִשְׁלַח אֶת עַבְדּוֹ לְקַבֵּל אֶת הַשְּׂטוֹת minors cannot serve as deputies. Meil. VI, 1, a. e. שְׁלִיחָה ש' if the agent has carried out his commission (exactly as he was told), the owner is guilty of misappropriation (v. מִצְעַל). Ib. 20^b עַל שְׁלִיחָתוֹ ש' if the agent adds an act of his own to that for which he was commissioned. Lev. R. s. 22 שְׁלִיחָתוֹ ש' . . . שְׁלִיחָתוֹ ש' if you (prophets)

do not convey my message, I have (other) messengers. Gen. R. s. 50 (ref. to Gen. XVIII, 2, a. XIX, 1) עַד שֶׁלֹּא עָשׂוּ לְשִׁלְחָתוֹ קְרָאֵנוּ וְכִי עָשׂוּ לְשִׁלְחָתוֹ קְרָאֵנוּ before they carried out their message, the text calls them men, when they did carry it out, it calls them messengers (angels); a. fr. — Pl. שְׁלִיחִים (fr. שְׁלִיחָה). Ib.; Yalk. ib. 84; Yalk. Job 908 ש' שְׁרִי . . . ש' one angel never carries two messages.

שְׁלִיחָה ch. same. Targ. II Esth. V, 8. — Meil. 21^a לָא בְנֵי ש' נִינְדוּ but are they not disqualified as messengers? Ib. עַבְדָּה שְׁלִיחָתָהּ it (the olive press) carried out his commission (intention); ש' אֲרַעְבֵּיד שְׁלִיחָתָהּ so in this case his commission was carried out (through irresponsible persons as through tools); a. e.

שְׁלִיחָה m. (b. h.; שְׁלִיחָה) having control, ruler. Y. Sabb. III, beg. 5^c, v. שְׁלִיחָה. Gen. R. s. 3 ש' בְּיוֹם וְכִי ש' שְׁנֵי שְׁלִיחִים, one being on duty by day, and one by night. M. Kat. 18^a, a. fr. מְלַפְנֵי הַש', v. שְׁנֵי שְׁלִיחִים; a. e. — Pl. שְׁלִיחִים, שְׁלִיחִים. Num. R. s. 14¹² ש' שְׁבָאֵר ש' שְׁבָאֵר ש' corresponding to the ten rulers in man (organs of the body regulating vitality, v. Koh. R. to VII, 19). — Fem. שְׁלִיחָה. Yalk. Ex. 287 ש' בִּי הַקְּנָאָה ש' אֲנִי שְׁלִיחָה ש' I (the Lord) control jealousy, but jealousy does not control me; ש' בִּי הַקְּנָאָה ש' but slumber has no power over me; (Mekh. Yithro, Bahod., s. 6 שְׁלִיחָה).

שְׁלִיחָה ch. same. Targ. Y. Gen. XXVII, 29. Targ. Koh. V, 1; a. e. — Pl. שְׁלִיחִים, שְׁלִיחִים. Targ. Y. I Gen. XLIX, 10. Targ. Prov. XXIII, 1. Ib. VIII, 15 ש' אֲנִי וְש' אֲנִי (Ms. שְׁלִיחָה, corr. acc.) and rulers do I anoint in righteousness. — Fem. שְׁלִיחָה. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3) ed. Lag. (oth. ed. שְׁלִיחָה; ed. Vien. שְׁלִיחָה . . . , corr. acc.).

שְׁלִיחָה, v. שְׁלִיחָה.

שְׁלִיחָה f. (preced.) power. Pesik. R. s. 13 ש' אֵין הַש' אֵין הַש' power is placed in the hands of the wicked nation (Rome) only until &c.

שְׁלִיחָה, v. שְׁלִיחָה.

שְׁלִיחָה = שְׁלִיחָה. — Pl. שְׁלִיחִים. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3).

שְׁלִיחָה f. (preced.) government. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3).

שְׁלִיחָה, v. שְׁלִיחָה.

שְׁלִיחָה pr. n., lake of Shilyath. Y. Kil. IX, 32^c bot.; Y. Keth. XII, 85^b bot. שְׁלִיחָה; Midr. Till. to Ps. XXIV ש' בַּת ש' יִמָּה ש' הַיָּמָה ש' (Ms. M. ש' שְׁלִיחָה); Ms. R. ש' שְׁלִיחָה; Yalk. Ps. 697 ש' שְׁלִיחָה, v. שְׁלִיחָה II.

שְׁלִיחָה, v. שְׁלִיחָה.

שְׁלִיחָה m. (שְׁלִיחָה I, cmp. שְׁלִיחָה) embryo. Hull. VII, 1 ש' הַש' הַש' the law applies to an embryo (a live animal found in the body of the mother). Zeb. III, 5. Ib. 35^b; a. fr.

שְׁלִיחָה ch. same. Targ. Koh. VI, 3 (h. text שְׁלִיחָה).

שְׁלִיחָא, v. שְׁלִיחָא.

שְׁלִיחָא, v. שְׁלִיחָא.

שְׁלִיחָא, v. שְׁלִיחָא. m. (שְׁלִיחָא) 1) complete, perfect; whole, unimpaired. Targ. Ex. XII, 5. Targ. Ruth II, 12. Targ. Gen. XVII, 1. Targ. O. ib. XXXIII, 18 (Y. שְׁלִיחָא; h. text שְׁלִיחָא). Targ. Y. Lev. XXII, 27 שלימא the perfect (Jacob); a. fr.—Pl. שלימין, שלימין, שלימין, שלימין. Targ. Deut. XXV, 15. Targ. Ex. XXIX, 1. Targ. Ps. CXIX, 1 שלימין (not שלימין; ed. Wil. שלימין). Targ. Prov. XXVIII, 10; a. fr.—Fem. שלימא, שלימא, שלימא, שלימא, שלימא. Targ. Lev. IV, 28. Ib. III, 9 (Y. II שלימין). Targ. Am. I, 6. Targ. Ps. XIX, 8; a. fr.—Pl. שלימין. Targ. Deut. XXVII, 6 (not שלימין). Ib. XXV, 15 שלימין (not שלימין); a. e.—2) peaceful, sincere, friendly.—Pl. as ab. Targ. Gen. XXXIV, 21 (O. Ms. Vat. 13 שלימין; ed. Berl. שְׁלִיחָא). Targ. II Sam. XX, 19.

שְׁלִיחָא, v. שְׁלִיחָא.

שְׁלִיחָא, v. שְׁלִיחָא. f. (preced. art.) completeness, perfection, fulness, integrity. Targ. Job V, 26. Targ. Ps. XXV, 21 שלימין (ed. Lag. שלימין). Ib. LXXXVIII, 72. Targ. Job IV, 6; a. e.

שְׁלִיחָא, v. שְׁלִיחָא. m. (שְׁלִיחָא) [sliding,] pouch on an animal's back, saddle-bag, haversack. Sabb. 154^b שְׁלִיחָא... טעונה שְׁלִיחָא... דיהרה... if (on the entrance of the Sabbath) his beast was carrying a bag full of grain, let him... pull it towards one side, so that it slips down of itself; Tosef. ib. XVIII, 1. Tosef. B. Kam. I, 6; Y. ib. I, beg. 2^a. Kidd. 22^b; B. Bath. 75^b. Tosef. ib. IV, 2; a. e.

שְׁלִיחָא, v. שְׁלִיחָא. I ch. same.—Pl. שליפין. Sabb. 154^b שליפין small bags. B. Bath. 86^b שליפין large bags; a. e.

שְׁלִיחָא, v. שְׁלִיחָא. II m. (שְׁלִיחָא) pulled off, esp. castrate. Targ. O. Lev. XXII, 24 (h. text שְׁלִיחָא).—Sabb. 152^a שליפין, v. שליפין. Ms. M. a castrated buck, and (thou wilt) reprove?

שְׁלִיחָא, v. שְׁלִיחָא. f. (שְׁלִיחָא) slipping off; שליפין המנעל taking the shoe off (a form of possession, Ruth IV, 7). Y. Kidd. I, 60^e top שליפין... בש' המ'... in olden times they used to give possession by taking off the shoe.

שְׁלִיחָא, v. שְׁלִיחָא. f. שליפין boiling. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 19 שליפין (vessels made of that kind of wood) require to be boiled before they can be used.

שְׁלִיחָא, v. שְׁלִיחָא.

שְׁלִיחָא, v. שְׁלִיחָא. m. (b. h.; שליח) 1) captain, officer.—Pl. שליחים. Mekh. B'shall. s. 1 (ref. to Ex. XIV, 7) שליחים גבורים... שליחים means mighty men; שדיו משוללין... שליחים... because they were hung with arms; (anoth. opin.) שליח זה השלישי וכ' the shalish is the third on the chariot; formerly there were only two, and Pharaoh added one &c.—2) the third finger, middle-

finger. Tanh. B'resh. 5 וכל בש' וכ' and by his finger you can judge what he is (his strength), as we read (Is. XL, 12) and measured with the shalish (middle finger) &c.—3) [the third person,] trustee, depositary. Gitt. 64^a שליחא... ושל אומר לגירושין... if the husband says, the letter of divorce has been deposited to be kept in trust, but the trustee says, it has been given me for the purpose of divorce (I was the wife's agent for receiving the divorce). Ib.; Tosef. B. Mets. I, 10... זה אומר כך... if one of the contestants says thus, and the other thus, and the depositary says thus, the depositary's evidence is accepted over against both. Keth. V, 8 שליחא... על ידי ש'... if a husband for the time of his absence leaves the provision for his wife's maintenance in the hands of a trustee; a. fr.—Num. R. s. 13³⁸ שליחא, read: שליחא.—4) (traditional pronunciation שליחא) one third. Pes. 42^b שליחא... חבואה שלא חבואה... grain that has not yet grown one-third (not one-third ripe); Y. Peah II, 16^d sq. Y. Shebi. V, beg. 35^d שליחא... if the fruit reached the stage of one-third of maturity before the fifteenth of Shebat. Gitt. 70^a שליחא... eat one-third (of the capacity of the stomach), and drink one-third, and leave vacant one-third &c., v. שליחא. Y. Peah II, end, 17^b שליחא... if he rented the field on shares of one-half, or one-third &c. B. Mets. 69^a שליחא... whatever profit it may bring over one-third (of its present value) shall be thine for thy labor (and the rest we will divide equally); a. fr.

שְׁלִיחָא, v. שְׁלִיחָא. f. (preced.) trust, deposit. Tosef. B. Mets. I, 10 שליחא... בומן שהש' יוצא מחורו ירו... when the deposited object (on which the contest turns) is produced by him (is still in the trustee's possession).

שְׁלִיחָא, v. שְׁלִיחָא. m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) third. Mekh. B'shall., s. 1, v. שליחא. Tam. VII, 4 שליחא... on the third day of the week they recited &c. Meg. I, 2. Gen. R. s. 3. Ib. s. 4; a. v. fr.—Esp. a) שליחא (or sub. שליחא) unclean in the third degree by contact with uncleanness of the second degree (שליחא). Toh. II, 2, sq. Hag. III, 2, v. שליחא; a. fr.—b) שליחא relation in the third degree, second cousin. Snh. 28^a, a. e., v. שליחא.—c) talk about a third (absent) person, gossip, calumny (v. שליחא). Midr. Till. to Ps. CXX שליחא... we call the evil tongue sh'lishi, because it slays three: himself (the maligner), the receiver, and the maligned.—Pl. שליחין. Deut. R. s. 2³³, v. שליחא.—Fem. שליחא. Taan. II, 4 שליחא... when blowing the Shofar at the third benediction, one says &c. Meg. III, 4 שליחא... on the third Sabbath of the month we read &c. Tanh. Vaethh. 6 שליחא... the third time (didst thou sin, when thou didst say,) shall flocks &c. (Num. XI, 22); a. v. fr.—Par. I, 1 שליחא... כשאתה אומר ש'... אם אתה אומר ש' when you say sh'lishith, it means the third in the count with others; when you say sh'loshith, it means in its third year.

שְׁלִיחָא, v. שְׁלִיחָא. f. שליחא, שליחא, שליחא. =h. שליחא, after-birth. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 57.—Ber. 6^a; Sabb. 134^a, v. שליחא.

supra. Yalk. Lev. 458 **שְׁלֹמִים**, v. **שְׁלֹמִים**.—2) *to compensate, reward, pay*. Pesik. R. l. c. (play on **שְׁלֹמִים**, I Kings VII, 51) **שְׁלֹמִים** it is for me to pay them their reward. **שְׁלֹמִים** it is for me to compensate it (the month of Kislev) for its loss; **שְׁלֹמִים** and wherewith did he compensate it? With the dedication under the Hasmonean house. Y. Taan. II, 65^b top (ref. to Mic. VII, 3) **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** (the judge says,) pay me, and I shall pay thee (decide in thy favor). B. Kam. I, 1 **שְׁלֹמִים** he that caused the damage is bound to pay &c. **שְׁלֹמִים** must pay the full indemnity. B. Mets. III, 1 **שְׁלֹמִים** if he pays in preference to making oath. B. Bath. III, 4 **שְׁלֹמִים** they must pay him in full. Ab. II, 16 **שְׁלֹמִים**, v. **שְׁלֹמִים**; a. v. fr.

שְׁלֹמִים, שְׁלֹמִים, שְׁלֹמִים ch. same, 1) *to be perfect, complete, finished, spent*. Targ. Ex. XXXIX, 32. Targ. Gen. XLVII, 15 (Y. II חסיל). Targ. O. Ex. XXIII, 2 **שְׁלֹמִים** (ed. Berl. **שְׁלֹמִים**); a. v. fr.—M. Kat. 28^b **שְׁלֹמִים**, v. **שְׁלֹמִים**.—2) *to be peaceful, sincere, friendly*; v. **שְׁלֹמִים**.

שְׁלֹמִים 1) *to complete, finish, fulfil*. Targ. II Sam. XXII, 26; Targ. Ps. XVIII, 26. Targ. Job XXIII, 14 (ed. Wil. **שְׁלֹמִים**, corr. acc.). Targ. Y. II Ex. XII, 42, v. **שְׁלֹמִים**; a. fr.—Y. Snh. I, 19^a top **שְׁלֹמִים** R. N. stood up and completed the verse. Ber. 8^b **שְׁלֹמִים** finish your readings, keeping pace with the congregation, v. **שְׁלֹמִים** I. Taan. 25^b **שְׁלֹמִים** he wanted them to finish the fast; a. fr.—2) *to fill, set*. Targ. Ex. XXVIII, 17; XXXIX, 10 (h. text **שְׁלֹמִים**). **שְׁלֹמִים**, 5.—3) *to make peace, be at peace*. Targ. Josh. X, 1; 4. Targ. II Sam. X, 19. **שְׁלֹמִים**, 18; a. e.—4) (with ברר) *to follow exactly, faithfully*. Targ. Num. XIV, 24 (h. text **שְׁלֹמִים**). Targ. Deut. I, 36. Targ. I Kings XI, 6.—5) *to surrender, hand over, entrust*. Targ. Deut. XXXII, 30 (h. text **שְׁלֹמִים**). Targ. Ex. XXXI, 3 **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** I entrusted to him &c. (h. text **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים**); a. e.—B. Mets. 85^a **שְׁלֹמִים** he gave him in charge of R. S. (to teach him). Yoma 83^b **שְׁלֹמִים** they gave him their money-bags in trust; a. e.

שְׁלֹמִים 1) *to complete; to supply*. Targ. I Kings IX, 25.—2) (with ברר) *to follow*. Targ. O. Ex. XX, 5; Targ. Jer. XXXII, 18.—3) *to recompense, pay*. **שְׁלֹמִים**, Targ. Ex. XXI, 34; 36. Targ. Job XX, 10; a. fr.—B. Kam. 13^b **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** must I pay? **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** let this one pay half, and the other one half; a. fr.

שְׁלֹמִים, **שְׁלֹמִים**, **שְׁלֹמִים** 1) *to be paid; to be rewarded, recompensed*. Targ. Ps. LXV, 2. Targ. Prov. XIX, 17 Ms. (ed. **שְׁלֹמִים**). Targ. Is. XLII, 19; a. e.—Pes. 28^a **שְׁלֹמִים**, v. **שְׁלֹמִים**. B. Kam. I. c. . . . **שְׁלֹמִים** where indemnity cannot be had from him (who dug the pit), it may be had from him (who owns the pit). **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** whatever I can get from him I take; what I cannot get from him, I must get from you; a. fr.—2) *to be perfect*. Meg. 23^a he was called Meshullam, **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** (Ms. M. **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** Hebraism) because he was perfect in his conduct, v. **שְׁלֹמִים**; Yalk. Neh. 1070 **שְׁלֹמִים**.

שְׁלֹמִים II m. (b. h.; preced.) *whole, complete*, Naz. 44

שְׁלֹמִים 'for his father' (Lev. XXI, 2) as long as his body is intact (he may defile himself by contact), but not when it is defective. B. Kam. I, 4, a. fr. **שְׁלֹמִים** (abbrev. **שְׁלֹמִים**), v. **שְׁלֹמִים**. Gen. R. s. 79 (ref. to Gen. XXXIII, 18) **שְׁלֹמִים** intact in his body; **שְׁלֹמִים** intact in his children; **שְׁלֹמִים** unimpaired in his possessions; **שְׁלֹמִים** whole in his learning (having forgotten nothing of his paternal lessons). Sifra Vayikra, N'dabah, Par. 13, ch. XVI (play on **שְׁלֹמִים**) **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** if he is whole (mourns over no loss), he may bring a peace-offering, if he is a mourner, he dare not. **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** . . . **שְׁלֹמִים** whatever sacrifice he may offer, if he is whole, he may &c. Nidd. V, 3 **שְׁלֹמִים**, v. **שְׁלֹמִים**; a. fr.—B. Kam. 116^b **שְׁלֹמִים** he must pay him the full (promised) reward, opp. **שְׁלֹמִים** he can claim only the ordinary wages for his labor.—Pl. **שְׁלֹמִים**, **שְׁלֹמִים**. Sifra I. c. Ber. 39^b **שְׁלֹמִים** broken pieces of bread and whole loaves. Sabb. 98^b **שְׁלֹמִים**, opp. **שְׁלֹמִים**; a. fr.—Fem. **שְׁלֹמִים**, **שְׁלֹמִים**. Zeb. 5^a **שְׁלֹמִים** a perfect (undisputed) Mishnah. Ber. I. c. **שְׁלֹמִים** if there is before you a piece of wheat bread, and a whole loaf of barley bread. **שְׁלֹמִים** . . . he places the broken with the whole loaf. **שְׁלֹמִים** (Ms. M. **שְׁלֹמִים**) and what thou teachest is perfect. Tosef. ib. IV, 15. Men. 65^b **שְׁלֹמִים** should not our perfect Torah pass for as much as your idle talk?; a. fr.—[Y. Pes. II, 29^b **שְׁלֹמִים**, v. **שְׁלֹמִים**.]—Pl. **שְׁלֹמִים**. Treat. S'mahoth ch. VIII, end (ref. to Deut. XXVII, 6) **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** . . . of stones (for the altar) which do not see . . . because they make peace between Israel and their father in heaven, the Lord says, they must be whole before me, how much more must scholars, who are an atonement for the world, be whole before the Lord!; a. e.

שְׁלֹמִים, שְׁלֹמִים, שְׁלֹמִים m. = h. **שְׁלֹמִים**, *perfection, soundness, health, peace*. Targ. Ps. XXXVIII, 4. Targ. Gen. XLIII, 23. **שְׁלֹמִים**, Targ. Jud. XI, 13. Targ. Deut. XX, 10 (Y. ed. Vien. **שְׁלֹמִים**, corr. acc.). **שְׁלֹמִים**, 11 (Y. I **שְׁלֹמִים**, corr. acc.; a. fr.).—Taan. 24^b they called to me in my dream, **שְׁלֹמִים** good health to the good teacher from the good Lord &c. **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** may our teachers (you) go in peace. Yoma 71^b, v. **שְׁלֹמִים** II; a. v. fr.—**שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** to inquire after the health of; to salute. Targ. Gen. XLIII, 27; a. fr. (v. also **שְׁלֹמִים** I).—Y. Ber. II, 4^b, a. e. **שְׁלֹמִים** he did not salute me. Ber. 9^b **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** . . . when you go up there (to Palestine), greet my brother &c.; a. fr.—**שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** Taan. 28^a sq. **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** they saluted him, but he did not look at them in a friendly way (give no sign of recognition). **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** when we saluted you, why did you make no recognition? Gitt. 62^a **שְׁלֹמִים** **שְׁלֹמִים** saluted them (gentiles) first; a. fr.—V. **שְׁלֹמִים**.

שְׁלֹמִים, שְׁלֹמִים, שְׁלֹמִים; pl. **שְׁלֹמִים**, v. **שְׁלֹמִים**.

שְׁלֹמִים, v. **שְׁלֹמִים**.

[like organ,] 1) *womb*. Hull. 55^b, v. טְרַפְחִית. Ib. 48^a top; Tosef. ib. III, 10 שלפוחית (corr. acc.).—2) *the (bladder-like) gullet of a bird*. Pesik. Vattom., p. 132^b של מביאה ש' של חרנגולה וכו' Ar. (ed. Bub. 'שלוט', corr. acc.; v. Bub. note 57) she took the gullet of a hen and filled it with balsam &c.; Lev. R. s. 16, beg. Ar. (ed. בריצה של בריצה); Lam. R. to IV, 15 זפק; Yalk. ib. 1032 שלחופ' (corr. acc.).

שְׁלֵפִי m. pl. (cmp. שְׁלֵיף) [*pouch-like buds*,] undeveloped dates. Bekh. 52^b רמרי ש' if (at the father's death) they were *shalpufé*, and afterwards became full-grown dates; B. Bath. 124^a שְׁלֵפִי (Ms. M. שלפפי; Ms. H. שלפפאי; Alf. Ms. שלפפאי; Ms. R. שלפפאי = שלפפאי, v. preced.); Yalk. Deut. 928.

שְׁלֵפִיקוֹן, v. שְׁלֵפִי.

שְׁלֵפִי, v. שְׁלֵפִי.

שְׁלֵצִיּוֹן (abbrev. of שְׁלום צִיּוֹן) 1) pr. n. f. *Shaltsiyon, Salome Alexandra*, v. שְׁלֵצִיּוֹן.—2) (supposed to be) pr. n. pl. *Shaltsiyon*. Yeb. 109^b, v. שְׁלֵץ.—3) surname of Hama bar Ada, an habitual pilgrim to Palestine (cmp. Ps. CXXII, 6). Bets. 25^b Ar. (ed. שלחיה צִיּוֹן a messenger to Zion)].

שְׁלֵק (Shaf. of חֵלֶק, as חֵנֶק of חֵנֶק) 1) (cmp. Assy. שלק, Del. Assy. Handw. 666) *to dissect*. Bekh. 45^a מעשה שלק... it happened that the disciples of R. Yishm. dissected the body of a prostitute that had been condemned to death &c.—2) [*to make smooth*,] *to boil thoroughly, boil to a pulp, seethe*. Maasr. IV, 1 הכובש השולק... he who presses, boils, or salts (vegetables, olives &c.)... is bound to give tithes. Tosef. Bets. II, 15 ש' if he seethed a small portion of the Passover lamb, contrad. to Y. ed. Naz. VI, 9 (45^b) או שולקן... having cooked or seethed the peace-offering; a. fr.—Part. pass. שְׁלֵקָה; f. שְׁלֵקָה. Y. ib. 55^c top מבושל קרוי מבושל אמרה חש' קרוי מבושל this Mishnah indicates that 'seethed' is called cooked. Ned. VI, 1 הנודר מן המבושל... he who vows abstinence from 'what is cooked' is permitted to eat what is roasted or seethed. Ukts. II, 6 בריצה a hard-boiled egg; Tosef. ib. II, 15 ובריצה טרמיסא a hard-boiled egg, or an egg boiled down to a pill, v. טְרַמִּיטָא; a. fr. Pi. שְׁלֵקָה 1) *to make smooth*, (of melons) *to trim and rub*. Maasr. I, 5 משישקן melons are subject to tithes as soon as the gardener trims them; משקן and if he does not trim them (before storing) &c.; Tosef. ib. I, 6 אע"פ שלא ש'... אמרין you must give Trumah of cucumbers and gourds, even if you do not trim them; a. e.—2) *to boil*. Tanh. Bresh. 7... אין לך... there is nothing more bitter than the lupine, but thou takest pains to boil and sweeten it &c. Tanh. Vaera 14 נקבין ונשלק מדין we will collect them (the locusts) and boil (and preserve) them in casks.

Nif. שְׁלֵקָה *to be boiled*. Neg. XI, 8 מששלקן warp is susceptible of uncleanness when it is boiled (Var. מששלקן when it is taken out of the water); Sifra Thazr., Neg., Par. 5, ch. XIII.

שְׁלֵק ch. same, 1) (cmp. בשל) *to be overheated, blasted*

(by a hot wind). Targ. II Kings XIX, 26 דישלוק (not 'ישלוק'); Targ. Is. XXXVII, 27 (שרפה)—2) *to boil thoroughly*. Y. Ber. VI, 10^b top רשליק ברחוה in the case of one that boils (rice), contrad. to רטרית. Y. Gitt. I, 43^c; Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c top שְׁלֵקִין, v. לְחַר; a. e.—Part. pass. שְׁלֵקָה; f. שְׁלֵקָה. Ab. Zar. 38^b ש' boiled oil. Ib. שְׁלֵקָה seethed dates (v. אֲדוּנָא): Gitt. 68^b; Pes. 34^a, v. סֵלֶק.

שְׁלֵק m. (preced.) *seething, overboiled matter*. Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c top של בריצים ש' של ברצים in which eggs have been boiled; Y. Gitt. I, 43^c. Ber. VI, 8 וכל ש' וכל ש' even if one eats overboiled vegetable, and he makes a meal of it. Ib. 44^b מונו ש' מונו מירי דהוי ש' (not מונו) is there a thing which a person makes a meal of when it is boiled to a pulp?; a. e.—Pl. שְׁלֵקִין, שְׁלֵקִין. Tosef. Ter. VII, 13; Y. ib. VIII, 45^d. Ab. Zar. II, 6 וכבשין ש' things preserved by boiling or by pressing (by gentiles); a. e.

שְׁלֵקוֹנִידָה, v. סֵלֶקוֹנִידָה.

שְׁלֵקוֹקִיָה m. pl. (v. שְׁלֵק Pi.) *trimmings, coiled and hairy substances covering gourds &c.* Y. Maasr. I, 49^a (expl. מששלק, ib. I, 5) מאן דו ריח ש' when he removes the trimmings; cmp. פְּקָסִיָה.

שְׁלֵקוֹת, שְׁלֵקוֹת, שְׁלֵקוֹת pr. n. m. *Ben-Shalkuth (Shalkuth)*. Nidd. 52^b; Tosef. ib. VI, 5.

שְׁלֵשׁ, v. שְׁלֵשָׁה.

שְׁלֵשׁ, Pi. שְׁלֵשׁ I (b. h.; denom. of שְׁלֵשׁ) 1) *to do or come for the third time*. Num. R. s. 4²⁰ לא יצא אורה ולא שנה ולא שנה ולא שנה ולא שנה not that year passed, nor the second, nor the third, when &c., i. e. within three years these things occurred; a. e.—2) *to go back to the third generation*. B. Bath. X, 7 ישלשו they should write the grandfather's name in the document.—3) *to divide into three parts*. Ib. III, 4 מְשֻׁלָּשִׁין ביניהם the fine is divided between them (the three sets of witnesses convicted of an alibi); Macc. I, 3. Ib. בכור מש' במכור המש' the monetary fine is divided, but not the punishment (but every one has to undergo the full punishment). Ab. Zar. 19^b ש' לעולם ישלש אדם שנורו שליש וכו' a man should always divide his years (his time) into three parts, devoting one third to Bible, one to Mishnah &c.; Kidd. 30^a משלשתינו ש' I will divide them among us three; a. fr.—Part. pass. מְשֻׁלָּשִׁים; f. מְשֻׁלָּשִׁים; pl. מְשֻׁלָּשִׁים a) *done for the third time*. Ab. Zar. I, c., ומש' בכרובים, stated in the Torah, a second time in the Prophets, and a third time in Hagiographa; Meg. 31^a; a. fr.—b) *divided into three, arranged in three classes, threefold*. Deut. R. s. 2³³ (ref. to ורשלתיה, Zech. XIII, 8) וכו' אלו ישראל שנקראו שלישין שהם מש' וכו' that means Israel, who are called 'thirds', for they are divided into three classes, priests &c. Midr. Prov. to XXII, 20 (ref. to שלשם, ib.) וכו' מש' ואזרחיה מש' היא מש' כל מעשי חזרה מש' all affairs of the Torah are threefold; itself is threefold: Torah, Prophets, and Hagiographa, and its signs are threefold: אמת (Truth); and it was given through a tribe third in order: Reuben, Shimeon, and Levi; מש' משה משה the third born &c. Cant. R. to I, 1

all the events of that man's (Solomon's) life were marked by three stages (rise, fall, and rise).—B. Bath. X, 7 'ואם הריז מש' and if the names are alike up to the grandfather (v. supra); a. fr.—Y. Shebi. I, 33^b, v. מְשֻׁלָּשׁ.—c) *developed to one third of the full growth*, v. מְשֻׁלָּשׁ.—4) (apocop. of שָׁלַשׁ) *to let down*, v. שָׁלַשׁ I.

Hif. הִשְׁלִישׁ 1) *to divide into three parts*. Kidd. l. c., v. supra. B. Mets. 42^a שלישי... שליש a man should always have his capital divided into three parts, one-third invested in land, one in merchandise, and one in ready money; Yalk. Deut. 897; a. e.—2) (v. שָׁלַשׁ) *to deposit*. Keth. VI, 7 מה שדמיש לברו... מה שדמיש לברו if a father deposits money for the benefit of his daughter, and she says, I trust my husband (and want it to be given to him), the trustee must do that with it for which it was deposited with him; ib. 69^b... דמיש לברו if one deposits money with his son-in-law to buy with it &c.; Tosef. ib. VI, 9; a. e.

Hof. הִשְׁלִישׁ *to be deposited*, v. supra.

Nithpa. נִשְׁלַשׁ *to have been at a thing for the third time*. Num. R. s. 9, v. מִיָּמֵינוּ.

שָׁלַשׁ, *Pi.* שָׁלַשׁ II *to let down, suspend*, v. שָׁלַשׁ I.

שָׁלַשׁ f., *pl.* שָׁלֻשׁוֹת, v. שָׁלֻשׁוֹת.

שָׁלַשׁ m., שָׁלַשׁ f. (b. h.) *three*; constr. שָׁלֻשׁוֹת. Shebi. IX, 2, v. אֶרְבַּיִן. Erub. 40^b, a. fr. רגלים 'ש' v. רגל. Ib. 41^b 'ש' three classes of men will not see the face of Gehenna (having expiated their sins in this world): those afflicted with extreme poverty &c. R. Hash. 10^a, a. fr. 'ש' three years old (in its third year). Y. Succ. I, end, 52^c שָׁלֻשׁוֹת all three of them. Ex. R. s. 15²⁷ שָׁלֻשׁוֹת all three of us; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* שְׁלִישִׁים *thirty*. R. Hash. l. c. יום 'וש' יום... וש' twenty-four months and thirty days old. Nidd. 45^a 'ש' thirty days of a year count for an entire year; a. v. fr.—Esp. *sh'loshim, thirty days of mourning observances for a deceased relative*. M. Kat. 20^a נהגור 'וש' the laws of mourning observances of seven days and of thirty days apply to it. Ib. עשרי שבעה 'וש' he observed for him *shib'ah* and *sh'loshim*; a. fr.

שָׁלַשׁ I m. (שָׁלַשׁ I) *letting down on a rope*. Erub. 83^b בשי' וליזה בשי' if both neighbors can use the wall by letting things down; Y. ib. VIII, beg. 25^a; a. e.

שָׁלַשׁ II m. (שָׁלַשׁ II) *forming chains, curls*. Y. Shebi. IV, end, 35^c 'וש' שָׁלֻשׁוֹת, v. שָׁלֻשׁוֹת.

שָׁלַשׁ III m. (שָׁלַשׁ III) *slimy, cmp. שָׁלִיל*; v. שָׁלִיל [slimy substance,] 1) *slimy abdominal secretion*. Gen. R. s. 51, beg. בצואה 'וש' דוחה שדמיש נמהה במצואה which is dissolved in the excrements, v. מִיִּלְוִי.—2) *snail, worm*. R. Hash. 24^b קטן 'ש' מרחוק לרבות 'ש' 'beneath' (Ex. XX, 4) this includes the smallest earth-worms. Tosef. Hull. II, 18; Hull. 40^a 'וש' 'לשרם'... 'וש' if one kills an animal in the name of mountains... or even of a small worm, such are 'sacrifices of the dead.' Ib. 67^b לרבות 'וש'.

'whatsoever' goes up on the belly (Lev. XI, 42), this includes the snail and whatever is like it (worms); Sifra Sh'mini, Par. 10, ch. XII השלשלים (*pl.*) Gen. R. s. 8; Lev. R. s. 14 קרמך 'ש' the worm has been created before thee (man); a. e.—*Pl.* שְׁלִישִׁים, 'ש', v. supra.

שָׁלַשׁוֹת, v. שָׁלֻשׁוֹת.

שָׁלַשִׁית f. (שָׁלַשׁ) *three years old, in its third year*. Par. I, 1, v. שָׁלִישִׁי.

שָׁלַשׁ I, (apocop.) שָׁלַשׁ (*I*) *to let down*.

Y. Ber. IV, 7^b top 'וש' מְשֻׁלָּשִׁין (ed. Lehm.) they lowered for them (the besiegers) two basketfuls of gold &c.; once they let down &c.; Sot. 49^b; Men. 64^b; B. Kam. 82^b מְשֻׁלָּשִׁין Sabb. I, 11 'וש' את הפסח את הפסח the Passover lamb is let down into the stove &c.; Tosef. Pes. VII, 1. Tosef. Bets. IV, 3 'וש' אין משלשין אורן 'וש' you must not let them down from the window, but you may let them slide down on ladders (v. ed. Zuck. note). Lev. R. s. 19 (ל') נשלוהו ושלשלוהו they seized him and let him down the wall; Gen. R. s. 94, end. Yeb. XVI, 4 (121^a) 'וש' it happened at Asia with one whom they let down into the sea (as diver), and (in hauling him up) they brought up nothing but his leg; Y. ib. 15^d top ששלשלוהו דים (corr. acc.). Erub. 87^a מְשֻׁלָּשִׁין 'וש' he may let the bucket down and fill &c.; Tosef. ib. IX (VI), 24. Gen. R. s. 11 לְשָׁלַשׁ (on the Sabbath) one must let his cloak hang down (not tuck up as for travel). Ib. זעירא 'וש' R. Z. pulled it down; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* מְשֻׁלָּשִׁין *hanging down*. Men. 41^b 'וש' כמה תרמא Ms. M. (ed. מְשֻׁלָּשִׁין, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) how far must the threads of the show-fringes hang down (beyond the border)?; Yalk. Num. 750; ib. מְשֻׁלָּשִׁין ארבע (Men. l. c. sing.) hanging down four finger-breadths.

שָׁלַשׁ II (cmp. שָׁלַשׁ I) 1) *to chain, couple*. Tosef. Ber. VI (V), 6; Pes. 105^b כולן לאוררין כולן and combines all of them (the benedictions) in the prayer after the meal. Y. Kidd. I, 61^a bot.; Y. Sabb. I, 3^a 'וש' אם יכול את 'וש' שָׁלַשְׁתָּה... לְשָׁלַשׁ if thou canst couple a tradition by quoting authorities up to Moses, do so; if not, quote either the very first or the very last authority; a. e.—*Part. pass.* מְשֻׁלָּשִׁין *knotted*. Num. R. s. 97 לוחל... להיה 'וש' his (Israel's) offspring was like a rope knotted together, one part to the other, for all could trace their descent in uninterrupted succession.—2) *to form chains, curls*. Shebi. IV, 10 מְשֻׁלָּשִׁין (Ar. מְשֻׁלָּשִׁין) carob-trees (must not be cut down in the Sabbatical year) from the time that they form chains, v. שָׁלֻשׁוֹת II.

שָׁלַשׁ I ch. same.

Ithpalp. אֶשְׁתַּלְשַׁל *to be chained*. Targ. Job XII, 17 (h. text שָׁלַל).

שָׁלַשׁ II = h. שָׁלַשׁ I, *to let down*. Targ. I Sam. XIX, 12. Targ. Josh. II, 15; 18.—Y. Snh. II, 20^b bot. דויה דמי 'וש' he saw him let his clothes down a little, v. שָׁלַשׁ I.

if not for their own sake, for through the work for a selfish purpose he will arrive at the stage of doing good for its own sake. Ib. 13^b, a. e. 'שחטן לשמן וכו' if he slaughtered them as such (as festive sacrifices) &c.; זרק ורק if he sprinkled their blood, having in mind another purpose (another class of sacrifices). Gen. R. s. 25 he was named (נח) with reference to his sacrifice (נחית), Gen. VIII, 21; 'שם נחתי וכו' he was named (נח) with reference to the rest of the ark (נח), Gen. VIII, 4; Yalk. ib. 42 'על שם וכו' a. v. fr.—'על שם' (abbrev. 'ע"ש) with reference to, because. Y. Taan. II, beg. 65^a 'על שם ואנכי וכו' as a reference to (what Abraham said,) 'and I am but dust and ashes' (Gen. XVIII, 27). Gen. R. s. 23, v. 'שם'; a. fr.; v. שים II.—'שם', constr. שמו. Kinn. l. c. Gen. R. s. 26 'כל השם הללו וכו' all these names indicate rebellion &c., v. מרהור I. B. Mets. 114^b 'כל השם הללו וכו' is guilty under all these titles (texts). Shebu. 35^a 'יש שם וכו' there are divine names which may be erased, and such as may not be erased. Y. R. Hash. I, 56^d bot. 'שם המלאכים', v. מלאך; a. fr.

שָׂמָא ch. same. Targ. Y. II Ex. XXXI, 2. Targ. Ps. CXLVII, 4. Targ. O. Gen. VI, 4; a. fr.—Sot. 49^a רבא שְׂמָא (abbrev. 'ש"ר), v. אַגְרָתָא. Ab. I, 13, v. יגד. Yoma 83^b, v. הדין. Ber. 7^b, v. גְּרָם I. Sabb. 8^b (in Hebr. diot.) שְׂמָא comes under the category of 'walking'; 'use.' Hull. 48^a 'וכי משמיה רבי' &c.; Y. Taan. I, 64^a bot. שְׂמָא. Sabb. 145^b 'שְׂמָא' my name, v. מְרָא; a. v. fr.—Y. Or. I, 61^a bot. 'וכי בני נש' שְׂמָא בריכה וכו' there are persons whose name is B'rikah (meaning blessing), as one says, come thou, blessed of the Lord.—'שְׂמָא' שְׂמָא, Targ. Gen. II, 20. Ib. XXVI, 18. Targ. O. Num. I, 5 'שְׂמָא' constr.; Y. Gitt. 11^b 'שְׂמָא' other names which Jews frequently adopt for their own, v. נָסַק. Meg. 14^b 'שְׂמָא' v. סָנִי; a. fr.

שָׂמָא (= שְׂמָא, v. שְׂמָא I) [for why,] 1) *lest, perhaps*. Ab. II, 4, v. פָּנָה. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c top [read:] 'ש' אי לי ש' עקב יבוא לנשכני ... woe is me, (I am afraid,) lest he of whom it is written (Gen. III, 15) ... come to bite me; Bab. ib. 8^a 'ש' בשביל וכו' woe is me, lest the world grow dark around me, because I have sinned. Keth. 12^a 'ש' וניחוש ש' תחריו וכו' but must we not consider the possibility that she may have prostituted herself while she was engaged to him?; a. fr.—2) שְׂמָא m. *apprehension, doubt, possibility*. Ib. 14^a 'ש' דרם ברי הכא ש' there she asserts a certainty, here a possibility (as she cannot be certain about it herself). Ib. 'וכי וקיל ליה ש' and he regards this statement of a possibility so lightly that &c. Ib. נמי מכשרי 'בש' אפרי even with her uncertain assertion he declares her fit for marriage. Ib. 12^b, a. fr. 'ברר וכו'; a. fr.

שְׂמַאי, **שְׂמַי**, **שְׂמַי** pr. n. m. *Shammai* (abbrev. of שמעיה, 1) (דוקן) ש' Sh., the colleague of Hillel in the Sanhedrin under king Herod; Hag. II, 2. B. Bath. 133^b; Y. Ned. V, end, 39^b. Succ. II, 8, a. e. דוקן ש'. Eduy. I, 1 sq.

(differences between Sh. and Hillel). Ib. 4; a. v. fr.—בית ש' (abbrev. 'ב"ש) the school of Sh., the disciples of Sh. Ib. 7. Bets. I, 1; a. v. fr.—2) name of an Amora. Y. Sabb. III, 5^d bot.; a. fr. V. Fr. M'bo, p. 124^b.

שְׂמָאָה, v. שְׂמָאָה.

שְׂמָאל c. (b. h.) *left side, left hand*. Yoma IV, 1 חסגן ... the Sagan to his right, and the chief of the priests' division to his left. Ib. של שם עלה בשמאלו if the lot marked 'unto the Lord' came up in his left hand; מהלך שְׂמָאלָה raise thy right hand. Ib. V, 1 מהלך שְׂמָאלו walks to the left. Snh. 107^b, v. דָּחָה. Sifré Deut. 154 (ref. to Deut. XVII, 11) 'על ש' שהוא ימין וכו' אפי' even if they show it before thy eyes that left is right and right is left, listen to them; a. v. fr.

שְׂמָאל, *Hif.* הַשְׂמָאל (b. h.) *to go to the left; to be on the left side, go wrong*. Sabb. 63^a לְשָׂמְאֵילָם to those who make the wrong use of it, v. יָמֵן. Ib. 88^b לְשָׂמְאֵילָם אלו (Ms. M. אלו ארימין ליה v. יָמֵן). Cant. R. to I, 9 ... אלו those (pleading in favor of the accused) stand to the right, and those (against the accused) to the left; a. e.

שְׂמָאל, *Af.* אֲשָׂמְאֵיל ch. same. Koh. R. to X, 2 (ref. to Gen. XIII, 9) (Abraham said,) אפי' ארו מוּחָזָה אָנָּה מְשָׂמְאֵיל even if thou shalt act irreverently (towards me), I shall show thee the left side (that thou art wrong). Ib. דורו אפי' אָנָּה מְשָׂמְאֵיל ליה וכו' אמר he said to one of his household, show him the left side, and he showed him a cutting movement in that direction, v. קָטִיף.

שְׂמָאלָא ch. = h. שְׂמָאל. Targ. Num. XXII, 26; a. e., v. סְמָלָא.—Y. Ned. I, 37^a top שְׂבוּעָה זו שְׂבוּעָה זו שְׂמָאלָא if one swears 'by my left hand,' it is a binding oath.

שְׂמָאלֵיהָ f. (preced.) *the left*. Targ. Y. Deut. XI, 18.

שְׂמָגָז (prob.) pr. n. pl. *Shamgaz*; 'ש' חלָא Sh. vinegar, a very pungent vinegar used as a restorative. Ab. Zar. 12^b (Ms. M. שמגן). Gitt. 70^a Ar. (ed. שמוג).—[Sabb. 67^a ed. (Ms. M. מוריגן; Ms. O. בשם מריגז, v. מוריגן.]

שְׂמָגָר (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Shamgar*, one of the Judges of Israel. Ruth R. to I, 1. Tanh. Ahärē 12; a. e.

שְׂמָד (b. h. *Hif.*; emp. שְׂמָד, שְׂמָד) *to be waste*. *Pi.* שְׂמָד [to destroy,] to persecute; to force to apostasy. Gen. R. s. 82 'אני שְׂמָד אתכם ואם לאו הרי אני שְׂמָד אתכם' and if you cannot answer, I will force you to forswear your religion; Yalk. Is. 263 'שְׂמָד' (Hif.).—Part. pass. מְשֻׂמָד *converted to heathenism*, q. v.

Hif. הַשְׂמָד 1) *to destroy*. Esth. R. to III, 6 'אני אמרתי I (the Lord) intended to destroy them, and, as it were, could not ... and thou wilt destroy, slay &c.? Ib. to III, 12; a. e.—2) *to force to apostasy*, v. supra.

Nithpa. נִשְׂמָד 1) *to be destroyed, cut off*. Yalk. Lev. 558 200*

וכ' not because you are two reporters (is this the adopted law), but because of &c.

שְׂמוּעָה, v. preced.

שְׂמוּעָה f. (b. h.; שְׂמַע) 1) report, news. R. Hash. 3^a (ref. to Num. XXI, 1) שְׂמַע מִדָּבָר שֶׁ שָׁמַע וְכ' what was the report he heard? He heard that Aaron was dead. Ib. 18^b שָׁבַר בְּאָרְזוֹ שֶׁ הָיָה עָלָיו שֶׁ הָיָה עָלָיו (the fifth of Tebeth) came the report to the captivity that the city was taken (Ez. XXXIII, 21); עָשָׂה וְכ' they observed mourning on the day they heard the news, as they would have done on the day when the Temple was burnt. Keth. 62^a שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ the news of the destruction of the Temple. M. Kat. 20^b, a. fr. שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ the news of the death of a relative received after thirty days from the time of death; שֶׁ קָרְבָה שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ news received within thirty days. Snh. 110^a; a. fr.—Pl. שְׂמוּעָה. Ber. IX, 2, v. שְׂמוּעָה. M. Kat. 26^a שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ bad news; a. v. fr.—2) tradition, traditional decision, legal discussion (הַלְקָדָה). Ib. 23^a שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ you must not speak of legal subjects or homiletical interpretations in the house of mourning. Snh. 88^a הָיָה מִפִּי הַשָּׁמַיִם if he says, I gave my decision on the basis of a tradition, opp. הָיָה מִפִּי הַבְּרִיָּה it is my own opinion. Eduy. V, 7 אָנֹכִי בְּשִׂמְעוֹתָי I stood by my tradition, and they by theirs. Erub. 64^a שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ he who says, this traditional decision is good, the other is not &c. Men. 18^a שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ it seems to me that until now our traditions did not correspond; Tosef. Zeb. II, 17 שְׂמוּעָה (corr. acc.); a. fr.—Pl. as ab. Hag. 14^a שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ 'a mighty man' (Is. III, 2) that means a man knowing many legal traditions.—[שְׂמוּעָה in Chald. dict., v. next w.]

שְׂמוּעָה ch. same, 1) hearing. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 1, v. שְׂמִיעָה.—2) report, news. Targ. I Sam. II, 24. Targ. Ps. CXII, 7; a. fr.—3) (also h. form שְׂמוּעָה) tradition, traditional decision, law. Y. Succ. I, 52^b עָבִיר ... הָיָה ר' הָיָה ... decided the matter by referring to a tradition &c. Y. Maas. Sh. II, 53^c top שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ and we do not know whether he quoted a tradition (of Amoraim) or a Mishnah. Y. Peah III, 17^d top שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ the traditional law is this: he that &c. Y. Gitt. IX, beg. 50^a שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ the traditional law goes farther than the Mishnah. Y. R. Hash. II, 58^b top שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ the authority for that tradition; (Y. Snh. I, 18^c bot. (רשמיצתא); a. fr.—Pl. שְׂמוּעָה, שְׂמוּעָה. Targ. Cant. V, 10 שְׂמוּעָה ed. Lag. (ed. Vien. שְׂמוּעָה).—Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d top שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ, v. preced.

שְׂמוּעָה, v. שְׂמוּעָה.

שְׂמוּעָה II, v. שְׂמוּעָה.

שְׂמוּעָה, v. sub שְׂמוּעָה.

שְׂמוּעָה m. (v. שְׂמִיעָה) one that is under the ban and cannot be quoted as an authority. Nidd. 7^b שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ why did he not reinstate the practice in agreement with R. Eliezer's opinion in his (R. Eliezer's) life-time? Because R. El. was under the

ban, and it was thought, if we act according to his opinion in one thing, we (people) might do so in other things, and out of respect for R. El. we should be unable to interfere &c. Sabb. 130^b שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ first of all, R. El. being under the ban dare not be quoted as an authority, and secondly one against many &c. Y. Bets. I, 60^c top שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ but is not R. Liezer under the ban? (how can you quote him as an authority?); Y. Ter. V, 43^c bot.

שְׂמוּעָה, v. שְׂמִיעָה.

שְׂמוּעָה, v. שְׂמוּעָה.

שְׂמַחָה (b. h.) to be merry, rejoice. Meg. 13^b שְׂמַחָה רָאָה he rejoiced exceedingly. M. Kat. 18^b וְשֶׁ רָאָה he saw others do wrong and rejoiced over it; a. fr.

שְׂמַחָה to make glad, cheer. B. Bath. 10^b שְׂמַחָה אֵת אִשְׁתּוֹ Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) let him make his wife cheerful by means of a good deed. R. Hash. 6^b שְׂמַחָה אֵת אִשְׁתּוֹ as to a woman's festive joy, her husband must rejoice her (with dresses &c.); Kidd. 34^b. Pes. 109^a אָדָם לְשִׂמְחָתוֹ man is bound to gladden his children and the members of his household on the festival; wherewith should he gladden them? Keth. 8^a (in marriage benedictions) שְׂמַחָה צִיּוֹן בְּבִנְיָהּ who gladdens Zion through (restoring to her) her children; משַׂמְחָה מִשְׁתָּהּ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ who gladdens bridegroom and bride; וְכִלְיָהּ who gladdens the bridegroom with the bride; שְׂמַחָה כְּשִׂמְחָה אֶת הַמְקֻדָּשׁ mayest thou gladden the beloved friends, as thou didst gladden thy creature (Adam) &c.; a. fr.

שְׂמַחָה m. (b. h.; preced.) bright, joyful, joyous. Kidd. 66^a שְׂמַחָה וְכ' שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ he rejoiced greatly (prepared a great festival), and invited &c. Ber. 5^a, v. עָצַב. Ib. 9^b אָדָם וְכ' שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ he is a great man and glad when he can do good. Meg. 10^b אֵין הַקֹּבֵה שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ the Lord does not rejoice over the downfall of the wicked; a. v. fr.—Pl. עֲנִיִּים מוֹדִיעִים שְׂמַחָה, שְׂמַחָה, שְׂמַחָה. Sabb. 145^b, v. מוֹדִיעִים. Yoma 21^b עֲנִיִּים מוֹדִיעִים שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ the poor are glad (because provisions will be cheap), and the property owners are sorry; B. Bath. 147^a. Cant. R. to I, 10; Y. Hag. II, 77^b bot. וְהָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ and the words (of the Law which they quoted at the festive board) were as bright as when they were delivered from Sinai; a. fr.—Fem. שְׂמַחָה, שְׂמַחָה. Pesik. R. s. 20 כְּשֶׁנָּתַן הַמְקֻדָּשׁ אֶרֶץ וְשָׁמַיִם בּוֹכִין ... when the Lord gave Israel the Law, the earth was glad, and the heavens wept; a. fr.—Pl. שְׂמַחָה, שְׂמַחָה. Ib. s. 21 שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ with a cheerful countenance; a. e.

שְׂמַחָה f. (b. h.; preced.) joy, rejoicing, festive occasion. Keth. 8^a (in Chald. dict.) שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ it is merely an extension of the wedding joy (not a new festive occasion). Ib. מִבְּרַךְ שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ he says the benediction containing the words, 'in whose dwelling there is joy.' Y. B. Bath. IX, 16^d bot. שְׂמַחָה זָכָר the joy over the birth of a male child. Gen. R. s. 70; M. Kat. 8^b שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ, v. עֵרַב I; a. fr.—Esp. שְׂמַחָה יוֹם שׁוֹב, or שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ the rejoicing on the festival (Deut. XVI, 11; 14). R. Hash. 6^b שֶׁ הָיָה הַמְקֻדָּשׁ she (woman) is included in the commandment to

3) to be released, rest, lie fallow. Targ. O. Lev. XXVI, 35 ...

Af. אֶשְׁמִיט 1) to release, remit a debt. Targ. Deut. XV, 2- ...

Pa. אֶשְׁמִיט 1) to cause remission of debt. Gitt. 36a ...

Ithpa. אֶשְׁמִיט 1) to slip off, be dislocated; to break loose. Targ. Y. Num. XXV, 8. ...

שְׁמִיטָה, v. שְׁמִיטָה.

שְׁמִיטָה f. (b. h.; preced.) release, rest, esp. cancellation of debts, and rest of the soil, in the Sabbatical year. ...

שְׁמִיטָה m. pl. (שְׁמִיט) slips, shoots. Cant. R. to I, 15; ...

שְׁמִיטָה, Tanh. Vayishl. 8, read: שְׁמִיטָה, v. שְׁמִיטָה.

שְׁמִיטָה, שְׁמִיטָה, שְׁמִיטָה f. = h. שְׁמִיטָה.

Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXIII, 24. Targ. ib. XV, 1 (Y. ed. Vien. ...

שְׁמִירָה, v. שְׁמִירָה.

שְׁמִירָה, v. שְׁמִירָה, a. next w.

שְׁמִירָה m. pl. = h. שְׁמִירָה, 1) heaven; trans. God. Targ. Gen. I, 1. ...

שְׁמִירָה m. 1) = h. שְׁמִירָה nimble, thin. Bekh. 45b ...

שְׁמִירָה, v. sub 'שְׁמִירָה.

שְׁמִירָה, v. שְׁמִירָה.

שְׁמִירָה, v. שְׁמִירָה.

שְׁמִירָה f. (b. h.; שמך = שמך) a heavy cover, cloak. Lev. R. s. 23; ...

שְׁמִירָה m. du. (b. h.) 1) heaven; trans. Heaven, God. Gen. R. s. 1 ...

שְׁמִירָה I m. (שְׁמִירָה) Shamin, a coin, one eighth of an Italian Isar (As). ...

שְׁמִירָה II, שְׁמִירָה m. = h. שְׁמִירָה, fat. Targ. Y. Gen. XVIII, 8. ...

שְׁמִירָה, v. sub 'שְׁמִירָה.

[שמנונית, v. שמנונית]

שְׁמִינִית m., **שְׁמִינִית** f. (b. h.; *שמנה*) *eighth; one eighth*. Sifra Sh'mini, Milluim, beg. למנין ש' the eighth day in the order of counting (from the initiation of the priests); לחדש ש' the eighth day of the month. Y. Sabb. VIII, 11^a bot.; Y. Pes. X, 37^c bot. שמירה half an eighth (of a Log); a. v. fr.—Esp. שמירי, or של חג ש' the eighth day of the Succoth festival. Succ. 47^a זמן אמרים זמן ש' של חג we recite the benediction for the entrance of a festival (זמן) on the eighth day &c. Ib., a. fr. רגל ש' the eighth day is a festival for itself; a. fr.—*Pl. fem.* שמנונית. Yalk. Esth. 1048 ש' ארבעים (not שמנונית) forty eighths (of a Kab), v. חזקן.

שְׁמִיעַ, v. שְׁמִיעַ I.

שְׁמִיעָא m., *pl.* שְׁמִיעָא, v. שְׁמִיעָא.

שְׁמִיעָא f. = next w. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 1 ירהב ש' ascribed hearing to &c. (Y. II שמיעא).

שְׁמִיעָה f. (שמיע) *hearing, listening*. R. Hash. 25^b לא hearing (the statement of witnesses) ought not to be of greater legal value than seeing (if the judges themselves have seen the new phase of the moon). Y. Sabb. VI, 8^c bot. אורי שמיעת בר קול you may be guided by what you hear, considering it as a divine voice (it is not a divination practice to be forbidden). Ib. לך בחר שמיעת בר קול let us be guided by what we shall hear. Cant. R. to II, 3 הקדימו אמנה לש' the Israelites in Egypt advanced belief to hearing (Ex. IV, 31); עשירה לש' at Sinai they advanced doing to hearing (ib. XXIV, 7; Sabb. 88^a, Gitt. 7^a לשמע). Nidd. 31^a שמיעת דאזון the faculty of hearing; a. fr.

שְׁמִיר m. (b. h.; שמר, *cmp.* [pointed], *thorn; flint, diamond*; (in legend) *shamir*, a worm that cuts stones with its glance. Sot. IX, 12 בטל הש' ... with the destruction of the Temple the *shamir* ceased to exist. Ib. 48^b; Tosef. ib. XV, 1; Y. ib. IX, 24^b; a. e.

שְׁמִירָא, **שְׁמִיר** ch. same, 1) *flint*. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 13 (חלמיש). Targ. Ps. CXIV, 8. Targ. Job XXVIII, 9.—2) *diamond; shamir*. Targ. Ez. III, 9. Targ. Zech. VII, 12; a. e.—Gitt. 68^a ראייתה וכ' there is the *shamir* which Moses used for the jewels of the Ephod. Ib. ש' ... בעינא I want to build the Temple, and want the *shamir*; a. e.

שְׁמִירָה I f. (שמר) *watching, guarding*. Y. Maasr. II, 49^d bot. חצר ביה ש' a well-guarded court (= חצר). Y. Sabb. II, 5^b top אינו צריך ש' (omit) is not in need of special guard (against dangers). B. Mets. 42^a; Pes. 31^b, v. פסח. B. Kam. I, 1 שמירתן עליך thou art bound to guard them. Ib. שחבתי בשמירתו 2 a human being is his own guard (the employer has no responsibility for injury done by the employee).—Num. R. s. 4^a יש פקירה ש' trust (the root פקד) is used in the sense of guarding

(taking charge). Ex. R. s. 25, end על שמירת יום וכ' the son of David comes as a reward for the observance of one Sabbath day; a. fr.—*Pl.* שמירות. Yalk. Ps. 816 (ref. to שמירות, Ps. LXXVII, 5) כל שמירותי בלילה all my watchings (waiting for help) are held by night; Midr. Till. to Ps. I. c. שמירות (ed. Bub. מידות, corr. acc.).

שְׁמִירָה II pr. n. f. *Sh'mirah*, wife of Nebuchadnezzar. Lev. R. s. 19, end שמה ש' שמה רב הווא אמר ש' Rab H. says, her name was Sh'mirah; R. A. says, שמירת שמה her name was Sh'miramoth; the Rabbis say שמה שמה her name was Sh'mira'am. Yalk. Jer. 309 וכו' אשהו וכ' until they came to Sh., the wife &c.; Tanh. Vayikra 6 שמירה.

שְׁמִירָה, Y. Dem. I, 21^d top, v. שְׁמִירָה.

שְׁמִירָה, Y. Keth. II, 26^c bot., v. סְמִירָה.

שְׁמִירָה, **שְׁמִירָה**, **שְׁמִירָה**, v. שְׁמִירָה II.

שְׁמִירָה, v. שְׁמִירָה.

שְׁמִירָה m. (שמיר) *excommunicated, accursed*.—*Pl.* שמירין. Targ. Y. Deut. VII, 26. Ib. שמירין, v. שמירין.

שְׁמִירָה m. (*cmp.* שום III) *onion*. Keth. 60^b Ar. (ed. ש' פרסאי 110^b top. שמירי. Sabb. 110^b top. כמכא באהרא החקלי ש' וכ' Arakh. 19^a where they sell onions by the weight, he (that dedicates the weight of a certain person) can acquit himself of his vow even with onions. Kidd. 52^b, v. מוֹזָא. Shh. 109^b).

שְׁמִירָה, Y. Kidd. I, 61^d top, v. שְׁמִירָה.

שְׁמִירָה, **שְׁמִירָה** (b. h. שמירי) pr. n. m. *Samlai*, name of several Amoraim. [Tradit. pronunc. *Simlai*.] Y. Sabb. I, 3^d; Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^d bot. ש' הרומי; Bab. ib. 36^a ש' ליראה; ib. 37^a (attendant of R. Judah han-Nasi). Pes. 62^b. Ib. 121^b. Y. Shek. IV, 48^a top.—B. Bath. 111^a (Ms. H. שמלא). Y. Meg. I, 72^c bot.; Y. Taan. II, 65^d bot. שמלירי; Koh. R. to III, 14, v. בירא 3; a. fr.—V. Fr. M'bo, p. 127^a.

שְׁמִירָה f. (b. h.) *sheet, cover, garment*. B. Mets. II, 5 (27^a) (ref. to שמירה, Ex. XXII, 8) וכ' הירוח בכלל וכ' the case of the garment would have been included (as שמירה), and why is it specified? 'וכ' as the garment is individual property and can be identified by certain marks &c. Mekh. Mishp., s. 13, v. חנור; Sifré Deut. 237. Keth. 46^a (ref. to Deut. XXII, 17), v. פָּרַר. Ib. ממש ש' it means the sheet in its real sense. Ib. מה ששם לָהּ they spread (the refutation of) what he charged her with. Midr. Till. to Ps. XIX הווא הש' הזאת what is this sheet (curtain) made of?; Yalk. ib. 672 וז' הש' Hag. 14^a (ref. to Is. III, 6) [read:] כש' ישנן דברים ... מתכסין בהם כש' ישנן (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.) things with which people cover themselves as with a garment (faith in divine protection, differ. in Rashi) are in thy possession; Sabb. 119^b; Yalk. Is. 261; Yalk. Jer. 275; a. e.—Midr. Sam. ch. XX שמלהם, read: שמירה, v. שְׁמִירָה.—V. שְׁמִירָה, v. שְׁמִירָה.

שָׁמַם (b. h.) [*to stand still, to be astonished; to be waste*. Tosef. Sot. XV, 10 וזרע וכו' and as a consequence Israel will be laid waste, and the seed of Abraham cease. Y. Bets. II, 61^c top ומצא איתו . . . פעם once he entered the Temple court and found it deserted; 'שָׁמַם בְּרִיחָם . . . שָׁמַם (יָשַׁם) deserted be the homes of those who caused the house of our God to be laid waste; Y. Hag. II, 78^a bot. שָׁמַם Cant. R. to V, 5 he (Cyrus) saw that the country was ruined. Y. Ber. IV, 8^a והשוממה destroyed and deserted. Meg. III, 3 (ref. to Lev. XXVI, 31) . . . קדושתן (Y. ed. שוממיין) they remain holy, even when they lie in ruins. Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 1) נפשי שָׁמַם my soul within me is waste (mourns); a. fr.

Pi. שָׁמַם *to lay waste, ruin; to confound*. Yalk. Prov. 959 לאו משממו ואם לאו משממו (dreaming of wine) means joy to him, if not, it means confounding.—Part. pass. משומם; f. משוממת. Tosef. Keth. VII, 10 היא מש' (ed. Zuck. שעמומיה) she (my daughter) is confused in her mind; v. שָׁמַם; a. fr.

Hif. שָׁמַם same. Gen. R. s. 26 (play on השם Gen. VI, 4) שישום . . . שישום ארז העולם ושהשומם they confounded the world, and they were ruined (driven) out of the world, and caused the world to be laid waste. Y. Bets. I. c.; Y. Hag. I. c., v. supra.

Nif. שָׁמַם, **Hof.** שָׁמַם *to be laid waste, ruined*. Gen. R. I. c., v. supra. Sot. IX, 15; Cant. R. to II, 13 והגבלן שישום . . . שישום Y. Bets. I. c.; Y. Hag. I. c., v. supra.

Hithpol. שָׁמַם 1) *to be astounded*. Gen. R. s. 4, end (expl. שמים) של אש הן של מים הן שישום men wonder at them, (asking) are they of fire? are they of water?—2) *to be waste, ruined*. Kidd. 66^a ורדה העולם and the (Jewish) world was ruined (demoralized), until Simon b. Sh. came and restored the Law &c. Sabb. 33^a ושוממיין and the roads are desolate; a. e.

שָׁמַם ch. same.

Ithpa. שָׁמַם 1) *to be desolate*. Targ. Lam. IV, 5.—2) *to be confounded, mad*. Targ. I Sam. XXI, 14 (h. text וירחלה).

Ithpol. שָׁמַם *to be perplexed*. Hull. 21^a הוא שָׁמַם (fr. Dan. IV, 16) he was perplexed for a moment (knew not what to answer).

שָׁמַם m. (preced.) *confounded, demented*.—Pl. שָׁמַמִּין. Cant. R. to IV, 7.

שָׁמַמָה f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *waste, desolation*. M. Kat. 17^a, v. שָׁמַמָה.—Pl. שָׁמַמִּוּת, constr. שָׁמַמִּוּת. Cant. R. to III, 4 (ref. to Is. XXI, 1) בא מדבר ש' (Nebuchadnezzar) came by the way of the deserts of the wilderness. Lam. R. introd., end (in an obscure passage) מש' from the deserts of the land.

שָׁמַמִּוּת, שָׁמַמִּוּת, שָׁמַמִּוּת, שָׁמַמִּוּת, v. שָׁמַמִּוּת.

שָׁמַן I (b. h.) [*to be smooth, to be fat*.

Hif. שָׁמַן *to grow fat, improve*. Y. B. Kam. IX, beg. 6^d גזל כחושה והשמינה if he took forcibly a lean animal, and it grew fat (in his possession); Tosef. ib. VII, 17; Bab. ib. 65^a; a. e.

Hithpa. שָׁמַן *to become smooth, bright; to glisten*. Gen. R. s. 34 הריא משמינה . . . הריא כל שדווא . . . the more he beats it (the flax), the more it will glisten; Yalk. ib. 95; Yalk. Ps. 654.

Pi. שָׁמַן 1) (denom. of שָׁמַן) *to oil*. Men. 23^a קימן ש' . . . the handful of the sinner's meal-offering on which he (the priest) put oil, . . . has become unfit for the altar; Yalk. Lev. 474.—2) *to smooth, level*; 'ש' *to compromise to average*. B. Mets. 87^a . . . השוכר בדין if one hires a laborer, saying, I will pay you as much as one or two of the inhabitants of the place get: he may pay him the lowest wages . . .; the scholars say, you compromise between them, i. e. you make him pay the average wages. B. Bath. VII, 4 . . . האומר 'ש' if one says to his neighbor, I sell thee one-half of my field (and one part is better than the other), we compromise between them, i. e. the field is divided into two portions of equal value, but the purchaser must take whichever portion the seller may assign to him; 'ש' *if he says, I sell thee half of the field on the south side, we compromise between them, and he gets his portion on the south side*; expl. ib. 107^b לרמי . . . 'we compromise' means according to value. Bekh. II, 6, sq. משמינה ביניהם we compromise between them, i. e. the priest takes the inferior of the twin animals, and the difference in value remains under litigation; expl. ib. 18^a יהא ביניהם שומן מהו משמינה שומן יהא ביניהם *m'shamm'nin* means, the fat one (the difference of value) remains to be decided &c., v. שָׁמַן.

שָׁמַן ch. same.

Ithpa. שָׁמַן *to grow fat*. Gen. R. s. 28 אמר ליה זיל גזל ויאש' . . . ומשמינה וכו' he said to the bird, go and grow fat, and come again, and it went and grew fat, and came again; Yalk. Zeph. 566.

שָׁמַן II m., **שָׁמַנָה**, **שָׁמַנִּי** f. (b. h.; preced.) *fat, rich*. Keth. 61^a ש' בשר ש' fat meat. Pes. 42^a. Hull. 45^b גזל ש' if he took by force a fat animal, and it became lean &c., v. שָׁמַן; a. fr.—Pl. שָׁמַנִּים, שָׁמַנִּי, שָׁמַנִּי. Gen. R. s. 66 exceedingly fat fish. Num. R. s. 16¹² אם ש' whether its fruits are light or rich; ib. של ש' . . . צונמא, v. צונמא; Tanh. Sh'lah 6; a. fr.

שָׁמַן m. (preced. wds.) 1) *cream*. Targ. O. Gen. XVIII, 8 ש' דגובנין (חמאה). Targ. Ps. LV, 22 ש' (חמאה).—2) *fat*. Targ. Is. XXX, 23. Targ. Y. Gen. XVIII, 7 שָׁמַן.—V. שָׁמַנָה.

שָׁמַן m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *oil, fat*. Sabb. II, 1 ש' oil of T'rumah which is condemned to be burnt on account of contamination; ש' קיק, v. קיק. Ib. 2 ש' דגים fish-oil; ש' אגוזים nut-oil &c. Ib. 17^b שָׁמַנָן their oil,

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

שְׁמֵעָא m. (preced. wds.) *servant, attendant*, esp. *the disciple ministering to the master*. Ber. 62^a שְׁמֵעָא... א"ל לְשִׁמְעָא R. Z. said to his attendant; R. Hash. 33^b. Pes. 103^b שְׁמֵעָא R. Z. said to his attendant; R. Hash. 33^b. Pes. 103^b שְׁמֵעָא 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 שְׁמֵעוֹן שְׁמֵעוֹן Simeon (listener), listening to the voice of his father in heaven. Num. R. s. 27 שְׁמֵעוֹן שְׁמֵעוֹן the jewel in the high priest's breastplate for the tribe of S. was a topaz. Ib. s. 13¹⁹ שְׁמֵעוֹן שְׁמֵעוֹן the prince of the tribe of S.; a. fr.—2) *Simon the Just*, a high priest. Yoma 69^a שְׁמֵעוֹן שְׁמֵעוֹן when he (Alexander the Great) saw Simon the Just, he alighted from his chariot &c. Ab. I, 2 שְׁמֵעוֹן שְׁמֵעוֹן 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. רשב"ג) 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. רשב"ג); a. e.—e) Rabban S. ben Gamliel II. Hor. 13^b. Keth. 77^a, a. fr. מקום שְׁמֵעוֹן שְׁמֵעוֹן 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) בן זימא II.—h) זימא II. v. עזאי; 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. רשב"ל, a. ריש לקיש). Keth. 54^b. Gitt. 47^a. Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^d bot.; a. v. fr., v. לקיש I; a. other Amoraim; v. Fr. M'bo p. 127^a-130^a.

שְׁמֵי (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. דוֹנְיָו). Men. 109^b.

שְׁמַעְיָה, **שְׁמַעְיָה** (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Shemaiah*, colleague of Abtalion (v. אַבְתָּלְיוֹן). 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. רמורבינן אַשְׁמַעְתָּא but we must bring evidence against the tradition which we just cited; Ber. 33^a אַשְׁמַעְתָּא (corr. acc., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 70). Sot. 21^a אַשְׁמַעְתָּא ליה שְׁמַעְתָּא a scholar whose final conclusions agree with the adopted practice. Snh. 38^b ר"מ שְׁמַעְתָּא... R. Meir used to divide his lectures into three parts, one part devoted to legal discussion, one

to homily (v. אַגְרָה), and one to parables. Ber. 6^b אַגְרָה אַגְרָה the merit of studying traditions lies in the reasoning thereon; a. v. fr.—Pl. שְׁמַעְתָּא, שְׁמַעְתָּא. Nidd. 14^a שְׁמַעְתָּא, v. חָרַד; Keth. 62^b שְׁמַעְתָּא. Erub. 65^a מְחַרְחָרְתָּא thou hast thy traditions always ready. Ber. 42^a שְׁמַעְתָּא ליה דילכחא ככל הנר שְׁמַעְתָּא the adopted practice is not in agreement with all these traditions &c.; a. fr.

שְׁמֵץ m. (b. h.; Shaf. of מֵץ, מֵץ; v. Targ. Job IV, 12; XXVI, 14) [*chaff*], 1) *particle, atom*. Sabb. 119^b שְׁמֵץ שְׁמֵץ אפי' יש בו ש' של ע"א וכו' (cmp. מום) even if there be some idolatry in him, he will be forgiven.—2) (*blemish, suspicion*). Kidd. 71^b שְׁמֵץ שְׁמֵץ 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 שְׁמֵץ שְׁמֵץ and they found in him a blemish of descent, contrad. to שוֹחֵץ (v. שוֹחֵץ I); Meg. 25^b (Treat. Sof'rim ch. IX, 11 וינמצא ממזר); a. e.

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

שְׁמֵץ, **שְׁמֵץ** f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *blemish, disgrace*. Lev. R. s. 20 שְׁמֵץ שְׁמֵץ (some ed. שְׁמֵץ) something disgraceful, v. דְּרִיבָא.

שְׁמֵצוֹת, **שְׁמֵצוֹת** Yalk. Esth. 1048, read: שְׁמֵצוֹת, v. שְׁמֵצוֹת (חֲפָצוֹת).

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

שְׁמֵר 1) same. Ib. 118^b שְׁמֵר ישראל וכו' if Israel would observe two Sabbaths as they ought do, they would at once be redeemed. Keth. 62^b שְׁמֵרָה שְׁמֵרָה the poor woman has in vain waited (for her husband). Ab. Zar. IV, 11 שְׁמֵר וְשְׁמֵר... the watchman (guarding wine against idolatrous defilement) need not sit and watch &c. Y. Kidd. I, 58^d top שְׁמֵר שְׁמֵר God has watched, and such a case has never occurred. Y. M. Kat. III, 82^c שְׁמֵר... שְׁמֵר... 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. שְׁמֵרָה). Sabb. 138^a שְׁמֵר שְׁמֵר 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. שְׁמֵר שְׁמֵר שְׁמֵר he who filters is guilty &c., v. שְׁמֵר. Ib. שְׁמֵר שְׁמֵר when one filters, the wine

goes down, and the lees remain above (in the filter); a. fr.—Bab. ib. 146^b לְשֹׁמֵר לְשֹׁמֵר מְקוֹם הַעֲשׂוּי לְשֹׁמֵר 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. חוּץ; Rashi: where the hole has been closed in order to *preserve* the flavor).—*Part. pass.* מְשֹׁמֵר (*a*) *guarded*. Pes. 109^b (ref. to שמרים, Ex. XII, 42) מִן הַמֵּשׂ וְבֵא מִן לֵיל הַמֵּשׂ a night which is for all time guarded against dangers (v. מְצִיק; R. Hash. 11^b).—*b*) *kept, preserved, designated*. Ib. לֵיל הַמֵּשׂ וְבֵא מִשְׁשׂוֹ וְכִי a night which has been designated for redemption since the six days of creation. Snh. 99^a; Ber. 34^b וְכִי הַמֵּשׂ וְכִי v. עֲנֵב; a. e.

Hilpha. 1) *to be on one's guard, be observant*. Mekh. Bo, s. 14 (ref. to שמרים, v. supra) צְרִיכִין צְרִיכִין ... מגיד ... 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 מְשֹׁמֵר מְשֹׁמֵר v. מְצִיק. Erub. 54^b מְשֹׁמֵר וְכִי ... אם ראשון ... if the fowler breaks the wings of each bird as he catches it, it is kept (from flying off) &c. Men. 99^b נִשְׁמָרוּ ... כל המשמר who guards the Law (takes care not to forget it), his soul is guarded; a. e.

Nif. נִשְׁמָר same, *to be on one's guard*. Ib. מְקוֹם כל מקום שנאמר הִשְׁמָר פֶּן וְאֵל וְכִי the words, 'be on thy guard, lest', or 'be on thy guard that not', it is a prohibitive law; ib. הִשְׁמָר וְפֶן וְכִי 'be on thy guard' and 'lest' make two prohibitions. Ib. 36^b הִשְׁמָר 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. שָׁפַר.]

שָׁמֵר ch., *Ithpa*. אֲשֶׁמֵּר, v. סָמַר II. Targ. Is. VII, 4 some ed.

שָׁמֵר m., pl. שָׁמֵרִים (b. h.), (preced.) *sediment, lees*. Sabb. 146^b מִן הַשֵּׁי לְמַטָּה מִן הַשֵּׁי when the jug has a hole below the line of the lees. B. Bath. 96^b רֵיחַ שֵׁי וְכִי wine lees. Ib. טַעַם רֵיחַ שֵׁי ... טַעַם רֵיחַ שֵׁי (or flavor) of wine. B. Mets. IV, 11 שְׁמֵרֵי ... אין מערבין שמרי ... 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.

שָׁמֵר ch. same. Targ. Jer. XLVIII, 11.—*Pl.* שָׁמֵרֵיָא. Yalk. Jer. 321 דְּכִילְהוּ דְרֵי שֵׁי וְשֵׁרֵי שֵׁי (not שאריא) and he (Zedekiah) had to drink the dregs of all those generations (had to suffer for all the sins of &c.).

שָׁמֵרֵיָא, v. שָׁמֵרֵיָא.

שָׁמֵרֵיָא, Gen. R. s. 36 some ed., v. שְׁמֵרֵיָא.

שָׁמֵרֵיָא (b. h.) *Samaria*, city and district. Esth. R. to I, 2. Tanh. Vayesheb 2 וְכִי בִשׁ ... כְּשֶׁגָלוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל מִשֵּׁי ... 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) זֶה צִיּוֹן וְזֶה שָׁמֵרֵיָא 'these kingdoms' refers to Zion and Samaria (Judah and Israel); a. fr.

שָׁמֵרֵיָא, v. שָׁמֵרֵיָא.

שָׁמֵרֵיָא m. (b. h.) *Samaritan*.—*Pl.* שָׁמֵרֵיָא. Tanh. Vayesheb 2 לְמַלְחָמָה בְּאֵי עֲלִיהֶן הַשֵּׁי the Samaritans went to war with them; וְכִי שֵׁי הֵיוּ ... נִקְרְאוּ שֵׁי were they Samaritans? were they not Cuthæans? But they are called Samaritans from the city of Samaria; Yalk. Kings 234; a. e.

שָׁמֵרֵיָא, Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXVII, 5, v. שָׁמֵרֵיָא I.

שָׁמֵרֵיָא, שָׁמֵרֵיָא, שָׁמֵרֵיָא = h. שָׁמֵרֵיָא. Gen. R. s. 32; s. 81; a. e.—*Pl.* שָׁמֵרֵיָא, שָׁמֵרֵיָא. Targ. II Kings XVII, 29.—Gen. R. s. 94 (ref. to שָׁמֵרֵיָא, Gen. XLVI, 13) אֵילֵינָא this refers to the (Jewish) inhabitants of Samaria. Y. Shebi. IV, 35^a וְהָדָר מִשְׁמֵר; Y. Snh. III, 21^b top וְהָדָר מִשְׁמֵר, read: מְשֹׁמֵרֵיָא, v. הָאֵסְטָא.

שָׁמֵרֵיָא = h. שְׁמֵרֵיָא. Y. Ab. Zar. V, 44^d קְרִייהָ דְשֵׁי the city of Shomron. Ib. I, 39^c [read:] מִשֵּׁי כְּפִלְחֵינָא דְהָא the garrison of Caesarea, because the majority of them came from Samaria, are considered as worshipping observers (of the Calendæ and Saturnalia); v., however, סְתִיגָא.

שָׁמֵרֵיָא, Gen. R. s. 36 some ed., v. שְׁמֵרֵיָא.

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

שָׁמֵשׁ, *Pi*. שְׁמֵשׁ (Shaf. of מוֹשֵׁ, מוֹשֵׁ) 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 bot. מִפְּנֵי מַה מְשַׁמֵּשׁ וְכִי why does he not officiate (on the Day of Atonement) dressed in gold? Lev. R. s. 21 מְקַדֵּשׁ רֵאשׁוֹן וְכִי during the first Temple, because they ministered in faithfulness, only eighteen high priests officiated in it. Yoma 47^a הַחֲרָזִי שֵׁי officiated in his place. Ib. וְכִי וְכִי וְכִי and all of them performed the functions of high priesthood. Y. Sot. IX, 24^a אֵלֵי הַשֵּׁי הַפְּרִינְסוּתָא the former served in an administrative capacity (not merely as scholars). Tanh. Bo 4 וְכִי וְכִי וְכִי '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 וְכִי וְכִי the planets did not perform their functions during all the twelve months (of the flood); they did act, only that their mark was not recognizable. Y. Yoma III, 41^a top ... חֲמִשָּׁה הַסָּגָן הַשָּׂגָן הָדָר הָדָר וְכִי וְכִי וְכִי it served three purposes. Midd. I, 6 מְשֹׁמֵר וְכִי and what were they used for? R. Hash. 3^a כִּי מִשְׁמֵשׁ וְכִי *ki* serves for four meanings &c., v. דִּילְמָא I; a. fr.—Euphem. מְשֹׁמֵר, 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 בִּיתָא אֶרְבָּא, v. בִּיתָא.—Ned. II, 1 קוּיָא שְׁמֵשׁ אֶרְבָּא, v. בִּיתָא.—Ned. II, 1

שמש I vow that I will not have intercourse with thee. Ib. 15^b; Keth. 71^b שמשוהו she must allow him marital intercourse; a. fr.—2) (denom. of שמש) to attend, serve, wait upon. Ab. I, 3 הרב את שמשו וזוכה ושמשי לוי וז' מצייניו . . . servants. Kidd. 32^b מצייניו שמשו 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 'אפי' ולא ש' הלמידו וז' שלא ש' הלמידו וז' (אפי' v. אפי'). Sot. 47^b שלא ש' הלמידו וז' who did not wait upon scholars sufficiently. Y. Sabb. X, 12^c bot. שמשו את אבא וז'. Ib. III, 6^a (in Chald. dict.) וז' ולא ש' v. סבורא; a. fr.

Hithpa. שמשו (with ב) to be handled, be used for; (of persons) to make use of, be waited upon. Snh. 48^b בהן קודש אסור להשתמש בהן חול 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 וז' a vessel which the king has used &c., v. סגן. Hull. 60^b בכור אדור שמשו ברוח Solomon made use of the spirits, and he sent to India &c. Ber. 52^b אסור להשתמש בשמש וז' you must not be waited upon by an ignorant waiter. Gen. R. s. 37; Yalk. ib. 62 (משמשו שדיו שמשו 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 וז' (משמשו) enjoying happiness from above.—Ab. Zar. 10^b אנטונינוס שמשו לרבי Antoninus waited upon (entertained) Rabbi; a. e.—Trnsf. to couple. Targ. Y. Lev. XV, 18; a. fr.

Ithpa. שמשו to make use of. Ab. I, 13 ברוח שמשו וז' he who makes use of the crown (of the Law) goes to ruin. Meg. 16^a לא שמשו במוצי' בני וז' 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' עומד וז' 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 וז' 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. שמשו, שמשו. Mekh. Yithro, Bahod, s. 10; R. Hash. 24^b (ref. to Ex. XX, 23) שמשו שמשו לא תעשו כדמות שמשו (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 למשל וז' a. Targ. Y. ib. I, 18; emp. R. Hash. 24^b, quot. in preced.) sun. Taan. 8^b בשבת וז' sunshine on the Sabbath is a charity to the poor (who are cheered by it). Pes. 2^a זריחה וז' זריחה. Mekh. Mishp., s. 13 (ref. to Ex. XXII, 2) וז' עליו וז' 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. שמשו וז' 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' ש' שמשו) between the rulership of the day and that of the night,] at twilight. Sabb. 34^b איזוהו ב' ש' 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 . . . הכסף 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. הרף. 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' he heard the angels say . . . , the sun has come (Jacob, with ref. to Gen. XXXVII, 9); a. fr.—Pl. שמשו, שמשו. Targ. Y. I Gen. XLIX, 27. Targ. Ex. XII, 6 (h. text הערבים) at twilight (v. preced.). Targ. Y. I Gen. XLIX, 27. Targ. Ex. XII, 6 (h. text הערבים) Friday evening, Sabbath eve. Keth. 103^a כל ב' שמשו דור וז' every Sabbath eve he used to come home; וז' בקדושה א' neighbor came &c. Ber. 43^b בקדושה א' by partaking of the wine at the Kiddush (v. קידוש) on Friday night; a. fr.—2) (emp. תפיד) fever. Gitt. 67^b ש' בר יומא tertiary fever; ש' בר יומא chronic fever; a. e.—Pl. שמשו, שמשו. Esth. R. introd. to II, 1 (R. Azariah) transl. Prov. XXIII, 29) ש' דעינין inflammation of the eyes; Lev. R. s. 12 שמשו; (Yalk. Prov. 960) שמשו.

שמש c.=h. שמש. Targ. Y. II Ex. XXXIII, 11 (v. שמשו). 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. רהיא ש' . . . רהיא 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. שמשו, שמשו; f. שמשו. Targ. Is. VI, 2 שמשו (h. text עמרים עמרים). Targ. Ps. XXIX, 9. Ib. CXXXVII, 6 שמשו (שמשו) my servants (the angels). Targ. I Sam. VIII, 13 (h. text רוקחור); a. e.

שְׁמִשׁוֹן, v. next art.

שְׁמִשׁוֹם, v. שְׁמִשׁוֹם.

שְׁמִשׁוֹן (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Samson*. Sot. I, 8 'ש' דלך וכ' S. followed his eyes, therefore they put his eyes out. B. Bath. 91^a, v. נִצְּלָלְפוּנִי; a. fr.—Naz. I, 2 'וכ' if one says, I will be like S., like Manoah's son &c. Ib., a. fr. 'נזיר, v. נזיר. Ib. 'לנזיר ש'... למה מה בין what is the difference between a Nazarite for life and a Nazarite like S.? Y. ib. 51^b 'ש' כינוי ש' what are the substitutes for Shimshon (in a Nazarite vow)? שמשון שמשור *shimshokh, shimshor, shimshots*.

שְׁמִשׁוֹר, v. preced.

שְׁמִשָּׁי (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) 'וכ' מרדכי ש' מרדכי ש' this intimates that Sh. had erased (the record in favor of Mordecai), and Gabriel wrote it over. Yalk. Esth. 1045 'הוא ש' הסופר 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.

שְׁמִשֵּׁק, v. שְׁמִשֵּׁק.

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

שְׁמִתָּה (denom. of שְׁמִתָּה) to excommunicate, accurse. M. Kat. 16^a מלן דמשמיתין whence do we derive the authority to excommunicate (persons refusing to obey the summons of the court)? Ib.; Shebu. 36^a 'וכ' שְׁמִתָּה, v. שְׁמִתָּה. M. Kat. I. c. 'וכ' לא אתו 'וכ' Ms. M. (ed. דשְׁמִתָּה) when a court of three has declared a ban, another court of three cannot raise it. Ib. 17^a 'וכ' ברשעא משמיתו first he banned himself, and then him (the guilty scholar); a. fr.—Part. pass. (h. form) שְׁמִתָּה. Sabb. 67^a (in an incantation) 'וכ' לרשעא חבור ומש' 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' מאי what is (the etymology of) *shamta*? Rab said מיתה שם there is death; Samuel said, שְׁמִתָּה יהיה (Ms. M. שְׁמִתָּה; Ar. שָׁמָה, read: שְׁמִתָּה הוא) he shall be (be thou) a desolation. Ib. 'ש' ליהוי האי גברא בש' that man (thou) be excommunicated. Ib. 16^a 'וכ' עליה וכ' (masc.) the ban has not yet rested on him thirty days. Ib. 'וכ' ער דחילא ש' (it cannot be raised) before he has been under the ban thirty days. Sot. 5^a 'ש' דלית ביה ובש' דאית ביה ובש' 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 'וכ' על דחילא 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 'וכ' מלב עליה ש' דרבנן Ms. M. and does not bring upon himself the ban of the Rabbis (but obeys their

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

שְׁמִתָּה, v. שְׁמִתָּה.

שְׁמִתָּה, v. שְׁמִתָּה.

שָׁן c. (b. h.; שָׁן) 1) *tooth, tooth-like projection*. Sabb. VI, 5 (64^b) שָׁן חורב ושאן של זוזב an inserted (natural) tooth or an (artificial) gold tooth; (Bab. ed. שָׁן חורב ושאן Ms. O. ושאן, v. Bashi a. l.). Ib. 10, v. שָׁן; a. fr.—Esp. (sub. נזק) *the damage done by an animal's eating*. B. Kam. 2^b הקרן והשאן והרגל... שלשה 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. תולדה דשאן, v. נשיכה. Ib. 'ש' יש הגאה וכ' קריק. שָׁן ורגל ושאן it refers to damages by the tooth and by the foot; שָׁן ורגל ושאן where is the damage by the tooth or the foot written (in the Biblical text)? Ib. וברע זי *ubli'er* (Ex. XXII, 4) this refers to damage by the tooth; a. fr.—Du. שָׁן, שָׁן, שָׁן. Hull. I, 2 'וכ' ושאן... ושאן you may cut ritually with anything, except... with teeth in the jaw. Ib. ושאן החליקו שָׁן and if the teeth of the saw have been made smooth. Keth. 71^b שָׁן, v. שָׁן. Ib. 16^a, v. פָּרָס. Kel. XIII, 8 שָׁן (a hackle) whose teeth are broken off. Gen. R. s. 33 שָׁן רבי אר שָׁן Rabbi suffered from tooth-ache for thirteen years. Keth. 111^b 'וכ' שָׁן הַמְלִיכִין 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. לכן, א' לכן, א' read not *l'ben shinnayim* (Gen. XLIX, 12) but *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 ברת הש' that part of the vagina which has glands; ולפנים from the glands and farther inside; Nidd. 41^b. Hull. 16^b שָׁן נשירות the glands of his rectum will fall off; Sabb. 82^a; a. e.—3) *cliff, peak*. Gen. R. s. 74 'וכ' כשאן דהוה של וכו' (the stone which Jacob put up was) as large as the peak of Tiberias; Yalk. ib. 130; a. e.—4) (sub. של פיל) *ivory*. Num. R. s. 3¹² (play on גרשון... חזק כשאן גרשון... who can abide snow and hail, and cold and heat? He who is as strong as ivory (or marble?); *shen* has the meaning of *strong* (ref. to Cant. V, 14); a. e.—5) *marble*. Cant. R. to V, 11; Yalk. ib. 991, v. שָׁן.

שָׁן, שָׁן, שָׁן 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. שָׁן 'וכ' how is that tooth of thine?; Y. Keth. XII, 35^a bot.; Gen. R. s. 33. Ib. 'וכ' ידו ירדה על שָׁן וכו' he put his hand on his (Rabbi's) tooth, and it was cured.—Gitt. 68^b ומנו שָׁן לרו אש' דטורא וכו' (the Shamir) on the peak of a mountain, and the mountain bursts. Snh. 96^b 'וכ' דטורא (Rashi דטורא) come (to Jerusalem) even if it be necessary to march over the cliffs of mountains (differ. in Rashi); Yalk. Is. 287; a. fr.—ש' דור, ש' דור pr. n. pl. *the Cliff of Dor* (v. Hildesh. Beitr. pp. 4; 10). Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c (not דור); Tosef. ib. IV, 11 שָׁן דור (corr. acc.);

Sifré Deut. 51 [read:] מדבר שר שן דור; Yalk. ib. 874 (corr. acc.).—*Pl.* שְׁנִי, שְׁנִיָּא, שְׁנִיָּין. Targ. Am. IV, 6 (not שְׁנִיָּין). Targ. Prov. X, 26.—Targ. Jer. XLIX, 16. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIX, 21 (not שְׁנִיָּין); a. fr.—Y. Kil. IX, 32^b חשש . . . חלה (ב) שְׁנִיָּין suffered from tooth-ache for thirteen years. Ib. 'וכ' שְׁנִיָּין one of my teeth annoys me; (Y. Keth. l. c. חר) שְׁנִיָּין.—Sabb. 82^a, v. פְּרִיָּשָׁא; a. fr.

שְׁנָא, v. שְׁנִיָּתָא.

שְׁנָא (b. h.) *to hate*. Pes. 49^b גדולה שנאה ששׁוֹנְאִין וכ' the scholar, even greater than that which gentiles bear towards Israel. Ib. 113^b שלשה שְׁנִיָּין three classes of men does the Lord hate. Ib. שלשה שׁוֹנְאִין זה וכ' three kinds of creatures hate one another, the dog &c. Ib. מצוה לְשִׁנְאוֹ (Var. מוֹרֵר) it is right (permitted) to hate him. Ib. שְׁנִיָּין אר אר אר אר hate your masters. Snh. 108^b the raven said to Noah, רבך שׁוֹנְאִינִי ואר אר שְׁנִיָּתִי thy master (God) hates me, and thou hatest me. Ab. I, 10 'וכ' שְׁנִיָּין ארוב love work and hate office; a. fr.—Part. pass. שְׁנִיָּין; f. וכ' שְׁנִיָּין &c. Kidd. 68^a; Yeb. 23^a (ref. to Deut. XXI, 15) וכ' שְׁנִיָּין is there before God a hated one and a beloved one (could it be supposed that the law should allow a discrimination between the children of a favored and of a hated wife)? Ib. בנישׁוֹאִיָּה ש' ש' בנישׁוֹאִיָּה; a. e.—Sifra K'doshim, Par. 3, ch. VIII שְׁנִיָּין.

Nif. שְׁנִיָּין, *Nithpa.* שְׁנִיָּין *to be hated*. Num. R. s. 4⁸ 'וכ' שְׁנִיָּין it is called Mount Sinai, because on it the gentiles became hateful to the Lord &c. (v. שְׁנִיָּין); Yalk. Is. 363 שְׁנִיָּין. Taan. 7^b (ref. to Koh. VIII, 1) שְׁנִיָּין אלא שְׁנִיָּין read not *y'shunne* (shall be changed), but *yissane* (shall be hated).

Pu. שְׁנִיָּין same. Pesik. R. s. 14 (ref. to Koh. l. c.) שְׁנִיָּין read *y'sunne*, with Samekh (v. supra).

שְׁנָא ch. same, v. שְׁנִיָּין.

שְׁנָא I *to change*, v. שְׁנִיָּין.

שְׁנָא II ch. = h. שְׁנָה, *year*. Targ. Lev. XXV, 53 (O. ed. Vien. שְׁנָה); a. fr.—Constr. שְׁנָה. Ib. 5; a. e.—*Pl.* שְׁנִיָּין, שְׁנִיָּין. Ib. 3; 15; 52; a. fr.—Targ. Ps. XC, 10 שִׁירָא אַלְפִי ש' וכ' שְׁנִיָּין Ms. (ed. שְׁנִיָּין).—R. Hash. 31^a שִׁירָא אַלְפִי ש' וכ' שְׁנִיָּין the world will last six thousand years. Ab. Zar. 9^a. Ib. ^b sq. שִׁירָא ש' יתירא . . . שִׁירָא a document dated six years ahead; a. fr.

שְׁנָא or **שְׁנָאב**, v. שְׁנִיָּין.

שְׁנָא m., *pl.* שְׁנִיָּין, v. שְׁנִיָּין.

שְׁנָא f. (b. h.; שְׁנָא) *hatred*. Sabb. 32^b, a. fr. שְׁנִיָּין misanthropy. Pes. 49^b, v. שְׁנִיָּין. Sabb. 89^a (play on שְׁנִיָּין) הר שִׁירָה ש' לאר'ה (כיני) שְׁנִיָּין the mountain on which came down hatred to the gentiles (who refused to receive the Law, v. שְׁנִיָּין); ib. ^b; a. fr.

שְׁנָאון, Esth. R. to II, 1 (עוריה) 'ר', corrupt ditto-graphy of שְׁנִיָּין, v. שְׁנִיָּין.

שְׁנִיָּין f. (preced. art.) *object of hatred, enemies*. Shebu. 35^b שְׁנִיָּין מִיָּי נִיָּין (Ms. M. שְׁנִיָּין מִיָּי) who are his (Nebuchadnezzar's) enemies?; Yalk. Dan. 1060 שְׁנִיָּין.

שְׁנִיָּין m. (b. h.; v. שְׁנָה I) *repetition, double*. Pesik. Bahod., p. 107^b (ref. to Ps. LXVIII, 18 'ש' רבוֹתִים אַלְפִי ש' the Lord came down on Sinai with twenty and two thousand classes of ministering angels; ib. 108^a (= שְׁנִיָּין) וכ' שְׁנִיָּין לְכַלּוֹת וכ' and all of them came down (with) sharpened (swords), ready to consume Israel's enemies (euphem. for Israel) &c.; ib. (as if from נִיָּין) שְׁנִיָּין . . . שְׁנִיָּין the most beautiful and worthy of them; ib. (= שְׁנִיָּין) רִיחָא אַעֲפִ"כּ הִיחָא לְהֵם רִיחָא (שְׁנִיָּין) in spite of their large numbers they had room; Pesik. R. s. 21; Yalk. Ex. 286; Yalk. Ps. 796.

שְׁנִיָּין, v. שְׁנִיָּין.

שְׁנָה I, v. שְׁנִיָּין.

שְׁנָה II f. (b. h.; ישן, v. Halévy, Revue des Et. Juives XI, 1885, p. 64) *year*. Ber. 55^a 'ש' שְׁנָה, a good year, and a good dream. R. Hash. I, 1, a. fr. 'ראש הש' v. ראש הש' v. ראש הש' . . . שְׁנָה לִי ש' it is counted as one year of his reign (his second year begins). Y. Yoma V, 42^e top; Bab. ib. 53^b, v. שְׁנָה. Ib. 39^b שְׁנָה ש' . . . שְׁנָה ש' (on the Day of Atonement of) the year in which Simon the righteous died, he said to them, in this year he (euphem. for I) shall die. Snh. 97^a; Ab. Zar. 9^a 'וכ' שְׁנָה ש' שְׁנָה אַלְפִים ש' וכ' שְׁנָה ש' the world will last six thousand years. Naz. 5^a 'ש' שְׁנָה ש' . . . שְׁנָה ש' . . . the year in which they asked for a king was the tenth year of office of Samuel &c. Par. I, 1 שְׁנָה ש' in her first year; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* שְׁנִיָּין, constr. שְׁנִיָּין. Naz. l. c. 'ימים שאין עמוך ש' 'days' in the Scriptures to which the word 'years' is not attached; 'ש' שְׁנָה ש' this passage (Gen. XLI, 1) where 'years' is combined with days. Yoma 71^a (ref. to Prov. III, 2) שְׁנָה ש' are there years of life, and years of no life? שְׁנָה ש' שְׁנָה ש' those are a man's years which are changed for him from evil to good. Sabb. 89^b (ref. to Is. I, 18) שְׁנָה ש' אם ידוֹ חֲטָאִיכֶם כֶּשׁ' הַלְלוּ וכ' if your sins were as many as the years that have been arranged and have come down from the six days of creation until now, they shall become white &c.; Yalk. Is. 256; Y. Sabb. IX, 12^a bot. 'וכ' שְׁנָה ש' כֶּשׁ' שְׁנָה ש' as the years (required for travelling) between the heaven and the earth; כֶּשׁ' שְׁנָה ש' as the years of the patriarchs; a. v. fr.—'ש' בְּרִכַּת חֲש' (the blessing of the harvests of the year) *birkhath hash-shanim*, the ninth section of the Prayer of Benedictions (תְּפִלָּה). Ber. 29^a, v. שְׁנָה. Taan. 2^a; a. fr.

שְׁנָה, v. שְׁנִיָּין.

שְׁנָה f. (שְׁנִיָּין) 1) *change, reverse*. Targ. Ez. XVI, 34.—2) *strangeness, something bewildering*. Targ. Jer. V, 30 (h. text שְׁנָה ש' שְׁנָה ש' h. text שְׁנָה ש'). Ib. XVIII, 13 (ed. Wil. שְׁנָה ש'; h. text שְׁנָה ש'). Ib. XXIII, 14 (ed. Wil. שְׁנָה ש'). Targ. Hos. VI, 10.

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 משלילית הנהר ... from the bluff of the sea, or from the alluvium of the river (v. שני); Y. Shek. VII, 50^c bot. משונת הים (שני); Tosef. B. Mets. II, 2 ומשונת הנהר (שני); Var. (ed. Zuok. משוליתו של נהר (משוליתו ... משוליתו וכו' (B. Mets. 21^b מוטו וכו' v. 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' שני מבעי 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. 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 לא שני if thou hast read (studied), 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 ... שני who used to strike a man once and no more (killed with one stroke). Tosef. Toh. IV, 1 שני אומר לו 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 שני בטהרה we must not try again for the purpose of deciding in matters of levitical cleanness; Nidd. 5^b ושני 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 בלא זמרה 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 וכ' רבי לא שני but if Rabbi has not taught that, whence could R. Hiyya have it?; Yeb. 43^a; Nidd. 62^a וכ' שני 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 וכו' רבי ראה Ms. M. (ed. וכו') Rabbi approved of the opinion of R. ... and embodied it in the Mishnah as the opinion of 'the scholars'. Pes. 3^b; Hull. 63^b וכ' ללמוד אדם ללמוד אדם ללמוד אדם 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 וכו' שני, v. שני. Hull. 63^b why are the laws of clean and unclean animals repeated (in Deut.)? With reference to quadrupeds, on account of hashsh' 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 'ש' וכו' 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 וכ' כל השונה וכו' 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 וכ' לשונה וכ' one may modify (the report of a person's utterances) in the interest of peace. Ib. 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 וכ' אל השנה מנהג 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 וכ' אל השנה אדם בנו בין בנים a man must never distinguish his son among his sons (favor one son more than the others); Gen. R. s. 84. Bets. 30^a אם אפשר לשנות לכך אם אי אפשר לכך if 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 שני אשנה I have sworn to you that I will not change my relation to you &c. Yalk. Mal. 589 במי שני 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 שני עורב יצא מש' מן הבריוה 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); שני מפה ארזה מש' why art thou excited?

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

from all other nights? Snh. 71^b [read:] הוֹאִיל וְנִי דִינִי because his (the proselyte's) legal status is different, and the mode of capital punishment is different for him. Sabb. 53^b וְכִי סָרְרִי וְכִי מִדָּה מִדָּה 19^a R. Hash. 19^a מִדָּה מִדָּה wherein are we different from any other nation or tongue that you decree for us such hard decrees?; a. e.

שְׁנִי, שְׁנָא ch. same, 1) to repeat. Targ. ISam. XXVI, 8 ed. Wil. (v. תְּנִי).—Snh. 59^a בְּסִינִי בְּסִינִי and why is it repeated at Sinai?; a. e.—2) to change; to be different. Targ. O. Deut. XXXIV, 7.—Lev. R. s. 22 הוֹרֵה הוֹרֵה שֶׁ אֵשׁ הָרִיחַ שֶׁ אֵשׁ הָרִיחַ (the mosquito) changed, so did the other (Titus) change. Yeb. 21^b אִם דִּילְמָא לֹא שָׂנָא (abbrev. שֶׁ) 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 וְלֹא שֶׁ וְלֹא שֶׁ... no difference whether it is the first Holy Day or the second. Ib. 30^a לֹא שֶׁ לִפְנֵי וְכִי no difference whether before &c. Sabb. 6^a שֶׁ נָּמִי לִשְׁמֵי in this case, too, it is the same; a. v. fr.—Yeb. l. c. הֵא הֵא מֵאִי שֶׁ הֵא מֵאִי (abbrev. מֵ) what difference is there between the former and the latter? Sabb. 4^a מֵאִי שֶׁ וּמֵאִי שֶׁ... מֵאִי שֶׁ הֵא מֵאִי שֶׁ... wherein lies the difference? Ib. 2^b... מֵאִי שֶׁ וּמֵאִי שֶׁ... 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 וְכִי הוֹאִיל וְכִי שְׁוֹרִים הוֹאִיל וְכִי it is different in the case of oxen, because &c. Sabb. 7^b וְכִי צִרְרִי וְכִי it is different with bundles and other objects &c. Ker. 11^a וְהֵא שֶׁ בְּהֵא שֶׁ but here it is different; a. v. fr.—V. שְׁנִי.

Pa שְׁנִי 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 אִישׁוֹן, read: אִישׁוֹן, v. שְׁנִי.—Targ. Jud. XX, 16 מְשַׁנֵּן, read: מְשַׁנֵּן, v. שְׁנִי.]—Taan. 24^b וְכִי דִּוְכַרְיָהוּ שְׁנִי דִּוְכַרְיָהוּ שֶׁ הֵא דִּוְכַרְיָהוּ he changed his place. Ker. 11^a כַּמְהָ דִּאֲפִשְׁרִי לְשִׁנּוּיִי מְשַׁנֵּנִי בְּמִשְׁכָּנִי, לִישְׁנָא דְשִׁנּוּיִי 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 מְשַׁנֵּנִי וְכִי... וְכִי מְשַׁנֵּנִי וְכִי... but there are those women that fill their pitchers... without any change, and we say nothing to them (to interfere)! Snh. 96^a תְּנִי נִפְשְׁךָ (Rashi אֲשֶׁנִּי) disguise thyself; how shall I disguise (myself)?; Yalk. Is. 276; a. fr.—2) to reply. Sabb. 7^b וְכִי לֹא שְׁנִי at times he replied to it (met the objection by saying) &c. Ib. 3^b דְּמִשְׁנֵי לָךְ; דְּמִשְׁנֵי לָךְ; Pes. 20^b שְׁנִי, v. שְׁנִי. Ker. 98^b וְכִי שְׁנִי and he answered, it is different in that case; a. fr.—Shebu. 21^a תְּנִי לִיהֵא כְּדִשְׁנִי לִיהֵא (Rashi כְּדִשְׁנִי) as he (Abayi) replied to him (R. Papa, further below).

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

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

legal status has changed, but the mode of his execution is not affected thereby. Ib. לְגַמְרִי וְכִי... דָּא לְגַמְרִי 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 אִפִּיהּ וְהוּהּ וְכִי אִפִּיהּ his face changed, and he looked like a dog. Sabb. 36^a וְכִי אִפִּיהּ וְהוּהּ 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, שְׁנִי m. (b. h.) second. Meg. IV, 1 בש' on the second day of the week. Ib. 22^a; Taan. 27^b קוּרָא 'הַשֵּׁנִי' the second (of those called to read from the Law) reads &c. Bets. 6^a, a. fr. שֶׁ יוֹם שֶׁנִּי the second (Rabbinical) Holy Day (instituted on account of the uncertainty of the calendar). Sabb. 40^b, a. fr. שֶׁ כְּלִי שֶׁנִּי second vessel, i. e. a vessel into which a boiling mass has been poured, contrad. to כְּלִי שֶׁנִּי a vessel direct from the fire.—Maas. Sh. I, 1, a. fr. שֶׁ מְעַשֵּׂר, v. מְעַשֵּׂר.—Esp. a) (לְטוּמְאָה) שֶׁ הַשֵּׁנִי שֶׁנִּי the second degree of levitical uncleanness, an object made unclean through contact with uncleanness, v. שְׁנִי. Toh. II, 2 שֶׁ שֶׁ... אֹכֵל שֶׁ שֶׁ... אֹכֵל שֶׁ... he that eats food unclean in the second degree, becomes unclean in the second degree. Pes. 14^a וְכִי שֶׁ שֶׁ וְכִי שֶׁ 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 וְכִי שֶׁ שֶׁ we have learned that a relative in the second degree (first cousin) cannot testify for or against a relative in the second degree; שֶׁ בְּרִאשׁוֹן רֵנִי we have learned that one of the second generation cannot testify for or against one of the first generation, i. e. his uncle. Ib. שֶׁ שֶׁ שֶׁ 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 וְכִי שֶׁ שֶׁ אַחֵר שֶׁ שֶׁ water poured over his hands a second time on another place. Ib. וְכִי שֶׁ שֶׁ וְכִי שֶׁ a loaf which fell on the place which received the second water is clean. Gen. R. s. 31 וְכִי שֶׁ שֶׁ the second story of the ark was for him (Noah) and his sons and the clean animals; a. fr.—Fem. שְׁנִי, שְׁנִי. Shek. III, 4; a. fr.—Pl. שְׁנִי. Yad. III, 2 שֶׁ שֶׁ (sub. לְטוּמְאָה), v. supra. Ab. Zar. 3^b שֶׁ שֶׁ during the second three hours of the day; a. fr.—Esp. שְׁנִי (sub. לְטוּמְאָה) incest of second degree, intermarriage forbidden by rabbinical enactment. Yeb. 21^b וְכִי שֶׁ שֶׁ connection with one's mother is incest, with one's mother's mother incest in the second degree. Ib. שֶׁ שֶׁ as incest of the second degree; a. fr.—Pl. as above. Ib. שֶׁ שֶׁ what relationships are sh'niyoth? Ib. (ref. to Lev. XVIII, 27) מֵאִי נִינְדוּ שֶׁ שֶׁ... מֵאִי נִינְדוּ שֶׁ שֶׁ... האל... מֵאִי נִינְדוּ שֶׁ שֶׁ... האל... means the severe, which implies that there are milder forms of incest; what are they? The sh'niyoth; a. fr.

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

I, 21^d bot. [read] וְכִי הוּא דְבַר . . . 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 וְכִי הוּא דְבַר . . . 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 וְכִי הוּא דְבַר 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 מְרַחֵלֵת).

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא.

שְׁנִיאוֹתָא, Y. Succ. 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. reading the Scriptural portion of the week twice, and the Targum once. Ib. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא a distance of two gates. Zeb. V, 4, v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא. Sabb. I, 1 שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא two ways of transfer from place to place, which become four (by rabbinical addition). Ib. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא both of them are free. Snh. V, 3 שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא on the second day of the month. Ib. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא in the second hour of the day. Men. III, 3. Ib. 6; a. v. fr.—שְׁנִיאוֹתָא 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 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 הוּא דְבַר וְכִי הוּא דְבַר and with this (his disposition) he cheered all Israel's scholars.—3) *to speak distinctly*. Y. Ber. III, 6^b bot. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא 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, 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 לְחַז). 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. Schr. KAT², p. 118). Y. Ber. IV, 7^b bot., a. e. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא לְמַדָּה נִקְרָא שְׁנִיאוֹתָא why is Babylonia called Shinear?; v. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא II; Zeb. 113^b. Ib. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא 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, 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 (ed. שְׁנִיאוֹתָא; h. text שְׁנִיאוֹתָא). Ar. (ed. 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)

ש"ס the Hin measure in the Temple had marks: so far for the meal-offering to go with the bullock &c.; B. Bath. 86^b, Sabb. 80^b ש' . . . אלא אמר but, said R. K., (the *andifē* of the Mishnah means, enough time to whiten) the marks of a vessel.

ש"ס m. (abbrev. of ששה סדרים the six orders of the Talmud) *the Talmud*. Zeb. 5^a ונסיב לה הש"ס וכו' (Ms. M. תלמודא) and the Talmud applies to it the verse &c.; M. Kat. 3^b (Ms. M. תלמודא). Hag. 10^a מפילי מש"ס לש"ס (Ms. M. תלמודא) even he that goes from Talmud (Babli) to Talmud (Y'rushalmi). Treat. Sof'rim XV, 5, sq.; 7, sq.; (B. Mets. 33^a, sq. גמרא, Ms. M. תלמודא; Y. Hor. III, 48^c top תלמוד); a. e.

שָׁסָה, v. שָׁסִי.

שְׁסוּעַ, v. שְׁסוּעַ.

שְׁסוּעָה f. (b. h.; שְׁסַע) *divided*. Hull. 60^b; Nidd. 24^a (ref. to Deut. XIV, 7) הש' ברייה וכו' the *sh'su'ah* is a creature with two backs and two spinal columns. Hull. 63^b; Bekh. 6^b; Yalk. Lev. 537, v. שְׁנָה *Nif*.

שָׁסָה, שָׁסָה (onomatop.) *to hiss*.

Pi. שָׁסָה *to set on* (a dog, serpent &c.). Snh. IX, 1, v. שָׁסָה; B. Kam. 23^b. Ib. מאן פטור מְשַׁסָּה וכו' who is exempt from responsibility? Is he exempt that set the dog on, and is the owner of the dog responsible? Ib. 24^b המשסה החבירו בחבירו . . . he who sets his neighbor's dog on a neighbor; שָׁסָהוּ הוּא בעצמו if he incited the neighbor's dog against himself. Gen. R. s. 84 וכו' ויִשְׁסָה בו וכו' come, let us set on the dogs against him (Joseph); a. e.—[Bibl. Hebr. שסה *to plunder*, cmp. שָׁסַע.]

שָׁסִי, *Pa*. שָׁסִי same. B. Kam. 24^b דמְשַׁסִּי . . . כיון דמְשַׁסִּי (Ms. R. דמְשַׁסִּי) ליה ומְשַׁסִּי וכו' ליה ומְשַׁסִּי וכו' since thou knowest of thy dog, that one can set him on and he will bite, thou oughtest not to have kept him.

Hithpa. שָׁסָה *to be set on, to bite*, v. supra.

שָׁסַע (b. h.) *to rend, split*.—*Part. pass.* שָׁסוּעַ; *pl.* שָׁסוּעִים *cloven-footed*. Yalk. Lev. 537 (ref. to Lev. XI, 26) לש' מנין whence do we learn that the laws of uncleanness apply to the cloven-footed animals? לשאי' that it applies to those not cloven-footed? Sifra Sh'mini, ch. V, Par. 4 שישועים (corr. acc.).

Pi. שָׁסַע same. Zeb. VI, 5 וכו' ולא שר' he rent (the sacrificial bird), but did not sever it entirely. Tosef. ib. VII, 10 הירח מְשַׁסְעוּ בירד וכו' he rent it with his hand, but not with a knife; a. e.—*Part. pass.* שָׁסוּעַ *cloven-footed*. Sifra I. c. ומפריס ומש', v. פָּרַס; Yalk. I. c. ומשוע (corr. acc.).

שָׁסַע, *Pa*. שָׁסַע same. Targ. Lam. III, 11 (h. text פשוט).

שָׁסַף (b. h.), *Pi*. שָׁסַף (omp. preced.) *to split, to hew in pieces*. Lam. R. to III, 64 (ref. to וישסוף, I Sam. XV, 33) שחרכו וכו' he cut him in four pieces. Sifra Thazria Par. 5, ch. XVI יִשְׁסַפְנוּ; Rabad, v. שָׁצַף.

שְׁסָקִי, v. שְׁסָקִי.

שְׁסָקָה (Shaf. of סתם) *to enclose, lock up*. Gitt. 68^a שְׁסָקָה . . . שרא ביה Ar. (ed. סתמיה) he threw a chain (looped rope) over him and enclosed his head; [Ar. 'drew it up', when we should expect וישסוקה].

שָׁעָה *sh'a*, the first element of the word שְׁעָבַר, phonetically representing the act of carding (v. שָׁעַע). Y. Kil. IX, end, 32^a, v. שְׁעָבַר, a. e.

שָׁעָה pr. n. m., v. שְׁעָבַר.

שָׁעָה, v. שָׁעָה.

שְׁעָבַר (Shafel of עָבַר) 1) *to subject, subjugate, surrender; to obligate, pledge*. Gen. R. s. 44 (ref. to Gen. XV, 13) ידוע שאני מְשַׁעְבְּרֵן וכו' 'knowing' means that I will surrender them as slaves, 'thou shalt know', that I will redeem them. Pesik. R. s. 15 בשבעים בשבעים . . . לא כך . . . שהווא מְשַׁעְבְּרֵנוּ בשבעים בשבעים . . . לא כך has not the Lord said, that he will make us the subjects of seventy nations? Ib. [read:] בא ומְשַׁעְבְּרֵנוּ באומי one Goth comes and enslaves one of us, that is as much as if she (Rome) had enslaved all of us; Cant. R. to II, 8. Gen. R. s. 85 (ref. to Is. LXVI, 7) מְשַׁעְבְּרֵנוּ קודם . . . מְשַׁעְבְּרֵנוּ ראשון וכו' (of Israel) was born, the last redeemer was born. R. Hash. III, 8 (ref. to Num. XXI, 8) או לבס . . . ומְשַׁעְבְּרֵנוּ או לבס . . . ומְשַׁעְבְּרֵנוּ when the Israelites looked upward and pledged their hearts to their Father in heaven, they were healed; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* מְשַׁעְבְּרֵנוּ; *pl.* מְשַׁעְבְּרֵנוּ. Num. R. s. 58 לפני הארון . . . אלא מש' לפני הארון וכו' they were not haughty, but bore themselves like servants before the Ark. Y. Hag. III, 79^b להלכה מש' ליהוה הכל מש' שיהא הכל מש' so that everything be made subject to the law; a. e.—*sub.* מְשַׁעְבְּרֵנוּ (sub. *mortgaged property*, i. e. property bought from a person who owes a debt collectible from his landed estate in whatever hands it may be, opp. בני דוריי' property in the hands of the debtor. B. Mets. 13^b. Gitt. 50^b; a. fr.—2) *to vex, persecute, attempt to destroy*. Ex. R. s. 22 'על ישראל נראה . . . מְשַׁעְבְּרֵנוּ את ישראל ברברי וכו' let us see how we can persecute Israel by means of something which the Lord cannot bring upon us in the same manner; Yalk. ib. 208 'אם מְשַׁעְבְּרֵנוּ אנו אורחם באש וכו' if we destroy them through fire, their God can bring fire upon us &c.; (ונשועברם) בואו ונְשַׁעְבְּרֵנוּ (not ונְשַׁעְבְּרֵנוּ) come, let us destroy them through water; Yalk. Ps. 786; a. e.

Hithpa. שְׁעָבַר, *Nithpa*. שְׁעָבַר 1) (with ל) *to be subjugated, be the slave or subject of*. Gitt. IV, 4 אם . . . עבד וכו' . . . אם . . . עבד לישום עבד וכו' a slave that was captured and redeemed, if he was redeemed as a slave, remains a slave; if as a freeman, he cannot be made a slave. Ib. 37^b לרבו ראשון he is the slave of his first (original) master; לרבו שני . . . לא ישתעבד he is the slave neither of his first master, nor of his second master (his redeemer). Pesik. R. s. 15 למלכות למה למה . . . או שְׁעָבַרְנוּ למלכות למה למה . . . which wilt thou choose? that thy children go down to Gehenna, or that they be subjected to successive empires? Sabb. 88^b לפרעה וכו' (Ms. M. מְשַׁעְבְּרֵנוּ) he (Moses) said to them (the angels), did you go down to Egypt?

Targ. Ez. XIII, 10, sq. Ib. 12 שְׁעָרוֹן (some ed. שְׁעִירוֹן, Pa. of שַׁעַר). 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 צָרוּ).

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

Ithpa. שַׁעַר to be pasted, daubed, v. שַׁעַר ch.

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

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

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

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

Pi. שַׁעַר 1) to apportion, estimate, measure, calculate. Hull. VII, 4 וכ' כיצד משוּעָרִין אותה וכ' 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 כשהן משוּעָרִין וכ' when we define the proportions, we include in the calculation the broth &c. Ib. משוּעָרִין... השוּעָרִין כל איסורין... in all admixtures of Biblically forbidden matter we assume for calculation that the forbidden matter was onions or porret. Ib. שוּעָרִין חכמים וכ' the scholars have calculated that of all forbidden substances none give a stronger taste than onions &c. Lev. R. s. 37 אר' משוּעָר אר' (some ed. משוּעָר) 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 שוּעָרִין אותה, v. next w.; a. fr.—Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIV (expl. סל'ו, Ps. LXVIII, 5) שוּעָרִין לפניו דרכיכם (not שוּעָר; ed. Bub. שפרו, a glossator's emendation) measure your ways before the Lord (cmp. שוּעָר I). Pesik. Zutr. Haaz. (ed. Bub. p. 114) (ref. to שוּעָר, Deut. XXXII, 17) לא שוּעָרִין אותה whom your fathers never appraised, to find out whether or not they are of use; Yalk. Deut. 545 לא שוּעָרִין אותה (v. שוּעָר) to superintend the market, v. שוּעָר.

Hithpa. שוּעָרִין to be estimated, measured. Ukts. II, 8 שוּעָרִין אותה are measured as they are (not compressed); משוּעָרִין אותה is measured as it is.

שַׁעַר ch., Pa. שַׁעַר same, to measure, calculate. Targ. O. Gen. XXVI, 12 בישוּעָרִין ed. Berl. (oth. ed. בישוּעָרִין); Y. בישוּעָרִין; h. text שוּעָרִין.—Hull. 97^b בישוּעָרִין בישוּעָרִין 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. בישוּעָרִין או בישוּעָרִין מיניה משוּעָרִין 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

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

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

Hif. שוּעָרִין (denom. of שַׁעַר) to grow hair, be hairy. Hull. 44^a שוּעָרִין שוּעָרִין עד מקום שישוּעָר Ms. M. a Rashi (ed. כרי, corr. acc.) to the place (of the stomach) where it becomes covered with hair. Ib. (Chald. diction) שוּעָרִין שוּעָרִין טפ"י חורא חורא דמטפ"י טפ"י (Chald. diction) an ox, which is more hairy (on the stomach). Nidd. 25^b עד שישוּעָר until the embryo has hair.

שַׁעַר, Af. שוּעָרִין, v. preced.

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

שַׁעַר, שוּעָר ch., v. שוּעָרִין.

שַׁעַר m. (b. h.; שוּעָר to divide, break open) 1) gate, open place for public and private transactions. Sifré Deut. 242 (ref. to Deut. XXII, 24) שוּעָרִין בו וכ' 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) שוּעָרִין שוּעָרִין the gate (of the place) where he worshipped the idol. Midd. I, 3 שוּעָרִין שוּעָרִין the eastern Temple gate; a. v. fr.—Pl. שוּעָרִין, שוּעָרִין; constr. שוּעָרִין. Ib. שוּעָרִין שוּעָרִין the Temple mount had five gates; שוּעָרִין שוּעָרִין two huldah gates, v. שוּעָרִין II. Ib. 4; a. v. fr.—2) market, market price. B. Mets. V, 7 שוּעָרִין שוּעָרִין, v. שוּעָרִין. Ib. (72^b) שוּעָרִין שוּעָרִין (בש' ed. Bab.) according to the price at the height of the market, i. e. the lowest price. Ib. 8 שוּעָרִין שוּעָרִין according to the lowest market price. Ib. 1 שוּעָרִין שוּעָרִין if he bought wheat of him, at a gold Denar a Kor, and such was the market price. Gitt. 57^a שוּעָרִין שוּעָרִין the price went down one Modius, i. e. from forty Modii to thirty-nine for a Denar; שוּעָרִין שוּעָרִין the price went back to its former figure; a. fr.—Pl. as ab. B. Bath. 89^a שוּעָרִין שוּעָרִין for the regulation of market prices, v. שוּעָרִין; Y. ib. V, end, 15^b שוּעָרִין שוּעָרִין.

שַׁעַר II m. (b. h.; שוּעָר II) estimation, proportion.—Pl. שוּעָרִין. Gen. R. s. 64 (ref. to Gen. XXVI, 12) מאה שוּעָרִין שוּעָרִין 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 ש' . . . וכל דבר and for every thing that he gave tithes of, the Lord sent him one hundred times the value, and he blessed him.

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

שְׂעָרָא II m. = h. שְׂעָר I, 2, *market price.* Ruth R. introd. שְׂעָרִין דפּוּרִיא, v. פּוּרָא.

שְׂעָרָא, **שְׂעָרָא**, **שְׂעָרָא**, **שְׂעָרָא** m. = h. שְׂעָר, *hair.* Targ. Gen. XXV, 25, v. קְסָר. Targ. Lev. XIII, 3; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 15, v. שְׂטָפָא; Yalk. ib. 554 שְׂעָרָא. Midr. Sam. ch. II (v. מוֹרָא I a. מוֹרָא II) אִתָּהּ הָדִין ש' יב' 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 . . . שְׂעָרָא; a. e.—Pl. שְׂעָרָא (fem.). Targ. Ps. LXIX, 5 Levita (ed. סְעָרִין, סְעָרִין).

שְׂעָרָא f. (b. h.; preced.) 1) *hair.* Y. Sot. I, 16^c top 'ש אחד one hair; a. e.—Pl. שְׂעָרִין. 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 'ש של אורי (ed. Krot. שְׂעָרָא) the panicles of rice.

שְׂעָרִין, **שְׂעָרִין** m. pl. *barley,* v. סְעָרָא.

שְׂעָרִין, **שְׂעָרִין** 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' 'ש' אחר 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.

שְׂעָרִין, **שְׂעָרִין** v. סְעָרִין.

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

שְׂעָרִין, **שְׂעָרִין** v. שְׂעָרִין.

שְׂעָרִין f. = שְׂעָרִין, *smoothness.* Targ. Y. II Gen. XXXIII, 4.

שְׂעָרִין, **שְׂעָרִין** v. שְׂעָרִין.

שְׂעָרִין (שְׂעָרָא) f. = h. שְׂעָרָא, *while, time; hour.* Targ. II Kings V, 26 (ed. Wil. שְׂעָרָא). 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. יָצָה. Y. Bets. II, 61^c top, a. e. בְּשִׂיעָתָהּ in its proper time, v. גִּימְרָא. Ber. 7^a אלטריה כ' . . . ש' when that moment comes, I will curse him; ש' ניים כ' . . . ש' when that moment came, he was asleep. Ib. ש' כל ש' at all times. Ib. כל ש' any other time; ש' בודריא but at that special time; Ab. Zar. 4^b. Pes. 11^b פלגא דש' half an hour; a. fr.—Pl. Job VII, 18 (not שְׂעָרָא); a. fr.—Ber. I. c.; Ab. Zar. I. c. 'ש' בהנך תלח ש' ו' during those first three hours (of the day) &c.; a. fr.

שְׂעָרָא, v. שְׂעָרָא.—(י) ירירב.—שְׂעָרָא I ch.

שְׂעָרָא, v. שְׂעָרָא.

שְׂעָרָא, v. שְׂעָרָא.

שְׂעָרָא m. (שְׂעָרָא I) [*slip, the place from which something slipped,*] *socket.* Macc. 11^b עאל איבריה לש' each limb (bone) of his went into its socket; Yalk. Gen. 149.

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

שְׂעָרָא II, **שְׂעָרָא** m. (שְׂעָרָא) *chip, pin.* Targ. Hab. II, 11 (h. text כפּיס).

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

שְׂעָרִין, v. שְׂעָרִין.

שְׂעָרִין to chip, point.—Denom. שְׂעָרִין.

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

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

שְׂעָרִין, v. סְפָא.

שְׂעָרִין f. (b. h.; v. סְפָא) 1) *rim, border, binding.* B. Bath. II, 1 'ש' ארבעה כן הש' four handbreadths from the rim of the stove. Ib. 19^a שְׂעָרִין מִמְצָן the border of the wash-pit; a. fr.—'ש' קמיה, v. קמיה.—2) *lip; speech.* Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c top 'ש' המאדם אורם בש' he who reddens his lips (v. אָרָם; Nahmanides reads: בטפוח). Ib. XIV, 14^d top כל שְׂעָרִין מִן הַש' ולפניהם any wound on the lip and further inside (in the mouth, opp. דָּלַל III). Y. Macc. II, end, 32^a, a. fr. בש' רפה with lax lips, with low indistinct speech; a. fr.—Pl. שְׂעָרִין, שְׂעָרִין, שְׂעָרִין; Du. שְׂעָרִין. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. VI, 15 שְׂעָרִין, v. שְׂעָרִין. M. Kat. 15^a (expl. שְׂעָרִין) שְׂעָרִין מִדּוּבְקוּת ו' his lips should cleave to each other (he must not greet or answer greeting). Koh. R. to XII, 4 בנות השיר אליו הש' the daughters

a. e.—Part. pass. מְשֻׁפָּר; 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 מְשֻׁפָּרֵי אֶרֶץ; Ned. 56^b מְשֻׁפָּרִים, v. שָׁפַר II.—Trnsf. to pacify, give satisfaction. Y. B. Mets. V, 10^b הַיָּבֵב לְשֹׁפֵר... 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. חֲלָקַת הַיָּבֵב) to plant wide apart. Y. Orl. I, beg. 60^c בְּמִשְׁפָּחָה (or בְּמִשְׁפָּחָה הַיָּבֵב) when he plants the trees wide apart, it is an indication that he wants to raise them for beams, opp. רְצָחָה. B. Bath. V, 4 יִשְׁפָּרוּ אֵלֶיךָ (or רְצָחָה) 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. שָׁפָרָה; pl. שָׁפָרִים. Ib. LI, 19 (h. text נִרְכַּח). Targ. Job XXXIII, 21.—2) to plane, smooth, paste over. Yeb. 75^b וְכִי יִשְׁפָּרָהּ he trimmed it (cut off the protuberances) like a writing reed. Sabb. 98^b, v. כָּרִיז (v. שָׁפַר II). B. Kam. 98^a Ms. M., v. שָׁפַר II ch. Snh. 109^b וְכִי שָׁפָרָהּ 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 שָׁפָרָהּ, v. preced.

Pa. שָׁפַר 1) to crush. Targ. Esth. I, 10. Targ. Ps. LI, 10 דְּשֻׁפָּרָהּ Ms. (ed. Lag. דְּשֻׁפָּרָהּ, corr. acc.; ed. Wil. דְּשֻׁפָּרָהּ Pe.; h. text נִרְכַּח). Ib. LXXXIX, 11; a. e.—2) to plane, trim.—Part. pass. מְשֻׁפָּר; f. מְשֻׁפָּרָהּ; pl. מְשֻׁפָּרִים. B. Bath. 3^a מְשֻׁפָּרִים אֲבֵי דְלָא מְשֻׁפָּרִים Ms. M. (ed. מְשֻׁפָּרָהּ, corr. acc.), v. גָּרִילָהּ.

שָׁפַר II (v. שָׁפַר) 1) to incline, v. שִׁפְפֵי II.—2) to tilt, pour out slowly (so as to leave the sediment behind). Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 12 שֹׁפְרִין אֵלֶיךָ... בְּרִקְבֵי אֶדְוִי (שֹׁפְכֵי) 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. להברייר; Ar. לשמריים, corr. acc.) if one sells wine to ass-drivers (caravan at an inn); 'Tosef. ib. III, 27 וְכִי שֹׁפְרִין אֵלֶיךָ זֶכֶד (שֹׁפְרִין); a. e.

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

שָׁפַר ch. same, 1) to incline, make slanting. Sabb. 98^b כִּי טָרְרִין לְהוּ כִי טָרְרִין they made the boards slanting like mountain sides (bringing to a point; Ar. טָרְרִין q. v.); Yalk. Ex. 370.—2) to pour out slowly. Hull. 67^a לֹא יִשְׁפָּר אֶפְסָר... B. Kam. 115^b וְכִי לִיהוּ אֶפְסָר... (not 'דֵּשֶׁר) 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 רַשִּׁי רַשִּׁי Rashi (ed. שָׁפָר) they poured

beer slowly from vessel to vessel (leaving the dregs behind); a. e.—Kidd. 71^b שְׁפִירָא הִלָּא שְׁפִירָא vinegar dealer, v. שְׁפִירָא.—Trnsf. to let the blood flow after bloodletting. Sabb. 129^a וְכִי לִיהוּ שְׁפִירָא 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 מַעַר לְעַר and was relieved for a full day, opp. קָשְׁתָהּ, v. קָשְׁתָהּ. Ib. שְׁפָתָהּ וְכִי מִן הַצָּעַר וְכִי מִן הַצָּעַר she was relieved from pain, but not from the flux of blood; a. e.—Part. pass. שָׁפָר quiet, sane. Arakh. 17^b, sq. וְכִי שָׁפָר וְכִי שָׁפָר if he was sane and became mad; B. Bath. 128^a.—V. שָׁפַר II.

Hithpa. הִשְׁפָּרָהּ, Nithpa. נִשְׁפָּרָהּ (of a delirious person) to become quiet, conscious, sane. B. Kam. IV, 4 נִשְׁפָּרָהּ וְכִי הָיָה הַמְּדַמֵּה וְכִי הָיָה הַמְּדַמֵּה again; Tosef. ib. IV, 4. Y. Ter. I, 40^b בֹּטַל לְכַשְׁרֵי הַשְׁפָּרָהּ 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. שָׁפַר.

Pa. שָׁפַר to quiet, pacify, satisfy. Gitt. 73^a לִיהוּ שָׁפַר וְכִי שָׁפַר (go and pacify (settle with) him. B. Mets. 15^a וְכִי שָׁפַר וְכִי שָׁפַר (Ms. H. a. R. וְכִי שָׁפַר, v. מָרַק.—Part. pass. מְשֻׁפָּר; pl. מְשֻׁפָּרִים. Ib. 70^a מְשֻׁפָּרִים 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 שָׁפַר בְּלֵב שָׁפַר with an easy heart.

שְׁפִירָהּ, v. שְׁפִירָהּ.

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

שְׁפִירָהּ pr. n., שְׁפִירָהּ the family of Shafehala (vinegar dealer). Kidd. 71^b אֶרֶץ (ed. שְׁפִירָהּ הִלָּא, v. שְׁפִירָהּ II).

שְׁפִירָהּ f. (שְׁפִירָהּ) judging, judgeship. Snh. 3^b (ref. to Num. XXXV, 24 sq.) מִשְׁפַּחַת שְׁפִירָהּ הַדְּעָרָה 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 שְׁפִירָהּ שֶׁמֶשֶׁן (Gen. XLIX, 16) refers to Samson's judgeship.

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

שְׁפִירָהּ, v. שְׁפִירָהּ.

שְׁפִירָהּ, v. שְׁפִירָהּ.

שְׁפִירָהּ, pl. שְׁפִירָהּ, v. שְׁפִירָהּ.

שְׂפִיכָה f. (שֶׁפַךְ) *pouring out*. T'bul Yom IV, 7, v. שְׂפִיכָה 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' ... לרבוז 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.

שְׂפִיכוֹתָ f. same. Makhsh. II, 3 ש' מי water that is poured out, dirty water, opp. גשמים מי rain water.—Esp. המספר ... שְׂפִיכָה Arakh. 15^b ... כל המספר ... ש' ר' 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 'ר' איהויה ש' ר' של אדם שהיה בגופו וכ' what way of killing is a shedding of blood within a man's body? It is strangulation. Ib. 74^a כל 'ר' ... חוץ ... וש' 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 ק'טמא ש' (read מ'א), v. שְׂפִיכוֹתָא. Targ. Y. Gen. XXVIII, 20 (not שְׂפִיכוֹתָא).—B. Bath. 25^b בש' when the rain comes pouring, opp. בגירורא gently.

שְׂפִיכָה, v. sub שְׂפִיכָה.

שְׂפִיפּוֹן m. (b. h. שְׂפִיפּוֹן; שֶׁפַךְ) [*sliding*,] a species of serpents, adder (?). Num. R. s. 14^o נחש וש' ... 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 וש' מין קטן הוא ושמו *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.

שְׂפִיץ, v. שְׂפִיץ.

שְׂפִירָא m. (שְׂפִירָא; שְׂפִירָא) *membraneous bag, sac of a fetus*; in gen. *fœtus*. Nidd. III, 3 'ש' המפלת ש' 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) 'לבושו זה הש' וכ' 'its garment' means the sac, 'its swaddling band', the placenta. Ib. מרוקם ש' a fetus having an articulated shape, v. רשון; Bab. ib. 25^a מרוקם ש' a shapeless fœtus. Y. Naz. VII, 56^b I have seen כאפון בש' the embryo of a calf, of the size of a bean, in a bag; a. fr.

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

שְׂפִירָא m. (שְׂפִירָא) 1) *handsome, pleasing; good; cheerful*. Targ. I Sam. XVI, 12. Targ. O. Gen. XLVII, 6, (v. שְׂפִירָא 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 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 אנא I am one of the survivors of the handsome men of Jerusalem. Ib. כוורוי ש' כוורוי 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. דש' קאמינא 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 rightfully (legally); ורהאי ש' נסיב and he married this one lawfully; a. fr.—ש' דמי, v. דמי I.

שְׂפִירָא, v. שְׂפִירָא ch.

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

שְׂפִירוֹתָא, v. שְׂפִירָא.

שְׂפִירָתָא f. (שְׂפִירָתָא) *placing over or by the fire*. Kel. VIII, 8 מכנגד שְׂפִירָתָא הקיררה 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' ... זומר אני שהפך חופתו וכ' 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 ש' he who pours (semen, instead of shooting forth, מקלח) in consequence of cutting. Succ. II, 9, v. קירחון. Y. Sabb. XII, end, 13^d וכרב לא השופך '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 שְׂפִיץ (Chald.); a. fr.—ש' דמיים *to shed blood*. Gen. R. s. 34. B. Mets. 58^b, v. לָבֵן II; a. fr.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII, 16 שופך, read: שופך, v. שופך.]

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

Job XXXVII, 17) בשעה שר' וכו' (Rashi) אימתי... (בשמש שקיט) when are thy clothes warm? When he makes the world rest from the south (when the south wind abates); Yalk. Job 922.—[Tosef. Erub. IX (VI), 26 המשקטין Var., v. קשט.]

שָׁקַט ch. same. Targ. Jud. XVIII, 7; 27. Targ. Ex. XXIII, 12 (h. text וינפש). Targ. Jer. XXX, 10; a. fr. Af. אַשְׁקִיט to give rest. Targ. Is. LXII, 1.

שָׁקַט m. (b. h.; preced.) rest, ease. Snh. VIII, 5 ש' וכו' the ease of the wicked is bad for them and bad for the world.

שְׁקִיפָא, v. שְׁקִיפָא.

שְׁקִיפָא, v. שְׁקִיפָא.

שָׁקַט, שְׁקִיפָא [(comp. שקט) to settle.]

Hif. הַשְׁקִיף (b. h.; comp. שָׁקַט) to give drink; to water. M. Kat. I, 1 הַשְׁקִיף בֵּיתָא וכו' you may water a field that depends on irrigation during the festive week &c. Keth. 111^b ומשה וכו' ממשקוהו חלב, v. שָׁקַט. Cant. R. to I, 12; Num. R. s. 11³ and Moses gave drink (to those who were being circumcised). Eduy. V, 6 אין משקין וכו' we do not give the testing waters to a proselyte (v. שָׁקַט). Ib. דוגמא דהשקיה, v. דוגמא; Ber. 19^a; a. fr.

שָׁקַט, Af. אַשְׁקִיט ch. same. Targ. Gen. XXIX, 10. Ib. XXIV, 18, sq. Ib. II, 6. Targ. Jer. I, 5; a. fr.—Sabb. 140^a וכו' אַשְׁקִיטין חמרא וכו' Ms. M. (ed. אַשְׁקִיט, corr. acc.) he gave me one cup of wine to drink. B. Bath. 146^a מאן וכו' וְאֶשְׁקִיחָהּ... לימא who can tell that he did not grind a pearl... and give it to him to drink (in the cup)? Koh. R. to III, 2 וכו' מְשַׁקֵּי לֶחֶן וכו' and the father of the child offered them old wine; a. fr.

שָׁקַט, v. שְׁקִיפָא.

שָׁקַט, שְׁקִיפָא m. (preced.) irrigation; ש' של a field requiring irrigation. Tosef. Shebi. II, 4 ש' בשל in a field depending on irrigation, opp. בעל. Num. R. s. 16²⁵ של שקי (not שקי), v. בעל. Y. Ter. X, 47^b top כרוב של ש' (not שקיא) cabbage from an irrigated field. Ib. bot.; a. fr.

שָׁקַט, שְׁקִיפָא (ש') f. ch. same, 1) irrigation; pool; ש' בֵּיתָא ש' irrigated soil, garden. Targ. Gen. XIII, 10 (h. text משקה). Targ. Josh. XV, 19; Jud. I, 15 (h. text גלה). Targ. O. Num. XXIV, 6; a. e.—Targ. Is. XXXII, 20, v. infra.—Pl. שְׁקִיפָא, שְׁקִיפָא. Targ. Koh. II, 5.—Masc. pl. שְׁקִיפָא pools, canals. Targ. Is. XXXII, 20 (some ed. שְׁקִיפָא; ed. Wil. שְׁקִיפָא; ed. Lag. שְׁקִיפָא). Targ. Y. Ex. VIII, 1 (h. text אנמים).—2) ש' בֵּיתָא or ש' trough. Targ. O. Gen. XXIV, 20 (Y. II ש' only; Y. I שְׁקִיפָא). Targ. O. ib. XXX, 38.—Pl. שְׁקִיפָא. Targ. Y. ib.—V. שְׁקִיפָא.

שָׁקַט, שְׁקִיפָא (ש') m. (preced. wds.) butler. Targ. O. Gen. XL, 1; 5; a. e.—B. Kam. 92^b (prov.) חמרא למרא (Ms. M. דשְׁקִיפָא) the wine belongs to the

owner, the credit for it is given to his butler (is the butler's).—ר' שְׁקִיפָא chief butler. Targ. Gen. XL, 2. Targ. O. ib. 9 (Y. מזוגיפָא; ר' שְׁקִיפָא); a. e.

שְׁקִיפָא, v. שְׁקִיפָא II.

שְׁקִיפָא, v. שְׁקִיפָא.

שְׁקִיפָא f. (preced. art.) 1) drink. Targ. Ps. CII, 10.—2) ש' בֵּיתָא trough, v. שְׁקִיפָא.—3) butlership. Targ. O. Gen. XL, 21.

שְׁקִיפָא m. pl. (Shaf. of קום = גום; comp. פְּרִיפָא) nibbles, dessert, fruit &c. Y. Ber. VI, end, 10^d.

שְׁקִיפָא f. (שְׁקִיפָא) at rest, at ease. Targ. Zech. I, 11 (ed. Wil. שְׁקִיפָא; ed. Lag. שְׁקִיפָא).

שְׁקִיפָא f. (comp. שְׁקִיפָא) flamingo (from its abruptly bent beak).—Pl. שְׁקִיפָא, שְׁקִיפָא. Hull. 63^a שְׁקִיפָא וכו' Ms. M. a. Ar. (Ms. R. 1 שְׁקִיפָא; ed. sing., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) flamingos, those with long legs and red are permitted, the short-legged and red are forbidden.

שְׁקִיפָא, שְׁקִיפָא, v. שְׁקִיפָא.

שְׁקִיפָא, שְׁקִיפָא m. (שְׁקִיפָא) drink, liquid, infusion.—Pl. שְׁקִיפָא, שְׁקִיפָא. Targ. Y. I Num. VI, 3.—Sabb. 78^a כל ש' אריכי שקי (שחיררא) all liquids (infusions of collyrium) heal &c., v. שְׁקִיפָא I. Ib. 147^b וכו' מדיבוחא וכו' all infusions (medicines) taken between Passover and Pentecost are efficacious. Ab. Zar. 28^b וכו' קשו וכו' כולדו (not שקיפָא, שְׁקִיפָא) all liquids are bad for the ear, except &c.

שְׁקִיפָא, שְׁקִיפָא f. (שְׁקִיפָא) depressed, having the appearance of a depression. Targ. Y. Lev. XIII, 55 צורעא ש' (some ed. שְׁקִיפָא; h. text פחורא).

שְׁקִיפָא f. (שְׁקִיפָא) sinking. Ex. R. s. 15²²; Tanh. Hayé 3 ש' של a muddy road.—שְׁקִיפָא sunset. Zeb. 56^a. Y. Snh. V, 22^d bot. Gen. R. s. 68... בורחורו... כשם... לראור בשְׁקִיפָא as thou hast permitted me to see the sun in its rise, so permit me to see its going down; a. fr.

שְׁקִיפָא, שְׁקִיפָא m. pl. (שְׁקִיפָא) old, forgotten titles of confiscated property (v. שְׁקִיפָא). Y. Keth. X, end, 34^a [read:] ש' נשין ונעלון לדון נשין ש' קריבין... אולון... נשין ונעלון לדון נשין ש' relatives of R. J. bought fields from the family of Bar Tafka; then members of the family of B. T. went and married, and their wives brought them old titles (showing that the property sold had originally belonged to their family, and according to the sicaricon law the purchasers were bound to pay them one-fourth of the price paid for the property). They came to court, suing the relatives of R. José. Said R. M. to them, לא ידע... אני ידע I know that when you sold those fields, you did not have those titles before you (consequently, when the sale took place, the original owners were unknown, and the sicaricon law had no application).

שְׂקִיפִין, שְׂקִיפִים. *clef.*—*Pl.* שְׂקִיפִים. *Ohol. III, 7; VIII, 2* וסלעים ש' roofs (v. אהל) formed by clefts and overhanging rocks.

שְׂקִיפֵי ch. same. *Targ. Is. X, 26; Targ. Jud. VII, 25* (h. text צור). *Ib. XV, 8; 11* (h. text סעיה).—*Pl.* שְׂקִיפִין. *Targ. Is. II, 21* (h. text סעפי). *Ib. LVII, 5. Targ. I Sam. XXIV, 3* (h. text צורר); a. e.—*V.* שְׂקָפָא II.

שְׂקִיפֵס, v. שְׂקִיפֵס.

שְׂקִיפוֹת f. (שָׂקָה) *greed.* *Esth. R. to I, 2* (ref. to I Kings XIV, 25) Pharaoh is named וכו' וכ' ש' וש' ש' because he came upon Israel with avidity, saying &c.

שָׂקָה (b. h.; *Shaf. of קל*) 1) [*to swing,*] *to weigh, balance.* *Gen. R. s. 4* וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' go in and bathe, and weigh thyself before and after &c.; וכו' וכו' when he came out and weighed himself, he had lost nothing. *B. Bath. V, 11* בעין לו' עין בעין if he gave him exact weight, v. עין. *Ib. 89^a* לא יאמר לו' שקול לו' he cannot say to him, weigh me three single fourths of a litra, but he weighs (puts in the balance) one litra, and puts one-fourth of a litra with the meat; a. fr.—*Trnsf. to weigh, consider, account.* *Koh. R. to XII, 14* עבד שרבו שוקל וכו' a slave to whom his master accounts errors as wilful offenses; *Hag. 5^a. Ib.* (ref. to *Mal. III, 5*) קלות וכו' קלות וכו' woe unto us to whom the Scripture accounts light offenses alike with severe crimes; *Yalk. Mal. 589. Mekh. Yithro, s. 8* דבריב וכו' שש' כבודו וכו' the honoring of father and mother is precious before God, for he put their honor and the fear of them on a level with his own honor &c.; (*Kidd. 30^b* (denom. of שָׂקָה) *to offer the head-tax* (half a Shekel). *Shek. I, 4* כל כהן ששוקל וכו' a priest that pays the head-tax. *Ib. 6* וכו' וכו' if one pays the head-tax for a priest, a woman, or a minor, he is exempt (from paying agio). *Ned. IV, 2* (33^a) אר שוקל (לו) אר שוקל (לו) may pay the head-tax for him; a. fr.—*In gen. to pay taxes.* *Tosef. Dem. VI, 3; 4; Y. ib. VI, end, 26^a, v. אוצר.*—*Part. pass.* שְׂקוּלָה; *f.* שְׂקוּלָה; *pl.* שְׂקוּלִים. *Snh. 3^b, a. fr.* איין ש' a court must never be even-balanced, i. e. not be of even numbers, opp. גוטה; *v. ברה.* *Num. R. s. 18^s* (ref. to *Ps. XCIX, 6*) וכו' וכו' Samuel who is balanced against Moses and Aaron together; *Ber. 31^b* (ref. to *I Sam. I, 11*, זרע אנשים וכו') זרע אנשים וכו' a seed (son) that will hold the balance against two men &c. *Ib. 33^a* שש' כחוייה וכו' שש' כחוייה וכו' we insert 'the power of rain' (v. גבירה) in the section about resurrection, because it is equal to resurrection. *B. Kam. 3^a* ש' וכו' ש' they (the two kinds of damages) are even-balanced (you cannot decide between the two), let both be included; *Zeb. 4^b; Naz. 58^b* ש' הוא ש' the balance is even; *Arakh. 4^b. Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., ch. XVII, Par. 14; Yalk. Lev. 462* (ref. to *Lev. III, 4*) וכו' וכו' it may be understood either way, he should take that part of the midriff which is by the liver, or a portion of the liver with the midriff &c.; a. fr.

Hif. וְשָׂקַף *to weigh, ponder, estimate.* *Gen. R. s. 59* (ref. to *Hos. XII, 8*) that is Eliezer, וְשָׂקַף וכו' וכו' for he sat and pondered on his daughter: is she or is she not worthy?; *Yalk. Hos. 528* וְשָׂקַף (*Pl.*).

שָׂקָה ch. (emp. נטל) 1) *to take, take away.* *Targ. Prov. XVII, 8. Ib. XXV, 20. Targ. II Esth. I, 16; a. fr.*—[*Targ. Ex. XXIII, 5* מלמשקל ed. Berl., oth. ed. למשבק, למשבק.]—*v. וטרא.*—*B. Mets. 40^a* וכו' וכו' וכו' (not שקלי) for he takes from him &c., v. נכח. *Kidd. 12^b* וכו' וכו' (not שקלחה) וכו' she accepted it and kept silence; *ib. 13^a* וכו' וכו' *Ib. אין,* שקלי וכו' yes, I received it, but it was mine I received. *Shebu. 32^b* וכו' וכו' I should have been assigned an oath, and the money would have been decreed to me. *Yeb. 105^a; Snh. 21^a, v. משרפסא.* *Ber. 60^a* וכו' וכו' a freshet carried away part of his field (*Ms. F.* אישחקל וכו' a freshet was carried into his field); *B. Bath. 41^a, v. בראקא;* a. fr.—*Ber. I. c.* וכו' וכו' וכו' *took up (his cloak) and walked behind &c.*—*Part. pass.* שְׂקוּלָה; *f.* שְׂקוּלָה; *pl.* שְׂקוּלִים. *Sabb. 63^b* וכו' וכו' וכו' (שקילין) וכו' וכו' וכו' *I. Ib.* שקילא טיבורין (not שקולא; better: וכו' וכו' take thy goodness), v. וכו' וכו' I; a. e.—2) *to carry.* *Men. 85^a; Ex. R. s. 9* וכו' וכו' וכו' *Yalk. ib. 182* וכו' וכו'.

Pa. שְׂקָה, *Af.* וְשָׂקַף *to cause to take, to give.* *Pes. 57^b* וכו' וכו' וכו' (דשקיליה) *Yalk. Lev. 469, v. משרפסא.*

Ithpe. וְשָׂקַף *to be taken away.* *Targ. I Chr. V, 2* וכו' וכו' וכו' (אשקיליה) *Ib. 1* (ed. Beck אשקיליה) *Ber. 60^a, v. supra.*

שָׂקָה m. (b. h.; שָׂקָה) [*weight,*] *Shekel, a coin;* וכו' וכו' the sacred Sh., twenty Gerah or M'ah, twice the weight of the common Shekel (v. סלע). *Bekh. VIII, 7* (49^b) כולם וכו' all these definitions refer to the sacred Sh. *Ib. 50^a. B. Bath. 9^a* וכו' וכו' one-third of a Sh. (*Neh. X, 33*); a. fr.—*Esp.* (מחציתו וכו', *Ex. XXX, 13*) *the head-tax* for the Temple. *Ned. IV, 2* וכו' וכו' *Shek. II, 3* וכו' וכו' these coins are designated for my contribution as head-tax; that I will offer my head-tax out of them; a. fr.—*Pl.* שְׂקָה; *Ib. I, 1, v. שמי.* *Ib. II, 1, v. הרבון.* *Meg. 13^b* וכו' וכו' וכו' it was known before God that Haman would, at some future day, pay Shekels for the destruction of Israel, therefore He made their Shekels (contributions to the sanctuary) to precede his Shekels, this is why we are told (*Shek. I, 1*), 'on the first of Adar &c.'; a. fr.—*Sh'kalim* (*Shek.*), name of a treatise, of the Order of Mo'ed, of Mishnah, Tosefta, and Talmud Y'rushalmi.

שְׂקָמָה, שְׂקָמָה, שְׂקָמָה, שְׂקָמָה. *Pl.* שְׂקָמָה. *Targ. Am. VII, 14. Targ. I Kings X, 27. Targ. Ps. LXXVIII, 47.*—*Y. Dem. I, 21^d top, v. שְׂקָמָה.*

שְׂקָמָה f. (b. h.) *sycamore.* *B. Bath. II, 11* וכו' וכו' when planting a carob tree or a sycamore, (you must keep off from your neighbor's well) by fifty cubits. *Pes. 53^a, v. שפלה;* (*Tosef. Shebi. VII, 11 pl.*). *Nidd. 8^b, a. e.* וכו' וכו', *Gen. R. s. 12* (ref. to *Is. LXV, 22*)

שקמונה *shikmonah* like the sycamore that remains in the ground six hundred years; (Pesik. R. s. 1 הסרן 1); a. fr.—שקמונה, שקמונה, שקמונה, v. פת. v. פת. I.—*Pl.*—שקמונה, שקמונה (של) ש'. Tosef. Shebi. VII, 11, v. supra; Y. ib. IX, 38^d bot.; a. e.

שקמונה pr. n. pl. (preced.) *Shikmonah* (Sycamore Field). Dem. I, 1 רימרי ש' (Y. ed. שקמונה); Y. ib. 21^d top רימרי שיקמא, v. רימרי.

שקמונה m. (preced.) of *Shikmonah*. B. Bath. 119^a; Sifré Num. 114.

שקע (b. h.) 1) to be depressed, sink, go down. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c bot. שקע היה חרומה שקע if the seal on it was engraven, opp. בולט; Tosef. ib. V (VI), 2; Bab. ib. 43^b. Gen. R. s. 19 (ref. to לרוח היום, Gen. III, 8) שקע היה היום שקע by the (western) wind that goes down with the day. Ib. כל שקע the more the day goes down, the cooler it grows. Y. Sabb. I, 3^d top שקע אחד אחד שקע one kind of poison floats, another settles &c. Mikv. X, 1 שקע שקע a bottle the mouth of which is turned down. Men. 103^b, v. *Hithpa.*; a. fr.—2) to sink, let down. B. Mets. V, 7 שקע שקע after he let the lime stones down into the kiln (Y. ed. שקע שקע, or שקע שקע) when he has filled his kiln. Yalk. Koh. 966, v. שקע; a. e.—Part. pass. שקע; f. שקע &c. Bekh. 43^b, v. שקע. Ex. R. s. 15²² שקע שקע the earth was submerged in water. Sifra Thazr., Par. 5, ch. XV (ref. to שקע, Lev. XIII, 55) שקע שקע Rabad (ed. שקע) that all its colors appear lower (v. שקע; cmp. שקע); Yalk. Lev. 553 שקע; a. e.—Bekh. VII, 1 שקע, v. שקע.

שקע *shikē* to sink, let down. Snh. VI, 4 שקע שקע they insert the trunk (of the gallows) in the ground. Y. Shek. V, end, 49^b שקע שקע אבותי כאן how much money have my ancestors sunk here (in building that synagogue!); שקע שקע how many souls did thy ancestors sink here! were there no people to study the Law (on whom that money might have been spent)?; Y. Peah VIII, end, 21^b. B. Mets. V, 7 Y. ed., v. supra; a. e.—Trnsf. to embody in a collection without regard to original wording, to edit, abridge. Y. Hor. III, 48^c top; Y. Sabb. XVI, 15^c שקע שקע שקע שקע שקע what you say (that the study of the Mishnah collection is preferable) refers to the time before Rabbi had embodied and abridged most of the Mishnayoth in his edition, but since then, run at all times after the Talmud (where the discussions are quoted in their original form).—Part. pass. שקע; f. שקע; pl. שקע; שקע; שקע; Koh. R. to I, 15 שקע שקע part of the boat rests on dry land. Y. B. Mets. II, beg. 8^b שקע when the object is found stuck in it, opp. שקע when it is seen that it was put there. Gen. R. s. 33 שקע שקע that the ark was eleven cubits in the water. Y. Yoma VII, beg. 44^a שקע שקע שקע the seed of David is sunk there (in the family of the Resh Galutha). Y. Sabb. III, 6^a top שקע שקע שקע a chair the feet of which stick in the mud. Y. Hag. I, 76^d top; Y. Peah II, 17^a שקע שקע שקע many Hälakhoth have been communicated to Moses from Sinai, and they all are embodied in the Mishnah; a. e.

Hif. שקע to sink, let down. Gen. R. s. 68 שקע שקע the Lord caused the sun to set before its time. Ib. שקע שקע as I caused the sun to set when thou didst go out &c. Lev. R. s. 21; Pesik. Ahäre, p. 176^a שקע שקע שקע (Ar. s. v. שקע: שקע or שקע) man should at all times sink himself into the study of the Mishnah, for when he knocks &c.; v. שקע. Koh. R. to I, 5 שקע שקע before God made the sun of Moses to set, he made the sun of Joshua to rise, v. שקע. Ib. 4 שקע שקע שקע the potter fills his oven; what he sinks into it first, is the last to come out; a. fr.

Hithpa. שקע, *Nithpa.* שקע 1) to be sunk, drowned; to be mixed up beyond recognition. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII שקע שקע those that were to be drowned, drowned those that wanted to drown them. Ruth R. to I, 17 שקע שקע . . . was three days unconscious on his sick-bed, opp. שקע שקע he came to. Ex. R. s. 15⁶ שקע שקע שקע are sunk in sins through the evil inclination. Ib. 15⁵ שקע שקע שקע until the depths were filled with water. Y. Shek. VIII, beg. 51^a שקע שקע the pilgrims sank in blood up to their knees; Men. 103^b שקע שקע; Tosef. Eduy. III, 2 שקע שקע (read: שקע שקע; Var. שקע שקע; Arakh. 6^b שקע שקע as long as the name of its owner (that donated it) is not merged (but is still traceable). Kidd. 75^a שקע שקע until the name of idolatry has disappeared from him (until his idolatrous ancestry is no longer traceable). Y. Keth. I, 25^d top שקע שקע if a genealogical blemish is mixed up in a family, you must investigate it back to four mothers; Y. Kidd. IV, 65^d bot. Ib. שקע שקע what can we do (with these families), since prominent men of the generation are mixed up with them? Ib. . . שקע שקע Pashhur ben Imer had five thousand slaves, and they are all mixed up with high priestly families; Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^d top; (Kidd. 70^b שקע שקע). Tanh. Noah 5 the Lord supported Noah שקע שקע lest he sink down in (the mud of) the deeds of the generation of the flood; a. fr.—2) to settle permanently, be naturalized. Sifré Deut. 301 (ref. to Deut. XXVI, 5 שקע שקע . . . שקע שקע this shows that he (Jacob) did not go down (to Egypt) to settle there as a citizen, but only to sojourn there.—3) to be lost in forests, fields &c. Y. Ber. II, end, 5^d שקע שקע but when one is lost, he may even trespass on a field of crocus; (B. Kam. 81^a שקע שקע). Y. Ber. I. c.; Y. B. Bath. V, 15^a bot. שקע שקע . . . שקע שקע they saw R. J. b. P. having lost his way and coming (through fields) towards them.

שקע ch. same. Targ. Y. Ex. XV, 10.—Y. Snh. X, 29^a bot. שקע שקע the earth shook and sank. Lev. R. s. 5 שקע שקע when he sees that he is sinking (going back) in his tenancy. Ib. s. 17 שקע שקע (v. שקע). Targ. O. Ex. XXV, 7. Targ. Y. II Num. IV, 20 (h. text שקע).—Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot. שקע שקע, v. שקע. Men. 96^a שקע שקע as to the staves, he may have stuck them (into

the bread before it was baked). Ab. Zar. 75^b . . . חזיר לשקערהרות he saw that the gentile (that pawned it) intended to forfeit it; a. e.—Part. pass. משקע inlaid; engraven. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (some ed. משקע Hebraism). Targ. Y. Ex. XXV, 33, sq. משקעין (h. text משקעין).

Ithpa. אשקע אשקע, Ithpe. אשקע אשקע to sink, go down; to be immersed, flooded. Targ. O. Ex. XV, 10. Targ. Jer. II, 64. Targ. Y. Deut. XXIX, 22. Targ. Am. IX, 5. Ib. VIII, 8; a. e.

שקערהרות f. pl. (b. h.; cmp. שקערהרות) cavities, depressions. Lev. R. s. 17, v. ג'נט. Sifra M'tsor'a, ch. III, Par. 6 (ref. to Lev. XIV, 37) ש' שוקערה במראיהון (not 'כמר' sh'ka'aruroth means 'appearing to be sunk in'; Yalk. Lev. 566 שוקערה מראיהון (corr. acc.).

שקע I (b. h.; Shaf. of שקע, cmp. כפקה) to bend, arch.—Denom. משקעה, שקעה.

Nif. נשקעה [to be bent towards,] to look out; to face, be seen. Y. M. Kat. III, beg. 81^c (in a riddle) נשקעה she (the soul?) looks down from heaven. Num. R. s. 19²⁶ (ref. to Num. XXI, 20) והוא הנשקעה וכ' וזהו הנשקעה וכ' he that stands on the face (plateau) of Jeshimon sees something in the sea (of Tiberias) . . . , and this is the well (of Miriam) which is seen from Jeshimon; (v. Lev. R. s. 22; Koh. R. to V, 8; Y. Kil. IX, 32^c bot.).

Hif. השקעה 1) to look, contemplate. Ber. 29^a top בה ד' שרית וכ' he thought over it (trying to recall it) two or three minutes.—2) (denom. of שקעה) to arch, curve, diminish the width of. Gen. R. s. 31 בה ועילה וכ' וזהו משקעה בה ועילה וכ' and he curved it (the wall of the ark) as he went up &c., v. קמרוטין; Yalk. ib. 54.

שקע II (Shaf. of שקעה, cmp. שקעה II) to bring in close contact, to knock. Ned. 55^a (ref. to Num. XXI, 19) כיון שנהלו אל . . . ולא עוד אלא ששוקעין אהוה בקרקע בשוקעין, corr. acc., v. Rashi a. l.) when God gives a man possession (of the Law), he rises to greatness; but if he raises himself, the Lord will lower him, and moreover, they will knock him down in the ground (play on נשקפה Num. I. c. 20).

Hif. השקעה to shut fast. Deut. R. s. 11 השקעה עיניך זה זה וזה' וכ' shut thy eyes, one (eyelid) upon the other. and he did &c.; (Yalk. ib. 940 והשקעב . . . והשקעב).

שקעה ch. same, 1) to knock, smite together, strike. Targ. O. Num. XXIV, 10, v. שקעה II. Targ. Esth. VI, 1. Targ. Is. XXV, 4; a. e.—2) (of the wind) to knock about, blast, drive about (corresp. to h. שדח a. נרה).—Part. pass. משקעה, שקעה; f. שקעה, שקעה. Targ. O. Lev. XXVI, 36. Targ. Gen. XLI, 6; 23; 27; a. e.

Pa. אשקעה, Af. אשקעה 1) same. Targ. I Sam. II, 10 (h. text אשקעה). Targ. Job XXXII, 13 (h. text אשקעה). Targ. Ps. I, 4; a. e.—Part. pass. משקעה or משקעה. Ab. Zar. 28^b מ' אשקעה (Ms. M. (ed. משקעה, Ithpe.) (wool) that has not been beaten (hatched).—2) (cmp. preced. Hif.) to shut.—Part. pass. as ab. Lev. R. s. 5 ריעה מ' וכ' (some ed. משקעה) she finds the door shut, and she opens it.

Ithpa. אשקעה to be knocked about, driven off (by the wind). Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 3 אשקעה . . . אשקעה.

(not רשקפון) as the smoke is driven, so shall they be driven.

שקפה I m. (v. שקפה I, a. שקפה) lintel, threshold. Targ. O. Ex. XII, 7; 22, sq. Targ. Y. Num. XXV, 8 (v. Y. Snh. X, 28^d bot., quot. s. v. שקפה).—Pl. שקפיה, שקפיה, שקפיה. Targ. I Chr. IX, 19; 22 (h. text שקפיה). Ib. XXVI, 15; 17 (h. text שקפיה).

שקפה II, שקפה m. = שקפה, cleft, overhanging rock. Gen. R. s. 12; Yalk. Ps. 862, v. שקפה.

שקע (b. h.; v. קוע) to loathe.—Denom. שקע.

Pi. שיקע to abominate, detest, make abominable. Macc. 16^b, a. e. השקע לא השקע עובר משום לא השקע transgresses the law, 'ye shall not make yourselves abominable' (Lev. XX, 25).—Part. pass. משקע. Yeb. 63^b וכ' ומרועב וכ' for none is more detested and abhorred before the Lord than he that walks naked &c. Cant. R. to I, 9 (ref. to Ps. CVI, 20) וכ' nothing is so repulsive and disgusting as a grass-eating ox; a. e.

Hithpa. השקע to become loathsome, abominable. Pesik. R. s. 31 ודורו משקעוהו וכ' וזב, v. שקע.

שקע ch. Pa. שקע as preced. Pi. Targ. Deut. VII, 26. Targ. Lev. XI, 43; a. fr.—Part. pass. משקע. Targ. Is. XXVIII, 8 (not משקע; some ed. משקע, Hebraism).

שקע m. (b. h.; preced.) abomination, abominable thing, esp. (v. Lev. XX, 25) unclean animal. Tosef. Nidd. II, 3 'כיון . . . כיון . . . כיון after that (after the child is twenty-four months old) it is like sucking unclean matter; Y. ib. I, 49^b; Keth. 60^a.—Pl. שקעים. Nidd. III, 2 ורמשים ש' ורמשים ש' forbidden animals and reptiles. Snh. VIII, 2 ורמשים ש' all kinds of forbidden food; a. fr.

שקע ch. same. Targ. Lev. XI, 10. Targ. Y. Deut. VII, 26; a. fr.—Pl. שקעיה, שקעיה. Ber. 56^a ש' וש' and they make thee pasture unclean animals with a golden staff.

שקע (v. שוק I) to desire. Gen. R. s. 44 (play on משק, Gen. XV, 2) that is Lot, שוקעתי עליי וכ' whose soul within him longs to be my heir.

Hithpol. השוקע; Nithpol. השוקע, v. שוק I.

שקע m. (v. שוק III) open place surrounded by groups of buildings. Lam. R. to I, 1 (דעיר) וש' וש' וש' each place (in Jerusalem) had twenty-four courts.—Pl. שקעים. Ib. ש' . . . ש' each street had twenty-four places.

שקעה, שקעה, שקעה ch. same, place; street. Koh. R. to X, 8 פלן ש' פלן ש' hast thou cleaned such and such a place?; Gen. R. s. 79 שוק. Ib. s. 17 וכ' וש' וש' the square in which R. J. the Galilean lived (Lev. R. s. 34 (שכונתה); a. fr.—Pl. שקעיה, שקעיה. Targ. Prov. I, 20. Ib. VII, 12; a. e.—Gen. R. l. c. דקרהא ליה על ש' דקרהא she led him around (begging) to all the places of the city. Y. Ber. IX, 13^c וכ' וש' שמיא אנא בש' שמיא I know the streets of heaven as well as the streets of Nehardea (v. שקעיה). Gen. R. s. 44 אהוי ליה שוקעיה שמיא he showed

him (Abraham) the streets of heaven; Yalk. ib. 76 שקקי שמ' (שקקי' not שמ').

שָׁקֵר, v. סָקַר II.

שָׁקֵר (b. h.) *to be false*. Gen. R. s. 85, beg. שָׁקֵרְתָּ יְהוּדָה thou hast been false, O Judah; Yalk. ib. 144; Yalk. Mal. 589.

Pi. שָׁקֵר 1) same, *to lie; to defraud*.—שָׁקֵר מִדָּעָה what reason should I have for making a false statement?, i. e. a person's statement is to be credited, when he gains nothing by it, since he might have obtained the same advantage in another way. Kidd. 64^b לְשָׁקֵר מִדָּעָה we apply the principle that we believe him, because he gains nothing by falsehood: for, why should he have said so? In order to release her from leviratical marriage after his death? If so, he might have said to her: I release thee by a divorce. Ib. כִּי עָרִים דְּמִי a person's statement accepted on the ground that he had no reason for lying, has the same legal value as the statement of witnesses; כִּי הוֹקֵה דְּמִי it has only the same value as a presumption (וְזוֹקֵה). Keth. 27^b אִי בְעֵי לִשְׁמַר מִדָּעָה we must believe him, for, if he had wanted, he might have said &c. Ib. מִדָּעָה לִּי לִשְׁמַר בְּמִקּוֹם עָרִים וְכִי we do not apply the principle of *mah li v'shaliker*, when the person's statement is contradicted by witnesses (by well-known facts); B. Mets. 81^b; a. fr.—Y. Snh. XI, 30^c top (expl. כֹּדֵשׁ לִי, I Kings XIII, 18) בִּי שָׁר (not בִּיה) he played him false; Cant. R. to II, 5 שָׁר לִי; ib. לִי שְׂדֵאֵי כִּי־לִי וְכִי and wherein did he play him false? In that he gave him the bread of deceit to eat (made him the recipient of treacherous hospitality). Num. R. s. 20¹⁸; Tanh. Balak 12 בְּמִשְׁקָלָם, v. מִשְׁקָלָם; a. fr.—2) *to prove false; to contradict, refute*. Macc. 5^a (ref. to Deut. XIX, 18) עַד שֶׁתִּשְׁפָּטֵר until thou disprove the body of the testimony (prove an alibi of the witnesses).

Hithpa. הִשְׁתַּפָּטֵר, *Nithpa.* נִשְׁתַּפָּטֵר *to be refuted, be proved to be a liar*. Y. ib. I, beg. 31^a [read:] עָרִים שְׂנוֹדְמִמוֹ וְחוּדוֹ if witnesses against whom an alibi had been proved were also proved to have told a falsehood (as to the fact to which they testified).

שָׁקֵר I ch. same. Targ. Mal. II, 10 (ed. Wil. *Pa.*). Targ. Josh. XXII, 16; 22; 31; a. e.—Yeb. 55^b, v. שְׁפָרָא.

Pa. שְׁפָרָא same. Targ. O. Gen. XXI, 23 (Y. *Pe.*). Targ. Ps. XLIV, 18; a. fr.—Gitt. 57^a מְשַׁפְּרִי מְשַׁפְּרִי you tell a falsehood. Taan. 9^b מְשַׁפְּרִי וְכִי as the Babylonians are deceivers, so their rains are, v. מְשַׁפְּרִי. R. Hash. 22^b לֹא מְשַׁפְּרִי וְכִי, a. fr.

שָׁקֵר m. (preced.) *liar*.—*Pl.* שְׁפָרִין, שְׁפָרִים. Sot. 42^a; Yalk. Hos. 524, v. שְׁפָרִין.

שָׁקֵר m. (b. h.; preced.) *lie, falsehood, vanity*. Y. Snh. XI, 30^c top לָחֵם שֶׁ... מִי שְׂדֵאֵי כִּי־לִי he that offered to his friend bread of falsehood (treacherous hospitality, v. שְׁפָרָא), opp. לָחֵם אֱמִתִּי true hospitality. Shebu. 21^a שְׂבוּעָה שֶׁ... נִשְׁבַּע לְהוֹלִיחַ a false oath is, if one swears to what is the opposite of true (that something happened which has not happened &c.), (modified) נִשְׁבַּע וּמִדְּלִיחַ he swears (vows that he will or will not do a certain thing), and

does the opposite. Macc. 3^a עָרִים שֶׁ הִעֲרִיתִי I have given false testimony. Lev. R. s. 6 לֹא... לִשְׁמַר he who lets his neighbor swear in vain (when he knows that he has no claim), shall finally leave his house empty-handed; R. A. says וְכִי עַל שֶׁ... if he lets him swear to what he knows to be a lie; R. J. says, even if he lets him swear to a truth. Sabb. 104^a, v. קָרַב; a. v. fr.—Y. Macc. I, beg. 31^a שֶׁ... שֶׁ... שְׁפָרִים שְׂנוֹדְמִמוֹ when witnesses have been convicted of an alibi, R. J. says, we draw an analogy between *sheker* (Ex. XX, 16) and *sheker* (Deut. XIX, 18), i. e. they must suffer corporal punishment in addition to pecuniary penalty.—*Pl.* שְׁפָרִים Gen. R. s. 8 אל יבֵרָא שְׂכוּלִי 8 let man not be created, for he will be full of falsehoods; a. e.

שָׁר II, שְׁפָרָא, שָׁר ch. same. Targ. I Sam. XII, 3 מִמִּין דֵּשׁ (h. text כֹּפֵר). Ib. XV, 29. Targ. O. Ex. XX, 7 (h. text שְׂכִיחַ קָרַב). Targ. ib. 13; a. fr.—Sabb. 104^a (v. קָרַב) שֶׁ... לִי lie is frequent, truth rare. Ib. וְכִי... מְחֹזֵי truth stands firm, falsehood does not. B. Bath. 82^a, a. fr. מְחֹזֵי כֹּשֶׁר it looks like a lie. Lev. R. s. 26; Midr. Sam. ch. XXIV; Yalk. ib. 139 עֲלֵמָא, v. עֲלֵמָא. Ib. מְלִין דֵּשׁ words of falsehood; Lev. R. l. c. מְלִין שְׁפָרִין. Succ. 46^b דִּאֲרֵי... לֹא... דִּאֲרֵי one should not say to a child, I shall give thee something, and not give it, because he may teach him falsehood; a. fr.—*Pl.* שְׁפָרִין, שָׁר. Targ. Ps. CI, 7. Targ. Jer. XXIII, 32; a. e.—[Y. Snh. VI, 23^b bot., v. next w.]

שְׁפָרָא, שְׁפָרָא, שְׁפָרָא m. = h. שְׁפָרָא, *liar; faithless, faithless man*. Yeb. 55^b אִי אִנְיָ שְׁפָרָא אוֹ אִנְיָ אִנְיָ either he is a liar, or I lied (misreporting R. Johanan).—*Pl.* שְׁפָרִין, שְׁפָרִי, שְׁפָרִי. Targ. Zeph. III, 4 (ed. Wil. שְׁפָרִי). Targ. Jer. IX, 1 (not שְׁפָרִין). Targ. Is. XXVI, 10 (ed. Wil. שְׁפָרִי).—Lev. R. s. 26, v. preced. Sot. 35^a דִּאֲרֵי... שְׁפָרִים the spies were liars (drew on their imagination). Snh. 29^a מְרִי מְרִי מְרִי false witnesses are despised by their own employers; Yalk. Kings 222. Yalk. Ps. 688 מְרִי מְרִי my lord, we are false witnesses; Y. Snh. VI, 23^b bot. מְרִי שְׁפָרִין (corr. acc.).

שְׁפָרִין m. (preced.) *liar*. Gen. R. s. 50 שֶׁ... אִם יֹאמֵר if one tells thee, the morning star is the same as the morning dawn (אִי־לֵילָא), he is a liar. Lam. R. to IV, 2; a. e.—*Pl.* שְׁפָרִין, שְׁפָרִין. Snh. 103^a (Sot. 42^a שְׁפָרִים).

שְׁפָרָא ch. same. Gen. R. s. 47, end אַתְּ אַתְּ כֹּזֵב אַתְּ thou art a liar, thou art a deceiver (misrepresenting Abraham).

שְׁפָרָא, transpos. of קְשָׁרָא, v. קְשָׁרָא I.

שְׁפָרָא, pl. שְׁפָרָא, v. שְׁפָרָא.

שְׁפָרָא, Y. Erub. V, 22^d bot. דְּשָׁרָא, v. דְּשָׁרָא.

שְׁפָרָא, v. שְׁפָרָא.

שְׁרָא (or שְׁרָא), *pr. n. pl. Tower of Sher (or Shed), Straton's Tower* (v. Hildesh. Beitr. p. 4 sq.). Sifrê Deut. 51 מְגִדֵּל שֶׁר שֶׁן דְּוִיר, read: מְגִדֵּל שֶׁר שֶׁן דְּוִיר; Yalk. ib. 874 מְגִדֵּל שֶׁר שֶׁן דְּוִיר (corr. acc.); Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c top שֶׁר שֶׁן דְּוִיר.

שָׁרוֹן (b. h.) pr. n. *Sharon*, plain along the Mediterranean coast from Japho to Carmel. Lev. R. s. 20 אחינו in Sharon (the high priest prayed,) that their houses might not become their graves; Y. Yoma V, 42^c top על אנשי הש' he also who built a brick-house in Sharon was not excused from the army; Y. ib. 23^a top לא היה חוזר the men of Sh. were not excused, because their houses had to be renovated twice in every Sabbatical period; Bab. ib. 44^a. Tosef. Men. IX, 13; Men. 87^a עגלים מש' (for public sacrifices) were brought from Sh.; a. e.—Denom. שָׁרוֹןִי. Kil. II, 6, v. עֵיֶל. Nidd. II, 7; Cant. R. to VII, 3 יין Sharon (red) wine.

שָׁרוֹף, v. שָׁרַף.

שָׁרוֹק m. (b. h. שָׁרוֹק; v. שָׁרוֹק III) *reddish, sorrel*.—Pl. those who, filled with anger, had become sorrel and red, turned white. Yalk. Zech. 568.

שָׁרוּרָה, Targ. Ps. CVII, 42 Ms., v. שָׁרוּרָה.

שָׁרוּתָא, v. sub שָׁרִי.—[Targ. O. Gen. XIX, 8 שָׁרוּתָא ed. Vien., v. שָׁרִי.]

שָׁרוּתָא, v. שָׁרִי.

שָׁרָח, v. שָׁרַח.

שָׁרַח (b. h.; v. שָׁרַח) *to scratch, wound*, v. שָׁרַח; esp. *to wound one's body in mourning*. Macc. III, 5 השורח he who makes one incision for a dead person. Ib. וכן שריטה if a person makes one incision for five dead or five incisions for one dead person. Ib. 20^b ש' על בירו וכן you may think that one is guilty even if he cuts himself for his house that fell in &c.; a. e.

Pi. שָׁרַח same. Ib. 21^a אם שרחת בכלי if one wounds himself with an instrument (instead of with his nails); a. fr.

שָׁרַח, Targ. Is. XXXVIII, 21 וישורחון ed. Wil., v. שָׁרַח.

שָׁרַחֵם, v. שָׁרַח.

שָׁרְמוֹן m. (שָׁרַח; cmp. שָׁרַח) [*scrapings*], *sand-bank, alluvial land*. Sabb. 56^b; Snh. 21^b והעלה... בשעה when Solomon married Pharaoh's daughter, Gabriel went down and stuck a reed into the sea, and it gathered a bank around it, on which the great city of Rome was built; Yalk. Kings 172; (Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c שלעמיט). Erub. 8^a ש' (מים) שמא יעלה (מים) (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. notes 5, a. 10) the sea (river) may throw up alluvium (may recede). Ber. 60^a (in Chald. dict.) דמסקא ארעא although the loss of land through the encroachment of the water may be an advantage to him, because the land is covered with alluvium and improves, yet for the moment it is a misfortune to him. B. Bath. 124^a ש' ארעא ואסקא (not ואסיק) if his father left him a field, and it improved by alluvium; ib. 135^b. Tam. 30^a; a. e.

שָׁרַמְתָּ (cmp. שָׁרַח) *to draw, rule, trace*. Y. Sabb.

VII, 10^c bot. מה עיבוד... שהיו משרטטין בעוריה what working in leather was done at the preparation of the Tabernacle? They traced the outlines on the skins (marked out the shape in which they were to be cut, v. שָׁרַח). Ib. top [read:] שרוי משרטטין בעוריה... מה צביעה what painting was done at the preparation of the Tabernacle? They marked the skins (with a coloring substance); [the following מאדמים ought to be preceded by ערוור, as the catchword to the subsequent discussion, v. Tosef. ib. VIII, 23].—Part. pass. מְשֻׁרָטָה; f. מְשֻׁרָטָה. Men. 32^b מזוזה שאינה מש' a door post inscription which is not written on ruled parchment.

שָׁרַמְתָּ ch. same. Gitt. 7^a ש' וכתב ליה וכן he drew lines (on paper), and wrote to him &c. Yeb. 106^b מר זוטרא Mar Z. drew lines, and wrote out the whole section (of the Biblical text about *hālitsah*).

שָׁרַמְתָּא, v. שָׁרַח.

שָׁרַי (b. h.) pr. n. f. *Sarai*, the original name of Sarah. Ber. 13^a, v. שָׁרַי. Ib. ש' לאומחה וכן... ש' לאומחה at first she was Sarai (a little princess) for her own people &c., v. שָׁרַי. Gen. R. s. 47; a. e.

שָׁרַח I (b. h. root in שָׁרַח) *to dissolve, soak, steep*. Naz. VI, 1 ש' פרו ביין וכן if he (the Nazirite) steeped his bread in wine, and there is enough in both together to make up the size of an olive; Pes. 44^b. Naz. 37^a אם ש' ענביו במים וכן if he steeped grapes in water, and a taste of wine remained in it. Pes. II, 7 אין שורין וכן you dare not soak bran for chickens (on the Passover); ib. וכן שורין לא תשרה אשה לא תשרה א woman must not soak bran to take with her to the bathhouse. Sabb. I, 5 כרי... אין שורין... you must not lay in ink-materials or dyes..., unless they can be dissolved (or soaked through) before the Sabbath sets in. Eduy. I, 8; a. fr.

Nif. שָׁרַח *to be soaked, dissolved*. Y. Ber. IX, 13^d bot. ש' שרשה וכן... כרי שרשה (corr. acc.). Gen. R. s. 17, end אינו... מיד היא נשרה... אדם man is made out of earth, when you put a drop of water on it, it is at once dissolved (soft), but woman is made of a bone, which is not dissolved, even if you let it lie in water for many days. Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^c top וכן שורין כל... ודיא נשרה... ושאינה נשרה וכן salt in, and it dissolves, it is called salt water, but when it is not dissolved, it is called *halmé*; a. e.—Sabb. I, 5 ישורין (fr. שור or שור), v. supra.

שָׁרַח II (b. h.; cmp. preced.) *to loosen, untie; (cmp. meaning of καταλύω) to take lodging; to rest, dwell*. Snh. 11^a ש' שראוי שתשרה עליו שכניה... יש there is one among you who deserves that the Shechinah should rest upon him. Ib. 65^b ש' עליו וכן... כרי שתשרה וכן... Hif. Ib. ש' עליו וכן... the spirit... comes down upon him. Y. Sabb. VIII, end, 11^c רוח רעה שורה עליה an evil spirit rests upon it (it is injurious to health). Num. R. s. 13² וכן שרתה וכן when did the Shechinah come down to rest on earth? When the Tabernacle was erected. Koh. R. to VII, 2 ושרה עליהם

שָׁרִי, v. שְׂרִיחָא.

שְׂרִיחָא, v. preced. art.

שְׂרִיב, v. שְׂרִיבָא, שְׂרִיב, שְׂרִיב.

שְׂרִיד m. (b. h.; Saf. of ירד) [run-off,] fugitive, escaped, remainder. Yoma 72^b (play on השרד, Ex. XXXV, 19) ש' ופליט but for the garments of priesthood, there would not be left of Israel a remnant or a survivor. Hull. 133^a; Snh. 92^a (ref. to Job XX, 26) וכן 'אין ש' by sarid a scholar is meant (with ref. to Joel III, 5); Yalk. Job 907. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXV וכן מיעקב ש' מיעקב וכן until a remnant of Jacob shall come and give to his (Esau's) sons a dish of lentils in mourning and trouble &c.; a. e.—Pl. שְׂרִידים. Meg. 6^a (in a eulogy) וכן יושבי ש' ye lovers of the saved (the scholars, v. supra), dwellers of Rakkath, go forth &c.

שְׂרִיד, Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXIII, 29; שְׂרִידים, Targ. II Chr. V, 10, v. שְׂרִיר.

שְׂרִיר m. (b. h.; שרר=שרי; comp. Assyr. siriâm) (ringed) coat of mail. Sabb. VI, 2, expl. ib. 62^a וְרָדָא Cant. R. to I, 9 בש' וכו' וב' . . . when Pharaoh came forth in mail and helmet &c.; Yalk. Sam. 159; a. e.—Pl. שְׂרִירִים. Yalk. Gen. 133.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירִים.

שְׂרִירָא f. (שרי) beginning, first thing. Targ. O. Deut. XVI, 9. Targ. Hos. I, 2. Targ. II Kings XVII, 25. Targ. II Sam. XXI, 9, sq.

שְׂרִירָא f. (comp. סרר III) vapid, senseless. Targ. Hos. VII, 11 (ed. Lag. שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִיר IV; h. text שְׂרִירָא).

שְׂרִירָא pr. n. pl. Beth Sharye, Be Sharye, a valley in which Beth Shean was situated. Gen. R. s. 98 בבית הש' . . . בביצת הח' 'lying deep' (Gen. XLIX, 25), that is Beth Shean in Beth ha-Sharye. Y. Kil. IX, 32^b top; Y. Keth. XII, 35^a ש' ואחזונייה בי ש' and they carried him down (for burial) to Be Sh. Y. M. Kat. III, 82^c top ש' דקברין בבית ש' if they carry the body from place to place, as for instance those who bury their dead in Beth Sh.

שְׂרִירָא, pl. of שְׂרִירָא q. v.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא f. (שרה I) soaking, steeping. Nidd. VII, 1 וכמה ש' and how long must they be soaked? Twenty-four hours in tepid water; ib. 22^b; 56^a. Tosef. Maas. Sh. II, 1 מְשִׁירָא except putting it in water; Y. ib. II, 53^c מְשִׁירָא (corr. acc.).

שְׂרִירָא, שְׂרִירָא, שְׂרִירָא, שְׂרִירָא m. (סר) = h. שְׂרִירָא. Targ. O. Ex. XXVIII, 32 שְׂרִירָא ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. שְׂרִירָא); ib. XXXIX, 23 (Y. שְׂרִירָא). Targ. Job XLI, 18. Targ.

I Sam. XVII, 5. Targ. Jer. LI, 3 ס' a. e.—Pl. שְׂרִירָא, שְׂרִירָא, שְׂרִירָא, שְׂרִירָא, שְׂרִירָא, שְׂרִירָא, Targ. Cant. VI, 8. Targ. II Chr. XXVI, 14. Targ. Jer. XLVI, 4 ס'.

שְׂרִירָא (read: שְׂרִירָא), v. שְׂרִיר.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא f. (preced.) secretion, dripping, catarrh(?).

Y. Sabb. XIV, 14^c bot. ש' וחסיר . . . and the Lord will keep far from thee every disease' (Deut. VII, 15), that means s'rifah; Lev. R. s. 16 quot. in Ar. (missing in ed.).—V. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא, v. שְׂרִירָא.

שְׂרִירָא m. h. a. ch. (שרר) [tied; comp. פֶּשֶׁר] strong, fast, reliable, fit, proper. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXIII, 29 (not שְׂרִיר; h. text שְׂרִיר!). Targ. Prov. XIX, 7 (h. text שְׂרִיר).—Sabb. 145^b ש' שְׂרִירָא לא ש' its spinal column is not strong enough. Pes. 74^b ש' שְׂרִירָא רש' in the case of dough of white flour, which is bound (compact).—Esp. in the closing formula of a document: ש' וקיים ש' fit and established. B. Bath. 160^b; Y. Gitt. IX, 50^c bot. ש' וברור ש' established, fit, and sound.—Pl. שְׂרִירָא; f. שְׂרִירָא. Targ. II Chr. V, 10 ש' (not שְׂרִירָא) the sound tables (opp. שְׂרִירָא the broken). Targ. Y. I Deut. VIII, 9 ש' גזרן Ar. (ed. בריר).

שְׂרִירָא adv. (preced.) firmly. Targ. Prov. XXI, 28.

שְׂרִירָא f. (preced. wds.) strength, truth. Targ. Prov. VIII, 6.—[B. h. שְׂרִירָא, with לב, hardness, stubbornness.]

שְׂרִירָא m. (שרש) deep-rooted, old; remnants from olden days. Targ. Y. Lev. XXV, 47 ש' פולחנא וכן a remnant of idol worship (h. text עקר). Targ. Y. I Deut. XXIX, 17 ש' דש' an idol of olden days.

שְׂרִירָא f. (= שְׂרִיר; שְׂרִיר; comp. פֶּשֶׁר) [binder,] joist, beam, post. Targ. O. Gen. XIX, 8 שְׂרִירָא ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. שְׂרִיר, corr. acc.). Targ. II Kings VI, 2 שְׂרִיר ed. Lag. (corr. acc.; ed. כְּשִׁירָא). Ib. 5; a. e.—Gen. R. s. 89 ש' דברתי וכן I saw in my dream the main beam of my house broken; Lam. R. to I, 1 ש' דברתי וכן (not שְׂרִירָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 20) a beam lying on the ground of R. P. which required ten persons to lift it, and they put it before the door (as a bar). Y. ib. I, 19^a bot. שְׂרִירָא כְּרִירָא . . . חזמא (not 205*)

he saw an entrance (v. מְבִיֵא) the beam over which was rotten. Gen. R. s. 65, end, v. צָלַב; Yalk. ib. 115 שָׂרָא (corr. acc.); a. e.—*Pl.* שָׂרִיחָא, שָׂרִיחָא, שָׂרִיחָא, שָׂרִיחָא, שָׂרִיחָא. Targ. I Kings VI, 15. Ib. 9 (ed. Wil. שָׂרִיחָא). Targ. Y. Num. XXXV, 20 שָׂרִיחָא Kimḥi (ed. Vien. שָׂרִיחָא).—Y. Ber. II, 5^c bot. '... תְּרַחֵין שְׂרִין עֲבַר וְכ' (not יַעֲבֹד) when both went out carrying two beams (on which to be hanged), R. A. passed &c. Gen. R. s. 66 שָׂרִיחָא, v. פְּרָסָא; Lam. R. l. c. (דָּר שָׂרִיחָא). Ib. שְׂרִיחָא.

שָׂרָא m. (שריח, *Shaf.* of ארץ; cmp. b. h. כָּרַח) *rest, remainder.* Targ. II Esth. IX, 16 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. שָׂרָא; h. text שָׂרִיחָא).—[B. Bath. 139^a, v. שָׂרָא.]

שָׂרָא (or שָׂרָא) m. (preced., v. שָׂרָא; cmp. b. h. שָׂרָא) 1) *long and entangled grass, luxuriant growth.* Erub. 100^b שָׂרָא (not דְּאִיכָא לִיה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 60; Ms. M. שָׂרָא; Ar. שְׂרָכִי, corr. acc.) when the grass luxuriates (grows in long and tangled bands).—2) *thorn, worthless tree.*—*Pl.* שָׂרָכִי. B. Kam. 92^b (prov.) שָׂרִיחָא... בְּדוּרִי (Ar. מְטִייל וְאִייל דִּיקְלָא בְּרִישָׁא גְבִי קִינָא דְשָׂרִיחָא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6) a bad palm will travel to be in company with shrubs ('like meets like'); Yalk. Jud. 67 דְּשָׂרִיחָא (corr. acc.); Yalk. Gen. 116 דְּשָׂרִיחָא.

שָׂרָא m. (Parel of שָׂרָא, √ כָּרַח; cmp. כְּפִיפָה) 1) *nest.* Targ. Y. Deut. XXII, 6. Targ. Ps. LXXXIV, 4. Targ. Job XXIX, 18; a. e.—*Pl.* שָׂרָפִין, שָׂרָפִין. Targ. Ps. CIV, 17.—2) *coop, basket.* Hull. 53^b Ar. (ed. שָׂרָפִין; Ms. M. שָׂרָק; Ms. H. סָרָק; cmp. כְּפִיפָה).

שָׂרָא f. same, *nest.* Targ. Y. Gen. I, 20. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 11.

שָׂרָא, v. שְׂרָכִי.

שָׂרָא, v. שְׂרָכִי.

שָׂרָא (b. h.; *Saf.* of רָע, v. רָע, רָע) *to join, add.*—*Part. pass.* שָׂרָע *abnormally long, esp. one that has one hip larger than the other.* Bekh. 40^a, v. שָׂרָב; [Sifra Emor, ch. II, Par. 3 שְׂנַשְׂמַטָּה יִרְיִכוּ וְשָׂרָע, v. שָׂרָע; cmp. Targ. Y. Lev. XXI, 18].

Hithpa. שָׂרָע [1] (b. h.) *to be stretched, to stretch one's self.* Is. XXVIII, 20.—[2] (homil.) *to be joined, combined, lie together.* Yalk. Is. 302; Yalk. Kings 246 (ref. to Is. l. c.) *this couch is too narrow for two lovers to be joined on it together (Israel cannot serve God and idols combined);* Lev. R. s. 17 אין חֲמַטָּה יִכְוֹלָה וְכ' the bed cannot receive a woman and her husband and her lover together; Lam. R. introd. (R. Josh. 1) מַדּוּ מִדְּשָׂרָע שְׂרָרִיעַ לְקַבֵּל וְכ' what is *mehistare'a*? That thou (you) make a partnership to receive a woman &c.; [Yoma 9^b; Snh. 103^b שְׂרָרִיעַ, v. שְׂרָרִיעַ].

שָׂרָע ch. same. *Part. pass.* שָׂרָע (= h. שָׂרָע, v. preced.). Targ. O. Lev. XXI, 18; [Targ. Y. אֲשַׂחְמִיטָה, v. next w.]; [Targ. ib. XXII, 23 יִתִּיר כֹּלִיא, יִתִּיר].

שָׂרָע (cmp. שָׂרָע, שָׂרָע) *to slope, slip down, glide; to*

faint. Y. Bets. I, 60^c bot. שָׂרָעִין וְזִקְפִין וְכ'. ... היה מסחמיר (in going to bathe); they were leaning on two Goths (in going to bathe); they slipped (or broke down), and he helped them up &c. Y. Ber. III, 6^b top; Y. Naz. VII, 56^a bot. שֵׁ בְרִיבִירִיהָ R. Z. sank down while speaking (in the presence of a corpse); Koh. R. to VII, 2, end, v. יָנִי II. Y. Ber. V, 9^a bot. ... דוּרָא שָׂרָעִיהָ his cloak slipped off his shoulders; Y. Shebi. VI, 37^a top מִינָה שֵׁ he slipped away from it, i. e. he gave it up. Y. Peah II, beg. 16^d מִינָה שֵׁ... וְשֵׁ מִינָה בְּעָא wanted to argue..., and gave it up; Y. B. Bath. III, beg. 13^d. Ib. VI, end, 15^c שֵׁ I may slip in going up; a. e.

שָׂרָעִין m. pl. (b. h.; cmp. כְּפִיפָה) [*ramifications,*] *thoughts, doubts of the heart.* Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII and the Sabbath day guarded him from all evil and from all doubts of the heart; ed. Bub. סָרָעִין; Pirké d'R. El. ch. XX ומְנוּחָם וְכ' and comforted (relieved) him of &c.

שָׂרָעִין f. (שָׂרָע) *slope, sliding, slippery ground.* B. Kam. 29^a דְּנַהֲרָא שֵׁ דְּרִיחָא along the slippery shore of a river (or canal).

שָׂרָה I (b. h.; onomatop.) [*to sip, absorb, v. שָׂרָה* II.] *to consume, burn.* Pes. I, 4 שֵׁ וְשָׂרָפִין and the burning (of leavened matter) must take place at the beginning of the sixth hour. Ab. Zar. 11^a עַל הַמְּלָכִים שֵׁ וְשָׂרָפִין we do burning at the burial of kings; וְכ' וְכ' וְכ' and what is burnt? Their couch and their objects of service (armor &c.); Tosef. Suh. IV, 3; Tosef. Sabb. VII (VIII), 18; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* שָׂרָה; f. שָׂרָה &c. Nidd. 24^b עֲצֻמוֹתָיו שָׂרָה, v. שָׂרָה I; a. e.

Nif. שָׂרָה *to be burnt.* Num. R. s. 23^b וְכ' וְכ' and he (Achan) was burned (after being stoned), because he had misappropriated devoted things. Pes. 34^b מִיר שָׂרָה must be burned at once. Tosef. ib. V, 8 אִינוּ שֵׁ וְכ' as the wooden spit (on which the Passover lamb is roasted) does not burn, so the metal spit does not get hot. Zeb. XII, 5 שְׂרָפִין כְּמַצּוֹתָן שְׂרָפִין וְכ' when they are burned according to the law concerning them (and not because of a disqualification), they are burned in the ash-house. Ib. a. fr. פְּרִים הַשְּׂרָפִים וְכ' the bullock sacrifices which the law requires to be burned; a. fr.—[Y. Taan. I, 64^b top שְׂרָה, read שְׂרָה, v. שְׂרָה I.]

שָׂרָה ch. same. Targ. O. Gen. XI, 3 (some ed. וְנִקְרָא, v. וְנִקְרָא).

Ithpa. שָׂרָה אֲשָׂרָה, *to be burned.* Zeb. 16^a שְׂרָה אֲשָׂרָה they would have been burned according to law; Yalk. Lev. 534. Gen. R. s. 38 (ref. to Gen. XI, 3) ... עֲרִידִין שֵׁ מִשְׂתָּרָפָה מִן וְכ' these people are destined to be burned out of the world; Yalk. ib. 62; a. e.—Y. Sabb. IV, 7^a top [read:] שְׂרָה מִשְׂתָּרָפִין וְכ' nets were spread, and they were burned in the sun.

שָׂרָה II (v. שָׂרָה I) *to absorb, quaff, sip, suck.* Ab. Zar. II, 5 (29^b) שְׂרָפָה דִּיהָ (not שְׂרָפָה) sucks it (the maw) out raw, v. יָמִי I; Cant. R. to I, 2.

it quacked for them (other frogs), and they came; Snh. 67^b; Yalk. Ex. 183.

שָׂרָק I, **שָׂרָק** ch. same. Targ. Lam. II, 15, sq. Targ. Job XXVII, 23.—Hull. 63^a 'כרובא וש'... כרובא one (bird *raham*) sat among cabbage and whistled. Ib. רחיב אמירי רחיב אמירי Ar. (ed. ועביר שרקיך, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. notes 40, 50) sits on some object (not on the ground), and sings *rakrak*; 'וכ' רחיב אמירי ושיריך וכ' when it sits on the ground and sings; the Messiah will come; Yalk. Lev. 537.

שָׂרָק II = שָׂרַג, to glide, slide. Nidd. 3^b מירא שָׂרָק וכ' מיא שָׂרָק וכ' water (when poured out of an inclined vessel) slides, but fruits do not slide (and you must invert the vessel in order to empty it). Hull. 111^a דמא מְשָׂרָק שָׂרָק (Ms. R. 2, a. Ar. משרג שריג, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 60) blood glides off, v. סָרָה II.

Pa. שָׂרָק to cause to slip, make slippery. B. Kam. 30^b top דמְשָׂרָק... דמְשָׂרָק the Mishnah speaks of straw and stubble (deposited in the public road), because they make the ground slippery.

Ithpa. אֲשָׂרָק, **Ithpe.** אֲשָׂרָק to slip, glide. Zeb. 62^a דלא נְשָׂרָקוּ (Rashi to Ex. XXVII, 5 (שְׂרָקוּ) that the priests might not slip. Hull. 52^a כל מירי דמְשָׂרָק וכ' (some ed. דמשחרג... לא סריג וכ' Ms. H. דמְשָׂרָק; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 90) in the case of an animal falling on things which slide (e.g. a pile of peas &c.), no internal injury is to be apprehended, but if it falls on things which do not slide &c.

שָׂרָק III (v. סָרַק III) to paint; to paste (with red or yellow clay). Y. Sabb. VII, 10^e top דשָׂרָק אפּה who paints her face (on the Sabbath); דש' מעולה who paints her yarn (to rub her face with it; v. Tosef. ib. IX (X), 13, quot. s. v. סָרַק). Ned. 90^a top שָׂרָקוּהוּ שִׁנָּא וכ' he painted the man's face with clay (to disguise him), and brought him &c.; (Tosaf.: he smeared clay over his garments). Bets. 32^b דמר שָׂרָקוּן ליה חנוּרָא וכ' that they smear (fill up the cracks of) the stove for you on the Holy Day.—Part. pass. שָׂרָקָא. Ab. Zar. 31^a וחרומא ש' pasted with clay and sealed.

שָׂרָקָא, v. שָׂרָקָא.

שָׂרָקוּיָתָא f. (שָׂרַק I) whistle, shepherd's pipe. Y. Kidd. I, 60^b top (v. פְּנִינָה, a. פְּנִינָה I).

שָׂרָקוּיָן, v. next w.

שָׂרָקָא m. 1) (שָׂרַק III, emp. יִרְקָרָא; popular etymol. fr. שָׂרַק I, q. v.) name of an unclean bird, *gier-eagle* or *vulture*. Hull. 63^a (Ms. R. 2 a. 3 שְׂרָקוּיָן, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30), v. רָחַם; Yalk. Lev. 537 שְׂרָקוּיָן.—2) *sh'rakrak*, the sound produced by the bird *sh'rakrak*. Hull. l. c. ועביר ש' (Ms. M. שריוקוּיָן; Ar. ושיריך רוקוּיָן; Yalk. l. c. שריוקוּיָן שריוקוּיָן.

שָׂרָקָא ch. same, name of a bird. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 18 (ed. Vien. שְׂרָקָא); Deut. XIV, 17.

שָׂרָר (b. h.) to be great, to rule.

Ithpa. אֲשָׂרָר to make one's self lord; (homilet.; emp.

to stretch one's self. Yoma 9^b (play on מְשָׂרָרִיעַ Is. XXVIII, 20) קצרי מצע זה מְשָׂרָרִיעַ עליו שני רעים כאחד this couch is too narrow for two lovers to stretch themselves on it (Ms. O. a. Yalk. Is. 302 מְשָׂרָרִיעַ, v. שָׂרַע); Snh. 103^b מְשָׂרָרִיעַ.

שָׂרָר m. (b. h. שָׂרַר, with suffix שָׂרָר; to knot, chain) navel, umbilical cord. Num. R. s. 14 (ref. to Cant. VII, 3) 'והיא משולה בש' and it (the Sanhedrin) is compared to the navel; 'מה הש' הזה וכ' as the navel is placed in the centre of the body, so are the Sanhedrin &c.; Tanh. Ki Thissa 2 (in parallels שרבור). Ib. 'ומן הש'... מה הש' הזה וכ' as with regard to the umbilical cord, so long as the child is in its mother's womb, its mouth is closed, and it is fed from the umbilical cord, so &c. Tanh. Thazr. 5 שָׂרָרִי יוצא עמו וכ' its navel comes out with it (the infant)..., and the mother has to cut it off.

שָׂרָר (preced.) to chain, knot.—Part. pass. שָׂרָרִי, q. v.

Pa. שָׂרָר to make strong, hard. Sabb. 74^b מהו דתימא 'והיה לך שָׂרָרִי מנא וכ' you may have thought that (by putting a green plug into a stove) he intends to make of it a hard coulter (v. מָנָא); Ab. Zar. 38^a.

Ithpa. אֲשָׂרָרִי to become hard. Nidd. 48^b top אֲשָׂרָרִי Var. Ar. ed. Koh. s. v. כָּרָה thy breasts have become hard, v. שָׂרָר II, a. פָּרָה.

שָׂרָרָא f. (שָׂרָר) rulership, authority, office. Y. Peah VIII, 21^a לומר שכל ש' שניהנה וכ' to indicate that what authority is given to a man, is given by the Law. Lev. R. s. 20 (in the prayer of the high priest on the Day of Atonement) ואל יגברו ישראל ש' וכ' and let Israel not assume high power one over the other; ... רבין דקסרין 'concerning our brethren in Caesarea, that they may not assume authority'; Y. Yoma V, 42^c top. Ib. VI, 43^d top ש' שברח מן הש' who fled in order not to take an office; ib. ש' שלא נכנס לש' who did not enter office. Y. Taan. IV, 68^e top אדם שדוא עריר להנהיג ש' וכ' a man (Joshua) designated to exercise rulership over six hundred thousand men, does not know how to distinguish &c.? Cant. R. to IV, 7 'וכ' מר ראובן נחנה ש' וכ' when Ruben died, the leadership was offered to Simeon; Num. R. s. 13^a. Shek. V, 2 אין בממון פחוח משנים ש' על הצבור פחוח משנים (יכ' no office for communal (money) affairs must be created with less than two officers; B. Bath. 8^b שָׂרָרִי; a. fr.—V. פָּרָה.

שָׂרָרָא, v. preced.

שָׂרָרָא ch. same. B. Bath. 8^b 'וכ' מאי ש' what is the power (of charity officers, that two must be appointed)? (v. preced.) ... Because you may seize a man's goods for the charity tax.—V. פָּרָה.

שָׂרָרָתָא, Tanh. Ahāré 1, קו ש', v. אֲשָׂרָרָא.

שָׂרָרָשׁ m. (b. h.; apocope of שָׂרָרִיעַ, v. שָׂרָרִיעַ) [*chain, knot,*] root.—Pl. שָׂרָרִיעַ, שָׂרָרִיעַ; constr. שָׂרָרִיעַ. B. Bath. V, 4 'ומן הש'... ומה הש'... that which shoots forth out of the trunk, or out of the roots, belongs to the landowner (v. גָּזַע), expl. ib. 82^a 'הש' זהו מן הש'... that which

does not see the light of day (when it shoots forth) is out of the roots'. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^a top; Y. Taan. I, 64^b ...

שָׂרַשׁ ch. same. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXIX, 17. Targ. Job XIV, 8 (Ms. pl.).—Pl. שָׂרַשׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל. Ib. XVIII, 16. Targ. Is. LIII, 2. Targ. Ps. LXXX, 10 (שָׂרַשְׁרֵיהֶן).

שָׂרַשׁ (b. h.), Hif. שָׂרַשְׁתִּי (denom. of שָׂרַשׁ) to take root. Shebi. II, 7 ...

Pi. שָׂרַשׁ to uproot, tear out. Ib. 11, sq. לְשָׂרֵשׁ ... איך לְשָׂרֵשׁ ... we do not force him to tear out &c. Shebi. IV, 4 ...

Hithpa. שָׂרַשְׁתָּ Nithpa. שָׂרַשְׁתָּ 1) to be uprooted, plucked out. Tanh. M'tsor^a 2 (ref. to Ps. LII, 7) ...

שָׂרַשׁ ch. Af. שָׂרַשְׁתִּי same, to take root. Men. 68^b ... מִדְּבַר שָׂרַשׁ ... of that barley that has taken root before the Omer time.

Pa. שָׂרַשׁ 1) to cause to take root, plant. Targ. Ps. LXXX, 10.—2) to uproot, tear out. Targ. Koh. III, 2.

Paeli שָׂרַשְׁתִּי (v. P. Sm. 4340) [to expand,] to bring profit, benefit. M. Kat. 12^a ...

Ithpe. שָׂרַשְׁתִּי to be uprooted. B. Bath. 82^a ... לְמַחְפָּר ... they are liable to be dug for and taken out (when they cease to bear fruit).

Ithpaeli שָׂרַשְׁתִּי to be profitable; לֵ-אָ לְ to profit. Gitt. 35^a ... (אֲשֶׁרֶשׁ אָ לָהּ מִקּוּם דִּינָהּ) she saved as much dough (in the bread which she gave away) as would have been in the space which was occupied by the Denar (that came into it).

using his neighbor's cuscuta for brewing and saving his own? why, then, should he not indemnify his neighbor? Keth. 108^a ...

שָׂרַשְׁתָּ pr. n. m. Sharshum. B. Bath. 32^b ... רְבַח בְּרַשׁ ... Ms. M. (ed. רבא; Ms. H. שרשו, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

שָׂרַשְׁתִּי, Paeli of שָׂרַשׁ.

שָׂרַשְׁתָּ m. (= שרשריפא, redupl. of שרף, Shaf. of רפף) v. שָׂרַשְׁתָּ camp-stool, chair. Sabb. 129^a ... לְרַבְּבָה צִלְחוֹ לִיהָ ... (Ms. M. שרשפא) for Rabbah they chopped up a chair (for kindling wood for the preparation of the Sabbath meals).

שָׂרַשְׁתָּ v. שָׂרַשׁ, שָׂרַשְׁתָּ.

שָׂרַשְׁתָּ (v. שָׂרַשׁ) to form ropes, curls. Shebi. IV, 10 ... מִשְׂרֵשְׁרֵשׁוֹ Ar., v. שָׂלַשׁ II.

שָׂרַשְׁתָּ f. (b. h.; preced.) twisted chain. Cant. R. to IV, 4 ... שְׁתֵּי שָׂרָשׁ גְּבֻלוֹת וְכִי ... Midd. III, 8 ... שֶׁל זָהָב ... golden rope (ladders).

שָׂרַח, Pi. שָׂרַח (b. h.; sec. r. of שָׂרַח) [to dwell with,] to serve, minister, attend. Y. Erub. V, beg. 22^b ... (ref. to I Sam. III, 1) ... לֹא מְשָׁרַח אֱלֹהִים לְפָנַי עָלַי ... but did not he minister before Eli only? ...

שָׂרַח m. (infin. Pi., preced.) service, ministrations. Sot. II, 1, a. fr. ... כְּלֵי שָׂרָשׁ ... vessels dedicated to the Temple service, sacred vessels.—הַשָּׂרָשׁ מְלַאכֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם ... ministering angels, v. מְלַאכֵי.

שָׂרַח Yalk. Gen. 115, v. שָׂרַח.

שָׂרַח m. (Shaf. of רחע; comp. Syr. רחיע pendulus, P. Sm. 3998) furcated spear. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. III, 14 ... אֶתְרָא מִשְׁנִיחָן וְכִי ... אֶתְרָא (fuller's) fork ... one of whose teeth was broken off and replaced by &c. Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. I, 12, v. שָׂרַח.—Esp. [pendule,] a furcated piece suspended under the head of an animal to prevent it from bending its head in order to suck. Y. Sabb. V, end, 7^c ...

שָׂרַח ch. same, v. preced.

שָׂרַח, שָׂרַח, v. שָׂרַח.

שָׂשׁ I m. (b. h.) marble, v. שָׂשׁ.

שְׁתוּקָה m. (v. שְׁתוּקָה) one belonging to the class of שְׁתוּקָה, esp. an illegitimate child of unknown fatherhood. Kidd. IV, 1. Ib. 2. כל שדוא מכיר וכ' a *sh'thuki* is he who knows his mother, but does not know who his father is, contrad. to אסופי. Yeb. 100^b ש' דווילד ... עשרה if ten priests stood together, and one (unknown which) separated and had intercourse, the child is a *sh'thuki* (admitted neither to inheritance nor to priesthood); Keth. 13^b; a. e.—Fem. שְׁתוּקָה Kidd. 73^a לא ש' לא ש' if this be so, let a *sh'thuki* not be permitted to marry a woman whose father is unknown. Ib. ש' בת ש' the daughter of a *sh'thukith* (who married a *sh'thuki*, a *mamzer*, etc.). Esth. R. to II, 7 (not שְׁתוּקָה); a. e.

שְׁתוּתָה, Ber. 38^a, v. שְׁתוּתָה.

שְׁתוּתָה (tradit. pronunc. שְׁתוּתָה) f. (denom. of Chald. שְׁתוּתָה) one-sixth. B. Mets. IV, 3 למקח ש' one-sixth of the value of a purchased object (v. אוֹנְתָה). Ib. 49^b מקח ש' רב אמר ש' Rab says, the Mishnah means one-sixth of the value only; but Samuel says, the Mishnah means also one-sixth of the price paid (one-fifth of the value). B. Bath. 90^a משה יורחך ... יורחך you dare not decree the increase of a measure by more than one-sixth, nor of the weight of a coin &c.; יורחך ... יורחך he that makes profit (retailer) must not charge more than one-sixth profit; Men. 77^a; B. Mets. 40^b; a. fr.

שְׁתוּתָה, שְׁתוּתָה (שְׁתוּתָה) ch. same. B. Bath. 90^b ש' מלבר, v. I ch. Bekh. 50^a דל זוזא וש' deduct one Zuz and a sixth. Ib. ש' דל deduct from them one-sixth; a. e.

שְׁתוּתָה, שְׁתוּתָה, v. עֲבָתָה.

שְׁתוּתָה (שְׁתוּתָה) = שְׁתוּתָה q. v. Y. Ab. Zar. IV, 43^d top.

שְׁתוּתָה, v. שְׁתוּתָה.

שְׁתוּתָה I (b. h.) [to be settled, satisfied.] to drink. Pes. 86^b וכ' שְׁתוּתָה כיסוי וכ' he who drinks his cupful at one draught is called greedy (גְּרָגְרָן). Ber. 51^a שְׁתוּתָה ... בשמאל he must receive it (the medicine, v. אֶסְפְּרָגוּס) with his right hand, and drink it (take it to his lips) with his left hand. Ib. שְׁתוּתָה כפלים he who drinks an even number of cups (v. זוג). Tosef. Sot. XV, 11; B. Bath. 60^b שְׁתוּתָה ... שְׁתוּתָה when the Temple was destroyed, ... there were many scrupulous persons (פרושים) determined) not to eat meat nor drink wine. Ib. שְׁתוּתָה וכ' should we drink wine, of which libations were offered on the altar? Ib. ש' לא נשרה וכ' then let us drink no water, because water libation has ceased. Keth. 8^b שְׁתוּתָה רבים שְׁתוּתָה רבים many have drunk (the cup of mourning), many shall drink, v. שְׁתוּתָה. Nidd. 24^b שְׁתוּתָה ... שְׁתוּתָה how much unmixed wine the mother of this embryo must have drunk!; a. fr.—Part. pass. שְׁתוּתָה being under the influence of drink. Erub. 64^a ש' אל וכ' Ms. M. (ed. only ש') one feeling the wine must not pray, contrad.

to שְׁתוּתָה, q. v. Lev. R. s. 12 וכ' שְׁתוּתָה יין וכ' they (Nadab and Abihu) entered the Tabernacle while under the influence of wine; a. fr.—[Hif. from שְׁתוּתָה q. v.]

שְׁתוּתָה ch. same. Targ. Gen. IX, 21. Targ. I Sam. XXX, 12; a. fr.—Targ. Deut. XXXIII, 22 שְׁתוּתָה (Y. II כד הוה שְׁתוּתָה, corr. acc.).—Y. Shek. IV, 47^c top שְׁתוּתָה וכ' when he had drunk the four cups of wine on the Passover night &c.; Y. Sabb. VIII, beg. 11^a; Y. Pes. X, 37^c. Erub. 64^a ש' כל כמה דלא שְׁתוּתָה וכ' so long as I have not drunk a fourth (of a Log) of wine, my mind is not clear. Sabb. 152^a ש' מעלי מְשִׁיבִי מְשִׁיבִי up to forty years eating is more salutary, after that drinking is more salutary. R. Hash. 4^a ש' משהי המרא היא (ed. משהי) does a bitch drink wine?; Yalk. Neh. 1069 ש' משהי היא; a. fr.—With prefixed א: אֶשְׁתוּתָה Targ. O. Ex. XXXIV, 28 ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. שְׁתוּתָה); Y. Targ. O. Gen. XXIV, 14 אֶשְׁתוּתָה (ed. Vien. שְׁתוּתָה) imperative; a. fr.—Erub. 54^a ש' וְאֶשְׁתוּתָה ... וְאֶשְׁתוּתָה make haste and eat, make haste and drink (enjoy life, v. הִמְצִיחָה). Lev. R. s. 12 אֶשְׁתוּתָה ... אֶשְׁתוּתָה כמה דלא שְׁתוּתָה I. Yeb. 65^b ש' she drank a drug causing barrenness; a. fr.—R. Hash. 4^a שְׁתוּתָה, v. supra.

שְׁתוּתָה to be drunk. Targ. O. Lev. XI, 34 שְׁתוּתָה (Y. שְׁתוּתָה; h. text שְׁתוּתָה).

שְׁתוּתָה II [to settle.] 1) to lay the foundation of; v. שְׁתוּתָה II.—2) to fix the warp, start the loom, v. שְׁתוּתָה.

Hif. שְׁתוּתָה 1) to found, establish, v. שְׁתוּתָה II.—2) to weave. Midr. Sam. ch. XIX (ref. to גסכרי, Ps. II, 6) שְׁתוּתָה I have woven him (established him, ref. to מסכרו, Jud. XVI, 14); Yalk. Is. 338; Yalk. Ps. 620 שְׁתוּתָה (corr. acc.).

Hof. שְׁתוּתָה to be established, started. Y. Yoma V, 42^c, v. שְׁתוּתָה II; a. e.

Nif. שְׁתוּתָה same. Tosef. Yoma III (II), 6 ed. Zuck. (Var. שְׁתוּתָה, v. שְׁתוּתָה II).

שְׁתוּתָה ch. same, to weave. Targ. Jud. XVI, 13 שְׁתוּתָה (ed. Lag. a. oth. שְׁתוּתָה, not שְׁתוּתָה).

Af. שְׁתוּתָה (Pe. with prefixed א) שְׁתוּתָה same, 1) to start the loom, weave. Targ. Ps. CXXXIX, 13 שְׁתוּתָה, ed. Wil. (ed. Lag. שְׁתוּתָה; h. text שְׁתוּתָה). Targ. Job X, 11.—Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c top וכ' שְׁתוּתָה מן וכ' not to start a loom from the beginning of the month of Ab; Y. Pes. IV, 30^d top; Yalk. Ps. 653 שְׁתוּתָה (corr. acc.).—2) to found, establish. Targ. Ps. VIII, 3 ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. שְׁתוּתָה, not שְׁתוּתָה, v. שְׁתוּתָה; h. text שְׁתוּתָה).

שְׁתוּתָה m. (b. h.; preced.) warp; trans. longitudinal direction, v. עֲרָב. Y. Shek. VI, 50^a top ש' כרוט של ש' כרוט ... שונדק לש' Mikv. VI, 9 ש' ווערב ... which is cracked lengthwise; a. fr.—וערב ש' crosswise, v. עֲרָב.

שְׁתוּתָה ch. same. Targ. Lev. XIII, 48, sq.—Ab. Zar. 17^b, v. עֲרָב I.

שְׁתוּתָה I, part. of שְׁתוּתָה.

Hof. הוֹשְׁתָּחַר *to be founded*. Ib. אִם אָבֵן שְׂחִיחָה שִׁמְמָנָהּ ה' אִם אָבֵן שְׂחִיחָה שִׁמְמָנָהּ ה' if the wicked come and destroy the foundation stone (v. שְׂחִיחָה II) from which the world was started &c. Lev. R. s. 20; Yoma 54^b, v. שְׂחִיחָה II; a. e. *Pu.* שְׂחִיחָה same. Snh. 26^b (play on רוֹשִׁיחָה, Is. XXVIII,

29, as a name of the Torah) שְׂחִיחָה שִׁמְמָנָהּ ה' שְׂחִיחָה שִׁמְמָנָהּ ה' as a name of the Torah) שְׂחִיחָה שִׁמְמָנָהּ ה' שְׂחִיחָה שִׁמְמָנָהּ ה' mere words, and yet the world is built upon them; Yalk. Ps. 653 שְׂחִיחָה שִׁמְמָנָהּ ה' שְׂחִיחָה שִׁמְמָנָהּ ה' same. Tanh. K'doshim 10; Tosef. Yoma III (II), 6 (ed. Zuck. שְׂחִיחָה שִׁמְמָנָהּ ה' שְׂחִיחָה שִׁמְמָנָהּ ה' v. שְׂחִיחָה II).

ת

תָּ Tav, the twenty-second letter of the alphabet.—It interchanges with ט, q. v.; dialectically with ש, e. g. שָׁבֵב, Chald. שָׁבֵב; שָׁבֵב, Chald. שָׁבֵב.—ת a preformative letter for verbal nouns, e. g. תְּשַׁלֵּם, fr. תָּשַׁל; תְּרַמֵּם, fr. תָּרַם; an affirmative letter, e. g. תְּרַמֵּם, fr. תָּרַם. Secondary verbs are formed from such nouns, e. g. תְּרַמֵּם, fr. תָּרַם; תְּרַמֵּם, fr. תָּרַם; or from verbs, e. g. תְּרַמֵּם, fr. תָּרַם.

תָּ as numerical letter, *four hundred*; v. 'א.

תָּא I m. (b. h.; = תָּא, v. תָּא II; cmp. b. h. תָּא) *cell*, esp. *compartment back of the Holy of Holies*. Midd. IV, 7; Yoma 52^a.—Midd. IV, 2; a. fr.—B. Bath. 61^a an extension has three names: תָּא ... תָּא *yatsi'a, tsel'a, ta*.—Pl. תָּא. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 28 היה שמון בת' Joash was kept hidden in the compartments of the Temple.

תָּא II, imperat. of תָּא, q. v.

תָּאָב (b. h.; *Tafel* of תָּאָב) *to desire, have an appetite for; to want*. Ex. R. s. 1, beg. מִירוֹת אָבִיו תָּאָב he wished for his father's death; Tanh. Sh'moth 1. Y. Snh. II, 20^a bot. תָּאָב ... תָּאָב thou didst desire something forbidden to thee, I will make thee desire something permitted to thee.—Yeb. 15^a רָאָבֵנִי, v. תָּאָב.

Hif. תָּאָבֵנִי *to cause to desire*. Y. Snh. I. c., v. supra.

תָּאָבֵנִי I ch. same. Targ. Ps. LXXXIV, 3.—Part. תָּאָבֵנִי; f. תָּאָבֵנִי &c. Targ. Ruth. I, 16. Targ. Hos. XIII, 5 (ed. Wil. תָּאָבֵנִי).

תָּאָבֵנִי II, v. תָּאָבֵנִי I.

תָּאָבֵנִי m. (תָּאָב) *desirous, longing for*. Y. Ned. IX, beg. 41^b וְכִי אֵלֶּה וְכִי אֵלֶּה ה' אֵלֶּה וְכִי אֵלֶּה the evil inclination has a desire only for what is forbidden; Y. Yoma VI, 43^d top תָּאָבֵנִי. Tosef. Arakh. IV, 26 לִי וְרוּחַ ה' לִי (not וְרוּחַ ה' לִי) while he has an appetite for it. Y. Ber. VII, 11^a bot. מִדָּה מִדָּה if man must bless God after he has eaten and is satisfied, how much more must he do so, when he is desirous to eat (and finds what he needs)!; (Bab. ib. 48^b רָעֵב רָעֵב). Pes. 99^b כִּשְׂרוּחָה ה' כִּשְׂרוּחָה ה' Ar. a. Ms. M. 2 (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5; ed. כִּשְׂרוּחָה ה' read: תָּאָבֵנִי; Y. ib. X, beg. 37^b בְּרוּחָה ה' that he may enter the Sabbath with an appetite (for food). Yeb. 15^a תָּאָבֵנִי (marg. corr. תָּאָבֵנִי); Tosef. ib. I, 10 תָּאָבֵנִי ed. Zuck. (Var. תָּאָבֵנִי) I wish that I had &c. Mekh. Mishp. s. 20

תָּאָבֵנִי a poor man in great need, contrad. to תָּאָבֵנִי; a. e.—Pl. תָּאָבֵנִי, תָּאָבֵנִי. Y. Taan. I, end, 64^d תָּאָבֵנִי בָנִים those who long to have children; (Bab. ib. 11^a תָּאָבֵנִי בָנִים).

תָּאָבֵנִי, v. תָּאָבֵנִי.

תָּאָבֵנִי, v. תָּאָבֵנִי.

תָּאָבֵנִי m. (b. h.) *wild ox (?)*. Tosef. Kil. I, 9 תָּאָבֵנִי זהו תָּאָבֵנִי (the שוֹר הַבָּר) is the t'o of the Torah (Dent. XIV, 5). Ib. תָּאָבֵנִי וְרוּחַ ה' בִּירוּחָה וְכִי תָּאָבֵנִי but the wise men say, t'o and wild ox are two different creatures. Hull. 80^a תָּאָבֵנִי a subspecies of t'o.

תָּאָבֵנִי m. (b. h. תָּאָבֵנִי; v. תָּאָבֵנִי II) *mark*.—Pl. תָּאָבֵנִי. Koh. R. to XII, 7 (ed. Wil. תָּאָבֵנִי, fr. תָּאָבֵנִי), v. תָּאָבֵנִי II. Lev. R. s. 18 תָּאָבֵנִי מִהַאָרֶץ מִהַאָרֶץ הוֹאֵרֵם וְכִי תָּאָבֵנִי he begins to mark out limits, (saying,) as far as such a place I can walk &c.; Koh. R. to XII, 5 מִהַאָרֶץ הוֹאֵרֵם.

תָּאָבֵנִי, v. תָּאָבֵנִי.

תָּאָבֵנִי m. pl. (תָּאָבֵנִי I) *those returning, coming*. Targ. Y. I Gen. XXI, 33.

תָּאָבֵנִי f. (תָּאָבֵנִי I) *desire*. Targ. O. Gen. III, 16 (ed. Vien. תָּאָבֵנִי).

תָּאָבֵנִי f. (b. h.; תָּאָבֵנִי, v. תָּאָבֵנִי I) *desire, appetite*. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXX לשעה נפשו לשעה תָּאָבֵנִי he satisfies the lust of his soul for the moment; עוֹשֶׂה תָּאָבֵנִי לשעה. Erub. 54^a (ref. to Ps. XXI, 3) זָכָה הָאִישׁ לְבוֹ וְכִי תָּאָבֵנִי thou grantest him the desire of his heart (without prayer), if he is not worthy, thou refusest him not the prayer of his lips. Sot. 47^a מִיָּדָה מִיָּדָה וְכִי תָּאָבֵנִי his desire at least was to curse. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXVII תָּאָבֵנִי בִירוֹת הָאִישׁ הוֹאֵרֵם he did not succeed in doing what he had desired to do. Tosef. Ber. V, 1; Y. Pes. X, beg. 37^b בְּרוּחָה ה' with an appetite for food, v. תָּאָבֵנִי; [Bab. ib. 99^b כִּשְׂרוּחָה ה', v. תָּאָבֵנִי]; Y. Succ. II, 53^a bot.; a. fr.—בְּשֵׁר ה', v. בְּשֵׁר ה'.—Esp. *sexual desire*. Y. Meg. IV, 75^a מִכְּנִיס אֲדָבָה וּמוֹצִיָּה ה' it (garlic) causes love to enter, and the sexual desire to come forth. Lev. R. s. 18; Koh. R. to XII, 5 (ref. to אֲבִיוֹנָה, ib.) זוֹ הוּא ה' this means the sexual desire. Gen. R. s. 85 הוּא ה' ... מְלַאךְ the angel that is appointed over marital life. Ab. IV, 21 וְכִי תָּאָבֵנִי הוֹאֵרֵם וְכִי תָּאָבֵנִי envy, voluptuousness, and ambition take man away from this world (accelerate his death); a. fr.

תאומני, v. תומני.

תאום m. (b. h.; תאם) *twin*.—Pl. תאומים. Cant. R. to V, 2 (play on תמרו, ib.) 'וכי תללו וכו' my twin sister, as in the case of twins, when one has a headache, the other feels it, so, as it were, does the Lord say, 'with him (Israel) am I in distress' (Ps. XCI, 15). Gen. R. s. 85; a. e.—Esp. *Gemini*, a constellation of the Zodiac. Pesik. R. s. 20 מזל אדם ת' (read: מזל אדם ת') man's planet is Gemini. Tanh. Haaz. 1 [read:] כלומר 'כת' וכשגדל נעשה כה' כלומר 'וכי תללו וכו' when man grows up, he becomes like the planet Gemini, that is to say, perfect &c.—Fem. תאומה. Cant. R. l. c., v. supra. Ib. תאומה כביכול, v. תומנה. Gen. R. s. 22 קין ותאומהו Cain and his twin sister. Ib. ותאומהו 'וכי תללו וכו' an additional twin sister was born with Abel; a. e.—Pl. תאומות. Ib. תאומותיו Abel and his two sisters born with him.—Trnsf. תאומות (from their shape) *molar teeth*. Bekh. VI, 4 (39^a) Ar. (Mish. ed. תאומות; Bab. ed. תומות).

תאומה, Pesik. R. s. 40, read: תומרה, v. תומרה.

תאומה, Midr. Sam. ch. IX 'ריח ת', v. תומה.

תאוב, תאוב, v. תאוב, תאוב.

תאוב, תאוב, v. sub תאוב.

תאלי f. *tala*, a species of palms (v. Löw, Pfl., p. 112); [Bashi: *young palm*].—Pl. תאלין. B. Bath. 69^b one must write in the deed of sale, 'וכי תיקלן ות' take possession of the palms, the *talin*, the shrubs (dwarf-palms), and the stone palms. Ib. 22^b sq. ליה הנרו 'וכי תללו וכו' R. J. had *tâlê* . . . , and the ravens came to drink the blood, and then got up and sat on the *tâlê* and ruined the dates. Sabb. 110^a חרתי חללא (Ms. M. חיללא(?); Ms. O. חיללא). B. Kam. 92^a (Ms. H. חילי; ed. Sonc. a. oth. חילי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30); a. e.

תאלי, part. of תלי.

תאלי a mnemotechnical formula, for לא תאכלו (Lev. XI, 11), אין לו (ib.), ולא תשמו (ib.), and אל תשקצו (Deut. XIV, 10). Pes. 24^a bot. Ar. (missing in ed. a. Mss.).

תאם (b. h.; v. תאם) *to join, combine*.—Denom. תאום.

Hif. תאום (denom. of תאום) *to be twin-like, joined, adjoining*. Y. Ber. III, 6^b top מתאימות 'וכי תללו וכו' if there are two twin-roads (starting from, and leading to the same place), one long, but levitically clean, and the other short, but unclean; Y. Naz. VII, 56^a bot. Tosef. Sabb. III, 3 כירים המתאימות two adjoining stoves (perfectly alike); Sabb. 37^a; Y. ib. III, beg. 5^c; a. e.—Bekh. VI, 1 מתאימות (sub. שינים) *molar teeth*, v. תאום.—Kel. II, 7 Ar., v. infra.—Part. pass. מתאום; f. מתאום.—*a* placed between. Cant. R. to I, 13, 'וכי תללו וכו' he (Abraham) was between the Divine Presence and the angel. Ib. to IV, 2; Yalk. ib. 988 'וכי תללו וכו' they (the Israelites) were between &c. Cant. R. to IV, 4 'וכי תללו וכו' they were placed

between the vanguard and the rear-guard.—*b*) *divided into two compartments*. Sifré Deut. 357 as the branch is separated from the trunk, yet not detached (v. פסקה), 'מן ההר ואינה מ' . . . מ' כן קבורהו so is Moses' grave divided off from the mountain and yet not entirely divided off; the valley being between them (to connect them); Yalk. ib. 963.—Kel. II, 7 קלמרים המותאמות ed. Dehr. (oth. ed. תמחמות, *Pu.*; Ar. תמחמות) an inkstand with two compartments, v. תלמחין.

תאנה, v. תאנה.

תאנה f. (b. h.) 1) *fig-tree; fig*. Cant. R. to VI, 2 'יפה לה ויפה לה' . . . יפה לה ויפה לה when the fig-tree is plucked in due time, it is good for it and good for the fig; Gen. R. s. 62; Koh. R. to V, 11. Ib.; Y. Ber. II, 5^c top 'וכי תללו וכו' the owner of the fig-tree knows when it is time to pluck it (God knows when it is time to call the righteous away). Gen. R. l. c. 'וכי תללו וכו' were wont to rise early and sit down under a certain fig-tree to study; ib. 'וכי תללו וכו' the one benefit that you conferred upon me by sitting and studying under my fig-tree, you have now taken away; Yalk. ib. 110; a. fr.—Pl. תאנות, תאנות, *figs*. Y. Ber. l. c. תאנותיו, v. תלע. B. Mets. VII, 4. Ber. 41^b 'וכי תללו וכו' if figs and grapes are placed before diners during the meal. Ib. VI, 8. Ib. 44^a קוצצו 'וכי תללו וכו' pr. n. pl. 'En-T'enah, near Sepphoris. Koh. R. to III, 2.

תאני, v. תאני.

תאנה = h. תאנה. Targ. Prov. XXVII, 18. Targ. Hos. IX, 10. Ib. II, 14 תאנה (fr. תאנה); a. fr.—Y. Ber. II, 5^c top מרא דה' the owner of the fig-tree; a. fr.—Pl. תאנות, תאנות, תאני, תאני. Targ. Num. XIII, 23. Ib. XX, 5; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 25 'וכי תללו וכו' in due time they bore figs; ib. פיריהון and these figs are the fruit of them (the trees which I planted); Koh. R. to II, 20; a. fr.

תאני, v. תאני.

תאני *to shape; to give a fine appearance to, improve*. Num. R. s. 10¹⁰ 'וכי תללו וכו' cutting his hair improves his appearance, and makes him handsome.—Part. pass. תאני. Pirké d'E. El. ch. XI 'וכי תללו וכו' was formed in the image of God.

תבב *to give*, v. תבב II.

תבב *Hif.* תבב (Tafel of בוא; emp. תבב) *to put into, fit, combine*. Gen. R. s. 31 (expl. תבבין) 'וכי תללו וכו' because with it they fitted (the timber, they used this cubit measure for buildings); Yalk. ib. 53. [The fem. gender in תבבין may be accounted for by the frequent use of the mixed plural for mechanics, e. g. תבבין.]

תבב *Pa.* תבב, תבב (reduplic. of תבב; emp. תבב) [to move to and fro,] *to saw, cut*. Targ. Ez. XXXV, 5 (h. text תבב). Targ. Jer. XVIII, 21. Targ. II Sam. XXIII, 8; 18 (h. text תבב). Targ. Is. XIV, 23; a. fr.

454 יתבנתהו, v. בין. — 2) to dung with straw. Cant. R. to I, 1 [read:] תבן ולא נובל v. זבל II.

תבן, Pa. תבן same.

Ithpa. תבן to be dunged with straw. B. Mets. 103^b בעינא דתבן לי ארעאי I want my field manured with stubble (therefore I object to plucking the grain instead of cutting it).

תבן m. (preced.) mixed with straw. Targ. Ez. XIII, 10, sq.

תבן m. (preced. wds.) carrier of straw for dung.— Pl. תבנים Cant. R. to I, 1, v. זבל.

תבן m. (b. h.; cmp. תבן III, תבן II) straw. Gen. R. s. 83, end ור' ורוקש ור' straw, stubble, and chaff disputed &c.; Cant. R. to VII, 3. Midr. Till. to Ps. II לי אין אומר לי ור' וכי כמה משפלות של ר' וכי וכי how many basketfuls of straw, or how many bundles of straw dost thou bring into the storehouse? &c. B. Mets. VI, 5. B. Kam. III, 3 דמוציא את תבנו ור' if one puts his straw and his stubble out on the public road to form dung; Tosef. ib. II, 7; a. fr.

תבנתהו, תבנתהו ch. same. Targ. Ex. V, 7. Targ. Job XXI, 18; a. fr.—Ned. 50^a הווי גנו ב' ר' (הוודו גנו ב' R. Akiba and his wife) slept on straw. Ib. הווי לי פורחא דר' וכי give me some straw, for my wife has given birth &c. Hull. 52^a, v. תבנתהו; a. fr.

תבנית f. (b. h.; תבן) build, shape, model. Tosef. Sabb. XI, (XII), 8 כתיב הכתוב... כתיב הכתוב he who traces something like the shape of writing on a hide; Y. ib. XII, 13^d, v. רשם. Keth. 8^a בצלמו בצלם דמוח תבניתו who created man in his image, in the image of the likeness of his form; a. e.

תבן (v. בעי I) 1) to search. Lev. R. s. 6, end שאיבדו ור' ויהלך לחובטו וכי who lost his son, and went in search of him among graves; (Yalk. Is. 281 לבקשו) Ib. דרכן של דר' מר' לחובטן בין דר' ור' it is the way of the dead to search among the living &c.—2) to ask, claim, summon. Keth. V, 2 משתבעה הבעל וכי... משתבעה הבעל וכי to a maiden we allow twelve months from the time that her intended husband claims her, to prepare her outfit. Nidd. 66^a לינשא תבעה וכי when they ask her to make ready for the wedding, and she is satisfied (to do so at once); Yeb. 37^b. Keth. 64^a תבעה if she demands her marital rights. Erub. 100^b תבעה... תבעה the woman asks for gratification in her heart, and the man with his mouth. Shebu. 40^b תבעה... תבעה the legal presumption is that nobody will sue a neighbor, unless he has some claim against him. Pesik. Bahod., p. 104^a, sq. אני תובע בה I shall propose marriage to her, v. תבן. Sifré Deut. 16 (ref. to Deut. I, 16) צדיק בצדקו תובע ומבריא ראיות the righteous in his righteousness claims and offers evidence, i. e. the judge must not be guided by his moral conviction or by the reputation of the claimant, but by evidence only. Midr. Till. to Ps. VII וכי כל תובע את עצמו וכי (prob. to be read: דתובע את עלבונו) he who asks (God) to resent

the insult offered to him will not be punished for it; a. fr.— [Tanh. ed. Bub. Balak 18 חובטן; Yalk. Num. 766 חובטן v. תבן II.]—Part. pass. תבניתהו. Keth. 57^b בגרה דר' if she is of age, she is considered as having been asked to prepare for the wedding; כתיב דברולה as the maiden that has been asked (to whom twelve months are allowed); כתיב דאלמנה as the widow that has been asked (to whom one month only is allowed).

Nif. תבן to be asked, appealed to; to consent, submit. Y. Shek. I, 45^d bot. ור' ור' ור' they are appealed to for the golden calf, and they contribute; for the sanctuary, and they contribute. Sot. 11^b; Yalk. Ex. 164 ולא תבנתהו... ולא תבנתהו he proposed to them a sinful act, and they refused. Ib. 286 בחזרה ור'... בחזרה ור' the nations of the world were asked to receive the Law, in order not to give them an excuse for saying, ור' תבנתהו had we been asked, we might have accepted it &c.; a. e.

תבע ch. same, to ask, demand; to inquire, search (corresp. to h. דרש a. בקש). Targ. Jud. VI, 29. Targ. Ps. XXVII, 8. Targ. Job XXXIX, 8 Ms. (בעי). Targ. Deut. XXII, 2. Targ. Gen. IX, 5 (Y. also תבנתהו); a. fr.—Keth. 42^b bot. ור' קא ד' קא ד' when he claimed, he claimed the fine. Ib. 43^a ור' ור'... ור' ור' Y. Sabb. X, 12^c bot. ר' בארתחיה ר' ר' Rabbi sent and proposed to his (R. Eleazar's) widow. Hag. 15^a... אשכחא תבעה he met a harlot and asked her; a. fr.

Ithpe. תבן to be searched, investigated. Targ. Esth. II, 23 (ed. Vien. תבן).

תבקין, v. תבקין.

תבר, v. תבר.

תבר I, תבר = h. שבר, to break. Targ. Gen. XIX, 9. Targ. Jer. XIX, 10; a. fr.—Part. pass. תבר; f. תברא; pl. תברין. Targ. Ps. XXXI, 13. Targ. Jer. II, 13; a. fr.; v. תברא II.—B. Kam. 10^b בהווי דסמך בהווי ר' (not דסמך) while he leaned on them, he broke (the bench).

Pa. תבר same. Targ. Ex. IX, 25 (ed. Vien. תבר; Y. תבר). Targ. Ps. XXIX, 5 Ms. (ed. מר' Af.). Targ. Ex. XXXIII, 24. Targ. Jer. I, 17; a. fr.—Yoma 78^b תברין מאני breaking of vessels (as a child's pleasure). Ib. ור' ור'... ור' ור' bought defective vessels for his children, and they broke them, v. תבן; a. e.—[Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot. מתברא בצרדיא, read: מתברא בצרדיא, v. תברא II.]

Ithpa. תבר, תבר to be broken. Targ. Jon. I, 4. Targ. Ex. XXII, 9 (Y. ed. Vien. תבר). Ib. 12 (h. text תבר). Targ. Jer. XXIII, 9. Targ. Prov. XIV, 28 (h. text תבר); a. fr.—Ber. 22^a, v. תברא. B. Kam. I. c. דבלאו א' if without him (sitting on it), it would not have been broken. Ib. בלאו א' דהווי מ' תבר וכי without him, it would have broken down after two hours; a. e.

תבר II, תברא, תברא m. (preced.) 1) break, fracture; breach, misfortune. Targ. Lev. XXIV, 20. Targ. O. ib. XXI, 19, v. תבר. Targ. Job VI, 21; a. fr.—Taan. 31^a וקררי ליה יום ר' and it is called the day of breaking the axe; Lam. R. introd. (R. Z'era).—2) contradiction.

Gen. R. s. 30 א' זה לא היה זה this, too, is no contradiction of the rule; Esth. R. to II, 5 תבירה Sabb. 92^b; B. Kam. 47^b, a. fr. א' מי ששנה זו וב' there is a contradiction (between the two clauses of the Mishnah); he that taught the one &c., v. שנה I; [B. Hānanel: excommunication (v. infra), meant as an imprecation].—3) *refutation, answer*. Kidd. 74^b (in Hebr. dict.) מצידה תבירה (Var. in Ar. s. v. מצמדה: צ' if this be so, its refutation is taken from what is next to it.—4) = ה. שובר, receipt. B. Bath. 173^a דכתיב . . . ונחזיר ר' . . . דכתיב let us see in whose name the receipt is written.—5) *pl. תבירה* = ה. שברים (v. שבר) the broken sounds of the Shofar on proclaiming the excommunication of a person. M. Kat. 17^b וב' ר' ר' . . . ר' Rashi (ed. incorr. תבירה) why is the blowing of the Shofar at excommunications called *tabré* (breaks)? . . . They break down high houses.

תבירה m. (preced. wds.) *breaking*; גרמי ר' bone-breaker, *butcher's block*. Bets. 11^a.

תבירה, v. תביר.

תביר, v. תביר.

תבירה f. (v. תביר) 1) *contradiction, refutation, answer*. Ab. Zar. 2^b ועל דא תבירהוין וב' and the answer given them on this plea is: why would you not accept (the Law when it was offered you)?—2) = receipt. Keth. 56^a ר' דילמא מירכס ר' וב' the receipt on account may get lost, and he (the creditor) may produce the note and collect the whole amount.

תבש"ט, a mnemonical sign for תבירה (constant, daily), obligatory (obligatory), תבירה (suspending the Sabbath), and תבירה (disregard of levitical uncleanness). Men. 51^a (Ms. M. written out in full, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; Ar. תבש"ט, v. Rashi); Yalk. Lev. 486 תבש"ט (corr. acc.).

תבשיל m. (בשיל) *broth, dish*. Gen. R. s. 63 אדום הוא ויהבשילו אדום he (Esau) is red, and his dish is red. Sabb. 119^a של שבת ר' the Sabbath dish.—ה. הקריח; v. קרח; a. fr.—Pl. תבשילין, תבשילין. Pes. X, 3. Taan. IV, 7; a. fr.—עירובי, v. עירובי ר'.

תבשילא ch. same. Targ. Gen. XXV, 34. Targ. Job VI, 6. Targ. Jud. VI, 19, sq. (h. text מרק); a. e.—Sabb. 129^a ר' דשחלי ר' a broth of milt; Hull. 111^a. Keth. 61^a ר' דארדי ר' a dish of mushrooms. R. Hash. 21^a, v. בסיים; a. e.—Ber. 62^a; Hag. 5^b, v. שרה II.—Pl. תבשילין, תבשילין. Targ. Gen. XXVII, 7; 14; 17. Targ. Y. ib. XXV, 29; a. e.

תבוא m. (v. תבוא s. v. תבוא, a. e. עוג, עוג) 1) *crown*. Targ. Cant. III, 11 (some ed. תבוא, תבוא). Targ. II Esth. II, 17 (ed. Vien. תבוא; a. e.—Snh. 105^a, v. הוציא. Ab. I, 13, v. שמש. Gitt. 57^a ר' קיסר לר' אגריה וב' the Caesar took off his crown and put it on the ground. Meg. 6^b ר' מ' M. M. three hundred crowned kings &c., a. e.—2) *crownlet on letters*. Men. 29^b מ' why has the letter ה a crownlet?; Yalk. Gen. 19. Sabb. 104^a וב' ר' קיה ר' קיה . . . ר' קיה why is the

crownlet of the *Kof* turned towards the *Resh*?—Pl. תבין, תבין ר' ר' אשיר . . . ר' . . . ר' Targ. Esth. I, 3.—Treat. Sof'rim IX, 1 ר' the Beth of *b'reshith* (Gen. I, 1) requires four crownlets.

תבוא f. (געל = גאל) *pollution, filth*. Targ. Is. IV, 4 תבוא constr.

תבוא m. (v. תביר) *traveller, merchant*.—Pl. constr. תבוא, תבוא. Targ. II Esth. X, 1 ימא ר' sea-merchants (h. text ימא ר').

תבוא m. (תביר, v. תביר III) *staff, crutch*. Targ. Esth. IV, 11; V, 2, a. e. (h. text שרביט). Targ. Ps. XXIII, 4 תבוא ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. תבוא, not ר' ; some ed. תבוא; h. text שבט).—B. Mets. 21^b סבי דאזלי אורי Ms. R. 3 (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 7; ed. אוריגרא, v. מוש h.; Taan. 6^b Ms. M. 2 (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 400; ed. אוריגרא).—[Bekh. 9^a שדינהו בר' v. אוריגרא, v. אוריגרא.]

תבוא, Targ. Prov. XXVII, 26 ed. Wil., v. אוריגרא.

תבוא pr. n. m. *Ben Tagla*. Koh. R. to XII, 12 the Book of B. T. (an apocryphal book); v. תבוא I.

תבוא f. (תבוא) *shearing, hair-cutting*. Meg. I, 7 (8^b) תבוא . . . תבוא there is no difference between a leper declared clean after being locked up for trial, and one declared unclean (and cured), except the cutting of the hair and the bird sacrifices (Lev. XIV, 2-8). Y. ib. 71^b bot. ר' אה שרוא טעון ר' וב' he that requires hair-cutting must also bring a sacrifice &c. Ab. Zar. I, 3 זקני ר' וב' בני ר' v. תבוא. Lam. R. to II, 13 (play on ציון, ib.) בני ר' וב' המצויינין במילה ובר' וב' sons that are distinguished by laws concerning circumcision, hair-cutting (Lev. XIX, 27) and show-fringes; a. e.

תבוא, Ex. R. s. 37 משל . . . שרואו ועשאו וב' read: שרואו (Ex. R. s. 37) as in the case of the friend of a king whom the latter invested with the belt (knighted, v. Sm. Ant. Engl. ed. s. v. Cingulum) and made Protector.

תבוא (sec. r. of גור) to travel about; to trade (= ה. סחר). Targ. Y. Gen. XLII, 34. Targ. Y. Deut. XXI, 14 (v. infra).

תבוא, *Ithpa*, *Ithpe*, *Ithpa* same. Targ. II Esth. VIII, 13. Targ. O. Deut. I, c. תבוא ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. תבוא; Y. תבוא Pe.; h. text תבוא). Targ. O. ib. XXIV, 7.—Trnsf. to make profit, to be benefited (cmp. II, III). Ab. Zar. 2^b ר' אהגרי אהגרי וב' should they have profited (by their disobedience)? if so, the sinner would be rewarded; B. Kam. 38^a (not ר'); Yalk. Hab. 563. Yeb. 92^b ר' אהגרי וב' should he profit (by his disregard of the law)? if so &c. Y. Ter. IV, 42^b bot. ר' אהגרי ליה וב' he gains four quarters (of a Kab); a. e.

תבוא m. (preced.) *travelling merchant, vendor*. B. Mets. IV, 4 ר' אהגרי ליה ר' אהגרי ליה the law of overreaching (אהגרי) does not apply to a merchant, opp. ר' אהגרי a private person; expl. ib. 51^a ספסר ר' v. ספסר; ib. ר' אהגרי אהגרי וב' *onaah* does not apply to a merchant' means, that the

regulations concerning *onaah* do not apply to him, and he may withdraw from the purchase even if the difference is less than the law prescribes. Ib. 52^a; Tosef. ib. III, 19, v. תָּרָם. B. Mets. IV, 12; a. fr.—*Pl.* תְּגֵרִים, תְּגֵרִין. B. Bath. 75^a (ref. to Job XL, 30) וְאֵין כְּנַעֲנִים אֵלָּא הוּא by *k'na'anim* merchants are meant. B. Mets. IV, 3 תְּגֵרִי לִיד the vendors of Lydda. Pes. 50^b, a. e. תְּגֵרִי מִשְׁמַטָּא, v. תְּגֵרִי מִשְׁמַטָּא I. Ib. ותְּגֵרִי הֵן הַתְּגֵרִי הַגְּדִירִין they (the writers of sacred books &c.), and the traders to whom they sell, and the traders to whom the traders sell; Tosef. Bicc. II, 15. Pes. 116^a, v. תְּגֵרִי II. Erub. 55^a (ed. Sonc. תְּגֵרִינִין); Yalk. Deut. 940; a. fr.

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא ch. same. Targ. Koh. V, 9. Targ. Gen. XXXVIII, 2 (h. text כְּנַעֲנִי מִלֵּךְ). Targ. Prov. XXXI, 14 (not תְּגֵרָא); a. e.—Pes. 50^a (ref. to Zech. XIV, 21) מִלֵּךְ וְכַנְעָנִי וְהֵנָּה דְרַא יִקְרִי הוּא and whence do we know that *k'na'ani* means tradesman? (Answ. ref. to Gen. XXXVIII, 2, v. supra). B. Bath. 90^a, a. e., v. תְּגֵרִין; a. fr.—*Pl.* תְּגֵרִין, תְּגֵרִין, תְּגֵרִין. Targ. Ez. XVII, 4. Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 28. Targ. I Kings X, 15. Targ. O. Gen. XXXVII, 28. Targ. Y. ib. XXV, 3 (h. text אַשְׁוּרִים, v. אַמְפִּירִין); a. e.—Gen. R. s. 61 (ref. to Gen. I. c.) וְכִי... אֵ"ג אֲעִ"ג although they translate (these proper nouns) and say, traders &c., they still mean chieftains; a. e.

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא m. (v. תְּגֵרָא *Hithpa.*) *heat, jealousy, partiality; to cry out, 'it is partiality,' to reproach, complain of injustice.* Y. Ber. V, 9^c top; Y. Meg. IV, 75^c top כְּקִירָא וְכִי תְּגֵרָא הוּא it is as if he reflected on God's dealings, (saying,) over the bird's nest thy mercies extend, but over this man (myself) they do not extend; (Ber. 33^b וְכִי תְּגֵרָא הוּא he throws jealousy among God's creatures). Gen. R. s. 40 וְלֹא הִקְפִּיר הוּא he did not reproach (God), nor did he lose his temper; ib. s. 92. Ib. s. 17 צִפְּחָא... לְקִירוֹתָא עֲלֵיהּ הוּא God foresaw that he (Adam) would reproach (God) on her account (Gen. III, 12), therefore he did not create her until he (Adam) asked for her; a. e.

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא I m. (preced.) *strife, contest, complaint.* Targ. Prov. XV, 18. Ib. XXVI, 20. Targ. Y. Deut. XXV, 1. Targ. Prov. VI, 14, v. תְּגֵרָא; a. fr.—Sabb. 130^a, v. תְּגֵרָא. Snh. 7^a כִּי תְּגֵרָא שְׁנֵי מִנֵּי... דְרַא יִקְרִי הוּא when we see two men quarrel. Yeb. 100^a וְכִי תְּגֵרָא הוּא I used to decide the man's case first; וְכִי תְּגֵרָא הוּא now I decide the woman's case first. B. Mets. 59^a, v. תְּגֵרָא; Yalk. Ps. 888 (not תְּגֵרָא); a. e.

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא II m. *crutch, staff.* v. תְּגֵרָא.

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא m. (comp. תְּגֵרָא) *ditch, channel.* Bekh. 9^a וְכִי תְּגֵרָא בְרִיתָא (some ed. תְּגֵרָא; Rashi תְּגֵרָא, comp. תְּגֵרָא; Var. in Rashi תְּגֵרָא, read: תְּגֵרָא) they poured them into a ditch (Rashi: *vessel, cask*; v., however, Tosaf. a. 1.).

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא ch. same.

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא m. (preced.) *business, trade.* Targ. Zech. XIV, 21.

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא v. תְּגֵרָא.

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא f. (preced. art.) *business, merchant.*

dise. Targ. Prov. III, 14 (h. text סוֹרֵר). Ib. XXXI, 18. Ib. XVII, 16 (ed. Wil. תְּגֵרִי; h. text מוֹרֵר). Ib. XXVII, 26 (ed. Wil. רֹגֵר, corr. acc.).

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא h. תְּגֵרִי v.

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא m. (v. תְּגֵרָא I) *quarrelsome man.* Targ. Prov. XXII, 10 (h. text מְדוּן, sub. איש). Ib. XXVI, 21.—*Fem.* תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא. Ib. XXI, 9 (ed. Wil. תְּגֵרָא).

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא f. = תְּגֵרָא I. Targ. Ps. XXXI, 21 תְּגֵרָא מִסִּימָא (ed. רַח...). Ib. XXXV, 1 תְּגֵרָא מִסִּימָא (ed. Wil. תְּגֵרָא).

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא m. = h. *breast.*—*Pl.* תְּגֵרִין, תְּגֵרִין. Targ. Y. I, II Gen. XLIX, 25 (ed. Vien. תְּגֵרִין). Targ. Ps. CIII, 2 ed. Lag. (missing in ed. Wil.). Targ. II Chr. V, 9. Targ. Job III, 11 (12; ed. Wil. תְּגֵרִין; some ed. תְּגֵרִין, corr. acc.). Targ. Cant. VIII, 1 (ed. Lag. a. oth. תְּגֵרִין); a. e.

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא pr. n. m. *Taddai* (Thaddaeus). Y. Kil. I, 27^b לְעוֹרֵי אֱלִיעֶזֶר s. 1. Mekh. B'shall., Shir., s. 1 אֱלִיעֶזֶר בֶּן חֲרִי; Tanh. B'shall. 11 אֱלִיעֶזֶר בֶּן חֲרִי; Yalk. Ex. 242 אֱלִיעֶזֶר בֶּן חֲרִי (corr. acc.); Sabb. 123^a.—Ib. 38^b הוּא.

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא m. (דוד, comp. דוד) [*flow*], *kindness, liberality.* Targ. Prov. V, 19 (ed. Lag. תְּגֵרָא).

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא Targ. Prov. XX, 25 some ed.; ed. Lag. a. oth. תְּגֵרִי, read: תְּגֵרָא, v. תְּגֵרִי.

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא Midr. Till. to Ps. IX, 20 מַעֲשֵׂה הוּא שְׁלֹחַן (Var. in ed. Bub. note: תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא); Yalk. ib. 645 תְּגֵרָא תְּגֵרָא (some ed. תְּגֵרָא) read: תְּגֵרָא תְּגֵרָא (θεωρητός) be thou made the oracle consulted by them (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Theoroi).

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא v. תְּגֵרָא.

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא v. תְּגֵרָא.

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא m. (הוּא) = תְּגֵרָא, *stationary, constant, regular.* Pes. 114^a הוּא וְשִׂמְיֵהּ הוּא... בְּרִכַּת הַיַּיִן הוּא... תְּגֵרָא to say the blessing over wine is a constant duty, but the blessing over the day (festival) is not a constant (only a periodical) duty: where there is a constant duty and one not constant, the constant duty has the precedence; Tosef. ib. X, 3; Tosef. Ber. VI (V), 1; Y. ib. VIII, beg. 11^d. Zeb. X, 1 וְכִי תְּגֵרָא הוּא מְחִבֵּרֵן וְכִי תְּגֵרָא that which is more constant than another thing has the precedence over the other thing: the daily offering precedes the Musaf, the Sabbath Musaf precedes that of the New Moon &c.; a. fr.—*Pl.* תְּגֵרִין. Y. Taan. II, 65^d bot. תְּגֵרִין הוּא because they are constantly on duty.—(adv.) *steadily.* Tosef. Ohol. XVI, 8; Tosef. Par. IV (III), 7, v. תְּגֵרִין II.

תְּגֵרָא, תְּגֵרָא c. ch. same; (also as noun) *permanency.* Targ. Num. XXVIII, 3; 6; 10. Ib. IV, 7; a. fr.—(Adv.) *steadily, constantly.* Targ. Ex. XXVII, 20. Targ. Lev. XXIV, 3; a. e.—Targ. Hab. I, 17 בְּרֵךְ.

תְּדִירָה, v. תְּדִיר.

*תְּדַל בֵּן תֵּי, *Ben Taddal*, a fictitious name (for some foolish babbler). Hull. 134^a (in reply to שוניה אני שוניה בלשון ידיר אני שוניה) אל חשנה אותה אלא בלשון בן ת' (אותה) (Ms. R. 2. הרן 2, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 90) teach it in nobody's but Ben Taddal's name; [Ar. עַרְל = בֵּן עַרְל = stammerer; Var. בן ערל, v. Koh. Ar. Compl. s. v. ערל].

תְּדַמּוּר (תְּדַמּוּר) pr. n. pl. (b. h. תְּדַמּוּר) *Tadmor* (*Tarmod*) = *Palmyra*, in an oasis of the Syrian desert. Targ. I Kings IX, 18; II Chr. VIII, 4 (ed. Lag. תְּדַמּוּר).—Y. Yeb. I, 3^a bot.; Y. Kidd. IV, 65^d top 'תְּדַמּוּר גִּירֵי ת' proselytes from T.; Nidd. 56^b 'תְּדַמּוּר גִּירֵי ת' we may admit proselytes from Tarmod; Yeb. 16^b. Ib. 17^a 'תְּדַמּוּר ת' those of blemished descent from T. Ib. תְּדַמּוּר ת' תְּדַמּוּר ת' Tarmod and Tammod are the same. Ib. 'תְּדַמּוּר מִשְׁאֵל לַד' from hell to T., v. גְּנֵדָר I. Gen. R. s. 56 (ref. to Gen. XXII, 17) 'תְּדַמּוּר ת' של ת' 'the gate of its enemies', that is T.; happy he who sees the downfall of T., which was a partner &c., v. שְׂדֵהָ; Y. Taan. IV, 69^b 'תְּדַמּוּר ת'; Lam. R. to II, 2; Yalk. Gen. 102; a. e.—Denom. h. תְּדַמּוּרֵי, תְּדַמּוּרֵי, pl. תְּדַמּוּרִים, תְּדַמּוּרִים, תְּדַמּוּרֵי, תְּדַמּוּרֵי, Y. Yeb. I, c.; Bab. ib. 16^a. Sabb. 31^a; Ab. d'R. N. ch. XV; a. e.—Fem. תְּדַמּוּרֵי. Tosef. Naz. IV, 10 ed. Zuck. (Var. תְּדַמּוּרֵי, corr. acc.).—Ch. תְּדַמּוּרֵי, תְּדַמּוּרֵי, pl. תְּדַמּוּרֵי, תְּדַמּוּרֵי, Sabb. 21^b 'תְּדַמּוּרֵי Palmyreans, dealers in kindling material.

תְּהִי, תְּהִי, v. תְּהִי.

תְּהִי, v. תְּהִי.

תְּהִי, תְּהִי, v. תְּהִי.

תְּהִי, v. תְּהִי.

תְּהִי, v. תְּהִי.

תְּהוֹם m. (b. h.; Friedr. Del. Proleg., p. 113) *deep*, *depth*, *interior of the earth*. Gen. R. s. 2 (ref. to Gen. I, 2) 'תְּהוֹם ת' 'the deep', that is the wicked (Roman) empire which is unfathomable as the deep; וְהוֹם ת' 'as the deep cannot be searched out, so the wicked &c. Y. Hag. II, 77^c 'תְּהוֹם ת' 'ומה למטה מן ה' what is above the heavens, and what is beneath the deep. Snh. 97^b, v. נֶקֶב; a. fr.—'תְּהוֹם ת' a grave in the depth, i. e. a covered up uncleanness discovered. Y. Naz. IX, 57^d top 'תְּהוֹם ת' what is a grave of the depth (in a legal sense)? A corpse buried in stubble, straw, earth, or pebbles, but if buried in water &c., it does not make a grave of the depth (does not make unclean that which was above it before discovery). Ib. 'תְּהוֹם ת' a grave of the depth is one that nobody remembers to have existed; a. fr.—Pl. תְּהוֹמוֹת. Mekh. B'shall., Shir., s. 5, v. עֲשׂוּנֵי ת'; a. e.

תְּהוֹמָא, תְּהוֹמָא ch. same. Targ. Gen. I, 2. Ib. VII, 11. Targ. Ps. XLII, 8; a. fr.—Taan. 25^b I saw *Ridia* (v. רִידִיָּא) standing between the

lower depth (of the earth), and the upper depth (of the heavens); לַת עֵילָא וְכ' to the upper *l'hom* he said, distil thy waters; to the lower depth he said, let thy waters spring forth. Succ. 53^a, v. קָפָא; a. fr.—Pl. תְּהוֹמֵי, תְּהוֹמֵי, Targ. Deut. VIII, 7. Targ. Ex. XV, 5; 8; a. fr.

תְּהוֹמָא f. (תְּהוֹמָא) *bethinking one's self, regret*. Ex. R. s. 43, end (ref. to וְהוֹמָא, Ex. XXXII, 12) תְּהוֹמָא ת' let reconsideration take place before thee. Sifré Deut. 326 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' יש ת' לפניו וְכ' when God punishes Israel, he, as it were, regrets it, as we read (Deut. XXXII, 36) &c.; וְהוֹמָא ת' and the root תְּהוֹמָא means 'to bethink one's self.' Y. Ned. IX, beg. 41^b 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' is not regret (of a vow) like a novel (unforeseen) circumstance (v. נִלְדָּה, s. v. נִלְדָּה); a. e.

תְּהוֹמָא, תְּהוֹמָא, תְּהוֹמָא (emp. שְׁתָּא) [*to stand still*,] 1) *to gaze, be astonished; to be confounded, be waste*. Gen. R. s. 2, beg., v. בְּרָא. Ib., end וְהוֹמָא ת' יושב וְהוֹמָא ת' once R. S. b. Z. sat gazing (deep in thought, absent-minded). Taan. 6^b (play on תְּהוֹמָא, Am. IV, 7) תְּהוֹמָא ת' the place where the rain fell became waste (through destructive showers); a. e.—2) *to pause, bethink one's self, regret*. Y. Taan. III, 66^c bot. 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' 'three things God created, and regretted that he had created them. Ib. I, 65^b bot. (ref. to Num. XXIII, 19) 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' בן אדם אני 'if a man says to thee, I am a God, he lies; (if he says,) I am the son of man, he shall regret it; (and if he says,) I will rise to heaven, he says, but he shall not fulfill it. Y. Ned. I, 36^d bot. [read:] מִכִּיּוֹן 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' when one vows in rashness, he will finally regret it, and when he does regret, his sacrifices are like slaughtering profane beasts in the Temple court. Kidd. 40^b 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' על הַרְאֵנוּתָא when he is sorry for his good deeds in the past; Y. Peah I, 16^b top. Num. R. s. 10, beg. 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' על הַרְאֵנוּתָא (not הרשע); ed. Wil. 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' when he (the wicked) regrets his doings in the past. Ex. R. s. 20² 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' the seller was sorry; a. fr.

תְּהוֹמָא, תְּהוֹמָא, תְּהוֹמָא ch. same, 1) *to gaze, be astonished, be waste*.—Part. תְּהוֹמָא; f. תְּהוֹמָא. Targ. Y. Gen. I, 2. Targ. Y. II Ex. XII, 42; a. e.—Eruv. 66^a 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' 'R. El. marvelled at it. Ib. 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' 'the Nehardeans were astonished at it. Pes. 50^b 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' 'people gaze at him with ill-will (Ms. M. תְּהוֹמָא ת' fr. תְּהוֹמָא). Nidd. 66^a 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' '... תְּהוֹמָא ת' 'כי היכי דְּתְהוֹמָא ת' 'to pause, regret, repent. Targ. Y. Lev. V, 5; 24. Targ. Cant. V, 5. Targ. Y. Ex. XIII, 17. Targ. Prov. XX, 25 (ed. רודיא, תְּהוֹמָא, corr. acc.).—Y. Hall. II, beg. 58^b 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' 'when I was gone, I was sorry that I had not said to him &c. Y. Sabb. I, 3^b bot. 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' 'he began to bethink himself (of what he had done). Ned. 21^b 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' 'dost thou now regret (that thou hast vowed)? Y. ib. IX, 41^b bot. 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' 'R. J. offered an opening (for the purpose of absolving from a vow), and he (the vower) expressed his regret; [read:] 'תְּהוֹמָא ת' 'דו ת' 'דו ת' 'דו ת' 'but if he were not sorry for his vow, would he have come (before the teacher for

absolution)?; a. e.—3) to smell. Keth. 105^a, v. אֲמַבְרָא B. Bath. 22^a פּוֹחַ תְּהִי וְכ' v. פּוֹחַ תְּהִי וְכ' v. פּוֹחַ תְּהִי וְכ' v. פּוֹחַ תְּהִי וְכ'

תְּהִי f. (preced.) 1) regret. Targ. Y. II Gen. VI, 6 (Ar. תְּהִי).—2) astonishment. Erub. 66^a וְכ' תְּהִי (Ar. תְּהִי); Ar. תְּהִי why this marvelling of R. El.?

תְּהִי, v. next w.

תְּהִי f. (b. h.; תְּהִי) praise, song. Pes. 117^a בעשרה תְּהִי... the Book of Psalms contains ten expressions for praise: *nitsuaḥ*... *hillah* &c. Ber. 4^b כל האומר תְּהִי... תְּהִי the who recites the Praise of David (Ps. CXLV) three times a day &c. Taan. 16^b (ref. to Nehem. IX, 5) על תְּהִי... after every benediction give him praise (close with וְכ' כבוד וְכ'); a. e.—Pl. תְּהִי; תְּהִי, תְּהִי, תְּהִי. Mekh. B'shall, Shir., s. 8 (ref. to Ex. XV, 12) תְּהִי לא מעכשיו אלא מעולם נורא תְּהִי not from now is he fearful in praises (i. e. נורא is not meant as participle present), but from eternity was he &c.—Esp. תְּהִי, תְּהִי, תְּהִי. *the Book of Psalms*. Pes. 1. c. B. Bath. 14^b sq. דוד כתב ס' תְּהִי על ידי וְכ' David composed the Book of Psalms through the agency of ten elders... and of the three sons of Korah. Gen. R. s. 68... חמשה תְּהִי the fifteen 'songs of the ascents' in the Psalms; ib. s. 74. Y. Sabb. XVI, 15^c bot. וְכ' תְּהִי... the one hundred and forty-five psalms in the Psalms correspond to the years of Jacob; Treat. Sof'rim ch. XVI, 17... מסתכל דודי תְּהִי I was meditating over the *Agadah* on the Psalms; Y. Kil. IX, 32^b bot.; Y. Keth. XIII, 35^a bot. אגדה (עניני) I let my glance pass through the whole 'Book of Psalms, an Agadah.'—Chald. תְּהִי I saw a copy of the Psalms of the house of R. ... in which Halleluiah was written in the middle of a chapter (psalm).—[תְּהִי, תְּהִי, תְּהִי, pl. of תְּהִי, q. v.]

תְּהִי, Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 36, v. הודו ch.

תְּהִי f. (b. h. תְּהִי) pl. תְּהִי *per- verseness*. Sifré Deut. 320; Yalk. ib. 945 (ref. to Deut. XXXII, 20) תְּהִי... אלא דודי תְּהִי... 'a generation of perverseness' (in the singular), but, 'a generation of perversenesses' &c.

תְּהִי ch. same. Targ. Prov. XXIII, 33.—Pl. תְּהִי. Ib. II, 12 Ms. (ed. הפיכה; ed. Wil. הפיכה, some ed. ספרכיה, corr. acc.).

תְּהִי, v. next w.

תְּהִי m. (preced. art.) *perverse man*.—Pl. תְּהִי. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 20 (ed. Vien. תְּהִי, corr. acc.).

תְּהִי f. (preced.) 1) *perverseness*. Targ. Prov. I, 32 Ms., v. תְּהִי.—2) *destruction*. Targ. Y. Deut. XXIX, 22, v. תְּהִי.

תְּהִי I (imperat. pl. of תְּהִי) *come ye*. B. Bath. 22^a תְּהִי

תְּהִי go, and come again in the morning; a. e.—[Y. Sot. VII, end 22^a תְּהִי, v. תְּהִי]

תְּהִי II = *again, furthermore*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXVI, 21. Targ. Y. II Lev. XXII, 27.—Ber. 12^b... וְכ' but let him say this verse (Num. XXIV, 9), and no more. Gitt. 56^a וְכ' מלכא אנה וְכ' and furthermore, if I am a king, why didst thou not come ere this? Ned. 16^a וְכ' ואמר אכילנא אכילנא וְכ' and he said, I will eat, I will eat, and added, I swear &c. Ib. וְכ' אמר וְכ' and in addition thereto he said &c. Erub. 103^b, v. תְּהִי; a. fr.

תְּהִי, v. תְּהִי.

תְּהִי I m. (v. תְּהִי I) *compartment, cell*. Targ. Ez. XL, 7; 12; a. e.—Pl. תְּהִי, תְּהִי. Ib. 10; 12; a. e.

תְּהִי II = *h. תְּהִי, mark*. Targ. Ez. IX, 4.

תְּהִי III, v. תְּהִי.

תְּהִי f. (b. h. תְּהִי) [1] (b. h.) *occasion*.—[2] *grief*. Gen. R. s. 19; Yalk. ib. 27, v. תְּהִי.

תְּהִי pr. n. pl. *Tavakh*. B. Kam. 104^b (Rashi a. Ms. R. Bath. 77^b Ms. M. (ed. תוּךְ). Nidd. 33^b (v. Neub. Géogr. p. 398).

תְּהִי m. (b. h.; denom. of תְּהִי) *look, appearance, countenance; attribute*. Snh. 100^a (play on תְּהִי, Ez. XLVII, 12) תְּהִי לְהוֹאֵר פְּנֵים שֶׁל בְּעֵלֵי הַפֶּה for brightening the countenance of the speakers. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XLVIII וְכ' מלאך... תְּהִי... Moses' parents saw that he looked like an angel of God.—Y. Ber. V, 9^a bot., v. תְּהִי. Y. Sabb. VI, 7^d bot. כְּלֵי כְּלֵי בְּשִׁישׁ עֲלֵיהֶן ר' כְּלֵי כְּלֵי when they bear the attribute of (are classified among) vessels; Y. Bets. I, end, 61^a; (Bab. ib. 10^a כְּלֵי כְּלֵי. Y. Sabb. VIII, end, 11^c כְּלֵי כְּלֵי it does not pass by the name of a vessel; a. e.—Pl. תְּהִי. Cant. R. to I, 10 (play on תְּהִי, ib.) וְכ' (1) שְׁמוֹתָם שְׁמוֹתָם... with two countenances, with two brothers, Moses and Aaron, who looked at each other in friendliness, each rejoicing in the other's greatness.

תְּהִי I = *h. תְּהִי, 1) to go back, return, do again*. Targ. Gen. XIV, 7. Targ. O. ib. XVIII, 10 מִיָּהָב אֶיְהוֹב ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. תְּהִי); a. v. fr.—Part. תְּהִי, תְּהִי; fr. which a verb תְּהִי. Targ. Ez. XXXV, 7. Targ. I Sam. XXVII, 9. Targ. Y. Gen. VIII, 3; a. fr.—Usually תְּהִי; תְּהִי, תְּהִי. Targ. Am. IX, 1. Targ. I Sam. VII, 3. Targ. Gen. I. c.; a. fr.—2) *to restore, v. infra*.—3) [to go back on,] *to bethink one's self, regret*. Targ. O. a. Y. I Gen. VI, 6. Ib. 7. Targ. O. Ex. XXXII, 14; a. fr.

תְּהִי 1) *to lead back, turn; to give back, restore; to recompense*. Targ. Jer. XXXII, 44. Targ. Ps. XIX, 8. Targ. Num. XXV, 11. Targ. Ex. XXII, 25. Targ. O. Num. V, 7 (Y. ed. Vien. תְּהִי); a. fr.—Part. תְּהִי. Targ. O. ib. 8 (ed. Vien. תְּהִי; Y. תְּהִי (1)).

Transf. to throw up, vomit. Targ. Prov. XXV, 16.—2) to reconsider, bethink one's self. Targ. O. Ex. XXXII, 12.—3) to answer, reply, refute. Targ. Num. XIII, 26. Targ. Job. XX, 2. Targ. Is. L, 11; a. fr.—Esp. to raise an objection, argue; to put a question. Pes. 2^a, a. fr. מיתריב they (the disputing scholars) raised an objection. Y. Ter. III, 42^b ושהיק ... ושהיק קומי they put the question before R. J., and he kept silence. Y. Peah IV, 18^b top ר' התיב ר' ז. R. Z. raised the question before &c. Ib. אילין כל אילין R. Z. raised the question before &c. Ib. מתיב ... v. מתיב (Y. Gitt. VIII, 49^c top מתיב h.). Sabb. 145^a הוא מתיב וכן v. פירק. Y. R. Hash. I, 56^d bot. התיבון they raised an objection &c. B. Kam. 56^b bot. איתריב they objected (by referring to the verse) &c. Ib. מתיב בר מתיב בר they argued against him. Y. Sabb. II, 5^a bot. מתיב בר Bar K. argued before R. H. the elder; and he also answered it. Ib. VII, 9^b top וכן ויהי מתיב ליה and he raised the argument, and he also answered it. Ib. VII, 9^b top וכן ויהי מתיב ליה and R. A. might have answered him &c.; ib. מתיב וכן because he did not answer him &c.; a. v. fr.

Pa. מתיב same, to answer, meet an objection, v. supra. Ittaf, איתרב, Ittof, איתרב 1) to be brought back, be returned, restored. Targ. Gen. XLII, 28. Targ. Ex. X, 8. Targ. Ob. 15; a. fr.—2) to be answered; to be refuted. Targ. Job XI, 2. Ib. XIX, 7. Targ. Is. LIII, 7; a. fr.—Y. Taan. IV, 67^c איתרב איל ולא איל said he to him, hast thou not been answered before?; Y. Ber. IV, 7^c top. Pes. 30^b מאחר רבא וכן (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8) now that R. bar I. has been refuted, why does Rab say &c.?.; a. fr.

תוב II = h. תוב II, again, furthermore. Targ. Job VII, 10. Targ. Ps. LXXVIII, 17; a. fr.—Naz. 20^b ת' לא שבקת וכן thou allowest no more room for the disciple (no more than three words of greeting); a. e.—With ת' התיבן: Y. Hag. II, 77^b ת' ומה הויתיה דריש ת' and what more hast thou been teaching? Y. Taan. III, 66^c bot. נדר ... דלא למיעבר. Y. B. Mets. II, 8^c top ת' לעי ת' henceforth thou shalt no longer have to work (for a living); a. e.—V. ת' II.

תובא m. (הויב I, Af. 1) vomit. Targ. Is. XIX, 14 ed. Lag., a. Ar. (ed. תויב; some ed. תויב, corr. acc.).—V. תויב.

תובב, Y. Ber. III, 6^a top ברה דר' הויה בת' read: בריה דר' הויה בת' (as Y. Meg. I, 71^c top; v. Revue des Et. Juives XXXIX, p. 306).

תובבא m. (v. תויבא) vomit. Lev. R. s. 16 (ref. to Is. LVII, 17 וילך שובב וכן) vomit goes back to vomit (the sinner returns to the place of sin, with ref. to Prov. XXVI, 11).—Transf. overflow, flood. Gen. R. s. 13 כמין הויבא (ed. קבריא. v. Ar., v. כמין ת' כהרין קבריא וכן) (read: תויבא) like the overflow of the K₂baria; Koh. R. to I, 7 כמין היבא וכן (corr. acc.).

תובינתיה, Targ. II Chr. XXII, 11 ed. Beck, v. תויבניא.

תובלא, v. תויבניא.

תובלא, תובלא c. = שובלא, ear of corn. Targ. Y. Gen. XLI, 47 ed. Vien., v. שובל.—Pl. תויבליא, תויבליא. Ib. 5, 6, sq.

תובליא, תובליא m. (comp. preced., a. שבליל) [snail,] rope, rope-ladder; [oth. opin. basket, comp. תיבל]. B. Bath. 33^b תובליא תובליא היא מאן דנקיש מגלא ות' וכן (Ms. M. a. Rashi תובליא) if one takes a pruning knife and a rope (basket), and says, I will cut the dates of such and such a man's palm ib. 36^a. Ned. 89^b, v. תפא I.

תובין, v. תויב II.

תוברות f. pl. (תפר = תבר) loops, hangers, handles; [Maim.: hem, border]. Kel. XXV, 1 (R. S. a. l. תוברות) (ib.) mean? From the misfortunes that have come upon me &c. [Ib. to Ps. XVIII, 3 מרוגה, read with ed. Bub.: מוניטין, v. 'Rashi' to Gen. R. s. 39¹¹.]

תוגה f. (b. h.; תגה) pain, grief. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIX, 28 תוגה מתי מן השברים וכן what does mitugah (ib.) mean? From the misfortunes that have come upon me &c. [Ib. to Ps. XVIII, 3 מרוגה, read with ed. Bub.: מוניטין, v. 'Rashi' to Gen. R. s. 39¹¹.]

תוגייל, Y. Sot. VII, end, 22^a ת' לה, read: ת' גייל לה, v. תי.

תוגרא, v. תוגרא I.

תודא, pl. תודין, תודתא, v. תודתא.

תודה I f. (b. h.; תדה) thanksgiving, (sub. קרבן) thank-offering. Ber. 6^b ת' כאלו הקריב ת' as if he had offered a thank-offering. Shebu. 15^b וכן ת' שיר של ת' the song of thanksgiving (in the Temple) was accompanied by citterns &c. Lev. R. s. 9 ת' אינה באה על חטא ... ת' איתיה ת' the sin-offering is brought for a sin ..., but not so the thank-offering. Ib. וקרבת ת' וקרבת ת' ... וקרבת ת' in future all sacrifices will cease, but the thank-offering shall never cease. Zeb. V, 6. Men. II, 3. Ib. VII, 1; a. fr.—Pl. תודות. Ib. 80^a ת' הוא ת' he had the intention of bringing several thank-offerings. Lev. R. l. c.; a. e.

תודה II pr. n. m. Todah (an adaptation of תודא, Thaddæus, for the sake of paronomasia), one of the disciples of Jesus. Snh. 43^a (missing in later editions) ת' חמשה Jesus had five disciples; Matthew, ... and T. Ib. ור' ת' אמר ת' יהרג וכן they brought up T., and he said, shall T. be put to death? is it not written (Ps. C, 1), a song of T.? Said they to him וכן יהרג וכן yes, T. shall be slain, for it is written (Ps. L, 23), he who sacrifices T. honoreth me.

תודוס pr. n. m. Todos (abbrev. of Theodoros), 1) T. of Rome. Tosef. Bets. II, 15; Bets. 23^a; Pes. 53^a; Ber. 19^a; a. e.—2) T. the physician. Bekh. IV, 4. Tosef. Ohol. IV, 2 תיאודוס הרופא.

תודתא f. = h. תודתא, thanksgiving, thank-offering.

the inside and throw away the peel (or the kernel); אמרי they say in the west, eat the date &c. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30).—Pl. תולדות, v. next w.

תולדות m. (preced.) beginning to ripen, half-ripe. Hag. 15^b, v. preced.—Pl. תולדות. M. Kat. 10^b תולדות (Ms. M. unripe dates. B. Mets. 89^a; Yalk. Deut. 938.

תולדות f. (b. h.; תול) 1) hope, expectation; that which may be looked for, good, use. Y. Pes. VI, beg. 33^a אפשר אמרי שיש ממנו תול possibly something good can come from him (may be he can enlighten us). Ib. אמרי שיש ממנו תול we have said that a good thing may be expected of thee. Ib. אמרי שיש ממנו תול we have said, can we expect anything of a Babylonian? Num. R. s. 2¹⁵ אין תול nothing of consequence can come of him, he cannot beget &c. Ib. תול שיש בו תול is there any good in it (can the golden calf produce any effect)? Midr. Till. to Ps. XXXVII, 2 תול תול תול what good there is in them is mere grass (cmp. Is. XL, 6). Yalk. Job 909; Gen. R. s. 27 (ref. to Gen. VI, 5) תול תול תול לא היה בהם תול from sunrise to sunset they achieved nothing good; Yalk. ib. 47. Ib. 35, v. תול תול תול אין בו תול אין בו תול if he (Balaam) will be ready to go with us, he will succeed, but if he should delay even one hour, he will be of no use; a. e.—2) (homilet.) prayer (as if from תול). Ber. 32^b; 55^a וכל תול תול תול כל תול תול תול he who makes long prayer and speculates on it (v. תול תול) comes to sickness of heart, for it is said (Prov. XIII, 12) a prolonged prayer makes the heart sick; Yalk. Prov. 950; Yalk. Deut. 854.

תולדות, v. תולדות.

תולדות pr. n. m. Tūlay, a Tanna. Kidd. 16^b.

תולדות, v. next w.

תולדות בר תול pr. n. m. Bar-Tūlani, an Amora. Sabb. 71^a (Ms. M. תולדות; Ker. 4^b תולדות; ib. 12^b תולדות).

תולדות (b. h. (?); sec. r. of תולדות II), Pi. תולדות to mark. Lev. R. s. 18 תולדות תולדות (ed. Wil. תולדות), v. תולדות II.

תולדות, v. תולדות.

תולדות, v. תולדות, a. תולדות II.

תולדות, Pi. תולדות, v. תולדות.

תולדות I tokh, the sound of boiling. Ber. 39^a... יריב תולדות it stands on the stove and makes tokh tokh (boils thoroughly); Erub. 29^a. Pes. 74^a תולדות תולדות R. J. called it (the kid roasted with its loose pieces inside) tokh tokh (boiled); v., however, תולדות.

תולדות II m. (b. h. תולדות, constr. תולדות) 1) middle, inside, receptacle. Kel. XXVII, 1 תולדות תולדות earthen vessels which have no inside (receptacle), have no back, i. e. their back is not susceptible of levitical uncleanness. Ib. XXV, 2. Ib. 4 תולדות תולדות לא נטמא תולדות if the outside of a vessel has become unclean, its inside is not affected

thereby. Yoma 72^b, v. תולדות I; a. fr.—Pl. תולדות. Gitt. 20^a תולדות (prep.) in, into, within. Nidd. 45^b תולדות within the period (during the year of developing puberty); B. Bath. 155^b. Ib. 5^a פרעתיך בת זמני תולדות I paid thee within my appointed time (before the debt was due). Dem. VII, 5 תולדות בתו in his house. Kil. I, 8 תולדות תולדות into a melon; a. v. fr.—תולדות תולדות, v. תולדות.—תולדות immediately from, through, because of. Ber. V, 1 תולדות תולדות in a mood of humility, v. תולדות. Ib. 31^a תולדות תולדות you must not rise for prayer immediately after giving judgment, or after an undecided discussion &c. Ib. תולדות תולדות from a mood of grief. Pes. 50^b תולדות תולדות because he cannot make oath, he must pay. Bets. 12^a, a. e. תולדות תולדות since carrying for an immediate need (on the Holy Day) has once been permitted, it has also been permitted for a less immediate need; a. v. fr.

תולדות to press, make to suffer, punish, v. תולדות I.

תולדות m. (תולדות) pressure, grief. Targ. Prov. XIX, 19 ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. תולדות; oth. ed. תולדות). Ib. XXI, 11 (ed. Wil. תולדות).

תולדות, v. תולדות.

תולדות f. (v. תולדות II, a. תולדות) pressure, emphatic expression; (adv., cmp. תולדות) exactly, only. Y. Keth. I, 25^d תולדות תולדות this is the law only when the seduction took place in Sepphoris itself.

תולדות, v. תולדות ch.

תולדות, תולדות f. (b. h.; תולדות) reproof, admonition, threat of punishment. Arakh. 16^b תולדות תולדות שמקבל תולדות I wonder whether in this generation there is one that accepts admonition; Sifra K'dosch., Par. 2, ch. IV. Arakh. l. c. תולדות תולדות how far must you go in reproving your neighbor (Lev. XIX, 17)? Until he strikes you. Lev. R. s. 27 (ref. to Is. I, 18) תולדות תולדות is this an argument, and this a threat? Tanh. Emor 10; Yalk. Mic. 554. Hag. 4^b (ref. to Gen. XLV, 3) תולדות תולדות של בשר ודם כך תולדות if the rebuke of a human being has such an effect, how much greater ought to be the effect of God's rebuke!; a. fr.—Pl. תולדות. Tam. 28^a תולדות תולדות let man love reproofs, for as long as reproofs are in the world, ease of mind comes upon the world, good, and blessing &c. Deut. R. s. 1 תולדות תולדות the rebukes (threats of punishment) should have been pronounced through Balaam, and the blessings through Moses; ib. תולדות תולדות let Moses who loves them rebuke them, and Balaam who hates them, bless them in order that the blessings and the rebukes be made certain in Israel's hand; Yalk. ib. 795. Deut. R. l. c. תולדות תולדות because they accepted thy (Moses') rebukes, thou must bless them; a. fr.

תולדות, תולדות, תולדות ch. same. Targ. Mic. VI, 2.—Sabb. 152^a תולדות תולדות Ms. M. (ed. תולדות), v. תולדות II. Gen. R. s. 52 (ref. to Gen. XX, 16 תולדות תולדות)

... גבירה וכו' this man's (thy) reproof is already with him (thee, that thou didst not clothe thy wife honorably) &c.; Yalk. ib. 91 (not גביר).

הוֹלָחָה, v. preced. wds.

הוֹלָחָה, v. הוֹלָחָה.

הוֹלָחָה, Y. Shebi. IV, 35^b bot. אין הולין ה' v. תחוב.

הוֹלָחָה m. (תכל) confidence, trust. Targ. Prov. XIV, 26 (h. text מחסה).

הוֹלָחָה, Pesik. R. s. 23, a corrupt, emended in ed. Fr. הוֹלָחָה, v. תבבא.

הוֹלָחָה, v. הוֹלָחָה.

הוֹלָחָה, v. next w.

הוֹלָחָה pr. n. pl. *Tulbakné*, on the upper Euphrates (v. S. Funk Juden in Babyl., p. 13, note 2). Kidd. 71^b עד 'הוֹלָחָה Babylonia extends (for genealogical purposes) as far as Fort (the fortified ford of) T. Meg. 6^a אקרא דה' (Ms. F. עקרא דהוֹלָחָה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 100); Keth. 112^a עד מקום... ואיזו זו הוֹלָחָה Gen. R. s. 16 אקרא דה' דהוֹלָחָה as far (east) as where the Euphrates runs, there is the land of Israel; and what place is this? It is *Tirbaknah* (?).

הוֹלָחָה f. (b. h.; ילד) 1) *birth, procreation, offspring*.—Pl. הוֹלָחָה Gen. R. s. 12 שלש דברים הללו... שלש ה' the following three things form the real creations of the world, and each of them delayed three days, and then produced offspring: the earth &c. Ib. יש... ר' כלל יש ר' all things have origins (mentioned in the Bible), heaven and earth have origins &c. Ib. ר' כל מי שיש לו ר' whatever has an origin, dies and decays, is created, but does not create, but that which has no origin does not die &c. Num. R. s. 14¹² בער שזעמיד ר' during the time of his begetting children. Y. Sot. VIII, 22^c bot. שלישי ר' he was the third in the order of birth, and the fourth in the order of accession; a. fr.—2) *secondary act, subspecies*, opp. אב or עיקר v. אב II. Y. Sabb. II, 5^a bot. שחיטה עיקר וחבורה ר' (forbidden on the Sabbath), and wounding is the secondary act. B. Kam. 2^a קרי לה ר' an act which was essential at the building of the Tabernacle is called *ab*, and one which was not essential, is called *toladah*; a. fr.—Pl. as ab. Ib. ר' מכלל דאיכא ר' since the Mishnah speaks of main damages, we must conclude that there are also secondary ones; וכו' הוֹלָחָה כיוצא בהן וכו' are their subspecies subject to the same laws or not? Sabb. 2^b ר' אבוח וחגי ר' here (Sabb. I, 1) where the main subject is the Sabbath, the Mishnah specifies the main act and the secondary acts, &c.; Shebu. 5^a; a. fr.

הוֹלָחָה f. (preced.) 1) *birth*. Targ. II Esth. III, 3 (ed. Lag. הוֹלָחָה; ed. Vien. תלד).—2) *descent, kinship*. Targ. Esth. II, 10 (ed. Vien. תלד; ed. Lag. תלד); Targ. II Esth. ib. הוֹלָחָה ed. Vien. (oth. ed. תלד; ed. Lag. תלד).

הוֹלָחָה f. (preced.) 1) *she that bore, mother*. Targ. Prov. XXIII, 25.—2) *generations, history*. Targ. Gen. II, 4. Ib. V, 1; a. fr.—3) *kinship*, v. preced.

הוֹלָחָה, v. הוֹלָחָה.

הוֹלָחָה, Sifre Deut. 81, v. קולס.

הוֹלָחָה c. (b. h.; טלע, Tafel of טע, v. ליע; v. Del. Proleg., p. 113) *worm*.—Pl. הוֹלָחָה Sot. 35^a ודיו ר' ויצאור וכו' worms came out of their tongues &c.; Yalk. Num. 745. Tanh. T'sav. 11 קלאנין של ר' קולני; Yalk. Prov. 935; a. e.

הוֹלָחָה m. (לעב) *sneer, scorn, lasciviousness*. Targ. Ps. LXXIX, 4 (ed. Wil. הוֹלָחָה). Targ. Is. XXVIII, 11. Targ. Ez. XXXIII, 31. Targ. Jer. LI, 18; a. e.

הוֹלָחָה f. (b. h.) = הוֹלָחָה. B. Mets. 83^b, v. רמז. B. Bath. 17^a רמז ור' רמז... רמז over seven persons no kind of worms had power. Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII, 7 מה ר' מה הר' הוואה וכו' as the worm has (for its defense) nothing but its mouth, so Israel has nothing but the prayer of his mouth; ib. ed. Bub. מעקרה... מעקרה וכו' (not מעקרה) as the worm uproots the tree, so Israelites, through their mouth and their prayer, undo evil decrees &c. Midd. II, 5 ר' וכו'... ר' wood in which a worm was found was unfit for the altar; a. e.—(ה) שני ר' scarlet-dyed (yarn). Midr. Till. l. c. משכן של ר' a tabernacle of scarlet yarn. Num. R. s. 4¹³. Par. III, 10 שני ר' שני; a. e.

הוֹלָחָה m. (preced.) *scarlet-colored*. Sabb. 110^b אדולא ר' (Ms. M. הוֹלָחָה) scarlet-colored aloes; Gitt. 69^b הוֹלָחָה Ab. Zar. 28^b הוֹלָחָה (Rashi a. Ms. M. הוֹלָחָה).

הוֹלָחָה f. = h. הוֹלָחָה. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 39. Targ. Jon. IV, 7.

הוֹלָחָה, v. הוֹלָחָה.

הוֹלָחָה, v. הוֹלָחָה.

הוֹלָחָה m. (b. h. חם; חם) *simplicity, integrity*. Pesik. R. s. 21 בשבועתם בחומתם ושבתו של לוי עומד גלוי (not בחומתם) it is revealed and known before thee that all the tribes shall fail to abide by their oath in rectitude, and that the tribe of Levi shall stand by its rectitude. Midr. Till. to Ps. VII, 9 כחומתו, v. חומתו; a. e.—Esp. הוֹלָחָה לפי חומתו to talk in one's simplicity, to make a statement in ignorance of its legal bearing. Yeb. 121^b when the gentile makes an incidental statement (not as formal testimony). B. Kam. 114^b רילוק לפי חומתו... a child talking in his innocence said, I and my mother were captives &c. Gitt. 28^b ל' ר' הימוני מהימוני ליה ליה whenever a gentile makes an informal statement, we believe him (act on it as evidence); a. fr.—Pl. הוֹלָחָה, in connection with *Urim and Tummim* in the high priest's breastplate (v. אור I). Yoma 73^b שמשלימין אור דברידון אור דברידון I. they are named

תורגמינא, v. תורגמינא.

תורגמינא m. (תורגם) = interpreter, speaker. Meg. 16^a, v. תורגמינא. Macc. I, 9 'הו' מפ' הו'... שלא רחא... the Sanhedrin must not learn the evidence through an interpreter (but must understand the witnesses' own language). Ex. R. s. 3 (expl. לפה, Ex. IV, 16) 'לר' he shall be the spokesman; a. e.—Esp. a) the translator (into Chaldaic or Greek) of the Biblical portion read at services. Meg. 23^b (Ms. M. 'מח); a. fr.—b) = אמורא, q. v. Pes. 117^a 'ר' משכיל ע"י ר' a psalm superscribed maskil is one pronounced by a speaker. M. Kat. 21^a 'ו' השמיע ו' 'לח' ו' ו' and he (being in mourning) whispered to R. H. b. A., and the latter to the speaker, and the speaker pronounced it to the audience. Y. Meg. IV, 75^a bot. Ib. c top; a. fr.

תורגמינא ch. same. Targ. II Esth. VII, 5.—[Targ. Ps. VII, 1 ed. Ven., v. תורגמינא.—Gen. R. s. 51 'ר' R. H. the Turg'man. Ib. s. 65 הזקידו תורגמינא (corr. acc.) Ezekiah the T.; a. e.—Pl. תורגמינא. Y. Hall. IV, 60^a bot. (expl. תורגמינא, v. תורגמינא, corr. acc.) the speakers (sons of R. Hiyya).

תורגמינא m. (ארג with affirmative ט; cmp. ארג, a. ארג) floss.—Pl. תורגמינא. Targ. I Kings V, 23 ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. תורגמינא, corr. acc.); Targ. II Chr. II, 15.

תורה f. (b. h.; ירה) 1) teaching, law, esp. 'ת' (ת) the Law of Moses, Pentateuch; in gen. the Jewish law, Religion. Ber. 5^a (ref. to Ex. XXIV, 12) 'ת' זה מקרא ו' 'ת' torah means the Pentateuch, 'and the mitsvah' means the Mishnah, 'which I have written' means the Prophets and Hagiographa &c. Ib. 'כל העוסק בת' ו' he that is engaged in the study of the Law &c., v. תורה. Ib. 6^a דינא 'ת' holding court is also considered a religious act, opp. שלמא בעלמא mere preservation of peace. Ib. 31^a 'ת' ו' where is the Law, and where the good deeds, that they may save us? Pes. 87^b 'ת' לשון ללשון 'ת' because their (the Babylonians') language comes near the language of the Torah. Meg. 3^a, a. fr. 'ת' תלמוד (abbrev. ת"ת) the study of the Law. Ned. 81^a 'ת' חזא חזא 'ת' take heed of the children of the poor, for from them the Law goes forth; a. v. fr.—Gen. R. s. 9, a. fr. 'ת' בחורא 'ת' in R. Meir's (annotated) copy of the Law. Y. Bicc. III, 65^c bot. 'ת' עומד מפני בנה the Torah does not rise before her son, i. e. he that is engaged in the study of the Law need not rise when a scholar passes. Sot. 47^b 'ת' חזרה ו' 'ת' the Law goes around begging for students.—ספר 'ת'—פ'ב, v. 'ת' שבעל פה, 'ת' שבכהב.—ספר 'ת' ו' יש לכם 'ת' Sabb. 31^a 'ת' רבי... ונעשרת חזרה כשתי 'ת' Sot. l. c. 'ת' רבי differences increased in Israel, and the Law became like two laws; a. e.—2) definition, designation; character, nature. Bets. 10^a 'ת' כלי עליו 'ת' because it bears the denomination of an utensil (v. תורא). B. Mets. 62^a 'ת' ביהוה 'ת' it came into his possession as a trust; ib. 'ת' כחורא 'ת' as a sold object. Kidd. 50^b 'ת' כחורא 'ת' he had not come down to any form of betrothal (had not done anything to intimate his intention of betrothal); a. fr.

*תורגמינא m. (רב, cmp. רב) (festival of) fructification (Dionysia). Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^b (expl. תורגמינא, a reading for festival of fructification, when they carry the larger idol to the smaller (v. Hastings Dict. Bible, s. v. Dionysia); ib. 'ת' דאמר תורגמינא he that reads tarbut understands the word to mean their festival &c. [Mus. emends תורגמינא, v. next w.]

תורגמינא m. (δρῦβος) uproar; (in the sense of δρῦβοςτοσικός) a turbulent person, rioter. Tanh. ed. Bub., Vayera 17 (ref. to שבלול, Ps. LVIII, 9, play on תורגמינא... כחך 'ת' שומד במדינה כל מי שנמצא עמו נשטף (not תורגמינא, not מזה) as a freshet sweeps all that it finds with it, so it is with a rioter who rises in a city: whoever is found with him, is swept away (arrested and punished) with him; 'ת' למה שויהא 'ת' and when he is dead, he faces no more the sun (his body is not exhibited for public honors); why? Because he was a rioter; Yalk. Ps. 776 תורגמינא, תורגמינא (corr. acc.).

תורגמינא, v. תורגמינא.

תורגמינא, v. תורגמינא.

תורגמינא, v. תורגמינא.

תורגמינא f. (= תורא, dimin. of תורא) the least form or aspect of. Men. 75^b 'ת' דנהמא עליהו 'ת' (Ms. B. תורא; Ms. C. תורא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 400) provided they still have some semblance of bread (not altogether reduced to a pap); Ber. 37^b.

תורגמינא m. (λεπιδος) lupine. Kil. I, 3; Tosef. ib. I, 2 (Var. תורגמינא). T'bul Yom I, 4. Tanh. ed. Bub., B'midb. 27; Yalk. Num. 695 (ref. to Prov. XXII, 22, by ref. to Ber. 35^b 'ת' גזל ו'... לא יאמר (כל הנהנה... גזל ו' 'ת' this refers to the lupine that is brought in with the dessert; one should not say, I have nuts and dates before me, I will say the blessing over them, and disregard the lupine; a. fr.—Pl. תורגמינא. Makhsh. IV, 6 (תורגמינא, תורגמינא; ed. Dehr. 7 תורגמינא).

תורגמינא, v. תורגמינא.

תורגמינא, v. תורגמינא.

תורגמינא, v. תורגמינא.

תורגמינא, Yalk. Deut. 929; Sifre ib. 218 (added in ed. Fr.), a gloss to מורה שוטח, prob. to be read מורון ל"י in Greek moron (accus. of μωρός; v. מורה II, III, a. מורוס).

תורגמינא, v. תורגמינא.

תורגמינא m. (a denomin. of θερμα, thermae) bath-keeper or attendant. Y. Maas. Sh. I, 52^d top 'ת' כדרך שהן יפין אצל 'ת'... if one has small coins (v. תורגמינא),... he may use them for the redemption of second tithes, in the same manner as they are good to be used for the bather (v. Tosef. ib. I, 4). Y. Ber. II, 4^c top 'ת'

'until he came to the stand of Jacob the bather he kept the T'fillin on; Pesik. R., s. 22 עד יעקב תורמוסא (corr. acc.).

תורן m. (b. h. תורן; תור, cmp. אסקריא [espying pole, v. Is. XXX, 17,] mast, yard. B. Bath. V, 1, expl. ib. 73^a ר' ממקום אחד וכ' the mast of material taken from one place, and the rudders of material from another place; Yalk. ib. 140; Yalk. Ez. 367; Yalk. Chr. 1073 (by ref. to Ez. XXVII, 5, sq.). Midr. Till. to Ps. XLVI 'וכ' הספינה וכ' the Lord raised them as the mast of a ship is raised, and thus we read (Num. XXVI, 10), and they were like a flag (נס); ed. Bub. נמצאו בני עומדין כה' וכ' Yalk. Num. 773; Yalk. Ps. 614; a. e.

תורנא ch. same. Targ. Is. XXXIII, 23.—Lev. R. s. 12; Esth. R. introd. to s. 5, v. קבניטא; a. e.—Pl. תור, תורנין. Targ. Ez. XXVII, 5.

תורנגולא II, תורנגולא v.

תורניא f. (denom. of תורנא) [wood used for masts,] pine (Löw, Pf. 388: cypress). B. Bath. 80^b; R. Hash. 23^a (expl. שטוד, Is. XLI, 19). Gitt. 57^a ר' שחלי ר' when a boy was born, they planted a cedar, when a girl, a pine.

תורעא v. תרעא.

תורעמא f. (I רעם) com-motion, excitement, murmuring, rebellion. Targ. Ps. XIX, 4 תורעמא Ms. (ed. תורעמא). Targ. O. Ex. XVI, 12 תורעמא constr. (ed. Vien. תרעמא; Y. תורעמא). Ib. 7, sq. תורעמא ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. תורעמא; תורעמא). Targ. Num. XIV, 27; a. fr.—V. תרעמא.

תורעתא v. תרעא.

תורפה v. תורפה.

תורף m. (תורף = תורף; cmp. תורפא) that which makes a debt collectable from real estate, mortgage; trnsf. that passage in a document which makes it binding, e. g., in due bills, the last line stating the date of execution; in a letter of divorce, the names and especially the phrase אחר ב' B. Mets. 7^b (opp. טופס q. v.). if (of those finding a due bill) one holds the tofes (upper portion), and the other the toref (the lower portion), the one gets the tofes, and the other the toref; expl. ib. 'וכ' a share in proportion to the value of a document without date (a personal debt) and of one with a date (mortgage). Y. Gitt. V, 47^b top 'וכ' he had not yet written the execution of the sale, when &c. Ib. III, beg. 44^c חרפו חרפו בטרופס if he filled out the blank (v. טופס); ib. II, 44^b bot. חרפו, a. חרפו. Bab. ib. 21^b ורוא provided he left the place for the toref (the last line) blank (to be filled out after the writing sheet is detached). Ib. 'וכ' אין כותבין ר' וכ' you must not

write the toref (on material affixed to the ground), for fear that (if this be allowed) he may also have it signed (before detaching it); וכ' כתבו לר' but if he wrote the toref and detached the sheet afterward &c.; a. fr.

תורפא I ch. same; trnsf. valid claim, obligation. Naz. 10^b if a man, seeing his cow broken down, said, 'I will be an abstainer from wine, לא אם לא עמדו, if she [or that she] will not stand up', and she stood up of herself, ב"ש the Shammaites say, the claim against this man rests upon his putting her up with his own hand, and now he has not put her up, i. e. he meant to say, I will be a Nazirite, if I do not raise her, and as he did not raise her, he is bound to be a Nazirite; and the Hillelites say the claim against this man rests upon her lying, and now she has gotten up, i. e. he meant to say that he would be a Nazirite, if she did not stand up, and now that she is up, he is not bound to be a Nazirite.

תורפא II, תור m.=next w.; ת' pudenda. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 57. Targ. Y. Num. XXV, 8.

תורפה f. (תורף) 1) decay, filth. Ter. VIII, 8 דיהוה (Ar. התורף) if it (the jar of unclean wine) was lying in a neglected place, he must put it in a decent place.—Trnsf. obscenity; תורפה ביהוה, במקום ביהוה; תורפה במקום. Sabb. 64^b במקום הת' (Ms. M. התורפה; Ar. התורפה). Nidd. VIII, 1 ביהוה הת' a. e.—Tanh. Vayetsé 12 (expl. תורפה) works of filth, works of uncleanness.—2) (cmp. תורפה) weakness. Shebu. 16^a מפני ר' שח' של ירושלים היהוה וכ' (or שח' (שח' because it was the weak point of Jerusalem, and could easily be captured.

תורפיה f. (preced. disgrace). Targ. Ps. XLIV, 14 (some ed. תורפיה pl.; Ar. תורפיה; h. text קלס).

תורקין v. תורקין.

תורקין m. (θωράκιον) parapet, tower. Targ. Prov. VII, 6 ed. Lag. (Ms. תורקין, perh. תורקין (fr. דוק)?; ed. Wil. תורקין; h. text אשנב).

תורקלינא, Lev. R. s. 16 תורקליניה v. תורקלינא.

תורתא I f. cow, v. תורא.

תורתא II, תורתא pr. n. m. (Johanan) ben Torta, a Tanna. Y. Taan. IV, 68^d bot.; Lam. R. to II, 2. Num. R. s. 7⁹; Tosef. Men. XIII, 22. Pesik. R. s. 14 (describing the origin of the name) אמר ומה ר' יהונן בן ר' ... מיד בא ונהגיר ... יהונן בן ר' he said, if a cow that has no speech and no mind recognized her Creator, should I whom my Maker has created in his image ... not go and acknowledge my Creator? He went and became a Jew, and studied and grew efficient in the Law, and they named him Johanan ben T. (son of a cow); and to this day our teachers quote Hälakha in his name.

תורתא ב' ת' pr. n. pl. Be Toratha in Babylonia

(v. Neub., Géogr. p. 363). Ab. Zar. 26^a top. (Ag. Hatt. (זוראה). Snh. 64^a.

הַרְתָּוּתָא m. of *Toratha* (?), surname of Hānina or Hananiah. Y. Peah III, 17^d top 'ר' הנינא. Y. Kidd. I, 60^c bot. הנינא הרתויה. Y. Ber. III, 6^d הרתויה. Y. Ter. X, 47^b הנינא תירוא (ed. Krot. (זוראה), read: הרתויה. Ned. 57^b הנינא תירואה; 59^b תירואה.

הַוָּשֵׁב m. (b. h.; יושב) 1) *settled, stationary*. Y. Sabb. VI, 8^b bot. פיאה... כל שדואה ת' whatever (strange hair, band &c.) is stationary in the hair (plaited in) is called *peah* (הושיב פיאה נכריה) wig, and women may go out with it on the Sabbath).—2) *settler*.—ג' ר'—v. ג'—Gen. R. s. 58 (ref. to Gen. XXIII, 4) מארי ביהא *ger* is a tenant, *toshabh*, a proprietor.—Pl. הושיב. Tanh. B'har 1 (ref. to Lev. XXV, 35) although they may become sojourners and settlers (citizens) in Babylonia, if thou wilt not favor them, they will be lost; a. e.—Fem. הושיב. Tosef. Shebi. III, 4 ו' וכ' אבנים ה' ו' stones fixed in the ground which the plough loosens.

הַוָּשֵׁב pr. n. pl., v. הושיב.

הַוָּשֵׁבָא, v. הושיבא.

הַוָּשֵׁבָא, **הַוָּשֵׁבָא** f. (שבח) *praise*.—Pl. הושיבא. Ber. 3^b בשריורו ו'... until midnight he (David) was engaged in the study of the Law, and henceforward in songs and praises. Pes. 117^a כל חוש' האמורוה ו' (some ed. 'חש') all praises in the Book of Psalms are composed by David. Meg. 12^b ו' ובדברי ר'... when the Israelites eat and drink, they begin (their conversations) with words of the Law and words (songs) of praises, but the nations... with words of frivolity; a. fr.

הַוָּשֵׁבָא, **הַוָּשֵׁבָא** ch. same, 1) *praise, song, glory*. Targ. Is. XLIV, 13 (h. text רמארה). Ib. LXIII, 14, sq. Targ. Deut. XXXI, 19 (h. text שירה). Targ. Ps. LI, 1; a. fr.—Pl. הושיבא. Targ. Ex. XV, 11. Targ. Ps. XXVII, 11 (h. text שירי); a. e.—2) *praiseworthy thing, treasure*.—Pl. as ab. Targ. II Chr. XII, 9 ריגוגא desirable treasures.

הַוָּשֵׁיָה f. (b. h.; cmp. יש) *stability; salvation; wisdom*. Pirké d'R. El. ch. III ו'... ברורה ששמה ר'... at once the Lord took counsel with the Law, whose name is *tushiyah*, as to creating the world (ref. to Prov. VIII, 14).

הַוָּשֵׁלְחָא f. (שלח) *mission, command*. Targ. Jud. V, 15.

הַוָּשֵׁלְמָא, **הַוָּשֵׁלְמָא** f. (שלם) *payment, retribution*. Targ. Is. XXXIV, 8 (ed. Lag. הושלמא, corr. acc.). Targ. Jer. XIII, 19 הושלמא constr. (ed. Lag. הושלמא). Targ. II Chr. XXXII, 25. Targ. O. Deut. XXXII, 32 (ed. Berl. 'הו'; ed. Vien. 'הו'; Y. הושלמא pl.); a. e.

הַוָּשֵׁלְמָא, v. preced.

הַוָּשֵׁלְמִי m. *tushlami*, name of a bird; (Tartarian

lark, Lewys. Zool. p. 181). Hull. 62^b (Ms. M. הושלמי; Ar. הושלמי; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note). Snh. 108^a; Yalk. Gen. 50 תיש.

הַוָּתָר, **הַוָּתָר** pl. הותי prep. (contr. of הוהוה) *under, beneath; in the place of*. Targ. Y. I Num. XXV, 1.—Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^d bot. הוהיה... הוהיה שטפה the river has swept away this (thy) piece of meat and brought another piece in its stead.—[Ib. הוהיה, אהר חוה, אהר חוה, read: אהרהיה (fr. הוהיה) it dropped it.]—Hull. 7^b וכ' כרעי וכ' (not הוהיה) from under the feet of &c. B. Bath. 73^b מהוהיה... נגרי rivers of fat flew under them. Zeb. 54^b מהוהיה וכ' he placed something under it (the altar), and then took it away; a. fr.

הַוָּתָר m. *mulberry; mulberry tree*. Bekh. 8^a... דהול ו' ו' the cat goes with young fifty days, and corresponding to it the mulberry (ripens its fruit fifty days after blossoming). Sabb. 67^b ר' קיסם של ר' the chip of a mulberry tree; a. e.—Pl. הוהיה, הוהיה *mulberries*. Tosef. Ter. IV, 5. Tosef. Pes. I, 10. Sabb. 144^a ר' ו' ו' mulberries and pomegranates, which are usually not pressed for their juice. Gen. R. s. 22. Maasr. I, 2; a. fr.

הַוָּתָרָא ch. same.—Pl. הוהיה. Y. Ned. VI, 39^d. Y. Orl. I, 60^c bot.

הַוָּתָרָב m. (contr. of הוהוב) 1) *inserted, fixed*.—Fem. הוהוב. Sabb. VI, 5 (64^b), v. ין.—2) *tight cover, sheet, (cmp. תלוי) layer*. Hull. 49^b קרום ונקלה ר' an even layer of fat covered with a membrane and easily peeled; Tosef. ib. IX, 14.—[Y. Sabb. VI, 7^d הוהוב, read: הוהוב; v. ין II.]

הַוָּתָרָב, **הַוָּתָרָב** I ch. same, *sheet, skirt*. Targ. O. Ex. XXII, 26 (ed. Berl. הוהי; Y. II הוהיה דנפלא *ferm*; h. text שמלה).—Sabb. 145^b הוהובא my shirt (dress), v. הוהובא.—Pl. הוהוב. Keth. 67^a רבי מכסי ר' sheets manufactured in Be Mikhsé.

הַוָּתָרָב II, **הַוָּתָרָב** I m. (יתב) = h. הושב, *settler, immigrant*. Targ. Gen. XXIII, 4 (Y. ed. Vien. הוהוב). Targ. Ex. XII, 45; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 17, end; Lam. R. introd. (R. Josh. 1), v. הוהוב II.—Pl. הוהוב, הוהוב. Targ. Lev. XXV, 23. Ib. 45 (ed. Vien. O. הוהי; Y. הוהי); a. fr.

הַוָּתָרָב III, **הַוָּתָרָב** II f. (היב, *Ihpol.*) 1) *restoration, recompense*. Y. Shebi. IV, end, 35^c ו' כרון איה ר' would that be right? there is still retribution (justice) in the world to come.—2) *answer, refutation*. Y. Shebu. III, 34^c top ו' לא אשכחן ר'... as long as R. Ba bar M. lived, we found no answer; after his death we found an answer.

הַוָּתָרָבָא, **הַוָּתָרָבָא** f. (יתב) *settlement of the immigrant, temporary residence, sojourn*. Targ. Gen. XXXVII, 1. Ib. XVII, 8. Ib. XLVII, 9 (ed. Vien. O. הוהוב, read: הוהי; Y. הוהי); a. fr.—Targ. Ez. XVI, 3 הוהובא (h. text הוהי).

הַוָּתָרָי, v. הוהי.

תהומו m. pl. (= תהומו) droppings, wool that is shed when sheep are washed. B. Mets. 68^b (Ms. R. 2 תהומו, Ms. Alf. תהומו, corr. acc.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5).

תהומו m. pl. (= תהומו; תהומו III; cmp. תהומו) couplings, animals tied together two by two. Sabb. 53^b, v. לזבב.

תהומו f. (= תהומו, reduplic. of תהומו) [one in the habit of spying, sniffing like a dog,] one whose sense of smell is defective. B. Bath. 146^a they told a man 'תהומו' אשורו 'תהומו' (Ar. תהומו; Ms. H. תהומו) that his (intended) wife was a 'sniffer'; he went after her ... to test her &c.

תהומו f. (= תהומו) shaking, perturbation (v. P. Sm. 4416 s. v. תהומו); demon of restlessness, epilepsy, madness. Pesik. Par., p. 40^a, sq.; Pesik. R. s. 14; Num. R. s. 19⁸; Tanh. Huck. 8 'תהומו' (corr. acc.); ed. Bub. 26. Y. Yoma VIII, 45^b top תהומו (corr. acc.) the demon תהומו enters into him (the mad dog). Gen. R. s. 12 'תהומו' 'תהומו' God causes the demon תהומו to enter into her (the hind), and she knocks &c. (v. תהומו); Yalk. Ps. 862; Midr. Sam. ch. IX ריה תהומו (corr. acc.); a. e.

תהומו, a corrupt. of תהומו m. (ταξισωτης) sergeant, commissary. Koh. R. to VH, 26 [read: תהומו] v. תהומו.

תהומו (Ar. תהומו) (v. תהומו) [to hide,] to insert, stick, dip. Y. Kil. I, 27^b bot. תהומו he may stick up (the fruits in the store room) with a spit or a knife, and take them out; Y. Sabb. III, 5^d bot. Ib. XVII, 16^b top תהומו to stick something on it. Bab. ib. 123^a תהומו, v. תהומו. Yoma 82^a, v. תהומו I. Kil. I, 8 תהומו you must not stick the shoot of a vine into a melon (on the tree) that the latter may throw its juice into it. Tosef. Hag. III, 12 תהומו he picks the cake up with a reed or a chip; Y. ib. III, 79^b תהומו (not תהומו); a. fr.—Part. pass. תהומו; f. תהומו &c. Yeb. 116^b 'תהומו' a piece of a corpse of the size of an olive stuck (hidden) in the bottom of the ship. Ohol. XVI, 2 תהומו stuck in the wall. Ib. I, 3. Mikv. X, 8 תהומו an arrow sticking in a human body. Ohol. III, 4 תהומו if they were stuck in by human hands; a. e.—V. תהומו.

תהומו f. (b. h.; תהומו); pl. תהומו 1) band, council, esp. company of intriguers. Ab. Zar. 18^b (ref. to תהומו, Ps. I, 1) תהומו who never sat in bad company; Yalk. Ps. 613.—[2] (v. תהומו) bundles. Snh. 42^a (ref. to תהומו, Prov. XXIV, 6) תהומו ... תהומו Ms. M. with whom wilt thou find the fight for the Law? With him in whose hand are bundles of laws of the Mishnah. Lev. R. s. 21 (ref. to Prov. I. c.) תהומו אם עשית תהומו של עבירות ו' תהומו by bundles of good deeds.—[3] (cmp. תהומו, Jon. I, 6) steering. Ib., a. e. תהומו referred that verse (Prov. I. c.) to a ship captain.]

תהומו m. (תהומו) a shoot used for inoculation.—Pl. תהומו. Tosef. Shebi. I, 9 תהומו (Var. ed. תהומו).

Zuck. תהומו, some ed. תהומו, corr. acc.) (in the Sabbatical year) you must not hang shoots on a fig tree, nor inoculate &c.; Y. ib. IV, 35^b bot. תהומו (corr. acc.), expl. ib. תהומו one gets a shoot of a fig tree, slaps (the barren tree), and suspends it on it, and says, this one bears, and thou dost not.

תהומו f. name of a bird. Hull. 63^a וקרו ... תהומו במערבא (Ms. R. 2 תהומו pl., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 10) in the west (Palestine) they punish for eating it (them) (the תהומו), and they call it תהומו (call them תהומו).

תהומו, v. תהומו.

תהומו m. (cmp. תהומו) [surrounded, marked place,] dominion, area, district, border, limits. Tosef. Shebi. IV, 9, a. fr. תהומו in the district of Tyre. Ib. 11 תהומו the border lines of Palestine (with regard to agricultural laws) are &c.; (Y. ib. VI, 36^c top תהומו pl.)—Y. Ber. VIII, 12^c top (ref. to Gen. I, 8) תהומו ... תהומו to the light he said, the day be thy dominion, to the darkness he said, the night be thy dominion; Gen. R. s. 3; Yalk. Job 924. Gen. R. s. 6 תהומו because it (the moon) trespassed on its neighbor's (the sun's) dominion; Yalk. ib. 8; a. fr.—Esp. תהומו, or תהומו the (marked off) area around a town or place within which it is permitted to move on the Sabbath (based on Ex. XVI, 29), Sabbath limits (two thousand cubits in every direction). Erub. IV, 3. Ib. III, 4. Ib. 51^b תהומו and the rich man may go (on Friday) beyond the Sabbath district and say, this be my resting point (תהומו). Hag. 15^a תהומו here the Sabbath limits end (you dare not go beyond). Ab. Zar. 8^b תהומו the town in which an ordination takes place, shall be destroyed; and the Sabbath district (around it) in which an ordination is held, shall be laid waste; a. fr.—Pl. תהומו, תהומו. Ib. תהומו he went and sat down (to ordain scholars) between two mountains, and between two large towns, between two Sabbath districts (in an area belonging to neither town), between Usha &c. Erub. I. c. תהומו ושני תהומו between two houses with two Sabbath distances between them. Ib. 44^b תהומו if the limits which the scholars assigned to him (to travel on the Sabbath for public necessities) overlapped his own (ordinary) Sabbath limits. Ib., a. e. תהומו the overlapping of districts. Ib. 35^b תהומו the law concerning Sabbath limits is Biblical; ib. 36^a תהומו is a rabbinical enactment.—Y. Shebi. I. c., v. supra; a. v. fr.—[Tosef. Shebi. I, 9 תהומו, תהומו, v. תהומו.]

תהומו ch. same. Targ. Josh. XVIII, 20. Targ. Num. XXXIV, 3. Targ. Ex. X, 14; a. fr.—Y. Ber. V, 9^a תהומו went beyond the Sabbath limit, and did not know it; a. fr.—B. Kam. 20^a תהומו (our w. omitted in Ms. R., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 90) thou wast not with us last night within a Sabbath limit; [oth. opin. at the place assigned for scholars' meetings, the school house].—Pl. תהומו.

Targ. Is. XXVIII, 25. Targ. Ps. CIV, 25. Targ. Num. XXXIV, 2, sq.; a. fr.—Erub. 35^b; 36^a, v. preced.

תחור, pl. תחורתי = h. תחת, under, beneath, in place of. Targ. Ps. X, 7. Targ. Y. Ex. XIX, 17. Targ. O. ib. X, 23. Targ. Gen. XXXVI, 33. Targ. O. ib. II, 21; a. fr.—Y. Sabb. IV, 7^a top וכן תחורתי רשיכון וכן... have in mind to put them under your heads, and you may move them (on the Sabbath); Y. Bets. V, beg. 62^d. Y. Snh. I, 18^b top איררוי 'תחורתי לדיקלא וכן... get me a person to go up the tree (to work) in my place, and I will judge your case; a. fr.—Contr. תחור.

תחורתא, תחורתי, v. תחורתי.

תחורתי, v. תחורתי.

תחור, v. תחורתי.

תחורתי, תחורתי, f. (תחורתי) revival; תחורתי (abbrev. לעתיד לבוא, עולם הבא) resurrection of the dead; also (= עולם הבא) hereafter. Snh. X, 1 תחורתי מן התורה he who says, the resurrection of the dead is not intimated in the Torah. Kidd. 39^b תחורתי מן התורה בה... there is no command in the Torah accompanied by a promise of reward to which resurrection is not appended (which does not allude to reward in the hereafter); a. fr.

תחורתי, תחורתי, ch. same. Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 10 Ms. (ed. תחורתי). Targ. Y. II Gen. XIX, 26 תחורתי.

תחורתי, v. preced. wds.

תחורתי, v. תחורתי.

תחורתי, m. pl. (?) tahim, name of an affection of the abdomen brought on through sorcery. Ber. 62^a (in an incantation) תחורתי לא לי לא לי לא תחורתי וכן... not on me, not on me, no tahim and no tahim &c.

תחורתי, v. תחורתי.

תחורתי, m. (b. h.?) counsellor, lawyer. Midr. Sam. ch. XXV וכן תחורתי ראש וכן... did Joab the lawyer, chief of the captains, make such a mistake?; Y. Macc. II, 31^d bot. וכן תחורתי יואב דכחייב ביה תחורתי וכן... is it possible that Joab of whom it is written (II Sam. XXIII, 8), lawyer &c.; Tanh. Mas'è 12; Num. R. s. 23¹³.

תחורתי, Hif. תחורתי (denom. of תחורתי) to begin. Sabb. I, 2 וכן תחורתי וכן... but if they have commenced (doing so), they need not discontinue. Gen. R. s. 85 תחורתי וכן... he that begins a good deed and does not finish it &c.; Deut. R. s. 8. Ib. וכן תחורתי משה... Moses began a good deed when he took Joseph's bones with him. Gen. R. s. 26 תחורתי לברכה לך ה'... the Lord has begun to bless thee (by giving thee a daughter); a. v. fr.

תחורתי, Af. תחורתי, ch. same. Targ. Job I, 13.—B. Bath. 14^b תחורתי לא תחורתי... with evil we do not begin, i. e. in arranging Biblical books we do not place first a book containing evil prophecies. Ber. 21^b דלא תחורתי.

בה א' he had not begun to say his prayers. Pes. 105^a תחורתי לא תחורתי we must not begin a meal, opp. פסק; a. v. fr.

תחורתי, v. תחורתי.

תחורתי, תחורתי, f. (b. h.; תחורתי Hif.) beginning, start, first stage. Naz. 31^a תחורתי הקדש the primary stage of consecration, i. e. the consecrated object itself, opp. סוף the secondary consecration, i. e. the exchange. B. Bath. 128^a תחורתי וכן... פסקתי, v. פסקתי; a. v. fr.—Esp. (sub. לטומאה) first degree of uncleanness (v. ראשון). Zab. V, 1 תחורתי... להדיות תחורתי... makes eatables and liquors unclean in the first degree, opp. תחורתי. Yad. III, 1 בכל תחורתי... הידים תחורתי... hands (touching an unclean object) become unclean in the first degree under all conditions. Tosef. Toh. II, 4. Ib. I, 4 לקודש תחורתי... is unclean in the first degree with regard to consecrated things (sacrificial meat &c.); a. fr.—Pl. תחורתי, תחורתי. Yad. I. c.; Hull. 33^b; a. fr.—תחורתי, or תחורתי in the beginning, before, first. Ber. II, 2 תחורתי... עול, v. עול. Ib. 37^a תחורתי מברך עליו תחורתי וכן... he must say the benediction over it before and after eating. Ib. וכן תחורתי מברך עליו וכן... before eating he must say &c.; a. fr.—תחורתי from the beginning, originally, in olden times. Pes. 116^a תחורתי וכן... our forefathers in olden times were idolaters; a. e.—תחורתי, תחורתי, a) in the start, directly, opp. תחורתי. Hull. 2^a, v. תחורתי. Erub. 34^b תחורתי וכן... פרחו לכתו וכן... he may directly dig out, and take; Bets. IV, 3, v. תחורתי; a. fr.—b) at first. Gen. R. s. 49; a. fr.

תחורתי, m. pl. (b. h.; תחורתי) diseases. Y. Sot. III, 19^a תחורתי תחורתי she will die of evil diseases.

תחורתי, תחורתי, m. pl. (Pales of תחורתי, v. תחורתי) = next w., cress. Y. Taan. IV, 69^a תחורתי; Lam. R. to II, 2, v. תחורתי. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d; Y. Sabb. XIX, 14^d תחורתי וכן... allowed to grind cress on the Sabbath and put it in old wine (a remedy for colic, v. תחורתי).

תחורתי, m. pl. = h. תחורתי. B. Mets. 107^a תחורתי וכן... take cress that grows among flax is not considered robbery. Sabb. 109^b תחורתי (תחורתי) white cress (pepperwort?). Ib. 140^a תחורתי לר'... is good to mix with cress; a. fr.

תחורתי, pr. n. m. Tahlifa, name of several Amoraim. Y. Ber. I, 2^d תחורתי (ed. Krot. תחורתי, corr. acc.). Y. Peah IV, end, 18^c תחורתי. Keth. 8^a; a. fr.—Y. Taan. II, beg. 65^a תחורתי T. of Caesarea; (Bab. ib. 15^b תחורתי קיסריא. Y. R. Hash. IV, 59^c bot. Y. Sot. V, end, 20^d; (B. Bath. 15^b תחורתי). Y. Ned. I, 36^d bot.; a. e.—V. Fr. M'bo, p. 130^a sq.

תחורתי, v. תחורתי.

תחורתי, Pi. תחורתי (denom. of תחורתי) to mark the limits of, form landmarks. B. Bath. 56^a, v. תחורתי II. Pesik. Aniya, p. 137^b תחורתי וכן... מתחורתי... in this world they form landmarks with stones or cistus shrubs, but in the latter days they shall form landmarks with precious stones &c.; Yalk. Is. 339; Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXVII.

תחם ch., Pa. תחם; Af. תחם same. Targ. O. Deut. XIX, 14 תחם ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. תח, corr. acc.); Y. תחם (not תח). Targ. Ex. XIX, 12; 23; a. e.—Part. תחם; f. תחם; pl. תחם forming borders, cords. Targ. Ex. XXVIII, 14; 22; XXXIX, 15 (h. text מגבלות, גבלות).

תחמדתא f. (תמד) *desirability, delight*. Targ. II Esth. I, 1 גברא דתח (= איש חמדות, Dan. X, 11).

תחמדתא m. (preced.) *desire, lust*. Targ. Y. I Deut. IX, 22 (h. text תחמדתא).—Pl. תחמדתא, constr. תחמדתא. Targ. Y. II ib. תחמדתא (read: דתח). Targ. Mic. VII, 3 (h. text דתח).

תחמין pr. n. pl. *K'far Tahamin*. Y. Taan. I, end, 64^d; Y. Keth. II, 26^d.

תחנתא f. (b. h.; תנת) *prayer for grace*. Yalk. Deut. 811; Yalk. Sam. 157, v. תחנתא. Y. Ber. IV, 8^a תחנתא, v. תחנתא II; a. e.

תחנותא m., pl. תחנותא (b. h.; preced.) *prayers, supplications for grace*. Deut. R. s. 2, v. תחנותא. Ab. II, 13, v. תחנותא. Ab. Zar. 5^a (ref. to Lev. XXVI, 3) תחנותא 'im means prayer (*Oh that*). R. Hash. 17^a; Pes. 118^b (ref. to Ps. CXVI, 1) קול תחנותא... קול תחנותא when am I beloved before thee? When thou hearest the voice of my supplications. Y. Ber. IV, 7^d bot. תחנותא and let our words be (words of) supplications before thee, i. e. truly devotional; a. fr.

תחנותא ch., pl. תחנותא same. Targ. Y. Num. XXXI, 8. Targ. Prov. XVIII, 23; a. e.

תחנותא, v. תחנותא.

תחפנתא (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Tahpanhes, Tahpenes* in Egypt (Daphnæ in Pelusium). Targ. Is. XXX, 4 (h. text תחפנתא). Targ. Jer. XLIV, 1; a. e.—Pesik. Vayhi, p. 63^b (תחפנתא) T. that is Hunpanias (?); Pesik. R. s. 17 תחפנתא הופנתא (?).

תחנותא, v. תחנותא.

תחנותא f. (תרה) *heat, rivalry, contention*. Y. Ber. III, 6^b תחנותא בזיפורין וכו' when rivalry (between the families) increased in Sepphoris, they arranged that the families should pass by, and the mourners stand. Tosef. Sabb. XIII (XIV), 4; Y. ib. XVI, 15^c bot. תחנותא וכו' the heretical books which cast enmity, and strife, and dissensions between Israel and their father in heaven. Y. Yeb. IV, 5^d top תחנותא שבר לאדוין (not תחנותא) by strife between brothers (the *yabam* and his brother's spurious son), the brothers (the *yabam's* heirs) profit, v. תחנותא. Lev. R. s. 9; Deut. R. s. 5 ולא... ולא if the heavenly creatures that have no jealousy, or hatred, or strife need peace &c. Yalk. Num. 773 תחנותא that there be no strife among the tribes; a. fr.

תחנותא ch. same. Targ. Hab. I, 3. Targ. Is. LVIII, 4.

תחנותא m. (b. h.) *tahash*, an animal the hide of which

was used to cover the Tabernacle. Sabb. 28^b בריה... תחנותא the *tahash* of the Mosaic days was a creature of its own kind, and the scholars could not decide whether it belonged to the class of *b'hemah* (domestic animals) or of *hayah* (beasts); Num. R. s. 6³. Yeb. 102^b; a. e.—Pl. תחנותא. Sabb. 28^a עורות תחנותא skins of *tahash*. Y. ib. II, 4^d bot.; Koh. R. to I, 9, v. תחנותא, a. אלכסינון, a. אלכסינון.

תחנותא* (imperat. Pa. of a verb תחנותא, with suffix תחנותא; Tafel of תחנותא) *silence them*. Gen. R. s. 57, end; Yalk. ib. 102, end; v. תחנותא.

תחתא (b. h.; תחת) *under, beneath, in place of, instead of*. Peah VII, 3 תחתא דמניח... תחתא דמניח he who places a basket under a vine when cutting grapes, robs the poor. Tosef. Dem. VI, 4 תחתא דמניח in my place, v. תחתא. Gen. R. s. 18 תחתא דמניח from under a carob tree; a. v. fr.

תחתא ch. same; 'downward'. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 13; 43.—Pes. 74^b תחתא with the mouth (open side) downward.—V. תחתא.

תחתא m. (preced.) *nethermost, lower*. Targ. Josh. XV, 19; Targ. Jud. I, 15.—Fem. תחתא. Targ. Prov. XV, 24 (ed. Wil. תחתא).

תחתא m. (b. h.) same. Snh. VIII, 1 זקן תחתא, v. זקן תחתא.—Pl. תחתא. Gen. R. s. 4 ושמרי תחתא ושמרי תחתא the lower heavens and the higher heavens of heavens. Ib. תחתא וכו' על תחתא... על תחתא the upper waters exceed the lower by &c.; a. fr.—Esp. תחתא the lower creatures, *earthly things*, opp. to תחתא the heavenly things. Ib. s. 8 תחתא תחתא I will create him (man) so that he should partake of the nature of the heavenly and of the earthly creatures; Lev. R. s. 9, v. תחתא. Tanh. Huck. 8 תחתא וכו' תחתא וכו' תחתא וכו' the heavenly and the earthly creatures are of thy creation, and thou referrest to the authority of a human being?; a. fr.—Fem. תחתא. Tosef. B. Bath. III, 2; Y. ib. XIV, 14^c bot. v. תחתא; a. e.—Pl. תחתא. Sabb. 82^a תחתא תחתא, v. תחתא; a. e.

תחתא f. pl. (preced.) *abdominal troubles, piles &c.* Ned. 22^a. Keth. 10^b. Sabb. 81^a; Ber. 55^a; a. fr.

תחתא m., pl. תחתא (b. h.; preced.) *lowest compartments*. Gen. R. s. 31 (ref. to Gen. VI, 16) תחתא תחתא the nether rooms were for dung; Snh. 108^b; a. e.—V. תחתא.

תחתא m. pl. (?) (preced. wds.) *tahtim*, name of an affection of the abdomen brought on by sorcery. Ber. 62^a, v. תחתא.

תחתא f. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *bottom, foot; the frame in which an anvil is set*. Kel. XVII, 17 תחתא תחתא the base of the goldsmiths' anvil; Kel. XVII, 17 תחתא תחתא of the blacksmiths'; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. VII, 10 תחתא תחתא. Num. R. s. 18⁴ תחתא תחתא and they were swallowed up in the nethermost of the nether world.

תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה = תורתיה (v. תורתיה), thou shalt be, be thou. Y. Sot. VII, end, 22a [read:] ...

תורתיה, תורתיה m. (תורתיה) desire, appetite; 'לה to satisfy the appetite. Hull. 84a (ref. to Deut. XIV, 26, תורתיה) ...

תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, תורתיה f. root of crowfoot (Ranunculus), used as spice, but considered poisonous for beasts. T'bul Yom I, 5 תורתיה (ed. Dehr. תורתיה; Maim.: 'some say, tiah is the root of asafetida').

תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, תורתיה m. (variously perverted) (θεατρον) theater, show, spectacle. Gen. R. s. 87 ויהי וכו' (not תורתיה) it was spectacle day, and all went to see (the show), but he (Joseph) did not go; Cant. R. to I, 1, beg. תורתיה; Pesik. R. s. 6 וקורקסין יום ה' וקורקסין (not תורתיה) a day of theatre and circus performances. Cant. R. I. c. תורתיה the show day for the Nile festival, v. תורתיה. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 40a וכו' אסור וכו' תורתיה to go to theatre is forbidden on account of idolatry (which is practiced in it); Tosef. ib. II, 5 גויים לתורתיה ed. Zuck. (Var. לתורתיה, לתורתיה, read: לתורתיה pl.). Y. ib. I. c. 'לה תורתיה וצווח וכו' to go to a theatre and cry out (to vote for a broken down gladiator &c.), if it is for the public benefit, is permitted. Ex. R. s. 51, end תורתיה גיבין ראה אותם תורתיה גיבין he saw that they were collecting for the erection of a theatre. Y. Taan. II, 64a bot. תורתיה, v. תורתיה; a. e.—Pl. תורתיה, תורתיה. Meg. 6a וקורקסיון ה' Ar. (ed. תורתיה, תורתיה; Ms. M. תורתיה) theatres and circuses. Tanh. ed. Bub., Sh'moth 6 (ref. to Ex. I, 7) שנחמלאו בתורתיה the theatres and circuses were full of them; Yalk. Ex. 162. Ab. Zar. 18b וכו' לתורתיה (Ms. M. תורתיה) you must not go to the gentile theatres and circuses, because &c., v. תורתיה. Y. Ber. IV, 7d ... תורתיה וכו' I thank thee ... that thou hast given me my share with those sitting in the schools

and synagogues, and hast not given me my share in the theatres and circuses; a. fr.

תורתיה, v. תורתיה II.

תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, Pa. תורתיה; Af. תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, Targ. Koh. IV, 12 some ed., v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, v. תורתיה. [Koh. R. to I, 7 תורתיה, v. תורתיה.]

תורתיה, תורתיה m. (תורתיה) breaking, shattering. Targ. Is. XXX, 14. Targ. II Sam. V, 20; Targ. I Chr. XIV, 11.

תורתיה, תורתיה f.=h. תורתיה, chest, box; ark. Targ. Ex. II, 3; 5 (O. ed. Berl. תורתיה) Targ. Gen. VI, 14; 16; a. e.—Keth. 106a וכו' עבר ה' וכו' he made a box, and sat (in it) before him (Elijah), until he had finished his teaching. Y. Ber. V, 9c תורתיה עבר ה' קומי תורתיה a man passed before the ark (recited the prayers, v. תורתיה). Y. Kidd. I, 61b top; Y. Peah I, 15c top תורתיה מפתח דת' הוה וכו' the key of the box (containing the jewel) was on his father's finger; a. e.

תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, v. תורתיה.

תורתיה, תורתיה m. (b. h.; תורתיה) 1) mark; 2) תורתיה the letter Tav. Sabb. 55a (ref. to Ez. IX, 4) תורתיה של דיו ... תורתיה של דם ... and make on the foreheads of the righteous a mark (Tav) with ink; and on the foreheads of the wicked a mark (Tav) with blood. Ib. מאלקי עד תורתיה those are the men that fulfilled the Law from Alef to Tav. Ib. תורתיה וימאי שנתא תורתיה and why a Tav? Ib. תורתיה חוהמי של תורתיה the Tav is the last letter in God's seal (אמת). Ib. 104a תורתיה אמתי תורתיה Tav intimates truth; a. fr.

תורתיה, תורתיה m., תורתיה f. (תורתיה) 1) vomit. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 11 תורתיה (Ms. תורתיה).—2) return. Targ. Job XXIV, 23 (ed. Lag. תורתיה).—Esp. = h. תורתיה return to God, repentance. Targ. Jer. XXXIII, 6 (ed. Wil. תורתיה). Targ. Cant. V, 5; a. fr.—Taan. 23b דליהדרין ברה' ... I prayed that they might die, but she prayed that they might return in repentance (Ber. 10a תורתיה בתשובה); a. e.—V. תורתיה.—3) answer, reply, refutation, argument. Targ. Jer. XII, 5. Targ. Job XXXII, 3; 5; a. e.—B. Mets. 16a

'הא גברא ויהא ת' here is the man, and here is his answer (such an ingenious answer only such a man can give); 'I see the man, but I do not see the answer (his argument does not convince me). Ab. Zar. 68^a קא מורתיב Hagga knows not what the Rabbis say, and dares to argue? Ber. 10^b ת' דרב חסדא ת' this is an argument against Rab Hīada; it is an argument (R. H. stands refuted). Ib. 21^a ת' this is a final refutation; a. v. fr.—Pl. ת'יב'תא Targ. Job XXI, 34 Ms. (ed. sing.).—4) pl. as ab. going to and fro, waywardness. Targ. Jer. V, 6 (ed. Wil. ת'י). Ib. XIV, 7 ת'יב'תא (not ת'יב'ת); a. e.

תירדוטוס, v. תירדוטוס.

תיוס m. = תאום, twins, two grown together. Succ. 36^a.

תיומא ת'י ch. same, twin.—Pl. ת'ימין Targ. Gen. XXV, 24. Ib. XXXVIII, 27. Targ. Cant. IV, 2. Ib. 5.—Fem. ת'ימיתא twin sister. Targ. Y. Gen. IV, 2 (ed. Vien. ת'ימית).

תיומתא f. (preced.) 1) [twins,] the central leaf of the palm branch, which is a junction of two. Succ. 32^a נחלקה דת' (Ms. M. 2 דת'ימית) if the central leaf is split; B. Kam. 96^a; a. e.—2) twin-sister, match. Pesik. R. s. 15 (ref. to דת'ימית, Cant. V, 2) ת'ימית לא אני גדול וכ' I am not greater than she, nor is she greater than I; (Cant. R. to l. c. ת'ימית כביכול.—Transf. a broken thread joined by twisting, thick thread. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c ערב שבה אפי' ערב שבה לא דיה בו קשר ולא תימית there was neither a knot nor a twist.—3) molar tooth, ת'ימית.

תיומיתא, v. תיומיתא.

תיוסאני, Targ. Prov. XXII, 3 ed. Lag., v. ת'יב' I.

תיוחח ת'ח m. (תחח) transp. of תחח; cmp. תחח, Job XII, 21, = תחחח crushed; ת'חח crushed, loose earth. Ohol. XVIII, 8 ועפר ת'חח (Mish. ed. ועפר ת'חח), corr. acc., or ות'חחח ת'חחח; Maim. comment. ed. Dehr. ועפר ת'חחח וז'חחח ת'חחח... רושם ואין ת'חחח Tosef. ib. XVI, 5 ואין רושם ת'חחח ed. Zuck. (Var. ת'חחחח) virgin soil is that in which there is no imprint, and the earth of which is not 'āfar tihūah; Nidd. 8^b, v. ת'חחחח. Bets. 8^a top עפר ת'חחח (Tosaf. ת'חחח). Sabb. 39^a. Ber. 40^a (Ms. F. ת'חחח, v. supra). Y. B. Bath. II, beg. 13^b וכ' ת'חחח because they (the rocks or boulders near a wall) make the ground around them loose, and affect the earth of the wall; Bab. ib. 19^b ומעלין עפר ת'חחח they (the roots of trees near a wall) undermine the ground, and generate loose earth; a. e.

תיומא m. (θητα) the Greek letter θ (Tau), which in voting stood for θάνατος (death). Lam. R. to II, 1, v. ת'יחחח.

תיומרון, v. תיומרון.

תיומא, only in ת'ימית = ת'ימית, v. ת'ימית.

תיומית, v. תיומית.

תיומרון, v. תיומרון.

תיומיתא, v. תיומיתא.

תיומיתא m. (תיומית) spy, scout, guide. B. Kam. 116^b ואם ת'ימיתא if the caravan hired a scout to go before it; Tosef. B. Mets. VII, 13; Y. ib. VI, end, 11^a. Y. Yoma I, 38^b, a. e. ת'ימיתא, v. ת'ימיתא; a. fr.—Pl. ת'ימיתא. Yalk. Cant. 983 (play on ת'ימיתא, Cant. I, 10) שני תירדוטוס נעשו ת'ימיתא (read: שתי תירדוטוס) two laws (the written and the oral) became good guides for Israel.

תיומיתא ch. same. Targ. Job XXIX, 15 Var. (Ms. קיל ת'ימיתא טב וכ' Cant. R. to II, 12 (play on ת'ימיתא ib.) the voice of a good guide has been heard..., that is, Moses and Aaron.

***תיומיתא** m. = ת'ימיתא, ox-driver, plougher. B. Bath. 54^b he gets possession of the whole field, when he digs כדאזיל ת'ימיתא (Ms. M. ת'ימיתא; Ms. H. ת'ימיתא; Ms. R. ת'ימיתא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) as far as the plougher goes with his oxen and turns around, i. e. when he digs the distance of an ordinary bed in the field; (Rashb. ת'ימיתא כדאזיל ת'ימיתא when a yoke of oxen goes over the entire length (or breadth) of the field and turns back, i. e. two beds all along the field).

תיומיתא, v. תיומיתא.

תיומיתא, v. תיומיתא, a. ת'ימיתא.

תיומיתא f. (b. h.; ת'ימיתא) inner, central, middle. Y. Ber. I, 2^d; Lam. R. to II, 19. Ber. 3^b (ref. to Jud. VII, 19) אין ת'ימיתא ת'ימיתא ת'ימיתא (ref. to Jud. VII, 19) you cannot say middle watch, unless there is one before and one after (which proves that the night is divided into three watches); Yalk. Jud. 63.—Pl. ת'ימיתא. Ib. ת'ימיתא ת'ימיתא ת'ימיתא ת'ימיתא ת'ימיתא means here the middle of the middle watches, i. e. the end of the second and the beginning of the third of the four watches; v. ת'ימיתא; Ber. I. c. אחר מן ת'ימיתא שבת (corr. acc.).

תיומיתא, v. תיומיתא.

תיומיתא, v. sub ת'ימיתא.

תימא pr. n. m. *Tima*, an Amora. Y. Snh. IV, 22^b ב' בר פפירס.

תימא m. *tema*, name of a bird. Hull. 141^b תימא (Ms. M. תימא; Mus. תימא; Ar. תימא).

תימא, תימא, תימא m. (תמא) 1) *astonishment*. Targ. Jer. V, 30 (ed. Wil. תימא; h. text שמא). Targ. Ez. XXXII, 10 (ed. Wil. תימא; a. fr.—Midr. Till. to Ps. VI, beg. (in Hebr. dict.) 'ח' דייא על הקב"ה וכ' (ed. Bub. תמא) it is astonishing of God, that he &c.—[In Talmudic commentaries ותימא introduces an objection.]—2) *wonder, miracle, sign*. Targ. Ps. LXXI, 7 (ed. Wil. תמא, h. text מופת). Targ. Y. Ex. VII, 9. Targ. Y. Deut. XIII, 2 sq.; a. fr.—Pl. תימא, תימא, תימא. Ib. IV, 34 (not תימא). Targ. Y. Iib. XXXIV, 11. Targ. Ps. CV, 27; a. fr.—3) *desolation, poverty*. Targ. II Esth. X, 1 תמא ed. Lag. (ed. Vien. תמא, תמא; Ar. תמא), v. Meg. 11^a, quot. s. v. רש; [Ar., misled by the Hebrew text: *tribute*].—[Ib. IX, 24 תמא ה' היא ערבה Ar., mistake for רמא, with omission of מלחא.]

תימאון v. תמאון.

תימאון* m. *one who has no eye-brows*. Tosef. Bekh. V, 9 ed. Zuck. (Var. תימאון; Bekh. 44^a תימאון שרמו זיפין (read: תימאון שרמו זיפין) t. is one whose eye-brows are gone; ib. תימאון (Rashi תימאון, Ar. תימאון).

תימאון m. (b. h. תמאון; תמאון) *rising column*. Yoma 28^b, v. תמאון, a. תמאון.

תימאון c. (comp. תמאון Ps. LXXVII, 5) *eye-lid, eye-lash*. Sabb. 77^b דמירדלי לעיל ... מ"ט דאי ה' Ar. (ed. תימאון) why is the eye-lid of the chicken bent upwards?—Pl. תימאון, constr. תימאון. Targ. Ps. XI, 4 Ms. (ed. Wil. תימאון; ed. Lag. Job III, 8. Ib. XLI, 10 Ms. (ed. Wil. תימאון). Ib. X, 22 *eye-lids of the morning*; h. text עפורה). Targ. Prov. IV, 25 Ms. (ed. Wil. תימאון; ed. Lag. תימאון); a. e.

תימאון f. same.—Pl. תימאון. Targ. Ps. LXXVII, 5 ed. Wil. (ed. Lag. a. oth. תימאון, תימאון).

תימאון f. (תמאון), sub. נברא, *bark softened by beating and stripping*. Hull. 51^b לא דיישינן ב' (Ms. R. 3 a. Ar. תימאון; Ms. R. 2 תימאון, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 50) if the animal fell upon soft bark, we do not apprehend internal injury; v. תימאון.

תימאונים, תימאונים Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d, read תימאונים.

תימאון v. תימאון.

תימאון pl. תימאון, תימאון v. תימאון.

תימאון m. (תימאון) *child, boy*. Sabb. 151^b, a. e. ה' a child not quite a day old. Sot. 47^a; Snh. 107^b desire, child, and woman should be repelled with the left, and drawn near with the right hand. Yoma 82^a ב' ב' at thirteen we order full fast by Biblical law: this refers to a boy; a. fr.—Pl. תימאון. Ib. VIII, 4, v. יתה II. Sabb. 119^b, a. fr. ה' תימאון של בית רבן school children; a. v. fr.—Fem. תימאון. Yoma 82^a ב' ב' at twelve we order full fast ...: this refers to a girl (v. supra). Nidd. X, 1; a. fr.

תימאון v. תימאון, תימאון ch.

תימאון, תימאון, תימאון, תימאון f. (תימאון) *sigh, groan*. Targ. Ps. XXXI, 11 תימאון ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. תימאון). Ib. XXXVIII, 10 תימאון (ed. Wil. תימאון). Targ. Is. XXXV, 10 (ed. Wil. תימאון, pl.); a. fr.

תימאון, תימאון, תימאון, תימאון v. sub תימאון.

תימאון v. תימאון.

תימאון, תימאון, תימאון, תימאון v. sub תימאון.

תימאון, Ex. R. s. 47, וכ' perhaps to be read: לסימאון (v. סימאון) a king that loved his commissary. He said to him, measure unto thyself golden Denars.

תימאון v. תימאון.

תימאון m. (תעב) *abomination, rejection*. Yalk. Am. 545 that they might know how much they were abominated; (Lev. R. s. 5 חמא גורם).

תימאון m. (תפח) *fainting, decay; disappointment*.—(Chald. תימאון) let fainting come upon ... let despair come upon ...! R. Hash. 31^a Ms. M. (ed. תעמן) read: the Shechinah delayed six months in the desert for Israel's sake, perhaps they would return in repentance; when they did not return, the Shechinah said, let despair come upon them &c. (ref. to Job XI, 20 תפח נפש...). Keth. 105^b ה' נפשם של וכו' oh, the despair that waits for those who take bribes! Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 55^b bot. [read:] תימאון ה' וכו' woe to that man! Num. R. s. 7⁴ (to a plant) ה' וכו' last night thou wast looking well &c., v. תימאון. Ex. R. s. 3¹² תימאון Oh, the decay of her bones, woe to her!; a. fr.

תימאון v. תימאון, תימאון.

תימאון m. (תימאון) *casing, sheath*. Kel. XVI, 8 תימאון whatever is intended for a casing, contrad. to תימאון. Sabb. XVI, 1 תימאון תימאון a book chest; תימאון תימאון a box or bag in which the T'fillin are kept; a. fr.

תימאון ch. same. Targ. Job XX, 25 תימאון (Ms. תימאון, corr. acc.). Targ. Y. Num. XXXI, 8 (ed. Vien. תימאון, corr. acc.). Targ. Lam. III, 13 (*quiver*).

תירמא, v. תירמא.

תירמא, v. תירמא.

תירמא, תירמא, תירמא f. (θεριακή, theriaca) theriak, a certain compound believed to be an antidote against poisonous bites; in general a remedy, medicine. Sabb. 109^b (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 1), v. תירמא. Ned. 41^b (Ar. קא...) as wholesome as theriac for the body. Ib. I want neither it (the fever) nor its alleged good effect. Cant. R. to IV, 5 [read:] שלחו הרופאים והביאו מדמיהן ועשו אותן תירמא ובה ובה וכ' the physicians sent (to Alexandria) and got some of their blood (of menstruation) and made a theriak of it, and with it they healed &c.—[Ab. Zar. II, 4 ותירמא י. ed., v. תירמא.]

תירמא, v. תירמא.

תירמא, Y. Hag. II, 77^d זהב זהב, read: סירמא זהב = סירמא, v. סירמא של זהב.

תירמא, v. תירמא.

תירמא, תירמא m. (b. h.) he-goat; wether. Hull. 79^b, sq.; a. e.—Pl. תירמא, תירמא. Y. Snh. I, 19^a top 'תירמא, v. תירמא; Ber. 63^a; Y. Ned. VI, 40^a. Gen. R. s. 42, a. e. 'תירמא, v. תירמא; a. fr.—Fem. תירמא she-goat. Hull. l. c.; a. e.

תירמא, תירמא ch. same. Targ. Prov. XXX, 31.—Y. B. Bath. III, beg. 13^d (expl. משכוכית תירמא the big wether (leader of the flock).—Pl. תירמא, תירמא. Targ. O. Gen. XXX, 35. Ib. XXXII, 15.

תירמא m. (השע) 1) nine-tenths; 2) one-ninth. Y. Dem. VII, 26^c top וכל של תירמא וכל של תירמא he takes twice nine-tenths (of ten), and one-ninth of nine-tenths, which makes ten for the first tithe, and nine for the second. But why not say 'nineteen'? Said R. Z., 'the words of the wise and their riddles'. Ib. [read:] הרוצה להבנים... נוטל על כל האינה והאינה שני תירמא וכל של תירמא he who wishes to bring into his house one hundred figs available for use, must count for each fig (an addition of) two-ninths and one-ninth of one-ninth, which makes (an addition of) twenty-three figs and four-ninths of a fig (23, and 4/9 as nearest to 23 4/9).—Pl. תירמא. Ib. Y. Erub. II, 20^b מהן ארבעה תירמא... נשתתיר שם תשעת עשר תירמא (not תירמא) deduct therefrom (from 6 2/3) four-ninths for the four sides, and there remain nineteen thirds less one-ninth (= 6 2/3).

תירמא, v. תירמא ch.

תירמא m. (= תירמא; cmp. תירמא, שירמא, שירמא; cmp. תירמא) bridge (Assyr. titurru). B. Bath. 21^a ואי איכא תירמא if there is a bridge, we may let the children cross the river (to attend school on the other side), but if there is only a cross-board (תירמא I) &c. Ned. 41^a מנא תירמא when he came to a bridge, the animal shied.—

Trnsf. תירמא the skin drawn over the capsule of the T'fillin of the arm after the inscriptions have been put in, bottom of the capsule with a hollow rim (מעברתא) Men. 35^a.

תירמא m. (תכך) twisted cord, ring.—Pl. תירמא. Y. Meg. II, 73^a bot. תירמא... אם תירמא בה שנים if he joined the sheets of the M'gillah by means of two or three rings, it is fit for use.

תירמא, תירמא ch. same, ring, chain. Targ. Koh. IV, 12 כר תירמא (not תירמא) like a chain plaited of cords, each consisting of three threads (h. text המשלש threads).—Pl. תירמא, תירמא. Targ. O. Ex. XXVIII, 14; XXXIX, 15. Targ. II Chr. III, 16; a. e.—Y. Sabb. VI, beg. 7^d מהו תירמא how about going out (on the Sabbath) with those cord chains (as a belt)? Bab. ib. 57^a, v. תירמא. B. Kam. 119^b תירמא 'woven' means here twists.

תירמא, (I תירמא), v. תירמא.

תירמא II m. (v. preced. art.; cmp. Assyr. tukku shield, a. Lat. scutum a. scutella) salver, tray (of twisted osiers). Ber. 42^a תירמא לבהר דסליק תירמא after the tray before them was removed. Ib. תירמא דתירמא we count on the tray of the Resh G'lutha (who sends us portions of what is placed before him). B. Mets. 86^a קמיה תירמא they placed a tray before him (with food and drink). Pes. 110^b תירמא תירמא two cups before the tray is brought in, and one during the meal. Yeb. 63^b, v. תירמא; a. fr.

תירמא f. (בבס) washing (clothes). Ex. R. s. 23 אין תירמא cannot be washed; Cant. R. to I, 5, a. Yalk. ib. 982 (corr. acc.). Cant. R. to IV, 11; Pesik. B'shall, p. 92^a, a. e. תירמא דתירמא but did they (their garments in the desert) not need washing? M. Kat. 15^a, a. e. אבל תירמא a mourner is forbidden to wash his clothes. Hull. 31^b תירמא רישונה תירמא washing the first time (Lev. XIII, 54), תירמא washing a second time (ib. 58); a. fr.

תירמא m. h., v. next w.

תירמא, תירמא m. (כבר; cmp. תירמא) [basket,] the body of an animal stuffed with its loose pieces (head, legs, entrails) and roasted. Targ. ISam. XXV, 18 (h. text תירמא; עשניה; Rashi to Pes. 74^a quotes תירמא).—Pes. 74^a תירמא Ms. O. (ed. תירמא, v. תירמא I) R. Yishmael called it (the prepared Passover sacrifice) a takhbar (basket); R. T. called it, a kid with a helmet (v. תירמא I); Y. ib. VII, beg. 34^a [read:] תירמא תירמא; אמר מקולס תירמא ובר דברי ר"א ר"ע [read:] תירמא; אמר מקולס תירמא ובר דברי ר"א ר"ע אמר וכ' Yalk. Ex. 197 (corr. acc.).—[תירמא, תירמא] arisen from a phonetic etymology of תירמא, as if meaning inside (and) outside.]

תירמא to be bereft, v. תירמא.

תירמא, v. תירמא.

תירמא, v. תירמא.

תְּכִיל, v. תְּכִיל.

תְּכִיל m. (תְּכִיל) 1) *trust, confidence*. Targ. Ps. XVI, 9 בְּרָא Ar. (ed. לְרוֹחֵן).—2) part. of תְּכִיל.

תְּכִילָה, v. תְּכִילָה.

תְּכִילָה, תְּכִילָה, תְּכִילָה m. (תְּכִילָה) [*seizing, overpowering*], בְּתִכְלָה שֶׁלּוֹ Targ. O. Num. VI, 9 בְּתִכְלָה (ed. Vien. בְּתִכְלָה; Y. בְּתִכְלָה; h. text פְּרָאם). Targ. Job I, 15. Targ. Is. XXX, 13. Targ. Y. II Deut. IV, 42; a. e.

תְּכִילָה f. (תְּכִילָה) [*junction, fastening*], 1) *stitch or knot*. Kil. IX, 10 אִזְחָה ה' אִזְחָה if one fastens two pieces together with only one stitch; Men. 39^a; Sabb. 54^a; a. fr.—2) *immediate sequence*.—Pl. תְּכִילָה. Y. Ber. I, 2^d bot. 'three actions require immediateness; putting on of hands must be immediately followed by slaughtering &c.; Bab. ib. 42^a; Deut. R. s. 2¹⁰; Yalk. Gen. 130 תְּכִילָה; a. e.; v. תְּכִילָה.

תְּכִילָה I m. (v. תְּכִילָה) [*to press between*], 1) *to squeeze, press*; (h. עֲנִישׁ) *to annoy; to fine*. Targ. Prov. XVII, 26 לְמִתְנָה.—2) *to twist, twine*; v. תְּכִילָה, תְּכִילָה.

Ithpoli *to be pressed, come to grief*. Ib. XXII, 3 Levita (ed. Wil. וְחֹסְרֵי אֵינֶן; ed. Lag. תְּכִילָה אֵינֶן (?); h. text עֲנִישׁוּ).

תְּכִילָה II m. (preced.) *t'khakh*, a worm in silk. Sabb. 90^a ה' דְּשִׁירָא ה' ה' ה' the worm in silk is called *t'khakh*.

תְּכִילָה m. (b. h.; preced. wds.); pl. תְּכִילָה *middle, mean*; 'a man of medium wealth, of some means'. Lev. R. s. 34 (ref. to Ps. XXIX, 13) בְּתִכְלָה וְאִישׁ רֵשׁ וְזֶה שְׂדֵהוּ וְזֶה שְׂדֵהוּ רֵשׁ בְּתִכְלָה וְאִישׁ רֵשׁ וְזֶה שְׂדֵהוּ וְזֶה שְׂדֵהוּ 'poor' means poor of knowledge, and the 'man of means', that is he who has learned one or two orders (of the Mishnah); 'the ignorant comes to the scholarly man, saying, teach me &c.; רֵשׁ 'poor' means poor of possessions, and 'the man of means', that is he who works with success; 'the poor man comes to the successful man &c.; Yalk. ib. 665 אִישׁ ה' ה' ה' he who is of medium wealth (v. Tem. 16^a; Ex. R. s. 31¹⁴).

תְּכִילָה (v. תְּכִילָה) [*to be whole*], *to confide, be confident*. Targ. Ps. IX, 11 וְיִחְבְּלוּן Ms. a. Ar. (ed. וְיִחְבְּלוּן, corr. acc.; h. text וְיִבְטְחוּ). Targ. Prov. XIV, 32 תְּכִילָה (ed. Wil. תְּכִילָה; h. text חֲסָה). Ib. XXVIII, 26 תְּכִילָה Ms. (ed. תְּכִילָה; ed. Wil. תְּכִילָה; h. text בְּטָח). Ib. XXXI, 11; a. e.—Y. Keth. VI, 30^d תְּכִילָה (דְּמִיֻּעֲדִיא) let one trust that the Lord of the festive season lives, i. e. let the managers of the charities advance or borrow the money, trusting that the charity fund will be replenished at the festive season.

תְּכִילָה, תְּכִילָה, תְּכִילָה 1) = h. שְׂכַל, *to be bereft, childless*. Targ. O. Gen. XLIII, 14 תְּכִילָה ה' ה' ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. תְּכִילָה; Y. II תְּכִילָה). Targ. O. ib. XXVII, 45 תְּכִילָה (ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. תְּכִילָה). Targ. I Sam. XV, 33. Targ. II Sam. XVII, 8 תְּכִילָה ed. Vien. I (ed. Wil. תְּכִילָה; h. text שְׂכַל).

Targ. Is. XLIX, 21; a. fr.—2) = h. שְׂכַל *to finish, consume, bereave*. Targ. Ps. XXXV, 12 לְמִחְרָפֶל נִפְשִׁי Ms. (ed. לְנִפְשִׁי). Targ. Y. II Gen. XLII, 36 תְּכִילָה ed. Vien. (oth. ed. תְּכִילָה Pa.).

Pa. *to consume, make childless*. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 22 תְּכִילָה (ed. Vien. תְּכִילָה; h. text אֶכְלֵה). Targ. Jer. XV, 7. Ib. I, 9; a. e.

Af. תְּכִילָה 1) same. Targ. I Sam. XV, 33 תְּכִילָה (not 'אֶכְלֵה). Targ. Y. Deut. XXXII, 32 (ed. Vien. Pa.; h. text אֶכְלֵה!); a. e.—Part. pass. תְּכִילָה. Targ. Hos. XIII, 8; a. e.—2) *to give premature birth, cast before the time*. Targ. O. Gen. XXXI, 38 (Y. תְּכִילָה). Targ. Cant. IV, 2. Targ. Mal. III, 11; a. e.

Ithpe. תְּכִילָה, תְּכִילָה, תְּכִילָה *to be bereft, made childless*. Targ. Gen. XLIII, 14, v. supra. Targ. Y. ib. XXVII, 45; a. e.

תְּכִילָה m., תְּכִילָה, תְּכִילָה c. (preced.) *bereft, childless*. Targ. II Sam. XVII, 8, v. preced. Targ. O. ed. Berl. Ex. XXIII, 26 (ed. Vien. a. oth. תְּכִילָה; Y. ed. Vien. תְּכִילָה); a. e.—Pes. 70^b אֲבִין ד' אֲבִין (Ms. M. 2 אֲבִין תְּכִילָה) Abin the childless (surname of רַבִּין); Hull. 110^a. Sabb. 151^b (Rashi 'תִּכְלָה), v. תְּכִילָה I, II.

תְּכִילָה I m. (preced.) 1) *bereavement*. Targ. Is. XLVII, 9 (ed. Ven. I תְּכִילָה).—Sabb. 151^b, v. תְּכִילָה II.—Pl. תְּכִילָה, תְּכִילָה. M. Kat. 28^a ה' רַבָּה שְׁתֵּין ד' בִּי in the family of Rabbah occurred sixty deaths.—2) *abortion*. Keth. 62^a בְּתִיָּה Ar. (not דְּמִלְפִי; ed. תְּכִילָה, pl.), v. תְּכִילָה.

תְּכִילָה II m. (preced.) *consumption, ruin, decay*. Ber. 56^a ה' ה' ה' I saw in my dream that decay had seized two of my fingers. Ib. בְּכִילָה ה' ה' decay (through moths, v. תְּכִילָה II) has seized all the silk garments (of the royal wardrobe). Hull. 64^b ה' ה' ה' for it (the drop of blood on the yolk of an egg) spreads decay over the whole of it.—Pl. תְּכִילָה, תְּכִילָה. B. Kam. 92^b ה' ה' ה' sixty decays (pains) &c., v. תְּכִילָה.

תְּכִילָה III m. = h. תְּכִילָה, *purple-blue wool*. Targ. Ex. XXV, 4 (ed. Berl. תְּכִילָה). Ib. XXVIII, 8. Targ. Y. ib. 28. Targ. Y. Num. XV, 38; a. fr.—V. תְּכִילָה.

תְּכִילָה, תְּכִילָה, Sifré Deut. 234; Yalk. ib. 933, prob. to be read: תְּכִילָה, v. תְּכִילָה.

תְּכִילָה, תְּכִילָה f. = תְּכִילָה *bereavement*. Targ. Is. XLVII, 8 (ed. Lag. תְּכִילָה, corr. acc.). Ib. 9 ed. Ven. I (oth. ed. תְּכִילָה).

תְּכִילָה f. (b. h.; תְּכִילָה) 1) *end, destruction*. Num. R. s. 18¹² מִחְלִיקָה ה' וְיֵשׁ אִמְרִים ה' וְיֵשׁ אִמְרִים (the ה' in מִחְלִיקָה) intimates *takhlith*, that is, it brings destruction &c.—2) *end, object, perfection*. Ber. 17^a ה' חֲכָמָה הַשׁוֹבֵה וְכ' ה' the end of wisdom is repentance and good deeds, lest a man study ... and treat his father with contempt &c.

תְּכִילָה f. (b. h.) *purple-shell, a bluish or cerulean dye, purple-blue wool*; esp. *the purple-blue thread used for the show-fringes*. Sot. 46^b ה' ה' ה' that is the city of Luz where they dye the *t'kheleth* (v. לֹז).

תל m. (b. h.; תלל; cmp. תלל) 1) *hill, mound*. Meg. 14^a 'וכי תל אחד... one had a mound in his field, and another had a trench. Ib. תל אחד... sell me thy mound (to fill up my trench). Ber. 30^a; Cant. R. to IV, 4, v. פחד. Ib. to V, 11 ולעשותו תל... they can ruin a world and make it a mound (ruin); a. fr.—Pl. תלים, תלין, תלין. Men. 29^b תלין (later ed. תלין), v. קוין I; Tanh. B'resh. 1; Erub. 21^b. Cant. R. l. c. הן תלין they are piles on piles (of ideas), v. קרין h.; a. e.—2) (cmp. סלסל) *lock, curl*.—Pl. as ab. Num. R. s. 10⁷ תלין מטודרות ת' ת' Y. Ned. I, 36^d bot. תלין, v. קווצות; (Bab. ib. 9^b, a. e. (תלהלים); a. e.—תלין ת', v. ארזא—[תלים, תלין, תלים], v. ארזא.

תל ch. same, *mound, ruins*. Targ. Deut. XIII, 17. Targ. Jer. XLIX, 2; a. e.—Ber. 58^b... בירתא (נפל ליה כה) (Ms. M.) the house in which... now lies in ruins (lies like a ruin).

תל, **תל**, v. תלי.

תל m. [*hanging on the tree*], *squirrel*. Sabb. 28^a; Yalk. Ex. 364.

תל m. (preced.) *hook*. Sabb. 140^b דבישרא Ms. M. (ed. תליא) a hook to suspend meat; תל דכורי hook for fish (Rashi: *string* of meat &c.).

תל f. (b. h.; תלא) *weariness, trouble*.—Pl. תלאות. Num. R. s. 10² תל... מרוב דת' וכי... the mind of the Israelites loses its intelligence on account of the many troubles that they (the gentiles) make for them.

תל, v. תלי.

תל II, v. תלמא.

תל, v. תלסר.

תל pr. n. pl. *Talbush*. Yoma 10^a; Sot. 34^b (ref. to תלמי, Num. XIII, 22) תלמי בנה ת' (Ar. תלמיש) Talmi built Talbush (Talbish; prob. meant for Ptolemais, the later name for Accho, v. תלמי I, II).

תל I (v. next w.) *to be white*. Sabb. 152^a תל the mountain is covered with snow (my hair is white).

*Pa. תל to whiten, wash (wheat). Y. Pes. III, 30^a top דורי ומתלנה ארבעה ומנין... (ed. ומתלנה) allowed the millers to put a Tetarton of water to every Modius of wheat, and wash it four times; [Korb. Edah: ומתלנה swing it, fr. תלל; perh. to be read: משננה, v. תלל].

תל II, **תל** m. = h. תלג, *snow; cold, chill*. Targ. Ps. LI, 9. Ib. LXVIII, 15; a. fr.—Taan. 3^b תלג snow on the mountains is as good as five rains on the ground. Snh. 18^b תלג... אם... if in the morning the ox nearly dies from cold. Gitt. 67^b תלג... as a remedy for chills. Ib. תלג... הוון מגנו ליה את' they made him lie on the snow; a. e.

תל, v. תלדוהא.

תל, v. תלי.

תל, v. תלחא, תלחא.

תל m. (תלה) 1) *hanger, handle, cord, chain*. Sabb. VIII, 2 (78^a) תל גמי כרי לעשות ת' וכי Ar. a. Mish. ed. Pes. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 400; ed. תלאי) as much reed grass as is required for the making of a hanger for a sieve &c. Eduy. III, 9; Kel. XII, 6; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. II, 12 תל המגררות וכי the chain on which the strigils in the bathhouse are suspended. Kel. XV, 4 תל מקל וכי the handle of the constable's staff. Ib. תל טהור whatever is made for suspending or handling is not susceptible of uncleanness; a. fr.—Pl. תלויים, תלויין, תלויין. Ib. דוין... כל התלויים... all hangers or handles are clean except those of &c.; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. V, 6 תלויין.—2) *hanging down, letting hang down*. Yalk. Ps. 624, v. תלויין; [Pesik. Shek., p. 10^b; Midr. Till. to Ps. III; Yalk. Ex. 365 ראש ת' lifting up the head, removal of the head].—3) [*hanging over*], *interlinear writing*. Tosef. Gitt. IX (VII), 8 תל מגופי וכי... a document which has an erasure or an interlinear insertion in its body (essential portion, v. תלויין) is unlawful; Y. ib. IX, 50^c תלויין (corr. acc.).

תל m. *wart*, v. תלויין.

תל m. (v. תל) *mound, ruins*.—Pl. תלויין. Lev. R. s. 5, a. e., v. תלויין.

תל, v. next w.

תל f. (preced. art.) *mound, hill*. Lev. R. s. 19 תל פתר פתר קרא בת' זו של עפר וכי interpreted the verse (Cant. V, 11) by comparison to a mound of earth (that was to be levelled) &c.; Cant. R. l. c. בתלויין (corr. acc.); Yalk. ib. 989 (not תל); Midr. Sam. ch. V (not בתלויין). Tosef. Ohol. XVI, 1 ויאיוז היא ת' זו של עפר וכי (not בתלויין) and what is called a mound (with regard to levitical uncleanness)? A mound of earth by the side of a trench.—Pl. תלויין. Ohol. XVI, 3 תלויין וקרויבוה וכי mounds which are near a town or a road; Keth. 20^b; Tosef. Ohol. l. c. (not בתלויין). Y. Naz. VII, 56^c top. Cant. R. l. c., v. supra.

תל, v. תלוי.

תל 1) *to tear apart*, v. תלע II.—2) *to fall apart*, v. infra.

Ithpe תל to fall apart. Hull. 53^b הוה... תל... Ms. R. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 400; Ar. תלויין) when they lifted the lung up, it crumbled and fell in pieces.

תל m. (preced.) *piece*.—Pl. תלויין. Hull. 53^b תל ונפלה ת' (Ar. תלויין), v. preced.

תל (b. h.; cmp. תלה) 1) *to swing, raise; to suspend, hang*. Y. Sot. I, 16^d bot. (ref. to Gen. XXXVIII, 14) תל עיניה בפתח וכי she raised her eyes to the gate to which all eyes look hopefully; Y. Keth. XIII, beg. 35^c; Gen. R. s. 85 תלויין... תלויין (not תלויין). B. Mets. 58^b תל לא תלוי עינו על וכי one must not hang his eyes on a purchase (look as if he wanted to buy), when he has

(תליל) or to condemn it to be burnt, be rather inclined to condemn than to declare doubtful; Y. Sot. VIII, beg. 22^b.

תליל m., **תלילא** c. (v. תליל) *lifted up, exalted; suspended; high, fortified*. Targ. Ps. VIII, 2 (ed. Wil. תליל); 8 (ed. Wil. תליל). Targ. I Chr. XXI, 16; a. e.—*Pl.* תלילין, תלילין; תלילין, תלילין (בצור). Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 52 (h. text 'בצור'). Targ. Y. II ib. III, 5. Targ. Y. Ex. I, 11; a. e.

תלילות, v. תלילין.

תלילסר, **תלילסרי** *thirteen*, v. תלסר.

תלישה f. (תלש) *tearing up, plucking; being detached, loose*. Y. Sabb. IX, 11^d bot.; Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^b top 'וב' a building has had a time when its material was loose, a cave has never had such a time. Sabb. 73^b בכך אין דרך ה' בכך ה' this is not the ordinary way of plucking (dates). Y. ib. VII, 10^c top גיזורה היא גיזורה plucking it is in this case a form of shearing.

תליתא, v. תליתא.

תליתא m. (תלת) 1) *third*. Targ. Gen. II, 14. Ib. I, 13 (ed. Vien. תליתא . . .); a. fr.—Lam. R. to I, 1 רבתי ה' וכ' he took the third bird, and placed it between his two daughters. Ib. ה' מילא ה' this is the third thing (I had to do); a. fr.—*Pl.* תליתא. —*Fem.* תליתא, תליתא. Targ. Y. Gen. I, 16; a. e.—*Fem.* תליתא, תליתא. Targ. Ez. XXI, 19. Targ. I Kings XVIII, 1 (ed. Wil. תליתא, corr. acc.). Targ. Num. II, 24; a. fr.—Lam. R. l. c. (דרא) ה' ארחה ה' the third time; a. e.—2) *threefold*. Sabb. 88^a 'וב' who gave the threefold Law (v. תליתא) to the threefold people: (Priests, Levites, and Israelites) through a third-born (Moses) in the third month.

תליתות *thirty*, v. תלת.

תלם, *Hif.* תלם (denom. of תלם) *to furrow, leave a ridge*. Gen. R. s. 31 'וב' והיה תלם תלם והיה (the R'em) left furrows in the water as far as from Tiberias to Susitha; Yalk. Job 926 בסחלסל (corr. acc.).

תלם m. (b. h.) *ridge, furrow*. Macc. III, 9 (21^b) 'וב' (Mish. ed. ארחה, corr. acc.) one may plough only one furrow, and be guilty of eight sins (v. תלם); Pes. 47^a. Gen. R. s. 67 [read:] 'וב' (v. Matt. K. a. l.) even a common man will not plough a ridge within a ridge, and will prophets plough &c. (i. e. mistrust their own previsions)?; Yalk. ib. 116 (corr. acc.); a. e.—*Pl.* תלמי, תלמי. Kil. II, 6, a. e., v. תלמי. Yoma 10^a 'וב' his name was Talmi (Num. XIII, 22), because he made the ground full of ridges (with his steps); Sot. 34^b; Num. R. s. 16¹¹. Ruth R. to I, 19, v. תלמי; Yalk. ib. 601 תלמי. Kil. II, 3 'וב' as deep as the furrows made after the rainy season; a. e.

תלמא I ch. same. Targ. Job XXXI, 10. Targ. Ps. CXXXVI, 6 'וב' ועדי חיוו מן ה' ed. Lag. (missing in ed. Wil.) eating the young green of the balk.—*Pl.* תלמא. Targ. Job XXXI, 38.

תלמא II, **תלמא** m. (Assyr. talimu, Del. Assyr. Handw., p. 707) *twin*.

Pl. תלמי, תלמי. Targ. Y. I, II Gen. XLIX, 5 'וב' twin-brothers (alike in character).

תלמוד m. (למד) *teaching, lesson; learning, study*. Shebu. 40^b 'וב' ערוך הוא בפיו וכ' it is a ready teaching in the mouth of R. J.: this opinion is Admon's. B. Mets. 33^b; Ab. IV, 13 'וב' ששגגה ה' וכ' be careful in teaching, for an error in teaching &c., v. זרוך. Meg. 27^a Ms. M., v. לימוד. B. Bath. 130^b 'וב' אין למדין הלכה לא מפי ה' לימוד. v. רב. B. Bath. 130^b 'וב' Mss. (ed. למוד by censor's change, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; Rashb. גמרא) we derive no rule of practice from a teacher's remark or from a practical case, unless it is said, this is the rule for practice; Nidd. 7^b (ed. גמרא). Y. Gitt. VII, 48^d top 'וב' צריך ה' . . . צריך ה' the letter of divorce is valid, but the thing requires (further) study. Y. Hor. III, 48^b top 'וב' כשהיה הצי' תלמודו מזה וכ' when he owes part of his learning to one (his father), and part to the other (his teacher); a. fr.—*תורה*, v. תורה.—*Esp. a*) *Talmud* (v. תלמוד) *verbal communication, oral study*, opp. to תלמוד (v. תלמוד) *at all times run after the Mishnah rather than after the Talmud*; B. Mets. 33^a (ed. גמרא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 4). Ib. 'וב' there is no more meritorious occupation than this, v. מדה; a. fr.—*b*) *derivation from Biblical intimations*. B. Kam. 104^b 'וב' יש ה' I said, *yesh talmud*, and I meant to say (that it can be derived) from the expletive expression of the texts.—*תלמוד* (abbrev. ת"ל) *there is a teaching in the Scriptural text to intimate, the text reads (may be read)*. Pes. 21^b (ref. to Deut. XIV, 21) . . . לגר במכירה מנין ת"ל לגר . . . from the text you learn only that you may give it to the sojourner and sell it to the stranger: how will you prove that you may sell it to the sojourner? Read the text, to the sojourner . . . thou mayest give it away or sell it; לנכרי בתרינה מנין ת"ל תהנה ואכלה או מכור לנכרי how will you prove that you may give it away to the gentile? Read the text, thou mayest give it away . . . or sell it to the gentile. Ib. 24^a (ref. to Ex. XXIX, 34) it was not necessary to say, 'it shall not be eaten', and what is intimated by saying, 'it shall not be eaten'? If you cannot apply it to the law in the case, since it is said, 'and thou shalt burn &c.', apply it to all forbidden things &c. (v. תלמוד); a. v. fr.—*Pl.* תלמוד (fem.). Cant. R. to V, 11, v. תלמוד I.

תלמודא ch. same. Targ. Cant. I, 2 ed. Lag. (ed. גמרא, by censor's change, v. preced.). —B. Mets. 33^b כולו ברה ה' Ms. H. (ed. גמרא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5) all left the Mishnah and ran after the Talmud. Snh. 59^b 'וב' and how do you derive that from the Scriptural text? Men. 78^a. M. Kat. 3^b 'וב' and I do not know what is meant by *talmuda* (ש"ס) and what by *tosefeth*; a. fr.

תלמוסא, Midr. Till. to Ps. XIII, 5 ed. Bub, v. תלמוסא.

תלמוסין, v. תלמוסין.

תלמי I (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Talmi*, one of the giants (Anakim). Yoma 13^a; Sot. 34^b, a. e., v. תלם, a. תלמוסא.

townships torn away from their places (their inhabitants driven out), know that they failed to maintain teachers &c.; Lam. R. introd. (R. Abba 2) נקלשורו; a. fr.

תלש ch. same. Targ. Y. I Num. XV, 32, sq. (h. text מְקַשֵּׁשׁ, v. preced.). Targ. Y. Ex. XIX, 17; a. e.—Y. Snh. VII, end, 25^d בה מיהלש מיהלשמי איהוהווי מיהלשמי איהוהווי (the seed he had planted); a. e.

Pa. תלש same. Y. Kidd. I, 61^c פקדון... מתלשן בשעריהון וכו' tell your wives, when they stand over the dead, that they should not tear their hair, lest they make a bald spot (Deut. XIV, 1).

תלשמר, v. תלשמר.

תלשור, v. תלשור.

תלת (denom. of next w.) 1) to divide into three parts. Targ. Deut. XIX, 3.—2) to do a third time. Targ. I Kings XVIII, 34.—Part. pass. מְתַלֵּשׁ; f. מְתַלְשָׁה; pl. מְתַלְשִׁין; divided into three, having three stories. Targ. Ez. XLII, 3; 6 (not 'מת').

Ithpa. אִתְּלֵשׁ, Ithpe. אִתְּלֵשׁ to be done a third time. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVII, 26.

תלת f., תלתה m. = h. שלש, three; 'בה on the third (day &c.). Targ. O. Gen. XV, 9 תלתה ed. Berl. (oth. ed. תלתה, read תלתה); Targ. Y. ib. בר הלה שנין (h. text שלש). Targ. Num. XII, 4. Ib. XXIX, 3; a. v. fr.—Sabb. 87^a בה (sub. בשבא בה) on the third day of the week. Ib. 36^a הני מילי וכו' Meg. 6^b וכו' מהא וכו' תלסר, v. תלסר; a. v. fr.—(תלתה) הלה עשר, תלסר, תלסר, תלסר thirteen. Targ. Num. XXIX, 13, sq. Targ. Gen. XIV, 4; a. fr.—Ber. 4^a וכו' באורחא דה' וכו' Keth. 67^b whom he had not seen for thirteen years. Y. Kil. IX, 32^b וכו' לכוה הלה עשרתי וכו' at the end of thirteen years and thirty days; a. fr.—Pl. תלתה thirty. Targ. Gen. V, 3; a. v. fr.—Sabb. 98^b. Y. Kil. l. c. כל אינון תלתהו all these thirty days. Ib. ותלתהו יומיא, v. supra; Y. Keth. XII, 35^a bot. תלתהו; ib. תלתהו. Y. Shebi. IX, 38^d bot. תלתהו thirty years; a. fr.

תלתה m. (preced.) 1) a third part. Targ. II Kings XI, 5. Targ. II Sam. XVIII, 2; a. fr.—Targ. Y. Deut. VI, 9; XI, 20 תלתה (ed. Vien. תלתה). Targ. Ps. LXXX, 6 תלתה דמעה תלתה Ms. (ed. דמעה תלתה) wine a third part of which are tears.—2) having reached one-third of the full growth. Y. Or. I, 61^c top תלתהו, v. תלתהו.—Esp. 'תלתה a third-grown calf; oth. [wrong] opin.: in its third year, going on three; oth. opin. third-born, fat. [Targ. O. Gen. XV, 9, v. תלתה].—Sabb. 136^a ביממא תלתהו an 'egla tilta on its seventh day. Snh. 65^b; 67^b, v. ch.; Yalk. Ex. 182 תלתהו (corr. acc.). Erub. 63^a (v. Rashi); a. fr.

תלתהו, v. תלתהו.

תלתול m. (תלתול, v. תלתול) wart. Bekh. 40^b but (if there is no bone in it,) then it is a mere wart.—Pl. תלתולין, תלתולין. Ib. וכו' (ed.

תלתולין those with warts, if human beings, are unfit (for priesthood), if beasts, are fit (for the altar); ib. VII, 6 (45^b) Rashi (ed. רד"ק). Tosef. Neg. II, 12 תלתולין.—[Y. Erub. II, 20^b תלתולין עשר תלתולין, read: תלתולין, v. תלתולין.]

תלתום, v. next w.

תלתום f. = תלתום 2, third-born, or third-grown. Targ. Jer. XLVIII, 34 (ed. Wil. תלתום; ed. Lag. תלתום, corr. acc.); Targ. Is. XV, 5 (ed. Lag. תלתום; h. text שלשיר).

תלתום, תלתום, תלתום f., constr. תלתום, תלתום, תלתום 1, a third part. Targ. Num. XV, 6, sq. Ib. XXVIII, 14. Targ. Ez. XLVI, 14; a. e.—Pl. תלתום. Y. Erub. II, 20^b, v. תלתום.

תלתום f., constr. תלתום (תלתום) sum of three. Targ. O. Gen. XXXVIII, 24 (ed. Vien. תלתום). Targ. I Sam. XX, 19 (ed. Wil. תלתום).

תלתום m. (תלתום) (by the) tierce, large measure. Targ. Ps. LXXX, 6; v. תלתום.

תלתום, תלתום, v. תלתום.

תלתום, v. תלתום.

תלתום, v. תלתום.

תלתום, v. תלתום.

תלתום m., pl. תלתום (b. h.; תלתום) 1) curls, locks. Ned. 9^b, a. e., v. תלתום; (Num. R. s. 10⁷ תלתום תלתום; Y. Ned. I, 36^d bot. תלתום תלתום, v. תלתום).—2) (v. תלתום) mounds, piles. Lev. R. s. 19, beg. (ref. to Cant. V, 11) תלתום תלתום (the strokes on the top of letters in the Torah contain) piles (of ideas): by whom are they upheld? By him who studies morning and evening, v. תלתום II. Ib. תלתום תלתום, v. תלתום I; Midr. Sam. ch. V תלתום תלתום (corr. acc.); a. e.—3) warts, v. תלתום.

תלתום m. (= תלתום, v. preced.) [curly plant,] fenugrec. [Asaph quoted in Löw Pf., p. 316, has תלתום.] Mekh. Mishp., s. 13; a. e., v. תלתום II. Kil. II, 5. Ter. X, 6; Tosef. ib. VIII, 8. Ib. X, 4 של תלתום וכו' a decoction of fenugrec seeds... with which a priest's daughter has washed her hair (v. Löw Pf., p. 317); a. fr.

תלתום, v. תלתום.

תם I m. (b. h.; תם) 1) perfect, unblemished. Tem. 7^b (opp. בעל מום); B. Kam. 12^b; (Maas. Sh. I, 2 תם); a. fr.—Fem. תם. Sabb. 103^b, v. תם. Succ. 37^a, v. תם. Tanh. Emor 18 (ref. to ולקחורם, Lev. XXIII, 40) תם תם by a real (honest) purchase: thou dardest not steal (a Lulab), and stand with it (before God) &c.; a. e.—2) simple, innocent, artless. Mekh. Bo, s. 18... ארבעה תם there are four characters in children (as regards their attitude towards religious ceremonies): one is wise, and one is simple &c.; (Yalk. Ex. 225 תם); a. e.—3) (law) an innocuous animal, one that did injury

for the first time, or before warning had been given, opp. מוֹדֵר (v. Ex. XXI, 28-36). B. Kam. I, 4 'הוֹם משלם וכו' the tam pays half-damage from the sale of its own body. Ib. II, 4 'משיחור וכו' . . . משיחור הוא חם . . . When it shows its regret for three days, i. e. when it has done an injury and does not repeat it for three days afterwards; ib. (another opin.) 'והוֹם כל שיהו וכו' tam is one which does not gore when children touch it; a. v. fr.—Pl. תמיין, תמיין. Ib. I, 4 'וכו' חמשה ח' וכו' there are five classes of tammin, i. e. an animal is considered a tam with regard to five classes of damages (so as to require legal warning): with regard to goring, striking &c.; a. e.

תם II = h. שם, there, esp. (in Talmūd Babli) in Palestine. Hull. 59^b (in Hebr. dict.) 'שלחו מִתָּהֶם וכו' they sent word from Palestine: the practice is in agreement with &c. Bets. 4^b; a. fr.—V. תָּמֵן, תָּמֵן.

תָּמֵן, v. תָּמֵן.

תָּמֵן, v. תָּמֵן.

תָּמֵן, name of a bird, v. תָּמֵן.

תָּמֵן, v. תָּמֵן.

תָּמֵן m. (עמד, v. עֲמִידָא; cmp. תָּמֵד) husks and stalks of (pressed) grapes, steeped in water, used as an inferior wine (lora, vinum operarium, v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Vinum), or as vinegar. Maas. Sh. I, 3 'עד שלא החמיץ וכו' tamad before fermentation must not be bought with tithemoney; Hull. I, 7; Y. Maasr. V, 52^a top. Tosef. Dem. I, 2 'הוֹם בראשונה . . . שהחמיץ . . . שהחמיץ מן הוֹם of Judæa was free from tithes, because it was presumably made from tamad; Y. ib. I, 21^d top מן מביאין מן הוֹם they used to produce (their vinegar) from tamad (grape shells); Pes. 42^b 'הוֹם מן הוֹם בא אלא מן הוֹם . . . שהחמיץ אינו בא אלא מן הוֹם . . . ר' לאו וכו' . . . and does R. J. hold the opinion that t. is not subject to tithes? Yalk. Num. 710 'הוֹם של הוֹם דורמין של הוֹם vinegar made of grape shells; a. e.—Denom.:

תָּמֵן to put water on pomace or lees. Maasr. V, 6 'ומצא כרד מדרו וכו' . . . ומצא כרד מדרו וכו' if one makes pomace wine, putting water on by measure, and finds (after pressing) the same quantity, he is exempt from giving tithes; Pes. 42^b, v. תָּמֵן II. B. Bath. 97^a 'שחמרו במי גשמים (Ms. R. שהחמיץ) when they used rain water to make tamad; Hull. 87^b (by analogy from B. Bath. l. c.) 'שחמרו במי וכו' (Ms. R. שהחמיץ) when they diluted blood with rain water.

Nif. תָּמֵן, תָּמֵן to be infused, poured on. B. Bath. l. c. 'שחמרו במי וכו' when the infusion came of itself (rain water fell upon it); Hull. l. c. 'שחמרו במי וכו'.

תָּמֵן, v. תָּמֵן.

תָּמֵן (b. h.; cmp. תָּמֵן) [to stand still] to be astonished, amazed; to wonder; to be undecided. Pesik. R. addit. s. 1 'והבריות הוֹמְקִים לומר וכו' and men wondered, saying, is such a thing possible? Ib. 'הוֹמְקִין אדם הוֹמְקִין וכו' you wonder at what occurred to the generation of the tower: has not such a thing occurred &c.? Yalk. Ex. 166

and they wondered exceedingly. Pesik. Hahod., p. 43^a 'יושב ותמה בלבו וכו' Abraham sat and was undecided in his heart, saying, which shall I choose?; Gen. R. s. 44. Ib. s. 12 'ועמד לו תמה לו וכו' a king that rebuked his servant, and he stood there confounded. Ib. 'תמה אני איך וכו' I wonder how great men . . . could disagree on &c. Yeb. 96^b 'תמה אני אם לא וכו' I should wonder, if this synagogue did not become an idolatrous temple. Arakh. 16^b 'תמהני יש וכו' I wonder if there is in this generation &c. Pes. VI, 2 'אלו תמה על אלו do not wonder at that. Y. ib. 33^b bot. 'תמהני היאך וכו' I wonder how R. El. could accept such an answer. Yalk. Ex. 202 'תמה על עצמה היאך וכו' wonder at the very thing, why should leavened matter be forbidden &c.; Pes. 28^b 'תמה על עצמה (corr. acc.); a. fr.

Hif. תָּמֵן 1) same. Gen. R. s. 98 'תמהני מן הוֹמְקִין וכו' you wonder at that? if you were to see . . . למה תמה יוחר (not להחמיר) you would wonder still more. Pesik. R. s. 28 'תמהני (not מְתַמְנֵן); a. e.—2) to create astonishment, act strangely. Men. 40^a 'תמהני מן הוֹמְקִין וכו' is one of those who make people wonder at their strange conduct; (Ms. M. תמהני Hof. of those wondered at).—3) to love miracles, invent miracles. Yalk. Num. 764 'תמהני מן הוֹמְקִין וכו' art thou, too, of the inventors of miracles?

Hof. תָּמֵן to be wondered at, v. supra.

תָּמֵן ch. same, 1) to wonder &c. Targ. Gen. XLIII, 33. Targ. Y. ib. XVII, 17 (h. text ויצחק). Targ. Y. I. ib. XVIII, 12 (II הויכח). Targ. Y. ib. 15. Targ. Ez. XXXII, 10; a. e.—Part. תָּמֵן; f. תָּמֵן. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 'תמהני וכו'—2) to be astonishing. Gen. R. s. 94 'והיא תמהא לי . . . והיא תמהא לי . . . the elder of the Jews told me something, and that is astonishing; [perh. to be read תמהא, v. תָּמֵן].

Af. תָּמֵן 1) same. Targ. II Esth. l. c. Ib. 'תמהני (some ed. תמהני, Ithpe.); a. e.—2) to express astonishment, query. Zeb. 113^a 'תמהא קרא the text (Ez. XXII, 24) expresses a query: thou, land of Israel! art thou not cleansed &c.?

תָּמֵן, תָּמֵן, תָּמֵן, v. תָּמֵן.

תָּמֵן m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) astonishment, hesitation. Gen. R. s. 50 (ref. to Gen. XIX, 16) [read:] 'תָּמֵן hesitation after hesitation; he (Lot) said, what shall I choose (to take along)? silver &c.; Yalk. ib. 84.

תָּמֵן f. (preced.) amazement, confusion. Gen. R. s. 31, beg. (ref. to Ez. VII, 11) 'לא מינדון ולא ממנוינדון ולא (ממנוינדון) I want none of them, none of their wealth and none of their confusion; Yalk. Ez. 345 (corr. acc.).—[Hull. 51^b תמהא Ar. v. תָּמֵן.]

תָּמֵן, v. תָּמֵן.

תָּמֵן m., תָּמֵן f. pl. (תמה) dwellers in desolation, desert beasts. Targ. Is. XIII, 22 (h. text איים). Ib. XXXIV, 14 (h. text צייד); Targ. Jer. L, 39. [Kimhi to Ez. VIII, 14 quotes fr. Targ. Is. l. c.: תמוין, adding that the majority of versions have תמוין.]

תמוז m. (b. h. name of a deity) *Tammuz*, the fourth month of the Hebrew calendar, of twenty-nine days, varying between the ninth of June and the sixth of August. Targ. II Esth. III, 7. Targ. Cant. I, 7. Targ. Y. Gen. VIII, 5; a. e.—Taan. IV, 6 (26^a) בשבעה . . . חמשה 'משה five things (misfortunes) happened to our ancestors on the seventeenth of Tammuz. Ib. 28^b בשיבסר on the seventeenth of Tammuz he (Moses) descended, and came down and broke the tablets; a. fr.—תקופת ה'—v. תקופה.

תמוזא pr. n. (preced.) *Tammuza*, *Tammuz*, name of a deity (corresp. to Adonis of the Greeks). Targ. Ez. VIII, 14.

תמוזין, v. תמוזין.

תמונה f. 1) (b. h.; cmp. תמונה II) *form, shape*. Mekh. Yithro, s. 6 (ref. to Ex. XX, 4) . . . לא יעשה לי גלופה 'ה [יכול] I may think (from the word תל כל ה' that one must not make for himself a carved figure, but may make a block: therefore the text says, 'nor any shape.'—2) substitute of תמונה, v. next art.

תמונה, Y. Shek. III, 47^c top, v. תמונה.

תמונה *t'mufah*, a fictitious substitute of תמונה (v. תמונה). Y. Ned. I, 36^c bot. תמונה המוקה . . . (not תמונה) if we had taken up *t'murah* (as a subject for verbal substitutes in vows), we should have used *t'mufah*, *t'munah*, *t'mukah*.

תמונה, v. preced.

תמונה, v. תמונה.

תמונה, v. תמונה.

תמונה f. (b. h.; מיד) *exchange, substitution*. Shh. 22^a לכל יש ה' there is a substitute for every thing (every loss can be retrieved), except for the wife of one's youth. Ned. 20^b ה' בני בתי children begotten in exchange, e. g. if a man has two wives, and has connection with one mistaking her for the other. Pesik. R. s. 40 שם ה' (not ה') a substitute of Shem (as priest).—Esp. *exchange of one sacrificial animal for another* (Lev. XXVII, 10), *that for which an animal is exchanged*. Tem. I, 1 ה' בבית ה' so the change is valid only when made on the owner's premises. Ib. 2 (ref. to Lev. I. c.) מיוחדת מיוחדת מיוחדת as 'it' refers to one, so its exchange can be only one. Ib. II, 3 ה' עושה ה' that for which it is exchanged cannot effect another exchange (does not affect the status of another animal exchanged for it). Ib. I, 5 עושה ה' the animal's child (born after the mother was dedicated) makes exchange (affects the status of one exchanged for it). Bekh. 15^b בעלי מומין that which is exchanged for blemished animals. Ib. 61^a ה' מעשר ה' a mistake in counting the tenth animal for tithes is an exchange, i. e. the animal marked as the tenth by mistake is sacred. Ib. תמונה מעשר מזה that which has been marked as the tenth by mistake must be put to death (cannot be used); a. fr.—Pl. תמונה. Tem. III, 1 ה' . . . ויתמונה ה' כיצא בהן these are the sacred animals

whose embryos and whose exchanges are of the same sacred character as themselves. Esth. R. to I, 1 (expl. ה' של אבותיהן בני אמוריא the exchanges (hostages) of their fathers, v. ערב I; a. fr.—*T'murah*, name of a treatise, of the Order of Kodashim, of Mishnah, Tosefta, and Talmud Babli.

תמונה, v. תמונה.

תמונה f. (denom. of תמונה) 1) *unblemished condition, integrity*. Men. 6^a; Kidd. 24^b, a. e. ה' וזכורה, v. זכורה. B. Kam. 39^b תמונה, v. תמונה.—2) *the legal status of an animal that did injury for the first time* (v. תמונה I, 2). Ib. 45^b ה' צד that limb of an animal about which no warning has been given, whereas this has been done about another limb. Ib. תמונה עומדה ה' צד the legal condition of the *tam* remains unaltered concerning that limb (so that the animal in the case is legally half a *mu'ad* (מועד) and half a *tam*); a. e.

תמונה f. (b. h.; מיד) [*death*; sub. ברה] *an animal on the point of death*.—Pl. תמונה. Kidd. 21^b sq. (applied to the law concerning the captive woman, as a concession to human appetites, Deut. XXI, 10 sq.) ה' בשר . . . מושב allow Israelites to eat the flesh of animals on the point of death but ritually slaughtered, rather than eat of carcasses unslaughtered; Treat. S'mah. ch. VII.

תמונה c. (denom. of תמונה) 1) *a plate for various dishes or portions, tray*. Kel. XVI, 1, v. תמונה. Ned. IV, 4 ה' אכל לא מן ה' . . . אבל לא מן ה' he may eat at the same table with him, but not from the same plate; ה' מן ה' . . . אבל ה' but he may eat with him from a plate which goes back to the host (each time a guest is served). Maasr. I, 7 ה' וזה . . . נותן he may put the oil on the cake (תמונה) or on the plate. Y. B. Mets. VIII, end, 11^d תמונה (or תמונה, pl.) lend me thy plate and dine with me; a. fr.—Esp. *tamhuy*, *charity plate, daily distributed food collected from contributors, soup-kitchen*, contrad. to תמונה, q. v. Peah VIII, 7 ה' לא יבול מן ה' he who has the means for two meals, must not accept support from the *tamhuy*. B. Bath. 8^b ה' נבירה בשלשה ו' the *tamhuy* is collected under the supervision of three persons, and distributed by three persons, for the mode of its collection and distribution is the same; ה' לעניי העולם ו' the *t.* is for all poor people wherever they may come from, the *kuppah* for the town poor only. Pes. X, 1 אפילו ה' even if he is supported from the *t.*; Y. ib. 37^b bot.; a. fr.—Pl. תמונה. Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d top. Ker. 12^b ה' מוזלקין (not מוזלקין) trays form a separation, i. e. if one eats two half-olive sizes of forbidden food from two different plates, they are not counted together as one olive-size; Sabb. 71^a; Y. ib. VII, 9^b; a. fr.—2) (from its shape) *the partition in a wagon for freight or baggage*, Maim.; (*a cavity in the yoke*, R. S.).—Pl. תמונה. Kel. XIV, 4.

תמיד m. (b. h.; contr. of תמיד) *constant, daily practice*; esp. (sub. קרבן) *the daily burnt-offering*. (Num. XXVIII, 3). Pes. V, 1 ה' נשחט ו' the afternoon *tamid*

is (ordinarily) slaughtered at eight and a half hours of the day. Taan. IV, 6 ובטל הוה... בשבעה on the seventeenth of Tammuz... the daily offerings ceased (when Jerusalem was besieged); a. v. fr.—*Pl.* תְּמִידָא, תְּמִידָא. Ber. 10^b (ref. to II Kings IV, 9 תְּמִידָא) הקריב... המארה 'ר if one entertains a scholar in his house, the Scripture accounts it to him as if he offered daily sacrifices. Y. Pes. VI, beg. 33^a וב' דאמר מאה ה' וב' he who says, a hundred regular sacrifices supersede the Sabbath during one year, refers to the daily burnt-offerings; he who says two hundred, refers to the daily burnt-offerings and the Musaf sacrifices of the Sabbaths &c.; a. fr.—*Tamid*, name of a treatise, of the Order of Kōdashim, of the Mishnah, Tosefta, and Talmud Babli.

תְּמִידָא ch. same. Targ. Y. II Gen. XLIX, 27. Targ. Koh. X, 16; a. e.

תְּמִידָא, v. תְּמִידָא.

תְּמִידָא m. (תְּמִידָא) *astonishment, wonder, marvel*. Hull. 75^b כל מילתא דה' וב' anything abnormal people are likely to remember.—[Yalk. Ex. 166, v. next w.]—*Pl.* תְּמִידָא. Hull. l. c. וב' וב' two simultaneous abnormal phenomena people will remember.—[תְּמִידָא f., v. תְּמִידָא.]

תְּמִידָא f. (תְּמִידָא) *astonishment*. Yalk. Ex. 166 ויהמהו ויהמהו (ed. תְּמִידָא), v. תְּמִידָא.

תְּמִידָא m. (b. h.; תְּמִידָא) *without physical blemish; perfect; upright*. Zeb. 116^a כתיב ביה... ת' might not Noah himself have had an organic defect? (It cannot be, for) it is written of him, he was perfect (Gen. VI, 9); ברבךו ת' but may this not mean, perfect in his ways of life? Bekh. IV, 1 (26^b) בין ת' whether unblemished or blemished; a. fr.—*Pl.* תְּמִידָא, תְּמִידָא. Zeb. VIII, 8. Tem. III, 5 אם ת' when they appear unblemished. Y. Yoma VII, end, 44^c היו מכוונין וב' (not שבוע) when the Israelites were perfect (God-fearing), they (the Urim and Tummim) directed their way. Gen. R. s. 44, beg. (ref. to Ps. XVIII, 31) וב' אם דרכו ת' if his ways are perfect, how much more is he perfect himself!; (Yalk. Sam. 161 (אם דרכו תמים וב'); a. fr.—*Fem.* תְּמִידָא. Hull. 11^a because the Law (Lev. III, 9) says *t'mimah* (whole); a. e.—*Pl.* תְּמִידָא. Men. 66^a (ref. to Lev. XXIII, 15) וב' when do you get seven complete weeks? When you begin to count from the evening. Pesik. Ha'omer, p. 69^b, a. e., v. תְּשִׁיעַ; a. e.

תְּמִידָא, תְּמִידָא ch. same. Targ. Y. II Lev. XXII, 27 'ר (Jacob). Targ. II Esth. I, 2; a. e.—*Pl.* תְּמִידָא, תְּמִידָא. Targ. Prov. XIII, 6. Ib. XXVIII, 10; a. e.

תְּמִידָא f. (preced. wds.) 1) *completeness, integrity*. B. Kam. 39^b (expl. תְּמִידָא, ib.) 'ר the animal remains (to its owner) in its completeness, we do not diminish it (by hypothecating it for the half-fine for damage done).—2) *moral integrity, simplicity, frankness*. Lev. R. s. 11 (ref. to Ps. XVIII, 28) 'ר בשעה שבה בר' the thing itself has no foundation, and the Rabbis built upon it and went up &c.; a. e.

'ר when he (Abraham, Moses) came with frankness, the Lord dealt with him in frankness, opp. עֲקָמְנִיּוּת. Midr. Till. to Ps. l. c.; Yalk. Sam. 161. Midr. Till. to Ps. I 'ר... 'ר... אה כל מי שמהלך לפניו בת' וב' as the Lord was a shield to Araham who walked before him in sincerity, so he is a shield to whosoever walks before him in sincerity; a. e.

תְּמִידָא ch. same, *integrity*. Targ. Prov. X, 9. Ib. XI, 3. Targ. II Esth. VIII, 13; a. e.

תְּמִידָא m. (תְּמִידָא) *the eighth*. Targ. II Esth. I, 1. Targ. Lev. XXII, 27; a. fr.—*Fem.* תְּמִידָא, תְּמִידָא. Ib. XXV, 22 (ed. Vien. תְּמִידָא).

תְּמִידָא, Bekh. 44^a, v. תְּמִידָא.

תְּמִידָא f. pl. (v. תְּמִידָא) *the pillars supporting the framework of a lantern* (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Laterna). Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 6.

תְּמִידָא (b. h.; cmp. מִידָא) [*to lie under, to support; to make to lie under, to rest upon, lay upon, press*. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVI, 5 (ref. to תְּמִידָא, ib.) הנהול הזה תְּמִידָא this lot (martyrdom) was laid on me at Sinai; Yalk. ib. 667. Num. R. s. 13³ (ref. to Prov. XXIX, 23) 'ר the Lord rested his glory upon it (Sinai), and on it he gave the Law. Pesik. R. s. 3 ידו 'ר... להעבירה וב' he (Joseph) held up Jacob's hand to remove it &c.; a. e.

תְּמִידָא ch., *Pa.* תְּמִידָא same. Targ. Prov. V, 5 מהמכן Ms. (ed. מוסמכן).

תְּמִידָא, v. next w.

תְּמִידָא f. name of a bitter herb, a kind of chervil. Pes. II, 6 (39^a) Y. ed. a. Ms. M. (Mish. a. Bab. ed. תְּמִידָא); expl. Y. ib. 29^c top גנגירין; Bab. ib. 39^a תְּמִידָא (expl. in Rashi: *marrubium, hoarhound*).

תְּמִידָא ch. same, v. preced.

תְּמִידָא = אֶתְמִידָא, *yesterday*. Targ. I Sam. XX, 27. Targ. II Sam. III, 17; a. e.

תְּמִידָא, תְּמִידָא pr. n. m. *Ben T'malyon*. Meil. 17^b; Yalk. Lev. 537.—V. תְּמִידָא.

תְּמִידָא, תְּמִידָא m. (θεμελιος, sub. λῆθος) *foundation stone, foundation*. Y'lamd. to Num. XXIII, 9, quot. in Ar. 'ר digged deeper and deeper, seeking to lay a foundation.—*Pl.* תְּמִידָא, תְּמִידָא. Gen. R. s. 3 לירע היראך הוא קובע ת' (*Ar. sing.*) to find out where to lay the foundations; Yalk. ib. 4. Y. Snh. X, 29^a bot. 'ר וב' when David went to dig for the foundation of the Temple. Y. Sot. VI, beg. 20^d מילה 'ר (prob. to be read: תְּמִידָא, θεμελιωσις) a thing (rumor) without foundation. Y. Keth. V, 29^c bot. 'ר וב' the thing itself has no foundation, and the Rabbis built upon it and went up &c.; a. e.

תָּמַם (b. h.; v. תָּמַם) [to join, be joined,] to be whole, finished, perfect; to end, be gone. Bekh. 44^a שְׁתַּמּוּ, v. תָּמַם. Gen. R. s. 94 (ref. to תָּמַם, II Sam. XX, 18) תָּמַם עַד כֵּן כִּי הוּא הוּא (to be ignored)?; Midr. Sam. ch. XXXII 'עַל כֵּן תָּמַם וְכִי' (corr. acc.). Sabb. 55^a תָּמַם זְכוּת אֲבוֹתָא the protecting influence of the fathers has ceased. Ber. 57^a תָּמַם הוּא עוֹנֵהוּ הוּא if one sees dates in his dream, his sins are ended (forgiven); a. fr.—Cant. R. to V, 2 'תָּמַתִּי תָּמַתִּי וְכִי' *tammathi*, read *tammothi*, I am complete, for they attached themselves &c., v. infra.

Pi. תָּמַם to complete, fulfill. Snh. 39^b לְתַמֵּם, v. תָּמַם I. **Hif.** תָּמַם 1) תָּמַם 1) to make perfect. Y. Yoma VII, end, 44^c וְכִי תָּמַם הוּא הוּא they are called Tummim, because they perfect the way before them. Ned. 32^a תָּמַם עַצְמוֹ שְׂעָה עוֹמֵד לִי if one perfects himself (tries to be perfect), time will stand by him (he will succeed in life, with ref. to Gen. XVII, 1, a. 4).—2) (denom. of תָּמַם) to be upright, frank. Ib. תָּמַם הוּא כִּי תָּמַם עַצְמוֹ if one perfects himself (tries to be upright), God will deal uprightly with him (with ref. to II Sam. XXII, 26); Yalk. Sam. 161; a. e.

Nif. תָּמַם, תָּמַם; **Nithpa.** תָּמַם (cmp. שָׁלַם) to be joined; to ally one's self. Ex. R. s. 2 (ref. to תָּמַם, Cant. V, 2) תָּמַם עִמִּי בְּסִינַי they attached themselves to me at Sinai and said (Ex. XXIV, 7), all that &c.; Cant. R. l. c. (v. supra) תָּמַם (or שָׁלַם); Pesik. Hahod., p. 47^a שָׁלַם; Pesik. R. s. 15 שְׁנוּרָמוּ (corr. acc.).

תָּמַן (v. תָּמַם II) there. Targ. Gen. II, 8. Ib. III, 23; a. fr.—B. Mets. 84^b וְכִי תָּמַן הוּא תָּמַן there (in Babylonia) they say &c. Snh. 103^a, v. תָּמַן. Y. B. Bath. II, beg. 13^b תָּמַן הוּא תָּמַן the millstones there (Babylonian millstones); a. fr.

תָּמַנָּה, תָּמַנָּת, תָּמַנָּה (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Timnah*. Sot. 10^a (ref. to Jud. XIV, 1, a. Gen. XXXVIII, 13) הוּא הוּא there was only one Timnah: for him that came from the one side it was 'going down', for him that came from the other side, it was 'going up'; Gen. R. s. 85 תָּמַנָּה הוּא הוּא; Yalk. ib. 145 תָּמַנָּה הוּא הוּא (corr. acc.); Yalk. Jud. 69 תָּמַנָּה הוּא הוּא; Num. R. s. 9²⁴ תָּמַנָּה הוּא הוּא (some ed. תָּמַנָּה).—Pl. תָּמַנָּה, תָּמַנָּה, תָּמַנָּה. Ib. הוּא הוּא. שְׁנֵי תָּמַנָּה הוּא הוּא there were two Timnans, one mentioned in connection with Judah, &c.; Gen. R. l. c. תָּמַנָּה; Sot. l. c. תָּמַנָּה; Yalk. Gen. l. c.; Yalk. Jud. l. c.

תָּמַנִּי, תָּמַנִּי f., **תָּמַנִּי** m. = h. שְׁמִנָּה, eight. Targ. Gen. V, 4, 7. Targ. Ps. XII, 1 (ed. Wil. תָּמַנִּי, corr. acc.); a. fr.—Ber. 4^b אֶפְסִין רַבִּי (or אֶלְפִּין) the eightfold acrosticon (Ps. CXIX). Y. Dem. V, 24^d תָּמַנִּי וְכִי תָּמַנִּי; a. fr.—Pl. תָּמַנִּי, תָּמַנִּי; תָּמַנִּי, תָּמַנִּי eighty women; 25, sq.; a. fr.—Y. Snh. VI, 23^c תָּמַנִּי נְשֵׂיָא eighty men; Y. Hag. II, 77^d תָּמַנִּי; a. e.—תָּמַנִּי, תָּמַנִּי eighteen. Targ. Gen. XIV, 14 (O. ed. Lsb. תָּמַנִּי; ed. Vien. תָּמַנִּי). Targ. Y. Deut. XVII, 17. Targ. Y. Num. XIX, 3; a. fr.—תָּמַנִּי תָּמַנִּי the eighteenth. Targ. I Chr. XXIV, 15.

תָּמַנִּיתָא, v. תָּמַנִּיתָא.

תָּמַנִּיתָא, תָּמַנִּיתָא, תָּמַנִּיתָא, v. תָּמַנִּיתָא.

תָּמַנִּיתָא f. = h. שְׁמִינִיתָא, name of an (eight-stringed) musical instrument. Targ. I Chr. XV, 21 (v. Targ. Ps. XII, 1).

תָּמַנִּיתָא, תָּמַנִּיתָא, v. תָּמַנִּיתָא.

תָּמַנִּיתָא, תָּמַנִּיתָא, v. תָּמַנִּיתָא.

תָּמַנִּיתָא, v. next w.

תָּמַצִּיתָא f. (מְצִיָּה) that which is squeezed out, remnant, drain, juice. Ker. V, 1 דָּם הוּא דָּם הוּא the last blood oozing through the cut of a vein. Ib. 22^a דָּם הוּא דָּם הוּא ... יֵצֵא דָּם הוּא דָּם הוּא which is the blood ... with which life escapes? That which gushes forth in a jet, to the exclusion of the last blood, because that runs gently. Tosef. Makhsh. III, 13 כּוֹר הַרְקָב בְּשֵׁר הוּא הוּא meat-juice. Y. Ber. I, 2^c bot. הוּא הוּא the juice (moisture or drippings) of a field of the capacity of a Kor of seed is enough to water a field of the capacity of a Tarkab &c., v. פִּינֵשׁ II; Gen. R. s. 15; Taan. 10^a. Ib. הוּא הוּא ... וְכִי הוּא הוּא Palestine is watered by rains, and the rest of the world by the drain (that remains in the clouds). Ib. הוּא הוּא. כִּי הוּא הוּא the whole world is watered by the drains of Eden; a. fr.—Y. Sot. IX, end, 24^c הוּא הוּא he was called Kīṭṭunta (v. תָּמַצִּיתָא), because he was the drain (last and least) of the righteous and pious; Mish. ib. IX, 15 Y. ed. (17) תָּמַצִּיתָא (Mish. a. Babli ed. 49^a קַטְנוּתָא, קַטְנוּתָא).—Pl. תָּמַצִּיתָא. Y. M. Kat. I, beg. 80^a הוּא הוּא drippings of rain gathered in pools; expl. הוּא הוּא when the rains have ceased, and the mountains are trickling (v. תָּמַצִּיתָא); Tosef. Mikv. I, 13 מִי הוּא הוּא.

תָּמַר, **Pi.** תָּמַר (denom. of תָּמַר) to rise straight up. Yoma 28^b מִקְּבֵל כְּמִקְּבֵל הוּא הוּא the light-column of the moon rises straight up like a stick; opp. מְפָצִיעַ של הללו מתמר 38^a הוּא הוּא (v. תָּמַר); Y. ib. III, beg. 40^b. Bab. ib. 38^a הוּא הוּא the smoke of the frankincense prepared by those (of the house of Abṭinas) went straight up &c.; Cant. R. to I, 14 תָּמַר הוּא הוּא; Y. Shek. V, 49^a תָּמַר; Tosef. Yoma II, 6. Tanḥ. T'sav. 15 הוּא הוּא when (on the Day of Atonement) the cloud of the incense rose straight up ... he knew that Israel's sins were forgiven. Gen. R. s. 45 הוּא הוּא thorns are not sown ... but grow forth of themselves and rise high up, but wheat &c.; Yalk. ib. 79 (corr. acc.). Keth. 111^b הוּא הוּא in the latter days wheat shall sprout forth and rise like palms on mountain tops; a. e.

תָּמַר I (b. h.) pr. n. f. *Tamar*, 1) Judah's daughter-in-law. Meg. IV, 10 (25^a) הוּא הוּא the story of Tamar (Gen. XXXVIII) is read (in the synagogue) and translated. Gen. R. s. 92 (ref. to Gen. XLIV, 16) הוּא הוּא מה נאמר (for our justification) about the story of Tamar, what to speak about the story of Bilhah (Gen. XXXV, 22)? Ib. s. 85;

a. fr.—2) *Absalom's sister*. Meg. 25^b 'וכ' מעשה אמנון ותר' וכ' the story of Amnon and Tamar (II Sam. XIII) may be read and translated. Ab. V, 16 'וכ' אמנון ותר' Amnon's love of T. Snh. 21^a; a. e.—3) a woman that informed against the Rabbis before Roman authorities. Y. Meg. III, 74^a bot., v. תְּמָרִים.

תְּמָר II m. (b. h.; cmp. תְּמָר II) *palm; date-palm; fruit of the date-palm, date*. Succ. 45^b; Meg. 14^a, v. לָב. Ib. (ref. to Jud. IV, 5) תְּמָר שָׂנְאָה לָבָה why did she hold her sessions under a palm-tree? Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII, 16 (ref. to ib. 13) 'וכ' מהו תְּמָר וְהָאֵרֶז 'וכ' as the palm and the cedar are higher than all other trees, so Israel is &c.; 'וכ' תְּמָר וְהָאֵרֶז 'וכ' you may think, as the palm and the cedar when uprooted from their places (transplanted) do not grow new shoots, so Israel does &c.; a. fr.—Pl. תְּמָרִים *dates*. Ter. XI, 2 'וכ' תְּמָר דְּבַשׁ 'וכ' date honey. Ib. 3; a. fr.

תְּמָרָא, תְּמָרָא, תְּמָרָא ch. same. Targ. Cant. II, 12.—Lev. R. s. 12; a. e.—Pl. תְּמָרָא, תְּמָרָא, תְּמָרָא. Targ. II Chr. XXXI, 5. Targ. Y. Deut. VIII, 8.—Ber. 38^a דְּבַשׁ תְּמָרָא [Ib. תְּמָרָא שֶׁל תְּמָרָא, read with Ms. M. תְּמָרָא שֶׁל תְּמָרָא. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d תְּמָרָא שֶׁל תְּמָרָא date-stones. Sabb. 110^b תְּמָרָא (fem.) Persian dates; a. fr.—pr. n. m. *Bar-Tamré*. Hull. 110^a תְּמָרָא 'וכ' Rami bar Tamré, also called Bar-Dikḡulé (cmp. תְּמָרָא).—Cant. R. to VII, 9 'וכ' תְּמָרָא quot. in Levy Talm. Dict. (ed. חסדי).

תְּמָרָא f. = תְּמָר, *palm; date*. Dem. I, 1, v. תְּמָרָא. Tanh. B'midb. 15; Num. R. s. 3, beg. Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII; a. fr.—Pl. תְּמָרָא. Succ. 32^b 'וכ' תְּמָרָא שְׁנֵי תְּמָרִים grow in the valley of Ben-Hinnom (Gehenna) with smoke rising between them &c.; Erub. 19^a; a. e.—Trnsf. a *fruit-like excrescence on leaves, berry*. Succ. 33^a.—Pl. as ab. Maasr. IV, 6. Tosef. Shebi. II, 2.

תְּמָרָא f. (b. h. pl.; v. תְּמָר) (*smoke column*). Ber. 43^a תְּמָרָא מִשְׁתַּעֲלָה when the smoke column of incense rises. Hull. 112^a תְּמָרָא מִשְׁתַּעֲלָה when the smoke of meat on coals rises.—Pl. תְּמָרָא *bare hyssop stalks*. Par. XI, 7 (Maim. reads תְּמָרָא *seed-capsules*, v. preced.); Tosef. ib. XI (X), 6. Ib. 7 תְּמָרָא כֹּל עֵינָא תְּמָרָא ... תְּמָרָא תְּמָרָא *yon'leoth* are undeveloped capsules, *timroth* are stalks that have not blossomed at all; (oth. opin.) 'וכ' תְּמָרָא תְּמָרָא *timroth* are undeveloped capsules &c.

תְּמָרָא m. (מְרָא) *anointing*. Targ. Y. Lev. XVI, 29; Num. XXIX, 7 (ed. Vien. תְּמָרָא).—Pl. תְּמָרָא. Targ. Y. Lev. XXIII, 27.

תְּמָרָא m. pl. (b. h.; מְרָא) *bitterness; trnsf. hostility*. Y. Meg. III, 74^a bot. (in a secret letter) תְּמָרָא תְּמָרָא *Tamar is tamrurim (bitterness), she abides in her bitterness, and we tried to sweeten her (by bribe), but in vain has the smelter smelted (gold could not buy her)*.

תְּמָרָא, v. תְּמָרָא.

תְּמָרָא, v. תְּמָרָא.

תְּמָרָא, v. תְּמָרָא.

תְּמָרָא f. = h. תְּמָרָא. Y. Bets. V, 63^a top תְּמָרָא 'וכ' I came by the way of that crooked palm (I was on that palm, and came down). Lev. R. s. 12 תְּמָרָא תְּמָרָא the fruit of the date palm is called date (fruit and tree are designated by forms of the same root). Cant. R. to VII, 9, v. תְּמָרָא.—אֶלְבָּנָא pr. n. pl. *K'far T'marta*. Tosef. Hull. III (IV), 23; Hull. 62^a תְּמָרָא שְׁבִיהוּדָא K. T. in Judæa. Meg. 16^b 'וכ' תְּמָרָא אֵישׁ כ' ר' (חמריה); Lev. R. s. 24⁵; Pesik. R. s. 15 תְּמָרָא; Esth. R. to II, 23.

תְּנַי, v. תְּנַי.

תְּנַי m. (preced.) *teacher, esp. Tanna*, an authority quoted in Mishnah and Boraitha, contrad. to תְּמָרָא. B. Mets. 3^a, a. fr. תְּנַי וְהָא תְּנַי (of the Mishnah) is a confirmation (confirms what I say).—קָמָא 'וכ' v. קָמָא.—קָמָא 'וכ' v. קָמָא. B. Bath. 93^b 'וכ' תְּנַי בְּרַא (Ar. בְּרַא) every later (Ar. outside) authority comes only to enlarge the sphere of the subject. Hull. 15^a, v. תְּנַי; a. fr.—Sot. 22^a (prov.) 'וכ' תְּנַי וְהָא תְּנַי a teacher teaches and knows not what he says (repeats verbatim what he has heard without understanding the subject).—Pl. תְּנַיִם (h. form, fr. תְּנַי, תְּנַי (fr. תְּנַי). Ib. תְּנַיִם מְבַלֵּי עוֹלָם the Tannaim (repeaters) ruin the world, expl. שְׂמוֹרֵיין הַלְכָה who give decisions based on traditions they have learned (without knowing their reasons and their application to practical cases).—Ber. 3^a תְּנַיִם דְּרַ"מ these contradictory opinions are the relations of two Tannaim in behalf of R. M. Snh. 33^a (expl. חֲרִיבָא, v. תְּנַי) 'וכ' תְּנַיִם תְּנַיִם when two Tannaim or two Amoraim differ in their opinions, and it has never been decided which is to be adopted in practice. Ib. 63^a, a. fr. 'וכ' תְּנַיִם depends on Tannaim, i. e. Tannaim differ on that point. Ber. 9^a תְּנַיִם תְּנַיִם and those teachers differ on the same principle as these do. Ib. 49^a תְּנַיִם כֹּל הֵינִי וְאַתָּה שׁוֹכֵחַ אֵת תְּנַיִם תְּנַיִם and you ignore all these Tannaim and Amoraim, and act according to Rab's opinion?; a. v. fr.—V. תְּנַיִם.

תְּנַיִם, pl. תְּנַיִם, v. preced.

תְּנַיִם m. = next w., *stipulation, agreement, condition*. Targ. Y. Num. XXII, 4. Targ. Y. Ex. IV, 24; a. e.—Gitt. 75^a תְּנַיִם לֹא כִפְלִיחָא he did not double his stipulation, did not stipulate what is to take place in the case of fulfillment of his condition, and what in the case of non-fulfillment; a. e.—Pl. תְּנַיִם, תְּנַיִם. Keth. 19^b תְּנַיִם קִיִּימִי go and fulfill your conditions, and then go to law. Gitt. I. c. תְּנַיִם מֵהֵנָּה כֹּל ר' תְּנַיִם מֵהֵנָּה whence do we derive all the rules about stipulations; a. e.

תְּנַיִם m. (תְּנַיִם) [*alternative*,] *stipulation, condition, agreement*. Keth. 19^b תְּנַיִם הָיָה דְּבִרְיִי תְּנַיִם if witnesses say, the transaction to which we have testified was made dependent on a (verbal) condition (and we do not know

that it has been fulfilled). Ib. או דילמא ר' מילתא ר' or is a statement concerning a condition something different (from a statement concerning a trust, v. אמנה)? Ib. עד ר' אינו ר' . . . אינו ר' if one of the witnesses says, there was a condition, and the other says, there was none. Kidd. III, 4 ר' אינו ר' . . . אינו ר' a stipulation of conditions which is not like the stipulations concerning the sons of Gad and Reuben (stating both alternatives, Num. XXXII, 20-23; 29-30) is not valid. Ib. 61^a, sq. ר' a double stipulation, an agreement stating both alternatives and their eventual consequences. Gitt. 75^a למעשה ר' the condition (in the agreement) preceding the act (e. g. 'if such and such a thing is done, this shall be thy letter of divorce', not, 'this shall be thy letter of divorce, if such and such a thing is done'). Ib. ר' ברבר אחר ומעשה ר' if the condition concerns one thing, and the consequence another thing (e. g. if you go with your brethren to conquer, you shall have the trans-Jordanic lands); ib. הכא ר' ומעשה ברבר אחר whereas in this case ('this shall be thy letter of divorce on condition that thou wilt return to me the paper on which the letter of divorce is written) condition and consequence concern the same thing. Keth. IX, 1 הנאי בטל . . . המתנה . . . הנאי בטל if one makes a stipulation which is contrary to what is written in the Torah, his stipulation is void; Y. ib. 32^d bot. מין בר' גוף אבל בר' מין בר' this refers only to a condition concerning one's person (personal rights or duties), but as to a condition concerning money (monetary rights or claims), the agreement (waiving the claim) is valid; Y. Kidd. I, 59^c גוף ר' ומעשה ר' a condition which he may finally fulfill (depending upon himself). Ex. R. s. 21, v. infra; a. fr.—Pl. הנאי, הנאי, הנאי, הנאי. Y. B. Bath. V, beg. 15^a ר' הנאי יהושע. B. Kam. 80^b, a. e., v. יהושע. Gen. R. s. 5 ר' הנאי יהושע the Lord (at creation) made stipulations with the sea, that it should be divided before Israel, as it is written (Ex. XIV, 27), 'and the sea returned . . . to its former condition (לאתרונתו) עמי, לאתרונתו the stipulations which &c.; Ex. R. s. 21 עמי לאתרונתו עמי I stipulated with it. Y. Sot. VII, beg. 21^b ר' כהן שבלבנו לא כהן ר' (we administer the oath to thee) according to the conditions in our mind, not according to the conditions (mental reservations) in thy mind. Ib. לשבועות ר' שלא יאמרו יש ר' לשבועות that people should not say, mental reservations in oaths are permissible. Y. Kidd. I, 58^c קידוש שבו בחנינים שבו קידוש he betrothed her by the stipulations in the document (although the material on which it was written was forbidden for use), opp. בגופו with the object itself; a. fr.

איהו ר' תנאי, תנאי, תנאי m. = תנאי. Y. Peah VII, 20^a איהו ר' תנאי ר' one Tannai reads . . . , and another Tannai reads &c. Y. Kidd. I, 59^c bot. כהרין ר' ר' and this opinion of Bar P. follows that of the Tannai who taught &c. Ib. לאמה ר' מה מקיים הרין ר' how does this Tannai account for the word *amah*?; a. fr.—Pl. תנאי, תנאי (v. תנאי). Ib. אינו ר' there are two opinions of Tannaim about it; a. fr.

תנאי, v. תנאי.

תנאי m. (תנאי) *beaming forth*. Targ. Job XXI, 10 (h. text רתל).

תנאי f. (b. h.; תנאי) *flow*. Y. Ber. V, end, 9^d אם עשו ר' . . . if a man's lips (in prayer) produce a flow (if he speaks fluently), his prayers are heard (with ref. to Is. LVII, 19).

תנאי, v. תנאי.

תנאי, v. תנאי.

תנאי, v. תנאי.

תנאי m. = תנאי. Cant. R. to III, 6; Pesik. Ul'kah, p. 179^a, v. תנאי.

תנאי m. (infin. Pa. of תנאי I) *teaching or studying (Mishnah)*. Taan. 24^a sq. בניין ר' . . . בניין ר' (Ms. M. כולי, read: כוליה) as to studying the Mishnah, we are their superiors, for in the years of R. J. all study was limited to N'zikin (v. תנאי), whereas we teach &c.; Snh. 106^b ר' כוליה ר' (emended in Ms. K. תלמודא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 400); Ber. 20^a some ed. תנאי (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30).—[Ib. 49^a, v. תנאי I].

תנאי m. pl. (תנאי II) *sharp speech, by-word*. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 37 (h. text שנינה).

תנאי f. (b. h.; תנאי II) *slumber*. Ber. 60^b (in a night prayer) ר' ר' . . . ר' who causes the bands of sleep to fall upon my eyes, and slumber on my eye-lids; ib. (in a morning prayer) ר' ר' . . . ר' who causes the bands of sleep to pass away from my eyes, and slumber from my eye-lids. Yalk. Ex. 287, v. שליש; (Mekh. Yithro, Bahod., s. 6 תנאי); a. e.

תנאי f. (b. h.; תנאי) *swinging, shaking, waving*. Succ. 38^a ר' שירי ר' swinging the 'Omer is one of the dispensable acts (v. שירי). Men. 93^b (ref. to Lev. XIV, 21) ר' ר' does the swinging of the sacrifice effect atonement? is it not the blood &c.? Ib. IX, 9. Num. R. s. 9³⁸; a. fr.—Pesik. Ha'omer, p. 71^a (ref. to Is. XXX, 32) ר' יש מלחמות ר' באורו הדור ר' will there be wars of swinging (weapons) in that generation? Say, it refers to the swinging of the 'Omer; Pesik. R. s. 18; Yalk. Is. 302.—Pl. תנאי. Men. 94^a ר' ולא ר' the text has 'swinging' but not 'swingings'; a. e.

תנאי, Lam. R. to I, 5 ר' , a dittography of תנאי, v. תנאי.

תנאי m. (b. h.) *oven*. Kel. V, 3, v. תנאי. Ib. 4, sq. Ib. 10 תנאי של עכנאי, v. עכנאי; B. Mets. 59^b; a. v. fr.—Pl. תנאי, תנאי. Kel. V, 4 סגנה ר' . . . סגנה ר' a conflagration took place in the oven factory of K'far Signah. Ib. 2; a. e.

תנאי (sec. r. of תנאי; cmp. תנאי) *to be at ease*.

תעלה I f. (עלה) 1) going up, bringing up. Pesik. R. s. 20 אין לו ה' ... אמר שמא תאמר ...

תעלה II (b. h.; עָלַל) [going round,] grove, channel, mould. B. Bath. 16a (ref. to Job XXXVIII, 25) מאי משמע ...

תעלומא m. (v. עָלַם II) secrecy, darkness. Targ. Job XXVIII, 11.

תעלומתא f. (b. h. תעלומה) same; ה' חלון window of darkness, name of one of the stations of the sun (v. Targ. Job XXVIII, 11). Pirké d'R. El. ch. VI.

תענוג m. (b. h.; עָנַג) enjoyment, pleasure, luxury. Y. Ber. II, 5b ה' רחיצה של ה' a bath for pleasure; שנינה ה' an ordinary cleansing bath. Y. Yoma VIII, 44d, a. e. ה' שנינה luxurious ointing of the body; שנינה ה' common ointing. Y. Sabb. XIV, 14c אם לר' as if you drink it for the enjoyment of it, contrad. to לר' as a medicine. Erub. 54a (from Ben Sira) ו' בשאול ה' וב' there is no pleasure in the nether world, and no delay for death. Pesik. R. s. 23, end ל' לא ... אלא ל' the Sabbath has been given to man for enjoyment. Taan. 12b; a. fr.

תעני v. תעניא.

תעניא f. (b. h.; עָנָה II) affliction, fast. Taan. 12b יחיד ה' an individual that vowed to fast. Ib. יחיד ה' a private fast-day; ציבור ה' public fast. Ib. ציבור ה' שמה ה' ציבור ה' may-be he vowed a fast with the restrictions of a public fast. Ib. לווה אדם תעניוהו ופוער one may borrow his fast and pay it, i. e. one may break his private fast, and make up for it on another day. Ib. חלום ה' a fast on account of a bad dream. Ib.; Sabb. 11a לחלום ה' fasting is as good to avert a bad dream as fire to consume flax. Taan. 11a נקרא חוטא ה' he that fasts for self-affliction is called a sinner; a. v. fr.—Pl. תעניותא. Ib. I, 4 מהענין שלשה ה' ... הגיע when the seventeenth day of Marheshvan comes, and no rain has fallen, the select begin to observe three fast-days. Ib. 5 ... בית דין ה' the court decrees three fast-days; a. fr.—Ta' anith, Ta' aniyoth, name of a treatise, of the Order of Mo'ed, of Mishnah, Tosefta, Talmud Babli and Y'rushalmi.

תעניא, תעניא ch. same. Targ. Joel I, 14. Targ. Is. LVIII, 3; 6; a. e.—Taan. 12b יחידבנא ה' I am fasting. Ib. ה' לבי ה' do we not see Rabbis go to the fast-meeting with their shoes on? Ib. לר' let him fast for having fasted (on the Sabbath). Midr. Till. to Ps. XVII, end עד ו' אהא ה' I will fast until I finish &c.; a. fr.—Pl. תעניותא, תעניותא. Y. Taan. II, 65a bot. ו' ליה אינון ה' ... ליה אינון ה' those fast-meetings which we hold are no fasts, because no Nasi is with us; ib. b. bot.; a. e.

תעק (Tafel of עיק) to be narrow.

Itupe. אהתעק, אהתעק 1) to be small, reduced. Targ. Prov. XXIV, 10.—2) to be distressed. Targ. Job XXXVI, 16.

תער (Tafel of עיר) to be awake.

Pi. תיער to awaken, stir up. Midr. Till. to Ps. LX, 5 (ref. to ה' עולה ו' יין הרעלה) wine which stirs the world up to loosen the yoke of the Law.

תער ch. same.

Pa. תיער to waken. Y. Bets. V, 65a bot. תיער ה' אול בעי תיער ה' he went and wanted to wake up (the people) early on a Sabbath morning, and knocked at the gate.—V. היר II.

תער m. (b. h.; עָרָה I) 1) (cmp. ללח) razor. Macc. III, 5 'בה' he is not guilty (of violating the law of Lev. XIX, 27), unless he takes it off with a razor. Ib. 21a 'זה ה' what cutting is that with which destruction (of the hair-root) is connected? That which is done with the razor. Num. R. s. 1010; a. fr.—2) sheath. Y. M. Kat. III, 83c חוזרה לתערה ... חוזרה לתערה after twelve months it (the sword of death) returns to its sheath; (Gen. R. s. 100 לנגנה). Gen. R. s. 93 לשולפה מתערה ... אחזו ... לנגנה Judah seized his sword to draw it out of its sheath, but it would not be drawn; a. e.

תערובת f. (ערב I) mixture, combination. Y. Kil. VIII, 31c top אסור בהערובתן (not אוסר) thou art forbidden to wear them (wool and linen) when they are mixed (woven together). Y. Hall. II, end, 58d דבר שהוא מקפיר דבר ה' a thing about the mixing of which he is particular (which he does not care to have mixed with something else). Pes. 30a 'על ידו ה' in a mixture, opp. בטינה in its natural state; a. fr.—Pl. תערובות. Y. Shek. VI, 50a top ה' mixed waters (not pure well water). Y. Yoma I, 38d bot. ה' מפני ה' to avoid mixing up (of the moneys); (Y. Shek. VI, end, 50b sing.); a. e.

תעהע (b. h.; cmp. תעה) [to move to and fro,] to sport, trifle. Mekh. Bo, s. 13 ומתעעין בהן ... ומתעעין בהן they (the dogs) dragged their first-born out of their graves and sported with them; Pesik. Vayhi, p. 65a; Yalk. Ex. 186 ומתעעין (corr. acc.). Midr. Prov. to X, 17 (ref. to תעעין ib.) 'מחזיק במי ו' a scholar that neglects the words of the Law is to be considered as one that trifles with him who spoke and the world arose; Yalk. Prov. 946.

תעה v. תעה.

תעה, תעה, v. תעה, תעה.

תפארות, תפארות Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. III, 1 ed. Zuck., v. תפארות.

תפארת f. (b. h.; תפארת) 1) crown, top. Hull. 131a, sq. שלא לך תפארת v. תפארת.—2) glory. Y. Ber. I, 3d top לך תפארת thine is the greatness, thine the power, thine the glory. Lev. R. s. 19 ותפארתנו ה' ביה קדשינו ותפארתנו ה' house of our holiness and of our glory. Mekh. B'shall,

clauses, the second is legally recognized; Tem. 26^a, a. e. the first clause (of a vow) is legally recognized. Yeb. 10^b, a. fr. 'אין קידושין הופסין וכו' v. איהו קידושין וכו'. Y. Dem. VI, 25^b 'וכי הדין וכו' justice takes hold on him &c., i. e. the full rigor of the law is applied against him &c. Num. R. s. 11¹ (ref. to Prov. III, 34) 'אלו המזירים' that means the Nazarites who choose humility for themselves, who abstain from wine &c. Ib. 10⁸ 'והתפשטם' and arrested them, v. ליתפרי. Snh. 64^a 'מפני' why does the Biblical text choose the word *Molekh* (in place of idol in general)? Y. Ber. VII, 11^c top, a. e. 'הופסין אורו' seize him, take him to task, v. נקנה. Ab. Zar. 64^a 'מי הופסין דמיה וכו' ... how about money which was realized by the sale of an idol, in the hands of a gentile? does the idol hold its equivalent in gentile hands or not?, i. e. does the money in gentile hands retain its character as compensation for an idol, and is it thus forbidden to a Jew? Ex. R. s. 15²⁰ 'דיה שלמה' Ex. R. s. 12 'הופסין את הלשון' all other letters catch the tongue (require an effort of the organs of speech), but this (the Hé) does not catch &c. (is merely a breathing sound).—*Part. pass.* 'אָחוּז' f. 'הַפְּסִיחַ' &c. a) (comp. אָחוּז s. v. אָחוּז) holding. Y. Taan. I. c. 'בטפחיהם' Moses was holding two handbreadths (of the tablets). Ex. R. s. 46, beg. 'בלווחו' he held the tablets, and would not believe that Israel had sinned. Sifra B'huck. Par. 2, ch. VIII 'הופסין' holding of the deeds of their fathers, generation after generation; a. e.—b) seized, captured. Mekh. Mishp., s. 17 'הפוסה' the outraged woman, opp. מפורחה the seduced.

Nif. תפס to be seized, arrested; to have one's property seized; to be made responsible. Ex. R. s. 15¹⁸ 'וכי ידו בעל וכו' a domestic servant who was seized for his employer's debt. Tosef. Hull. II, 24 'מינורו' v. 'עיר מינורו' and therefore I was arrested on the suspicion of heresy. Ab. Zar. 17^b 'אלעזר וכו' when R. El. a. R. H. b. T. were arrested (by Roman officials, for rebellious conduct). Ib. 'שנתפסתי על וכו' happy art thou, for thou hast been arrested on one charge only, and woe me that I have been arrested on five charges. B. Bath. 16^b 'על צערו' Ms. M. (ed. בשער) no man is taken to account for what he speaks in his distress. Sabb. 33^b 'הורו' are seized for the debt (die for the sins) of their generation. Y. Keth. XIII, 35^d 'כל הדין' in every case if one's property was seized for a neighbor's debt, the latter has to reimburse him; ib. 'וכי' in no case must he reimburse him, except in the case of *annona* and head-tax; Y. B. Kam. X, end, 7^c; Y. Ned. IV, beg. 38^c. Deut. R. s. 2, beg. (prov.) 'הוי זיהר שלא תפס מקום דבורך' take care that thou be not caught on the spot where thou speakest (held to thy word); a. fr.

Hif. תפס to cause to be seized, cause to take hold. Y. Succ. IV, 54^d top 'הורו' behold, the Law has made thee use the expression of endearment &c. Tem. 2^a 'הופסין בתמורה' all persons can cause the seizure of the substitute together with the

original by exchanging a consecrated animal (v. תמורה). Ib. 9^a 'מי מופסין בדברי שאינו שלו' can one cause the seizure of a thing which is not his?; a. e.—[Ned. 11^b, sq. מהפס, v. next w.]

Pi. תפס (v. תפס) to climb, rise. Gen. R. s. 66, end (ref. to Prov. XXX, 28) 'באיוה זכור השממיה מהפשוה בזכור' (Esau-Rome) climb (rise to power)? For the merit of those hands (with which Esau nursed his father, by ref. to Gen. XXVII, 31); Yalk. ib. 115; Yalk. Prov. 963 'תפשוה'.

Pirel תפס, *Hithparel תפס* same. Y. Erub. V, 22^d top 'רואה אותו כי מיתפס ועולה' (v. תפס) you look upon it (measure the distance for Sabbath purposes) as if one would climb up and climb down (the wady).

תפס I, תפשו ch. same, to seize, catch. Targ. Ps. X, 9. קריביוה ... תפסו פרה ... Keth. 84^b 'תפסו פרה' relatives of R. J. seized a cow that belonged to heirs, out of an alley; 'תפסוה' you have seized her legally; ib. 'תפסוה' there was a cowherd for heirs (minors) from whom they (creditors) seized an ox; 'מחיים תפסוה לי' I took it when the father was yet living; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* 'הופסין' holding. B. Mets. 102^b 'משום דה' because he is in possession; 'הוא נמי' here, too, he is in possession; a. e.

Af. תפס to cause to seize, to deposit with (as security). B. Bath. 174^a 'תפסיה' (not ארפסיה); ib. 'תפסיה' (not ארפסיה); Keth. 107^a 'צרי צרי' v. צרי I.

Ithpa. תפס, *Ithpe. תפס* 1) to be seized, arrested. Targ. Koh. XI, 4 (ed. Vien. תפס).—Tem. 26^b 'לישנא דאיהופסין דהוא לישנא דאיהופסין דהוא' shall we say that *tahath* has the meaning of being arrested, i. e. if you say, this animal shall be *tahath* (in the place of) the law of exchange (תמורה)? Ib. 'לישנא דאיהופסין ולישנא דהוא' *tahath* appears in the sense of being arrested and in the sense of redeeming; 'לישנא דאיהופסין דהוא' in the sense of being arrested, as we read (Lev. XIII, 23) &c. Ib. 27^a; a. e.—2) to be deposited. Keth. 107^b 'תפסיה' v. 'תפסיה'—3) to hold one's self, cling to. Ned. 11^b 'תפסיה' he clings to the idea of permission, i. e. by saying, 'this thing be unto me like flesh of a peace-offering after the blood has been sprinkled', he proves that he means to emphasize the permission to enjoy the thing; 'בא לא כגון ... בעיקרו קא מהפסין וכו' but in a case like this, when he puts down flesh of a peace-offering, and places some permitted food beside it, and says, 'this be like this': does he mean to refer to the original condition of the peace-offering &c.? (v. צננא). Ib. 12^a 'תפס' he refers to the sacred character of a sacrifice; as if referring to something ritually forbidden (not to something made forbidden by consecration or vow). Ib. 'תפסין קא מהפסין' he refers to the original day (of his father's death). Naz. 22^b, v. צננא. Ib. 21^a 'תפסין' (in saying, 'and I') each refers to him that spoke immediately before him; 'תפסין' they all refer to the first person; a. e.

תפס II (sec. r. of תפס) to break; to desecrate. Targ.

Y. Deut. XXIII, 18 וְלֹא יִתְחַפֵּס יוֹ אִישׁ גִּרְמִיָּהּ וְכִי... shall desecrate himself &c.

Ihpa. תִּתְחַפֵּס *to be desecrated.* Targ. Job XV, 20 תִּתְחַפֵּס ed. Wil., v. פִּיִּם ch.

תִּתְחַפֵּס, or תִּתְחַפֵּס (b. h.) *to join, strike, knock.*—Denom. תִּתְחַפֵּס.

Polel תִּתְחַפֵּס *to strike the timbrel; to knock.* Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXVIII, beg. [read:] נְעוּרוֹת מִשְׁחָקוֹת הוֹצִיָהּ he brought playing girls outside of her (in front of her house) striking the timbrels; Yalk. Gen. 134 (not מְרוֹפְפֵת).

תִּתְחַפֵּס I ch., *Polel* תִּתְחַפֵּס same. Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 26 תִּתְחַפֵּס (not פִּיִּן...).

תִּתְחַפֵּס II *to spit,* v. תִּתְחַפֵּס I.

תִּתְחַפֵּס, תִּתְחַפֵּס, v. sub 'תִּתְחַפֵּס.

תִּתְחַפֵּס m. (תִּתְחַפֵּס) 1) *command, charge; trust.*—Pl. תִּתְחַפֵּס. Lev. R. s. 1, beg. (ref. to Ps. CIII, 20, sq.) תִּתְחַפֵּס עליונים because the celestial beings can stand by (always fulfill) the orders of the Lord, the text says, bless the Lord, ye all his hosts: but as to the earthly beings, who cannot (always) stand by the orders of the Lord, the text says, 'bless the Lord, ye his messengers'; Yalk. Ps. 860 תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ (sing.). Koh. R. to I, 4 דור ע"י שאינו עומד בתפקידיו וכ' because it does not abide by the orders of the Lord, decays, but the earth, which does abide &c. Ib. 'תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ (מַעֲמֵדָה) תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ (עַל אֲדָמָה) the earth preserves her trusts (fruits preserved in the ground or by admixtures of earth). Y. Ber. V, 9^b תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, v. next w.; a. e.—2) *visit, attendance, esp. copulation; to seek copulation, long for.* Gen. R. s. 13 תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ... תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ when the rain falls (in the spring), the cattle ruts. Lev. R. s. 19, end מִבְּקֶשׁ אֵת תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ... תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ thou hast sexual desires, and has Jechoniah none? Lam. R. to I, 4 תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ all things have natural instincts; תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ אפ"י ארזים מבקשין תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ אפ"י ארזים מבקשין (love their native climate); תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ אפ"י דרכים מבקשין תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ אפ"י דרכים מבקשין (mourn when they are deserted); a. e.

תִּתְחַפֵּס, תִּתְחַפֵּס, תִּתְחַפֵּס ch. same, *command, charge; trust.* Y. Taan. I, 63^d תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, v. פִּלְשׁ; Y. Ber. V, 9^b תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ (h. pl.); Yalk. Kings 207.—Pl. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ. Targ. Y. Deut. V, 28; a. e.

תִּתְחַפֵּס, תִּתְחַפֵּס, תִּתְחַפֵּס f. same, *command.* Targ. Koh. X, 18, v. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ. Targ. Deut. VI, 1. Targ. O. ib. V, 28. Targ. I Sam. XIII, 13; a. fr.

תִּתְחַפֵּס, תִּתְחַפֵּס pr. n. m. *Bar Tafkan.* Y. Keth. X, end, 34^a.

תִּתְחַפֵּס (b. h.) *to join; to sew, mend.* Men. 31^b... קרע תִּתְחַפֵּס if a rent (in the column of a scroll) goes through two lines, one may mend it; if through three, you dare not mend it (but must insert a new column). Sabb. XIII, 2 תִּתְחַפֵּס... על מנת לתפור תִּתְחַפֵּס. Ib. 60^b תִּתְחַפֵּס if he fastened the leather shoe inside the sandal; a. fr.—Part. pass. תִּתְחַפֵּס; f. תִּתְחַפֵּס; pl. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ.

תִּתְחַפֵּס. Tosef. Toh. V, 1 שֵׁמָא ה' נפל למים if it (spittle) fell into water, if it remains joined (cohesive), it is clean, opp. נִתְחַפֵּס dissolved. Sabb. I. c.; Bets. I, 10 תִּתְחַפֵּס כלים ב' ו' ו' garments when sewed or unsewed. Ib. תִּתְחַפֵּס מנעל שאינו תִּתְחַפֵּס a shoe the sole of which is not sewed on (though temporarily fastened with pegs); a. fr.

Nif. תִּתְחַפֵּס *to be sewed.* Kel. XX, 6 משיהפך Var. (ed. משיהפך) when the material for the curtain is sewed up; [Maim. reads משישר = משישר, expl. 'when he has given it its due length and width by sewing'; for dialectic interchange of ב and פ see תִּתְחַפֵּס a. תִּתְחַפֵּס *Hif.*, and תִּתְחַפֵּס a. תִּתְחַפֵּס].

תִּתְחַפֵּס ch. same. Men. 35^b מדי למי תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ וכ' how about sewing it and sticking the seam inside?; a. e.

תִּתְחַפֵּס, or תִּתְחַפֵּס m. (preced.) *seam.* Men. 35^a; Meg. 24^b תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ (or תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ; Rashi תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ), v. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ. Men. l. c. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ... למקום ה' the grooves (marking the division of the compartments of the T'fillin) must reach to where the seam (the border) sets in. Kel. XXIII, 1 מִפְּנֵי שֶׁהָאֵרֶץ because the seam joins it (makes the stuffing and the cover one body). Ib. XXVIII, 1; a. e.

תִּתְחַפֵּס or תִּתְחַפֵּס ch. same. Men. 35^b תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ Ms. M. (ed. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, read: תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ or תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ; Asheri תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, v. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ).

תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ f. pl. (preced. wds.) *seams, borders.* Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. III, 1, v. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ.

תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, v. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ.

תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, v. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ.

תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ m. = תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, *stripping.* B. Bath. 54^a אכלה תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ enjoyed the usufruct of a palm-tree in the way of thinning its branches (and using them).

תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ m. = תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, *a plain thing, certainty.* Y. Hall. III, 59^b תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ. 'לך' וכ' if it is plain to thee that &c.

תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, v. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ.

תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ m. (b. h.) *symbolical name of Gehenna.* Erub. 19^a, v. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ. Lam. R. to I, 9; a. e.

תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ m. (פּוֹחַ; cmp. פּוֹחַ Pi. 3) *broken ground, a field full of cracks and lumps.* B. Bath. 36^a תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ ה' לא הווי תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ undisturbed possession of a *taftiḥa* gives no title.

תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, v. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ.

תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ f. (b. h.; קְנִיָּה) *hope; term of time.* Y. Ber. IX, 13^b תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ. 'מח אברהם תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ' as long as a man lives, he has hope; when he dies, his hope is lost. Y. Naz. I, end, 51^c תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ לְמִירוֹתָהּ he who sets a limit to his vow of nazariteship (even if it exceed a life time); a. e.

תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ f. (תִּתְחַפֵּס II) *snare.* Targ. Koh. IX, 12. Targ. Prov. XXIX, 25 (ed. Wil. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ).—V. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ.

תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ, v. תִּתְחַפֵּסוּ ch.

gifts on the Holy Day) and prepared it for use, it is prepared (the act is valid). Y. Dem. II, 23^c bot. כל אחד דמאי every one of them gives the priestly dues of his purchase as *d'mai* (v. דמאי). Tosef. ib. IV, 5 ודאי if one gives the dues of what is sure to be untithed, as if it were *d'mai*; a. fr.—2) to establish, institute, introduce a legal measure, ordain. Sabb. 33^b הוסיף שווקים וכו' v. שווקים III. Ib. bot. (ref. to Gen. XXXIII, 18) he introduced coinage for them. Meg. 4^a, a. e. משה ה' להם... שיהו וכו' Moses introduced the custom... of discussing and studying the subject of the day &c. Sabb. 14^b כחובה וכו' ת'... שבעין Simon ben Shetaḥ introduced the marriage contract (jointure) for the wife. Succ. V, 2, v. הדין; a. v. fr.—Part. pass. מוסיף; f. מוסיף; pl. מוסיף; a) properly prepared, proper, good, right. Bets. 34^b, v. supra. Erub. 32^a, a. e. ... הוסיף דבר שאינו מ' the presumption is in favor of the Haber (חבר) that he will not let go out of his hands a thing not ritually prepared (tithed &c.). Tosef. Dem. IV, 8 הוסיף וכו' if untithed and tithed things have been mixed up. Ib. VIII, 13 מ' ופירושו מקולקלין the tithes he separated are right, but his fruits are wrong (considered untithed). Ib. VI, 14 מ' scrupulous guardsmen. Snh. 39^b וכו' ב' מ' שבהם וכו' v. קלל; a. fr.—b) prepared, predestined, designated. Pesik. R. s. 27-28 הוסיף דבר מ' am I predestined for such trouble? Ib. ד' ... דבר מ' (not הוסיף) before yet the world was created, thou wast designated for this thing (the prophetic mission). Tanḥ. Ki Thissa 13 מ' מבראשית וכו' (Bezalel) was from the time of creation designated to make the Tabernacle; a. fr.

Hif. ת' 1) to prepare, fit. Ab. II, 12 ת' ללמוד ללמוד וכו' fit thyself to study the Law, for it does not come to thee by inheritance. Ib. IV, 16, v. פ' וכו'; a. e.—2) to ordain, establish a custom, innovate. Succ. 51^b הוסיף וכו' they ordained that the women should sit upstairs, and the men below. Shebi. X, 3, v. פ' וכו'. Y. R. Hash. IV, 59^b bot. הוסיף על דבר הוסיף introduced a measure extending a Biblical law; מוסיף על דבר הוסיף extending a Rabbinical ordinance. Ber. IX, 5 הוסיף וכו' they ordained that they should say, 'from everlasting and unto everlasting'; a. fr.

Nif. ת' to be straightened, mended, improved. Koh. R. to I, 15 ת' (or ת' Hithpa.), v. ע' Ber. 40^a ת' (or ת' Nithpa.) they were mended (restored) by the same thing by which they were impaired (sinned); Snh. 70^b; a. e.

ת' ch. same, to be firm, stand (corresp. to b. h. ת'). Targ. Ps. XC, 17 ת' ed. Ven. (Ms. ת'); ed. Wil. ת' Ithpa.). Targ. Prov. XXII, 18 ת' (ed. Wil. ת' Ithpa.).

Pa. ת' 1) to establish. Targ. Ps. IX, 8. Ib. LXXIV, 16 Ms. (ed. Af.). Targ. Is. LXII, 7. Targ. II Sam. VII, 12; a. fr.—Part. pass. מוסיף. Targ. Jud. XVI, 26 (not ...). Targ. Ps. LXXXIX, 38 (ed. Lag. מ' Ithpa.); a. e.—2) to prepare, arrange, set in order; to improve, do a thing properly. Targ. Is. XL, 13 (h. text ת'). Targ. O. Ex. XVI, 5. Targ. Prov. VI, 8. Targ. Ps. XI, 2; a. e.—[Targ. O. Deut.

XXII, 5, read with ed. Berl. ת'.]—Part. pass. as ab. Targ. Ez. XVI, 13 (not ת' ...). Ib. XVIII, 12; a. fr.—Keth. 112^a bot. מ' מ' repaired its offences (dangerous places on the road to Palestine); Yalk. Ps. 855. Tam. 27^b מ' put thyself in order (regulate thy bowels). Sabb. 33^b מ' I will go and remedy something (do something to benefit the community). Ib. א' א' is there anything that requires to be remedied? Zeb. 15^a מ' it can be remedied. Ib. 76^b מ' when a person is to be made fit (restored from a disqualification), we make an exception; Men. 105^b. Keth. 85^a, a. fr. לת' ש' v. ע' a. fr.—Esp. to make fit for use by separating the priestly gifts. Gen. R. s. 60 מ' hast thou tithed those figs? Ib. מ' have you tithed it (the barley)?; a. fr.—Part. pass. as ab. Ib. מ' ... אפשר is it possible that R. Z. should have eaten of them when they were not tithed?; a. fr.—3) to introduce, ordain, innovate, reform. Ber. 33^b מ' א' ... were it not that Moses had said them (the words, 'O God, great, mighty and terrible'), and the men of the Great Assembly had come and introduced them in the prayers, we could not dare to say them. Ib. מ' eighteen benedictions they have ordained, nineteen they have not. Ib. 40^b מ' רב א' a benediction which the Rabbis have not introduced. B. Bath. 90^b מ' רב פפא ... ר' ר' introduced a measure of three ק' fizas. Ib. מ' ... א' I have introduced a new measure; a. v. fr.

Af. ת' 1) to establish. Targ. Prov. III, 19. Targ. Is. XXX, 33; a. e.—2) to prepare, arrange, set in order &c. (v. Pa.). Targ. Num. X, 33. Targ. Gen. XLIII, 16. Targ. Ex. XXX, 7; a. fr.—3) to introduce, ordain, innovate, reform. R. Hash. 34^a מ' א' (read: א'; Ms. M. ת'). R. A. introduced the custom in Caesarea of sounding one T'ki'ah, three notes of Sh'barim, and one T'ki'ah. Ib. מ' א' what has he improved (what has he achieved with his ordinance)? Gitt. 86^a מ' רב יהודה וכו' Rab Judah introduced the formula for the sale of slaves: 'this slave &c.' Y. Hag. I, 76^c מ' יודה ... ל' (or ל' Pa.) R. Judah the Nasi sent out R. H. ... that they should pass the towns... to institute teachers of Bible and of Mishnah for them; Midr. Till. to Ps. CXXVII; Lam. R. introd., beg. מ' (or מ') that they should go and improve (the education of) the towns in Palestine; a. fr.

Ithpa. ת', א'; Ithpe. ת', א'; א' 1) to be established, confirmed; to be prepared, arranged. Targ. I Kings II, 46. Targ. Prov. XII, 19. Ib. XIX, 29 (ed. Wil. 'מ', part. pass. Pa.); a. fr.—2) to be prepared, dressed; to dress, adorn one's self. Targ. Hos. II, 15. Targ. II Esth. V, 1; a. fr.—3) to be instituted, ordained. B. Kam. 82^a מ' ... מ' Ezra introduced this? was it not introduced before that (by Moses)?; a. e.

ת', v. ת'.

ת', ת', ת', v. ת'.

f. ת' 1) remedy. Hag. 5^a, v. מ'. Ib. 15^a

as gold and glass vessels, even when they are broken, can be mended (remolten), so may a scholar, even if he has sinned, be restored (through repentance); Ab.d'R.N. ch.XXIV. Y.Sabb.IX, end, 12^b, v. עילמיה; a.fr.—2) *arrangement, ordinance, improvement, measure for the public welfare, reform*. Keth. 10^a since it (the K'thubah) is merely a Rabbinical ordinance, she can collect her jointure only from the worst land. Ib. בתקנתא, v. יצל. Gitt. IV, 6 we must not help captives to escape, מפני תקנתא השבויה, this regulation was made for the benefit of the (remaining) captives (who would be ill-treated after one escaped). Ib. V, 5 it has been decreed that if a joist is stolen and put into a building, the owner must accept the money for it, מפני תקנתא השבויה, as a measure for the benefit of repentant sinners. R.Hash. I, 4 קרבן קרבן in order to be able to regulate the sacrifices (for the New Year's day). B.Kam. 115^a, a.e. תקנתא השוק, v. שוק III. Y.R.Hash. IV, 59^b bot. תקנתא אהרן אהרן is there an ordinance after an ordinance, i.e. can a measure enacted by the Rabbis be extended by another enactment?; a.fr.—Pl. תקנתא. Bab. ib. 31^b וכן אהרן מרשע אהרן (not אהרן) this is one of the nine reforms introduced by R. J. ben Zaccai. B.Kam. 82^a עשרה (not עשרה) Ezra made ten regulations: that reading from the Law should take place on Mondays and Thursdays &c. Men. 51^b שני שני (not שני) two reforms were introduced by the Rabbis &c. B. Mets. 112^b דניי הלכהא דניי דניי do you call these *hălakhah* (legal decisions)? these are reforms (changing the Biblical law). Ib. קביעה תקנתא קביעה measures deserving to be perpetuated (to supersede the Biblical law); a.fr.

תקנתא ch. same, 1) *remedy*. Targ. Y. Num. IV, 19.—Meg. 3^a מאי תקנתא וכן what is his remedy (what shall he do)? Let him read the Sh'm'a. Shh. 7^a ולא הויה תקנתא ולא תהיה תקנתא and there would never be a remedy for them; and there would never be a remedy for them through repentance. Zeb. 76^a ברעיה תקנתא there is a remedy for it by letting it go to pasture; a.e.—2) *measure, ordinance, reform*. Meg. 2^a אתו רבנן ועקרו תקנתא will the Rabbis abolish an institution introduced by the men of the Great Assembly? Ib. בזמן הזה תקנתא אהרן this regulation is maintained even in our days (after the destruction of the Temple). B.Kam. 96^a shall we introduce a measure for the benefit of a gentile (robber, as we do for the benefit of a repentant Jew)? B. Mets. 5^a sq. לא תקנתא ר' נחמן R. Nahman's oath of equity (v. היסח) is a reform, and we do not introduce a reform for a reform, i.e. the Rabbinical ordinance that, when one of the litigants is unfit to make oath, the opponent must swear, applies only to cases in which the oath is required by Biblical law, but not to cases in which the oath is itself a Rabbinical requirement; Shebu. 41^a; 46^a; a.fr.

תקנתא (b. h.; cmp. תקל) [to bring into contact, knock, insert,] 1) to drive a peg in, put up a tent; to fasten. Yalk. Cant. 981 וכן בלבנו וכן Oh that he would drive his law into our heart as in former days. Ex. R.

s. 1¹⁷ Caleb is named Tekoa (I Chr. II, 24), שר' לבו לאביו because he fastened his heart on his father in heaven. Yeb. 109^b הוה עצמו לדבר הלכה he who nails himself to the matter of the law, i.e. confines himself to study, and is remiss in practical conduct; וריבית אימא הוקע... בדרינא or I may explain, 'he who nails himself to the matter of the law' refers to a judge before whom a case comes, and he having learned a certain *hălakhah* decides by analogy, while there is a greater scholar than he whom he fails to consult; a.e.—Part. pass. *lodged, placed*. B. Mets. 85^b מי אצל מי אצל next to whom art thou placed (in heaven)? Y. Sot. IX, 23^c בלבו וחסכין תקנתא with the knife sticking in his heart; a.e.—2) (cmp. רצע) to shout, esp. to blow (a horn). B.Kam. 18^b בו ושברו וכן... if a cock put his head into a glass vessel and crowed into it, and broke it; Kidd. 24^b. Ib. באזני וכן if one blew on a horn into a person's ear, and made him deaf; a.e.—Esp. a) to blow the Shofar at services; b) to sound the plain note (תקיעה). R.Hash. III, 5 זכרים בשל זכרים on New Year's day they blow on a ram's horn. Ib. 7 if one blows (the Shofar) into a pit &c. Ib. IV, 1 רוקעים וכן... when New Year fell on a Sabbath, they blew in the Temple, but not in the country. Ib. 8 מלתקיע... אין מעכבין... we do not prevent children from blowing the Shofar (on the Sabbath). Ib. 9 תקיעה הכהנים תקיעו וכן... I. Taan. II, 5 ורוקע ומריע והוקע (the reader said,) sound the T'ki'ah, you priests, and they did so, (upon which he said,) He who has answered &c.; a.v.fr.—[3] to slap with the back of the hand. B.Kam. VIII, 6 (90^a) הרוקע לחבירו he who slaps his neighbor on the ear; oth. opin. who shouts into his neighbor's ear.]

Hif. תקיעה to cause to blow. R.Hash. IV, 7 השני מתקיע the second reader orders the blowing of the Shofar.

Nif. תקיעה 1) to be driven in, be inserted. Yeb. 54^a וכן and his membrum was inserted.—2) to be lodged. Taan. 24^a אוי לו לדור שני בכך generation that is placed in such a (bad) position.

תקע ch. same, 1) to clap. Targ. Ps. XLVII, 2.—2) to sound, blow. Targ. I Chr. XXV, 5. Targ. Num. X, 3, sq.; a.fr.

Ithpe. תקיעה, תקיעה to be sounded. Targ. Is. XXVII, 13.

תקיעתא, v. תקיעתא.

תקנה (b. h.; cmp. תקנה) 1) to seize, overpower. Yeb. 54^a ותקפתו יבמתו (not ותקפתו) and his sister-in-law seized (forced) him. Ib. ותקפתו נכרים וכן gentiles seized him, and coupled them. B. Mets. 6^a בפנינו תקנה if one (of the two litigants) seized it (the object in dispute) in the presence of the court. Ib. תקפו כהן if a priest seized it (the lamb of doubtful first birth). Ab.Zar. 23^a יצררו רוקפו his passion overpowers him. Midr. Till. to Ps. XIX, 14 (ref. to איהם ib., with play on איהם) אלו וקפתי (איהם) this refers to those who conquer sin; a.fr.—2) (with על) to rest heavily upon, be hard. Ab. III, 8 תקפתא עליו משנורו if his study was too hard for him (and therefore he forgot again what he had learned); Men. 99^b; a.e.

תקנה, תקנה ch. same, 1) to seize, hold firmly. Targ.

Job XXVII, 6 תקפירה Ms. (ed. תקפירה). Ib. VIII, 15 תקפירה ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. תקפירה, corr. acc.; Ms. תקפירה *Ittof.*).—2) *to be strong, become powerful*. Targ. Ex. I, 7 (Y. ed. Vien. תקפירה *Af.*). Ib. XIX, 19 (Y. ed. Wil. תקפירה, read: תקפירה). Targ. Gen. XLI, 57. Targ. O. Deut. XXXI, 6, sq. Targ. Jud. VII, 11 תקפין ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. תקפין, corr. acc.); a. fr.—3) *to be heavy, rest heavily upon, be hard*. Targ. O. Gen. XLVII, 20 (Y. תקפין). Targ. I Sam. V, 7 (ed. Wil. תקפין).—Gitt. 77^b ליה עלמא ר' ליה עלמא ר' the world was heavy for him, i. e. he felt very ill (v. קליל II). Kidd. 22^b ליה עלמא ר' הווייה דתקפיה ליה עלמא ר' (or דתקפיה) he saw that he was very sick; a. fr.—Ned. 91^a, v. infra.—4) (with ריגוזא, or sub. ריגוזא) *to be vehement, hot, excited*. Targ. Gen. XXX, 2. Targ. Ex. XXII, 23. Targ. Ps. XVIII, 8 ליה ר' ת' Targ. II Sam. XXII, 8 ליה ר' ת' Targ. Jon. IV, 4; 9 תקפיה ed. Lag. (ed. Wil. תקפיה, a. fr.). Targ. Gen. IV, 6 (Y. ed. Vien. תקפיה); a. fr.—Yeb. 63^b תקפיה she is irascible, v. עבר *Ithpe.*—Ned. 91^a גברא מן גברא זמנין דתקפיה לה מן גברא זמנין sometimes she has a strong feeling against her husband; [oth. interpret.: she has a strong passion for another man].—4) *to get hot, ferment, get sour*. B. Mets. 64^a תקפיה ברשותך אר' if it should get sour, it shall be considered in thy possession (it shall be thy loss). Ib. 83^a ויתקפיה להו . . . זבני I bought three hundred barrels of wine for thee, and they turned sour; 'כי תקפיה וכו' (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 4) if four hundred barrels turn sour, this must have been rumored about; Yalk. Ex. 346 כי תקפיה; Ber. 5^b (En Ya'akob תקפיה *Ithpe.*); a. e.

Pa. תקפיה (cmp. חזק) 1) *to strengthen; to repair; to harden (the heart of)*. Targ. Ps. CXLVII, 13. Targ. II Kings XII, 7; 9. Ib. 6 תקפין (not תקפין). Targ. Deut. I, 38. Targ. O. Ex. IV, 21 ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. *Af.*). Targ. Ps. LXXXIX, 41 (h. text פריצ'); a. fr.—2) *to seize, force*. Hag. 15^a תקפיה he seized him and brought him to the school-house.—3) (v. תקפיה) *to be strong &c.*, v. supra.

Af. תקפיה 1) *to grow strong*. Targ. Y. Ex. I, 7 (v. supra); a. e.—2) *to strengthen, make strong, heavy; to harden*. Targ. Ps. CV, 24. Targ. I Kings XII, 10; 14. Targ. Jer. V, 3; a. fr.—Part. pass. תקפיה. Targ. Is. XXX, 13.—3) *to seize, take hold of, to cause to seize*. Targ. Gen. XXI, 18. Targ. Ex. IV, 4. Ib. IX, 2; a. fr.—4) (scholastic term) [*to seize, stop,*] *to raise an objection*. Hull. 43^a תקפיה לה וכו' R. A. objected to it; a. v. fr.

Ithpa. תקפיה, *Ithpe.* תקפיה, *Ittof.* תקפיה 1) *to strengthen one's self, be strong; to make an effort*. Targ. Y. Deut. XXXI, 6, sq. Targ. II Chr. I, 1. Ib. XVIII, 34. Targ. Ps. CVI, 23 (some ed. *Af.* incorr.); a. fr.—2) *to be hardened*. Targ. Ex. VII, 13; a. e.—3) *to get sour*, v. supra.—[Targ. Y. Num. XXXVI, 7 תחזקה, read: תחזקה; a. e.]

תקפיה, תקפיה, v. תקפיה, תקפיה.

תקפיה, pl. תקפיה, v. תקפיה ch.

תקפיה f. (b. h.; תקפיה) 1) *roofing, ceiling, joists*. B. Mets. X, 2, v. תקפיה. Ib. 117^a קמפלגי תקפיה בחזוק תקפיה (read: בחזוקי תקפיה) they differ as to whether the cement is for strengthening the ceiling (or for levelling the upper floor). Y. ib. X, beg. 12^c ולווייתום דהחזותן נותן תקפיה the owner of the lower story must

furnish the joists and the boards. Ex. R. s. 1⁶ לפי שהם תקפיה because they (the tribes) are the ceiling of the world; he that arranges the joists properly puts the thick side of one beam by the thinner side of the other; Tanh. Sh'moth 3 עולם של עולם (not תקפיה); a. fr.

תקפיה, v. תקפיה.

תקפיה f. (קרב) *gift, offering*. Tosef. B. Bath. VI, 14; Hull. 94^a וכו' וכו' ולא ירבה לו בת' וכו' one must not overwhelm his guest with offers, when he knows that he will not accept; Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^c bot. Bab. ib. 32^b ע"א ע"א offering before an idol; a. e.

תקפיה, תקפיה ch. same. Targ. O. Gen. XXXII, 14 (ed. Vien. תקפיה). Targ. Jud. VI, 18. Targ. Y. Gen. XV, 9 תקפיה = תקפיה my offering; a. fr.

תקפיה, v. תקפיה.

תקפיה, v. תקפיה.

תקפיה, v. תקפיה.

תקפיה m. = תוקפא I, ox. Targ. Esth. V, 14 דנחשא א' a (heated) copper ox; emp. תוקפא II.

תקפיה, v. תוקפא II.

תקפיה, v. תוקפא I, II.

תקפיה, תקפיה, v. תוקפא II.

תקפיה m. (תקפיה) *fat*, esp. = h. תלב, (forbidden) *abdominal fat*. Targ. Lev. III, 3. Ib. 17 (Y. תרבא); a. fr.—Bekh. 30^a תרבא the fat of the flank (on the kidneys). Hull. 93^a, v. תקפיה. Ib. תרבא משום ת' three (of the membranes) are forbidden as coming under the category of fat; a. fr.—*Pl.* תרבא. Targ. Lev. VIII, 26. Targ. II Chr. VII, 7; a. fr.—Hull. 80^a שרי תרבא permitted to eat their fat.

תרבא, תרבא pr. n. *Be-Tharbu*, name of a settlement near Pumb'ditha, and of a family. Yoma 77^b (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 6). B. Kam. 23^b עיוי דבי ת' (Ms. H. תרבא) the goats of Be-T. did damage &c.

תרבא f. pl. (רבך, v. רבך) *mixtures*. Lam. R. to I, 2 היום ת' הולך מקול ת' היום Ar. s. v. רבך (differ. in ed.) their voice did not spread on account of the confused sounds of the day.

תרבא, תרבא, v. תרבא.

תרבא f. (b. h.; תקפיה) 1) *growth, education, rearing*. B. Kam. 16^b בני ת' tamed animals. Ib. ארי ת' a tamed lion.—Esp. תרבא ת' *bad manners, depravity; degenerate child*. Nidd. X, 8 ת' ת' ר' this is mischievous conduct. Hag. 15^a אחר שיצא לת' ר' (Elisha ben Abuya) had become an infidel. Ex. R. s. 1, beg (ref. to Gen. XXI, 11) על שיצא לת' ר' (Abraham was displeased because of his son) because of his depravity. Ib. כל

when a man refrains from chastising his son, the latter will in the end turn to mischief. Ib. ר' ה' ללמוד ממנו ה' ר' a degenerate child in a man's house is worse than the war of Gog and Magog. Gen. R. s. 28 ר' ה' ודוציאאו לת' ר' a king that gave his son in charge of a pedagogue, and he led him to a bad life; a. fr.—2) *fructification*. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^b, v. תורייב.

תְּרִבְיָתָא ch. same, *training, manner*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXI, 12 נפק מהרבותך (abandoned) thy teaching.—Gen. R. s. 28 בישא לת' בישא... be that man's name blotted out, for he has led my son to a bad life.

תְּרִבְיָנָא, v. sub תורייב.

תְּרִבְיָיִן, v. תורייב II.

תְּרִבְיָא m. = h. תרביץ, 1) *garden near the house* (cultivated by sprinkling). M. Kat. 6^b האר' שרי להרביצי it is permitted to sprinkle the house garden during the festive week. B. Bath. 7^a מטייה ר' got for his share the garden. Ib. 67^a משמע ר' מר סבר ר' Rashi (ed. ה'ר'תא) one says, by *darta* the court was meant, v. תרביצא; a. e.—2) *hall, esp. school-hall*. Targ. I Chr. II, 55.—Men. 82^b ובר' אמור' וכ' and in the school-hall they said &c. (v. Halévy, Doroth, 1897, p. 226). Ber. 57^a (v. Rashi).—Pl. תרביצאי. Taan. 6^b, v. בור I ch.

תְּרִבְיָתָא f. (b. h.; רבקה) *increase, profit, interest*. B. Mets. V, 1 איזוהו ר' what kind of interest is called *tarbith*? v. רבקה. Ib. 60^b ר' איכא נשך בלא ר' am I to understand that there may be *neshekh* (receiving more than loaned) without *tarbith* (profit)? Ib. ור' איכא... but no *tarbith*, because he has no profit, having loaned him a *Danqa* and received a *Danqa*; a. fr.

תְּרִבְיָיִן I (Taf. of רבין) *to sprinkle*. M. Kat. 6^b להרביצי v. תרביצא.

תְּרִבְיָיִן II m. (רבין) 1) *garden at the house* (cultivated by sprinkling), *court*. B. Bath. 98^b, v. קנטיני. —Trnsf. ר' ה'ר'תא *the wide part of the gullet*. Hull. 43^b, sq. Ms. M. (ed. תורייב).—2) *hall, academy*. Tanh. Thazr. 9 ירדו לבבל they went down to Babylonia (with Jechoniah) and prepared a teaching place for the Law; Yalk. Kings 231 תרביץ.

תְּרִבְיָצָא, v. תרביצא.

תְּרִבְיָקְנָה, v. תרביצא.

תְּרִבְיָתָא, v. תרביצא.

תְּרִבְיָא *Hif.* (denom. of תרביג) 1) *to give oranges to eat*. Y. Maasr. II, 50^a bot. ותריגי (ed. Krot. תרביגי), v. תרביג.—2) *to make bright*. Erub. 53^b (in enigmatic speech) ותריגי Ms. M. a. Ar. (ed. תרביגי Chaldaism) make the coals bright, v. זרוב.

תְּרִגְמָא m. (תרגום) *interpretation, translation, version, esp. Targum, the Chaldaic (Aramaic) versions of the*

Scriptures. Meg. 3^a של תורה וכ' the translation of the Torah was composed by Onkelos the proselyte from the mouth (by direction) of R. El. and R. Joshua; ר' של נביאים; ר' של תנאים the translation of the prophets was made by Jonathan ben Uzziel from the mouth of Haggai &c. Ib. ועוד בקש לגלות וכ' and he wanted furthermore to reveal the rendition of the Hagiographa. Ib. מפורש זה ר' Tosef. Sabb. XIII (XIV), 2; Sabb. 115^a ר' וכ' if Scriptural books are written in Targum (Aramaic) or in any other language; ib. ובידו ספר איוב ר' and had in his hand the Book of Job in Targum. Ib. שכתבו... ר' Aramaic Biblical passages written in Hebrew translation, or Hebrew passages written in Aramaic. Ib. Aramaic words in the Pentateuch (Y'gar Sahādutha, Gen. XXXI, 47). Kidd. 49^a ר' דידן ר' our (the authorized Babylonian) Targum. Ber. 8^a bot., v. תרגום. Yad. IV, 5 ר' שבעורא וכ' the Aramaic passages in Ezra &c.; a. fr.

תְּרִגְמָא ch. same, 1) *loud speech*. Targ. Ps. VII, 1 ר' תרגמא (ed. Lag. תרגמא; Regia תרגמא; ed. Ven. תרגמא) a shout (song) of thanksgiving (h. text שגיון).—2) *translation, version*. Meg. 3^a ר' דהאי קרא וכ' but for the Aramaic rendering of that verse (Zech. XII, 11) we should never have known what it means; a. fr.

תְּרִגְמָא, v. next w.

תְּרִגְמָא (or תְּרִגְמָא) m. (a popular adaptation of *τράχηλα*, v. preced. art.) [*that which comes after the meal*, as the interpretation is read after reading from the original,] *dessert*. Tosef. Ber. IV, 4 (Var. תרגומא. Y. Pes. X, beg. 37^b תרגומא; a. e.; v. תרגומא).

תְּרִגְמָא, **תְּרִגְמָא** (late b. h.; רגם *to speak aloud*, Assy.) *to deliver, proclaim* (v. Ezra IV, 7). Lev. R. s. 9 (ref. to Prov. XIV, 9 יליין וכ' ה'ר'תא חוברו בפיו וכ' יליין) that fool proclaims his guilt with his own mouth and says, am I not bound to bring a sin-offering &c.—Esp. a) *to explain, interpret, act as an Amora* (v. אמורא); b) (at public service) *to translate orally (in Aramaic) what has been read from the Scriptures in the original*. Y. Bicc. III, 65^d top ר' ר' R. Jacob ... (having to act as an Amora to an ignorant teacher) interpreted (the verse Hab. II, 19) &c. Y. Succ. V, 55^b bot. מפשילים... ר' מהו מפשילין ר' what is *mafshilim*? R. H. (as Amora) before R. J. explained it by the word *mafshilim* (v. פשיל). B. Bath. 88^a תרגמניה (prob. to be read: תרגמני) I and the lion in our company (a great scholar) have explained it; (Snh. 8^b; Sabb. 111^b חלד.). Ib. 53^a וכ' תרגמניה וכ' תרגמניה it is right, and so did Aryokh (Samuel) teach it (as Amora) in Babylonia. Kidd. 49^a; Tosef. Meg. IV (III), 41 חמיתרגם ר' v. צורה. Meg. IV, 6 ומתרגם... קטן a minor may read from the Law and translate; a. fr.

Hithpa. תרגמני, *to be translated, interpreted*. Ib. 10 מיתרגמני; Tosef. ib. IV (III), 31 מיתרגמני, v. קרא; a. e.

תְּרִגְמָא ch. same, 1) *to read* (after reciting from the Pentateuch). Targ. II Esth. III, 8 ומתרגמין קרין בספריהון ומתרגמין they read from their books (the Pentateuch) and recite (as Haftarah, v. פטר) from their prophets.—

2) to interpret, translate, explain. Sabb. 111^b; Snh. 8^b, v. preced. Sabb. 10^b דמתרגמינן וכו' ויבין. Ib. 28^a, v. סתגולתא. Ib. 64^a. R. Hash. 33^b. Gitt. 68^a (ref. to שרה ושרוה, Koh. II, 8) here (in Babylonia) they translate it &c. Hull. 80^a, v. תורפלא. Keth. 110^a ... תרגמה R. N., developing the opinion of R. Sh., explained it &c.; Sabb. 52^b; a. fr.

הרגמוניא, Y. Hall. IV, 60^a bot., v. תרגמוניא.

*תרגינן (a compound of תרגי, based on a homiletical play on וירגנו; v. Shebu. 47^b, a. e., quot. s. v. I) to espy the fault of. Targ. Y. Deut. I, 22 ויתרגינן (read: ויתרגינן; h. text וירגנו, v. Sot. 34^b); Targ. Y. I. ib. 24 ויתרגינן ed. Vien. (read: ויתרגינן; oth. ed. וירגנו; h. text וירגנו).

תרג m. (cmp. תרגיא) a species of beet (bletum). Tosef. Kil. I, 11; Y. ib. I, 27^a bot. תרגי (R. S. to Kil. I, 4 תרגי); Tosef. ib. II, 15; a. e. — Pl. תרגי, תרגי. Erub. 28^b bot. (interch. with תרגיא). Kil. I, 3 תרגי ודלענינים וכו' beet and garden-orach are not heterogeneous; Y. ib. 27^a (not תרגי). Y. Ter. XI, 47^d bot. Ber. 44^b. Ib. 57^b. Y. Pes. X, 37^d top בתרגי (ed. Pietrkow בתרגי; P'neh Mosheh בתרגי); a. e.

תרגא I ch. same. — Pl. תרגי. Gen. R. s. 67; Yalk. ib. 115. — [Erub. 53^b (in enigmatic speech) = שור במשפט = תרגי = תרגי.]

תרגא II m. (תרג, cmp. תרג) confused, senseless person, fool, madman. Zeb. 25^b (Ms. M. תרגא); Yalk. Lev. 541. B. Mets. 20^b (Ms. M. תרגא; Ms. F. תרגא). Ker. 18^b (Ar. תרגא). B. Kam. 105^b תרגא Ms. M. (ed. תרגא); Ms. H. תרגא, marginal correct. תרגא; Ms. R. תרגא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note; Ar. תרגא. — [Ar. תרגא, fr. ירג, one that lets his spittle run over his beard, madman. — Sachs Beitr. I, p. 107, referring to preced. w., silly person, cmp. Lat. bliteus.]

תרגא pr. n. m. (v. preced.) T'radah, name of a Persian king (nickname of Ahasuerus?). Esth. R. to I, 3, v. תרגא.

תרגא pr. n. m. T'radyon. Ab. Zar. 18^a בתרגא; a. fr.

תרגא f. (b. h.; תרג) torpor, trance. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXVIII 'ה שנה a trance-like sleep. Gen. R. s. 17, a. e. תרגא the torpor of sleep; תרגא נבואה the trance of prophecy; תרגא, v. תרגא. Ib. שנה the torpor of madness. — Pl. תרגא. Ib. הן שלש הן there are three kinds of torpor.

תרגא, v. תרגא.

תרגא Ar., v. תרגא.

תרגא m. (prob. apocopate of תרגא, cmp. תרגא) a variety of cabbage. Kil. I, 3 וכו' הכרוב וזהו (Ms. M. תרגא, Ar. תרגא) cabbage and תרגא are not heterogeneous; expl. Y. ib. 27^a קרוב דקיק small (or young) cabbage.

תרגא m. = h. תרגא. — Pl. תרגא. Targ. Y. Lev. XXIII, 40 (ed. Vien. תרגא).

תרגא, v. תרגא.

תרגא m. (Syr. תרגא = תרגא) spoon (pointed on top and curved at the end; v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Cochlear). Naz. VII, 2 (49^b) מלא ה' רקב (Y. ed. Krot. corr. acc.) a tarvad-full of dust (v. תרגא); Tosef. Ohol. II, 3; Y. Naz. VII, 56^b bot. Kel. XVII, 12 גדול של רופאים ה' the large spoon of the physicians (two handfuls). Ib. XXX, 2 ... ה' a tarvad which is put on the table is subject to uncleanness, if it has a receptacle ever so small; a. fr. — Pl. תרגא. Yad. IV, 6 ... תרגא ... עצמות אביו ואמו ה' in proportion to the esteem in which things are to be held, is their uncleanness; (human bones are declared unclean, whereas the bones of beasts are clean) in order that a man may not make spoons out of the bones of his father or mother.

תרגא m., תרגא f. 1) = תרגא, q. v. — 2) (cmp. תרגא a. denominatives, a. תרגא) straight-lined, abrupt. — Pl. תרגא. Midd. II, 5 אלא מוקפוח ה' אלא מוקפוח; תרגא. (Var., a. ed. 'ט) the steps to the Temple were not straight-lined but rounded off (semicircular). Mekh. B'shall. s. 1 ה' לא היו ה' (the cavernous rocks, תרגא) did not form straight vertical walls, but were rounded (convex). Y. Succ. I, 52^a top; Y. Sabb. I, 2^d ה' היו ... during the time that they were handing the boards (of the Tabernacle) from wagon to wagon, the wagons were straight-walled (not arch-covered, v. תרגא). — [Bekh. 44^a 'ה round, Rashi, v. תרגא, a. תרגא.]

תרגא, v. תרגא III.

תרגא, v. תרגא.

תרגא f. (b. h.; תרג) 1) removal. Yoma 22^a, a. fr. תרגא the removal of the ashes from the altar (v. Lev. VI, 3). — 2) [Lifting,] heave-offering, dedicated object; contribution for the sanctuary; sacred treasure. Shek. III, 2; IV, 1 תרגא, v. תרגא. Ib. מה היו עושין ה' what did they do with the treasure (of the half-Shekel contributions)? Y. ib. I, 45^d bot. תרגא ... תרגא three kinds of contributions are spoken of in this section (Ex. XXV, 2 sq.); the contribution for the sockets (ib. XXXVIII, 26 sq.), the contribution of the head-tax (ib. XXX, 12 sq.), and the free-will contributions for the Tabernacle; a. fr. — Esp. T'rumah, the priest's share of the crop, of dough &c. Ter. I, 1 אין תרגא what they set aside for the priest's gift is not legal T'rumah. Ib. 3 תרגא what he set aside is T'rumah. Ib. IV, 3 עין יפה וכו' the proportion of the priest's gift is, in case of liberality, one-fortieth &c. Ib. 5 מעשר כח' מעשר one-tenth, which is as much as the gift of tithes; מעשר וכו' if he took out more than that, let him make it a contribution of tithes (for another pile). Ib. VII, 5 של ה' וכו' two piles, one containing T'rumah, and the other secular fruit (תרגא); a. v. fr. — Pl. תרגא. Y. Shek. I. c. Taan. 7^b

neglect of the laws concerning T'rumah and tithes; a. fr.—Trnsf. *choice*. Gitt. 67^a 'מתי' וכו' (אחרונה).—*T'rumoth* name of a treatise, of the Order of Z'ra'im, of Mishnah, Tosefta, and Talmud Y'rushalmi.

תְּרוּמָה, v. תְּרוּמָה.

תְּרוּמָה m. = תְּרוּמָה. Y. Gitt. II, 44^b בריה בריה (ed. Krot. תְּרוּמָה, corr. acc., or תְּרוּמָה) presented an Ethrog to his son; (Y. Succ. III, end, 54^a (אתרונה).—*Pl.* תְּרוּמָה. Ib. 'כודא ת' הוון וכו' as was the case when Ethrogim &c., v. צַפְפִּיָּה I; Y. Gitt. I. c. כודא תְּרוּמָה (corr. acc.).

תְּרוּמָה m. (θρόνος) *chair, throne*. Tanh. T'rumah 9 'כ' של וכו' (some ed. 'ט', corr. acc.) so long as the Temple was not built, the world rested on a throne of two legs; when the Temple was built, the world stood firm (v. בְּסַט); Y'lamd. ib., quot. in Ar. תְּרוּמָה; Tanh. ed. Bub. ib. 8 תְּרוּמָה (Var. תְּרוּמָה; corr. acc.). Gen. R. s. 68 ת' 'כ' (not תְּרוּמָה) he showed him (Jacob) a throne on three legs (the three pillars of the world); Yalk. ib. 119 תְּרוּמָה. Y. Sabb. III, 6^e bot. 'כ' אסור וכו' (ed. תְּרוּמָה, corr. acc.) it is forbidden to move a large (teacher's) chair (on the Sabbath, interch. with כַּסָּא; a. e.—[Gen. R. l. c. כְּמוֹת וכו' Ar. (ed. וכְּמוֹת; Yalk. I. c. וכְּמוֹת) read: וכוֹמוֹת, v. פְּלַגְמָא, טוֹרוֹס.]

תְּרוּמָה, read: תְּרוּמָה, or תְּרוּמָה m. (θρίναξ) *trident, fork*, used as a tool in writing, prob. for levelling the paper (emp. Lat. charta dentata). Kel. XVI, 8 תְּרוּמָה מְכַחב וכו' the case for the stylus and the trident, the case of &c.—[The corrupt. of our w. arose from a dittography of the next following word תְּרוּמָה or תְּרוּמָה, which gave rise to the etymology.—Hai Gaon explains our w. with תְּרוּמָה.]

תְּרוּמָה f. (b. h. רְעֵעַ I) *blowing the trumpet, esp. T'ru'ah, a rapid succession of three notes, tremolo*. R. Hash. IV, 9 תְּרוּמָה תְּרוּמָה כַּח' שְׂעוֹר ת' וכו' 34^a Ib. תְּרוּמָה תְּרוּמָה תְּרוּמָה the value of a T'ru'ah is equal to a T'ru'ah, and that of a T'ru'ah is equal to three Sh'barim. Ib. תְּרוּמָה תְּרוּמָה תְּרוּמָה (the verb תְּרוּמָה) means one thing, and תְּרוּמָה (the verb תְּרוּמָה) another thing; אחת תְּרוּמָה תְּרוּמָה תְּרוּמָה they mean the same; a. fr.—*Pl.* תְּרוּמָה. Ib. IV, 9 תְּרוּמָה, v. תְּרוּמָה. Ib. 34^a; a. fr.

תְּרוּמָה, v. תְּרוּמָה.

תְּרוּמָה f. (b. h.; רְפָה, v. רְפָה, a. רְפָה) *release, healing*. Snh. 100^a (ref. to Ez. XLVII, 12) ממש לת' ממש (Ms. F. לתְּרוּמָה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 400) R. J. says, it means 'for medicine' in its real sense, v. תְּרוּמָה; Yalk. Ez. 383 לתְּרוּמָה (corr. acc.).—[Y. Pes. I, 28^a תְּרוּמָה, read: תְּרוּמָה.]

תְּרוּמָה (emp. טרד, *Hif.* תְּרוּמָה) *to squirt, splash; to have diarrhoea, commit a nuisance*. Hull. 38^a בְּתְרוּמָה when the animal discharges with a splash, opp. בְּשֹׁתְתָה, v. תְּרוּמָה I. B. Kam. 47^b ומה וכו' the animal ate wheat, and got diarrhoea and died; B. Mets. 90^a ומתרומת וכו' Succ. 53^b; Yoma 77^a ומתרומת וכו'; Kidd. 72^b פָּרַע, v. תְּרוּמָה (corr. acc.).

Nif. תְּרוּמָה *to be shocked, frightened; to be seized with a panic*. Lev. R. s. 1 ונתרום מן ה' וכו'; Tanh. T'rum. 9 ונתרום בחוץ אהליהם (not לתוך) and be panic-stricken in their camps. Ib. והן נטריון and they were frightened.

תְּרוּמָה m. (emp. רִיז, a. אָרְז) *hard wood, wild oak*. Targ. Is. XLIV, 14 (ח. תְּרוּמָה).

תְּרוּמָה, *Ithpe.* תְּרוּמָה (denom. of רִיז) [to breathe,] *to rest, wait*. Targ. Y. Deut. I, 6 (v., however, אָרְז).—Sabb. 134^a ליתרומו ליה וכו' (Ms. M. לישתהי; Ar. ליתרומו) let them wait with his circumcision, until the blood withdraws from the surface. Ib. 136^a אי איתרומו ליה וכו' if you had waited until evening to kill it, we should have eaten of it. M. Kat. 28^a איתרומו לי וכו' (Ms. M. איתרומו, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) give me thirty days' time. Arakh. 9^a קא 'כ' מִתְרוּמָה אר. (Var. מתאחר) the new month would be delayed two (three) days; (ed. מיתרומו the old month would gain &c.). Nidd. 30^b וכו' אחרת ארבעין יומין וכו' (read: תְּרוּמָה; ed. איתרומו) she may have waited forty days and then become pregnant; a. e.—B. Kam. 80^b מאן 'כ' (מאן תרומו נותרה) (Rashi to Gitt. 68^b נותרה וכו') who shall wait (in the antechamber)?—shall Samuel wait, and Rab and R. Asi enter?—but should Rab have waited or Rab Asi? [Ms. M. מאן טרומו נותרה וכו' who should be troubled? &c.]

תְּרוּמָה *to cause to wait, keep back*. Gitt. 68^b תְּרוּמָה 'כ' גביה וכו' (Ar. תְּרוּמָה *Paeli*) he kept him with him until &c.

תְּרוּמָה 1) *to be liberal*. Y. B. Mets. VI, beg. 10^d לא מתרומו, corr. דאנא... אלא אנה דייה מתרומו לכוון (ed. Krot. מתרומו, corr. acc.) not that I am legally bound to give you your wages, but I, H'ya, am liberal towards you.—2) *to allow time*. Ab. Zar. 18^a מתרומו מתרומו (not מרתה; Ms. M. מתרומו only; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) I will give you time (wait until you are well again); [prob. to be read: מתרומו I am hot, v. תְּרוּמָה.]

תְּרוּמָה m. (תְּרוּמָה; emp. תְּרוּמָה) *a flat stone, quoit of a certain size, tirta*. Hull. 124^a כי ת' אפי' (Ar. תְּרוּמָה) even (if the piece of flesh cut off with the hide in flaying be) as large as a *tirta*; B. Kam. 97^b כי ת' אפי' Ms. R. a. Alf. (Ms. H. תְּרוּמָה, corrected תְּרוּמָה, read: תְּרוּמָה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 80; ed. תְּרוּמָה, corr. acc.) even (if the new coin be) as large &c.—Trnsf. a market term for a *certain portion of meat, a slice*. Bets. 29^a top ופלגו ת' בכורא אמרי ת' ופלגו ת' (Rashi Ms. תְּרוּמָה) in Sura they say (when asking for meat on the Holy Day, when it is not permitted to mention the price or to weigh), give me a *tirta*, or half a *tirta*.

תְּרוּמָה, v. preced.

תְּרוּמָה, a perversion of תְּרוּמָה, v. תְּרוּמָה.

תְּרוּמָה, v. תְּרוּמָה.

תְּרוּמָה pr. n. pl. *Taray* (Tareya?), v. Fischer et Guthe Handkarte). Y. Sabb. III, 5^d bot. ר' סימון דה' (Nahman. בר תרי).

תריסר, v. תרי III.

תריעה m. (הרע) breach. Y. Kidd. I, end, 61^d; Y. Peah I, 16^b bot. והרעין ה' v. ורעין I ch.; Y. Shebu. II, end, 33^c תריעה; Yalk. Prov. 935 תריעה Gen. R. s. 100, v. תריעה.

תריץ, v. תריץ.

תריצא, תריצא m. (תריץ) straight, upright. Targ. Job I, 1. Ib. XXIII, 7; a. fr.—[Targ. Ps. XLV, 7 מלכות תריץ Ms. a kingdom of righteousness.]—Pl. תריצא, תריצא, תריצא, תריצא. Targ. Ex. XXIII, 8. Targ. Ps. CVII, 43. Targ. Prov. II, 21; a. fr.—Hull. 8^b תריצי כי תריצי when the pieces of meat lie straight (as they should).—Fem. תריצא, תריצא. Targ. Ps. XLV, 7 ה' דוטרא a straight staff (h. text מישר שבט, v. supra). Targ. Prov. XII, 15. Targ. Ps. XXXVII, 37 אורזא ה' Ms. (ed. Lag. תריצא, without אורזא; ed. Wil. תריצא); a. e.—Pl. תריצא, תריצא. Ib. LXXV, 3 (h. text מישרים). Targ. Prov. II, 13; a. fr.

תריצאית (preced.) (adv.) straightly, in straightness. Targ. Prov. XXIII, 31. Ib. XV, 21 תריצאית.

תריצות, v. preced.

תריצותא f. (preced.) straightness, uprightness. Targ. I Kings III, 6. Targ. Ps. XVII, 2. Ib. XXXVII, 37 ed. Wil. Ib. XXVI, 12 Ms. (ed. תריצא; ed. Wil. תריצא); a. fr.

תריצתא f. same. Targ. Ps. XLIV, 19 תריצת constr. (Ms. תריצת). Ib. XXXVII, 37 ed. Lag. (v. תריץ); a. e.

תריקני, תריקני, v. תריקני.

תרוותא, v. תרוותא.

תריץ (emp. תריץ) to run about, be excited.

Pa. תריץ 1) to drive out, divorce, banish. Targ. O. Gen. III, 24 (ed. Vien. תריץ; Y. שרד). Targ. Y. ib. 23. Targ. O. Ex. XI, 1; a. fr.—Part. pass. תריץ, תריץ; f. תריצא, תריצא; m. תריצא, תריצא. Targ. O. Lev. XXI, 14, a. e., v. תריצא. Targ. I Kings I, 21 (h. text תריצא); a. e.—Gen. R. s. 10 ותריצא... ארא a Roman came and drove him away. Gitt. 65^b תריצא (Hebr. form) if a husband says to witnesses, send her off (using the verb תריץ for גרש); Y. ib. VI, 48^a bot. (not תריצא); a. e.—2) to ban, imprecate trouble on, curse. Targ. O. Num. XXIII, 7, sq. (h. text זעם).

Ithpa. תריצא 1) to be driven away, banished. Targ. Ex. XII, 39. Targ. Lam. I, 1. Targ. Y. Lev. XXII, 13, v. תריצא; a. e.—2) to be cursed. Targ. Is. LXV, 20.

תריצתא f. (תריץ II) sinking, fall, ruin. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 28 ed. (Var. תריצתא, q. v.; h. text מדה).

תריכוס m. (תריץ) = תריכוס (v. תריכוס), dresser, bracket, counter. Y. Sabb. I, 2^d top 'ח' שדוא עומד וכו' a tarkos (in front of a building) that stands in the public road... which is used to hand things from within to the street,

and from the street to within.—[Ib. III, end, 6^c bot.; Tanh. T'rumah, ed. Bub. 8, v. תריכוס.]—Tosef. ib. XIV (XV), 2 תריכוש, v. תריכוש.—Pl. תריכוסין, תריכוסין. Kel. XXIV, 5 'ח' של ספרין וכו' Ar. (ed. תריכוסין; Maim. Hilkhoth Kelim XXVII, 5 'חרכ') there are three kinds of dressers (with regard to levitical cleanness): that of the barber shop, . . . , that at which people eat (v. Sm. Ant.³ Engl. ed. s. v. Abacus) . . . , and that on which olives are spread; [Maim.: a sort of leather chest].

תריכוס, v. תריכוס.

תרימ (denom. of תרימא) to lift, 1) to remove (ashes), clear the altar (Lev. VI, 3). Yoma II, 1 מי כל מי בראשונה כל מי בראשונה formerly whosoever wanted to remove the ashes from the altar, could do it. Ib. 2 החקיני וכו' it was arranged that they should clean the altar only by lot. Y. ib. 39^b bot. 'ח' זר שח' if an outsider removed the ashes. Tam. I, 2; 4; a. e.—2) to separate the priestly gift, to make T'rumah. Ter. I, 1 לא יתרומו וכו' five persons should not make T'rumah, and if they did &c., v. תרימא. Ib. 4 ה' חורמא אה שאינו שלי he that separates T'rumah from what does not belong to him. Ib. 5 אינן חורמין זרתים על השמן וכו' if a gentile makes T'rumah of what belongs to an Israelite. Ib. 4 אינן חורמין זרתים על השמן וכו' you cannot consecrate olives as T'rumah for oil, or grapes for wine. Ib. 5 אינן חורמין מן הלקט וכו' you are not bound to give the priestly share out of the gleanings &c.; a. fr.

תרימ ch. same. Y. Ter. IV, 42^d bot. ה' יליק תרימ ה' if he was used to give as T'rumah one-fiftieth &c.; וכו' when he gives one-fortieth, he deprives himself of six quarters (of a Kab); a. e.

Pa. תרימ same, to lift, remove.—Part. pass. תרימ. Esth. R. to III, 6 רישדן מותקם חלקה וכו' (Hebr. form) thy head shall be lifted (removed) in place of their heads.

תרימוד, תרימוד, v. תרימוד.

תרימוסר, v. תרימוסר.

תרימיל m. (leather) bag. Sabb. 31^a... גר ברמילי the mean proselyte who came with nothing but his staff and travelling bag (I being without merit or ancestry). Y. Shebu. VIII, 38^c bot. עליה... והרמילו עליה as soon as he puts his staff and his bag on that animal, he becomes responsible; Tosef. B. Mets. VIII, 17. Sifra Metsor'a, Zab, Par. 1, ch. II קבים המשא קבים a turmel is a bag of five Kabs capacity; Kel. XX, 1. Ib. XIX, 8 'ח' שפחה וכו' a bag the inside pocket of which has become defective. Tosef. Bets. III, 17 הרועה בתרימילו neither dare the shepherd go out with his bag (on the Holy Day); a. fr.—Trnsf. seed-bag, pod. Tosef. Shebi. II, 6 'ח' מדה נחלקו על ה' they differ concerning the laws of the Sabbatical year as applicable to plants in the stage of formation of pods, v. תרימיל.—Pl. תרימילין. Kel. XXIV, 11 'ח' שלש 'ח' הן וכו' there are three kinds of bags (with regard to levitical cleanness): those having the standard capacity (five Kabs, v. supra).

תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא ch. same. Targ. Ruth II, 18. Targ. ISam. XVII, 40.

תַּרְמִיל (denom. of תַּרְמִיל to form pods. Shebi. II, 8 when they have begun to form pods before New Year; Y. ib. 34^a תַּרְמִילָא expl. עֲבָרִין קִנְקוּלִין v. עֲבָרִין קִנְקוּלִין ch.

תַּרְמִיל, תַּרְמִיל.

תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא, v. תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא.

תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא, v. תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא.

תַּרְמִילָא m. (with anorganic נ, as תַּרְמִילָא for תַּרְמִילָא; v. Targ. Prov. XXX, 31) [*spurred*,] cock, chicken. R. Hash. 26^a, v. שְׁקִינִי. Yoma 21^a בִּינוּנִי ה' a normal cock (that crows neither too early nor too late). Snh. 98^b, v. אֵין תַּרְמִילָא. Ib. 63^b, v. תַּרְמִילָא. Tanh. Emor 2; Yalk. Sam. 139 אין תַּרְמִילָא is there no cock here to crow (announcing the morning)? B. Mets. 86^b מוֹבָרֵר שְׁבִעוּפוֹת ה' (some ed. the choice of fowls is the chicken. Bekh. 8^a (of the hen); a. fr.—Pl. תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא. B. Mets. l.c. Tanh. l.c. B. Kam. VII, 7 וְכִי מִגְדִּלִין ה' no chickens were raised in Jerusalem. Taan. 25^a. Y. Ber. III, 6^d top אֲדוּמִים (red cocks). Ab. Zar. I, 5 מוֹחֵר . . . תַּרְמִילָא לְבָנָן בֵּין ה' you may sell him (the gentile) a white cock along with other cocks (although he may use the white cock for idolatrous purposes). Yeb. 84^a בִּיהַּ בּוֹקִיא בִּיהַּ like the cocks of B.B. (that tolerate no intruder); a. fr.—[Y. Dem. II, 22^d top תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא. II.]—Fem. תַּרְמִילָא hen. Snh. 63^b (ref. to מאי נִיהוּ ה' II Kings XVII, 30) what is this (deity)? A hen. Tosef. Makhsh. II, 15. Sabb. 67^b, v. תַּרְמִילָא; Tosef. ib. VI (VII), 5; a. fr.

תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא I ch. same. Targ. Ps. L, 11, v. בַּר I ch.; a. fr.—Sabb. 78^a בְּרָא ה' Ms. M. (ed. תַּרְמִילָא, v. בַּר I ch. Lev. R. s. 5 (ref. to גִּבֵּר, Is. XXII, 17) like the cock that moves about from place to place; Yalk. Is. 290. Yoma 20^b (expl. קִרְיָא תַּרְמִילָא ה' the cock has crowed; Y. Succ. V, end, 55^c תַּרְמִילָא; Y. Shek. V, 48^d bot.; a. fr.—Fem. תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא. Gitt. 55^b וְהָרִיב וְהָרִיב וְהָרִיב on account of a cock and a hen Tur Malka was destroyed. Lev. R. s. 25, v. שְׁקִינִי; Yalk. ib. 615. Ib. כִּי וְכִי as long as her chicks are small, the hen calls them together &c. Midr. Till. to Ps. XLV בְּרָא ה' the hen of the prairie; a. fr.

תַּרְמִילָא II pr.n. pl. Tarn'gola (Watchtower); 1) בְּקֵן ה' Fort Tarn'gola. Targ. Y. Deut. II, 8 (h. text גִּבֵּר גִּבֵּר).—2) T. near Caesarea (Philippi). Targ. Y. I. Num. XXXIV, 15 תַּרְמִילָא דִּקְ. Targ. Y. I. ib. 8.—Tosef. Shebi. IV, 10 קִסְרִין מִן דְּלִישָׁא עִילָא (Var. תַּרְמִילָא עִילָא Upper T. above (near) Caesarea; Y. ib. VI, 36^c דִּקְ) תַּרְמִילָא עִילָא קִסְרִין 51 Sifré Deut. דְּלִישָׁא מִן ק' ib. 874 דְּקִישְׁרִי . . . תַּרְמִילָא (corr. acc.).—Y. Dem. II, 22^d top (h. form) תַּרְמִילָא קִסְרִין (not תַּרְמִילָא).—V. Hildesh. Beitr., p. 42 sq.

תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא, v. preced. wds.

תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא, v. תַּרְמִילָא.

תַּרְמִילָא (denom. of תַּרְמִיל, Hif. תַּרְמִיל 1) to shield, protect. Y. Sabb. V, 7^b bot. (expl. לְבִיבִין כִּנְגֵד (לְבִיבִין כִּנְגֵד . . . וְהוּא מְתַרְמִיל כִּנְגֵד לְבִיבִין one places a hide from the tannery against its heart, and this protects it against attacks of wild beasts.—2) to resist, fight, wrestle in debate. Yeb. 121^b עִם שְׁמֵינִים שְׁחָרְרִים וְכִי (ed. שְׁחָרְרִים, corr. acc.) who debated with eighty-five elders; Y. ib. XVI, 15^d וְכִי שְׁחָרְרִים כִּנְגֵד וְכִי who debated with R. H.

תַּרְמִיל ch., Af. תַּרְמִיל, Pa. תַּרְמִיל same, 1) to shield. Targ. Job XLI, 7 מְתַרְמִילִין Var. ed. Lag. (ed. תַּרְמִילִין noun).—2) to fight, challenge, oppose. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^b top יִאֲוֵר ה' but R. H. opposed him improperly; Y. Dem. III, 23^c bot. מְתַרְמִילִין לְקַבְּלִי (corr. acc.). Y. Gitt. III, 44^d וְכִי לֹא דְרִישׁ לְקִישׁ מְתַרְמִילִין לְקַבְּלִי not that R. L. opposed R. J. because they differed in theory, but &c. Tam. 32^a מַה דִּין אֲתַרְמִילִין לְקַבְּלִי (Rashi אֲתַרְמִילִין why, now, did you oppose me?—3) to put on armor. Y. Kidd. III, 63^d וְכִי מַחֲרֵס כְּלָיו וְכִי and R. H. put his armor on against (took up a debate with) &c.

תַּרְמִילָא same, to oppose. B. Bath. 111^a הֲשִׁרָא מַס. Ms. M. (ed. הֲשִׁרָא כִי) now if R. H. were dead, you might have opposed me (by referring to his authority).

תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא, תַּרְמִילָא, v. sub תַּרְמִילָא.

תַּרְע (denom. of תַּרְעָה, Hif. תַּרְעָה to sound alarm, esp. to blow the Shofar at public services (at fast and prayer meetings &c.). Y. Taan. II, 65^b top כָּל שְׁנֵה שְׁאִין if people neglect to blow the Shofar at the beginning of the year, they will sound it at the end, v. רִיעַ I. Taan. III, 1 צְמוּדִים שְׁטַנֵּי when plants change (degenerate), we blow (call prayer meetings) for them at once (without waiting for the first rain). Ib. 3 אֲוֵרָה מִתְעַנֶּה וְכִי אֲוֵרָה מִתְעַנֶּה . . . that town must fast and blow the Shofar (at prayer meeting), and all those around must fast, but not hold prayer meetings; וְכִי מִתְעַנֶּה must hold prayer meetings, but not fast. Ib. 7 עַל אֲלוֹ מִתְעַנֶּה בְּשַׁבָּת on the following occasions the alarm is sounded on the Sabbath: when a city is surrounded by gentiles, or threatened with a flood, &c., v. שְׁרָפָה; a. fr.

תַּרְעָה I (Tafel of רִיעַ) to break, shatter, make a breach (corresp. to h. פָּרַץ, a. פָּרַץ). Targ. Jud. VI, 30. Ib. VIII, 9. Targ. II Sam. VI, 8; a. fr.—Part. pass. תַּרְעָה; f. תַּרְעָה broken into, open. Targ. Prov. XXV, 28.—Y. Peah I, 16^b bot.; Y. Shebu II, end, 33^c, a. e. וְהָרִיעִין וְכִי, v. I ch.

תַּרְעָה same. Targ. O. Gen. XLIX, 6 תַּרְעָה ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. תַּרְעָה). Targ. O. Lev. XIV, 45 ed. Berl. (ed. Vien. Pe.). Targ. Ps. II, 9 תַּרְעָה Ms. (ed. Pe.); a. fr.

תַּרְעָה, תַּרְעָה, תַּרְעָה to be broken, shatter-ed, be broken into. Targ. Prov. XXIX, 18 (h. text רִיעַ). Targ. Jer. XXXIX, 2. Targ. Jud. VI, 28; a. fr.; v. רִיעַ.

תַּרְעָה II, תַּרְעָה, תַּרְעָה c. (preced.) 1) [opening].

door, gate (corresp. to h. פֶּתַח, a. טֵעַר). Targ. Ex. XXXII, 27. Targ. Deut. XXII, 21; a. fr.—Lev. R. s. 5⁸ פֶּתַח אִם תִּשְׁקֹף if she finds the door open; תִּשְׁקֹף אִם תִּשְׁקֹף if she finds it shut. Num. R. s. 9¹³, v. אִם; a. fr.—[Yalk. Mic. 551, v. תְּרֵעָא.]—*Pl.* תְּרֵעָא, תְּרֵעָא, תְּרֵעָא. Targ. Y. Deut. III, 5. Targ. Is. XXVI, 2. Targ. Prov. XXXI, 31; a. fr.—Y. Shek. V, end, 49^b וְכִי אֲבֹן עֲבַד אֵילָן ה' R. A. was building those gates of the Great College; a. fr.—2) = h. market, market price. B. Bath. 90^b, v. תְּרֵעָא. B. Mets. 74^b בְּהַרְדִּי בְּהַרְדִּי when prices remain unchanged; a. e.—*Pl.* as ab. Ib. בְּהַרְדִּי בְּהַרְדִּי when there are two prices (prices have changed); a. e.

תְּרֵעָא m. (preced.) 1) *gate-keeper, guard*.—תְּרֵעָא. Targ. I Chr. IX, 18; a. e.—2) *locksmith*.—*Pl.* as ab. Targ. II Kings XXIV, 16 (not תְּרֵעָא; h. text מִסְגֵּר); Targ. Jer. XXIV, 1 (not תְּרֵעָא).

תְּרֵעָא, תְּרֵעָא, v. תְּרֵעָא.

תְּרֵעָא f. (רָעַם) *murmur, complaint, quarrel*. B. Mets. VI, 1 אֵלָא ה' ... אֵלָא ה' they have nothing but a complaint (no legal claim) against each other. Ib. 76^a מָה עֲבִירָהּ ה' what cause for complaint is there? [Answ. וְכִי אָמַר לֵיהּ לֵיהּ לֵךְ אֵל תַּמְנַע וְכִי תִּשְׁמַע בְּעִירָהּ (Prov. III, 27), 'withhold not a benefit &c.'?] Y. ib. V, 10^b אֵלָא ה' ... אֵלָא ה' if an agent leaves his neighbor's money unemployed, the latter has no legal claim; ib. IX, beg. 12^a, opp. לְשִׁפּוֹר. Sabb. 56^b לֹא עֵלְיָךְ יֵשׁ לִי ה' וְכִי (ed. תְּרֵעָא) I have no quarrel with thee, but only with him &c.; Yalk. Sam. 151. Treat. Der. Er. Zutṭa ch. IX, beg. וְכִי אֲמַר לְרֵעִי ה' keep aloof from murmuring (talking against a fellowman), for if thou talkest against thy neighbor, thou wilt commit other sins too. Ber. 12^a מִפְּנֵי ה' הַמִּצְוֹת הַשְּׁמֵרָה they wanted to read so (recite the Ten Commandments with the Sh'm'a in the prayers), had they not long ago abolished it on account of the seditious talk of the heretics (who declared nothing to be essential in the Law but the Ten Commandments); a. fr.—*Pl.* תְּרֵעָא. Tosef. Sot. VI, 1 וְשֵׁאֵר כָּל הַרְדִּי הַמְּמַרְמְרִים (against God) mentioned in that section (Job XXVII).

תְּרֵעָא m. (תְּרֵעָא I) *one that makes a breach*. Gen. R. s. 69 (play on תְּרֵעָא יָמָה, Gen. XXVIII, 14) אֵת הוּא ה' דִּימָא (some ed. תְּרֵעָא) thou art he that will break through the sea (thy children will pass through the Red Sea); Yalk. Mic. 551 תְּרֵעָא (corr. acc.).

תְּרֵעָא, v. תְּרֵעָא.

תְּרֵעָא f. (תְּרֵעָא II) *plan, cunning, ambition* (in a good and an evil sense). Targ. Prov. XXVII, 9 (h. text עֲצָה). Ib. I, 4 (h. text מְזִמָּה). Ib. XXXI, 16. Ib. XXIV, 9; a. fr.

תְּרֵעָא I f. (b. h.; v. רָעַל) *reeling, staggering*. Esth. R. to I, 14 (play on שָׂרַר ib., v. שָׂרָה) כּוֹס שֶׁל ה' מִשְׁקָה ... כּוֹס שֶׁל ה' (שָׂרָה) I will make them drink the cup of staggering. Gen. R. s. 16 כּוֹס תְּרֵעָא וְכִי ... עָרִיד in the future the Lord will make the nations (that oppress Israel) drink the cup of

staggering out of the place whence judgment goes forth (Eden).

תְּרֵעָא II pr. n. pl. *Tar'elah*. Y. Shebi. IX, 38^d bot. אֵת סִבּוּתָא Succoth (Josh. XIII, 27) is now called Tar'elah (v. Hildesh. Beitr., p. 48).

תְּרֵעָא (v. תְּרֵעָא Hithpa., and תְּרֵעָא) *to make discontented, rebellious*. Pesik. R. s. 43, end (ref. to תְּרֵעָא, I Sam. I, 6) אֵת 'אָתָּה מִתְּרֵעָמָה אוֹתָהּ עָלַי וְכִי' thou attemptest to make her rebellious against me, v. תְּרֵעָא.

תְּרֵעָא, תְּרֵעָמָה, תְּרֵעָמָה, v. תְּרֵעָמָה.

תְּרֵעָא f. (תְּרֵעָא I) *breach*. Targ. II Sam. VI, 8. Targ. I Kings XI, 27 (ed. Wil. תְּרֵעָא); a. fr.—Y. M. Kat. III, 83^c top תְּרֵעָא, v. יִסּוּג I ch.; Gen. R. s. 100 תְּרֵעָא; ib. תְּרֵעָא, v. פִּסּוּג, a. e.—*Pl.* תְּרֵעָא, תְּרֵעָא, תְּרֵעָא. Targ. Ez. XIII, 5 (ed. Wil. תְּרֵעָא, corr. acc.).—2) *gate*. Y. Snh. VI, 23^c הַרְדִּי הַגֵּהֶנָּה the gate (door) of Gehenna; (Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot. צִירָא דְתְּרֵעָא וְכִי a hinge of the gate of Gehenna).

תְּרֵעָא (Taf. of תְּרֵעָא, Hif. of תְּרֵעָא) *to make soft*. Tosef. Shebi. I, 8 מִפְּנֵי שְׂמֵרָה ... לֹא יִקְנֶה ed. Zuck. (oth. ed. שְׂמֵרָה) (in the Sabbatical year) one must not smear resin over a root (of a bulbous plant), because it makes it softer (advances its ripening).—2) *to rot, decay; to become weak*. B. Bath. 19^b בְּשִׂחָהּ הַתְּרֵעָא when the dates are rotten. Y. B. Kam. V, end, 5^a בְּשִׂחָהּ הַתְּרֵעָא when the animals grew sick from, the air in the pit (v. תְּרֵעָא).

תְּרֵעָא ch. same, *to be soft, dissolved, digested*. Y. Shek. VI, 50^a bot.; Cant. R. to IV, 12, v. תְּרֵעָא.

*Af. תְּרֵעָא *to use foul language, blaspheme*. Targ. Ps. XLIV, 7 Levita (ed. מגדל).

תְּרֵעָא, Pirké d'R. El. ch. LI, end, v. תְּרֵעָא.

תְּרֵעָא f. (תְּרֵעָא) [*foulness, obscenity, debauchery* at idolatrous festivals. Ab. Zar. II, 3 וְכִי אֲסוּר לְה' אֲסוּר לְה' you must not deal with those who journey to idolatrous festivals (Dionysia), but you may deal with those who are coming home; Tosef. ib. I, 15; Y. ib. II, 41^b [read:] אֵיךְ הִנְי' some read תְּרֵעָא, and others read תְּרֵעָא; he that reads תְּרֵעָא refers to תְּרֵעָא (*obscenities*, v. תְּרֵעָא) &c., v. תְּרֵעָא. Tosef. l. c. 16 לֹא ... עִם שִׂירָא בְּת' (our w. omitted in ed. Zuck.) a man (Jew) must not go with a party on an idolatrous pilgrimage. Bab. ib. 32^b וְכִי אֲסוּר לְה' אֲסוּר לְה' if a gentile is going to an idolatrous festival, you must not deal with him, because he goes to offer his devotion to idolatry, but on his way back you may deal with him &c.; יִשְׂרָאֵל וְכִי אֲסוּר לְה' אֲסוּר לְה' if a Jew is going to an idolatrous festival, you may deal with him on his way to it, for he may reconsider and not go &c.; a. e.

תְּרֵעָא, v. תְּרֵעָא.

תְּשֻׁבָה, v. תְּשֻׁבָה.

תְּשֻׁבָה pr. n. pl. *T'shub*, native place of Elijah the Tishbite. Targ. I Kings XVII, 1; II Kings I, 8 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. תְּשֻׁבָה); a. fr.

תְּשֻׁבָה f. (b. h.; שׁוּב, 1) *return to God, repentance*. Ab. IV, 11, v. תְּרִיס. Pes. 54^a 'וכ' תּוֹרַה ד' וְכ' שִׁבְעָה seven things were created before the world was made, they are: the Law, repentance &c. Ib. 119^a (ref. to Ez. I, 8) 'כְּרִי לְקַבֵּל בְּעֵלֵי ה' that is the hand of the Lord which is spread under the wings of the Hayoth (v. תְּהִיָּה I) to receive the repentant sinners. Ber. 34^b 'מִקּוֹם ה' where the repentant sinners stand, the perfectly righteous are not permitted to stand, for it is said (Is. LVII, 19) &c. Yeb. 21^a (in Chald. dict.) הִנִּי 'לֹא אֶפְשֶׁר בְּת' these sins (of incest) may be remedied by repentance, but those (of giving false measures) cannot be remedied by repentance (because you can make no restoration). Pesik. R. s. 28 (ref. to Ps. CXXXVII, 2) 'וְכ' וְרֵא וְרֵא עֲפָרָה... לְת' (the power of the love of) the dust of the land of Israel for repentance: as long as they were in the land of Israel, Jeremiah said to them, do penance, &c.; a. fr.—2) *reply, answer*. Sabb. 88^b 'תְּשֻׁבָה לְהַן ה' give them an answer (refute their argument). Pes. 94^a 'וְכ' קוֹל בְּת' what was the reply the divine voice gave to that wicked man (Nebuchadnezzar), when he said (Is. XIV, 13), I will rise &c.?; Hag. 13^a. Shh. 91^a 'לֹא תְשֻׁבָה לְה' make your argument against him; they could find nothing to reply. Ib. 105^a, v. תְּשֻׁבָה. Ab. Zar. 44^b 'וְכ' גִּבּוֹרָה' a. fr.—*Pl.* תְּשֻׁבָה. Yoma 12^b 'וְכ' בְּרַבְר' there are two arguments against it, first that &c.; Keth. 87^b; a. fr.—Gen. R. s. 20 'בְּעַל ה' v. תְּשֻׁבָה.

תְּשֻׁבָה, תְּשֻׁבָה f. (שׁוּב) 1) *bed, couch, mattress, carpet*. Targ. Prov. XXII, 27.—*Pl.* תְּשֻׁבָה. Ib. XXXI, 22 (h. text מְרַבְרִים). Ib. VII, 16.—2) *bed, bottom*. Targ. Ez. XLIII, 13; 14; 17 (h. text חִיָּק).

תְּשֻׁבָה f. (b. h.; שׁוּב) 1) *trust, loan*. Sifra Vayikra, Hob., Par. 9, ch. XV; Shebu. IV, 5 יֵד פְּקוּדוֹן וְיֵד פְּקוּדוֹן אֶת ה' a charge or a loan. B. Mets. 48^a, a. e. 'וְכ' כִּגּוֹן שִׁחָד לֹא וְכ' by *t'someth yad* we mean a loan for which the debtor has designated a certain object in his possession as security. Ib. (ref. to Lev. V, 24) לְרִבּוֹת ה' יֵד לְהִשְׁבוֹן this includes the *t'someth yad* as amenable to the law of restoration (v. תְּשֻׁבָה); a. e.

תְּשֻׁבָה, v. תְּשֻׁבָה.

תְּשֻׁבָה f. (b. h.; תְּשֻׁבָה) *help, salvation*. Ex. R. s. 18, end 'וְכ' בְּיוֹם שֶׁעָשִׂיתִי לָכֶם ה' on the anniversary of the day on which I wrought salvation for you (on the fourteenth of Nisan), and in that very night. Ib. s. 19, end 'וְכ' וְשָׁמַר לָהֶם ה' and he saved them; a. e.

תְּשֻׁבָה f. (b. h.; שׁוּב I) *desire*. Gen. R. s. 20 'אִין ה' the wife's longing is for her hus-

band (Gen. III, 16) 'אִין ה' the tempter longs for Cain and the like of him (ib. IV, 7); 'וְכ' וְשִׁבְעָה לְעַרְבֵי ה' the rains long for the earth (Ps. LXXV, 10); 'וְכ' וְשִׁבְעָה לְעַרְבֵי ה' and the Lord longs for Israel (Cant. VII, 11). Ib. 'וְכ' לְהִשְׁבִּי לְהִשְׁבִּי לְהִשְׁבִּי לְהִשְׁבִּי return to thy desire; 'וְכ' לְהִשְׁבִּי לְהִשְׁבִּי return to the desire for thy husband; a. e.—*Pl.* תְּשֻׁבָה. Ib. 'וְכ' הֵן וְכ' הֵן אַרְבַּע ה' there are four desires (four Biblical passages containing the word *t'shukah* or its root); Yalk. ib. 32.

תְּשֻׁבָה f. (b. h.; שׁוּב, v. תְּשֻׁבָה I) *traveller's gift to the host, present*. Yalk. Cant. 988 (ref. to תְּשֻׁבָה, Cant. IV, 8) 'וְכ' כְּרִי ה' the nations will bring Israel as the travellers' gift (alluding to Is. LXXVI, 20; emp. Cant. R. to l. c.). Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXVII (ref. to תְּשֻׁבָה, Cant. l. c.) 'וְכ' דָּבַר נֶשׂ מִסְתַּכֵּל וְכ' why is a gift called *t'shurah*? Because man looks at it and says, how beautiful! (ed. Bub. שְׂמַחְכֵּלִין בְּה' וּמוֹמְרִין; by ref. to Job VII, 8); Yalk. ib. 838 (not תְּשֻׁבָה).

תְּשֻׁבָה, v. תְּשֻׁבָה.

תְּשֻׁבָה f. (תְּשֻׁבָה) *weakness, feebleness*. Targ. Lam. I, 6 (תְּשֻׁבָה ed. Vien. תְּשֻׁבָה).

תְּשֻׁבָה f. (שׁוּב II, v. Ned. III, 8 quot. s. v. תְּשֻׁבָה I) 1) *early manhood, youth*. Ab. III, 2 'לֹא נִוָּח ה' v. תְּשֻׁבָה II; Y. Taan. II, 65^b bot. (corr. acc.). Lam. R. to I, 2 'וְכ' בְּת' she had a grown up son, and he died; ib. II, 11.—2) (sub. מִיתָה) *death at manhood, premature death*. Ib. 'וְכ' דְּמִיעָה' tears over the loss of a grown up child. Treat. Der. Er. Zutta ch. IX 'וְכ' מִמְּלָאךְ ה' in order that thou mayest be saved from the angel of premature death.—[3] *search for young men, conscription*. Tanna d'be Elijahu ch. I.]

תְּשֻׁבָה f. (תְּשֻׁבָה = תְּשֻׁבָה = תְּשֻׁבָה) Targ. Job XXX, 22 Ms. (ed. Lag. תְּשֻׁבָה; ed. Wil. תְּשֻׁבָה; h. text תְּשֻׁבָה, K'ri תְּשֻׁבָה).

תְּשֻׁבָה, v. תְּשֻׁבָה.

תְּשֻׁבָה, v. תְּשֻׁבָה.

תְּשֻׁבָה, v. תְּשֻׁבָה.

תְּשֻׁבָה, תְּשֻׁבָה f. (תְּשֻׁבָה) *ninth*. Targ. Num. VII, 60. Targ. II Kings XVII, 6. Ib. XXV, 1; a. fr.

תְּשֻׁבָה, תְּשֻׁבָה f. (b. h.; תְּשֻׁבָה) same. Yoma 81^b 'וְכ' כֹּל ה' whoever eats and drinks on the ninth (of Tishri, being cheerful in his faith in God's forgiveness) is considered as if he fasted on the ninth and the tenth. Bekh. IX, 8 'וְכ' עֲשִׂירִי if (in counting the sheep for tithes) he called the ninth the tenth; a. fr.

תְּשֻׁבָה, תְּשֻׁבָה, v. תְּשֻׁבָה.

תְּשֻׁבָה, v. תְּשֻׁבָה.

Addenda et Corrigenda.

(Articles marked * are additional).

אֲבִיהוֹן, add Erub. 19a.
אֲבִיהוֹנוֹס, for Y. Kil. III, read Y. Kil. VIII.
אֲבִיב, for Men. X, 4, read Men. 66b.
אֲבִיט, after their stables., add Num. R. s. 21 16; Lev. R. s. 27 6; Tanh. Emor 10
אֲבִיטִיקָה (אֲבִיטִיקָה) animals reared in thy stables.
אֲבִיטִינָה, for Sifré Deut. 80, read Sifré Deut. 81.
אֲבִיב, add—[Men. 66b של קלייה read: אֲבִיב.]
אֲבִיר, after noblest sons., add 2) (in an evil sense) stubborn. Ber. 17b, v.
אֲבִיל, add B. Mets. 47b בא' קאי, v. דָּבָר.
אֲבִיל I, add Pes. 53a Ms. M. (ed. אבכל, Rashi Var. אבכל).
אֲבִיל II, for Y. Rer., read Y. Ber.
אֲבִיל, for M. Kat. 7b, read M. Kat. 17b;—after Rejoicings, add M. Kat. 24a.
אֲבִיטִי, Y. Meg. III, 74a bot., read: אֲבִיטִי.
אֲבִין, for Sabb. 66a, read Sabb. 66b.
אֲבִין, add—3) testicles. Mekh. B'shall. s. 5.
אֲבִיטִינָה, for Y. Ber. IV, read Y. Ber. IX.
אֲבִיטִינָה (b. h.) pr. n. m. Abraham, the patriarch; mostly אֲבִיטִי (abbrev. אֲ) our father A. Ber. 13a לא' אֲבִיטִי he that speaks of Abraham as Abram transgresses a law (Gen. XVII, 5). Yoma 28b צלוחיה דא' וכ' Abraham's afternoon prayer began at the time &c. Keth. 2a, a. e. מריה דא' by the Lord of Abraham! Gen. R. s. 39; a. v. fr.
אֲבִיטִינָה (b. h.) pr. n. m. Abram, 1) = Abraham. Ber. 13a וכו' אֲבִיטִינָה

Abram is the same as Abraham; at first he was the father of Aram, and afterwards the father of the whole world. Ib. אֲבִיטִינָה לאברהם אֲבִיטִינָה.— 2) A. an Amora. Gitt. 50a הוואה אֲבִיטִינָה.
אֲבִיטִינָה, after Esth. R. to III, 6 עוף, add; Matt. K. to Esth. I, 4 קברן.
אֲבִיטִינָה, for Ps. 39b, read Pes. 39b.
אֲבִיטִינָה = אֲבִיטִינָה. Tosef. Kil. I, 12.
אֲבִיטִינָה, before Shh. 101b, insert Targ. Job XXX, 18; a. e.—
אֲבִיטִינָה, for קסריי, read קסריי.
אֲבִיטִינָה, add—2) the use of the verb הִגִּיד. Y. Shh. III, 21c bot.
אֲבִיטִינָה, for hogeg ibid. Ps., read hogeg Ps.
אֲבִיטִינָה, for read . . . אֲבִיטִינָה; אֲבִיטִינָה, read prob. to be read אֲבִיטִינָה; comp. Lev. R. s. 18.
אֲבִיטִינָה II f. (אֲבִיטִינָה I; comp. נִפְּרָה Nif.) drop; [b. h. אֲבִיטִינָה a small coin]. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXV, 9 (ref. to ויגר, ib.) מה ששתיה כמין א' אתה היה וכו' (ed. אֲבִיטִינָה) what thou hast drunk (of the cup of misery) was merely like one drop, but now &c.; Yalk. ib. 813 כמו אגרא אהר.
אֲבִיטִינָה, after myrrh fit for storage, add; Yalk. ib. 149 מורי אֲבִיטִינָה (corr. acc.). Tosef. Dem. IV, 23, v. קיסרין.
אֲבִיטִינָה for wife's brother or kindred, read: wife's sister's husband.
אֲבִיטִינָה, add Cmp. עוף.
אֲבִיטִינָה, for Kadesh, read Kedesh.
אֲבִיטִינָה, drop, v. אֲבִיטִינָה II.
אֲבִיטִינָה, for שחרית, read שחרית.
אֲבִיטִינָה, for a wife's disobedience, read a wife's or a husband's rebellion.

אֲבִיטִינָה, for אֲבִיטִינָה, read אֲבִיטִינָה.
אֲבִיטִינָה, add Yalk. Sam. 124 צלמא אֲבִיטִינָה (?).
אֲבִיטִינָה, after אֲבִיטִינָה, add; Pa. אֲבִיטִינָה;—for אֲבִיטִינָה אֲבִיטִינָה, read אֲבִיטִינָה אֲבִיטִינָה.
אֲבִיטִינָה, for stove, read stove.
אֲבִיטִינָה, for [earth], read 1) earth, ground. Gen. R. s. 36. Ber. 36a, a. fr. אֲבִיטִינָה (abbrev. אֲ) בורא פרי הא' (2).
אֲבִיטִינָה f. (אֲבִיטִינָה) red color. Num. R. s. 27 שאין אֲבִיטִינָה עזה (ed. Wil. אֲבִיטִינָה, corr. acc.) whose red color is not deep.
אֲבִיטִינָה, for Kil. VII, read Kil. VIII.
אֲבִיטִינָה מוריניס, add; v., however, אֲבִיטִינָה.
אֲבִיטִינָה, Targ. Ruth IV, 4, read: אֲבִיטִינָה.
אֲבִיטִינָה, for Y. Ber. I, read Y. Ber. II.
אֲבִיטִינָה, add—Pl. אֲבִיטִינָה. Num. R. s. 216.
אֲבִיטִינָה, for Tosef., read Tosaf.
אֲבִיטִינָה, for Yalk. Ps. 624, read Yalk. Ps. 623.
אֲבִיטִינָה, add Tosef. Ukts. I, 5 (ed. Zuck. ערבשין, corr. acc.).
אֲבִיטִינָה m. (v. אֲבִיטִינָה) cup. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIV, 2; a. e.
אֲבִיטִינָה m. = h. אֲבִיטִינָה rim (by which to handle a basket &c.).—Pl. אֲבִיטִינָה. B. Mets. 25a, v. אֲבִיטִינָה.
אֲבִיטִינָה, v. אֲבִיטִינָה.
אֲבִיטִינָה, add—2) confession. Targ. Josh. VII, 19 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. אֲבִיטִינָה).
אֲבִיטִינָה II, for (דוּעַ, v. אֲבִיטִינָה), read (דוּעַ, v. אֲבִיטִינָה).
אֲבִיטִינָה, add Y. Sabb. III, 10c top, v. אֲבִיטִינָה.

אִשְׁטָמָא, for Tosef. ib. IV, 7, read Tosef. ib. IV (V), 6, sq.
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, Tosef. Par. VII (VI), 3, read: אִשְׁטָמָא.
***אִשְׁטָמָא** m. Spanish. Tosef. Bets. II, 1, v. קוֹלְיָיִם.
אִשְׁטָמָא, add (Yalk. Is. 291 (קוֹמִיִם וְאִפְרָכִים)).
אִשְׁטָמָא, for a door turning, read a bolt moving;—after from the ankle, add, opp. סִיכְרָא upright bolt.
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, v. סוּג ch.
אִשְׁטָמָא, delete from—Pl., to note 4)
אִשְׁטָמָא, Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXVIII, 52 ed. Bub., read: אִשְׁטָמָא, v. אִשְׁטָמָא.
אִשְׁטָמָא, for פִּסְטִילִים, read פִּסְטִילִין.
אִשְׁטָמָא, before V. אִיקוּנִין, add Koh. R. to IX, 10 [read:] חֲפֹן אֲפִירָא דְאִיקוּנִתָא וְכִי they covered the faces of the statues with mats.
אִשְׁטָמָא, Tosef. Ohol. XIV, 3, read: אִשְׁטָמָא, v. אִשְׁטָמָא.
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, Koh. R. to IX, 10, read: אִשְׁטָמָא, v. אִשְׁטָמָא.
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, Y. Shebi. VIII, 38^a top, read אִשְׁטָמָא, v. אִשְׁטָמָא.
אִשְׁטָמָא, for in the hands of the dyer, read in the hands of the weaver.
אִשְׁטָמָא, v. אִשְׁטָמָא ch.
אִשְׁטָמָא, add Num. R. s. 9² שְׁנֵי אִשְׁטָמָא שְׁנֵי two beings that are named ish (God and the husband).
אִשְׁטָמָא, for adoration, read blessedness;—before Y. Succ. III, insert Num. R. s. 14¹⁹ בְּרַכְיָא דְיִשְׂרָאֵל the blessedness of Israel;—add 3) firmness, energy. Num. R. l. c. Asher is named אִשְׁטָמָא על שֵׁם אִשְׁטָמָא for his energy (in executing the law).
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, v. אִשְׁטָמָא.
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, v. אִשְׁטָמָא.
אִשְׁטָמָא after normal condition, add or strength. Mekh. B'shall. s. 6, v. הַרְקָה;—after essential, strong, add; hard; old. Mekh. l. c. Sot. 46^b;—before—3), insert Gen. R. s. 98, end מִן הָאֵל מִן הָאֵל from the presence of the (Egyptian) men of power.
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, v. אִשְׁטָמָא II.
אִשְׁטָמָא, for ἀθνίας, read ἀθνίας; for Athnias read Anthias.

אִשְׁטָמָא, for Ms. M. אִשְׁטָמָא, read Ms. M. אִשְׁטָמָא;—add [V., however, מִכְסוּרִין].
אִשְׁטָמָא, add Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 8 אִשְׁטָמָא various kinds of hail.
אִשְׁטָמָא, add—3) אִשְׁטָמָא authorized judges. B. Kam. 84^a, sq. 'א these cases require authorized judges (Ex. XXII, 7, sq.), and there are none (in Babylonia).
אִשְׁטָמָא, for the second of October, read the fourth of October.
אִשְׁטָמָא I, for I Sam XX, 10, read I Sam. XXI, 10.
אִשְׁטָמָא, add—Pl. אִשְׁטָמָא. Ex. R. s. 15⁴; a. e.
***אִשְׁטָמָא** m. (ἀλλοφάσσω) talking in delirium. Tanh. ed. Bub., Mikketz 15 (not אִשְׁטָמָא).
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, Nif. אִשְׁטָמָא (b. h.) to be spoiled, rotten (morally). Midr. Till. to Ps. LIII, 4 נֹאֵל מִבְּחוּץ וְנֹאֵל מִבְּפְנֵים נֹאֵל מִבְּחוּץ וְנֹאֵל מִבְּפְנֵים rotten within and rotten without (ed. Bub. מִבְּחוּץ וְנֹאֵל מִבְּפְנֵים rotten without, and full of wickedness within); Yalk. ib. 770 (not נֹאֵל מִבְּחוּץ (corr. acc.)).
אִשְׁטָמָא, before B. Kam., insert Targ. I Chr. XI, 11.
אִשְׁטָמָא, add Pi. אִשְׁטָמָא to tie up, close, v. אִשְׁטָמָא I.
אִשְׁטָמָא, for v. גְּלוּמִי, read v. גְּלוּמִי.
***אִשְׁטָמָא** pr. n. m. I'ay, v. אִשְׁטָמָא.
אִשְׁטָמָא, for Y. Kel. read Y. Kil.
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, v. אִשְׁטָמָא.
***אִשְׁטָמָא** pr. n. m. Ammi, Immi, name of several Amoraim, esp. A. bar Nathan. Gitt. 44^a. Y. Sabb. III, 5^d bot. Y. Meg. III, 74^a bot. Snh. 17^b; a. v. fr.—Others: Y. Ned. X, 42^a bot.—Y. Meg. I, 71^c top, a. oth.; v. Fr. M'bo, p. 63^a sq.; v. Jew. Encycl. s. v. Ammi.
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, Zeb. 40^b top, v. אִשְׁטָמָא.
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, v. אִשְׁטָמָא.
***אִשְׁטָמָא** f. (v. אִשְׁטָמָא) truth, reality. Ex. R. s. 30¹⁹ אִשְׁטָמָא דְרַבִּי הַרְבֵּי he stated the case as it really had happened.
אִשְׁטָמָא, cancel the entire article, and substitute אִשְׁטָמָא, v. אִשְׁטָמָא.
אִשְׁטָמָא I, before Ch. חֵימֵן, add Taan. 8^a חֵימֵן אִשְׁטָמָא who makes God the witness of his promise.

***אִשְׁטָמָא**, v. אִשְׁטָמָא.
אִשְׁטָמָא I, delete b) to heap up, and d) to contract, bargain, exchange.
אִשְׁטָמָא, delete from פְּלוּמֵר to heap up.
אִשְׁטָמָא, add [Perles Et. St., p. 106: Pers. amārgir accountant].
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, v. אִשְׁטָמָא.
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, Lam. R. to I, 14, read: אִשְׁטָמָא.
אִשְׁטָמָא, add 2) (part. pass. of אִשְׁטָמָא) oppressed, weak. Yalk. Is. 336 'א מִן אִשְׁטָמָא (Pesik. R. s. 33 אִשְׁטָמָא only).
***אִשְׁטָמָא** = אִשְׁטָמָא, q. v. Treat. Sof'rim ch. XIII, 6.
אִשְׁטָמָא, add (h. form) אִשְׁטָמָא f.; pl. אִשְׁטָמָא. Targ. Cant. VI, 6 (not אִשְׁטָמָא).
אִשְׁטָמָא, for Hall. II, 11, read Tosef. Hall. II, 11.
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, v. אִשְׁטָמָא.
אִשְׁטָמָא, add Y. B. Mets. X, end, 12^c שְׁלֵא שְׁלֵא יִרְאֵנִס read: שְׁלֵא יִרְאֵנִס.
אִשְׁטָמָא, before—3), insert B. Mets. 86^b בְּרֵיאַ אִשְׁטָמָא (an ox) which has not been used for labor; בְּרֵיאַ אִשְׁטָמָא (a hen) which has not been used for hatching.
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, Targ. Cant. IV, 12 'בא, read: בְּפִשְׁטִין, q. v.
***אִשְׁטָמָא** camel, v. אִשְׁטָמָא.
***אִשְׁטָמָא** III f. (אִשְׁטָמָא) sigh, groaning. Ex. R. s. 15²¹.
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, אִשְׁטָמָא, אִשְׁטָמָא I f. (stabulum) stable.—Pl. (h.) אִשְׁטָמָא, אִשְׁטָמָא &c. Snh. 21⁶; Num. R. s. 117; Sifre Num. 42 טַבְּלָא (corr. acc.).—(Chald.) אִשְׁטָמָא, אִשְׁטָמָא. Targ. II Chr. XXXII, 28 (not אִשְׁטָמָא).
***אִשְׁטָמָא**, v. אִשְׁטָמָא I.
אִשְׁטָמָא I, for Lev. R. s. 4, read Lev. R. s. 3⁴.
***אִשְׁטָמָא** f. (אִשְׁטָמָא) 1) אִשְׁטָמָא diversion of justice, wresting judgment. Targ. Ez. IX, 9 (h. text מִטָּה). Targ. Is. LVIII, 9 (h. text מִטָּה).—2) אִשְׁטָמָא turning aside, removing guilt. Ib. XXVII, 9.
אִשְׁטָמָא, for a suite, read a suit.
אִשְׁטָמָא, add—Pl. אִשְׁטָמָא chairs. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXVII, ed. Bub.
אִשְׁטָמָא, for Gitt. 69^a, read Gitt. 69^b.

אֶפְרוֹחַ, add Tem. 30^b.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, for Sabb. IX, 2, read Sabb. XIX, 2.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ, v. אֶפְרוֹחַ.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, add Hithpa. אֶפְרוֹחַ to be forbidden. Men. 15^b שלא יִתְאַסֵּר (Ms. R. אֶפְרוֹחַ) that it should not become forbidden matter.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ, Yalk. Ps. 701, read: אֶפְרוֹחַ.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ pr.n.m. (Antiochus) Epiphanes, King of Syria. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 ed. Lag. (v. אֶפְרוֹחַ).
 אֶפְרוֹחַ II, add; Tosef. Taan. III (II), 1; Y. ib. III, 67^a top העֶפְרוֹחַ.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ m. (ὀψίλιον, S. = obsequium) retinue, suite. Tanh. ed. Bub., Vayesheb 2.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ f. (נִפְחָא) 1) that which goes forth, issue, product (h. מוֹצֵא). Targ. O. Deut. XXIII, 24. Ib. VIII, 3; a. fr.—2) the carrying forth. Targ. Y. Lev. XXVI, 5 (ed. Vien. אֶפְרוֹחַ).
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, for Sabbath and Yobel Years, read Sabbatical and jubilee years.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ II, for Taan. II, read Taan. III.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ, v. אֶפְרוֹחַ.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, dele R. Hash. 23^a;—add R. Hash. 23^a (expl. עֵץ שֶׁמֶן, Is. XLI, 19) א' (sub. אֶפְרוֹחַ) resin-wood, pine, v. אֶפְרוֹחַ III.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ, v. אֶפְרוֹחַ.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ f. (v. אֶפְרוֹחַ II) wide place, release. Targ. Job XXXVI, 16 (not אֶפְרוֹחַ).
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, before—Pl., insert Ab. Zar. 29^a, v. מְלוֹאָה ch.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, for a kali, read an alkaline substance.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ, Yalk. Ex. 317, read: מְקַדְּמֵהוּ.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ f. (ἐξελγτος, v. אֶפְרוֹחַ) appeal. Y'lamd. to Deut. III, 23, quot. in Ar.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, for קני II, read קני I.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ, v. אֶפְרוֹחַ.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ, v. אֶפְרוֹחַ.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, add Targ. Y. Lev. XXIV, 14 (blasphemy).
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ, Y. Succ. V, 55^d top, v. אֶפְרוֹחַ II.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ II, add Naz. 54^a, v. תָּלַל; a. fr.—Trnsf. (of anorganic objects)

Arakh. 10^b ולא היתה להם א' (not היה) and they could not be repaired; Y. Succ. V, 55^d top ולא עלתה להם ארוחה (corr. acc.).
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, add Y. Snh. VI, 23^d bot. באֶפְרוֹחַ; Y. M. Kat. I, 80^c bot. ברוזים (corr. acc.).
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ, m. (b. h.) path.—Pl. אֶפְרוֹחַ, אֶפְרוֹחַ, אֶפְרוֹחַ. Num. R. s. 8^a אֶפְרוֹחַ, v. יָשַׁר. Sot. 5^b, a. e. השם אֶפְרוֹחַ, v. שוֹמֵם I.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ I for (V אֶפְרוֹחַ, emp. ירר) prop. to point, throw, read (emp. עָרָה II) to stir up;—after (go to law), add; Y. Gitt. V, 46^d bot. ועָרָהוּ.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, before—Fem., insert Pl. אֶפְרוֹחַ. Erub. 65^a, v. נִשְׁמַח. Hull. 63^a; a. e.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, for VII, read VI.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ I, add [Koh. R. to VII, 8 באֶפְרוֹחַ, read: באֶפְרוֹחַ, v. אֶפְרוֹחַ, a. e. I. Gen. R. s. 98, v. רִיִּים I.]
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, for תְּכִינָה, read תְּכִינָה;—add Y. M. Kat. III, 82^a bot. שְׂטָרֵי אֶפְרוֹחַ (read אֶפְרוֹחַ or אֶפְרוֹחַ) documents relating to tenancy.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ, v. אֶפְרוֹחַ.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, add Bekh. VII, 6, a. e. אֶפְרוֹחַ.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ I for Zephoris, read Sepphoris;—add Y. Meg. I, 70^d באֶפְרוֹחַ in their (the Persians') archive; Ruth R. to II, 4 בין הכרכים (corr. acc.).
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ m. (ἀρχίατρος) chief physician. Ex. R. s. 46⁴ (not אֶפְרוֹחַ).
 אֶפְרוֹחַ III, before אֶפְרוֹחַ, insert Pl. אֶפְרוֹחַ, for 48^d, read 48^a.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ, add Targ. Cant. II, 14 אֶפְרוֹחַ (ed. Lag. אֶפְרוֹחַ).
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ, read: אֶפְרוֹחַ or אֶפְרוֹחַ.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ I, add Pu. אֶפְרוֹחַ to be joined, attached. Gitt. 39^b, v. עָרָה II. B. Bath. 113^b להיוות דין... אֶפְרוֹחַ the entire section (Num. XXVII, 1—11) has been joined together to serve as a judicial precedent.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ II, cancel the entire paragraph under Pu.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ for Targ. Esth. מינייה, אֶפְרוֹחַ, v. אֶפְרוֹחַ, read Targ. Esth. I, 2 אֶפְרוֹחַ (ed. Vien. עָרָה) of inferior quality. Targ. Ruth IV, 4 אֶפְרוֹחַ (not אֶפְרוֹחַ) second in rank to thee.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ, v. אֶפְרוֹחַ.

אֶפְרוֹחַ, add Sabb. 104^a.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, add 2) אֶפְרוֹחַ with. Shebu. 30^a, v. עָמִיר; a. fr.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ Af, after I cannot bring it, add Ned. 81^a אֶפְרוֹחַ לידר וכו' leads to (produces) &c.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ f. (b. h.) she-ass. Num. R. s. 20¹⁵; a. e.—Pl. אֶפְרוֹחַ. Tosef. B. Mets. V, 8; Y. ib. V, 10^b bot.; a. e.
 *אֶפְרוֹחַ f. (כְּלִי I) destruction. Targ. Y. Num. XVII, 11.
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, add Ex. R. s. 117 א' מוֹלִיךְ א' brings a present to his wife (to win her affection).
 אֶפְרוֹחַ, before—Pl., add Trnsf. (=h. מְקוֹם) God. Targ. Y. Ex. XVII, 15 (v. Mekh. B'shall, Amalek, s. 2).
 בְּגֵר, after (b. h., v. infra), insert 1) to tear, pull. Lam. R. introd. (R. Han. 1) זה בְּגֵר מְכַאֵן וכו' the one pulls one way, the other the other way, until they tear it (the garment).—2) to tear away;—before Snh. 37^a, insert Ib. (R. Han. 2) בְּגֵרֵנוּ בְּצוּרֵנוּ we have been faithless to our Rock.
 בְּגֵר, for Day of Atonement, read Day of Atonement.
 *בְּגֵרָה ch. = h. בְּגֵרָה.—Pl. בְּגֵרָה. Y. Sabb. III, 5^d bot. וכו' בְּגֵרָהוֹן who spread their garments against the warm air of the stove.
 בְּגֵר II for Sabbath year, read Sabbatical year.
 בְּגֵרָה, add Targ. O. Num. XI, 7 (ed. Vien. בְּגֵרָה); Y. בְּגֵרָה.
 בְּגֵר I, for Y. Sabb. II, read Y. Sabb. VII.
 *בְּגֵרָה, Y. Ned. III, 37^d, v. קְרוֹבֵיךְ.
 *בְּגֵרָה, v. בְּגֵרָה.
 *בְּגֵרָה pr. n. m. Beha, an Amora. Tem. 29^a.
 *בְּגֵרָה, pl. of בְּגֵרָה.
 *בְּגֵרָה, בְּגֵרָה m. (b. h.) thumb, great toe. Neg. XIV, 9; a. fr.—Pl. בְּגֵרָה. Yoma 61^b; a. e.
 *בְּגֵרָה, before [Sifra Thazr., insert B. Mets. 27^b מ' סִימָן מ' a distinct (reliable) mark for identification.
 *בְּגֵרָה, Kidd. 48^a, a. e., v. בְּגֵרָה.
 *בְּגֵרָה, בְּגֵרָה, Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. I, 5, read: בְּגֵרָה (v. R. S. to Kel. XXI, 1).

*בִּדְקָא m. (בְּדָק) searcher. Gen. R. s. 67 אָנָּא הוּא בִּדְקִיהוֹן וְכ' I am the searcher of hearts; Yalk. ib. 115.

בִּדְקִיָּן, after נְבוּ חַיִּין, add; Y. Pes. IV, 31^b bot. בָּן מְבִיא יָיִן. בָּן.

*בִּדְקִין, v. בְּדָק.

בִּדְקָא, add Meg. 31^b לוי בר ב' Ms. M. (ed. בִּדְקָא); Yalk. Prov. 932; Y. Meg. III, 74^b bot. פֶּסַח (פֶּסַח); Koh. R. to VIII, 3 בִּן פֶּסַח.

*בִּדְקָא pr. n. m. *Buḏi*, v. בִּדְקָא.

בִּדְקָא, for concerning a club, for he pounds with it, read *bukhana* is that with which one pounds.

*בִּדְקָא, read: בִּדְקָא m. (v. בִּדְקָא) *Brundisian*, sailor to and from *Brundisium*. Koh. R. to IX, 8.

*בִּדְקָא, v. בִּדְקָא.

*בִּדְקָא (בִּדְקָא) pr. n. m. (*Bunios*) *Bunias*, name of a wealthy man. Erub. 83^a בִּדְקָא (Ms. M. בִּדְקָא; v. Rabb. R. S. a. l. note); ib. 85^b בִּדְקָא (Ms. M. בִּדְקָא; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Gitt. 59^a בִּדְקָא (corr. acc.).

בִּדְקָא, for בִּדְקָא, read בִּדְקָא II.

בִּדְקָא, add 2) to bubble, boil over (in excitement). Targ. Job VI, 10 (h. text סִלַּד).

בִּדְקָא, add Y. Shebi. VI, 36^e bot. דְּבִדְקָא, read: דְּבִדְקָא.

בִּדְקָא II, add 3) *uncultivated land*. Peah II, 1, v. נִיר II. Y. Naz. VII, 56^b top an unbroken field; a. e.

בִּדְקָא I, add Koh. R. to I, 18 מְלִין בִּדְקָא, coarse things, v. קָלִיל II.

*בִּדְקָא, Y. Kidd. I, 61^a, read: בִּדְקָא, q. v.

בִּדְקָא I, before [Y. Kidd., insert Tosef. Succ. III, 8, v. לִיבְרִיָּן.

בִּדְקָא, add Ar. בִּדְקָא.

בִּדְקָא, for Gen. R. s. 80, read Gen. R. s. 83.

*בִּדְקָא, v. בִּדְקָא.

בִּדְקָא, add *Nif. נָבְזוּ to be plundered*. Bicc. I, 8 נָבְזוּ (Y. ed. נָבְזוּ) if the first-fruits were taken away by robbers.

בִּדְקָא I, add Esth. R. introd. מְהַבְּזָה, v. סָגִי I.

בִּדְקָא I, after Ms. O. אָבִי ב', add;

Midr. Haggadol ed. Schechter, to Gen. XXV, 24 יִזְנָא אָבִי ב'.

בִּדְקָא for prob., read properly.

בִּדְקָא for גְּרִיזֵי דְחַרְדְּלָא, read גְּרִיזֵי דְחַרְדְּלָא;—for mustard, read mustard seed.

בִּדְקָא, for v. בִּדְקָא, read v. בִּדְקָא.

*בִּדְקָא, Men. 63^a מְבַחְבְּחֵי Ar., v. מְבַחְבְּחֵי II.

*בִּדְקָא pr. n. m. *Bahāyi*, v. בִּדְקָא.

*בִּדְקָא f. (בְּדָק) *proving, use of the verb* בְּדָק. R. Hash. 16^a, v. עֵין ch.

בִּדְקָא, Af., add Snh. 98^a אֲבָטְחָה לִךְ 'וכ' I assure thyself and thy father of a share in the hereafter.

*בִּדְקָא m. (b. h.; בְּטָח) *safety, confidence*; (adv.) *in safety*. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXVIII; Yalk. Gen. 138, v. שְׂאֵן.

*בִּדְקָא pr. n. m. *Baḏi*. Kidd. 70^b.

בִּדְקָא, add Af. אֲבָטְחָה to cause to abort. Targ. Ps. XXIX, 9 (h. text וְהִלֵּל).

בִּדְקָא, add [Compare, however, Lev. R. s. 1 עֵסוֹק בְּחַיִּיהָ שֶׁל . . . אֲנִימִין מִדְּמִינָה; Yalk. ib. 428 במִדְּמִינָה, from which it would seem that our w. stands for βίος, living.]

בִּדְקָא, before [Rabad, insert Y. Yeb. VIII, 9^e, a. e., v. בְּדִי I.

*בִּדְקָא, Tosef. Toh. X, 12, read: בִּדְקָא.

*בִּדְקָא, v. בִּדְקָא.

*בִּדְקָא, v. בִּדְקָא.

*בִּדְקָא, v. בִּדְקָא.

*בִּדְקָא Midr. Till. to Ps. III, v. רִיטְמִישׁ.

בִּדְקָא, add Hag. 3^a, a. e. הַחֲבִיבִין, v. קָשָׁה.

בִּדְקָא, for spade or shovel, read axe;—add 3) *fissure, trench*. Tosef. Ohol. XVI, 1, v. חֲלִילִיתָ.

בִּדְקָא, add Yoma 81^b, v. קָרֵשׁ.

*בִּדְקָא, Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 55^b בִּישׁוֹן, a corrupt dittography of בִּישׁוֹן, q. v.

*בִּדְקָא, v. בִּדְקָא.

בִּדְקָא, *Pi*, add 5) *to do for the first time, invent*. Midr. Sam. ch. XVIII (ref. to לוּ מִיִּתְּחָה, Job XVIII, 13) בְּכֹר מִיִּתְּחָה he invented a bitter death for him; Pesik. R. s. 12 הִבְּקִיר (*Hif*);—under *Hif*, add—2) *to cut early, to destroy*. B. Kam. 58^b, v. סְמָרָר.—3) *to invent*, v. supra.

*בִּכְרוּתָא f. (v. בְּכֹר) *share of the firstborn*. Num. R. s. 21¹².

בִּכְרוּתָא, for 41^a, read 41^b.

בִּכְרוּתָא, read: בִּכְרוּתָא.

בִּכְרוּתָא, for ch. XI, read ch. XXXI.

בִּכְרוּתָא, add Lam. R. to I, 4, v. בִּיבְרִיָּן; a. e.

*בִּכְרוּתָא, v. בִּכְרוּתָא.

בִּכְרוּתָא, *Pe*, after (cmp. פֶּסַח), add Targ. Prov. XXIX, 19;—under *Af*, add *Part. pass.* מְבִלְעָא enclosed. Erub. 21^a בִּכְרוּתָא, v. מְבִלְעָא;—under *Ithpe*. 1, add Sabb. 134^a בִּיה דְּמָא 'his blood is resorbed (in the veins, the red surface disappears).

בִּכְרוּתָא, after 1), insert (b. h.) *that which has been swallowed*. Gen. R. s. 68, end בִּלְעָא (not בִּלְעָא)—2);—for 2), read 3);—for 3), read 4).

*בִּכְרוּתָא, without. Gen. R. s. 79; Y. Shebi. IX, 38^d, a. e. שְׂמִיָּא מְבִלְעָא without the will of God, v. יָבִי.

*בִּכְרוּתָא, v. בִּכְרוּתָא.

בִּכְרוּתָא, before—V. אֲרִיבֵל, insert *Pl.* אֲרִיבֵל, Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. VII, 2; Kel. XXIX, 3 (R. S. אֲרִיבֵל).

*בִּכְרוּתָא, v. בִּכְרוּתָא.

בִּכְרוּתָא, *bathing*; בִּי בְּנִיָּא f. (v. בְּנִיָּא) *bathing*; בִּי בְּנִיָּא. Targ. Y. Lev. XXIII, 27 הַנִּיחָה ב' bath. (not בִּי) the enjoyment of bathing; ib. XVI, 29 הַנִּיחָה בְּנִיָּא (corr. acc.). Targ. Y. Num. XXIX, 7.—*Pl.* בְּנִיָּא. Targ. Koh. II, 8 ed. Lag. בְּנִיָּא (ed. Vien. בְּנִיָּא). Targ. Esth. II, 3 (ed. Vien. בְּנִיָּא, corr. acc.).

בִּכְרוּתָא, for Is. LIV, 93, read Is. LIV, 13;—before Ex. R., insert Sifre Deut. 309 (play on הַחֲבִיבִין, Is. I, 3) because they did not educate themselves by the words of the Law; Yalk. Is. 254.

*בִּכְרוּתָא, pl. בְּנִיָּין, v. בְּנִיָּין.

*בִּכְרוּתָא (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Benjamin*, 1) son of Jacob. Sabb. 55^b. Ex. R. s. 1; a. fr.—2) name of a Tannai. Nidd. 21^b; a. e.—Ber. 5^b, sq. Abba B.—3) name of several Amoraim, a) B. of Ginzak. Y. Ber. II, 5^b top, v. גִּזְזָא. B. bar Giddal. Y. Maas. R. I, 49^a bot.; a. e.—c) B. bar Japhet. Y. Ber. VI, 10^a. Gen. R. s. 43; a. e.—d) B. bar Levi. Y. Peah I, beg. 15^a. Ex. R. s. 8; a. e.—e) B. bar Ashtor. Y. Bicc. I, 64^a top.—f) B. the physician. Snh. 99^b; and others.—4) B.

the shepherd. Ber. 40^b.—V. מְיֻזְמִי מְיֻזְמִין.

*בְּנֵיחָא hair, v. בְּנֵיחָא.

בְּסוּגָר, after של ערביתא ב', insert (ed. Bub. סיגור).

בְּסִילִיּוֹס, add Tanh. ed. Bub., Vaëra 7 בְּסִילִיּוֹס; Yalk. Ex. 180 בשיליאוש (corr. acc.).

בְּסִימָא, for איהו כרנבי ב', read איהו כרנבי מרירן ב';—for sin begets sin, read evil begets evil.

בְּסִין, insert Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 55^c top.

*בְּעֵבְרוֹת f. pl. (comp. בְּעֵבְרָא) abscesses. Tosef. Makhsh. III, 13.

*בְּעָרָא (b. h.) behind, after. Midr. Till. to Ps. XII וְכִי בְּעָרָא וְכִי he inquired after him (to know) where he was; a. e.

בְּעֵט, add Gen. R. s. 80 בְּעֵטָא, v. בְּעֵט.

*בְּעֵצָא, v. בְּעֵצָא.

בְּעֵצָא I, add [Pesik. R. s. 6, end בצירור, v. בְּעֵצָא.]

בְּעֵצָא, add ברת הב wine-press. Y. Macc. II, 31^d; (Tosef. ib. III (II), 9 (יצירה ed. Zuck., Var. יצירה).

בְּעֵצָא, for בקלא, read בקלא.

*בְּעֵצָא (b. h.) to be empty. Num. R. s. 8⁹ כגפן בוקק like a bare vine.

בְּעֵצָא, before—Pl., insert B. Kam. 24^b; a. e.

בְּעֵצָא, before—4), insert Gitt. 69^b צירמא ברא, v. צירמא.

בְּעֵצָא IV, add Gen. R. s. 82, v. שְׂרָב.

בְּעֵצָא, for Gen. XIII, 25, read Gen. XVIII, 25.

*בְּעֵצָא, v. ברדינין.

בְּעֵצָא III, add—2) a jewel, v. בְּעֵצָא.

בְּעֵצָא, before Y. B. Kam., insert Targ. Y. Gen. XV, 9;—add—Pl. בְּעֵצָא, בְּעֵצָא. Targ. Y. Num. VII, 17; a. fr.

בְּעֵצָא I, before Hif., add 3) to make strong. Ber. 40^a, a. e. מְבָרֵין, v. פְּרָה.

בְּעֵצָא, before—Pl., insert B. Bath. I, 5; a. e.

*בְּעֵצָא, Y. Erub. II, 19^a, read: בְּעֵצָא rotten.

*בְּעֵצָא, B. Kam. 113^b, v. בְּעֵצָא.

*בְּרֵם II f. (v. preced.) piece, portion. Targ. I Chr. V, 2 מלכותא ב' a portion of the dominion.

*בְּרֵנוֹת, Midr. Till. to Ps. XLVIII, end, read: בְּרֵנוֹת.

בְּרֵסִים, add Tosef. Kel. B. Bath. V, 11. Tosef. Neg. V, 14.

בְּרֵק I, for מנחרא, read מנחרא.

בְּרֵקִים, add Sabb. 59^a; a. e.

*בְּרֵשִׁיאוֹשׁ, v. בְּרֵשִׁיאוֹשׁ.

בְּרֵשִׁשׁ, for תַּפְּסַל, read תַּפְּסַל.

*בְּרֵתָא, Pi. בְּרֵתָא (b. h.) to cut. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXVIII.

בְּרֵתָא, for piece, decree, allotment, read 1) piece. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXVIII.—2) decree, allotment.

בְּרֵתָא, for Job XXIII, 29, read Job XXII, 29.

בְּרֵתָא, before—Pl., insert Tosef. Ter. VII, 14; Y. ib. VIII, 46^a top (not גְּרֵבִי);—for מִשְׁקָא, read מִשְׁקָא.

בְּרֵתָא, for v. next w., read v. גְּרֵבָא.

*בְּרֵתָא, v. גְּרֵבָא.

*בְּרֵתָא I, after XVI, 16., add Ib. X, 20; a. fr.

בְּרֵתָא II, add Bekh. 44^a (expl. שכבנא); Tosef. ib. V, 3 (expl. שכבנא).

בְּרֵתָא Kal, add—2) (b. h.) to set a landmark (גְּבֻלָא). Sabb. 85^a.

*בְּרֵתָא f. (b. h. גְּבֻלָא; rounded, twisted cord. Cant. R. to IV, 4, v. שְׂרֵרָתָא.

בְּרֵתָא II, for Ex. XVI, 7, read Ex. XVI, 31.

בְּרֵתָא, after ערסא רג', insert (lectus genialis).

בְּרֵתָא II, add—2) steep or abrupt embankments, precipitous rocks. Mekh. B'shall., s. 1, opp. משופעור.

בְּרֵתָא, for Num. XVIII, 11, read Num. XVIII, 8.

בְּרֵתָא, for Y. ib. I, 19^a, read Y. Snh. I, 19^a;—for Deut. XV, 21, read Deut. XIV, 21.

בְּרֵתָא II, add Keth. 103^b מְבַרְכָא (B. Mets. 85^b מְבַרְכָא, v. נְשָׁבָא).

בְּרֵתָא, add Sifra M'tsor'a, Neg., Par. 3, ch. III גַּרְדֵּי הַמַּצְעֵי anti-helix, v. גְּרֵרָא.

בְּרֵתָא, for Ps. XXII, 7, read Ps. XXII, 10.

בְּרֵתָא, for I Kings XIV, 25, read II Kings XIV, 25.

*בְּרֵתָא, v. גֹּבֵב ch.

*בְּרֵתָא, v. גֹּבֵבָא. —[Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a top, v. גֹּבֵבָא.]

בְּרֵתָא I, add Hull. 60^a אַגְיָהָא דְרֵבִיחָא on the bank of the R'bitha.

בְּרֵתָא, add Yalk. Lev. 587 חמגביה לגורגרון.

בְּרֵתָא, add—3) age of majority. Keth. II, 10, v. קוֹפֵין.

*בְּרֵתָא = גְּרֵבָא. Gitt. 69^b, v. צִימְרָא.

בְּרֵתָא, add [Y. Peah I, 16^a bot., v. גְּרֵבָא.]

בְּרֵתָא, add Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. II, 11 גַּלְפָּא הַמְיָנִי the storekeeper's bowl (stationary tank).

*בְּרֵתָא m. Goth.—Pl. גְּרֵבָא. Yalk. Ps. 702, v. עֲתֵיבָא.

בְּרֵתָא I, before Nidd. 6^b, insert Ab. Zar. V, 3 וְיִגְוֹתָא, v. נְנָבָא;—under Hif., add Sot. 42^b שְׁתִּיבְתֵין מְרִפְתֵין shut their cuirasses, v. הַמְרִפָּה.

*בְּרֵתָא, v. גֹּבֵבָא.

*בְּרֵתָא, v. גֹּבֵבָא.

בְּרֵתָא I, Pi. add [Yalk. Lev. 471 מַגְיָרָא, v. מְגִיָרָא.]

בְּרֵתָא, for II Kings I. c., read I Kings I. c.

*בְּרֵתָא, v. גֹּבֵבָא II.

בְּרֵתָא, after bran-bread, insert; Syr. כושכרא, P. Sm. 1844.

בְּרֵתָא, after B. Kam. 118^b, add Sabb. 48^a, a. fr. צִימְרָא, v. צִימְרָא. Hull. 136^b רֵאשִׁיתָא, v. רֵאשִׁיתָא.

בְּרֵתָא, add—Pl. בְּרֵתָא, Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXVIII, 45 נִרְגָּוִין; Yalk. ib. 820 בר זגין (corr. acc.).

בְּרֵתָא, pl. גְּרֵבָא, cancel from inhabitants to גְּרֵבָא, and substitute (גְּרֵבָא) woodcutters.

בְּרֵתָא, for Cant. V, 11, read Cant. VI, 11;—before Part. pass., insert Hull. XI, 2 גֹּבֵבָא, v. גֹּבֵבָא II.

בְּרֵתָא, for scull, read skull.

בְּרֵתָא, after Ohol. VIII, 2 Mish., 215*

insert (ed. Dehr. Var. גְּזִירָה, in Maim. Arab. comment. גְּזִירָה).

גְּמָרוֹן, for גְּמָרוֹן m., read גְּמָרוֹן. גְּמָרוֹן וְזִמְתָּהּ בְּבִיבְרָה וְזִמְתָּהּ בְּבִיבְרָה add B. Bath. 8^b the mode of its collection and that of its distribution.

*גְּמָרוֹן II junction, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

*גְּמָרוֹן III bank, shore, v. גְּמָרוֹן I.

*גְּמָרוֹן m. (גְּמָרוֹן) belching. Ber. 24^b top Ms. M. (ed. מגדוק).

גְּמָרוֹן, after Targ. O. Ex. XV, 1 ed. Berl., add Targ. Job VIII, 12 בגְּמָרוֹן ed. Wil., v. גְּמָרוֹן.

*גְּמָרוֹן pr. n. pl. (Zeugma) Gizma. Kidd. 71^b, sq. גְּמָרוֹן מֵעֲבֵרָה דָג the ford of G.

גְּמָרוֹן I, add Part. גְּמָרוֹן; pl. גְּמָרוֹן. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXLIX.

גְּמָרוֹן, add Pesik. R. s. 36 בְּגִילָה with gladness of my soul.

*גְּמָרוֹן, Ex. R. s. 31, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן III, for he threw chaff and, read we threw chaff, and.

*גְּמָרוֹן, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

*גְּמָרוֹן, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן, add Y. Peah I, 16^a bot. גְּמָרוֹן (read גְּמָרוֹן).

גְּמָרוֹן, add 5) to trifle with. Y. Naz. V, 54^a, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

וְקָלִיפִי, read וְקָלִיפִי, for וְקָלִיפִי.

גְּמָרוֹן, before [Ex. R., add Treat. S'mah. ch. VIII אוֹכֵל אֵיבָר שֶׁחָבִיב אֵיבָר olives ripe enough to be eatable.

גְּמָרוֹן, add Targ. Ez. I, 22 crystal.

*גְּמָרוֹן = גְּמָרוֹן = גְּמָרוֹן. Targ. Cant. VI, 5.

גְּמָרוֹן perfect, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

*גְּמָרוֹן = גְּמָרוֹן, perfect. — Pl. גְּמָרוֹן. Ber. 61^b, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

*גְּמָרוֹן f. (גְּמָרוֹן) finishing, end. Ab. d'R. N. ch. XXVII מְלָאכָה שֶׁאֵינָהּ לְהַגִּיחַ (not בה) a work which you cannot expect to finish (Var. ed. Schechter (גְּמָרוֹן, גְּמָרוֹן).

גְּמָרוֹן Kal, for v. next w., read v. infra.

גְּמָרוֹן, after, v. גְּמָרוֹן II, insert; Koh. R. to IV, 6 גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן, add Midr. Sam. ch. I גְּמָרוֹן (fr. גְּמָרוֹן).

גְּמָרוֹן I, for Ms. read Ar.

*גְּמָרוֹן, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

*גְּמָרוֹן, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

*גְּמָרוֹן, Koh. R. to IV, 6, read: גְּמָרוֹן, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן, add Hif. גְּמָרוֹן 1) to find shelter. Y. Pes. VII, 35^b מְגִיפִין תַּחְתֵּיהֶן find shelter beneath them. Ib. אֵיבָן לְהִגֵּן where to find shelter.—2) to protect, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן, add V. גְּמָרוֹן.

*גְּמָרוֹן, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן, for h. text שְׁעָשַׂע, read h. text שְׁעָשַׂע, emp. שְׁעָשַׂע.

*גְּמָרוֹן (b. h.) to shout, rebuke. Tanh. Ki. Thissa 19; a. e.

*גְּמָרוֹן f. (b. h.; גְּמָרוֹן) rebuke. Tosef. Hag. II, 12 (Var. גְּמָרוֹן, v. גְּמָרוֹן).

גְּמָרוֹן I for ropes (or baskets), read rope (or basket).

גְּמָרוֹן, add Num. R. s. 12; Cant. R. to III, 10, a. e.; v. גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן I, after; a. e., add—Y. B. Bath. VII, end, 15^c, a. e., v. גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן, after stir up, insert Targ. Ps. CXL, 3 (h. text גְּמָרוֹן).

*גְּמָרוֹן Tosef. Sabb. VI (VII), 1, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

*גְּמָרוֹן, v. גְּמָרוֹן. Pesik. R. s. 10.

*גְּמָרוֹן II (b. h.?) = גְּמָרוֹן II, to acquire knowledge, to commit to memory. Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIX, 20.

גְּמָרוֹן, add Tosef. Makhsh. III, 13; Bekh. 10^b.

*גְּמָרוֹן m. (גְּמָרוֹן) a vessel for the collection of refuse. Ber. 25^b, a. e., v. גְּמָרוֹן II.

גְּמָרוֹן II, before—[2, add Zeb. 11^b גְּמָרוֹן, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן I, add Erub. 53^b (in Chald. dict.) גְּמָרוֹן, v. גְּמָרוֹן I.

גְּמָרוֹן II, add Pl. גְּמָרוֹן. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXVIII, 45; Yalk. ib. 820.

*גְּמָרוֹן, Deut. R. s. 5¹⁴, read: גְּמָרוֹן.

*גְּמָרוֹן, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

*גְּמָרוֹן, Targ. Job XXXVI, 28 (ed. Wil. גְּמָרוֹן, read: גְּמָרוֹן, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן, for B. Bath. 108^a, read B. Bath. 18^a;—after (ed. רִבְרִיךְ), add; ib. 25^b מְדַבְּרִי (or מְדַבְּרִי, pl. of מְדַבְּרִי).

גְּמָרוֹן, read גְּמָרוֹן, גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן, add 4) מְדַבְּרִים two words running into each other, e. g. על לבבך. Ber. 15^a.

גְּמָרוֹן Hithpa, add 2) to conduct one's self. Koh. R. to III, 18, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן, add מְדַבְּרֵיהֶם by their (the scholars') words, (= מְדַבְּרֵיהֶם, v. מְדַבְּרֵיהֶם) rabbinical enactment. Keth. 73^b. Y. Or. I, 60^d top, opp. גְּמָרוֹן; a. fr.

*גְּמָרוֹן, pl. of גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן, add Sot. 48^b גְּמָרוֹן.

*גְּמָרוֹן pr. n. pl. Dabbattarta (prob. to be read גְּמָרוֹן, v. Neub. Géogr., p. 265). O. Or. I, 60^d top.

*גְּמָרוֹן (v. גְּמָרוֹן) she-bear. Gen. R. s. 86, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן, before Keth. 28^b, insert Tanh. K'dosh. 8 וְעָשָׂה לוֹ דָּמָיוּת וְעָשָׂה לוֹ דָּמָיוּת and they made him a frightening example (defaced him); emp. גְּמָרוֹן.

*גְּמָרוֹן m. (b. h.) pot, boiler. Num. R. s. 10²¹ הִשְׁלִיךְ הַשֵּׁם תַּחַת הַבַּיִת... הִשְׁלִיךְ הַשֵּׁם תַּחַת הַבַּיִת... threw the hair under the boiler; a. e.—Trnsf. cup-shaped knob of a stick. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. IV, 4; emp. גְּמָרוֹן.—Pl. גְּמָרוֹן. Ib. [R. S. to Kel. XIV, 2 reads גְּמָרוֹן.]

*גְּמָרוֹן m. pl. (b. h.) mandrakes. Gen. R. s. 72; Cant. R. to VII, 14.

גְּמָרוֹן, add Sifré Num. 85 (expl. כְּמִדּוּם אֵיבָר עֲצָמִים Num. XI, 1) כְּמִדּוּם אֵיבָר עֲצָמִים as if bemoaning themselves (considering themselves as mourners); Yalk. ib. 732.

*גְּמָרוֹן m. (b. h.; גְּמָרוֹן) grief, affliction. Midr. Till. to Ps. XLI.

*גְּמָרוֹן m. (b. h.; גְּמָרוֹן) afflicted, very sick. Midr. Till. to Ps. XLI.

גְּמָרוֹן, read B. Bath. 90^b and they named the measure introduced by Papa

פָּפָא quot. Tosaf. to Yeb. 79^a (ed. רִוִּי; Ms. M. רִוִּי; Ms. H. פָּפָא) Papa's keg.

*גְּמָרוֹן, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן, after ברִיפֵן (corr. acc.), insert; v., however, גְּמָרוֹן.

גְּמָרוֹן, add 2) close-fitting lid. Sifré Num. 126; Yalk. ib. 762, v. גְּמָרוֹן.

זָכַר, for Prov. XXIII, 23, read Prov. XXIV, 23.

זָכַר, add; Y. Snh. I, 18^c bot. דלהן (corr. acc.).

זָכַר, add Targ. Mal. II, 17 ed. Lag., v. גָּהִי.

זָכַר I, add Y. M. Kat. II, 81^d top סְחִיחָא (not 'וה'), v. סְחִיחָא.

זָכַר, v. הַמְסִיחֵי.

*זקפא m. (זקף) thumb. Ber. 55^b (Ar. זקפא).

זקת, before—Pl., insert Targ. Y. Num. XIX, 2 זקתא.

זרע, add—[Y. M. Kat. II, 27^d מזרעת, read: מחלעת, v. זרע.]

זרעית, add Y. Hor. III, end, 48^c; Y. Sabb. XII, 13^c bot. זרעין.

*זרעית II f. = זרעית III. B. Kam. 50^b bot. 'lesion may happen at a fall of less than &c.

זרעית, v. זרעית.

זרעית, Pi., after v. זרעית, add; Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. IV, 5; XI, 7.

זרעית, Y. Sabb. XIV, beg. 14^b, v. זרעית.

זרעית, Pesik. Vayhi, p. 63^b, v. זרעית.

זרעית I, add—[Targ. Prov. XX, 25, read: זרעית, v. זרעית.]

זרעית II, add זרעית, v. זרעית. B. Bath. 9^b זרעית (some ed. זרעית; Ms. H. זרעית).

זרעית, for Gen. XVIII, 1, read Gen. XVIII, 11.

זרעית, add—Pl. זרעית. Keth. 7^b, v. זרעית; a. e.

זרעית, add—3) unfavorable aspect of a case, disadvantage, opp. זרעית. Keth. 105^b אין אדם רואה ח' לעצמו no man sees the unfavorable side of his own case. Snh. IV, 1; a. fr.

זרעית, add—2) a pointed head-dress. Targ. Esth. VIII, 15 ed. Lag. (ed. Vien. זרעית).

זרעית m. (b. h. זרעית; זרעית) strength, support. B. Mets. 117^a (Ms. H. זרעית), v. זרעית.

זרעית I Kal, add—4) to tremble. Yalk. Prov. 959 זרעית, v. זרעית I.

זרעית II, add—In gen. a line of men. Y. Sabb. XIX, 16^d bot. זרעית, v. זרעית. Ib. זרעית . . . בין זרעית whenever a line of men is formed, whether wittingly or not, it is a holah (a partition for Sabbath purposes).

זרעית, זרעית (denom. of זרעית) sickly, ailing.—Pl. זרעית. Gen. R. s. 20 זרעית (not זרעית) looking pale. Ib. s. 63; a. e.—Ib. s. 90 (play on זרעית,

Gen. XII, 54) זרעית the years entered with suffering.

זרעית, add—Pl. זרעית. Y. Succ. V, end, 55^c בית זרעית the store-room for the knives; Y. Yoma III, 41^a top זרעית (corr. acc.); v. זרעית.—[Orl. III, 7 זרעית shoots, v. זרעית.]

*זרעית III, זרעית m. (b. h.) mortar. Ex. R. s. 24; a. e.

*זרעית IV, זרעית m. (b. h.) Homer, a (dry) measure containing thirty S'ah. Keth. 111^b (ref. to Deut. XXXII, 14) זרעית read not זרעית (wine), but זרעית (a Homer-ful).

זרעית, Y. Snh. X, 28^b top, v. זרעית.

*זרעית pr. n. pl. Pesik. Vayhi, p. 63^b, expl. זרעית; Pesik. R. s. 17 זרעית, expl. זרעית.

*זרעית f. = זרעית, daring. Gen. R. s. 98, v. זרעית III.

זרעית, add Polel זרעית (denom. of זרעית) to legislate. Snh. 5^a זרעית, v. זרעית.

זרעית, v. זרעית.

*זרעית f. (v. זרעית II) freed-woman. Succ. II, 7 זרעית בן זרעית J. the son of the freed-woman; Tosef. Eduy. II, 2; Tosef. Succ. II, 3 זרעית (corr. acc.; Var. זרעית).

*זרעית m. (b. h.; v. זרעית) breast, the priest's share. Hull. X, 1, v. זרעית. Men. V, 6; a. e.

זרעית, Pa., add—3) to make to go around, take around (begging). Y. Keth. XI, 34^b bot. זרעית זרעית ליה וכו' she took him (the blind husband) around over the whole town; זרעית זרעית וכו' once she took him &c.; Gen. R. s. 17; a. e.

זרעית I, add Y. Pes. III, 30^b top זרעית, v. זרעית.

זרעית, Targ. Esth. VIII, 15, v. זרעית.

זרעית, for 72^b, read 72^a.

זרעית, v. זרעית.

*זרעית m. (זרעית) whitish. B. Bath. 73^a, a. e., v. זרעית.

*זרעית, Targ. Y. Num. XXXV, 11, v. זרעית.

זרעית II, 2) after to the study of the Law., add Gen. R. s. 20 זרעית according to thy means.

זרעית 1) add B. Bath. 8^b זרעית the mode of its distribution.

זרעית, add [Y. Yoma III, 41^a top, v. זרעית.]

*זרעית pr. n. m. Hillafta (v. זרעית). Tosef. Makhsh. III, 3 זרעית בן זרעית (R. S. to Makhsh. VI, 2 זרעית בן זרעית).

זרעית II, for זרעית, read זרעית דשלייה.

זרעית, before—Pl., insert Lam. R. to I, 9 זרעית (not זרעית) the valley of Bar Hinnom.

*זרעית, v. זרעית.

זרעית, for Job V, 2, read Job V, 21.

זרעית III, add Y. Sabb. II, 4^d top זרעית, v. זרעית.

זרעית, for Ex. XXIV, 19, read Ex. XXIII, 19.

זרעית, before—Pl. insert Lam. R. to I, 9 זרעית a hollow image.

*זרעית m. (b. h.; זרעית) vanguard. Cant. R. to IV, 4, v. זרעית.

זרעית, add Hithpa. זרעית, Nithpa. זרעית to be assuaged. Num. R. s. 94⁸ זרעית שני עליהם וכו' after the Lord was assuaged (through Moses' prayer) concerning them, and he had removed the countenance of anger.

זרעית, v. זרעית I.

זרעית, for chord, read cord.

זרעית, after split straight through., add Men. 35^a זרעית וזרעית assumes again its original length, v. זרעית I.

זרעית, add—[Lam. R. to I, 9, read: זרעית.]

זרעית, זרעית, Pe., add—Yoma 28^b, v. זרעית; a. fr.

זרעית, v. זרעית.

זרעית I, Pe., add Ab. I, 13, v. זרעית.

זרעית, before—Fem., add—Pl. זרעית. Gen. R. s. 20, end; a. e.

זרעית, for Ex. XVIII, 13, read Ex. XVII, 13.

זרעית, add Ithpe. זרעית to become tender, smooth. Targ. Job XXXIII, 25, v. זרעית.

זרעית, for זרעית, read זרעית;—for Ex. XIII, 13, read Ex. XVII, 13.

זרעית, after using foreign words, insert Keth. 17^a;

*המירקא f. (v. המיר I) grave case. Naz. 20^b, v. קילקא.

*המירקא (b.h.) pr.n.f. Hannah, 1) mother of Samuel. Ber. 31^a קראי דה' those verses concerning Hannah (I Sam. I, 13, sq.). Hag. 6^a, v. מפנקתא. Deut. R. s. 2, beg.; a. fr.—2) name of a woman. Taan. 23^b, v. יפה.

*המירקא, v. חני.

המירקא, for Y. Erub. VI, read Y. Erub. V;—add—Pl. המירקא. Num. R. s. 2¹⁰ רחלה ליה (ed. Wil. sing.) (Judah was) the first when encamping, v. יסע.

*המירקא pr. n. m. Hānilay, an Amora. Gitt. 52^a, sq.; a. fr.—Taan. 6^a Ms. M. (ed. נהילאי, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

המירקא, add Y. Sot. VIII, 22^b bot. המירקא; כנגד הכותל, read: המירקא.

המירקא, add Pi. המירקא to make suppliant, humble. Midr. Till. to Ps. XIV (ref. to Prov. XXVI, 25) אתה מירקא את דברך thou (Esau) directest suppliant words to thy father.

המירקא, add Ithpe. המירקא to pray. Gitt. 68^a sq. נפקא איהניקא ליה she came out and begged him (not to touch the wall of her cot).

המירקא, before—Pl., add Gen. R. s. 25 'וכ' Enoch was fickle-minded, at times righteous, at times wicked; Yalk. Chr. 1072.

*המירקא I = חסד I.

Ithpa. המירקא to ask for kindness. Lev. R. s. 5 למיחפדה . . . those Cuthæans know how to beg.

המירקא, add [Targ. Y. I Dent. XXXII, 11 חסילוי, ed. Vien., v. חסיל.]

המירקא, add Part. pass. המירקא lean. Yalk. Gen. 82 (Gen. R. s. 48 חסר).

המירקא 1), add Lam. R. to I, 2 המירקא final, v. סבס.

המירקא, after weaving veils, insert; Y. Bets. V, beg. 62^d המירקא (corr. acc.).

*המירקא f. (המירקא) cover, palliation (cmp. המירקא). Gen. R. s. 71, v. עבדי; Yalk. ib. 126.

המירקא, Targ. Y. Num. XXVI, 61, read: המירקא, v. המירקא.

המירקא, after raked fish, insert; Pesik. Ronni, p. 142^a המירקא (corr. acc.).

*המירקא, Pesik. Ronni, p. 142^a, read: המירקא.

המירקא, Nif., after must be chiselled., add Ex. R. s. 15²², v. המירקא; a. e.

המירקא, add Pi. המירקא to cut, carve. Gen. R. s. 94 (play on המירקא, Gen. XLVI, 24) 'וכ' they carved gods with their own hand.

המירקא, add Pa. המירקא to act irreverently. Koh. R. to X, 2 המירקא, v. שמאל ch.

המירקא, add Bets. 32^a המירקא, v. המירקא. המירקא, for pl. המירקא, read pl. המירקא.

המירקא, add; Sifra B'har Par. 1, ch. I המירקא; Yalk. Lev. 658 המירקא.

*המירקא m. = h. המירקא.—Pl. המירקא. Targ. Hos. IX, 6 המירקא (corr. acc.; h. text המירקא).

*המירקא, v. המירקא.

המירקא, dele Tosef. ib. B. Mets. III, 13;—add—2) the pointed part of the baker's shovel, poker. Tosef. ib. B. Mets. III, 7.

*המירקא, v. המירקא.

*המירקא, v. המירקא.

*המירקא, Tosef. Kil. IV, 8 ed. Zuck., v. המירקא I.

המירקא, Kal, add Erub. 54^a; Ab. Zar. 19^a, v. המירקא.

המירקא, Hif., add 3) to lay a net. Midr. Sam. ch. XXIV המירקא how many nets thou hast laid!

המירקא, before—2), insert—Pl. המירקא. Midr. Sam. ch. XXIV; a. e.

*המירקא, v. המירקא.

המירקא I, add Tanh. Sh'lah 6 ד' של soil of a clayish nature; Num. R. s. 16¹² (Matt. K. המירקא, prob. to be read: המירקא).

המירקא, after a) grooved, insert, v. המירקא;—dele c) flat-nosed, v. המירקא.

המירקא, add Tosef. Ab. Zar. I, 2; Y. ib. I, 39^d המירקא . . . במקום שהוא לא ישאל . . . במקום שהוא לא ישאל you should not go to salute him (the Roman) at the place where he holds councils, and if you meet him on the way &c.

*המירקא m. = המירקא.—Pl. המירקא. Ab. Zar. 10^a, sq.

המירקא, add Yalk. Gen. 161 המירקא.

המירקא, add, Part. Pu. המירקא; f. המירקא lovely. Ab. Zar. 24^b, a. e., v. המירקא I.

המירקא, after Pl., insert המירקא;—add Lam. R. to I, 7 המירקא I; a. e.

*המירקא f. (b. h.; המירקא) slaughter. Esth. R. to III, 1, v. המירקא.

*המירקא, Yalk. Ps. 702 לט', read: המירקא, v. המירקא.

המירקא, for Yalk. Esth. 104^b, read Yalk. Esth. 1046.

המירקא, add Gen. R. s. 70, v. המירקא ch. המירקא, v. המירקא.

המירקא under Hif., after his roof, add Tanh. P'kudé 11 מקום מכל פניהם מכל מקום 'וכ' they besmeared their faces (with perspiration, trying) from all sides, but could not put it up.

*המירקא, Y. Sot. VIII, 22^b bot. some ed., read: המירקא.

*המירקא m. = h. המירקא. Targ. Y. II Ex. XXV, 25, v. המירקא.

המירקא I ch., after (ed. המירקא, dele corr. acc. or המירקא).

המירקא, add—[Tosef. Zab. IV, 1 המירקא; R. S. to Zab. III, 3 המירקא, v. המירקא.]

*המירקא f. (= המירקא, v. המירקא) rocking board. Tosef. Zab. IV, 1 (ed. Zuck. המירקא; R. S. to Zab. III, 3 המירקא; v. Zab. III, 1 המירקא).

*המירקא m. = המירקא. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXV, v. המירקא.

המירקא, for Lev. VI, 14; 21, read Lev. VI, 14.

המירקא, for thorns to thorns, read refuse to refuse.

*המירקא, Tosef. Snh. V, 2, read: המירקא.

המירקא, add Y. Sabb. VI, beg. 7^d המירקא pearl drops (beads).

המירקא, dele—V. המירקא.

*המירקא, v. המירקא.

המירקא, for המירקא, read המירקא.

המירקא, for B. LV, read Ps. LV.

המירקא, before—3), insert Y. R. Hash. II, end, 58^b המירקא 'וכ' when the sun sets . . . for the fourteenth time (in the month of Nisan).

טָז, for Y. Kel., read Y. Kil.
 טָז, after a *taska* full of &c., insert; Yalk. Esth. 1059 טָז.
 טָז, before--2), add Midr. Till. to Ps. XXX, end טָז ed. Bub. (not טָז, oth. ed. מעווריהו, corr. acc.), v. אור I (in Addenda).
 *טָז, read: טָז.
 טָז III, add Pa. טָז to add to, enlarge. B. Bath. 93^b טָז, v. טָז.
 טָז, after v. next w., add a. טָז.
 טָז, before--Pl., insert; Pesik. Ul'kah., p. 182^b טָז. Tanh. ed. Bub., Emor 26, note 188 טָז, v. טָז.
 טָז, after to be eaten with it, insert Tosef. Sot. IV, 3; a. e.
 טָז, for *Hithpa.* טָז, read Pi. טָז;—for טָז, read טָז.
 *טָז, Tosef. Erub. IX (VI), 25 ed. Zuck., v. טָז.
 *טָז, v. טָז II.
 טָז, add Tosef. Ukts. II, 15 טָז (corr. acc.).
 טָז 1) add Num. R. s. 9²⁴ טָז (God) has no trouble about us, except for those two drops of rain.
 *טָז m. (טָז) troublesome.—Pl. טָז. Ex. R. s. 7; Sifré Num. 91; a. e.
 *טָז = טָז. Yalk. Ez. 346 טָז.
 *טָז f. (טָז) *exile*. Midr. Till. to Ps. III, ed. Bub. טָז... that he did not condemn me to death, but only to exile.
 טָז, for Gen. XXXIV, 19, read Gen. XXXIII, 19.
 *טָז m., corruption of טָז. Targ. II Esth. I, 2 (3); 10.
 טָז, for *τοληρα*, read *τοληρα*.
 *טָז, Tosef. Ukts. II, 15, v. טָז.
 טָז, after ליעור בן יעקב, insert; Y. Or. I, 61^a, a gloss transferred from Y. Shebi. l. c.
 טָז for the last two lines, read [Y. B. Bath. IV, 14^c bot. המוקצין, read: קצצה, v. החורשין].
 טָז, before when two scrolls, insert (read: תרתי);—for he carries one

away and brings, read thou must carry one away and bring.
 טָז, for Y. ib. V, 5^c, read Y. ib. II, 5^c top.
 *טָז (b. h.), Pi. טָז to fly. Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 11 טָז ed. Bub. (oth. ed. מדרה) and he flew upon the wings of the Cherubim.
 טָז, for Ex. XIX, 14, read Ex. XIX, 13.
 טָז, for Bar Nafha, read Bar Nappaha.
 טָז, before Part. pass., insert Midr. Till. to Ps. XVIII, 7 טָז ed. Bub. speak of Israel's troubles in the singular number, and lessen them.
 *טָז m. (בָּם) *levirate marriage*. Yeb. I, 1. Ib. 39^b; Bekh. I, 7 טָז the *levirate marriage* has the precedence to *hällisah*; a. fr.—Pl. טָז, the status and the duties of the *levirate marriage*. Keth. 82^a טָז the original condition of the *yibbum* still exists concerning her (as long as he has not consummated the marriage); Yeb. 39^a טָז the status originating from the first husband &c.; a. e.
 *טָז, v. sub טָז.
 טָז 1) add Yoma 80^a טָז the court of Jabez; a. e.
 טָז, add Nif. טָז to be summoned to a meeting (v. טָז). Tosef. Pes. X, 12 (וטערו Var. (ed. Zuck. וטערו) and they were called (for prayers), and went to the schoolhouse.
 טָז, add *Ithpa.* טָז to be made permanent, settled. Targ. Prov. X, 30, v. טָז.
 טָז, add B. Bath. 53^a טָז if he placed a pebble in the fence and produced some effect by it (stopping water off &c.), or took away a pebble and produced some effect, this is taking possession.
 טָז, before Yalk. Is., insert Pesik. Romi, p. 143^a;
 *טָז, v. טָז.
 טָז, add--3) (v. טָז) press for grapes or olives. Tosef. Macc. III (II), 9 (ed. Zuck. טָז; Y. ib. II, 31^d טָז).
 טָז, add; Y. Yoma IV, 41^d top טָז fire igniting sulphur.

טָז, before Hof., insert *Hif.* טָז to burn up. Gen. R. s. 48 (ref. to Is. XXXIII, 14) טָז if permission were given them, they would burn up the whole world over its inhabitants in one moment.
 טָז, Af., add [Targ. Lev. I, 16 טָז, v. טָז].
 טָז, add *Hithpa.* טָז to press heavily. Num. R. s. 4¹⁴ טָז in order that they (the staves) should not press on the bread.
 טָז, add Koh. R. to X, 19, v. טָז.
 טָז, for Sirach X, 26, read Sirach VII, 10.
 *טָז (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Jericho*. Ned. 56^b. Yoma 39^b; a. fr.—V. טָז.
 *טָז (b. h. טָז) *Jeshurun*, poetic name of Israel. Y. Ber. IV, 8^a טָז and to the seed of J. thou gavest an inheritance. Sifré Deut. 355 (ref. to Deut. XXXIII, 26) טָז Israel said, none is like God, and the spirit of holiness said, the God of Jeshurun; a. e.
 טָז, for Num. XIII, 17, read Num. XIII, 16;—add Yoma 70^a טָז that need to be helped; Sot. 41^a טָז.
 טָז II, before Sabb. 19^a, insert Targ. Y. Ex. XXII, 16 טָז (ed. Vien. טָז).
 *טָז f. (b. h.; טָז) *honorable, stately*.—Pl. טָז. Num. R. s. 4²⁰ טָז on stately couches.
 טָז I, add--2) *surely*. Y. Nidd. II, 50^b top טָז to be sure, these are its colors.
 טָז under Pi., for Prov. XXVIII, 26, read Prov. XXVII, 26.
 *טָז = טָז like him, like it. B. Bath. 110^b טָז (not טָז) who like him, i. e. who if not he? Kidd. 48^a טָז (not טָז) wherewith else? Sabb. 4^a טָז (not טָז) to whom else should they permit it? Taan. 7^a, a. e. (in Mss., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8).
 טָז, for נוח I, read נוח II.
 טָז, for his bag, read his pitcher;—

before—Pl., insert [Snh. 103^a; B. Mets. 84^b, v. קוליא.]
 *כוליא, כוליא, כוליא, v. כוליא.
 *כוליא, for (Ar. כוח), read (Ar. כוח).
 כוח, כוח, add—2) name of a lizard. Hull. IX, 2.
 כוליא, for Ex. XXVIII, 13, read Ex. XXVIII, 18.
 *כיל, v. כיל.
 כילית, add—[Ab. Zar. II, 6 (35^b) בו כלבירה שוטטה בו, to be deleted, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 5.]
 *כימניא, v. כימניא.
 כיסנין, add Y. Pes. X, 37^b bot. צוצל, v. כסנין.
 כיעור, add Esth. R. introd. יש ורע וכ' it is a disgrace and an evil for the slave when he has to go back to his former master.
 כיפה, before Tanh. B'shall., insert Tosef. Dem. I, 11 כיפה וכ' (Var. כיפה) fruit for sale in the archway of &c.
 *כיתו', Y. Sot. VIII, 22^b bot. כנגד (Var. הכיתו') read: הכיתו' (Var. הכיתו').
 כלקה, for B. Bath. II, 11, read B. Bath. II, 1.
 כלקמא, for כלקמא, ק', read Pl. כלקמא, כלקמא, כלקמא, כלקמא.
 *כמלנית, v. כמלנית.
 *כנע (b. h.) to press, oppress.
 Hif. כנע to humble. Y. Ber. II, 4^d bot. כנע קמינו, v. כנע; thou dost humble our adversaries. Ib. 5^a top כנע זריים the additional (twelfth) section of the Prayer of Benedictions which closes with 'who humbles the wicked', v. כנע; a. e.
 כנע, add Y. Meg. I, 71^c top כנע; Y. Yeb. XIII, end, 14^a; Y. Ter. VIII, 46^b top כנע (corr. acc.); v. Revue des Etudes Juives XXXIX, 306.
 כחובה, for widowhood, read jointure in case of widowhood or divorce.
 כלבן II Pi., for מליבן finished, read מליבן a) cleansed, washed (wool). Bekh. IV, 7, a. e.; v. צואי.—b) finished—; under Hithpa. 1), add Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIX,

*כפוסאי, v. כפוסאי.
 *כפוחא c. (כפוח) tied. Koh. R. to IV, 6, v. כפוח—Pl. כפוח, v. כפוח.
 כפוח, after v. כפוח, insert, Y. Ned. VII, end, 40^c כפוח (corr. acc.).
 כפוח, add Tosef. Erub. IX (VI), 16 כפוח ed. Zuck.; ib. 15 (not כפוח); ib. X (VII), 10 כפוח.—[Midd. III, 4 כפוח של ברזל, v. כפוח.]
 כפוח II, for lying, read dying.
 *כפוחא m. pl. (v. כפוח) a dish of early date-berries. Esth. R. to I, 4, v. כפוח.
 *כפוח, v. כפוח (in Addenda).
 כפוח, read: כפוח.
 *כפוח, Tosef. Erub. IX (VI), 15, a. e., v. כפוח (in Addenda).
 כפוח I, add—2) plough. B. Bath. 36^b, v. כפוח.
 כפוח, for Dan. III, 22, read Dan. III, 21.
 כרי, after כרי, add Midr. Till. to Ps. CXVI כרי... אין האזנים... 'וכ' the ears on high are hollowed out to hear my prayer (by ref. to Ps. XL, 7).
 כרי, add—Tranf. frail, rotten. Y. Erub. II, 19^a כרי (corr. acc.), v. כרי.
 כרי, add; Sifra M'tsor'a, Zab., Par. 1, ch. II; Yalk. Lev. 567 כרי.
 כרי, add Midd. III, 4.
 כרי, v. כרי.
 כרי I, add Men. 10^b כרי let it be declared fit.
 *כרי m. (כרי), pl. כרי vindicating witnesses. Keth. 46^a כרי בתולים witnesses testifying to virginity.
 כרי, add Y. Meg. I, 71^c top כרי; Y. Yeb. XIII, end, 14^a; Y. Ter. VIII, 46^b top כרי (corr. acc.); v. Revue des Etudes Juives XXXIX, 306.
 כחובה, for widowhood, read jointure in case of widowhood or divorce.
 כלבן II Pi., for מליבן finished, read מליבן a) cleansed, washed (wool). Bekh. IV, 7, a. e.; v. צואי.—b) finished—; under Hithpa. 1), add Midr. Till. to Ps. CXIX,

81 כרי כרי נחלבנו וכ' (not נחלבנו) we have been cleansed, we have been tried (ref. to Dan. XI, 35).
 כרי, for Gen. XXIV, 6, read Gen. XXV, 6.
 *כרי, v. כרי.
 *כרי, v. כרי.
 *כרי, v. כרי.
 *כרי f. (v. כרי) accustomed. Y. Hall. II, end, 58^d.
 כרי, for Ps. XC, 1, read Ps. XCI, 1.
 כרי, for drying, read dyeing.
 *כרי, Y. Snh. I, 18^c bot. כרי הוא, ורעה דל', read: כרי.
 *כרי m. (b. h.; ארי) rear-guard. Cant. R. to IV, 4, v. כרי.
 כרי I, for שלמים, read שלמים.
 *כרי f. (מרי) sleeping. Y. Maas. Sh. II, 53^c top כרי כרי they differ as to the manner of sleeping.
 כרי, before—Pl., add Shebu. 43^b; B. Mets. 82^a, v. כרי.
 *כרי II m. (כרי) place of study (cmp. Koh. X, 20).—Pl. כרי. Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 13 כרי their studying rooms.
 כרי ch. Af. 1), add Lev. R. s. 28 כרי, v. כרי.
 *כרי, v. כרי.
 *כרי, Kel. IX, 8 Ar., v. כרי.
 *כרי m. (v. כרי) saffron planter.—Pl. כרי. Ab. Zar. 22^a (Ms. M. מורי, corr. acc.).
 *כרי, before Targ. Y. Ex., insert Targ. Y. Deut. XXI, 8 (ed. Vien. מרי).
 *כרי Pi., for Cant. VII, 4, read Cant. VII, 3.
 כרי, add Nithpa. כרי to be diluted, dissolved. Tosef. Makhsh. III, 13 כרי (ed. Zuck. כרי, oth. ed. כרי, corr. acc., or כרי, or כרי).
 כרי, add—2) wiping out, deletion. Num. R. s. 9⁴⁸ כרי the washing off of the writing.
 *כרי, v. כרי.

*מחוח, Tosef. Makhsh. III, 13 ed. Zuck., read: שנחמחו, v. מְחַח (in Addenda).

*מְשִׁיחָה, add—Pl. מְשִׁיחָה. Cant. R. to III, 7 (play on מְשִׁיחָה, ib.) משוחיו ושבוטיו his tribes and clans.

*מִיטִי, for תיחאח, read תיחאח.

*מְשַׁמֵּט, after רגל מ', insert (not מְשַׁמֵּט).

*מִימֵר, before m. ch., insert, מְיַמְרָא;—add, 3) narration. Gitt. 42^b; B. Bath. 48^a וְכִי הוּא וְכִי הוּא it is merely a report (of somebody's opinion, not meant as the citation of an authority), and R. . . does not adopt it.

*מִישְׂרָא 1), after v. preced., add B. Kam. 81^a, v. שְׂרָא II.

*מְכַוְוָתָא f. pl. (v. מְכַוְוָה) burns, scabs. Ruth R. to I, 19 (not מְכַוְוָה); Yalk. ib. 601 מְכַוְוָה.

*מְכַוְוָה, v. מְכַוְוָה.

*מְכַוְוָה, for Gen. XLIX, 6, read Gen. XLIX, 5.

*מְלַקְטִי, for הַלְקָטִי, read הַלְקָטִי.

*מ"ם, for Sabb. 103^a, read Sabb. 103^b.

*מִימֵלָא II.

*מְנַחָא, Targ. Y. II Deut. I, 1, read: מְנַחָא.

*מְנַחָא, v. מְנַחָא.

*מְנַחָא f. pl. (v. מְנַחָא) the gifts of manna. Targ. Y. II Deut. I, 1 (ed. Vien. מְנַחָא, corr. acc.).

*מְסוּסָא, for מְסוּסָה, read מְסוּסָה;—add Gen. R. s. 13, v. שְׁחָק II.

*מְסוּרְתָא, add Targ. Ez. XX, 37 (h. text מְסוּרְתָא).

*מְסוּמָא II, for Koh. XII, 10, read Koh. XII, 11.

*מְסַעְרָא m. (b. h.; סַעַר) support.—Pl. מְסַעְרָא. Sifra B'huck., Par. 2, ch. VI מְסַעְרָא לַחֵם; Yalk. Lev. 675 מְסַעְרָא, v. סַעַר.

*מְעַבְרָתָא, before—B. Bath., insert Kidd. 71^b, v. מְעַבְרָתָא (in Addenda); a. e.

*מְעוּרְבּוּתָא, hostages, v. עָרַב I.

*מְעוּלָא, add Y. Sabb. VII, 10^e top מְעוּלָא, v. שְׂרָק III.

*מְעִיט II, for Koh. VII, 16, read Koh. VII, 17.

*מְעַנְקָא, v. עָנַק.

*מְפּוּרְיָא, Yalk. Lev. 547, read: מְפּוּרְיָא.

*מְפּוּרְיָא, Targ. Prov. II, 12 ed. Wil., v. מְפּוּרְיָא.

*מְקַנְיָא f. (b. h.; קָנָה) purchase. Arakh. III, 2 מ' שְׂדֵה אֲדוּמָה acquired land, opp. מְקַנְיָא; a. e.

*מְרִי II, for impissation, read impissation.

*מְרִיבִיתָא, add—3) young animals. Bekh. VI, 11 מ' כָּל מ' הַעֲגָלִים כֵּן so are all young calves.

*מְרִיטָא, v. מְרִטָא I.

*מְרִיטָא, add—3) venom. Targ. Y. I Deut. XXXII, 33.

*מְרִיטָא, delete the entire article, and substitute

*מְרִיטָא f. (רִמְיָא = רִמְיָא; v. רִמְיָא a. רִמְיָא) [=b. h. שְׂבִיבָה II Sam. I, 9,] *cramp, catalepsy*. Gen. R. s. 17; s. 44; Yalk. ib. 23 מְרִיטָא; Midr. Haggadol, ed. Schechter, to Gen. II, 21 מְרִיטָא; Yalk. Sam. 139 מְרִיטָא (corr. acc.).

*מְרִיטָא, v. רִפְיָא.

*מְרִיטָא, add Sifré Num. 11 a. e. מְרִיטָא, v. שְׂמִיטָא אֶת הַגּוֹרָה

*מְרִיטָא f. (מְרִי) venom. Targ. O. Deut. XXXII, 33.

*מְשׁוּעְרָא, v. שְׁעַר.

*מְשׁוּעְרָא, v. שְׂוִיטָא.

*מְשׁוּעְרָא, add—2) (v. שְׂמִיטָא) use, service. Uktsin I, 5 מְשׁוּעְרָא one likes them for their usefulness; Hull. 119^a, sq. Ms. M. a. Rashi (ed. במשמישן), expl. במשמישן.

*מְשׁוּעְרָא, v. מְשׁוּעְרָא.

*מְשׁוּעְרָא, add—3) sound, form of expression. Sot. 16^b מְשׁוּעְרָא in speaking of it the text changes the expression (עָפַר in place of אָפַר, Num. XIX, 17) to make you draw an analogy therefrom &c. Yoma 80^a מְשׁוּעְרָא in speaking of which (the eatables) the text changes the expression (using אָפַר in place of the plainer אָפַר, Lev. XXIII, 29).

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, for (שְׂמֵרָא Pa.), read (שְׂמֵרָא Pi.); after Sabb. XX, 1, insert תוֹלִין אֶת הַמ' וְכִי.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, for G. ed. Dien., read O. ed. Vien.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא Nif., add—[Tosef. Makhsh. III, 13 שנחמחו; ed. Zuck. שנחמחו, read: שנחמחו, or שנחמחו, v. מְחַח (in Addenda)].

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, v. מְשַׁמֵּרָא.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, מְשַׁמֵּרָא, read מְ for מְ.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, add Keth. 112^a מְשַׁמֵּרָא; Yalk. Ps. 855, v. מְשַׁמֵּרָא.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, add—3) to blab. Men. 63^a מְשַׁמֵּרָא, v. מְשַׁמֵּרָא II.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, add—Pl. מְשַׁמֵּרָא. B. Kam. 24^a, a. e., v. מְשַׁמֵּרָא.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, add Hof. הַיָּהּ same. Macc. 11^b מְשַׁמֵּרָא . . . מִי (Tosaf. שְׁוִיטָא) who brought it about that Reuben was excommunicated?; Yalk. Gen. 149.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, for Ps. LV, 9, read Ps. LV, 8.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, for II Kings XVIII, 12, read II Kings XVIII, 11.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא I, for he pursues (is eager for), read we pursue (are eager for).

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, v. מְשַׁמֵּרָא.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא pr. n. m. (Νιφάτης) *Nifathas*, a proselyte. Yeb. 98^a.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, for *nikkadim*, read *nikkadim*.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, v. מְשַׁמֵּרָא.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, for Ex. XX, 28, read Ex. XX, 20.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא m. (b. h.?) *rye or oats*. Y. Hall. I, 57^b top, v. מְשַׁמֵּרָא.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא pr. n. f. *N'fathah*. Gitt. 63^b, v. מְשַׁמֵּרָא.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, before Gitt. 69^a, insert Snh. 42^a מְשַׁמֵּרָא (Tosaf. Bekh. 44^a מְשַׁמֵּרָא) round like a sieve.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא, for ib. 11, read ib. 12.

*מְשַׁמֵּרָא pr. n. pl. *N'itsibin, Nisibis*, in the north-east end of Mesopotamia, seat of R. Judah ben B'thera. Targ.

Y. Gen. X, 10 (h. text אכר). Targ. Ez. XXVII, 23 (h. text כנה). Gen. R. s. 37 (expl. אכר, Gen. I. c.).—Snh. 32^b. Pes. 3^b. Tosef. Yeb. XII, 11; Yeb. 102^a. Y. Sabb. I, 3^d.

נקד I, for Gen. XVI, 6, read Gen. XVI, 5.

נקד I, for Koh. V, 17, read Koh. IV, 17.

נקש Af., for Y. B. Bath. IV, read Y. B. Bath. VI.

נשא Hif., for Ps. IXXV, 5, read Ps. XXIV, 5;—add 6) to cause to bear. Keth. 72^a משואה, משואה, v. שכן.

נשי Ithpe., add 2) to be forgotten. B. Bath. 16^a, v. רחמנא.

נשיאית, for Num. IV, 1, read Num. IV, 2.

נתי Af. add Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^d bot. אתר, אתר תורה, אפרתה, אפרתה (not אתר תורה) it dropped it.

סבסטיין, for Ex. XIII, 8, read Ex. XIII, 18.

סגנה, v. סגנה II.

סוחר f. (b. h. סחר; סחר) buckler. Num. R. s. 12³ (ref. to Ps. XCI, 4) כל מי ... הוא לו צנה וס' של אמת whoever comes to take shelter under the wings of God, to him he is a shield and buckler of truth.

סונדוקוס, סונדוקוס, v. סונדוקוס.

סחר, after to travel as a merchant, add Tanh. Naso, ed. Bub. 27; Yalk. Ps. 842 (play on סחרה, Ps. XCI, 4) סחרה חוסה, v. צנה I; Tanh. Naso 23 חוסה (corr. acc.); Num. R. s. 12³; a. e.

סילקי, add B. Mets. 84^a, v. סילקי.

סירוף, Y. Ter. III, 42^b לט' הכרי וכו' [R. El. Wil. emends נשרף].

סבם, for Deut. XXV, 3, read Deut. XXV, 2.

סלקי, B. Mets. 84^a, v. ס' בי, v. סלקי.

סמטא, v. סמטא.

סמנטיין, v. סמנטיין.

סרב, for Ber. 4^a, read Ber. 34^a.

סתר II, add Nif. נסתר same. B. Kam. VIII, 1 ונסתרה if the wound was healed, and broke open again; a. e.

עבר, add Pu. עובר, only with צורה, to be disfigured, decay. Pes. VII, 9; ib. 73^b, a. e. העובר; Tosef. ib. VI, 6 (ed. Zuck. העובר, corr. acc.; Var. העובר); Tosef. Zeb. VII, 6; VIII, 15 העבר, העבר.

עבר Pa., after.—3) insert: to cause to transgress, force to sin. Snh. 74^b 'וכ' לבעורי מילתא וכו'.

ערה I, v. ערי.

ערה II (b. h.) pr. n. f. Adah, one of the two wives of Lamech. Gen. R. s. 23, v. ערי I.

ערה, v. ערי I.

ערה, for Is. LIX, 5, read Is. LIX, 15.

עולה, for Lev. IX, 10, read Lev. XIX, 10.

עונה I, for Tosef. Ber. I, 3, read Tosef. Ber. I, 1.

עוני I, for I Chr. XXII, 13, read I Chr. XXII, 14.

עוקם, Tosef. Maasr. III, 14 עיקמו, read: עיקצו, v. רכפא.

עוק, נהר ע', v. עוק.

עור, for Gen. II, 20, read Gen. II, 18.

עטר Hithpa., for I Chr. II, 24; 26, read I Chr. II, 9; 26.

עטור, for Num. XII, 14, read Num. XXXI, 2.

עור m. (b. h.) foal, young full-grown ass. B. Bath. 78^b, v. סיהה.

עיר II, before—Pl., insert Sabb. VI, 1 של זהב ע' a golden head-dress with the picture of Jerusalem on it, v. יהושלם.

עלומים m. pl. (b. h.; v. עלם II) youth. Ned. 41^a לימי עלומיו he (who recovers from a disease) returns to the days of his youth (his sins being forgiven).

עלם I, for Ex. II, 15, read Ex. III, 15.

עצה, for Lev. IV, 9, read Lev. III, 9.

עקר, for play on עקרה, read play on קערה.

ערהסקוס, פרדיסקוס, v. פרדיסקוס, read v. פרדיסקוס.

ערל, for Ex. XII, 43, read Ex. XII, 48.

ערץ, after to frighten, add also to feel the strength of, fear.

עשיריה, for I Chr. XXII, 13, read I Chr. XXII, 14.

פודגרא, after Yalk. Kings 172, add; Y. Kidd. I, 61^a בוריי (corr. acc.).

פודגרא, v. פודגרא.

פחד Hithpa., for thinking what the distinction will be which the king is to confer upon me, read thinking, what will be the distinction which the king is to confer upon me?—for thinking what the judgment will be &c., read thinking, what will be the judgment &c.?

פייטין, v. פייטין.

פינה, for Ps. XVIII, 22, read Ps. CXVIII, 22.

פינקס, add—[Yalk. Is. 372 כמו פנקסאות, read סקיפסקאות, v. אסקפסקטי].

פירחזימיה, v. פירחזימיה.

פירוזמא, v. פירוזמא.

פליטניס, for Jer. XXXI, 19, read Jer. XXXI, 20.

פנייה f. (פניה) turn.—Pl. פנייה. Yalk. Lev. 446, v. פניה. Pesik. R. s. 33 towards which all turns are made; v. פה.

פס II, for Ps. LXIV, 31, read Ps. LXVIII, 31.

פסקיא, add Targ. Y. Num. XXV, 1 (פסקיהון) פסקיהון (not פסקיהון).

פסק Nif., add—2) to be made to separate, be interposed. Ber. 32^b נפסקה וכו' an iron wall was interposed between Israel and &c.;—Hithpa., add—3) to be decided. Pesik. R. s. 40 דינכם וכו' your judgment will be decided on the Day of Atonement.

פעמון m. (b. h.; פעם) bell—Pl. פעמונים. Yalk. Deut. 829.

פראפונון, for Gen. XXIV, 12, read Gen. XXXIV, 12.

פרג m., pl. פרגים (v. פרג) poppy (v. Löw Pl., p. 103). Shebi. II, 7; Hall. I, 4; Mekh. Bo, s. 8 (not פרגון); Sifré Num. 146 (not פרגום).

פרגון, פרגום, v. פרג.

Index

of Talmudic and Midrashic interpretations of Scriptural verses, quoted
in the Dictionary.

(The figures to the left refer to Bible chapters and verses, those to the right to pages of the Dictionary.)

<p>Genesis 1-3 14 126 a 1 1 189b, 1189b, 1499b, 1562a, 1646 b 2 616 a, 712 b, 852 a, 1183a, 1323a, 1362b, 1474a, 1648 a, 1651a 4 521 a 5 569 a, 881 a, 1124 a 6 442 b, 762 a 9 1326 b 11 258 a, 1275 b 14 881 b 18 481 b 22 195 b, 1380 b 25 1188 a 26 312 b, 1252 b, 1284 b 27 . 930 b, 1188 a, ib. b 28 461 a, 610 b, 1284 b, 1451 a 31 751 b, 752 a, 1436 a 2 1 642 b, 644 a, 1257 a, 1258 b, 1562 a, 1574 b 3 195 a, ib. b 4 1197 b 5 962 b 6 1095 b, 1518 a 7 571 a, 589 a, 590 b, 614 a, 923 b, 926 b, 1056 a, 1100 a, 1188 a, ib. b 8 1045 a, 1081 b, 1098 b, 1324 a 9 1194 b 10 23 b, 882 b 11 882 b, 1172 b, 1342 b 12 139 a, 698 a 14 425 a, 1241 b 15 1070 a, 1081 b 18 871 b, 872 a, 1062 a 19 633 b, 1188 a, 1458 a 21 5 b, 1000 b 22 405 b, 1238 a, 1285 b, 1420 a 23 935 b, 1203 a 24 1509 a 3 3 256 a 7 90 a, 424 a, 1080 b, 1116 a 8 14 b, 353 a, 1457 a, 1503 a, 1624 a 12 1647 a 13 267 b, 542 b, 938 b, 941 b</p>	<p>Genesis 3 15 1591 a 16 73a, 365a, 758b, 1066a, 1067 a, 1101 a, ib. b, 1442 a, 1540 b, 1703 b 17 603 b, 1101 b 18 1078 a, 1340 a, 1587 b 19 388 b 21 32 b, 252 b 22 109 b, 1285 b 23 267 a 24 693 b (2), 730 b 4 1 1582 a 2 1654 b 3 879 a (2) 4 1598 a 5 1610 b 7 758 b, 1703 b 10 1362 b 13 950 b 15 1493 a 16 836 a 18 759 a, 1113 b 22 920 b 23 1206 a 26 836 b, 1644 a 5 2 930 b 29 940 b 6 1 836 b 2 67 a 3 1522 a 4 1096 b 5 590 b, 1652 a 6 895 b, 1102 a 9 . 660 a, 904 b, 1677 a 13 200 b, 478 b 14 1643 a 16 . 465 b, 1265 a, 1662 a 17 224 b 19 450 b 22 1562 a 7 4 59 b 5 633 b, 1562 a 10 1600 b 13 1450 b 16 1024 b 21 224 b 22 926 b 23 591 b 8 1 399 b 4 897 a 11 557 a, 1349 a 20 162 b, 1562 a</p>	<p>Genesis 8 21 921 b, 1073 a, 1473 b, 1506 a, 1591 a 22 440 b, 1339 b, 1341 a, 1366 b 9 1 1562 a 2 461 a 6 312 a, 485 a, 1047 a, 1616 a 7 1226 a 11 724 b 13 936 a, 1370 b, 1428 b 18 1154 a 19 925 b 20 149 b, 703 b 20-24 373 a 23 537 a 24 1239 a 27 586 a, ib. b, 1573 b, 1590 a 10 7 1020 a 8 836 b 10 122 b 11 779 b, 1244 a 14 . 31 a, 914 b, 1208 a 17 . 125 b, 126 b, 464 b 18 479 b, 1168 b, 1289 b 25 1350 a 30 734 a, 779 a 11 1 38 b (2), 857 b (2) 2 918 a (2), 1317 a, 1704 b 3 1632 b 4 1075 a 5 480 a 7 870 b, 1673 a 8 1269 a 9 151 a 29 989 b 12 1 1571 b 3 195 a 5 226 a 8 1130 a 9 496 b 12 194 a 15 1070 a, 1082 a 17 524 a, 1438 a 13 9 1215 b, 1591 b 14 688 b 14 1 57 a, 119 a 2 8 b, 1505 a 3 957 b, 1291 a 4 837 a 6 . 69 a, 245 a, 780 a 7 999 b</p>	<p>Genesis 14 8 1222 b 10 1523 b 11 1036 a 13 795 b, 1040 a (2), 1047 b, 1179 a, 1181 b 14 483 a, 597 a, 1463 a 18 595 b, 1263 a, 1417 b, 1464 a 20 796 b 21 449 a 15 1 729 b 2 1417 b, 1625 b 5 . 329 a, 614 b, 868 a 8 197 b 9 569 b, 570 a, 1073 a, 1656 a 11 1068 a, 1136 a 12 510 b 13 53 b, 1330 b, 1345 b, 1608 b, 1609 a 17 201 b, 715 a 18 201 b 19 868 b, 1113 b, 1416 b, 1428 b, 1702 b 16 1 1070 b 5 478 b (2), 931 a 7 465 b 11 600 b 12 1213 a 13 1080 b 17 1 113 a, 1524 b, 1678 a 4 1678 a 5 887 a 11 888 a 13 1227 b 15 1627 a 23 1450 b 18 1 1143 b 2 1583 b 5 . 687 a, 754 b, 1068 b 6 68 a 7 1454 a 8 475 a, 1354 b 9 679 b 11 33 a, 426 b 12 374 b (2), 1045 a, 1067 a, ib. b, 1605 b 13 409 a, 780 a, 1605 b 13-15 669 b 19 120 a, 336 b, 1264 a 20 1472 b 22 642 b, 1088 a, 1666 a 23 214 b, 1013 a</p>
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Genesis

18 25 189a, 468b, 1112b
 27 1100a, 1263a, 1576b,
 1591a
 19 1 1111a, 1583b
 2 1107a
 3 824b
 9 354a
 11 686a(2), 918a, 1553b
 13 806a
 15 48b, 826a
 16 1675b
 24 848b
 26 696b
 20 3 182b, 1082b
 6 759a
 16 614b, 653a, 1652b
 17-21 1 1206b
 18 1102a
 21 1 1206b, 1209a
 7 1384a
 8 250a, 859a
 9 1273a, 1274a
 11 1694b
 12 167b
 14 221a, 1575a
 15 1503b
 16 522a, ib.b, 872a
 19 966a
 20 1431a, 1455a
 33 128b, 1143b, 1216a,
 1418a
 22 1 914b, 916a(2)
 2 564b
 3 186a, 423b
 5 614b
 6 682a
 8 589b, 1526b
 11 1201a
 14 1105b, 1417b
 16 596a
 17 1442a, 1648a
 24 233b, 516b, 816b
 23 1390a
 4 297b, 834a, 1659a
 8 1029a
 13 1357a
 16 272a
 17 204b, 1391a
 24 1 303b, 409b, 638b,
 1163b, 1581b
 5 1068b
 6 67b
 10 294b
 13 896b
 18 1206a
 20 1188b
 21 827a
 22 1288a
 23 699b, 708b
 25 699b, 708b
 32 402a
 50 392a
 53 1335b
 60 1230b, 1439a
 62 780a, 1080b
 65 334b
 25 2 935b, 1040a, 1062a,
 1430b
 3 700b
 6 413a, 692a, 1563a
 12 575a
 20 1481a

Genesis

25 21 424b, 513a, 515b,
 1059b, 1129b, 1553a
 22 1275b, 1495b(2)
 23 201a
 25 18a, 19a
 27 1265b, 1529b
 28 1338a
 30 714b
 34 1046a
 26 2 928b, 1575a
 12 1612b
 14 1103a
 16 1103a
 24 572b
 26 272b, 273a
 34 179a
 27 11 1524a, 1561a
 12 1683b
 13 720a
 16 295a
 20 1058b
 22 1124a, 1480a
 27 137a
 28 630b
 30 1265b, 1266a
 31 210a, 1688b
 33 498b, 638b
 36 462b, 907b
 37 102a
 39 1598a
 40 1050a, 1158b, 1592a
 41 1006a, 1554a(2)
 46 1399a
 28 1 1419a
 5 1483a
 11 132a, 608a, 1133a,
 1135a, 1602b
 12 101b, 964b, 1002a,
 1534b, 1566b
 13 1165b, 1185b
 14 986a, 1701a
 15 1061b
 19 696a
 20 1389a
 22 1028b
 29 2 1417b, 1505a
 3 249b
 4 499b
 5 690a
 16 1185a
 17 1478b, 1479b
 21 1237b
 31 1074b, 1466b
 35 337a
 30 8 905b, 1173a
 11 210b, 859a
 14 949b, 975b, 1009b
 16 713b, 1029b
 27 936b
 28 989a
 34 694a
 37 432a
 41 1432b
 42 719b, 1063a, 1064a
 43 1237b
 31 9 907b
 19 257a
 35 303a
 36 1160a
 47 970a, 1695b
 32 1 969b
 6 254a, 1541b, 1546a
 8 1305a

Genesis

32 9 1508b
 11 613b, 1350a
 25 1174a
 25sq. 1460a
 26 1538a
 27 1157a
 33 234b, 580b
 33 3 1394a
 4 940b
 5 483b
 8 683b
 9 1356b
 11 638b
 14 339b
 18 43a, 342b, 1586b,
 1692a
 19 28b, 30a, 305a, 553a,
 1243a, 1431b
 34 2 1093b
 3 1525b
 12 739b, 1213b
 25 506a, 1154a
 30 1079b
 35 6 1470b
 11 1272b
 16 1627b
 17 1344b
 18 1295a
 22 1418a, 1678b
 36 24 355a, ib.b
 32 173a
 39 521a, 534a
 43 1120a
 37 2 922a
 3 491a
 3sq. 1191a(2)
 4 686b
 7 1229a
 9 1602b
 14 422b
 17 211b
 19 344b
 21 679a
 23 1165b, 1166a, 1186a,
 1214a
 24 1109a, 1463b
 31 1482a
 32 351a
 33 1449a
 35 917a
 38 1678b
 1 175b
 2 147b, 1647a(2)
 7 129b
 13 1678a
 14 1252a, 1670b
 18 1253b
 20 1482a
 25 351a, 591a, 610a
 26 1319a
 29 1237a, 1441a
 39 1 594a, 1391b
 2 1399a, 1532b, 1533b
 5 936b, 1140b, 1391b
 6 720a, 882a
 40 2 1406b
 10 202b, 1205a
 16 506b
 20 240a
 41 1 160b
 2 38b, 39a
 8 1202b
 12 875b

Genesis

41 40 941b
 43 641a
 44 641a
 45 430b
 47 1333b
 54 1184a
 56 130a, 1189a
 42 1 952b, 1518a(2)
 2 1125a, 1451b
 19 1518a
 21 417b
 23 701a
 24 1305a
 33 1518a
 37 169a, 1310b
 38 89a
 43 11 405a, 806a, 1610a
 44 4 1523a
 6 1523a
 8 436a
 12 459a
 13 802b
 16 825b, 1263b, 1678b
 18 160b, 876b(2)
 18-34 1160a
 21 370a
 31 917a
 45 3 1652b
 8 1440a
 23 1066a
 24 1447a
 46 2 1201a
 13 1601b
 21 174b, 226a, 491a,
 492b
 23 441a, 1285a
 27 644b
 29 98a
 47 28 1031b
 28sq. 1570b
 29 1309a, 1410a, 1419b
 48 5 578a
 7 489b, 552a, 923b
 14 1293b, 1294a, 1574a(2)
 19 1444a
 22 1575a(2)
 49 1 1419a
 5 1569a
 4 372b, 374a, 386b,
 406b, 588a(2), 1152a,
 1182b, 1198b, 1504a
 5 782b, 784b
 6 1541b
 7 143a
 8 1059a, 1158b
 9 557a
 10 1043b, 1321b, 1322b,
 1512b, 1556a, 1562b
 11 62a, 438b, 608a,
 706a, 970b
 12 455b, 629a, 1603b
 13 378a
 14 269b
 16 573a, 1615b
 17 1616a
 19 238a
 20 660b, 1598a
 21 1619b
 22 16a, 213a, 1081a,
 1084a, 1235b, 1241b,
 1293b, 1440b
 23 16a, 761a, 847b,
 1554a(2)

Genesis

49 24 1431 a
25 1631 a
26 642 b
27 556 a
50 5 666 a, ib. b
24 1209 a

Exodus

1 7 1663 a
10 1101 b, 1120 a
11 . 786 b, 808 a, 1484 b
12 1340 a
13 1138 a, 1226 b, 1478 b
14 779 a
15 774 a, 925 a, 1144 b,
1202 a
16 957 a
19 344 b
21 791 b
2 1 709 b
3 967 b
4 867 a
5 75 b, 352 b
8 1084 b
13 1418 a
14 486 a
18 1475 b
20 1333 a
21 739 b
24 866 b
3 2 687 b, 688 b, 1005 a
4 1021 b, 1201 a
5 1087 a
6 1379 b
7 . . . 606 a (2), 1436 b
10 372 b
15 1084 b
16 1209 a
18 1040 b
4 2 753 b
11 1208 b
12 596 a
16 1657 a
20 937 b
21 765 b
24 514 a
26 1227 b
31 1209 a, 1313 b, 1596 b
5 1 1310 a
2 1028 b
3 1083 a
4 712 b
8 532 b
9 926 b, 1611 b
6 6 949 b
7 926 a
14 573 b
25 . . . 1140 a, 1156 b
7 9 630 a
11 693 b
14 607 a
18 686 a
22 693 b
28 848 b
8 2 1299 a
15 1523 b
9 2 1327 a, 1406 b
24 717 b, 1128 a, 1254 b,
1282 b, 1322 a
32 1174 b
11 7 639 a
12 2 301 a

Exodus

12 3 830 b
4 453 a, 800 a, 911 a,
936 a, 970 a
5 177 a
8 . 349 b, 595 a, 839 b
9 9 b, 329 a, 685 b, 865 a,
1069 a, 1283 b
11 491 a (2)
13 1198 b
15 369 b, 1505 b
16 25 a, 778 a, 784 b,
1271 b
17 479 a
19 170 b, 459 a
21 . . 478 a, 853 a, ib. b
22 . 516 b, 719 a, 1011 a
23 753 b
28 790 a
29 571 a
34 838 b
40 1088 b
42 1601 a
43 327 b
44 326 a
46 1133 a
48 983 a, 1119 b
13 1-10 1564 b
2 169 a, 1157 a
3 1073 b
7 170 b
9 946 a
11-16 1564 b
12 360 a, 1137 a, 1522 b
13 215 b, 1137 a, 1526 b
16 327 a
17 . 894 a, 895 a, 904 a
18 387 b, 480 b, 949 a,
951 a, 975 b, 1445 b
19 1098 a
21 772 b, 1190 b
14 1 756 b
2 416 a, 1173 a
3 1112 a
6 98 a
7 1584 a
8 1481 a
10 365 a, 527 a
14 703 b
15 918 a
18 607 a
24 . 355 b, 356 a, 780 a
27 . 62 a, 1655 b, 1680 a
28 172 a
30 601 b
15 1 204 a, 1479 a, 1482 a,
1568 a
1-18 1568 b
2 865 b, 866 a, 884 a,
887 a (3), 1449 a
4 1482 a
5 824 a, 1124 b
6 1488 b
7 1330 a
8 635 a, 884 a, 1117 b,
1120 a, ib. b, 1365 b,
1400 b, 1453 b
9 473 b (2)
11 773 a, 1174 b, 1649 a
13 881 a
15 913 a
17 1202 a
18 1453 b

Exodus

15 20 1655 a
22 1541 a
25 273 a, 366 a, 916 a,
1319 a
26 704 a, 761 b
16 5 350 b, 621 b
12 1069 b
14 489 a
20 1329 a
21 1248 b
29 1660 b
33 1282 b, 1293 b
17 5 449 b
7 1470 a
8 1490 b
9 1128 b
12 1294 b
13 474 a, ib. b
18 605 b
9 451 a
11 391 a, 508 b, 1318 b
13 1489 b
19 641 a
20 455 a, 1542 a
21 329 b, 1127 b
19 1 1297 b
3 365 a
5 953 b, 955 a
8 1510 a
9 235 a, 853 a, 1123 a,
1193 b
10 461 a, 1355 a
12 330 b
13 109 a, 567 a
15 1228 a
17 1298 a
18 673 a, 1574 a
19 1574 a
21 368 a
20 2 680 a
3 1247 b
4 1589 a, 1676 a
5 1022 b
8 399 b, 1073 b
10 1519 b
12 630 b, 1371 b, 1525 b
13 1493 a
14 866 b
15 1447 a
18 715 a (2), 1355 a, 1451 a
19 1218 b
20 916 a
22 673 a
23 1602 a
24 872 a, 1028 b
26sq. 1198 b
21 857 b
1 980 b, 1249 b
1-24 18 857 b
2 202 b
3 574 b
5 707 a
6 753 b, 1052 a, 1195 a,
1494 a, ib. b
7 782 b
8 . 137 a, 537 a, 583 b
9 286 a
10 1054 b, 1368 b, 1509 a
13 1265 b
14 391 a, 1120 a, 1494 a
17 1544 b
18 1043 a, 1193 b, 1264 b

Exodus

21 19 150 a, 855 b, 1462 b,
1519 b
20 933 a
21 569 a
22 824 b (2)
24 354 a, 794 b, 881 a,
1071 a, 1351 a
25 1295 a
26 656 b, 1552 b
27 996 b
28 367 a, 873 b, 874 a,
932 b, 1020 b
28-36 1675 a
29 360 a, 745 b, 1563 b
30 624 a
33 149 a, 367 a, 577 b,
924 a, 1253 b
35 874 a, ib. b
36 354 a
37 256 b, 480 b
22 1 312 a, 765 a
2 403 b, 855 b, 1602 b
3 660 a, 1501 a
4 181 a, 182 b, 367 a,
772 a, 1541 b, 1603 b
5 567 a, 577 b, 1384 a
6-8 660 a, 1224 b
7 1419 b
8 328 a, 1007 a, 1075 b,
1224 b, 1247 a, ib. b,
1501 a, 1596 b
9sq. 1537 a
10 1580 a
12 17 b, 1043 a
13 1242 a
13sq. 1506 b
14 1247 a
15 739 b, 1173 a, 1253 a
16 739 b
17 677 a, 785 a, 1001 a
18 1001 a
19 378 b, 935 b, 1477 a
21-22 . 688 b, 1093 b
22 1072 a, 1093 b, 1294 a (2)
23 1617 b
24 1075 b, 1094 a, 1563 b,
1617 b
25 . 416 b, 757 a, 854 b
27 . 27 a, 382 b, 1294 b
28 314 b
23 1 1501 b, 1570 a
2 . 342 b, 898 b, 899 a
4 1133 a
5 1060 b, 1238 b, 1239 a,
1446 a, 1537 b
6 342 b
8 1263 a
11 . . 899 b (2), 1432 a
12 904 b
14 424 a, 1449 a
17 . . 1435 b, 1436 b
18 423 b
19 74 a, 464 a
21 767 a
25 838 a, 1249 b
24 1 767 a, 1193 a
5 369 a, 407 a, ib. b,
1051 a, 1436 b
6 1256 a
7 593 a, 1113 a, 1150 a,
1202 b, 1252 b, 1543 b,
1596 a, 1678 a
10 690 b

Exodus
24 11 370a, 372a, 407b, 1361b
 12 857a, 1657a
 14 876b
 17 655a
25 2 877a
 2sq. 1696b
 3 1151b
 4 1636a
 8 1573b
 19 1631a
 22 1573b
 29 317a, 802b, 964a, 990a
26 1 1259b
 6 734a
 11 734a
 15 854a
 31 508a, 1376b, 1545a
36 508a
27 5 459b
 7 738a
 10 372a
 20 397a
28 1 1419b
 18 629a
 19 618b
 20 836a, 842b
23-40 28 1275b
 28 385b
 39 1238a
29 9 1275b
 29sq. 1472b
 34 1672b
 35 1069b
 42 584b
 43 564b
30 1 1352b
 11sq. 1316a, 1417b
 12 368a, 1460a
 12sq. 1696b
 13 989a, 1327b, 1435b, 1552b, 1617b, 1623b
 14 1169b
 18 893b
 20 243a
 23 748b, 1357a
 23sq. 1156a
 34 138a
31 14 811a
 17 1293a
 18 639b, 702b
32 1 1558a
 2 1288a
 3 1485a
 4 354a, 1639b
 5 378b
 6 1273a
 7 837a
 8 807b(2), 1026b, 1227a, 1530b(2), 1655a
 9 807b, 1122b
 11 40a, 433a, 456a, 467b(2), 469a, 843b
 12 1498b, 1648b
 13 1093a
 14 895b
 15 297a, 529a
 16 460a, 579b
 24 1212a
 25 1235a
33 5 893b
 7 1007a

Exodus
33 8 256a, 1058a, 1316a, 1512b
34 1 601b
 6 674a, 732b
 7 932a, 937b
 10 674a
 14 935b
 21 502b
 26 464a
 28 708b
 29 1379b
35 3 183a(2), 330a, 1271b
 19 265b
 22 1112b, 1485a
 24 1292b
 26 1554b
36 6 359b, 1038a
 33 192a
38 5 297a
 25 234a
 26sq. 1696b
39 3 1404b
 27 1635a
 28 1635a
 29 1635a
40 19 1232b
Leviticus
1 1 294b, 1419a
 2 685b
 3 1492b
 4 368b, 1000a, 1493a, ib.b
 5 971a, 1309a, 1415a, 1546b
 6 363a, 943b
 7 1117a
 11 921b, 1295b, 1297b
 14 1155a
 15 329a
 16 370a, 889b(2)
 17 140b, 1565a
2 1 530a, 589a
 4 530a, 1472b
 5 173a
 6 1171a, 1250a, 1254a
 11 685b
 13 162b, 1519b
 14 530a, 785b, 1375b
3 3 784a
 4 654b, 1623a
 6 1472b
 9 585a, 1102a, 1208a, 1677a
 10 1208a
 17 464a
4 360a
 2sq. 1212b
 3 580b, 852a(2)
 5 838b
 6 580b, 1011a
 7 1616a
 12 564b, 1316b, 1617a
 15 1000a(2)
 21 677a
 22sq. 1528a
 23 564b, 565a, 1098b
 28 564b, 565a
 34 1561b
5 1 301a, 330b, 428b, 871b, 939b
 3 564b

Leviticus
5 4 815a, 1441a, 1472b
 6-11 594a
 8 742a
 9 825b
 11 799a
 15 815b(2), 816b
 16 127b, 129a, 436b
 17 824a
 18 994b
 20-26 369a
 21 815b, 1059b, 1126b, 1207b
 23 945b
 24 436b, 477b(2), 1437a, 1703a
 25 129a, 1200b
6 2 591a
 3 1696b, 1699b
 5 1585b
 8 1333b
 10 1556a
 13 204a, 419b
 14 530a, 1441a, 1655b
 18 1234b
 21 843a, 1554a
7 12 1441a, 1442b
 13 799a
 14 1221a
 18 1159a
 20 644b
 34 1541a
 35 852a
 37 644b, 936a
8 2 354a
 5 1275b
 15 863b
 21 1411a
 33 483b
 35 1069b
9 1 679a
10 1 365a
 3 365a, 1263a
 8 573a
 9 1577a
 10 329a
 11 353a
 16 1407a
11 589a
 1 450b, 556a
 3 1233b
 4 272b, 1605b
 5 1294a
 6 123b, 1294a
 11 1642a
 12 1280b
 13 942b
 17 1582a
 18 135a, 1467b
 19 295b
 21 946b(2)
 22 879a, 907a, 1499a
 26 1608a
 27 360b, 657a
 29 1257a
 29sq. 1633b
 30 135a
 32 577a, 907a, 1361a, 1380b, 1620b
 34 677a, 858a
 35 944a
 38 677a, 944b, 1482b
 39 870a
 42 371b, 879a, 1589b

Leviticus
11 43 532a, 869b, 1642a
 44 1319a
12 589a
 2-8 706b
 4 400a
 5 930b
 8 1387b
13 342a
 2 143a, 204a, 1012b, 1087b
 3 834b, 875b
 4 359a, 956a
 5 834b
 7 1194b
 10 468b
 11 1303b
 12 1223a, 1225b
 16 1014a
 23 1688b
 24 760b
 28 1086a
 30 718b, 1264b
 33 1193b
 34 1227a
 37 1277a, 1287a
 39 143a
 42 17a
 45 1227a, 1235a, 1236a, 1242a, 1613b
 47 1249b
 49 598b
 51 724a
 54 1667b
 55 205b, 1416a, 1551a, 1624a
 56 1619b
 57 1424b
14 2-8 1646b
 4 322b, 1169b, 1329a
 5 830b
 7 1563a, 1691b
 8 1017b
 13 349b
 14 887a
 16 580b
 21 309b, 1680b
 30 1387b
 35 573a
 36 1165a
 37 598a, 696b, 1625a
 39 159a, 1556b
 40 469a
 43 1556b
 44 159a
 45 683b, 944a, 945a
15 1-15 377b
 3 513a, 1477b
 4 751b, 1472b
 7 1361b
 9 844a
 19-24 377b
 28 1012b
 33 878a
16 1 365a
 2 817a, 1294b
 4 137b
 6 373a
 8 332a, 360a
 9 1671b
 10 1580a
 11 373a
 12 328b, 491b, 492a, 704a

Leviticus

16 15 1125 b
 20 641 a, 662 b
 21 333 a, 373 a, 1000 a,
 1521 a
 22 231 b, 232 b
 25 1625 b (2)
 29 1294 b
 31 1072 b
 17 3 1547 b
 7 1523 b
 8 976 b
 13 634 a, 1000 a
 18 1355 a
 3 896 b, 1280 a, 1333 a
 4 873 a
 6 1509 a
 7 648 b, 1076 b
 12 1509 a
 13 1509 a
 17 394 b
 18 1115 a
 21 123 a, 359 b
 22 1570 b
 23 1573 a, 1644 b
 25 1323 a
 27 1606 b
 29 674 b, 936 a
 30 856 b
 19 1314 a, 1322 b, 1355 a
 2 496 a, 1222 a
 3 630 b, 748 b
 4 1187 b (2), 1188 a
 7 368 b, 1133 b, 1159 a
 9 632 a, 718 a, 1357 b
 9sq. 1331 a
 10 604 a, 682 a, 942 a,
 1052 a, 1061 b (3),
 1224 b
 13 699 b, 945 b, 1059 b,
 1202 a, 1310 b
 14 27 a, 1058 a, 1189 b,
 1627 a
 15 1088 b
 16 544 b, 1344 a, 1478 b,
 1479 b
 17 1652 a
 18 644 a, 901 b (2), 1351 b
 19 131 b, 360 a, 438 b,
 638 b, 1247 a
 20 165 a (2), 493 a, 500 a,
 505 a, 1116 b
 21 129 a
 23 1098 b, 1119 b, 1120 a
 24 346 a, 456 a, 901 a,
 1137 a
 26 865 b, 896 b (2)
 27 364 b, 369 b (2), 934 b,
 1131 a, 1262 b, 1646 b
 28 678 b, 680 b, 869 b,
 1397 b
 29 394 b, 406 b
 32 343 b, 409 b, 748 b,
 1088 a, 1362 a
 35 396 b, 526 b, 734 a,
 850 b, 858 a, 1326 a,
 1502 b
 36 348 a, 748 b
 20 5 1099 a
 11-14 1357 a
 12 1644 a
 14 1357 a
 16 1442 b
 17 486 a, 674 b

Leviticus

20 18 360 b
 20 1118 a
 21 1118 a
 23 1339 a
 27 1 b
 21 2 823 b, 1509 a, 1586 b
 6 704 a
 7 382 b, 388 a, 470 b
 8 704 a
 9 1633 b
 10 213 a, 1227 a, 1235 a
 12 1468 b
 13 470 b
 15 470 a
 18 1058 a, 1594 a, 1627 b
 20 171 a, 203 a, 206 b,
 207 b, 208 a, 509 b,
 762 b, 838 b, 841 a,
 857 a, 987 a, 1361 a
 22 2 891 b
 7 328 a, 517 a, 520 b,
 814 b
 10 412 a, 712 a
 13 1053 b
 14 755 a
 22 442 b, 500 a
 23 1374 a
 26 853 b
 27 368 b, 1410 a, 1541 b
 28 668 a, 1468 b
 29 36 b
 23 2 103 a
 4 103 a
 10-12 358 b, 427 b
 10-14 1053 b
 11 764 a
 14 595 a
 15 600 a, 1677 a
 17 465 a, 704 a
 22 604 a
 23 896 b
 24 596 a, 1510 b, 1516 a
 30 1073 b
 32 1093 b
 37 103 a
 40 134 a, 288 b, 334 a,
 343 b, 349 b, 624 b,
 657 a, 663 a, 698 b,
 699 a, 719 a (2), 1037 a,
 1096 a, 1104 b, 1112 a,
 1298 a, 1674 b
 42 38 a, 587 b, 805 a
 24 3 1043 b
 11 1154 b
 14 126 a
 15 1544 b
 16 438 a, 930 b
 21 1349 a, 1704 a
 25 5 891 b, 1013 b
 6 394 a, 786 b, 858 a,
 1520 a
 8-16 567 a
 9 359 b (2)
 10 289 a, 1052 a, 1319 b
 12 338 b
 14 1391 b
 19 224 b, 1151 a
 22 995 b
 23 567 a, 855 a
 24 567 a
 25 216 b
 26 369 b, 825 a
 27 343 a

Leviticus

25 30 467 a, 1288 a, 1290 a
 35 773 a, 1659 a
 36 748 b
 41 1556 b
 42 981 a
 45 1391 b, 1392 b
 47 202 a
 54 202 b
 55 1035 b
 26 1 478 a, 1125 b, 1362 a,
 1495 a
 3 1378 a, 1662 a
 4 1434 b
 10 601 a
 11 854 a
 13 771 b, 1378 a
 14-44 1200 a, 1378 a,
 ib. b
 16 752 a, 1549 b (2)
 19 601 a, ib. b, 699 a,
 1434 b
 23 1109 b
 26 1009 b
 31 210 b, 1597 a
 34 1493 b
 36 750 b
 37 1111 a
 39 832 a
 43 585 a (2), 732 a, 1054 b,
 1378 a, 1437 a
 44 723 b
 46 427 b
 27 2 362 a (2), 746 a (2)
 2-13 1118 b
 6 1119 a
 7 1119 a
 8 369 b, 773 a, 782 a,
 958 a
 10 1676 a (2)
 11 360 b
 13 1137 a
 14-24 1320 b
 16 1524 a
 18 242 b, 271 b
 21 1524 a
 22 1524 a
 27 486 b, 1337 a
 28 503 b
 30 587 b
 32 360 a
 33 748 a
 34 824 a

Numbers

1 2 1221 b, 1336 b
 39 1285 a
 47 1169 b
 2 2 280 a, 872 a
 4 2 939 a, ib. b (2)
 20 175 a
 21 939 b
 47 1036 a
 5 1sq. 1563 a
 4 1125 a
 8 816 b
 12 815 b (2), 816 b, 1207 b
 12-31 963 a (2)
 13 1031 a, 1032 b, 1089 a,
 1363 a
 15 1010 b, 1270 a
 17 1100 b

Numbers

5 18 126 a, 1033 a, 1221 b,
 1235 a
 19 485 a, 932 b
 23 759 a, 761 a, 1265 a
 24 370 b, 1121 b
 28 932 b, 1184 a
 6 1-21 891 b
 2 362 a (2), 893 a (2),
 1175 a, 1181 a, 1242 a
 3 576 b, 893 a, 1576 b
 4 379 b
 5 360 a
 7 893 a
 9 1250 a
 10 1410 a
 11 1242 b, 1294 b
 12 129 a, 893 a
 18 364 b, 945 b
 19 199 a, 651 a
 21 893 a
 24 195 b, 1189 a
 25 484 a, 848 b
 26 965 a
 27 354 a
 7 1253 b
 3 549 b, 1257 a, 1286 b,
 1328 a
 5 338 b
 9 115 a
 12 575 a
 12-83 1609 b
 26 490 a
 55 1108 b
 61 1075 a
 83 1209 a
 8 7 360 a
 9 2 232 b, 644 b
 10 931 a, 1465 b
 10sq. 1194 a
 13 426 b, 1125 b
 10 2-8 810 a
 35 640 a
 11 1 748 a, 863 a
 5 495 b
 7 209 b
 8 707 a, 1280 b, 1523 b (3)
 10 945 a, 1099 a
 16 920 b
 20 37 a, 325 a, 414 a,
 1410 b, 1412 a
 21 1449 a, 1548 a
 22 896 a, 1584 b
 28 641 a
 31 902 a
 12 1 1296 a
 7 1183 a
 9 891 a
 14 342 a, 436 a, 644 b
 13 11 209 b, 983 b
 12 1087 b
 14 1198 b
 16 601 b
 22 1097 a, 1511 b, 1548 a,
 1569 b, 1670 a, 1672 a
 23 526 b, 740 b
 28 1096 a
 30 583 b
 14 1 939 b
 11 1411 a
 14 1054 a
 19 1498 b
 29 1207 b
 44 1100 a

Numbers

15 18 595a
 20 465a, 1073a, 1117b,
 1460a
 20sq. 1120b
 24 1322b
 29 926a
 30 214a
 31 389a, 674b(2)
 32 1433a, 1673b, 1698a
 37-41 400a, 588b(2),
 1200a, 1419a, 1599b
 38 651a, 1253b, 1254b,
 1280a
 38sq. 1096a
 39 399b, 1029a, 1280a
 40 943a
 16 1 717a, 1174b, 1181b,
 1322a
 6 1704b
 12 194b
 13 1446a
 15 1088a
 27 363b
 30 1252a
 17 13 1103a
 18 8 211a, 333b, 851a
 15 1137a(2)
 21 68b
 26 518a, 820a
 27 280b
 28 736a
 32 939b
 19 773b, 1212b, 1319b
 3 1062a
 5 1211a, 1242a
 9 1282b
 12 453b
 13 298b
 14 752a
 15 1250b, 1254a
 16 470b
 18 298b, 469b, 470b,
 1354a
 21 753b
 20 1 1308a
 2 789a
 10 749b
 13 1454a
 14 719a
 22 1685a
 24 93b
 21 1 1095b, 1114b, 1593a,
 1656a
 5 260b
 8 1242b, 1608b
 16 1138a
 17sq. 1568b
 19 894b, 1625a
 20 1625a
 27 509a, 855a, 977b
 28 977b, 1559a
 30 275a, 907a, 1481a
 33 19a
 22 2-24 25 1018a, 1243b
 3 14a, 1340a
 4 917a
 6 118b
 7 1396b
 21 223b
 29 1025a
 39 1541a
 23 3 1616a
 4 294b, 738a(2), 1418b

Numbers

23 5 1209b
 7 175b, 1481a
 8 1307b
 9 42a
 10 1056a, 1443a
 16 1209b
 19 628a, 895b, 1648b
 23 1202b
 24 119a, 1573a
 24 700a
 5 498a, 854b
 6 520b, 894b, 1030a,
 1141b
 9 1573a, 1649b
 17 618a
 25 1 1553a, 1554a(3)
 3 1054b, 1286b, 1288a(2)
 4 340b
 5 1288a
 8 1323a
 9 1554a
 11 575a
 12 372a
 14 405b, 994a
 15 628a, 911a, 1533b
 26 10 1658a
 55 1513a
 27 1-11 1095a, 1293b
 2 1028b
 5 1097a
 8 1053b
 11 125a
 12-23 1095a
 28 1-15 427b
 2 232b
 3 609a(2), 611a, 1599b,
 1676b
 4 1046a
 7 416a, 1459a, ib.b,
 1514b, 1576b
 14 301a, 427a, 986a
 22 372a
 29 19 567b
 31 567b
 33 567b
 35 1102b, 1103a, ib.b
 30 2-16 1241b
 3 98a, 469b, 507b
 5 503a, 507b
 6 357a
 8 503a
 9 363a
 12 507b
 13 362b
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 3 412b, 1587b
 5 807a, 810b
 9 1460a
 10 534b, 901b
 23 241a, 517a, 706a,
 50 237a, 1062a, 1139b
 32 1 1416a
 9 1517a
 16 218b
 20-23 1680a
 29-30 1680a
 33 3 491a
 8 773b
 55 603a
 35 5 1130b
 11 247a, 365a
 12 1376b
 17 216b

Numbers

35 19 1261b, 1262b
 22 1262b
 24 1043a
 24sq. 1615b
 27 1493a
 28 1556b
 33 482b
 36 7 359a, 949a
 Deuteronomy
 1 1 1618b, 1686b
 5 135b
 12 1462a
 13 129a
 16 1645a
 17 911b, 912a, 1097a
 21 515b
 22 1112b
 27 863a(2), 1450a, 1656a
 28 347a, 809b
 34 1407a
 44 1531a
 2 3 948b, 1297b
 6 1517a
 7 711a
 9 1294b
 19 242b
 20 728a
 23 1049a, 1262a
 3 11 1561b
 17 595b
 18 472b
 23 458b, 484b, 1498b
 24 469b, 470a
 26 1039a, 1040a
 27 688b
 4 2 583a
 4 277b, 1288a
 7 1413a
 28 826b
 34 1252b, 1594a
 35 674b
 36 673a
 41 413a
 44 998b
 5 1 712b
 14 1224b
 25 1369a
 6 4 38b, 573a, 668a, 1221a,
 1598b
 4-9 754a, 1050b, 1253b,
 1419a, 1599b(2)
 5 654a, 687a, 721a
 6 338b, 622b, 1014b,
 1303a
 7 275a, 425b, 1086a,
 1098a(2), 1235a, 1306a,
 1362a, 1564b, 1570b,
 1573a(2)
 8 120a, 324b, 523a,
 681a, 1317b, 1354b,
 1687a
 9 573a, 681a(3), 754a,
 1265a
 13 1228a
 7 1 939b
 2 481a, 483a
 4 969a
 5 1557a, 1631b
 7 511b
 9 347b
 10 849b

Deuteronomy

7 11 1576a
 12 1104b
 13 975a, 1077a, 1126b
 14 142b, 1024b, 1108a,
 ib.b
 15 1071b, 1290b, 1487a,
 1671b
 25 1197a
 26 338a
 8 3 1054b, 1072b, 1485b
 5 582b
 8 776a
 15 1633a
 9 8 1404b
 20 632a, 1106b
 21 1100b
 25 907a
 10 8 1569a(2)
 18 537a
 20 132a
 11 6 591b
 13 1036a, 1599b(2)
 13-21 754a, 1050b,
 1243b, 1419a
 14 571b, 1666b
 15 1514b
 17 561a, 1102b
 18 271a, 998b, 1687a
 19 679a
 20 573a, 681a, 754a,
 1265a
 22 294b
 30 389a
 31 595a
 12 2 162b, 1200a
 3 944a
 5 328b, 354a
 8 602a(2)
 9 798b
 13 200b
 18 165b
 20 199b
 21 383a, 515b
 24 1616a
 27 901a
 18 1 11b, 170b, 271a
 7 583b, 970b, 1605b
 13 878b
 13-18 878a
 17 1312a
 18 1467a, 1468a
 14 1 210b(2), 212a, 218a,
 1330b, 1674a
 3 1683b
 4 573a, 575a
 5 1641b
 7 1608a
 10 1642a
 21 211b, 464a, 679b,
 870a, 943b, 1224a,
 1672b
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 23 295a, 1666b
 24 470a, 782b, 1368b,
 1474a
 26 644b, 1137a, 1663a
 15 2 370a, 876b
 3 876b, 1001a
 9 1218b
 12 782b
 14 360b, 1096a
 17 360b, 846b, 964a,
 1494a
 217*

Deuteronomy

15 18 369 a
16 1 5 a
 3 491 a, 1055 a, 1072 b
 8 1103 b
 10 . 159 a, 647 a, 812 a
 11 1593 b
 12 704 a
 14 1593 b
 16 849 b
 18 . . . 1532 a, 1539 a
 19 999 b, 1058 a, 1263 b
 22 822 b
17 4 497 b
 5 1612 b
 6 946 a, 1005 b
 8 585 a
 9 1539 a
 11 969 a, 1591 b
 12 341 b
 15 853 a, 1081 b
 16 567 b
 17 969 a
18 3 412 a, 580 b, 864 a,
 1307 b
 4 228 a, 518 a, 1466 b,
 1555 a
 7 1569 a
 8 784 a
 10 359 b, 398 a, 637 a,
 1054 a
 10-12 893 b
 11 421 a, 1485 b
 17 342 b
 20 341 b
19 3 351 a
 5 186 b, 585 b, 825 b,
 939 b(2), 941 a
 6 216 b
 11 113 b
 14 960 b
 15 278 b
 16 969 a, 1023 b, 1026 a
 18 1626 a, ib. b
 19 . 330 a, 342 a, 403 a
20 1-9 597 b
 5-9 819 b
 10 1286 b
 11 1513 b
 19 1552 b
 19-20 1407 a
 20 1030 a
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 1-9 1122 b
 2 1073 a, 1539 a
 3 1341 b
 4 340 b, 894 b, 1118 a
 5 1472 b
 7 1493 a
 7 sq. 1041 b
 9 330 a
 10 585 b(2)
 10 sq. 1554 b, 1676 b
 11 709 b
 12 1125 b, 1407 a
 15 169 a, 909 b, 1604 a
 17 284 b, 912 a
 18 585 b
 18 sq. 842 a, 1554 b
 19 679 b
 20 381 b
 22 1671 b
 23 640 b, 699 b, 1308 a,
 1355 a, 1377 b

Deuteronomy

22 3 825 a(2)
 6 404 a, 713 b, 910 a,
 1359 a
 6 sq. 1387 b
 7 1371 a
 8 427 b, 819 a
 9 131 b, 591 a, 1320 a
 9-11 638 b
 10 sq. 1224 a
 13 451 b, 709 b, 717 a,
 1357 a
 14 1060 a, 1563 b
 17 197 b, 438 b(2), 855 b,
 1596 b
 19 338 a, 1345 b
 21 884 b, 1252 a
 24 1612 b
 25 sq. 1132 a
 26 1493 a
 27 751 b
 29 739 b, 1393 b
23 1 651 a
 2 674 a, 678 a, 1205 b,
 1206 a, 1322 b, 1616 b,
 1617 a
 3 1322 b(2)
 4 427 b, 688 b, 692 b,
 1322 b(2)
 8 16 a
 8 sq. 1124 b
 9 1322 b(2)
 11 1418 b
 15 1463 b
 19 251 a, 1477 a, 1564 b
 21 940 b
 23 426 b
 24 1125 a
 25 921 b
24 1 182 a, 497 a, 668 a(2),
 678 b, 826 a, 901 a,
 1014 a, 1114 b
 2 338 b, 935 b
 3 267 b, 674 a, 1590 b,
 1616 b
 4 850 a, 1655 a
 5-10 945 b
 6 1466 a
 7 825 a, 1090 b
 15 810 b
 17 51 b, 543 b
 19 1053 a, 1572 b
 20 934 b, 1131 b
25 1 1263 a, 1501 a
 2 991 a, 1501 b, 1502 a
 4 306 a(2), 403 b, 487 b(2),
 685 b
 5 233 b, 338 b, 438 a,
 561 b, 1116 b
 5-10 469 a
 6 587 a, 758 a
 7 233 b
 8 233 b
 9 106 a, 412 b, 472 b(2),
 816 b, 920 b(2), 1331 b,
 1463 b, 1497 a, 1587 b
 10 945 b
 15 1263 a
 17 449 b, 534 b
 18 406 a, 511 a, 1073 b,
 1248 b
26 2 446 b
 3 sq. 1419 a
 5 226 a, 1624 b

Deuteronomy

26 5-10 1417 b
 6 2 b
 12 337 a, 820 a, 1036 b
 12-14 334 a
 13 1083 b
 14 1055 a, 1669 b
 15 370 b(2)
 16 687 a
 17 50 b, 449 b
27 6 1586 b
 7 378 b
 8 90 b, 746 b
 9 683 b
 12 518 b
 14 1481 a
 15-25 644 b
 26 644 b, 924 b
28 6 1257 a
 8 999 a
 10 1687 b
 12 1253 b
 13 777 b
 15-69 146 a, 857 a,
 1199 b, 1200 a, 1378 b
 40 939 b
 42 1123 a
 47 1036 a
 48 1487 a
 57 807 a
 63 729 a, 1542 b
 65 275 a, 1447 b
 66 978 b, 1282 a
 67 187 b, 395 b
 68 1095 a, 1391 b
 69 191 b, 1158 b
29 2 806 a
 4 1343 a
 8 194 b
 9 822 b, 1437 b
 23 506 b
 28 931 a
30 11 1181 a
 12 1040 a
31 10 60 b
 12 . 428 a, 545 a, 548 a
 14 296 b, 1309 b
 16 389 a
 18 359 a
 19 981 b
 21 825 b, 1438 a
32 630 b, 1560 b
 1-43 . 341 b, 1568 b
 2 36 a, 338 a, 650 b, 717 b,
 892 a(2), 1010 b, 1059 a,
 1118 a, 1122 a(2),
 1442 a(2), 1610 b
 4 1690 b
 5 1255 a
 6 327 a, 549 a, 617 a,
 622 b, 870 a, 1393 a
 11 1474 a
 14 770 a, 1008 b, 1335 b
 17 1523 b, 1610 b, 1612 a,
 ib. b
 18 571 a, 761 b, 1270 b(2)
 19 865 b, 866 b(2)
 20 631 a, 1649 a
 24 493 b, 843 b, 890 b(2),
 1079 a
 30 956 a
 31 1655 b
 32 . 838 a, 839 b, 843 b
 33 1255 a

Deuteronomy

32 34 620 b, 723 b
 36 1648 b
 39 760 b, 772 b
 47 563 a, 1476 b
33 2 586 b, 1611 a
 4 124 a, 296 a, 595 a,
 751 a(2), 1322 b
 8 1020 a
 12 492 b, 731 a
 16 1005 b
 17 1140 b, 1422 b
 19 398 a, 554 b
 22 395 a
 23 975 a
 24 660 b, 1493 b
 25 276 a
 26 773 a
 27 814 b
 28 1059 a
 29 1332 a
34 1 1192 a
 6 252 b
 7 702 a(2)
 9 856 a
 10 1330 a

Joshua

1 11 1275 a
2 1 504 b, 507 b, 875 b,
 1318 a, 1319 a
 15 1368 a
6 1 956 a
 5 567 a
7 5 405 a
 9 1639 b
 19 564 a
 21 1302 b
 24 405 a, 1079 a
 25 1079 b
8 9 1053 a
 13 1053 a
 29 296 b
9 12 908 a
 27 943 b
10 13 602 a
12 3 17 b
 23 610 a
13 22 1396 b
 27 914 a, 1091 a, 1701 b
15 19 871 a
 21 1312 a
 22 1388 a
 24 395 b, 524 a
 31 692 b
 37 210 b, 1290 b
 59 135 a
16 6 56 a
17 11 610 a
19 15 460 a
 19 1100 b
 34 460 a
 35 453 b, 481 a(2)
 37 19 a
 38 135 a
20 7 907 a
24 19 1314 b
 30 261 b

Judges

1 11 277 a
 26 695 b

Judges

1 30 1279 a
 2 1054 b
 3 8 1501 a, 1502 a
 20 1070 b
 22 1244 b
 23 526 a
 4 3 894 b
 5 1679 a
 9 106 a
 18 406 b, 852 b
 5 2 1236 a
 11 1150 b
 20 707 b, 984 a
 21 1113 a
 24 1071 b
 6 16 1176 a
 7 3 1297 a
 13 1284 a (3)
 19 1651 b, 1664 b
 11 3 967 a
 11 748 a
 37 594 a
 13 5 749 a
 18 1175 a, 1181 b
 25 1431 b
 14 1 1678 a
 9 916 a
 20 1486 b
 15 19 785 a
 16 14 1637 b
 21 528 a
 23 279 b
 29 716 a
 17 7 773 a
 7 263 b
 18 27 710 a
 30 247 b, 802 b
 19 2 208 a
 2 406 b
 25 1321 a
 20 208 a

I Samuel

1 1 1269 a, 1296 b
 6 1487 b, 1701 b
 11 749 a, ib. b, 1273 a, 1623 a
 13 1470 a
 14 577 a
 16 509 a, 1491 a
 22 1052 a
 2 1 1173 b
 2 827 a, 1276 a
 7 1460 a
 8 1636 b, 1638 b
 10 952 b
 21 1209 a
 27 247 b
 32 1000 a
 36 1012 b
 3 1 1635 b
 10 1201 a
 14 662 a
 4 13-17 90 b
 6 12 601 b, 602 a
 7 6 465 b
 9 12 sq. 1516 a
 15 sq. 1175 b
 24 68 b, 1539 b
 10 2 1272 b
 11 8 154 a
 14 9 896 b

I Samuel

15 4 1288 a
 5 894 b, 927 b
 19 1063 a
 27 815 b
 33 1574 a, 1608 a, 1620 b
 16 1 118 b
 2 749 b
 12 1436 a
 18 1436 a
 17 1 106 b
 4 177 a, 363 b, 866 a
 5 1377 a
 14 1350 b
 16 363 b
 18 211 b, 283 a
 23 866 a, 1116 a, ib. b
 38 732 a
 40 474 a
 46 359 a, 1303 b
 55 1084 b
 18 14 sq. 1574 a
 19 18 887 a
 21 8 275 b
 10 68 a
 22 18 275 b
 19 883 a
 23 11 958 b
 24 4 990 a
 6 1280 a
 11 1043 b
 12 1285 b
 25 5 692 b
 6 1356 b
 14 1223 b
 20 1418 b
 29 1380 a
 31 399 b, 1145 b, 1211 a (2),
 ib. b, 1212 a
 32 1134 a
 26 8 976 a
 14 1043 b
 28 3 209 b
 8 493 a, 1135 a
 19 760 b
 30 17 679 a
 31 3 749 b

II Samuel

1 18 602 a
 24 1045 a
 2 14 1273 a, 1546 a (2)
 29 814 a
 32 814 a
 3 15 1179 a
 29 377 b, 1061 a, 1182 b
 35 666 b
 39 1474 b
 5 6 1193 b
 21 322 b
 6 1 321 a
 6 631 a, 1594 a
 7 641 b, 1577 a
 10 1150 a
 13 1293 b
 16 1007 b
 20 1476 b
 20-22 30 a (2)
 7 18 352 a, 999 a
 23 447 b
 8 1 860 a
 2 1155 a
 14 18 b

II Samuel

10 4 1215 b
 16 1228 b
 11 11 1368 b
 12 3 611 a
 4 353 a
 6 1493 a
 9 1096 b
 13 3 463 a, 1501 b
 9 530 a, 1605 b
 22 686 b
 15 18 668 a
 24 590 a
 30 575 b
 16 13 1285 b
 17 19 505 a
 28 1178 a
 18 23 913 a, 1038 b
 19 18 1399 a, 1533 b
 36 1439 b
 20 3 1380 b
 18 1678 a
 21 769 a
 1 305 a
 10 1355 a
 14 1129 b
 16 367 b, 908 a
 19 114 b
 22 1122 b
 22 12 351 b, 510 b
 14 1487 b
 26 197 b, 1678 a
 37 1116 a
 40 413 a
 41 1158 b
 23 1 1408 b
 5 1118 b
 6 883 b
 8 1044 b, 1617 a, 1661 a
 11 1091 b
 13 455 b
 16 808 a
 24 1 359 b
 6 215 a, 1189 a
 9 810 a
 16 1438 a, 1439 b
 22 749 b

I Kings

1 5 354 a
 31 1355 a
 47 1071 b
 2 1 1419 b
 8 846 a
 24 622 a
 3 15 647 b
 19 845 a
 4 10 1418 b
 11 610 a
 5 3 8a, 190a, 845b, 1156a,
 1486 b
 6 34 a
 25 577 a
 29 1462 a
 6 1 392 a, ib. b
 16 558 a
 18 248 b
 20 381 a
 35 1221 b
 7 21 1087 a
 23 590 a, 1323 a (2)
 36 698 a, 1116 b
 50 490 a, 1149 b

I Kings

7 51 1585 b, 1586 a
 8 1 1322 b
 23-53 1484 b
 54 450 a, 931 a
 9 13 608 b (2)
 10 1 791 b
 12 71 b
 17 1546 b
 18 591 a, 1149 b
 19 1434 a
 21 689 a
 11 4 304 b
 14 1554 b
 23 1554 b
 25 1554 b
 29 1173 b
 12 7 1035 b
 27 90 b
 31 1193 a
 13 18 1626 a
 14 9 202 b
 21 575 b
 25 1623 a
 15 23 1139 b
 17 1 534 a
 6 1058 b, 1112 a
 8 1304 b
 18 32 1684 a
 42 233 b
 19 6 1495 b
 11 897 a, 1326 a, 1489 a
 18 1509 b
 20 35 376 b
 21 5 1021 b
 10 868 a
 13 174 b, 868 a
 27 575 b
 22 10 227 b (2)
 19 898 b
 22 868 a

II Kings

2 12 1424 a
 3 4 890 a
 11 298 b
 4 9 1314 a, 1677 a
 10 814 a
 27 337 a
 42 1299 a
 5 2 922 a
 6 23 635 a
 25 277 a
 9 13 270 a
 10 22 792 b
 27 679 b
 12 8 141 b
 14 25 217 a
 17 9 491 a
 30 127 b, 1700 a
 31 19 a, 522 a, 639 a
 32 1340 a
 35-41 263 b
 18 6 1522 a
 11 258 b, 881 a
 16 77 b, 1298 b, 1407 b
 18 949 b
 27 1564 a
 32 108 b
 37 989 b, 1017 a, 1021 a
 20 13 911 a
 20 959 a
 23 13 851 b

II Kings

24 16 507 a, ib. b, 956 a(2)
 25 14 1210 b
 19 746 b, 1029 a

Isaiah

1 4 1060 b
 14 686 a
 17 478 b, 479 a
 18 690 a, 1604 b, 1605 a,
 1652 b
 20 497 a
 21 1152 a
 23 43 a
 26 595 b
 2 4 42 a
 9 1547 a, 1617 a(2)
 22 508 a
 3 2 409 a, 1396 b, 1539 a,
 1593 a
 3 704 b, 937 b
 4 921 b, 1683 b
 6 1596 b
 11 1485 a
 12 1052 a, 1321 a
 16 124 a, 218 b, 225 a,
 656 a, 1021 a, 1079 a,
 1360 b, 1482 a, 1538 b
 17 614 a, 1012 b, 1618 b
 18 993 b, 1341 b, 1514 a
 19 645 a, 1487 b
 20 90 a, 703 a, 1139 b,
 1321 a
 21 453 a
 22 818 b, 951 a, 1226 b,
 1328 a
 23 . 249 a, 713 a, 957 a
 24 935 a, 1285 b
 5 2 1570 a
 15 1618 a
 18 1037 a, 1380 b
 19 1080 a, 1331 a
 30 882 a
 6 3 682 b, 1314 a
 5 314 a
 6 328 a, 793 b, 1495 a
 10 1489 a, ib. b
 13 1281 a
 7 3 610 a
 6 516 a
 11 916 a
 19 200 b
 8 3 1585 a
 8 741 a, 1280 a
 12 1433 a
 19 331 a, 1269 a, 1296 b
 23 249 a, 355 b, 781 a,
 1073 b, 1270 a
 9 4 947 b
 11 1059 a
 10 14 1296 a
 19 1025 a
 30 689 b, 710 a, 1097 b,
 1269 b
 32 561 a
 11 2 798 b, 852 a
 3 sq. 1473 b
 6 53 a, 1031 b
 18 20 129 b
 21 1523 b; 1524 a
 14 1 1012 b
 4 . 281 a, 731 b, 732 a
 5 831 a

Isaiah

14 12 474 b, 1146 a
 13 1418 a, 1703 a
 15 2 271 b
 16 1 128 b
 12 686 a
 17 6 908 b
 11 82 b, 208 b, 209 a,
 879 a, 975 a, 1213 b,
 1406 a
 18 6 1339 b(2)
 19 2 654 b
 4 992 b
 9 1029 b(2)
 18 . 368 b, 369 a, 504 b
 20 3 575 b
 21 1 1085 a, 1597 a
 2 1300 b
 3 1280 b
 4 716 b
 5 802 b
 11 383 a, 1461 a, 1536 b,
 1611 a
 12 181 a
 22 2 . 292 a, 426 a, 836 a
 3 1431 a, 1433 b
 5 729 b, 1427 a, 1538 a
 7 859 a
 15 992 a
 16 494 a, 1311 a
 17 411 a, 536 a(2), 1700 a
 18 655 b
 23 603 a
 23 18 653 a, 1129 b
 24 2 1081 b
 5 484 b, 485 a
 16 152 b, 1464 b
 25 6 1208 b
 26 10 484 a
 19 1179 a
 27 8 947 b, 1563 a
 11 1467 a
 13 878 a
 28 5 1065 a, 1561 b
 7 1169 a, 1182 a
 20 . 1632 a(2), 1634 b
 25 204 b, 623 b, 1310 a,
 1566 b
 29 1641 a, 1705 a
 29 1 119 a, 343 b, 482 b,
 1397 a, 1419 b
 2 979 b
 4 1559 b
 14 1181 a
 16 1271 b
 17 441 a
 30 6 1079 b
 15 904 a
 17 1658 a
 18 461 b(2)
 20 651 a
 22 912 a
 23 16 a, 636 b
 28 889 a
 32 1256 b, 1265 a, 1680 b
 33 1090 a, 1115 a, 1117 a,
 1252 b
 31 9 60 a
 32 1 205 a
 33 1 137 a
 6 162 b, 1338 b
 7 . 113 b, 559 b, 848 a
 15 78 b
 34 5 1459 a

Isaiah

34 6 516 b(2)
 7 1461 b
 11 1183 a
 15 279 b
 17 474 a
 35 3 676 a(2), 1489 a, 1490 a
 36 12 1564 a
 37 6 1279 b
 38 2 1368 a
 40 1 867 b
 3 1396 b
 4 1480 b
 6 1652 a
 7 869 b
 12 1548 b, 1611 a
 29 1418 b
 41 2 601 a, 1263 b
 5 1403 b
 7 354 a, 1304 a
 8 564 b
 9 1185 a
 10 1537 b
 16 322 b
 19 88 b, 1170 a, 1505 b,
 1542 a, 1658 a
 21 1332 b
 24 1202 b, 1655 a
 42 10 1568 b
 13 1352 b
 22 418 a
 43 14 392 b
 22 1425 a
 44 25 139 b
 27 385 b, 1284 a
 45 2 332 b, 772 b
 5 73 a
 7 1418 a
 8 1251 a
 14 302 a, 646 b
 19 1186 a
 46 1 1427 b
 10 1164 a
 12 549 a
 47 2 1292 a, 1381 a
 4 216 b
 5 884 b
 48 12 404 a
 17 1019 a
 49 6 929 a
 8 962 b
 14 1061 a, 1572 a(2), ib. b
 18 639 b
 21 250 b
 22 1286 b
 50 5 1125 a
 6 527 b
 51 12 881 b
 14 1195 b
 21 1157 a, 1576 b
 23 703 b, 738 a, 1179 b
 52 2 921 a
 10 510 b
 54 10 740 b
 11 967 b, 1121 b
 12 315 a
 13 176 b
 55 3 1394 a
 7 703 b
 10 182 a
 13 198 a, 921 a, 1476 a
 57 13 633 b
 14 784 b

Isaiah

57 16 1064 a, 1406 b, 1578 b
 17 1650 a
 19 48 b, 249 b, 688 b,
 883 a, 902 a, 1469 b,
 1680 b, 1703 a
 58 1 447 b
 5 12 b
 7 1232 a
 10 1485 b
 11 150 a, 387 b, 412 b,
 465 b, 472 b
 12 1238 a
 13 366 a, 492 b, 1054 a,
 1092 a, 1271 b
 59 13 366 b
 15 1045 b, 1046 a, 1585 a
 20 216 b
 60 13 56 b
 19 1095 b
 61 1 1251 b
 8 1344 b
 62 8 1687 b
 63 1 457 b, 928 b
 1 sq. 1104 a
 16 1669 a
 64 3 1045 a
 5 1419 b
 65 8 128 a
 22 957 b, 1623 b
 66 3 1029 a
 6 1353 a, 1379 b
 7 1608 b
 20 1703 b

Jeremiah

1 3 247 b
 11 696 a, 1621 a
 2 3 1117 b
 6 1285 a, 1531 a
 13 376 b, 1485 a
 24 1213 a
 25 573 b, 1286 b
 27 1059 a
 31 354 b, 724 a
 3 19 1258 a (3), 1371 b,
 1687 b
 20 1475 b
 4 7 710 a
 22 1553 b
 30 1502 a
 5 23 1021 b
 6 29 864 b
 7 16 1133 a
 18 617 a(2), 619 a
 8 5 928 a
 18 275 a
 19 1538 a
 9 7 493 b, 1546 b
 9 1362 b
 11 1242 b
 12 1242 b
 20 1051 b
 25 1119 b
 10 11 63 a, 597 b
 11 16 477 b, 1488 a
 13 16 875 b
 17 201 b, 812 b
 23 914 a, 1497 b
 15 1 109 b
 19 386 b
 16 5 840 b
 17 11 279 b, 378 b

Jeremiah

17 13 520a, 829b
 18 23 676b
 19 2 882a
 20 9 688b
 22 17 369a
 24 24 944a, 945a(2)
 26 592a, 767b
 23 6 1263b
 7 1074b
 13 1686b
 19 273a
 29 907b, 1145b
 31 887b
 25 26 131b
 30 884a
 27 18 1133a
 28 1 308a
 29 2 592a
 22 1373a
 30 23 273a, 956b
 31 18 1180a
 19(20) 1611b
 20(21) 435a, 1275b(2),
 1277b(2)
 40 291a
 32 11 1432b
 18 593b
 44 1432b
 36 5 1102b
 22 39a(2)
 23 1193b
 27 39a(2), 221a
 37 21 1354b
 38 13 1081b
 39 3 513a
 41 1310a
 44 20 910a
 46 15 971b
 18 671b
 19 139a
 20 729a, 1278b, 1425a
 48 11 289b
 30 1066a
 37 271b
 49 7 1025a
 10 812b, 1381a
 51 27 548b
 39 273a
 59 798b
 52 16 466a

Ezekiel

1 844a(2)
 5 528b
 7 1401b
 8 1703a
 10 664b
 14 154a, 396a, 504b
 15 31b
 26 1271b
 27 162b, 511b
 3 6 48b
 13 941b
 4 12 1040b
 5 7 1382a
 11 850b
 6 6 129a
 7 11 1675b
 8 3 1096a
 5 160b(2)
 14 169b
 16 345b, 1235a, 1552b

Ezekiel

8 17 240b
 9 4 460b, 1500b, 1663b
 6 1319b
 10 2 1089a
 7 1248b
 12 3 1554a
 17 1222b
 13 4 1296b
 9 779b, 961b
 10 455a
 16 3 784b, 1066a
 7 1046a
 10 104b, 1148a, 1636a
 11 1045a
 22 1643b
 25 1167a, 1201b
 61 662b
 17 5 1298a
 20 6 1258a
 33 1503a
 21 26 184a, 421b, 1651b
 27 534a, 611b, 643a,
 669b, 1017a
 31 1460a
 32 1262a
 22 11 394b
 18 975a
 24 1675b
 23 14 497b
 21 673a
 42 294a, 1324a
 43 172b
 47 666b
 48 582b
 24 6 493a, 768a, 1377a,
 1385a
 10 847b
 17 965b, 1131b, 1266b
 25 7 137a
 26 2 498a, 785b
 20 1258b
 27 4 703b
 5sq. 1658a
 11 703b
 17 801b
 19 38a
 30 5 616a
 24 1538a
 31 3 1377a
 8 77b
 9 256a
 15 1085b
 32 24 461a
 33 21 1593a
 24 38b
 31 74b
 34 19 846a
 31 1417b
 36 4 971a
 25 944a
 26 180a, 198b
 37 454a
 6 623b
 11 855b
 12 1253b
 38sq. 726b
 39 4 1156a
 9 37a, 1219b
 11 488a
 15 1275b, 1277b
 40 17 1495a
 41 22 661b
 26 789b, 1046b

Ezekiel

43 2 1574a
 17 459b
 44 18 388b, 1636a
 20 699b
 45 9 243a
 15 946a
 46 18 29a
 22 1353a
 47 2 1174b
 3 1423b
 5 792b, 1531a, 1558b
 12 714a, 1138a, 1649b,
 1697a, 1701a
 48 19 1462a

Hosea

1 3 255a, 276b, 277a
 2 7 1540b
 8 1570b
 11 1666b
 13 322a
 23sq. 1092a
 3 5 1151a
 4 4 534b, 1061a
 11 1553b
 12 727b, 1396b
 5 6 472b, 473a
 6 8 1104a
 7 11 1252b
 13 1136b
 8 14 345b
 10 5 607a
 11 4 63a
 12 2 1487a
 8 1623b
 12 243b
 13 1 129a, 1478b
 14 72a
 14 1 1940b
 2 1691a
 3 1655a
 7 1474a

Joel

1 11 69a
 17 272a
 2 13 1310a
 20 1297b
 3 5 1631a
 4 3 281a
 18 901a, 1560a

Amos

1 11 896b
 2 6 1005a
 3 8 119a
 11 69b
 4 7 769b, 1648b
 12 621b, 1139b
 13 977b, 1278b, 1559a
 5 4 1086b
 19 941b
 25 1310a
 6 1 951a
 2 481a, 1184a, 1601a
 4 1024b, 1025a, 1358a
 5 869b, 870b, 1224a
 6 411b, 1177b
 7 834a, 840b, 969a,
 1024b

Amos

7 7 29a, 85b
 8 3 345b, 1512b
 4 129b, 1508b
 5 1350a
 9 560a, 569a
 9 9 881a
 11 907a

Obadiah

1 6 181a, 184b

Jonah

1 3 1272a
 6 1313b, 1660a
 13 749a
 2 4 824a
 3 8 1558a
 4 2 99b

Micah

1 14 1563a
 2 9 1093b
 10 846a
 13 192a
 3 3 1509a
 12 1330b
 4 13 426b
 5 6 1509b
 6 2 365a
 7 3 1037b, 1586a
 4 145a, 426a(2), 427a(2),
 602a, 988b
 5 1006b
 8 1155b
 18 1038b, 1039a, 1339b,
 1533b, 1561b

Nahum

1 2 901b
 2 6 1135b
 3 8 1446b

Habakkuk

2 3 461b
 5 884b
 11 1454b
 16 1323a
 19 1695b
 3 2 1368b, 1456a
 6 946a
 8 967a
 17 629a

Zephaniah

1 12 493a(2)
 2 1 1370b, 1429b, 1433a
 3 620a
 4 1365b
 5 674a
 14 950a, 1488a
 3 1 748b
 5 1200b
 7 369b
 18 1295a

Haggai

2 19 227b

Zechariah

1 7 1310a
 8 1029b
 17 704a
 2 12 648b
 17 921b
 3 2 261b
 3 1265a
 8 867a
 4 2 216b
 3 852a
 10 1350b
 12 1293b
 14 588a
 6 12 1287b
 7 14 1010b
 8 4 1330b
 8 1138a
 19 1267b
 9 7 248b, 1426a
 8 155a
 10 1 443b
 11 1300a
 11 7 920b
 12 1 1270b, 1305a
 11 1695b
 13 6 1214a
 8 1588b
 9 1298a
 14 1 357b
 6 1295a
 8 632b
 10 591a
 20 826a, 1284a
 21 1647a

Malachi

1 10 32b
 11 1352b
 2 5 897b
 12 1057a
 13 1554a
 17 563a
 3 5 1623a
 6 1605a
 8 1311a
 10 172b
 12 491a
 16 295a, 518a, 1272b
 19 569a
 20 593a
 21 178a
 23 68b

Psalms

1 755b, 1243b
 1 111a, 701a, 716b(2),
 1392a, 1660a
 2 1418a
 3 1638b
 5 956b
 2 755b, 1001a, 1243b
 6 1637b
 11 238a, ib.b, 1486a
 12 189a
 3 1001a
 1 1362b
 3 1256a
 4 368a
 8 1627b
 4 1 907b, 928b
 3 1477b, 1497b

Psalms

4 5 656b, 1447b
 5 1 894a, 895a
 4 958a
 5 272a, 727a
 11 1021b
 8 3 1051b
 9 755b
 1 1084b
 18 1501b
 20 1061b
 21 749a
 10 755a
 5 1151a
 11 1204a
 14 1461a
 11 1 877b
 2 605a, 861b
 3 764b, 859b
 5 571a
 6 1140b
 12 4 674b
 6 1524a
 7 1008a, 1255b
 8 686b
 9 401b, 671a, 1460b
 15 1086b
 5 768b
 16 7 612a
 8sq. 1532b
 11 1163b, 1654b
 17 1 1475a
 13 105b, 666a
 14 464b(2), 465a, 1051b
 15 1263a, 1366b(2)
 18 2 1467a
 5 1189a
 7 164b
 12 351b, 510b
 13 527a(2), 923a
 16 1145b
 20 1150a
 26 1677a
 31 1303b, 1304a, 1677a
 40 413a
 19 1360b
 5 1556a
 8-10 1201b
 9 189a, 1360b
 11 889b(2)
 13 1521a
 20 3 977a
 21 3 126a, 1641b
 9 825a
 22 8 888b, 1157b
 10 215b
 15 1538a
 16 129b, 376a
 21 639a
 23 2 326b
 24 1391a
 5 938a
 25 1 938b
 6 613a
 8sq. 1493a
 26 2 916b
 6 1469a
 27 14 1356a
 29 37b, 342a, 1598a
 2 499a
 4 1705a
 11 1049a
 30 1135b
 31 18 507a

Psalms

31 19 980a, 1130a, 1229a
 20 1297b
 32 1 204b, 938b
 6 778b(2)
 9 173b
 33 1 884a
 2 870a
 18 1513a
 34 9 543a
 13 1245b
 35 15 1285a
 16 692b
 36 7 913b, 1028b, 1068b,
 1115a, 1438a
 8 1403a
 37 4 1054a
 7 456a
 20 593a, 1156a
 25 1061a, ib.b
 29 1575a
 39 3 521a
 12 809b
 40 2 1356a(2)
 3 372b
 5 1439a, 1446b
 10 1185a
 41 2 100b, 398b, 990b
 4 1010a
 42 755b
 5 11a, 314a, 430a, 990a
 8 1291b, 1452a
 43 755b
 44 24 1057b
 45 3 586b
 8 1263a
 9 137b
 10 1522a
 12 586a
 13 467b
 17 1214b
 46 1 1084b
 47 4 295a
 5 693b
 9 751b
 48 3 358b, 889a(2), 905b,
 906a
 14 433b
 15 132b, 413b, 1083b
 49 2 464b
 4 331a
 12 1418a
 50 2 644a, 1574b
 5 378b
 6 1681a
 10 143a
 23 601b, 1535a, ib.b,
 1650b
 51 8 766b
 16 1336a
 52 7 1635a
 54 2 389a, 395b
 55 8 879b
 16 315b
 23 565b
 56 1 780b
 9 884a
 57 9 1057b, 1058a
 58 2 71a, 736a
 4 415b
 9 127a, 632b, 1657b
 59 12 536a
 60 1 782a
 5 1684b

Psalms

60 6 914b, 916b, 1344b
 8 990a
 9 1292b
 10 919b, 969a, 986b
 11 185a
 61 6 859b
 8 599a(2), 1126a
 62 3 859b
 10 329a
 63 2 646a
 12 94a
 65 2 998b
 5 1410b, 1419b
 8 1525a
 10 1126b, 1540b(2),
 1703b
 11 210b, 379a
 66 3 796b
 5sq. 1191a
 15 759b
 68 5 1379b, 1612a
 6 1461a
 7 169b, 172a, 315b,
 637a, 1568a
 9 1489a
 11 1024b
 13 280b, 786a
 14 797b, 1620b
 15 1285a(2)
 17 208a, 1493a
 18 280a, 1604b
 19 648b, 719a
 26 1068b
 27 1322b
 28 1449b
 31 451b, 1191a, 1328b,
 1389a, 1419b
 36 593b, 1319b, 1332b
 69 14 1128a
 32 833b
 34 968a
 71 18 1556b
 72 3 939a
 10 128b
 16 716a(2)
 17 580b
 73 3 466b, 1112a, 1563a
 4 1054b
 7 991a
 27 406b, 1469a(2)
 74 12 1202b
 13 1171a
 20 28a
 75 4 726a
 5 71a, 373b, 466b,
 1112a, 1251a
 7 1461b
 8 1460a, 1552b, 1617b
 76 9 593a
 77 5 1596b
 7 797a, 874b(2), 1248a,
 1517a, ib.b
 8 1493b
 9 106a
 16 534b
 78 7 549a, 654b
 19 949a
 27 1509a
 36 1202b, 1523a
 43 1501a
 45 369a, 1191a
 47 482b, 484a
 48 1502a

Psalms

78 63 346a
 79 1 1362b
 2 870b
 7 884a
 80 3 372b
 9 918a, 1112b
 14 440b, 559a
 81 1568b
 4 427a, 652b, 653a(2),
 ib.b, 1619b
 5 754a
 7 949b
 10 411a, 791a
 11 1305b
 82 3 1263b
 83 14 238a
 84 4 1387b
 6 1514a
 11 985a
 12 1698b
 85 4 1040a
 87 2 1277b
 4 1453b
 88 6 493a
 89 16 1252b
 24 683b
 38 789b, 1134b
 52 1104b
 90 3 306b
 5 413b
 6 152b
 9 843b
 10 205a, 281b
 91 1 669b(2), 708b
 1-9 1135b, 1281b
 2 1396a
 3 337b, 1150b
 4 1290b
 5 1524b
 6 1346a
 7 876b
 8 1578b
 10 1135b
 15 1642a
 92 755b
 8 1145a
 9 1462b
 13 986a, 1679a
 14 1638b(2)
 16 1380b
 98 1 1049a
 2 1324a
 3 285b, 306b(2), 307b
 4 18a
 94 4 79a
 12 565b
 95 6 195b
 11 1407a
 98 8 490a
 99 3 602a
 4 1060a
 6 1623a
 100 1 1650b
 102 1 719b, 1064a
 8 139a
 9 1083a
 18 1122b
 103 7 1060a
 20 1689a
 104 755b
 1 691b
 2 632a
 3 1479a

Psalms

104 5 1222a
 11 1518a
 18 584b
 23 1145a
 24 29a
 26 697a, 787b
 35 447a
 106 2 792b
 16 1390b
 20 1625b
 23 369b
 26 939b
 28 1054b
 29 1238a
 30 1182a
 107 23-28 982a
 30 757b
 108 10 1079a
 12 185a
 109 755b
 110 3 335a, 1467b
 111 8 1001a
 10 964b, 1124b
 113 7 1505b
 114 353b
 115 5-7 1194a
 116 1 1662a
 4 774a
 6 581a, 1253a
 16 745a
 118 1 1094a
 22 1165a
 27 53b, 119a
 119 1678a
 20 271a
 61 1048b
 69 548a
 96 986a
 126 225b, 1128b
 147 941b
 120-184 817a
 120 3 910b
 121 1 812b
 122 6 1588a
 124 1 948a
 125 3 357b, 904b
 126 6 1051a
 130 1 204b
 4 593b
 131 2 581b
 132 18 1279b
 135 7 644a, 1095b
 136 4 1174b
 13 1174b
 24sq. 1174b
 25 1174b
 137 2 1703a
 7 967b, 1121b, 1135b,
 1174b, 1188b, 1203a,
 1397b
 139 5 39b
 6 1181b
 11 1538b
 15 1497a
 16 222a
 20 580a
 24 1101a
 140 2 472b
 6 823b
 8 941b, 942a
 9 403b(2), 636a
 142 8 644a
 144 4 330a

Psalms

144 14 950b(2), 1238a
 145 1649a
 9 1490b
 148-150 405b
 148 8 1010b
 149 6 1138a
 150 1 1314a
 6 940a, 1474a

Proverbs

1-9 855b
 1 6 790b
 9 436a, 698a, 744b,
 1096b
 14 633b
 20 23a
 2 1 1297b
 3 74a
 7 1297b
 11 394a, ib.b
 3 2 1604b
 6 1243b
 9 339b, 484a
 11 1340a
 12 582b, 606a
 15 492b, 1532a
 16 580b
 26 653b, 1167b
 32 961b
 34 1688a
 35 1329a, 1373a
 4 2 717b
 8 995b
 12 1293b
 25 601b
 5 6 536a, 1514a
 10 1101a, ib.b
 18 832b
 6 1 396b, 1111a
 3 1191a, 1453b
 5 591b
 6 1080b, 1102b
 21 120a
 26 1257a
 7 4 738b
 7 1253a
 9 941b
 10 1530b, 1546b
 11 145a, 542b, 543a,
 1523b
 18 449a
 8 11 492b, 1532a
 12 1115b, 1120a
 14 1659a
 17 1684b
 21 598b
 22-29 1315b
 26 1644a
 30 1136b, 1176b, 1292b,
 1446b
 31 1644a, ib.b
 9 16 1252b
 10-24 855b
 10 2 1264a
 7 1262a, 1496a
 8 688b
 19 1084a
 11 4 1264a
 17 1509a
 18 1202a
 22 711b
 26 1307a, 1517b

Proverbs

11 27 735b
 12 4 1064b
 11 1035b
 18 156b, 846a
 25 915b, 962b
 27 505b, 592b, 1276a
 13 11 419a, 1312a
 12 1652a
 23 1013a
 24 1551b
 14 9 1695b
 14 975a
 15 1173a, 1253a
 34 447b, 458b
 15 7 1618b
 15 1468a
 19 426b, 988a
 24 990b, 1065a
 16 10 1396b
 11 633b, 1654b
 28 1215a, 1450a
 30 634b
 17 2 369b
 6 1064b, 1065a
 13 968a
 14 250b, 902a, 1161a
 28 507a
 18 1 1215a
 7 101a
 8 1450a
 19 1247b
 21 778b
 22 825b
 23 1125b
 19 14 392b
 15 1146a
 20 2 882a
 21 155a
 25 700a(2)
 30 846b
 21 3 1263b
 8 602a
 18 137a
 30 1643b
 22 2 1498b
 3 1250a
 4 964b
 5 1290b(2)
 9 1071b
 18 322b
 20 1588b
 22 309a, 1657b
 28 1081a
 29 412b, 509b, 510b,
 588a(2)
 23 2 834b
 6 1071a
 10 881a
 22 409a
 25 1609b
 29 1b, 4a, 24b, 296b,
 1137b, 1161b, 1206a,
 1602b
 29sq. 1401a
 30 795b
 31 24b, 633b(2), 779b,
 1003a
 32 1242b, 1244b
 34 419b, 1313b
 35 538a
 24 6 1313b(3), 1660a(2)
 10 1300a
 16 674a

Proverbs

24 21 45b, 1355a
 23 351a
 28 1252b
 25-31 855b
 25 1 1130a
 7 751b
 11 303a
 13 1281a
 19 768b, 1122a, 1491a
 20 1033a, 1496b
 22 1585b
 26 740b, 1491a
 26 6 654a
 11 1553a, 1650a
 22 863a(2)
 23 1523a(2)
 27 17 425b
 22 367b, 476b, 505a,
 786b, 1253a
 25 1193b
 26 610a, ib.b, 611b,
 1129a
 28 9 1655a
 10 1548a
 13 1060b, 1240b
 23 1176a
 29 4 465a
 8 1160b
 11 1525a
 13 1498b, 1668a
 21 42a, 798b, 864b,
 1190b
 23 1677b
 30 1 14a, 1014b
 8 557a
 10 1377b
 15 1499a
 17 713b
 27 496a
 28 1688b
 32 403a, ib.b(2), 869b(2)
 33 475a
 31 1 74a, 662a
 2 189a
 3 454b, 760b
 4 1458a, 1464b
 6 2b
 7 1477b
 8 456b, 471b
 10 1066a
 26 1587a
 27 1269a
 29 411b

Job

1 1 377b
 10 1237a
 15 1517b
 2 3 583b
 8 272b
 3 3 707b
 4 202b
 8 698a
 10 311b
 16 1051b
 26 1456a, 1578b
 4 4 676a, ib.b
 5 5 729a, 1290a, 1508b
 7 52a, 1502a(2)
 9-10 205a
 10 1580b
 21 460a

Job

5 22 660b
 23 17b
 26 620a, 701b
 6 14 713a, 801b
 15 1145b
 17 413b
 18 715b
 7 1 1257a, 1258b
 9 7 504b
 17 1010b
 10 1 1326a
 11 990b
 22 959a, 1285a
 11 9 986a
 11 1517b
 12 867b
 14 1051a, 1167b
 20 1665b
 12 5 152b, 715a(2), 1518a
 16 1521b, 1553b
 14 5 505b
 7 703b
 14 1257a
 18 1130a
 20 1655b
 15 20 470b
 28 1128b
 16 11 1471b
 17 711b, 1079b
 18 4 1270b
 7 1196a
 20 7 249b
 23 703b
 26 922b, 1631a
 21 10 241a
 11 581a, 1049b
 22 14 1204a
 16 1384b(2)
 20 172a
 22 29b
 24-25 185b
 29 202a
 30 194b, 932b
 24 12 1538a
 15 866b
 20 864a
 24 638b
 25 6 1470a
 26 7 173a, ib.b
 9 1232a, 1524b
 12 1453b
 14 1482a, 1487b
 27 1701a
 8 1582a
 28 3 1285a
 7 1435a
 10 47b, 1291a
 18 66b
 25 1348b
 29 18 433a
 25 155b
 30 3 250a, 490a
 23 1446a
 24 1159b, 1538a
 31 10 528a
 24 654b
 33 23 665b
 24 1137b
 27 1542a
 34 20 262a
 29 1621b
 30 485a, 1431a
 37 1016a

Job

36 3 1263a
 7 283a(2), 1146b, 1401a
 15 472b
 19 1299a, 1305b
 28 271b, 892a
 33 1475b
 37 1 946b
 2 331a
 5 1487b
 6 1465a
 13 208a
 17 1622a
 18 590a(2), 1702b
 20 1017a
 21 142a
 38 1 905a, 1010b
 2 510b
 4 58a
 8 1550a
 9 1616a
 16 1376a
 25 317a, 1555b, 1684a
 28 12b
 31 1045a, 1433a
 32 756a
 36 156a, 522b, 523b
 37 1571a
 38 590a
 39 13 449a
 29 71a
 30 261a, 1085b
 40 17 492b
 20 135b, 145b
 30 421a, 636a, 1647a
 41 3 1457b
 4 1117a
 7 1145b, 1271b
 10 1063b
 14 492a
 21 1664a
 22 1008a
 26 1550a
 42 14 1141a, 1428a, 1502a

Canticles

1 1 1568a
 2 511b, 941b, 942a,
 1111a, 1541a
 2sq. 1253b
 3 1084b, 1463a
 4 808a, 844a, 854b,
 855a
 5 176b
 6 1552a
 7 712b
 9 1487a, 1569b
 10 1162b, 1656a, 1486b,
 1649b, 1664b
 12 1026a
 13 847b
 14 671a
 15 1611a
 17 1454a(2)
 2 1 375a
 4 279b(2), 299b, 693a
 5 128a, 130b
 7 1257a
 8 1403a
 9 296a
 11 628a
 12 927b, 1664b
 17 1160b

Canticles

3 6 1459b
 9 632a, 1147a
 10 1476a
 11 461a, 1275b
 4 1 1286b, 1288b, 1290a
 2 1504a, 1574a
 3 731a, 1466b, 1477a
 4 729a, ib.b, 1138a
 8 1549b, 1703b(2)
 11 25b, 906a, 1484a
 12 256a, 816a, 1187a
 13 1580b
 14 1085b, 1164b, 1194b
 15 892a
 16 257b, 258a, 394a,
 921b, 1057b
 5 1 847b
 2 1642a, 1678a
 5 848a, 1038a
 6 449a
 7 713a
 10 280a, 283a, 1272b
 11 1110b, 1111a, 1340a,
 1546a, 1574b, 1670b
 13 702b, 834a
 14 1228a, 1603b
 15 1540b
 6 4 279b
 6 1291a
 7 1290a
 8 189a, 1177a
 10 879a
 11 13b, 229a
 7 1 55a
 2 920a, 1272a
 3 156a, 382b, 752b,
 753a, 960a, ib.b, 970b,
 1256a, 1634b
 6 1454a
 9 1008a
 10 276a
 11 1540b, 1702b, 1703b
 14 1295b
 8 2 1156a, 1482b
 5 400a
 6 1498b
 7 983a
 13 258a

Ruth

1 1 265b
 5 1561a
 13 1042a(2), 1067a
 14 277b, 941b
 2 4 1516a, 1627b
 7 701a
 10 911b
 14 711a
 3 3 1116a
 4 1 71b
 2 859a
 7 469a, 1584a, 1587b
 8 716a
 11 804a

Lamentations

1 1 139a, 713a, 1334a,
 1625b, 1630b
 7 1519b
 12 1052a, 1323b
 13 928a, 1261a

Lamentations

1 14 1026b, 1020b, 1621a
 15 275a, 948a, 1197b
 17 895a, 922a, 1232b,
 1474a
 18 1263b
 20 748b
 22 318b, 1051b
 2 1 1065b
 2 865b, 1046b
 8 1541b
 13 160a, 383a, 1044b,
 1370a, 1647b
 14 1686b
 16 1038b
 17 1038b
 3 7 768a
 13 25a, 31a, 129b
 17 938b
 23 427a
 33 1189b, 1202b
 41 1533a
 45 722b
 65 1061b
 4 1 1087b, 1443a
 3 594b
 4 1051b
 7 232b
 15 824b, 987b
 22 100b, 1671b
 5 10 647b
 14 1519a
 22 722b

Ecclesiastes

1 6 948b(2)
 13 1566a
 15 489b, 1059b
 2 2 339a, 1112a
 3 991a
 6 1168a
 8 1225b, 1523b, 1558a(2)
 9 805b
 3 5 1197a
 11 586a, 1051b, 1084b,
 1553a
 15 1453a
 16 1263a
 4 3 132a
 5 654b
 6 1486b
 8 45b
 14 676a, 1499a
 17 932b, 1485a
 5 5 1655a
 8 604b, 605b
 9 354b
 2 1654b
 12 1281b
 7 1 713a
 3 1546a
 7 1111b
 8 1135a
 17 815b, 1501a(2)
 8 1 1604a(2)
 3 142b, 1186a
 4 1581b
 5 874b
 8 370a, 855b
 10 1312a, ib.b
 13 748b
 14 1501b
 9 5 1262b

Ecclesiastes

9 11 1122a
 16 807b(2)
 18 870b
 10 5 1521a
 8 1017a, 1617b
 10 951a, 1321b
 11 1638b
 17 1704a
 18 1102b
 19 1546a
 11 6 170a, 571b
 9 1492b
 10 1551a
 12 1 136a
 2 431b, 713b, 1380a
 3 528b
 4 1344a, 1559b
 5 209a, 461a, 475b,
 787b, 1040b, 1641b,
 1651a
 6 83b, 672a, 1446b,
 1463a
 10 1330b
 11 89a, 490a, 612a,
 803a, 808b, 809a,
 837b, 1311a, 1444a,
 1635a, 1639a
 12 198b, 331a, 693b,
 713b, 714a, 973a
 14 1217a, 1497b

Esther

1 1 373a, 790b, 1464a,
 1498b(2)
 2 71a
 9 859a
 10 670b
 12 311b
 14 621b, 673b, 776b,
 845a
 22 1216b
 2 1 1573a(2)
 5 575b, 580a, 682b,
 935b, 1655b
 16 553a, 1082a, 1310a
 18 310a
 20 1032b
 21 1406b
 3-7 10 126a
 3 1 781a, 1489a, 1655b
 9 1390a
 12 1221a
 14 83a
 15 1112b
 4 5 512b
 5 11 1454b
 13 1532a
 6 1 877b, 1655b
 2 1603a
 13 924a
 7 4 1532a
 5 860b
 10 1573a
 8 7 357b, 539b
 16 573a
 17 263b
 9 6-10 1335a
 7 119b
 18 1322b
 21 1200b
 27 822a, 1125b
 28 399b, 822a

Esther

9 29 1655b
 31 286b

Daniel

2 1 67a, 1202b
 2 129b, 1508b
 5 356b
 10 53a, 61b, 129b
 14 16b, 119a
 15 16b, 327b, 496a
 17 16b
 19 16b, 248a
 22 881a
 25 566a
 27 129b
 29 88a
 30 248a
 31 67a
 35 16b, 18a, 19a
 37 489a
 39 39b
 41 227b
 43 328a
 3 1 42a
 2 55b, 210a, 327b, 743b,
 1187b
 3 18b, 210a, 1517b
 5 405a, ib.b, 982b
 10 543b
 12 17b, 566b
 13 70b
 14 28b
 19 37a
 20 1377a
 21 664a, 747b, 1022a,
 1155b
 22 37a, 496a
 25 59a, 328a, 420b
 27 1431b
 28 59a, 66b
 4 4 129b
 10 1075a
 11 210b
 12 89a, 196a
 14 914b, 1075a
 16 131a, 1609b
 18 1099b
 20 210b
 24 121a
 27 437a
 28 1371b
 30 274a, 1296a
 5 1022b
 1 1407a
 5 713a
 6 1358b
 7 115a, 356a
 11 129b
 12 40a
 17 196a, 449a, 867b
 25 1a, 796a
 6 1022b
 1 1407a
 8 584b
 16 327b
 17 1141b
 19 167b, 291a, 526b
 24 515a
 25 1194a
 7 1022b
 2 237a

Daniel

7 5 39b, 276a, 282a,
 973b
 6 39b, 116a, 201a
 7 80a, 116a, 201a
 8 833a
 9 626a, 1633b
 10 1360b
 12 121a
 13 116a, 1095b
 19 588a
 22 1129b
 24 1422b
 25 374b
 8 1022b
 2 21a
 3 21a
 6 21a
 12 1283a
 13 1183b, 1190a
 14 187b
 15 1271b
 16 209a
 10 3 475b
 11 1662a
 21 1500b
 11 43 705b
 12 11-12 604a
 13 580a

Ezra

1 2 1512a
 9 13b, 762a
 2 11 159a
 66 265b
 4 3 1490b
 7 1695b
 8 1603a
 9 648a
 10 95a
 13 81a, 171a, 353a, 732a,
 797a, 1253a
 15 131a
 17 648a
 19 131a
 22 420b
 5 3 130b
 8 97a, 99a
 14 561a
 6 2 40b
 4 877b(2)
 5 561a
 11 760a
 16 697b
 7 11 968b
 23 18b
 25 327b
 26 89a, 356b, 366a
 8 27 823a

Nehemiah

3 8 814b
 15 1518b
 5 14 704a
 18 112a, 191a
 7 7 161b
 16 159a
 61 16a, 842a
 8 5 1638a
 6 213a
 8 543b, 805a, 832b,
 1201b, 1242b

Nehemiah

8 10 426a
 9 5 1649a
 6 29b, 849b
 7 958b, 985b, 1017b
 8 1248b
 18 1552b
 12 27 481b
 13 15 17a
 19 1284b

I Chronicles

1 19 165b
 2 6 405a, 1079a
 9 1064b
 18 1060b, 1451b
 19 1180a
 20 601b
 24 1551b, 1693b
 26 1064b
 54 898a
 55 1012b

I Chronicles

3 17 1638b, 1639a
 4 1sq. 1528b
 2 1436b
 5 921b
 7 1300a
 8 1258b, 1407a
 9 585a
 10 917a, 1039a, 1520b
 18 201a, 406b, 566b,
 594a, 989b
 22 628a, 1129b (3),
 1130a (2)
 23 929b, 1238a, 1319a
 5 1 575b
 6 34 1261b
 60 460a
 7 31 191b
 8 8 441a, 1552a
 9 427b
 27 1489a
 29—38 111a
 34 927b

I Chronicles

8 37 111a
 9 20 1380a
 35—44 111a
 11 13 1091b
 12 2 941b
 33 (32) 1066a, 1369b (2)
 34 (33) 1045b
 39 (38) 1045b
 13 6 840a
 9 631a
 14 15 169b
 16 27 1101b
 19 16 1528b
 22 14 1055a, 1126a
 24 7—18 600a
 25 3 327b, 1224b
 26 5 1202a
 18 1213b
 24 1528a
 28 9 589a
 29 11 984a

II Chronicles

2 7 718b, 738b
 3 3 1643b
 4 21 641b, 783a
 6 18—41 1484b
 9 17 844a
 13 8 486a
 15 16 400b, 709b
 16 14 394a, 405b
 24 20—22 400b
 24 1566a
 25 11 657a
 24 1110a
 31 13 79b
 32 1 326b
 3 1031b
 33 11 742a
 13 . 513a, 514b, 765a
 14 1055b
 35 13 199a
 24sq. 1443a

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