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PATREON

MANUAL OF THE ARAMAIC LANGUAGE.

## MANUAL

OF

## THE ARAMAIC LANGUAGE

OF

## THE PALESTINIAN TALMUD

GRAMMAR<br>VOCALIZED TEXT, TRANSLATION AND VOCABULARY

BY

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## WITH INTRODUCTION

BY
Dr. A. MINGANA

> E. J: BRILL LTD. Leyden
> 1929.

## INTRODUCTION.

The following pages contain the late Dr. Marshall's work on the Aramaic Language. I had the privilege of perusing the work in MS. and recommended its publication as a useful reading book for students.

Being a posthumous production it has entailed a great amount of labour on the part of the Editor. As it now appears the book compares favourably with other publications of a similar character, and for students with an elementary knowledge of Hebrew it should prove extremely helpful.

Much has lately been advanced on the subject of the pronunciation of Palestinian Aramaic and the correct system of vowels to be used to express it. In my opinion, nothing decisive has so far been written on this matter, and I venture to add that I believe it to be unscientific to elaborate and standardize systems of vocalization, interlinear or otherwise, based on MSS. which are separated by centuries from the people who spoke the original language. In doubtful cases of this kind I am more inclined to follow the system used in Eastern Aramaic, for which we have MSS. as early as the fifth century A.D., than any system of Western Aramaic for which our manuscript authority is of a much later date.

In the present work, with good reason on the Editor's part, the Author's vocalization has not been disturbed.

It is my earnest hope that the late Dr. Marshall's book may stimulate interest in a beautiful language which deserves to be more widely studied.
A. Mingana.

John Rylands Library
Manchester

## EDITOR'S PREFACE.

In preparing the present work, the Author had in view the presentation of a Reading Book in the Galilean Aramaic of the Palestinian Talmud, as affording to English students specimens of the dialect most closely akin to that spoken by Jesus and His first disciples.

The yocalifed text was prepared in order to make the work available to students who had but an elementary acquaintance with the Hebrew and Aramaic of the Old Testament.

The superlinear vocalization, written sublinear, was adopted as a guide, but has not been followed slavishly; a measure of independent treatment is preserved.

The Krotoshin Edition (1866) of the Palestinian Talmud was the one used by the Author, but regard has been paid to alternative readings.

The translation of the Aramaic Fragments into English was meant to assist private students in the interpretation of the text, but a wider circle of English readers may welcome these stories of Jewish religious life in a long past age.

The Grammar contains only what the Author deemed necessary for the elucidation of the text. An index of the subjects of the text and translation provides the student with an easy means of reference.

The work was already in the Press before I accepted the responsibility of editing it, and necessary revision and correction have had to be done at one and the same time on the proof sheets at a considerable distance from the Printer; consequently, slight departures from consistency in literary form, and a few typographical errors have been unavoidable. A list of Additions and Corrections precedes the Grammar.

I have added to the work the pages 24-30, dealing with Numerals, Particles, and The Tone.

The order and description of the Particles are approximately as they appear in the Grammar of C. Schaff (1686), and in that of G. Dalman (2nd. ed., 1905). The MS. of the Author lacked a Table of Contents, and this I have supplied.

I have revised many of the valuable reference numbers in the Vocabulary, but cannot vouch for the accuracy of all.

The figures enclosed in brackets in line with the section number of the Aramaic text indicate chapter, paragraph, page and column, respectively, of the treatises of the Pal. Talmud. These all have been revised.

From sections 117-140 of the text, I have removed the vowels, in order that they may be supplied by the student.

A short list of books of reference has been added and follows the Contents.

I tender my hearty thanks to Dr. A. Mingana, who has counselled me most generously in the execution of my task.

Miss Marshall, the Author's daughter, has given valuable assistance in reading the proofs of the Translation, and I much appreciate her co-operation.

The Publishers and Printers of this work, E. J. Brill Ltd., Layden, and their staff, have earned my deepest gratitude for their fine response to the call on their patience and craftsmanship.
J. Barton Turner.

Cloughfold, Manchester.

## CONTENTS

Page
GRAMMAR ..... 1-30
INTRODUCTION. ..... 1
I. PRONOUNS ..... 2-4

1. Personal Pronouns. ..... 2
2. Demonstrative ..... 3
3. Reflexive ! " ..... 3
4. Relative ..... 3
5. Possessive ..... 4
6. Interrogative ..... 4
7. Indefinite ..... 4
II. NOUNS ..... 5-10
Gender ..... 5
Number ..... 5
Form ..... 6
Declensions ..... 6-8
Suffixes to Nouns ..... 9-10
III. VERBS ..... 10-23
Preliminary Notes ..... 10-11
The Perfect ..... 11-12
" Imperfect ..... 12, 14-15
, Infinitive ..... 15
Participle ..... 15
The Strong Verb: Examples of Moods and Tenses ..... 12-14
Guttural Verbs ..... 16
Pe Nun ..... 16
"Aleph ..... 17
Yodh ..... 17
Ayin Waw ..... 17-19
Double Ayin ..... 19-20
Lamedh Aleph, Yodh or He ..... 20-21
Suffixes to Strong Verb. ..... 21-23
" , Lamedh Yodh Verb. ..... 23

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 7, Line 4 from bottom, read det. for abs.
" 12, Line 7, first word, read $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ He.
" 15 , last line, read $\geq$ for 3 .
" 20, Line 6 from bottom, read 3 for 5.
" 26, Line 1, read V. Particles. - Ordinary Adverbs.
" 27, Line 4 after Indeed read? Same Line, insert $\boldsymbol{\text { n Indeed. }}$
" 27, under Prepositions, read D for D .
34, Line 1 , read 5 (II. 4a).
" 37, Line 2 from bottom, read in margin, text פורדקל.
" 41, Line 4, begin with ברָּן גַּמְלִיאֵל.
42, Line 12, read מנהגיה for text.
" 43 , Line 1 , before אמר read.
" 44 bottom, after b) and c) read text.
"
» 49 bottom, after b) insert I.
, 57, Line 8 from bottom, read אמרין.
" 76 , Line 15, read בלבבכון.
" 68, read 85 (IV. 9:55b, c).
» 72, Line 5 from bottom, read הטחה.
" 74, Line 5 from bottom, read תיעביר.
" 78, read 98, 98a.
" 79, Line 8, read עבדין.
" 79, bottom, read 99a (III. $1: 58 \mathrm{~d}$ ).
" 80 , Line 2 , read ירהא.
" 80, Line 4, read ץשׁum; Line 13 , read 100 a for 100 ; Line 3 from bottom read 101 (I. 9:60d).
" 84, Line 3 in 105 read כפים; Line 5 from bottom, read צרכון.
" 87, Line 4, read דהחינא; last line, read XI. for IX.
" 90, Line 8 from bottom, third word, read $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ for 7 .
, 105, transfer (Hebrew phrase), to follow first word in Line 1.
" 134, Line 5 in § 53, read lentils.
" 153 , Line 3 from bottom, read comma for ?.
" 154 , Line 9 , read conma for ?.
" 155, Line 2 from bottom, read father-in-law for uncle.
„ 163, under 97, read Unclean Food, for Thought \& Disease.
, 172, under 106b, read A Long Sleep.
" 203, Line 8 from bottom, read homiletical.
" 210, Line 15 from bottom, read ransom.
, 212, Line 12 from bottom, read Galilean.
213, Line 15 from bottom, read judicial,
" 217, Line 14 from bottom, read reciter.

## GRAMMAR.

There are four dialects of Aramaic, more or less clearly distinguishable from one another.

1. The Judean Aramaic, which appears (1) in an older form in Biblical Aramaic, in the papyri of Elephantine, and in the Fast Rolls-containing a list of the days on which one may not fast or mourn, and clearly implying a date prior to the destruction of Jeru§alem; and (2) in the Targum of Onkelos.
2. Syrian Aramaic, found in the Peshitta and in Christian Syriac literature. The dialect which thus became classic Syriac was originally distinctive of Edessa.
3. Galilean Aramaic, which occurs in the Aramaic words which are transliterated in the New Testament, but chiefly in the anecdotes which are narrated concerning Jewish Rabbis in the Palestinian Talmud. The Targum of the Prophets, by Jonathan ben Uzziel and the so-called Jerusalem Targums of the Pentateuch (of which there are four varieties, two complete and two fragmentary) resemble Onkelos in the Grammar, but in their vocabulary they resemble the Palestinian Talmud. Two other dialects still more remotely related to Pal. Talm. are the Samaritan Targum of the Pentateuch, and the Christian Palestinian. Of the latter, almost the whole of the Gospels are extant, in one or other of three recensions, and recently fragments of the Old Testament and of the Epistles have been discovered unmistakeably of the same dialect.
4. The Babylonian.

## I. PRONOUNS.

1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

| 1. Sing. | אֲ | 1. Plur. | jow, rarer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. Sing. | אַנת | 2. Plur. | אַתּוֹן |
| 3. Sing. $m$. |  | 3. Plur | אִינוּ |
| 3. Sing. $f$. | ֵֵי or הִי , דִיֵ | 3. Plu |  |

The initial consonant is often omitted after 1 and 7 : thus


Substitutes for Personal Pronoun. 1. For "me", in humble speech, we have "this man". 2. For "thou", in oaths and curses, we have "that man" (§ 12). 3. For "thou", in reverence, we have "my lord" "מָּרְ; "my teacher" רַבִּ, 4. When a man speaks poli-
 a man wishes to say something unfavourable of another, he affirms or wishes it of that man's "enemies".

The Accusative Pronoun is sometimes affixed to the Verb as in Hebrew. Hebrew uses $\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{\sim}}$ to mark the Accusative, and the Targum of Onkelos imitates this by $\underset{\tau}{ }$; but in Gal. Aram. this is scarcely ever used; though it does use this form as a detached Acc. pronoun with Suffixes, as in Hebrew:

יֶּ
\#nt thee $m$.
习ת

تת

ידתּנָ
 $\cdots$


## 2．DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS．

| this m． | א97 | 1י\％ | \％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| this $f$ ． | － | NTה |  |
| these $c$ ． | אי" | 1－97 | איצי\％ |
| that $m$ ． | ㅊำํ | $\cdots$ | ד\％ |
| that $f$ ． | ה－הִים | $77_{T}$ |  |
| those |  |  |  |

The initial letters $x$ and $\pi$ disappear after the Prefixes $\boldsymbol{\sim} \boldsymbol{\sim}$ In Pal．Talm．אירך ，הך ，רנא ，רין are used only substantively． The others are used both substantively and adjectivally．
＂One another＂is expressed in＞Sing．by דיִ，לִרין，in Plural by
 Chr．Pal．as Mt． $24^{10}$ ，Ro． $12^{5}$ ．

3．REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS．

> גַּרַ ourselves
> 7
> yourselves
> 习习
> himself
> The herself

More rarely we find נפשׁ（as in Heb．）with Suffixes as above．

## 4．RELATIVE PRONOUNS．

The most ancient form is $\quad \uparrow$ ，which occurs in Ezra and Dan． In Pal．Tal．we find $\underset{\sim}{7}=$＂who＂or＂which＂．

As Suffix：＂who in him＂${ }^{\text {™ }}$＝＂in whom＂；so＂who in them＂ －דִבּן

Where Heb. uses Article with Participle הַקִּ $=$ = he who kills,
 The Neuter, "that which" is also expressed by $\underset{?}{\text { ? with Participle. }}$

Another peculiar but very frequent usage of 7 is as a Paraphrase for the Genitive. Aramaic has a Construct state which occurs very often in the Targums. In free composition 7 is far

 "He who" is expressed by $\underset{\sim}{\text { חָאן }}$

"Those who" " "

5. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

| 7 my | T] our |
| :---: | :---: |
| דיִדיך thy |  |
| רִירִיהּ his | רִידִהּן |

her רִירַה
This is additional to the Pronominal Suffix which may be appended to any Noun, as in Hebrew.
6. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

7. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.







| Another |  | חוּרךְ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | אֹוֹחִרי $f$ f. Sing. | חוֹרִי |
| " |  | חוֹרִנין |
| " | א ${ }^{\text {K }}$ f. Plur. |  |

## II. NOUNS.

Aramaic Nouns have two Genders: Masculine and Feminine; two Numbers: Singular and Plural (the Dual not being found); and three States: indeterminate, determinate or emphatic, and construct.

Gender: The Masc. has no distinctive ending. It invariably ends in a consonant, except in the Nouns derived from Verbs that end in , or $\boldsymbol{N}$. The Feminine almost always ends, even in the indeterminate form, in $N_{\sim}$ or, . The distinction of sex is generally observed, but there are a few Nouns which end in a consonant and which are names of things, that are Feminine: as

Number: The rule is, the Masculine Nouns form their Plural in ${ }_{j}$. and Feminines in $\dot{j}_{\tau}$. Occasionally this rule is disregarded in both directions. There are a few Masc. Nouns which form their Plural in $i_{T}$ : as אֲבָּ אֲרָ jom fow

Plural ends in $\boldsymbol{j}$ ִיכַּר
 from
The final $;$ of the Pl. Abs. is often dropped, e.g.,


Form. The Absolute form does not occur nearly so frequently as the Determinate, still it is more frequent in Galilean than in Syriac.

The Construct is far from rare in Galilean, though side by side with this we have the use of $7:$ : (1) after the Construct; (2) after the absolute; (3) after the governing Noun with a Suffix superfluously attached: thus "the eve of the Sabbath" may be expressed:


The Determinate fròm is found in all Aramaic dialects, and has in the main the same force as the prefixed article $\boldsymbol{T}$ in Hebrew. It consists in appending $\boldsymbol{X}_{\tau}$ to the construct state.

## DECLENSION OF SIMPLE MONOSYLLABLE.

|  | Masculine | Feminine |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sing. abs. | ב-0 |  |
| const. | ¢¢ |  |
| det. | - \% | Nกิ¢ |
| Plur. abs. | ¢ \% | טֶּ |
| const. | טֶּ | ¢ ¢ |
| det. |  | ¢ |

DECLENSION OF NOUNS WITH UNCHANGEABLE PENULT.

|  | Masculine | Feminine |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sing. abs. | 7p\% | אาֵ |
| const. | ר | אִּ |
| det. | אํา | אค\% |
| Plur. abs. | ¢ | ¢ |
| const. | ¢ | ¢ |
| det. | א- | אתר\% |

DECLENSION OF SEGOLATE NOUNS.


DECLENSION OF NOUNS ENDING IN, OR ••


| Plur. abs. | רִשְ | מַלְיֶן |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| const. | רַשִׁיֵ | מַּלִכוּוּתוּת |
| det. | רִיֶּיָּא |  |

GENTILIC NOUNS.

| Sing. abs. | Masculine | Feminine |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | מצצרִי Egyptian | מצצריד |
|  | מִצִרָּרָה | מִצִרִיתֵּ |
| Plur. abs. |  |  |
| det. |  | מִצרִיתֵא |


| Sing. abs. | יִוּרַי Jew | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| det. |  | יִיהוּרִיתא, |
| Plur. abs. |  | ים: |
| det. | יִ: |  |

SOME IRREGULAR NOUNS FREQUENTLY USED.

|  | Absolute | Construct | Determinate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sing. $m$. | Kָ | אַ | N- | father |
| Plur. m. | אֲבּדָּ | אַבדּתָּ |  |  |
| Sing. $f$. | Kֵ\% |  | N\% | mother |
| Plur. $f$. |  | אִּדָהת |  |  |
| Sing. $m$. | בַּ | ַㅡํ | בּרָ | son |
| Plur. m. | בִנִין | ִַּנִי |  |  |
| Sing. $f$. | בּרַת | בּרַת | בּרְתָּ | daughter |
| Plur. $f$. | - בּ | בִּנִת | בּנְתָּ |  |
| Sing. $m$. | ֵֵח | אַחִי | אַחִא | brother |
| Plur. m. | אַחִיִ | אַחֵי |  |  |
| Sing. $f$. | אִתָּאֵ | אִתֵת |  | wife |
| Plur. $f$. | צִשִׁיִִיִ | נְְִִי | נִשְׁיָּ |  |

## SUFFIXES TO NOUNS.

1. To Sing, Masc.


## 2. To Plural Masc.



מַלְבינִ

מלְיֵיביבין your $f$, "

3. To Sing. Fem.


## 4. To Plural Fem.

מַלִכתחיח his queens their

III. VERBS.

In Aramaic the same seven modifications occur as in Hebrew, only with slightly different names: Peal, with its Passive, Ithpeel; Pael, with its Passive, Ithpael; and Aphel, with its Passive, Ittaphat - the only difference being the Passive Ittaphal instead of the reflexive Hithpael.
 in Hebrew.

 appears in favour of a more regular form, Ithpael אִּקַקטּקוֹ.

The Hebrew Hiphil, which presents Hired as the first vowel only in Qal.-having Pathan in all other Moods and Tenses, appears in Aramaic as Aphel S. But, in the Aramaic of Daniel, of the Elephantine Papyri and of the Pal. Talm. we have also the form Haphel.

The Passive of Aphel, namely Ittaphal אחתקַטְל is somewhat rare.
In addition to the above, there are, as in Hebrew, other forms which are much more infrequent:




Peil occurs with a few Verbs as Passive or Reflexive of Peal, as (in § 33) to remember; chiefly however in Participles.

The $\Omega$ of the Prefix of the Passive $\boldsymbol{N}$ is transposed with the initial radical, in Verbs commencing with $\boldsymbol{s}$ and $\mathfrak{i}$. Also with initial $\varsigma$, the $\Omega$ becomes $\theta$; and with initial $\eta$, the $\Omega$ becomes

 $ת$ of the Passive Prefix disappears in a Daghesh forte, and the Prefix is usually $N$, in which the, is probably a mater lectionis, to ensure that the syllable is vocalized with Hireq: thus



The Tenses and Moods are the same as in Hebrew. Perfect, Imperfect, lmperative, Infinitive, Participle (active and passive).

The Perfect. The 3. Sing. fem. usually ends in ath. $\Pi_{-}$, the Babylonian in $\boldsymbol{K}_{\boldsymbol{\tau}}$.

The 2. Sing. masc. ending is often $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$, side by side with $\underset{\sim}{\cap}$ as the 2 . Sing. fem.

In 1. Sing., instead of Hebrew תֵ, Aramaic has $\Omega_{\text {.. or }} \Pi_{\text {.. }}$.
3. Plur. masc. ends in ${ }^{3}$. Onkelos has $\mathfrak{7}$, Jer. Targg. have often $\boldsymbol{p}$.
3. Plur. fem. ends in $j_{T}$ as Jer. Targg., while Onkelos has $\boldsymbol{N}_{\tau}$.
2. Plur. masc. and fem. end alike in ת. The Targg. have a fem. ending in


Gal. Aram. puts the accent on the final syllable; exc. in 2. Sing. m. and 1. Plur.

Verbs which are intransitive of the forms קטקט: and sometimes have a Prefix known as Prosthetic Aleph.

The Imperfect. The Prefix to the 3. Sing. and Piur. masc. and the 3. Plur. fem. is ! yi. In Syriac this Prefix is 3. In Bibl. Aram., these parts of the Verb "to be" הְוָה, take the Prefix ?, (Dan. $2^{20}$ ), extended to all Verbs; especially when the Impf. is used in the following senses:

1. a clause expressing design (§ 33);
2. a wish;
3. a possibility;
4. rarely, the future.
N.B. See page 14 for the continuation of Imperfect.-Editor. THE STRONG VERB.

Peal.
Perfect Imperfect Imperative

Sing. 3. m.

| יִכתּתוּב | Sing. 2. $m$. | ְּתוּב |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| תִּתִתּוּבוּ | 2. $f$. | בּוּתְבִין |
|  | Plur. 2 | ַּוּתוּתוּן |
| תִכְתְִִּין |  | Infinitive |
| אֶתִּתוּב | טַבְתַב | or |

Plur. 3. m.
3. $f$.

ְּתַּבָּ
2. com.

ַּתְבַבּתּתּ

1. com.

יִּתְתבּוּ
Participle
3. $f . \quad$ פַּחֲבּח

יִּבְּבּ
תִכְתְבוּן
Act. m. כָּתָבד
Pass.m. כְּתִיבָה f. בְּתיב

Peil, a passive form occurs occasionally (§ 14) 3. Sing. f. "is squeezed".

|  <br>  <br> ən！！eıadu！ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |


|  |  | f $\varepsilon$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ |  | $\cdot w \cdot \varepsilon \cdot$ Bu！ |
|  | ңэәцдд |  |

TVVdHLI

|  | －f |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\text {Sse}}{ }_{\text {d }}$ |
| ¢゙ごイだ | $\cdot f$ |
| ¢ ¢ | ＇u ${ }^{1}$ |
|  <br>  |  |
| әл！！！цй |  |
| Citab | ${ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{z}$ ． n Id |
| 玉安安！ | ff |
| 近 | $\cdot u \cdot z \cdot 8 \mathrm{LIS}$ |
| әs！peradui |  |


| ¢゙ごぐに | Fury | －400－［ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | － | ＇u＇z |
|  | 戓気！ | $\bigcirc{ }^{\prime} \varepsilon$ |
|  | Cixert | $\cdots$ \％$\varepsilon$ mid |
| －$\times$ ¢ |  | － 100 I |
|  |  |  |
|  | ¢ | ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ |
| 安ごビく | Eイため | $f^{\prime} \varepsilon$ |
| 回淮 | モ゙せ | $\cdot u \cdot \mathrm{E} \cdot \mathrm{su}$ ！ |
|  |  |  |

＇79vd

|  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & f \\ & \cdot u \cdot \vee \vee \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| әd！！иед ※ |  |
| әли！！uyu |  |
|  | $z \cdot \mathrm{mld}$ |
|  | $f^{\prime}$ |
| ぶ¢ |  |
| әл！̣егәтш！ |  |


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| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | f $z$ |
| ¢ | ふ، |
| ¢ |  |
| ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ |  |
|  |  |

T93dHLI

| 2. m. | Perfect איתפּתבּת | Imperfect חּתבתב | Plur. 2.m. | Imperative אֵיתּפַּתבּוּן |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. $f$. |  |  |  | Infinitive |
| 1.c. | אִיתְכַּתְבֵית | אִתְכַּתַב |  |  |
| Plur. 3. m. | אִיתְּתַּתִּן | יתְתַּתַּתִּן |  | Participle |
| 3. $f$. |  |  | Act. m. | ִִתְכַּתַּבת |
| 2. $m$. |  | תִּתְכַתבּתִּן | $f$. | טִּתְּתַּתָּ |
| 1.c. |  | נִתְכַּתַב |  |  |
|  |  | APHEL. |  |  |
| Sing. 3. m. | Perfect אמתּיב | Imperfect יבתיב | Sing. 2. m. | Imperative |
| 3. $f$. |  |  | 2. $f$. |  |
| 2. $m$. | אכֹתיבת | תכתיב | Plur. 2. m. | אבתבוּן |
| 2. $f$. | ! | תבתהביּ | Plur. 2. m. | infinitive |
| 1. c. | אַבתבית | אַכתּתִּבִּ |  |  |
| Plur. 3. m. | אַכְתּתִּן |  |  | Participle |
| 3. $f$. | אַכְתִּן |  | Act. $m$. | מַכְתִיב |
| 2. $m$. | אַכְתֵּבִּתִּן |  | $f$. | מַבְ:תִּ |
| 1.c. | אַכְתִיבִּנִ | ְַַּתֵּ | Pass. $m$. | ְַַּּתַּ |
|  |  |  |  | טַכְּתְּרֶה |

No instances of Ittaphal איתַּתַב in the Strong Verb occur in Gal. Aram.

The Imperfect, continued from p. 12.
The 3. S. fem. and 2. S. masc. have prefix $\Omega$ (as in Hebrew). 2. S. f. has prefix $\cap$ and affix ${ }^{\circ}$. (as in Heb. of Rut/ $2^{8}, 3^{4}, 3^{18}$ ).

The prefix of the 1 st Sing. is $\boldsymbol{k}$, or $\mathbf{K}$. A peculiarity of Gal. Aram. is that the 1st Plural is often used for the 1st Sing., even when the 1 st Sing. Suffix immediately follows. Perhaps an instance of this is traceable in John. $9^{4}$ : "We must work the works of him that sent me"; e. g. ניחוֹת לי (§ 12).

The 3. Plur. fem. has the Affix $i_{T}$, and the Prefix $y i$ ?; occasionally $\AA$.

The 1. Plur. takes the Prefix 1. There are instances in which Gal. Aram. imitates Heb. by affixing $\boldsymbol{N}_{\tau}$ in a cohortative sense.

As in Latin amaturus sum is used of the immediate Future, so in Aram. יעזחּיר, followed by Infinitive, means "he is about to -".

The Infinitive in all forms of the Verb takes the Prefix $D$ in Gal. Aram. In Peal the two forms מַבְּתבּב found.
 מַכְּבָה Aphel and so on.

The use of the lnf. to strengthen the verbal notion of the Verb is not uncommon in the Targums, which in many ways imitate the Hebrew, but is extremely rare in free composition.

The Participle. The three Active forms, Peal, Pael, and Aphel, have each two Participles, Active and Passive. Peal Act. בָּתָיב, Pass. פְתִּיב. Pael Act. מְבֵתּיב, Pass. This Passive occurs regularly in Onkelos, rarely in Pal. Talm. and Midrash, which
 and מוּקתּת.

The Participle is of very frequent occurrence in Gal. Aram.

1. Standing alone, in Sing. or Plur., it is used of the Present Tense.
2. It occurs very often with
3. In many instances the Personal Pronoun in an abbreviated form is attached to the Participle, thus
 Similarly NTM wish (§20).
4. The Participle receives Suffixes: Nominal Suffix when the suffix is the subject of the Verb; Verbal Suffix when it is the object of the Verb.

## GUTTURAL VERBS.

Since the Palestinian Talmud is unvocalized, the assignment of vowels is always a matter of some uncertainty. This is specially the case with the Guttural Verbs, and we have to depend almost exclusively on those Targums which have superlinear vowels, as the sublinear vocalization in the printed Editions of the Targums is assimilated entirely to the Hebrew.

In Verbs, פ Guttural, the Guttl, is usually treated as an ordinary consonant. There are isolated cases when the Guttl. takes a compound Sheva and also cases when the Guttural takes a full vowel and the following letter a Daghesh Forte.

In Verbs $y$ Guttural, when the Guttural should be doubled the preceding vowel is usually lengthened as $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$

In Verbs $\rightarrow$ Guttural, the e in Ithpeel, Pael and Aphel becomes a:


In Verbs $y$ and $\zeta$ Guttl. 7 is treated like a Guttl.; thus חַטַּ, Pael of חתמַּר, ,

## VERBS PE NUN.

In Verbs whose first letter is 3 , the rule is that after a Prefix with an open syllable, the Nun disappears, and is compensated for by Daghesh Forte in the second radical. This occurs in the Impft. and Inf. of Peal and in all forms of Aphel and Ittaphal. Thus the Impft. Peal of נְסַב Though this is the rule, the instances of the retention of Nun are

When the middle radical is a Guttural, the initial Nun is retained before $\boldsymbol{\Pi}$ and $y$, and disappears before $\Pi$ : thus we find Aphel


The most unexpected feature in these Verbs is the Imperative: thus פְפַּק gives go outl and פוּק

## VERBS PE ALEPH.

Peal. In Gal. Aram. the $\boldsymbol{N}$ disappears in, in Impft. and Inf.


Pael. The only Verb which presents any differences from Pe Guttural Verbs is אֲלַ: Pael wher to teach, which drops $N$ after
 becomes מַּיִּ

Aphel. The first radical $\boldsymbol{N}$, in some Verbs, becomes , in others 1. Thus Aph. pft. of אובֵיר אֲ אַבַר


## VERBS PE YODH.

Some of these Verbs were (as in Hebrew) originally Pe Waw, while others are originally Pe Yodh.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Peal } \\
& \text { Peal }
\end{aligned}
$$

## VERBS AYIN WAW.

Of these Verbs there are two classes: Transitive and Intransitive.
 The latter have , in Pft Peal, as פִיב died, פִית was old.

|  | Peal <br> Perfect |  | Ithpeel Perfect | Pael | Aphel <br> Perfect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sing. 3. $m$. | $\boldsymbol{P}^{\text {¢ }}$ |  | איִיתקם | - | אוֹקֵים יָאִים |
| 3. $f$. | ${ }^{n} \mathrm{p}_{\text {T }}$ | ִִיתֵתית |  |  |  |
| 2. $m$. |  |  |  |  | אַקִימְת:ת |
| 1. c. | קיקִית | חִיתֵית |  |  | אַקִיֵֵים |
| Plur. 3.m. | ק/ | ֵֵיתֵּתוּ |  |  |  |
| 3.f. | ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{1}$ | ֵֵיתָּ | - |  | אֲקִיקָּ |
| 2.m. |  |  |  |  | אַקִימִּתוּן |
| 1.c. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Imperfect |  | Imperfect | Imperfect | Imperfect |
| Sing. 3. $m$. | יקוּ: | \% ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | ": | - | Pי': |
| 3. $f$. |  | תחמוֹת |  |  | תּקִים |
| 2.m. |  |  |  |  | תֶּקִים |
| 2.f. תֶקוּמין |  |  |  |  | תחּקִיִיִין |
| 1.c. Nיקוּם |  |  |  |  | אַקִים |
| Plur. 3. m. קיוּמוּ: |  |  | יִיתקמוּ |  |  |
| 2.m. תֶקוּמוֹ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.c. | נִיקוּ |  |  |  | נִִִים |
|  | Imperative |  | Imperative | Imperative | Imperative |
| Sing. 2. m. | קוּם |  |  | קיֵים | אַקִים |
| 2.f. | קוּקיֶיֶ |  |  |  |  |
| Plur. 2. m. | קוּמנין |  |  |  |  |
|  | Infin | tive | Infinitive | Infinitive | Infinitive |
|  | ֵיָּ | \% |  |  |  |


| Act. m. | Participle | Participle ִּתְקם | Participle <br> - | Participl <br> קְקִים <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | חִיה, מָאית קאֵים |  |  |  |
|  | P |  |  |  |
| Pass. m. | Pים |  |  |  |
| $f$. | קיקָ. |  |  |  |

VERBS DOUBLE AYIN.

| PealPerfect | Pael | Aphel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Perfect | Perfect |
| Sing. 3.m. | טֵּיליל | אַנִילִ |
| 3.f. |  | אֵֵֵילַת |
| 2.m. | טַּלִּהּא | אַגִילְחָא |
| 1.c. עלִים |  | אַצֵילית |
|  |  | אֵַיִיִין |
| 3.f. |  |  |
| 2.m. עַלְחוּ |  |  |
| 1.c. |  | אַעֵילִן |
| Imperfect | 1 Imperfect | Imperfect |
| Sing. 3.m. ליצי. |  | יֵַילִל |
| 3.f. תֵּעוֹ |  | תֵַּיל |
| 2.m. תֶּוּ |  | תֵַּּיִ |
|  |  | תַּעִ? |
| 1. c. |  | אַיֵיר |
| Plur 3.m. |  |  |
| 3.f. |  | - |
|  |  | תִַַּּ |
| 1.c. נִעוֹל |  | נַנֵית |


| Peal | Aphel Imperative |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Sing. 2.m. | אַיצִיל |
| 2.f. |  |
| Plur. 2.m. | אַגִלִין |
| Infinitive | Infinitive |
| מיצוֹל | ַַעַלֹא |
| Participle | Participle |
| Act. m. yn לup |  |
| f. | ַַעִלִדּ |
| Pass.m. |  |
| f. |  |

VERBS LAMEDH ALEPH, YODH OR HE.

|  | Peal | Ithpeel | Pael | Aphel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect | Perfect |
| Sing. 3. $m$. |  |  |  | אַחִ- |
| 3.f. |  |  |  |  |
| 2. $m$. |  |  |  |  |
| 2.f. | חתִית |  |  |  |
| 1. c. |  | אִיתּתְּתִית |  | אַחִיֵית |
| Plur. 3.m. |  | אִיתֶּתִּן | חַּ9 |  |
| 3.f. | - |  |  |  |
| 2.m. |  |  |  |  |
| 1.c. | - |  | חַחִּינִ |  |
|  | Imperfect | Imperfect | Imperfect | Imperfect |
| Sing. 3. m. |  |  |  | יחבֵּ |
| 3.f. |  |  |  | תַחִִ |

Sing. 3. m. חתמָא,
3.f.
2. m.
2.f.


3.f.
2.m.

1. c.

אִיתּהֲמֵּת

אַחִמִית

|  | Peal Imperfect | Ithpeel <br> Imperfect | Pael Imperfect | Aphel Imperfect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sing. 2. $m$. |  |  | תחתחֵּ | תַתִִיִי |
| 2.f. | תִיִיִיִיִיִין |  | ת\%תחּ |  |
| 1.c. |  |  |  | אַחִֵי |
| Plur. 3. m. | יִיחמין |  |  | ים: |
| 3. $f$. |  |  | ¢ | יחים: |
| 2. $m$. | תִּתִמִּן |  | ¢ | תַחמּוֹן |
| 1. c. | נִיחִִיִי |  |  | נַחִֵי |
|  | Imperative | Imperative | Imperative | Imperative |
| Sing. 2. $m$. |  | אִיתּתְֵּיֵ | חֵַּ |  |
| 2.f. | - |  | חַּ |  |
| Plur. 2. m. |  | אִיתְחֵּ |  | אַחמִין |
|  | Infinitive | Infinitive | Infinitive | Infinitive |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Participle | Participle | Participle | Participle |
| Act. $m$. | דָּ |  | מֶחֵּ | ַַּחֵּ |
| $f$. | חד\% |  |  |  |
| Pass. m. | חִ- |  |  |  |
| $f$. |  |  |  |  |

STRONG VERB WITH SUFFIXES.

## Peal

Perfect

1. Sing. Suffix

Sing. 3. $m$.
3. $f$.
2. $m$.
2. Sing. $m$.
3. Sing. $m$.

3. Sing. $f$. קַטְלֵּה R Tn

2. $f$.
1.c.

Plur. 3. $m$.
קַטְלּוּנִי

1.c.

Sing. 3. $m$.
3. $f$.
2. $m$.
1.c.

Plur. 3. $m$.

1. Plur. Suffix


קטִּלְתַּ


2. Plur. $m$.
3. Plur. m.

## Peal

Imperfect

1. Sing. Suffr. $\quad$ 2. Sing. $m$. 3. Sing. m. $\quad$ 3. Sing. $f$.

Sing. 3. $m$.
Plur. 3.m.



1. Plur. Suffix 3. Plur.




Imperative

1. Sing. Suffr. 3. Singe. 3. Sing.f. 1. Plur. 3. Plur.

Ping. 2.m. קטְּלִי
Plur. 2. m. קטְלוּנִּי


קשְּלוּנֵיהּה

קִשְּוּנַּ
קִשְּוּנוּן
Infinitive.

1. Sing. Suffr. 2. Sing. $m$. 3. Sing. $m$. 3. Sing. $f$. 1. Plur. 3. Plur.


Participle.
Objective Suffix

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 1. Plur. } & \text { 2. Plur. } m \text {. } & \text { 3. Plur. } m \text {. }\end{array}$


## VERBS LAMEDH YODH WITH SUFFIXES.

Peal
Perfect

1. Sing. Suff. 2. Sing. $m$
2. Sing. $m$.
3. Sing. $f$.
4. Plur.

| Sing. 3. $m$. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3. $f$. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. $m$. | חתַמִיתנִי |  |  | חַגַּ |  |
| 1.c. |  | חתִיִיתך |  |  |  |
| Plur. 3.m. | חת- |  | חתמוֹנִיהּה |  |  |
| 1.c. |  |  |  |  |  |

Imperfect

Plur. 3. m. יִשְמוּנִני,

## Imperative

| Sing. 2. $m$. | חִמִִיִי |  |  | חתִיִינוּ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plur. 2. m. | תַמוֹני | חַטוֹניהּ | חַמוֹנַּ |  |

Infinitive

| Pea |  | מיחמ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

## IV. NUMERALS.

The Cardinals from 3 to 10 are used so that the Masc. Forms go with Fem. Substantives, and Fem. Forms with Mas. Substantives.

With Masc. Subst.
1.
2. הּרֶי , תּרֵין
3. תְּתָּת
4. אַרְבִּעָּ


8. תמקּנִּ
9. חתּשְׁק
10.

With Fem. Subst.

1. חֲרז:

2. תְּת.
3. אַרבּ
4. $\mathcal{W}$.
5. שִים .

6. תֹמָּנִי
7. תּ
8. 

## Cardinals from 11 to 19.

## With Masc. Subst.

11. 
12. תרּריפַר.


13. 


17. שִׁבְע゙

19.

With Fem. Subst.




15.
16. שיׁת




The Tens, from 20 to 90 are in the Masc. Form.

30. תּתְתִי
40. אַרְבְעִין
50.
60. שִתּתין
70.
80. תָּנִּן
90. תחשְעִין

Hundreds.


Thousands.




Ordinals.
Masc. Form.


Fem. Form.


## Fractionals.


f. שִשתוּתָּא .

## V. ${ }^{2}$ ORDINARY ADVERBS.

1. TIME.


Yesterday.

2. PLACE.

Above.
תַתּא Under.
שִּלְגִיו Within.
תַּק
Wm. Where?
הַיִיָא , הַיִיִּיר Where?
3. RELATION.

אֵיך How?
¡ Thus, so.
פְּרי As this, so.
דָּרִיִ Thus, as this, so.
Thus, so.
On account of what?
בִלְחוֹד Only.
? לְּ Why?
Therefore.
אללא Unless.
4. AFFIRMATION AND NEGATION, POSSIBILITY AND PROBABILITY.

PREPOSITIONS.

From.

פְּוּן
7 Unto, as far as.

2มַ, גַּ
i. 1 I. In .

By, On, upon.

Before.

בִּיגִ, , בּיִ Between.
After.

With.
For with.
${ }^{2} \mathrm{P}_{\text {т; }}$ Over-against.
בּנין On account of.
לְפְוּ According to.
חתִּלּוּקי , Instead of; in behalf of.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

1. TIME.
, פִּ When.
כִּיִּ When, as then.
7 7 During, as long as, before.
Before.

## 2. PLACE.


3. CAUSE OR REASON.
7 Because.

Because.
Because.
מִבּיוּן
קִבּין

Nan chough.
4. PURPOSE.

בּנִּ
So as not.
5. CONDITION.

אִילוּ

6. COMPARISON.

7. STATEMENT AND EXPLANATION.

7 That, that is.

## 8. CONNECTION AND SEPARATION.

## ! And. $\quad 1$ And.

7 is used always before $M, \beth, 7,9$, and before other letters having Shewa, which may then disappear; but excepting gutturals and yodh.
NK Also.
אֵלָא Except, but.
בּרְ But, yet.
is Or.

## INTERJECTIONS.



## THE PLACE OF THE TONE.

In Gal. Aramaic the tone generally falls on the last syllable of a word.

The Penultimate syllable receives the tone
(a) in the 1 st Plural Perfect of all stems of the strong Verb and Verbs Lamed $\boldsymbol{N}$, 9 and ';
(b) in the 2 nd Per. S. Masc., with the ending $\boldsymbol{T}_{\tau}$, of the Perfect of the Strong Verb and Verbs Lamed $\boldsymbol{\kappa}$, , and $\cdot$;
(c) in the 1st P. Sing., with the ending , , of the Perfect of Verbs Lamed $\boldsymbol{N}$, ' and ${ }^{\prime}$;
(d) in the Masc. Plur. Participle of Verbs Lamed $\boldsymbol{N}, 1$ and ${ }^{\prime}$, and in the word $\mathfrak{j}$;
(e) before the Verbal Suffix ${ }^{1}$;
( $f$ ) when the Nominal Suffixes the Plural, and when $j \underline{\text { in }}$ is attached to a Sing. with a vowel ending, as in אֲבַּנִּ;
(g) in the indeterminate or Construct form of Segolates, used as in Hebrew:

(h) in Adverbs of Place having the Accusative ending $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$, as


## ARAMAIC FRAGMENTS FROM THE PALESTINIAN TALMUD.

## BERAKOTH.

1 (1. $2 d$ )





$$
2 \text { (I. } 2 d \text { d) }
$$





$$
3 \text { (1. } 3 b \text { ) }
$$







4 (I. $3 d$ )



## 5 (It. $4 a$ )





## 6 (II. 4 b)
















$$
7 \text { (II. } 4 c \text { ) }
$$









$$
9 \text { (II. } 5 a \text { ) }
$$





 דְדָּרִּן














 וְנָטֵיב

 ִִּ יְדיִי 10 (II. 5 b)



 וְאִינּן אָסִרין

## 11 (II. 5 b)







 -בְּשַּבָּת]

$$
12 \text { (II. } 5 c \text { ) }
$$













רָשׁוּת דִיִיריהּי
13 (II. $5 c$ )











14 (II. $5 c$ )




$$
x r_{\text {Ex }}+\leqslant P>719
$$








15 (II. $5 d$ )





## 16 (III. $6 a$ )











a) ? 1.

17 (III. 6 a)






18 (III. $6 a$ )








19 (III 6 c)




$$
20 \text { (III. } 6 c \text { ) }
$$








21 (III. $6 d$ )




## 22 (IV. $7 a$ )






## 23 (IV. 7 )








## 24 (IV. $7 c$ )






## 25 (IV. 7 d)



(IV. $8 b$ )



$$
26 \text { (IV. } 8 \text { c) }
$$




$$
27 \text { (IV. } 8 c \text { ) }
$$





28 (V. $9 a$ )












$$
29 \text { (V. } 9 a)
$$


 חַבְרוּה איץ עִּלֵינּ לְרָָׁה




 נוֹלְתָּ שְׁרִיעֶה. אֲמַר לוֹן וְיִית הַחִיא רַשִׁישִׁתָא וְדִירָא לָהּ

30 (V. 9 c)





31 (VI. 10 b)



[^0]





## 32 (VII. 11 )

שלש מאות נזירין עלוּ בימי רבי שמעון בן שטח מאה וח וחמשים




















34 (VII. 11 c)




35 (VIII. 12a)




רּשְׁוּאֵּ
36 (VIII. 12 b)







37 (IX. $13 a$ )


a) 1.
b) 1. 1 .
c) ${ }^{\text {) }}$ M $E \times 5$




(IX. 13 b)




38 (IX. 13 b)






$$
39 \text { (IX. } 13 c \text { ) }
$$






$$
40 \text { (IX. } 13 d \text { ) }
$$










41 (IX. $13 d$ )

42 (IX. $14 a$ )


 גוֹמֵל טוֹבָה לְחַיִיבִים:

$$
43 \text { (IX. } 14 \text { b) }
$$








 -אַחְבָה כְאַבְרָהָם

[^1]
## 44 (IX. 14 b)











PEAH.

$$
45(\text { (1. } 1: 15 c)
$$








 בָעֵי פְרִיטִיץ טוּבְ




46 (1. $1: 15 c$ )




הוּא כְבוֹרָה :







$$
47 \text { (I. } 1: 15 c \text { ) }
$$









是
48 (1. 1:15d)







## 49 (I. $1: 15 d$ )









50 (I. $1: 16 a$ )





51 (iII. 8:17d)






a) Cod Vat.

$$
52 \text { ( III. } 9: 17 d \text { ) }
$$





## 53 (VII. $4: 20 a$ )









 54 (VII. 4 : $20 b$ )







a) Read שְּוֹרְחק

55 (VII. $4: 20 b$ )





 בֵּיהּ, מִיֵֵּיה זּבֵיהּ הוּא:

56 (VIII. $7: 21 a$ )








$$
57 \text { (VIII. 8:21a) }
$$





 רַהַוֹה יִּלִיף:

58 (VIII. $9: 21 b$ )







 תָּלי בֵּיה •

59 (ibid.)










60 (ibid.)


a) Text אגנטיץ
b) Text אולפן









## 61 (ibid.)















a) Better One whose light was abundant." Euphemism for „one who was blind".




## DEMAI.

The doubtful tithe.
62 (1. $3: 21 d$ )

 וַרַשְׁף (






 רְלְא מְתַקְנַּה:
63 (ibid.)













$$
64 \text { (I. } 3: 22 a \text { ) }
$$




















[^2]65 (ibid.)













66 (II. $1: 22 c$ )




(III. 2:23b)


 הָא אֲוֵילָא מוּבְלָא דְגוּבְּרָא
a) read
b) compare מיסתמיך
c) text מיבל
d) text מחצדן

KILAIM.
(Things heterogeneous.)

$$
67 \text { (IX. 2:32a) }
$$









68 (IX. $4: 32 b$ )







 מְּשִׁיָחא אֲנָא מְעַתַּ
















בְּתִיב (Psa 145)

69 (ibid.)




















## 70 (ibid.)









## 71 (ibid.)





 וַחְכִים לְרַבִּי יוֹסֵה.
a) Contraction of














 שְיָיקָה לִעוֹלָם:

$$
72 \text { (IX. } 4: 32 c \text { ) }
$$
















## SHEBI'ITH.

The Sabbatic year.

$$
73 \text { (IV. } 2: 35 a \text { ) }
$$









$$
74 \text { (VI. } 1: 36 c \text { ) }
$$















## 75 (VI. 4:37a)






 תַרִנְנוּלְתָא,

$$
76 \text { (IX. } 1: 38 d \text { ) }
$$

























## 77 (IX. 2:38d)







$$
78 \text { (IX. } 5: 39 a)
$$











79 (IX. $8: 39 a$ )





 דִּגַמְלִיאֵא וְחַבְרוֹי

## TERUMOTH.

(The heave-offering.)
80 (VIII. 5:45c)









a) v. 1. וּטְמַרחִּחּ "and hid him".





(45d)







81 (VIII. 7:46a)







 אַכַל וּמֵית,







## 82 (VIII. $10: 46$ b)

























$$
83 \text { (VIII. } 10: 46 b, c \text { ) }
$$









 ַיְתחּן






## MÁASER SHENI.

The second tithe.
84 (IV. $9: 55 b$ )


a) 1. אֲרוֹנְנוְטִים Arogonautes. - Editor.












85 (IV. 9 先b, c.)


















86 (IV. $9: 55 c$ )












 אַתּ קָּר :

$$
87 \text { (V. 2:56a) }
$$











 ְולזא חֵָים.
BIKKURIM.
First-fruits.
88 (III. $3: 65 c$ c)














SHABBATH.
89 (I. 1:3a)




(1. 6:4a)






(II. $3: 5$ )




(III. $1: 5 c$ )





$$
\text { (III. } 1: 6 a \text { ) }
$$






[^3]




(VI 2:8c)





















$$
91 \text { (VI } 2: 8 d \text { ) }
$$















 בְּפַלְגָּא צִּנוּל





על בָּרְיֵהּ

92 (VIII. 1:11a)







93 (XIV 4 : $14 d$ )












(XVI 7:15d)



a) v.1. מגיריה; text במגורה
b) Text בגרך





## PESAHIM

The Passover
94 (I. 7:29c)







$$
95 \text { (IV 9:31b) }
$$
















 כְּפַּל לָה אֶת בְּתוּבָתָה :

YOMA.
The day of atonement.
96 (III 7:40d)







96a (VI 4:43d)










$96 b$ (VIII. $1: 44 d$ )










## SHEKÂLIM.

The half shekel.

$$
97 \text { (VII. } 3: 50 c \text { ). }
$$


















## SUCCAH.

The feast of Tabernacles.

$$
\left.98,98^{a} \text { (II. } 5: 53 a\right) .
$$


 סָפָרָא דְגוּפְתָא







 לֹא דֹרשִין
$98 b$ (V. $1: 55 a$ ).









 מֵאָשׁׁר וּאָבִיו מְִּּבוּלְּן

98c (V. 4:55b).







## ROSH HASHANAH.

$$
99 \text { (II. } 6: 58 b \text { ). }
$$










$$
99 a(\text { III. } 1: 58 d)
$$




$99 b$ (IV. 1:59b).



## BEZAH.

$$
100 \text { (I. } 4: 60 c \text { c. }
$$




 שֶֶׁל עִלִיָּה אָםוּר

$$
100^{a}(\mathrm{I} .6: 60 c) .
$$

 רְאַםֵּ דְאִיּוּן צְּנִיִּין
 תַּנּי מְטַלְטְלִין אֵת הָאִיםּתְגִיםִיןּין



 $101 \begin{gathered}1.9: 60 \mathrm{~d} \\ (6304)\end{gathered}$








 טָכָא, אֲבֵּ לִיהּ אִיץֹ
101a (IV. 4:62c).





$$
102 \text { (v. } 2: 63 a \text { ). }
$$























## TAANITH.

## 103 (1. $4: 64$ b).















[^4]






$$
104 \text { (1. } 4: 64 b, c) .
$$























$$
105 \text { (II. } 1: 65 b \text { ). }
$$


 בכפינן ומבקשין טובה (Mic $7^{3}$ (
(III. $4: 66 c$ ).


















106 (III. 4:66c,d).













106a (III. 8:66d)







## $106 b$ (III. 10 : ibid).













$$
107 \text { (III. } 13: 67 a \text { ). }
$$








107a (IV. 8:68d).









$$
108 \text { (IV. } 8: 68 d) \text {. }
$$
















## MEGILLAH.

The Scroll of Esther.
109 (I. $13: 72 b$ ).








$$
110 \text { (III. 3:74a). }
$$







$$
\text { (III. } 4: 74 a \text { ). }
$$







 אֲמַר לִיהּ אִין
110a (IV. 5:75b).








$110 b$ (IV. $10: 75 c$ ).




HAGIGAH.
The three Festivals.

## 111 (I. 7:76c).








לָא יִבְנֶה בַיִּ ונו: (Psalm 127:1)
$111 a$ (II. $1: 77 b$ ).





 את פיך לטיא את בשרך וגומר . שחיבל מעשה ידיו של אות







 בְיָדוֹ מֵרֵאשִׁיתּוֹ







112 (II. 2:77d, 78a).







































 בְּפּוּמִי לָא אַמְרֵית. בְּלִבּי חַשְׁבֵּת.


















## MO ${ }^{c} E D$ QATON.

The minor Feast.

$$
113 \text { (II. } 2: 81 a, b)
$$



(II. $3: 81 b$ ).

וְאִי לָא לָא יָּבְיִּ



$$
\text { (III. } 1: 81 d) \text {. }
$$






(III. 1:82a).




(III. $4: 82 a$ ).



(III. $5: 82 b, c$ ).










$$
114 \text { (III. } 5: 82 d \text { ). }
$$
















(III. $7: 83 b$ ).


 מָאנִין מְסַפָּקָא לִי, הרא אמרה שקורעין על הבינויין، וקורעין בזמן הזה:


 תְפִּלּוּי ְְרַבִּי חוּנָה בַר חִיָּה צָרַהּ רַבִּי בָא וְחַנְקהּ

## JEBAMOTH

Levirate marriages
115 (II. 6:4a)









115a (IV. 12: 6b)










$$
116 \text { (XII. } 7: 13 a \text { ) }
$$













## SOTAH

Suspected adultery.
117 (I. $4: 16 d$; III. $4: 19 a$ )
רבי זבריה חתניה ררבי לוי הוה משתעי הרין עוברא, רבי מאיר הוה יליף רריש בכנישתא רחמתא כל לילי שובא והוה תמה חרא
 מיעול לביתה ואשכחה בוצינא מיטמי، אמר לה בעלה הן הויית. אמרה ליה מישטמעא קליה רדרושא. אמר לה מכה מכך וכך רלית ההיא איתתא עללא להכא לבייתה ער ומן רהיא אזלה ורק ורקה נו אפוי דדרושא, צפה רבי מאיר ברוח הקורש ועבד גרמיה חששׁ בעייניה, אמר כל איתתא דירעה מילהוש לעיינא תיתי תילחושי.

 מילחוש לעיינא. מאימתח עליה אמרה ליח לא. אמר לח ורוקקין בנייה שבע זימין ודוא טב ליח. מן דוקקחת אמר לרח אולין אמריץ' לבעליך חר זמן אמרה לי והיא רקקה שבע זמין. ארמלתא דרבי שובתי הוות פבובזה בניכםייא. אחון יתמייא א וקרבון לובי אלעזר. אמר לוין ומה געביר לבון ואתון שטייץ נפק כתובה, אמר לין נימר לכון מימר עיברון גרמיטין מזבין והיא והיא
 גבי רבי אלערי אמר ז מכת פרושין גנעו בה.

## KETHUBOTH.

Marriage settlements.
118 (XI. 3:34b)
 לצזר בן עזריה לנביה אמר ליה רבי שיבקה רליה היא ראיקרך

אמר ליה פורנה רב עלי, אמר ליה אנא יהיב לך פרנה ושבו ושבקה,
 מץ ניכסוי ואיתעבד כסניא נהורא והוות מחזרא ליה על כל קרתא ומרברא ליה. חר זמן חזרתיה על כל קרתא ולת לו לו אית ליתיהב ליה
 שכונה רמשבקי ולית בחיילי עייל לה לתמן, שהי שי חבי ליט לה להי עבר רבי יוםי הגלילי ושמע קלון מתבזייא בשוקא נסבון ייהבון בגו ביתא מן דידיה והוה מסיק לון מזונין בל יומין דהוין בחיין.

## NEDARIM.

Vows.
119 (II. 5:37c; IX. 1:41c; IX. 3:41c; XI. 1:42c).
חר בר נש נדר באילין בילייאו אתא לנבי רבי מאיר ושלחי לותיה נבי רבי יורה אמר ליה אורעיה ראתית לנביי ושלחתיר לנביך לנביה. אתא לנבי רבי יורה ושלחיה לנבי רבי יוםי, אמר ליה הורעיה

 רבי מנא נדר מן חמרא ראבוהי, אתא אבוהי פלק לגו לגביה אמר ליה אילו היית יורע ראנא מצטער נודר היית، אמר ליה לא לאו לא ושרא ליה. מה אנן קיימיץ אם באומר הנייתי על אבא הרא היא רמר. רבי יעקב בר אחא רבי שמואל בר נחמן בשם רבי יונתן בופין את הבן שיזון את האב. אלא בי נן קיימין באומר הניית אבא עלי.
רבי מנא נרר וםלק לגבי רבי שמי. אמר ליה איה אילו היית יורע שחברות רחקין מינך ראת נדרן נרר הויתא, אמר לא ושרא לוב ליה: חר בר נש הוה בעל דיניה עתירי אתא בעי מידון קומי רבי שלח רב בתריה. אמר עם ההוא אנא בעי מיתי מידון כך, אין

אתין כל גמלייא דערבייא לא טענין קורקסייא דאפותיקי דיד פוּ
 קלווטים טן מלבותא דייעול הוא ימרליה לטימיויוּ, אתא גבי רי רב אמר ליה עלי צלי דו נפשי תחזור, צלי עלוי וחור עלה: חר בר נש אתא מישרי נדרא קומי רבי יוםי, מתעטק וית ליתיב ליה, אמר ליה מה אשתבעת אמר ליה איפופי ישר לאל לא לא עללה לביתי. אמר ליה איפופי ישראל ולא עללה לבייתך:

## GITTIN.

Divorces.

$$
120 \text { (I. } 6: 43 d \text {; VII, } 6: 49 a \text { ). }
$$

רבי דוסתי בי רבי ינאי ורבי יוסי בץ ביפר נחתון מיגבי לחבריה



 כר טלקון להבא אתא לגבי אבוי אמר ליה ליה לית את חמו לוי מה עה עבד לי ברך• אמר ליה מה עבד לך, אמר ליה אילו אשוויי עימי לא החין מפקין מינן בלום. חר בר נש אקרים פריטיץ לאילפא ונגב נהרא, אתא עובא נוא קומי רב נחמן בר יעקב הא אילפא. אייתי נהרא. אבא בר הונא בשם רבי אבאה הורה מצלי ריינב נהרא בגין

דניסב פריטוי.

KIDDUSHIM.
Betrothals.

$$
121 \text { (I. } 1: 58 d) \text {. }
$$

רבי חנינה אומר נחשא באתריה קיים. כספא וליל, כםפא יקיר.

רובי מנא אמר כםפא באתריה קיים, נחשא יקיר, נחשא וליל, על רעתיה דובי חנינה לעולם שש נשים מתקדשות באיטר, על
 אייתיבוני על ניף נחרא דלא אפּקית מתיתא דרבי חייא רוּ רבה ממתניהز זרקוי לנהרא. אמרין ליה והא תני רבי חייה סילעא
 חסירה ולא יהא בה הונייה.

$$
122 \text { (III. } 4: 64 a \text {; III. } 5: 64 a \text { ). }
$$

חר בר נש קם עם חכריה בשוקא. אמר ליה הב לי קית ליתונא

 את אורית ליה בדינרא והוא לא הודי לך בקיתונא. איזיל והב ליה דינרא.
חר בר נש המה חייב לחבריה מאה רינרין בקרטיםה. שלח
 ליה כלום, אתא עובדא קומי רבי אימי אמר איזיל הב ואני ידעין
 לה הוי ידעה דההן נברא דהוא אזל מקרשתיך רעת רעתיה בישא, עתיד הוא מישבק ליך אלא הא ליך פרוטה זו שתתקרשי לי בה לכשיגרשך، מהו.

$$
123 \text { (III. } 14: 64 c \text { ). }
$$

חד גיור אתא לנבי רבי יוםא אמר ליה מהו מינםוב ממזרהא אמר ליה שרי, חזר ואתא לגבי רבי יודה אמר ליה שרי אלא הוי מוּ

 קדמיתא، אמר ליה מה רשאלת לי אגיבינך

אמר רבי יוסה הרן גיורא מרמי לעמרז נופנוֹה, אין בעית למיתניה בעמרא שרי, בכיתנא שרי: ביומוי דרבי ברכיה סלק חר בבלאי להכא והוה ירע ביה רה רהוא ממזר, אמר ליה רבי זכה עימי . אמר ליה למחר את קאי פאים בציבורא ואנא עביר לך פםיקא, אתא יתיב דריש، מן רחסיל מידרש אמר לת לין אחינן זכון עם הרין דהוא ממזר. מן ראזל ליר ביה קהלאו אמו אמר ליה، רבי، חיי שעה בעית בבך ואובדתא חיין רההוא נברא,

> BABA QAMA.

Damages and Injuries.
124 VI $7: 5 c$ ).
חד בר נש אפקד גבי חבריה חד שק צריר ואירעו אואי מונם אהן אמר טיגין הוה מלא, ואהן הוה אמר מטקםין הוה מלא. הרי זה בשבע ונוטל:

 רבי יוסי, אמר מאן הוא דלא ירע דכל מאי דאית לאי לאריםיה דבו


 רבי חייה אמר אין מן הדא לית דשטמע מינה כלום ית יתייהבון לבנוי
 מה שנהתה על פי בית דין נתתה. ומה שאתה נותן על פי פי בית

 דין נעשה. מהו דיימרון דקיקייא לרברבייא ניפלוג עימכון, יכליי

מימר לין מציאה, מצאגו, אמר רבי יצחק ליחת בין רברבייאה לדקיקיא אלא במי שנותן להן מתנה:

BABA METZIA.
Commercial Laws.
125 (II. $13: 8 d$ ).
חד בר נטש פתח פומיה דרב וששמע דדמך ובזע עלוי, רבי יוחנץ
 ליה מה קלא במדינתא, אמר ליה חר רבץ רמך וכל יעמא פריין מיטפלא ביה. ידע רבי יוחנן רהוא רבי חנינה. שלח ואייתי ועי מאנין טבין רשובתא ובזעין, ולא כן הגי כל קרע שאיני של בהלה אינו קרע. רבי יוחנץ בעי מיעבד דרבה ומוקריתיה, ולא ידעין אין רין משום דהוא רביה אין משום שמועות הרעות. מילתיה דרבי חייה בר
 אמרו ליה רבי יוחנן יתיב דריש בבי מדרשא דרבי בנייה וכל עמא
 בחיין, ובאנרתא פשטית ליה חוץ ממשלי וקהלת. הרא אמרה בל תלמיד ותלמיד:

$$
126 \text { (IV. } 1: 9 c ; \text { IV. } 2: 9 c \text { ). }
$$

 אמר לה שקילי מיניה רינרין טבין ותקילין. מברח רבי חייח
 ללוות דינרין בדינרין אמר ליה מותר, אמר רבי יעקב בר אחא און רבי יוחנן וריש לקיש תריהון מורין מותר לליות דינוי לינרין בדינרין
 ירע דבבר יהבון מנלא נו שקיה רההוא גברא מי שפרע מאנשי דור המבול עתיר ליפרע ממי שאינו עימר בדבורו.

אבא בר זמינה יהב חד דינר לקפילה ונסב מיניה בשיער זליל לילה דבל שתא, ולא מודי רב, רבי חייה רובה הוה ליה ביתן. אהו חמרייא מיצבנה מיניה, אמר לין לית לית בדעתי מזבנהה בדון אלא באו בפוּריא، אמרו ליה זבנה לן כרון במה ראת עת עתיר מיובבנתיד בפוריא. אתא שאל לרבי. אמר ליה אשור, נפק קבעה במתניתא


 יצחק יהב רינרין לבר נש, בעא מיעבר ליה בהרא דרבי לעור ולא קביל עיליויי:
 אהא שאל לרב, אמר ליה איזיל סב מיגיה ארבעין בורין רברבין.

> BABA BATHRA.

Laws concerning property.

$$
128 \text { (II. } 3: 13 b \text { ). }
$$

רבי יעקב בר אדא פני חד חליטר מן איסטיב לאיסטיב.
רבי אבדומי אחי רבי יוםי הוה חד חליטר שרי תחי פחותוהי עבר רבי אחא ולא מחא. אמר רבנן עברין ולא מחיי. כעם עליו רי רבי
 מבקרתיה، אמר איזיל ואיבעי מיניה, אזל ומר בי רינא ורחם עלוי בי רינא ועתר ליה תכריכיץ:
 ויתיב עליה, אתא עוברא קומי רבי יונה בי רבי יוסי, אמרין، לא

כולא מינך מיעול ומתיב עליה וחמי מיעול ומפק גו ביתיה. חד
 קומי רבי יונה ורבי יושי, אמריך אתת את עליי, הוא לא אתא עלך:

## 129 (ibid.)

אילין רמלפין טלייא ואילין רעברין מסוגין אילין לאילין יכלין חביריהון למימחי ביריהון, דו יכיל מימר ליה אינין אזין אוין ואין ואתיין בעיין לך ולא משכחין יתך והן מרבין עלינו את־הרוך: אילין ומין ציפוראי ממחיץ אילין לאילין מסמריה דנווליה, הוּי הורי רבי אבימי בר טובי מיתן חד נוול בין בותל לכותל:

129a (IX. 7:17a).
חד בר נש שילח לארוסתי סבלונות מרובין, אמרו ליה קריבוי לא תטעום תמן בלום. אזל ולא שמע לום לון וכל ונפל ביתא וזכון בכולא, חר בו נש שילח לארוםתו עששרים וארבע קרנות מיני חדת בין פטח לעצרת ולא איתקשי לרבנן אלא מנ; אייתי זרע דביתן וזיתין:

SANHEDRIN.
130 (I. 1:18a).
רבי בא ורבי בנימן בר יפת הוו דיינין קומי רבי יצחק ועי ועפ דינא עם רבי בנימן, אתא רבי בא בעי מיטרוף על רבי אמי. ואלף,

מומחה שכפח ורן; רינו רין:
רבי אבהו הוה יתיב דיין בכנישתא מרותא רקיסרין לין לגרמיה.
 לוי כיין דאינוץ חמו לי יתיב ריין לגרמי ואתון לגביי כמי שקיבלו

עליהן:Aרבי יוחנן אזל מירון קומי רבי חייה רבה אייתיב נביה חר תלמיד:

$$
\text { (I. } 1: 18 b \text { ). }
$$

חר בר נש אזל מידון קומי רב הונא, אמר ליה איה רית רית לי בר
 שהדו לחר בר נש, אמר ליה איתא שהר עלי אשי אמר ליה, הב לי
 ואוכליה חולין, סבריץ מימר שיוצאין לו דמי תרומה מתוכם:

131 (III. $2: 21 a$ ).
חיך אמרין, תרין בני נש הוה לין דין באנטוביאי אמר חד וער לחבריה מה דרבי יוחנן אמר מקבל עלי. שמע רבי יוחנן ומר לא כל מיניה מיטרפא בעל דיניה אלא שמעין מיליח לויהון תמן ואין הווי צורבא כתבין ומשלחין עוברא לרבנן:
(III. $9: 21 c$ ).

רב הונא כר הוה חמי שהדו מכוונא הוה חקר וכר הוה חמי הכן והכן הוה מכוין: רב הונא מיקל לדיינא ראמר מקבלין עליכין
 בדינא ולג הוד י ידע ליד, הודה פתח ליד, על שם, פתח פיך לאלם (Prov. $31^{8}$ (
חד בר נשש אשגח למיגום, נו ארים לוטון אמר ליה ליה הב לי מה ראת חייב לי، אמר ליה אין בתי כתר דקמון אמר ליה ליה לי נא חייב ליב לך כלים, אמר ליה אית לי פהרין, אמר ליה לא אמרית אלא. בוין דלא מיערבב מגוסתך•
(III. $10: 21 d$ ).

כהנא דמך ושבק ירתו לרבי יאשיה וקביל רבי לעזר סהדו דלא באפוי וזכי לרבי יאשיה, ולא עוד אלא רשבק שפרים. כתב רבי לעזר לירתוי ספרים שזכת בהן ארץ ישראל אין מוציאין אותן

חוצה לארץ:

## 132 (VI. $5: 23 b$ ).

שמעון בץ שטח היו ידיו חמימות. אתת סיעת ליציצין אמרי הבו עיצה ניםהוד על בריה וניקטליניה, אסהידו עלוי ונגמר דינו ליהרג. מי נפק למיהקטלא אמרי ליה מרי שיקריץ אני בעא אבוי מחזרתיה, אמר ליה אבא אם כיקשתה לבוא תשועה על ידך עשה אותי כאסקופה: (VII. 19:25d).

דלמא. רבי ליעזר ורבי יהושע ורבּי עקיבא עלון למיםחי בהדין דימוםין דטיבריא, חמתון חד מיניי, אמר מה רמר ותפשיתון
 מה דאת עבד. מי נפיק אהן מינייא אמר רבי יהושע מה רמר לו לו
 מרתוקה, וכל מאן רנפיק הוה יהיב ליה בנתיקה, אמר לין שרון
 דנפקין אמר רבי יהושי לההוא מינייא הא מה דאת לאת חכם. אמר ניחות לימא. מן דנחתון לימא אמר ההוא מינייא מה דאמר ואיתבזע ימא, אמר לון ולא כן עבד משה רבו לוכון בימא, אמרין
 אמרון ליה והליך בנייה, הלך בגויה, גזר רבי יהושיע על שרה דימא ובליעיה.

## 133 (ibid).

דלמא רבי ליעזר ורבי יחושע ורבן גמלִאל סלקין לוימי. עלין לחד אתר ואשכחחן מיינוקיא עבדין גבשושין ואמרין הבין בנין ארעא דישראל עבדין, ואמרין הרן תרומה וההן מעשי י אמרין
 יתבון למיבל דוה כל תבשיל דהוה עליל קימיהון אי לא החוין מעלין ליה בחד קיטון לא הוה מייתי ליה קומיחהן, וחשון דילמא ראימון אבלין ובחי מתים, אמרין ליה מה עיםקך דכל תבשיל
 לית את עייתי לין קומינן, אמר לין חד אבא ובי שב שב אית לי ווזר על נפשיה דלא גפיק בן הדא קים קונא בלום ער דייחמי לחבמי ישראל, אמרין ליח עול ואבר ליה פוק הכא לגוין ליהיחק
 על ברי דלא מוליד, אמר רבי ליעור לובי יהשישע מה, יהוהשע בן
 ליה זרע דכיתן, איתחמי ליה זרע ליה על גבי טבלה. איתחמי מרבץ ליה, איתחמי דסלק איתחמי מיתלש בה, עד דאם ראק חדא איתא בקלעיתא דשערה, אמר לה שריי מה דעבדתין. אמרה ליה לי נא שרייה. אמר לה דלא בן אנא מפרסם ליךי אמרה
 רימא ופלטשוץ, צלון עליי וזבה למיקמה לרבי יהורה בן בתירה" אמרו אילו לא עלינו לבאן אלא להעמיר הצדיק החה דיינו.

## 134 (ibid).

אמר רבי יהושע בן חנניה יכיל אנא נסיב קריין ואבטיחין יעביד לין איילין וטבין: אמר רבי ינאי מהלך הוינא בהרא איסרוטא רציפירי וחיית חר מיגיי נפיב צרור וזרק ליה לרומא והוה נחית

ומחעבד עגל. אמר רבי חינגא בי רבי חנניה מטייל הוינא באילין ניפתא דציפורין, וחצית חד מיציי נסב חרא נולגלא וחרקה לוומא והיא נחתא ומתעברא ענל, אתית ואמרית לאבא, אמר לי אין אבלת מינה מעשה הוא. ואי לא אחיזת עינים הוא:

$$
\text { (X. } 6: 29 c)
$$

אגטולינוס אתא נבי רבי. אמר ליה צלי עלי, אמר ליה ישיזכינך מן חדא צינתא. דכתיב לפני קותו מי יצמוד. אמר ליה לית חדא צלו יתיר, כםוחיך תבטה והא צינתא אזלה. אמר ליה ישזיבינך מן הדין שורבא, אמר ליה הא צלוי, כדון תשתמע צלותך، דכתיב ואין נסתר מחמתו:

> ABODA ZARA.

Idol-worship.

$$
135(\text { I. } 1: 39 a, b)
$$

יום שמלך ירבעם על ישראל אחון כל ישראל לגביה בפתי רמשא, אמרו ליה קום עבוד עבודה זרה, אמר לין אפשת לאי רמשא הוא, אשתי ולא אשתי. כל עמא שתו אלא אלא אם אתון בעין אולין

 אנן קטלין לון; כד הוה חמי בר נש כשר הוה מיית היב יביה תרי תרין ליצנין ואמרין ליה אי זה רור חביב מכל החורות, אמר לה להן דור המרבר, ואינון אמרין ליה ולא עברון עבודה זרה, והוא אמר לון לין לון
 בעי מיעבר כן, ולא עור אלא אינון עבדון חר ורין עבר תרין:

136 (I. $4: 39 d$ ).
רבי חייה בר ווה שלח מיזבון ליה סנרל מן ירידה רצורי אמר לור

 לא אסרו רבר שהוא חיי נפש: רבי שמי שמעין בץ יוחנן שלח שאל לרבי שמעון בן יוצרק לית את בריק ליה אהן יר ירי לירה רצור מהור מהוי
 ואשכח כתיב תמן, אנא ריקלטיאנום מלכא שבבניתי אהן ירירה רצור לנריה רארקלים אחי תמנין יומין:

$$
137 \text { (II. } 2: 41 a \text {; II. } 4: 41 c \text { ). }
$$

חר גיור הוה ספר והוה איצטרולונום והוה חמי באיםטרולוניא ריריה ריהוראי שפבין ארמיה ולא הוין אלא אמביירתיה והוה לוה יוראי אזל בעי מיספרה נביה קטיל ליה: רבי רי ירמיה אזל לגובלני הורי באילין פיתרייא רברבייא ממלא אותן מים שלשׁה ימים מעת לעת, ארמייא איתבזעת זיקיה וקיבלה ישראל גו ריריה. אהא עוברא קומי רבנץ, אמרי ממלא אותן מים שלשה ימים מעת לעת:
 זבנין, אמר מאן שרא לכין, שאלון לרבי יצחק ולרבי מני ואסרןץ:

$$
138 \text { (III. } 1: 42 c \text { ). }
$$


 רבי שמעון בן לקיש אין בינינו ולצדיקים אלא ריבור פה בלבד: כר רמך רבי אחא איתחמי בוכבא בטיהרא: כוּ כר רמך רבי חנן איתכפן אנדרטיא: כר רמך רבי יחחנן איתכפון איקונייא, אמרין

רלא הוות איקונין דכוותה: כר רמך רבי חנינא רברת חוורן
 מתבּי゙ קומוי:
כר דמך רב הושעיא נפל קלון דטיבריא: כד דמך רבי רבי יצחק ב; אלישוב איתעקרין שובעין איסקופין מבעלי בתים דגלילא אמרין רהוו תליין בזבותיה: כר דמך רבי שמואל בר רב יצחק איחעקרון ארזייא רארעא דישראל, אמרין רהוה נםיב שושיבתה ומקלם קומי פוּ כלייא. בר דמך רבי יסא בר חלפותא.משכי צינורות דם בלודקיאי אמרין דיהב נפשיה על גזורתא. כר דמך רבי רבי אבהו בכן עמוריא רקיסרין, אמרין כותיא לית אינון אלא מרעין אמרין לין ין ישי ישראל ירעין רחיקיא כמה דקריביא מריעין:
 אימר לון כל אילין למאן. אמרו ליה דיח דירך, אבר לון ובי וכל אילין ראבהו, ואגי אמרהי לריק יגעתי, וגומר, זבדי בר ליואי ורבי יושי בן פיטרם ורבי יהושיע בץ לוי אלי אמרין תלתא פטוקין, מי דמבין, חר מינהון אמר על זאת יתפלל וגי וגומר. וחר אמר וישמחחו כל חוםי בך וגומר , וחר אמר מה רב טובך וגומר :

$$
139 \text { (IV. } 1: 43 d \text {; IV. } 4: 44 a \text { ). }
$$

רבי שמעון ברבי הוה ליה מרקוליס גו חלקא, אתא גא גביה בורגנה, אמר ליה בניץ רשמעית רארכונא בעי מיעי ליעבר הבא למחר אלא בחייך ראת מרים אילין כיפייא, מן דרימון אזל בעי מים לים בינון אמר ליה דידי אינון, שמע רבי חייה בר ווה ומר ואיה לאי לאימה בר ולא רבי חייה רבה תניתה, אלא מן דששמעה מיניה חזק וקי וקבעה: בר קברא אשכה חר עיזקא צר, חר טלי ארמאי הוה פרי

בתריה. הוה מחי ליה הוה מיקל ליה, הוה אמר ליה רוק עלה והוא לא מקבל עלוי+ הרא אמרה נכרי מכטל עבורה זרה על ברחו:

140 (V. 4:44d).
רבי שמעון בן לעזר אזל להרא קרייה רשמריין, אתא ספרא ליביה, אמר ליה אייתי לי הרא קולא שתימא, או אמר ליה ליה הא
 חמתיה מטרח עלויי, אמר ליה אין את מריה רנפשי הא הא מבועא קמך, שתי, אין נפשך מרתך ושמת סבין בלועך אם בעל נפש אתה. (בבר נתקלקלו הבותים: (Prov. 23²) רבי ישמעאל בי רבי יוםי אזל להרא ניפוליל ליה אתו אתון כותייא לנביה, אמר לין אנא מחמי לכון רלית אתון סנרין לאהן טוּ טורא אלא לצלמייא דתחוהוי רכהיב ויטמון אותם יעקב החת האל האלה לוֹ אשר עם שכם, שמע קלין אמרין נקרוץ נסרר לאילין כובייא וירע ראינוץ בעו מיקטלוניה וקרץ ונפ ונפק ליה.

 ואית רבעי מימר חרא ערובת שובא לא אישת לתבח חמרא בכל סמרטיקי. בפוקי שובא אישתבכחת מלייא מן מה ראייתון ארמייא וקבלוניה כותייא מינהון, ואית רבעי מימר בר סליק ריקליטיטום מלכא להכא גזר ואמר כל אומייא ינסכון בר מן יוראי ונסכין כותייא ונאסר יינ. ואית רבעי מימר כמיץ יִן אית להון ומנסביץ ליה:

## TRANSLATION

## BERACHOTH.

## PRAYERS AND BENEDICTIONS.

1 (I. $2 d$ )<br>R. Z'ERA HIDES AMONG THE BASKETS.

R. Samuel bar Nachmani when he came down (from Judah to the South country) for the Intercalation (of the second Adar) was received by R. Jacob, the grist-dealer. R. $Z^{c}$ era hid himself among the baskets so as to hear how he (Samuel) recited the Shema. He recited it and repeated it and recited it till he sank down thereby into his sleep.

2 (I. 2d)
R. ZERA ARRESTED By a PRESS-GANG.
R. $Z^{\text {cera said: "I connected the (Prayer for) Redemption directly }}$ with the ('Amidah) Prayer; and yet (though this has been asserted above to render one immune from accidents) I was arrested by a press-gang (dypagela) to carry in procession myrtle to the Palace". The Rabbis retorted: "That is an honour; there are some men who give money to see (know) a palace".

$$
3 \text { (I. } 3 b \text { ) }
$$

## R. SIMEON DESIRES FOR MEN TWO MOUTHS.

R. Simeon ben Jochai said: "If I had been standing on mount Sinai at the time when the Law was given to Israel, I would have entreated before the Merciful One, that there should be created for man two mouths: one which toils in the Law, and one which serves for all his needs". One replied, "If when
there is one, the world cannot (now) stand, because of its maligners (delatores), if there were two (mouths) instead of one, how then? and how then?"

$$
4 \text { (1. } 3 d \text { ) }
$$

HANAN RECEIVES A KISS FROM R. SAMUEL.
Hanan bar Ba said to the Fellows: "I will tell you a good thing which I saw Rab doing. I once told it before Samuel and he rose and kissed me on my mouth".

$$
5 \text { (II. } 4 a \text { ) }
$$

## THE YOKE OF THE KINGDOM.

Rab asked R. Hiyya Rabba: "Why do I not see Rabbi take upon him the kingdom of Heaven?" He said to him: "When thou seest him put his hand over his face, he is taking upon him the yoke of the kingdom of Heaven".

## 6 (II. $4 b$ )

COURTESIES TO RABBIS.
R. Johanan was leaning on R. Jacob bar Idi, and R. Eleazar saw him and hid himself from before him. He (Johanan) said: "Lo, there are two things which this Babylonian is doing against me. First, he did not salute me, and secondly, he did not quote my decision from my name". Jacob said to him: "Thus they are wont to do among themselves. The less does not salute the greater". They support this (from Job $29^{8}$ ): "The young men saw me and hid themselves". While they were walking, Jacob showed him a school-house and said to him: "Here R. Meir used to sit commenting, and he would mention the decision of R. Ishmael, quoting his name, but he did not quote the name of R. Akiba when mentioning his decision". And Johanan said to him: "All the world knows that R. Meir was the disciple of R. Akiba"; and Jacob said: "So all the world knows that R. Eleazar is the disciple of R. Johanan".
"What about passing in front of a procession carrying an image ?" (Asked Rabbi Jacob of Rabbi Johanan.) He said to him: "What
honour do you show it, but to pass in front of it, ignoring it?" He said: "R. Eleazar has done well in that he did not pass in front of you". He said: "O! R. Jacob bar ldi, you know how to make peace." But R. Johanan requested that his decisions should be given under his name.

$$
7 \text { (II. } 4 c \text { ) }
$$

## PHYLACTERIES DEMAND SINCERITY.

R. Janai said: "Phylacteries need a pure body. Why do they not continue with them (wear them constantly)? Because of hypocrites". An instance occurred in the case of a man who left a deposit with a comrade, and the comrade denied it. He said to him: "Not in thee did I trust: it was in those things on thy head that I trusted".

$$
8 \cdot \text { (II. } 4 c \text { ) }
$$

## WHEN PHYLACTERIES SHOULD BE WORN.

R. Johanan ben Zakkai's phylacteries were not removed either in summer or in winter; and so was R. Eliezer his disciple wont to do after him. R. Johanan, when in winter his head was tied up (with a turban), used to wear both; but in summer when his head was not tied up, he wore only that on his arm.

$$
9 \text { (II. } 5 a \text { ) }
$$

THE MESSIAH: WHOSE SON IS HE?
Our Rabbis say: "The King Messiah, if he is indeed living, his name is David, and if he is dead, his name is David". R. Tanchuma said: "I tell you the reason: (It is in the words) 'He showeth mercy to his Anointed, to David'" (Psa 1851).
R. Joshua ben Levi said: "Zemach is his name". R. Judan, son of R. Aybu said: "Menahem is his name". R. Hanina son of R. Abahu said: "There is no contradiction. The numerical value of one is like the numerical value of the other. [The letters of each word amount to 138.] He is Zemach and he is Menahem". And this supports it: R. Judan son of R. Aybu tells the following
story. There was a certain Jew, who was engaged, plowing. His heifer lowed. An Arab passed before him and heard its voice. He said to him: "O son of a Jew! O son of a Jew! loosen thy ox, loosen thy plough, for the house of the sanctuary is destroyed". It lowed a second time and the Arab said to him: "O son of a Jew! $O$ son of a Jew! bind thy oxen, bind thy plough, for behold the King Messiah is born." And he said to him: "what is his name?" "Menahem" was the reply. "And what is his father's name?" "Hezekiah" said he. And he said: "Whence is he?" "From the King's fortress, Bethlehem Judah".

The peasant went and sold his oxen and his plough and became a seller of felt clothes for babes, and he went from city to city until he came to that city. And all the women bought (his goods), but the mother of Menahem did not buy. He heard the voice of the women saying: " O mother of Menahem! O mother of Menahem! come and buy for thy son." And she said: "I wish rather that the enemies of Israel would choke him, for on the day he was born the house of the "sanctuary was doomed to be destroyed". He said to her: "We trust that (the Temple which) for his sake is to be destroyed, is for his sake to be rebuilt." She said to him: "I have no money". He said to her: "What does that matter? Come and buy for him. If you dont have it by you to day, after a while I will come and receive it"'. After a while he came to that city, and he asked her: "How does your baby do?" She said to him: "From the hour when thou sawest me there came winds and storms and snatched him away from my hands".

## 10 (II. 5 b)

## WHICH RABBIS?

R. Hama, father of R. Oshaiah had a matter to deal with. He asked the Rabbis and they forbad it. R. Jose inquired: "Which Rabbis? The Rabbis here or the southern Rabbis? If you say, 'The Rabbis here', it is all right. If you say : 'The southern Rabbis', he had the greater Rabbis here before him and he consulted the less. If you say: 'The southern Rabbis', then some forbid and others permit".

## 11 (II. $5 b$ )

## MOURNING ON THE SABBATH.

R. Hoshaiah, the elder, went to a place and saw mourners on the Sabbath. He saluted them. He said to them: "I do not know the custom of your place, but (I say) 'Peace be upon you', according to the custom of our place".
R. Jose, son of R. Halaphta, was eulogizing R. Meir, before the men of Sepphoris, as a great man, a holy man, a modest man. One time he saw mourners on the Sabbath, and he saluted them. They said to him: "This is he, whose eulogy you recite". He said to them: "What was his characteristic?" They replied: "He saw mourners on the Sabbath and he saluted them". He said to them: "Are you desiring to know what was his reason? He came to inform you that there should be no mourning on the Sabbath".

$$
12 \text { (II. } 5 c \text { ) }
$$

## KAHANA IN PALESTINE.

Kahana was very powerful (in mysteries) when he came up here (to Palestine). A scamp saw him and said to him: "What voice is in the heavens?" He said to him: "It is decreed that the judgment of this man is sealed". And so it was to him. So it befel him.

Another man saw him and said: "What voice is in the heavens?" He said: "It is decreed that the judgment of this man is sealed": and so it was to him. And Kahana said: "Did I come up here innocent and now I am led into sin? Did I come up to slay the sons of the land of Israel? I will go away, I will go down to the place whence.I came up". He visited R. Johanan and said: "There is a man whom his mother despises but the wife of his father honours him, whither will he go?" The answer was: "He will go to where they honour him'. Kahana went down to the place whence he came up. They came to R. Johanan saying: "Kahana has gone to Babylon". He said: "Can it be that he has gone away without receiving permission?" They say to him: "The word which he spake to thee, that was his receipt of permission".

## 13 (II. $5 c$ ) <br> R. Z'ERA AND THE BUTCHER.

When R. $Z^{c}$ era came up hither he went and had blood drawn. He went wishing to buy a pound of meat from a butcher. He asked: "How much is this the pound ?" and the reply was: "Fifty minae and one blow". He said to him: "Take sixty", and he consented not. (He said) "Take seventy", and he refused. "Take eighty". "Take ninety". At last he came to a hundred but he would not consent. He then said: "Do according to thy custom". In the evening he went down to the Synagogue, and said: "Rabbis, what an evil custom you have here, that a man cannot eat a pound of meat but they give him a blow". They say to him: "What is this?" He said: "A certain butcher". They sent desiring to bring him (before them), but they found his coffin coming out. They say to him: "All so!" He replied: "May it come upon me, because I was angry with him when I thought such was a custom".

14 (II. $5 c$ )

## R. JASSA AND THE SCOFFER.

When R. Jassa came here, he went and got shaved, desiring to bathe in the public baths of Tiberias. A scoffer met him and gave him a blow on the neck. He said to him: "Until now the neck of this man was loose". Now there was an Archon standing near judging a brigand ( $\lambda \eta \sigma \tau \eta s$ ), and the scoffer came and stood laughing just opposite him. The Archon asked the brigand: "Who was with thee?" He raised his eyes and saw him laughing and said (to the judge): "That man who is laughing was with me". He was taken and judged and confessed to a murder. When these two (culprits) were going out wearing two chains which had been made, R. Jassa had bathed and he said to the scoffer: "That neck which was loose is now squeezed". He said to him: "Evil is the destiny of that man"; but is it not written: "Be not scoffers lest your bands be made strong"? (Isa $28^{22}$ ).

## 15 (II. $5 d$ ) <br> GRaCE at mEals.

R. Jassa and R. Samuel bar R. Isaac were sitting eating in one of those upper assembly rooms, when there came the hour of
prayer and R. Samuel arose to pray. R. Maysha said to him: "Not thus did Rabbi teach us, but if they have begun (the meal) they are not to break off'.

## 16 (III. $6 a$ )

## WINE AT FUNERALS.

When R. Jassa died, R. Hiyya bar Wa (= Abba) entertained his mourners and gave them meat to eat and wine to drink. When R. Hiyya bar Abba died, R. Samuel bar Rab Isaac entertained his mourners and gave them meat to eat and wine to drink. When R. Samuel bar Rab Isaac died, R. Z'era entertained his mourners and gave them lentils to eat saying: "Thus is the custom". When R. $Z^{c}$ era was dying he gave word saying: "Ye shall not receive mourners for me to day and to-morrow merrymakers". When R. Isaac, son of Rabbi, was a notary, an injury befel him and there came to visit him R. Mana and R. Judan, and there was good wine and they drank copiously and were gay. On the morrow they came desiring to come in to visit him. He said to them: "Rabbis is it thus that a man treats his companion? We lacked nothing yesterday except to stand up and dance".

## 17 (III. $6 a$ )

SCRUPLES AS TO CLEAN ROADS.
R. Ami, R. Hezekiah, R. Kahen, and R. Jacob bar Aḥa were walking in the streets of Sepphoris, when they came to an archway and R. Kahen separated from them. They came to a clean place and he returned to their side. He said to them: "In what were you occupied ?" R. Hezekiah said to R. Jacob bar Aḥa: "Do not tell him anything". Whether this was because he was displeased, because he withdrew and thus profaned the study of the Law, or because he eluded them, they do not know.

18 (III. 6 a)

## SYNAGOGUE IN CAESAREA.

R. Abahu was sitting expounding in the "turbulent" Synagogue in Caesarea and there was there a dead body. There came the
time for lifting up hands and they did not ask him (if they ought to retire). There came the time for repast, and then they asked him. He said to them: "At the lifting up of hands ye did not ask me, while at the repast ye asked me". As soon as they heard this, every single one left and fled.
R. Jannai said: "A priest may defile himself to see the king. When Diocletian the king came up here, they saw R. Hiyya bar Abba striding over the tombstones of Tyre in order to see him'.

## 19 (III $6 c$ )

## BATHERS AT EARLY DAWN.

R. Ḥanina was passing near the gates of the baths at early dawn, and he said: "What are the early bathers doing here ? Let them go and study". On that morning he said: "He who has work to do, let him go and do it'.

## 20 (III. $6 c$ )

## LEGALISM RELAXED AT SEA.

R. José ben José was coming in a ship. He saw one binding himself with a rope so as to go down to bathe. He said to him: "Do not risk thy life". He said: "I desire to eat (and need to cleanse myself first)". He gave him leave to eat (without cleansing). The same man also desired to drink and he gave him leave to drink. When they arrived at the harbour the Rabbi said to him: "Yonder I gave thee permission only because of the risk to thy life, but here it is forbidden to a man to taste anything until the hour when he shall wash'.

21 (III. $6 d$ )
SCRUPLE WHERE MEN MAY TALK TORAH.
R. Laya and his companions were sitting before an'inn in the evening. They say: "Is it lawful to speak here the words of the Law?" He said to them: "It would be proper if it were day time and we could see what is before us; but now it is forbidden".

## 22 (IV. 7 a)

## R. ABBA PRAYED ALOUD.

R. Abba bar Zabda prayed aloud. R. Jonah when he prayed in the Synagogue used to pray in a whisper, but when he prayed in the home he prayed aloud, that the household might learn his prayer from him. R. Mana affirms that the household of Abba did learn the prayer from him.

$$
23 \text { (IV. } 7 \text { b) }
$$

## AFTERNOON PRAYER.

R. Joshua ben Levi enjoined on his disciples: "If you are at dinner, and the day reaches the sixth hour before you go up to dinner, offer the prayer of the Minchah before you go up".

The brother of the mother of R. Ada was embroidering the prayer-cloke of Rab, during the great Fast (9th of Ab). He said to him: "When thou shalt see the sun at the top of the palm trees, thou shalt give me my prayer-cloke, that I may offer the prayer of the Minchah". At the house of Rab, when the sun is seen at the top of the palm trees, there it is mid-day.

## 24 (IV. 7 c)

## EVENING PRAYER.

Rabbi commanded Abdon, his Reader, to proclaim before the congregation: "He who prays must offer the evening prayer while the day continues".

$$
25 \text { (IV. } 7 d \text { ) }
$$

FRUGALITY OF RABBIS.
R. Gamaliel went to visit R. Joshua and found him sitting making needles. He said to him: "By these dost thou live?" He replied: "Hast thou never cared to know until now?"
(IV. $8 b$ ).
R. Jannai, when he was going out to lodgings, made his will in his own house; and R. Mana, when he was going to bathe in a bath which was heated, also made his will in his own house.

$$
26 \text { (IV. } 8 \text { c) }
$$

## THE MUSAPH PRAYER.

R. Samuel said: "Never in my life have I offered the prayer of Musaph [the supplementary prayer] except once: on the death of the son of the Prince of the Captivity. The congregation did not pray, but I prayed".

## 27 (IV. $8 c$ )

REPETITION OF PRAYER.
R. Z'era and R. Naḥman bar Jacob were sitting together. After they had prayed, prayer began again (from the arrival of ten persons). R. Nahman bar Jacob stood up again to pray. R. Zcera said to him: "Have we not prayed already?" He replied: "I pray, and pray again and again".

## 28 (V. $9 a$ ) <br> GENTILE VENERATION FOR RABBIS.

R. Johanan was sitting reading in front of the Synagogue of the Babylonians in Sepphoris. An Archon passed by and the Rabbi did not rise before him. They came seeking to smite him, but the Archon said to them: "Let him alone. He is engaged with the laws of his Creator".
R. Hanina and R. Joshua ben Levi went before the Proconsul of Caesarea. He saw them and rose up before them. His attendants said: "Art thou standing up from before these Jews?" He said to them: "I saw the faces of angels".
R. Jonah and R. José went in before Ursicinus in Antioch. He saw them and rose up before them. They too said: "Art thou rising up before these Jews?". He said to them: "I saw the faces of these men in battle and I conquered".
R. Abin went before the Court. On going ont he turned his back. They came seeking to kill him. They saw two flames of fire coming out from his neck and they left him.

## 29 (V. $9 a$ )

## INSINCERE REVERENCE.

R. Janai and R. Jonathan were walking in the streets. One saw them and saluted them. He said to them: "Your peace, Rabbis". They said (to one another): "Even if there is the look of comradeship, is it not upon us for evil?"
R. Simeon ben Lakish was occupied in the Law very much, and once he (unwittingly) went beyond the limits of the sabbath (day's journey). And he did not know to vindicate himself by the passage where it is said: "Thou shalt be ravished by her love continually". (Prov. $5^{19}$ ).
R. Judan was occupied in the Law very much. His prayercloke was slipping from off him and a serpent was watching it. His disciples said to him: "Rabbi, see thy cloke is slipping off". He said to them: "And is not that evil thing guarding it?"

$$
30 \text { (V. } 9 c \text { ) }
$$

## DUTIES OF THE HAZZAN.

R. Huna was sitting in a synagogue. The Hazzan entered and importuned a certain one to go on the platform, but he did not accept it. At last this man came to R. Eleazar and said to him: "Let not my lord be angry. It was because I was not awake that I did not go in." He replied: "I was not angry at thee, but at the man who importuned thee".

$$
31 \text { (Vl. } 10 \mathrm{~b} \text { ) }
$$

## DIFFERENT FORMS OF GRACE BEFORE MEALS.

A Persian came to Rab and said: "When I eat my morsel and do not know how to ask a blessing over it and I say: 'Blessed be the Creator of this morsel', have I discharged my obligation ?" He said to him: "Yes".
R. Judah, in the name of Abba son of Bar Huna, said this: "Bar Kappara and two of his disciples put up with the landlord of the inn in Berakta. He brought before them fowls, fruits
and leeks. They say: "Shall we ask a blessing over the leeks? That would include plums but not include the fowls. Shall we ask a blessing over the plams? That would not include either chicken or leeks". One jumped up and asked a blessing over the chicken. [In the formula of 'Grace before meat' three items are mentioned: "fruit of the ground" - leeks; "fruit of the tree" plums; and "every other thing" - chickens. To ask a blessing on the chickens, which come in the category of "every other thing", includes also the plums and the leeks.]

## 32 (VII. $11 b$ )

## R. SIMEON AND THE 300 NAZIRITES.

Three hundred Nazirites came in the days of Simeon ben Shetach. For 150 he found means of absolution (cancelling the vow) and for 150 he did not find absolution. He approached King Jannai and said to him: "There are here 300 Nazirites desiring to offer 900 gifts. If thou wilt give half from what thou possessest, I will give half from what is mine. He sent him 450 . An evil tongue went and said that Simeon did not give anything from what he possessed. King Jannai heard and was angry. Simeon ben Shetach heard and fled. After some days there came up great men from the court of Persia unto Jannai the King. When they were sitting eating they say to him: "We remember that there was here a wise old man who said before us words of wisdom". He narrated to them the fact. They say to him: "Send and bring him". He sent and gave him a word (of safe escort). He came and (actually) sat down between the King and the Queen! The King said: "Why didst thou befool me?" He said in reply: "I did not befool thee. Thou (gavest) of thy wealth, and I (gave) from my knowledge of Torah: for it is written: 'Wisdom is a defence and money is a defence"" (Eccl. $7^{12 a}$ ). He said to him: "Why didst thou flee away?" He replied: "I heard that my lord was angry with me, and I desired to verify this passage: 'Hide thyself for a little moment until the indignation be overpast'" (Isa $26^{20}$ ). He cited also concerning himself (Eccl. $7^{12 b}$ ): "The Excellency of knowledge is that wisdom preserveth the life of him that hath it". He said to him: "And why didst thou sit down between the King and the Queen?" He replied: "In the book of Ben Sira it is written:
'Extol her and she will exalt thee and cause thee to sit among princes'" (11'). The King said: "Give him a cup that he may ask a blessing". He took the cup and said: "We bless thee for the food which Jannai and his companions have eaten". And the King said: "Until now thou art in thy obstinacy". He replied: "What can I say concerning the food which I have not eaten?" The King said: "Give ye him to eat". And they gave to him and he ate and said: "We bless thee for the food which we have eaten".

## 34 (VII. 11 c)

GRACE AFTER MEALS.
Hanan bar Abba and his friends were sitting eating on the Sabbath. When they had eaten and asked a blessing he arose and went away. He returned to them and found them blessing still. He said: "Did we not long ago ask a blessing"? They say to him: "We bless, and bless again and again because we can make mention of the Sabbath".

## 35 (VIII. $12 a$ )

EATING WITH A NAPKIN.
Samuel went up to visit Rab. He saw him eating with a napkin. He asked: "Why so?" He said: "I am indisposed" ( $\alpha \sigma \vartheta \varepsilon \nu \eta \varsigma$ ). When R. Z'era went up there he saw priests eating with a napkin and he said to them: "Behold, this is due to Rab and Samuel".

36 (VIII. 12 b)
RABBIS SERVING AT MEALS.
Abba bar Rab Hunna and Rab Hoona were sitting eating, and $Z^{\text {c era }}$ was standing, serving before them. He came in carrying two things in one hand. Abba bar Rab Hunna said to him: "Is thy other hand cut off?" Zcera's father was angry at this and said to him: "Is it not enough for thee that thou art reclining and he is standing serving? And moreover he is a priest; and Samuel said: 'It is sacrilege to be served by a priest'; and thou art deriding him. It is decreed that he recline and thou stand and serve in his place".

## 37 (IX. 13 a)

## SOPHIANUS.

R. Phinehas tells a story about Rab, how that when he was coming in from the hot baths of Tiberias, soldiers met him. They said to him: "From whom art thou?" He replied: "From Sophianus". And they released him. In the evening they came to see Sophianus and they said to him: "How long hast thou been fraternizing with these Jews?" He said: "Why ?" They said: "We met a Jew and we asked him from whom he was and he said: 'From Sophianus'". And he said: "What did you do to him ?" and they replied: "Enough for him that we released him". He just said: "Ye did well".

$$
\text { (IX. } 13 b \text { ) }
$$

R. Alexander tells a story of a certain Archon whose name was Alexandros. He was standing judging a brigand. And he said to him: "What is thy name?" and he replied: "Alexandros"; whereupon the judge said: "Alexandros, go away to Alexandria".

## 38 (IX. 13 b)

## JEWISH BOY AT SEA.

The passengers had gone ashore to buy what they needed. One boy, a Jew, remained on board. They said to this child: "Dost thou not desire to buy something for thyself?" He said to them: "What do you desire from these poor beggars?" They said to him: "Dost thou say 'poor beggars'? They are poor beggars. They are here and their gods (idols) are in Babylon. They are here and their gods are in Rome. Others are here and their gods are with them, but they are not able to help them at all. But as for thee, everywhere that thou goest, thy God goes with thee".

39 (IX. $13 c$ )

## SAMUEL AND THE COMET.

Samuel said: "If that comet passes into Orion the world will be destroyed". They replied to Samuel: "We saw it pass". He said to them: "It is not possible but that it was either above
or below Orion. I know the streets of the heavens as well as I know the streets of Nehardea, my city. Except that comet there is nothing I dont know'.

40 (IX. $13 d$ )

## APOSTATE JEWISH PRIEST.

[A Jew pretended to become a heathen priest for a living]. When a man came to offer a bullock or lamb or goat in idol worship and said to him: "Placate him (the god) for me", he would say: "What will this benefit thee? He sees not, nor hears. He neither eats nor drinks. He neither benefits nor injures nor speaks;" and the offerer replies: "By thy life (that is true)! but what am 1 to do?" He would then say: "Go, do this. Bring me a bowl of fine flour and put over it ten eggs and prepare it before him, because he eats of everything which comes. Then I will placate him for thee". And when the offerer had gone away the Jew ate them.

One time a scamp spake to him thus: "If it does not benefit any one at all, what art thou doing here ?" He replied: "For my living".

## 41 (IX. $13 d$ )

"WE TWO".
(A Saying attributed to Simeon ben Jochai. - Ed.)
"If there are only three (who are allowed to enjoy eternal life), I and my son will be of them. If there are only two, I and my son will be they".

## 42 (IX. $14 a$ )

## THANKS FOR RAIN.

R. Jose bar Jacob went up to visit R. Judan of Magdala. While he was there rain came down and he heard his voice saying: "A thousand thousands and a myriad of myriads ought to give thanks to thy name, O our King, for every single drop which thou art causing to fall upon us; for thou art rewarding good to the guilty".

43 (IX. 14 b)
SEVEN KINDS OF PHARISEES.
There are seven kinds of Pharisees. (1) The Shechemite (carrier) Pharisee, who carries his charities on his shoulder. (2) The borrowing Pharisee, who says: "Lend me something that I may do a charity". (3) The book-keeping Pharisee, who does one sin and one charity and calculates one over against the other. (4) The subtracting Pharisee, who says: "I subiract a certain amount from what I gain and thus do a charity". (5) The Pharisee who says: "Let me know my obligation and I will do it. Tell me what offence I have done and I will do a charity equivalent to it'. (6) The Pharisee from fear, like Job. (7) The Pharisee from love, like Abraham. There is not one of them all who is lovely, except the Pharisee from love, like Abraham.

## 44 (IX. 14 b)

## R. AKIBA ON THE RACK.

R. Akiba was enduring the death-sentence before Turnus Rufus, the wicked, when there came the hour for reciting the Shema. He began reciting the Shema and was cheerful. One said to him: "Old man, art thou a sorcerer? or art thou kicking against the tortures?" Akiba said: "May the spirit of this man expire! I am not a sorcerer, nor am I kicking against the tortures, but all my days I have recited this passage and I have been troubled in mind and have said: 'When will the days come when all these three privileges will be mine': 'Thou shall love Jehovah with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy strength'. I I have loved Him with all my heart. I have loved Him with all my wealth, but whether I have loved Him with all my soul, I have not been tested. But now it has come: 'with all my soul'. The hour came for reciting the Shema and my mind was not distracted. Consequently I recited it and was glad". He had not ceased speaking when he expired.

## PEAH.

THE CORNER OF THE FIELD. (Lev. XIX: 9).

$$
45(\text { (. } 1: 15 c)
$$

THE LOST JASPER.
R. Hezekiah said: "There was a heathen in Ashkelon, the chief Magistrate, and the stone which his father sat upon, he had not sat upon, all his life; and when his father died he made him an object of reverence. One time, the jasper of (the tribe of) Benjamin was lost. And the inquiry was raised: 'Who has a good one like it?' It was rumoured, 'Dama ben Nethinah has one'. The authorities went to see him, and they bargained with him for a hundred dinars. He went upstairs desiring to fetch the gem for them; but he found his father asleep. Some say that the key of the box lay ( lit. sat) between his fathers fingers. Others say that the foot of his father was stretched over the box. He came down to them and said: 'I cannot bring it to you'. They said (to one another): 'Perhaps he wants more money'. They raised it to 200 . They raised it to 1000 . When his father awoke from his sleep he went up and fetched it for them. They desired to bring to him the last-named price but he would not consent to it. 'Am I', said he, 'to sell to you the glory of my fathers for money? I should then have no (religious) benefit from the glory of my fathers"'.

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46 \text { (I. } 1: 15 c \text { ) }
$$

## R. ISHMAEL'S MOTHER.

[Hebrew. The mother of R. Ishmael came and complained about her son to our Rabbis. She said: "Censure my son, Ishmael, for he is not treating me with respect". In that hour the faces of the Rabbis flushed]. They said: "Is it possible that R. Ishmael is not practising the honour due to parents?" They said to her: "What is he doing to thee?" She says: "When he comes out
from the Synagogue I desire to wash his feet and to drink of the water and he will not allow me". They said to him: "Allow it. Since it is her wish, it is 'honour' paid to her".
R. Mana said: "Those millers say well that 'Every single man has his merit in his own sack'".
[Heb. R. Tarphon allowed his mother to walk on the palms of his hands when she went to bed].
R. Z'era was often troubled in mind and would say: "O that I had a father and mother that I might honour them and inherit the garden of Eden!" But when he heard of these two instructive stories he said: "Blessed be the Merciful One that, I have neither father nor mother! I could not have done like R. Tarphon. I could not have consented like R. Ishmael".

## 47 (1. 1:15c)

## THE HEREAFTER RESTS ON CHARACTER.

A certain man sometimes gave his father fat fowls to eat. One time his father said to him: "My son, where did you get these from?" He said to him: "Old man! Old man! eat and be silent, for when dogs eat, they are silent". Moral: "A man may feed his father on fat fowls and yet inherit Gehenna".

How can a man who puts (his father) to work (grinding) at a mill inherit the Garden of Eden? (Listen) A man was grinding with two stones. The command came: "Assemble the millers" (for a government levy). The son said: "Father! Father! go in and grind instead of me. If it befalls us to bear contempt it is better for me than for you. If it befalls us to receive blows, it is better for me to bear it than you. Moral: "He put (his father) to work in a mill but he inherits the Garden of Eden".

## 48 (1. $1: 15 d$ )

## GRATITUDE TO R. JONATHAN.

R. Jonathan and R. Jannai were sitting. A man came and kissed the feet of R. Jonathan. R. Jannai said to him: "What benefit hast thou ever conferred on him?" He replied: "One time he came to me complaining about his son, that he might support
him; and I said to him: 'Go, petition the Congregation about him and make him ashamed'". And Jannai said: "Why didst thou not compel him ?" He said: "Do (i.e. can) we compel him?" Jannai said: "Thou didst not previously know this?" R. Jonathan retracted his advice, and the law (of compulsion) was fixed from the name of Jannai.

## 49 (1. 1:15d)

## R. SAMUEL DANCES BEFORE A BRIDE.

R. Samuel, son of Rab Isaac, took a myrtle-bough and danced before a bride. R. Z'era saw him and hid himself from before him. He said: "See that old man, how he is making us ashamed". When he fell asleep, for three hours there were thunders and lightnings in the world. And a Bath Kol went forth saying: "R. Samuel sleepeth; give him honourable burial". (lit. requite kindnesses). They went out to give him honourable burial and a fire came down from heaven and became as the appearance of a bush of fire between the bier and the congregation, and people said: "This old man liveth, for his myrtle-bough abides for him".

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 50 \text { (I. 1:16a) } \\
& \text { R. JOHANAN. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The Councillors ( $\beta$ ov $\lambda_{\varepsilon v z a l \text { ) }}$ of Sepphoris were convened. A man lived there called Johanan (Bar Hubbats) who did not come up. One said to another: "We are not going up to visit $R$. Johanan to-day". Others said: "Let Johanan come". R. Simeon ben Lakish said: "An evil tongue said this in righteousness".

## 51 (III. $8: 17 d$ )

BROTHERS IN ASHKELON.
Two brothers in Ashkelon had heathen neighbours, who said: "Now these Jews are going up to Jerusalem, we will take all that belongs to them". From the time they went up, the Holy One, blessed be He, appointed angels, going in and going out,
in their likeness. When the brothers came down they sent articles of food to them (as presents). Each one said to them: "Where have you been?" And the answer was: "In Jerusalem". And they said: "Whom did you leave behind you in the house?" and they said: "No one". And they said: "Blessed be the God of the Jews, who never deserts them, nor is deserted by them".

$$
52 \text { ( III. } 9: 17 d \text { ) }
$$

SISTER OF R. GORION.
The sister of R. Gorion bequeathed property to her brother. His elder brother came up and persuaded her and she bequeathed it to him. The case came before R. Immi and he said: "Thus said $R$. Johanan", as he rescinded it.

$$
53 \text { (VII. } 4: 20 a \text { ) }
$$

## THE GIGANTIC PEACH.

R. Abahu, R. Jose ben Hanina and R. Simeon ben Lakish passed by a vineyard of Doron. The tenant brought out to them a peach. They ate, they and their ass-drivers and left some of it. They estimated it about the size of the pan of the village of Hananiah, containing a seah of lentil\$s. After some days they passed that way again and he brought out to them two or three in his hand. They said to him: "We would like some from that tree". He replied: "They are from the very tree". They quoted concerning it Psa $107^{34}$ : "A fruitful land shall become a salty desert because of the wickedness of those who dwell in it".
R. Hanina said: "When I came up hither I took my girdle and the girdle of my son and the girdle of my ass-driver to encompass the trunk of a carob tree in the land of Israel and they did not reach the girth". And he drew a hand full of honey from one fruit.

## 54 (VII. 4 : 20 b )

THE GIGANTIC BUNCH OF GRAPES.
Rabbi said to R. Peruda: "Art thou not showing me that (famous) bunch of grapes in thy vineyard?" He said to him:
"Yes". He went out desiring to show it to him but while he was at a distance he saw therein as the appearance of an ox. He said to him: "Is not this ox ruining the vineyard?" He replied: "That which thou thinkest to be an ox is a bunch of grapes".

They brought before him two foods, forbidden from between the beginning of the year and the great Fast, and it was the termination of the year of Release, and there was in them the load of a camel and he said: "It is not forbidden, and perhaps they are aftergrowths" [a second crop grown without sowing in the Sabbatic yearl. He said to him: "At the end of the beginning of the year they were sown".

## 55 (VII. 4:20b)

HONEY OF DATES.
R. Hananiah was selling honey of bees and he had also honey of dates. After some days they passed there again. He said to them: "That I may not deceive you, you must know that the honey I gave you before was from dates". They said: "O! we want more of it, for it is good for our work". He set apart the price of this honey and built therewith a Synagogue in Sepphoris.
R. Lazar, son of R. Simeon, went to a certain place and they set before him dried cabbage. He said to them: "What a lot of honey you have put into it!" They said: "We did not put any in it"; but it was in it.

## 56 (VIII. 7:21a)

## R. LIEZER'S GENEROSITY.

R. Liezer was an Administrator. On one occasion he came down to his house and said to his servants: "What have you done?" They said to him: "A company came and ate and drank and prayed for thee". He said to them: "There is no good reward there". A second time he came down and said to them: "What have you done?" They said to him: "Another company came. They ate and drank and maligned thee". He said to them: "Now here is good reward".

They sought to make R. Akiba, Administrator. He said to them: "I (we) will seek advice within my house". They went after him
and they heard (his wife's) voice saying: "In proportion to its responsibility will be its reviling". [And to be reviled for welldoing is a source of Merit: therefore accept the office.]

## 57 (VIII. 8:21a)

TWO HUNDRED DINARS, SAVE ONE.
A disciple of Rabbi's had 200 denarii, less one. [He who had not 200 dinars was 'poor' and therefore an object of charity.] Rabbi was wont to bestow alms on him (lit. to acquire merit by him). Once in three years (giving him) the tithe of the poor (Deut $26^{12}$ ). His fellow disciples regarded him with envy (lit. made the evil eye) and they supplied (the lacking dinar). Rabbi came desiring to bestow alms but he said to him: "Rabbi, I have the full measure". He said: "This is a blow by the Pharisees. They have struck at me". He gave a hint to his disciples and they brought him into the shops and deprived him of one coin, and then he bestowed alms on him as he had been wont to do.

58 (VIII. 9:21b)
CHARITY TO THE UNDESERVING.
Samuel went out (to give alms) from his father. He went and stood between two huts of the poor and he heard their voices saying: "In which vessels shall we dine to-day? In the vessels of gold or in those of silver?" He came and informed his father, who said to him: "We need to hold fast to benevolence even to those among them who are impostors".
R. Johanan and R. Simeon ben Lakish went in to bathe in the hot baths of Tiberias. A poor man met them and said to them: "Give me alms". They said: "When we return". When they returned they found him dead. They said: "Since we have not earned merit by him when living, let us associate ourselves with him in his death". While doing so they found a cup of dinars hanging on him.

## 59 (ibid.)

 CHARITY IN SECRET.Abba bar Ba gave to Samuel, his son, coins for distribution to the poor. He went out and found one 'pauper' eating meat and
drinking wine. He went in and told it to his father, who said to him: "Give more, for his soul embitters him".
R. Jacob bar Idi and R. Isaac bar Naḥman were Administrators. They gave one dinar to R. Hama, father of R. Oshiah, and he gave it to others.
R. Hananiah bar Pappa used to distribute charity by night. Once, the prince of spirits met him and said to him: "Does not Rabbi teach us thus: 'Thou shall not remove thy neighbour's landmark'?" (Deut. 19 ${ }^{14}$ ). Hananiah replied: "Is it not written thus: 'A gift in secret pacifieth wrath'?" (Prov. $21^{14}$ ). He was terrified by him and fled from him.

## 60 (ibid.)

## WOE TO THE UNCHARITABLE!

R. Hiyya bar Ada said: "There are old men in our day who receive what is given to them between the beginning of the year and the great Fast but afterwards they do not receive alms." They say: "We have this privilege".

Nehemiah, a man of Shihin, was met by a man of Jerusalem, who said: "Give me this cock as a charity". Nehemiah said: "Here is its value (in coin). Go buy thyself meat with it". He ate and died. Nehemiah exclaimed: "Come and mourn for the man slain by Nehemiah".

Nahum, alias Gamzu, was carrying a gift to the house of his father-in-law. There met him a man smitten with leprosy who said: "Give me alms from what you have with you". He said: "When I return". On his return he found him dead. He stood over against him and said: "The eyes that saw thee and gave thee not shall be sealed. The hands which were not stretched out to relieve thee shall be cut off. The feet which ran not to give to thee shall be broken". And so it came to him.

## 61 (ibid.)

## THE BLIND TEACHER.

R. Hoshaiah, the elder, had as teacher for his son, one who was blind, who was wont to eat with Rabbi every day. Once
there were guests and he came not to eat with him. In the evening he ( R . Hoshaiah) went up to see him and said: "Let not my lord be angry with me, because I had guests and I did not wish to disparage the honour due to my lord, and consequently I did not eat with thee to day. He (the blind teacher) said to him: "Thou hast made apology to him who is seen but sees not; may He who sees but is not seen accept thy apology". He said to him: "Where did you get this (phrase) from?" He said: "From R. Eliezer ben Jacob. A blind man came to the town where R. Eliezer lived and the Rabbi sat below him (at dinner), so that the people said: 'If this man had not been a great man, R. Eliezer ben Jacob would not have sat below him'. They made honourable provision for him. He said to them: 'Why is this?' They said to him: 'R. Eliezer ben Jacob is sitting below you.' He prayed for him this prayer: 'Thou hast shown mercy to one who is seen but sees not. May He who sees but is not seen receive thy explanation and show mercy on thee'".
R. Hama bar Hanina and R. Hoshaiah were walking in the synagogues of Lud. The former said to the latter: "How much money have my fathers sunk here!" The latter replied: "How many souls have thy fathers sunk here, since there is none who labours in the Law?"

## DEMAI. <br> (THE DOUBTFUL TITHE).

## 62 (I. $3: 21 d$ )

## WERE THE FIGS TITHED?

R. Johanan when he was eating either meat or eggs used to tithe them. His disciples said to him: "Not so; Rabbi taught us: 'Thou shall tithe all the produce of thy seed"' (Dt. $14^{22}$ ). He was anxious about the fluids which were in them.
R. Jeremiah sent to R. Z'era a basket of figs which was not tithed. R. Jeremiah said to himself: "Can R. Z'era eat what is not tithed ?" And R. Z'era said to himself: "Can R. Jeremiah send me anything which is not tithed?" Between one and the other it was eaten tebel (i.e. unredeemed). On the morrow $Z^{c}$ era stood near him and said to him: "That basket which you sent me
yesterday was tithed, I suppose?" Jeremiah replied: "I said: Can R. Z'era eat anything which is not tithed?" He said to him: "I also said likewise: Can R. Jeremiah send me anything which is not tithed ?"

## 63 (ibid.)

## THE SHE-ASS OF R. PHINEHAS.

R. Abba bar Zabina, in the name of R. Z'era, said: "If our ancestors were sons of angels, then we are sons of men. If they were sons of men, then we are asses". R. Mana said in that hour: "They say: 'Even to the she-ass of R. Phinehas ben Jair we will not liken ourselves"'.

The she-ass of R. Phinehas was stolen by brigands in the night. She spent three days hidden among them and would not taste anything. After three days they resolved to send her back to her master. They said: "Let us send her back to her master lest she die with us and pollute the cave". They brought her out and she went and stood at her master's gate. She began to bray, and said to them: "Open to this wretched one who has been three days and has not tasted anything". They opened to her and she came in. Phinehas said to them: "Give her something that she may eat". They put before her barley and she would not eat. They say to him: "Rabbi, she does not wish to eat". He said to them: "Is the barley tithed ?" And they said, it was. He said to them: "Have you removed the doubtful tithe?" They removed the doubtful tithe and she ate.

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64 \text { (1. } 3: 22 a \text { ) }
$$

## R. PHINEHAS CONJURES MICE.

Two poor men deposited two seahs of barley with R. Phinehas. They sowed and they reaped. They came desiring to receive their barley. He said to them: "Bring camels and asses and receive your barley".
R. Phinehas ben Jair went to one place. They came and said to him: "The mice have eaten our produce". He conjured the mice. They assembled together. They began whistling. He asked: "Do you know what they are saying?" They answered: "No
indeed". He said: "They are saying that it was not tithed". They said to him: "Be surety for us". And he was surety for them and they suffered no more.

A pearl belonging to a Saracen queen fell off and a mouse swallowed it. One came to R. Phinehas ben Jair, who said to him: "Am I a sorcerer?" "Nay", was the reply, "but for the sake of thy good name, it comes to pass". He conjured the mice and they assembled. He saw one waddling as it came, and said: "lt is inside this one". He conjured it, and it vomited it.
R. Phinehas ben Jair went to a certain place and they came to see him saying: "Our fountain is not giving sufficient for us". He said: "Perhaps ye are not tithing it". They said to him: "Be surety for us". And he was surety for them, and it gave sufficient for them.

The same Rabbi was going to a Synagogue. And the (river) Ginai was in flood. And he said to it: "Ginai, Ginai, will thou prevent me from going to the Synagogue?" It divided before him and he crossed. His disciples said to him: "Are we able to cross?" He replied: "He who knows in his soul that he has never in his life despised an Israelite, may cross and it will not injure him".

## 65 (ibid.)

## RABBI REARS MULES.

Rabbi wished to relax the restrictions as to the Sabbatic year. R. Phinehas ben Jair went up to see him. He said: "How are the crops doing?" He merely replied: "The endives are fine". He asked again: "How are the crops doing?" The only answer he got was, "The endives are fine". Rabbi knew that Phinehas did not agree with him. He said however: "Would Rabbi Phinehas care to eat a morsel with us to day?' He promised to do so, but when he came down and saw the she-mules which Rabbi was rearing standing there he said: "All these Jews are whoremongers. It is impossible that I should see the sight of his face from this time". They went and told Rabbi, and Rabbi sent desiring to pacify him. They came upon him in his city. He said: "Fellow-citizens, protect me!" The sons of his own city came down and surrounded him. One said to them: "Rabbi desires to placate him". They left him and went away (after this word). Then

Phinehas said: "Ye sons of my Beloved, protect me!" And fire came down from heaven and surrounded him. They went and told Rabbi, who said: "Since we are not pure enough to be satisfied with his presence in this world, let us be fit to enjoy him in the world to come".

66 (II. $1: 22 c$ )
R. JOSHUA'S VEGETABLES.
R. Joshua ben Levi gave instructions to the boys not to buy vegetables except from the garden of Sisera. He who is remembered for blessing, i.e. the Prophet Elijah, met with one of the boys and said to him: "Go tell thy master that this garden does not belong to Sisera now. It has come to a Jew who slew Sisera and took it from him. If thou desirest to be strictly correct, begin (at home) with thy neighbour'.

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\text { (III. } 2: 23 b \text { ) }
$$

R. Haggai was leaning on R. Zcera. One passed carrying a bundle of sticks. Haggai said: "Bring me a splinter to clean my teeth". He retracted and said: "Thou shall not bring me anything, for, if every passer-by took a splinter, the man's bundle would go".

## KILAIM.

## (THINGS HETEROGENEOUS).

67 (IX. 2:32a)
CLOTHES OF MIXED MATERIAL.
R. Jose was sitting teaching. A death occurred in the house. He who went out said nothing. He who sat still said nothing.
R. Immi was sitting teaching. One said to his companion: "Thou art wearing clothes of mixed material". Rabbi Immi said: "Take off thy garment". And he gave it to him.
R. Johanan put a napkin on his clothes, and it is not forbidden on the ground of 'Kilaim', that his clothes might not be soiled.
R. Zerikan said that they offered R. Abuna an egg in a napkin made of mixed materials and he would not receive it.

68 (IX. 4 : 32b)
FUNERAL SHROUDS.
[Rabbi had an aversion to funeral orations and funeral drapery. He was interred simply in one cloth]. Rabbi used to say: "Not as a man goes will he return" (at the Resurrection); whereas other Rabbis taught that as a man goes he will return.
R. Johanan enjoined: "Clothe me in green (after my death), neither black nor white. If I stand among the righteous, I shall not be ashamed, nor if I stand among the wicked shall I be ashamed".
R. Josiah enjoined: "Clothe me in white, bosomed clothing". They said: "What, art thou better than thy Master?" He said: "Nay, but I am ashamed of my deeds".
R. Jeremiah enjoined: "Clothe me in white clothing. Clothe me in my socks. Put my shoes on my feet, and my staff in my hand and put me on my side. If Messiah comes I shall be ready".

The men of Sepphoris said: "He who tells us that Rabbi has fallen asleep, we will kill him". Bar Kappara looked at them with his head covered, his clothes rent, and he said to them: "The mortals and the immortals held fast the tables of the covenant. The hands of the immortals prevailed and seized the tables". They said to him: "Rabbi is asleep". He replied: "Ye have said". They rent (their clothes), and the cry of those who rent (their clothes) went to Pophta, a distance of three miles.

A Bath-Kol went forth and said that every one who did not shirk the trouble of mourning over Rabbi, might be well assured of eternal life, except the fuller. When he heard this, he went up on the roof, threw himself down and died. Then the Bath Kol went forth and said: "Even the fuller".

Rabbi dwelt in Sepphoris seventeen years; and he used to quote, applying it to himself: "And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years" (Gen. $47^{28}$ ).
R. Judah lived in Sepphoris seventeen years, and of these he spent 13 years suffering with his teeth. Why, pray, did he suffer so with his teeth? Because once he was passing and saw a calf being slaughtered. It lowed and said to him: "Rabbi, save me". He replied: "For this thou wast made". And at the end: How did it become well? He saw them killing a nest of mice and he said: "Let them alone: it is written, 'His mercies are over all his works'" (Psa. 145 ${ }^{\circ}$ ).

69 (ibid.

## RABBI'S MODESTY.

Rabbi was very modest, and he used to say: "Everything which a man tells me to do l do, except what the elders of Bethera did to my ancestor (Hillel). They released themselves from the office of Nasi and appointed him. When Rab Huna, head of the captivity, came up here, I caused him to sit above me because he was from Judah and I from Benjamin, and because he is from the male line and I from the female".

One day R. Hiyya, the elder, came to the house of Rabbi and he said : "Rab Huna is outside". Rabbi's face turned pale; whereupon (R. Hiyya) said: "His coffin is coming". Rabbi then said: "Go, see who wants thee outside". He went out and found no one; and then he knew that Rabbi was angry with him. He did not enter Rabbi's house for 30 days. R. Jose bar Bun assures us that during those 30 days Rab learned from him all the foundations of the Law. At the end of ( 13 years and) 30 days Elijah came to Rabbi in the guise of R. Hiyya the elder. He said to him: "How do you do, my lord?" He said to him: "One of my teeth is troubling me". He said: "Show it to me", and he did so. And as soon as he put his finger on it, it was healed. On the morrow R. Hiyya went in to see him and he said: "How do you do, my lord? That tooth of yours, how is it?" And he replied: "From that hour in which you put your finger on it, it has been well". He said: "It was not I who did this". From that hour he treated R. Hiyya with honour; and when he was entering into the Synagogue he would say: "Let R. Hiyya enter in front". "What! before $m e$ ?" said R. Ishmael. "Grace and Peace, No!" said Rabbi; he added: "but R. Hiyya before me and R. Ishmael bar R. Jose in front of everybody".

70 (ibid.)
R. HIYYA AND R. ISHMAEL.

Rabbi was recounting the praises of R. Hiyya, the elder; before R. Ishmael bar R. Jose. On one occasion he saw Hiyya at the baths and Hiyya did not recede from before him. Ishmael asked: "What of him, whose praises thou wast recounting?" Rabbi
asked: "What did he do to thee?" He answered: "He saw me at the baths and he did not recede before me". He said to Hiyya: "Why didst thou do that?" He replied: "May it come upon me, if I was not quite ignorant of his presence. At that hour I had fixed my eyes on the book of Psalms and the Aggada". From that time Rabbi allowed Hiyya two disciples who should walk with him because of danger.

## 71 (ibid.)

## FASTING TO OBTAIN DREAMS.

R. Jose fasted 8 days inl order to see R. Hiyya, the elder (after his death). At last he saw him and his hands trembled and his eyes were bedimmed. No one would say that R. Jose was an insignificant man.

A weaver came to see R. Johanan and said: "I saw in my dream that the firmament fell and one of thy disciples was supporting it". He said to him: "Dost thou know him ?" He replied: "If I saw him I should know him". He caused all his disciples to pass before him, and he recognized R. Jose.
R. Simeon ben Lakish fasted 300 fasts to see R. Hiyya, the elder, but he did not see him. At last he began to repine saying: "Did he labour in the Law more than I have done?" They answered him: "He spread abroad the law more in Israel than thou hast done, and not only so but he used to travel". He said to them: "Have not I travelled ?" They replied: "Thou hast travelled to learn, but he travelled to teach".

When Rab Huna, the head of the captivity, died, they brought him up here. They said: "Where shall we lay him?" Some said: "We will place him beside R. Hiyya, the elder, since he was of his lineage". They said: "Who desires to inter him?" "l", said R. Haggai, "will go in and inter him". They replied: "Thou, being an old man, seekest an opportunity to go in and inter thyself there". He said: "Put a cord to my feet, and if I delay you may drag me out". Haggai entered and heard three men holding court. One said: "May Judah, my son, be after thee and no other". A second voice said: "May Hezekiah, my son, be after thee and no other". And a third: "May Joseph, son of Israel, be after thee and no other" [implying that R. Huna was not worthy to be interred there]. He lifted up his eyes to observe, but a voice
said: "Turn around," and he recognized the voice of R. Hiyya saying to his son, R. Judah: "Let us make room for R. Huna that he may lie." But R. Haggai did not consent to inter him. They say that as he did not consent to inter him thus, his seed shall not cease for ever.

72 (IX. $4: 32 c$ )

## THE ANGEL OF DEATH.

Eliḥoreph and Ahijah were two secretaries of Solomon. He saw the angel of Death looking at them and gnashing with his teeth. Solomon spake the word and placed them in a cavern. The angel went and took them from there. He then came and stood opposite the king, laughing. Solomon said: "A little while ago thou wast gnashing with thy teeth and now thou art laughing at them." He replied: "The Merciful One bade me remove Eliḥoreph and Ahijah from the cavern; I said: 'Who will put these men in the place whence 1 am sent to take them?' He put it into thy heart to do so, in order that I might accomplish my errand." He went and joined himself to them from there.

Ulla had gone down (to Babylon from Palestine). He was dying there and he began to weep. They say to him: "Why art thou weeping? Shall we take thee to the land of Israel?" He replied: "What use is that to me? l have lost my pearl (my soul) in the land of uncleanness." To depart on the bosom of one's mother is very unlike departing on the bosom of a stranger.
R. Meir was dying in Asia. He said: "Say ye to the sons of the land of Israel, 'Behold your own Messiah.'" Even thus he said: "Put my coffin on the shore of the sea; for it is written: 'For he hath founded it upon the sea and established it upon the rivers.'" (Psalm 24:2).

## SHEBI'ITH.

(THE SABBATIC YEAR).
73 (IV. 2:35a)

## R. ABBA REFUSES TO EAT THINGS STRANGLED.

R. Abba bar Zemina was sewing in the house of a Gentile in Rome, who brought him flesh of an animal whose blood had not been shed, and said to him: "Eat this." He said to him: "I will not eat." The Gentile then said: "Eat; if not so I will kill thee." Whereupon the Rabbi said: "If you desire to kill me, kill me, but I am not going to eat unclean meat." He replied: "Now know, that if thou hadst eaten, I would have killed thee. Either be an out and out Jew or an out and out Gentile."
R. Mana said: "If R. Abba bar Zemina had followed the words of (some of) the Rabbis, he would have eaten."

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74 \text { (VI. } 1: 36 c \text { ) }
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## RABBINIC CUSTOMS.

R. Tanhum bar Hiyya was in Haphar. They were questioning him and he was teaching. They say to him: "Was it not the doctrine of Rabbi, that it is forbidden for a disciple to teach Halakah before his teacher until he is 12 miles distant from him, like the camp of Israel? and lo! R. Mana our master is dwelling in Sepphoris." He at once said: "May it come upon me, but I did not know." From that hour he taught no more.

Rabbi was in Accho. He saw a man going upward beyond the border. He said to him: "Art not thou the son of a certain priest? Was not thy father a priest?"

Pishpasha said before R. Jose: "I asked R. Aha and he made a relaxation." R. Z'era went to the hot springs of Pehal. He found himself beyond the palm trees of Babylon. He sent by the two sons of Abiathar of Dama to ask R. Hiyya bar Wa (if he had travelled beyond the distance a Priest ought to go from the city). The reply was: "The Priests are accustomed to come as far as there."

Some priests asked R. Johanan: "Is the line at Naveh?" R. Johanan said to them in the name of R. Hunia of B'rath Havran: "The Priests are wont to come as far as Darii. That is the frontier line from Bozra to Paradise."

## THE SABBATIC YEAR.

Rabbi permitted the purchase of vegetables, in the period just after the close of the Sabbatic year, with the exception of leeks. What did the men of Sepphoris do to it? They clothed it in sack-cloth and ashes. They brought it before Rabbi saying to him: "What has this plant sinned more than all the other vegetables?" And he made a dispensation, allowing them to sell leeks also (as soon as the Sabbatic year ended).

Rabbi and R. Jose bar Judah came down to Accho. They were entertained by R. Mana. Rabbi said to them: "Make for us a stewpot of vegetables;" but he cooked for him meat. On the morrow he said to him: "Make for us a stew-pot of vegetables;" and he cooked for them a fowl.

## 76 (IX. 1:38d)

THIRTEEN YEARS IN A CAVE.
R. Simeon ben Jochai was passing by in the Sabbatic year and saw some one gathering the Shebicith [produce grown in the Sabbatic year] and he said to him: "Is not this forbidden? Are they not spontaneous growths?" The man said: "Was it not thou who didst legalize it?" He said: "Yes, but my Associates are divided against me." He quoted against him Eccl. $10^{8}$ : "Whoso breaketh through a fence, a serpent shall bite him." And so it befel him.

The same Rabbi ben Yochai spent 13 years hidden in a cave a cave full of carobs fit for the heave offering - until his body brought forth eczema. At the end of 13 years he said: "Shall I not go out and see what voice is in the world?" He went forth and sat down at the mouth of the cave. He saw a hunter hunting birds and spreading his net. He heard a Bath Kol saying: "Pardon," and it was saved. He said: "The bird, without Heaven, will not perish, much less man." When he saw that things were quiet, he said: "I [text, we] will go down and see those public-baths in Tiberias where I (we) need to make purification as the early fathers did, as we read: 'And he encamped before the city' (Gen. $33^{18}$ ), when they made booths and sold in the street." He said: "I (text we) will purify Tiberias and he
took lupins and shred them and threw them down, and wherever there was a dead body, it came to the surface and rose upwards. A Samaritan saw him and said: "Shall 1 not go and make fun of this old Jew?" He took a dead body and went and hid it where Simeon had cleansed. He came to R. Simeon ben Jochai and said to him: "Thou hast not cleansed a certain place. Come and I will bring one out for thee." Now R. Simeon saw by the help of the Holy Spirit that the man had put it there, and he said: "I decree that those which are above shall go down and those below shall come up." And so it befel him. While he was passing before Mugdala he heard the voice of a Scribe saying: "Behold! bar Jochai is cleansing Tiberias." R. Simeon replied: "May it come upon me, if I have not heard that Tiberias is about to be cleansed, though thou dost not believe it." Immediately he was made a heap of bones.

## 77 (IX. 2:38d)

## THE HOMING OF GAZELLES.

Diocletian besieged the inhabitants of Paneas. They said to him: "We are going away." A sophist said to him: "They are not going away, or if they go away they will return. If thou desirest to have proof, bring gazelles and send them to a land afar off; in the end, they will return to their places." He did so. He brought gazelles and covered their horns with silver and sent them to Africa. At the end of three years they returned to their place.

## 78 (IX. $5: 39 a$ )

## ANXIETY TO EARN MERIT.

R. Isaac bar Redipha had a case like this: He once went to consult R. Jeremiah, who said to him: "Hast thou lions [masters in Israel] before thee and dost thou consult foxes?" [inferior scholars like me].

He went and consulted R. Josiah, who said: "Look out for thyself three friends and I will declare it free in their presence."

The Cappadocians of Sepphoris asked R. Immi what they ought to do, inasmuch as they had no friends and no one saluted them. He said to them: "When ye see a bare foot, bring your
stuff out to the Market, declare it free property, and come back and earn merit by it."
R. Haggai distributed wine, bottles and bottles. R. Eliezer did the same. R. Hezekiah went up to R. Jeremiah and said: "I have earned thereby a treasure." He said to him: "Bind up for me these coins and keep them by thee."

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\begin{gathered}
79 \text { (IX. } 8: 39 a \text { ) } \\
\text { LENIENCY IN ENFORCING LAW. }
\end{gathered}
$$

R. Hezekiah was standing in the street of Caesarea when he saw a man carrying produce (of the Sabbatic year) of what is prohibited. He turned his face, that the man might not see him. R. Jakob bar Aha heard of this and said: "The mother of that man bore a son."

A man was suspected as to the Sabbatic year. He said to his wife: "Bring out the Hallah." (The priest's share of the dough: Num. XV. 207). She said to him: "Thou art suspected concerning the Sabbatic year and now thou sayest, 'Bring out the Hallah.'" He replied: "The Hallah is based on Mosaic Law. The Shebiith is based on the authority of R. Gamaliel and his associates."

## TERUMOTH.

## THE HEAVE-OFFERING.

80 (VIII. $5: 45 c, d$ )
SCRUPULOUS ALMSGIVING.
R. Jose ben Shaool tells this 'story: A certain woman was very devoted to deeds of charity, but her husband disapproved. One time there came up to her home a poor man. She set (food) before him to eat. While he was eating she noticed her husband coming up. She put the man within the upper chamber. She set (food) before her husband that he might eat. He ate, slumbered and slept. A serpent came and ate some of what was before him, and the poor man was watching it. When he (the husband) awoke, he raised himself and desired to eat from what was before him. The man in the upper chamber began to speak to him.

This action shows, that though the husband slept heavily, the poor man was innocent. And there is no cause for suspicion of intimacy. And as there is no suspicion on that side, neither should there be of the wife's adultery. It is written: "They committed adultery, blood was in their hands (Ezk. $23^{37}$ )."

There was a man with whom was found a jar of wine uncovered. He went on the evening of the Great Fast to pour it out. A man saw him and said: "Give it to me that I (we) may drink it." He said to him: "Nay, it has been left uncovered." He persisted, however, saying: "Give it me and the Lord of the Fast will confirm." He had not ceased to drink, when he was completely poisoned.
R. Z'era was sitting, eating, and he fell asleep. He put his hand upon the neck of the jar and said to his domestics: "Light the lamp." They lighted it and they found an insect, like a hair, twined round it. He said to it: "Thou wicked thing, what if I had not been warned of thee?"
R. Immi said: "We need to be careful of everything as to which ordinary people are careful. It is forbidden to put coins in the mouth; to put soup under a bed; to put a loaf under the armpit; to thrust a knife into a radish or into a citron."

## 81 (VIII. 7:46a)

## SUDDEN DEATHS THROUGH FOOD.

A man was carrying a pierced melon and he gave of it to ten men to eat, and they died. It (a serpent) passed spittle over it and pierced it.

A certain man disliked lamb. One time he was eating meat and a man passing by said: "It is lamb." He choked and died.

Some ass-drivers put up at an inn. They said (to the landlord): "Give us lentils," and he gave them. They said: "Give us a second time," and he gave them. And they said: "The first were better than these." And they said: "The spine of a serpent we found (in the second serving)." They choked and died.

Some shepherds had milked, and a serpent came and took some of it and there was a dog watching it. When the shepherds came and were going to eat, the dog began barking at them and they did not understand. One partook of the milk and died.

A certain man made ground garlic in his house. There came a field snake and ate some of it and a domestic animal was watching it. The household came in to eat of it. The domestic animal began to throw dust on them but they did not understand; at last he flung himself in the midst of it.

A man invited a Rabban and he placed the dog beside him. The guest said: "Do I deserve this discourtesy?" The host said: "O Rabbi! I am repaying a kindness to the dog. Sabeans once came to the city and one of them entered our house and sought to take my wife. The dog mutilated him."

## 82 (VIII. $10: 46$ b)

## MALEVOLENCE REQUITED.

Ula bar Koosheb was sought for by the Government. He fled and went away to Lud, to the house of Joshua ben Levi. They came and surrounded the city. They said: "If you will not surrender him to us, we will destroy the city." R. Joshua ben Levi went up to him and persuaded him to give himself to them. Now Elijah, who is remembered for good, was wont to reveal himself to R . Joshua, and he did not reveal himself. He fasted ever so many fasts and then Elijah revealed himself to him. He said to him: "Do I reveal myself to traitors?" He said to Elijah: "Did I not obey the Mishna?" He replied: "Is this the Mishna of the godly?"
R. Isi was imprisoned in Saphsupha. R. Jonathan said: "Death will enfold him in its shroud." "Nay," said R. Simeon ben Lakish, "until I kill or am killed I will go and save him by my strength." He went, pacified them and they gave him up to him. He said to them: "Come to the old man and he will pray for you." They came to R. Johanan and he said to them: "What was in your heart to do to him shall be done to them. It shall come to this people." They did not reach Antipatris before they were all gone.
$Z^{\text {cera }}$ bar Hanina was imprisoned in Saphsupha. R. Immi and R. Samuel went up to pacify (the queen) concerning him. Zenobia, the queen, said to them: "Your Creator is wont to work very rare miracles by him." At this instant, a Saracen came in carrying a sabre. He said to them: "With this sabre, Bar Nizzur has slain his brother (the queen's father)." Z'era bar Hanina escaped.
R. Johanan said: "I was robbed by the lords of Kanyah." He went up to the Synagogue. Simeon bar Lakish saluted him but he gave no answer. He saluted him again but he gave no reply. Then he said to him: "What does this mean?" He replied: "All the members hang from the heart and the heart hangs from the purse." Simeon asked again: "What does that mean?" "Why are you so?" He at length said: "l have been robbed by the lords of Kanyah." Simeon said: "Show me the corner." He went out to show him. He saw them from afar and began to shout. They said: "If it is R. Johanan he shall receive half." He said: "By your life I will have all." And he took all.

## 83 (VIII. $10: 46 b, c$ )

## DIOCLETIAN, SWINEHERD AND EMPEROR.

Diocletian when he was a swineherd was maltreated by the young men of R. Judah the Prince. He was made Emperor and he came down to Paneas. He sent writings after the Rabbis: "Be ye here at my residence directly after the close of the Sabbath." He said to his messenger: "Thou shalt not give to them the writings except in the evening at the setting of the sun."

The messenger came to each of them in the evening at the setting of the sun. R. Judah the Prince and R. Samuel bar Naḥman were coming down to wash in the public baths of Tiberias. Arogonautes (the demon) came to them. R. Judah the Prince wished to rebuke him but R. Samuel bar Naḥman said: "Let him alone. For a miracle, he hath appeared." He said to them: "What are you Rabbis doing?" They told him the fact. He said to them: "Bathe, for your Creator is working miracles for you at the end of the Sabbath." He carried them along and brought them in. One said to the Emperor: "Behold the Rabbis are outside." He replied: "They shall not see my face until they have bathed." Now that bath he had heated seven days and seven nights. The demon went out and played before them. Then the Rabbis went into the Palace and stood before the Court. The Emperor said: "Is it because your Creator works miracles for you that you despise the Government?" They said to him: "Diocletian, the swineherd, we despise. Diocletian, the Emperor, we do not despise." Even so, one must not cover.

## MA'ASER SHENI.

## THE SECOND TITHE.

## 84 (IV. $9: 55 b$ ) <br> SIGNIFICANCE OF DREAMS.

R. Jonah sought in great trouble (something he had lost). He had a dream and saw it. Do you still say (there is nothing in it)?
R. José used to say: "When a thing is not expected, when a man is not bewildered, when a man is not in trouble, and sees things like a man just as they are here, he is dreaming (that which will come true)." R. Abin said: "He who does like R. José does well."

A man came to R. José ben Halaphta saying: "I saw in my dream and some one said to me: 'Go to Cappadocia and thou wilt find something of thy father's.'" Rabbi asked: "Did the father of this man ever go to Cappadocia?" He said: "Never." So he said: "Go, count ten beams $[x=10$ th and $\delta o \kappa o s=$ a beam] in thy house. And thou shall find that which is thy father's."

Another man came to the same Rabbi and said: "I saw in my dream one arrayed in a garland of olives." He said to him: "Thou shall be exalted after some days." Another man came and also said: "I saw in my dream one arrayed in a garland of olives," to which R. Jose replied: "Thou shall be beaten." And the man made answer: "Thou didst promise the other man to be exalted, and to me thou sayest that I shall be beaten." He replied: "The other man saw the olives in blossom. Thou sawest them beaten."

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85 \text { (IV. } 9: 55 b, c \text {.) }
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DREAMS (CONTINUED).
A man came to $R$. Ishmael son of $R$. Jose and said to him: "I saw in my dream and my eye kissed its fellow," and he said: "May the spirit of that man go forth, for he has known his sister."

Another came to the same Rabbi and said: "I saw in my dream that I had three eyes." "Thou makest ovens," he said; "and the third eye was the eye of the oven."

Another dreamed he had four ears, and his answer was: "Thou
art a water-drawer and two of the ears (thou sawest) are the ears of the jar."

Another saw people running from before him; Ishmael said: "Thou wast bringing thorns and all the people were fleeing from before thee."

Yet another came and said to the same Rabbi: "It was said to me in my dream: 'Cast thy finger downward,'" and Rabbi said: "Give me my fee and I will tell thee.,' Then it was said: 'Whistle with thy mouth.' "Give me my fee," he said again, "and I will tell thee." Then it was said to me: 'Lift up thy finger again.' He persisted: "Did I not say to thee, give me my fee and I will tell thee? When the first command was given to thee, thus, the rain came down on thy wheat. When thou wast bidden to whistle, the grain was swollen. The last time it sprouted."

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86 \text { (IV. } 9: 55 c \text { ) }
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## DREAMS (CONTINUED).

A. woman came to R. Eliezer saying: "I saw in my dream that the second (support) of the house was broken." He said to her: "Thou shalt bear a male child." She went away and bore a male. After some days she went seeking him and his disciples said to her: "He is not here." They said to her: "What do you desire from him ?" She said to them: "I saw in my dream that the second (support) of the house was broken." They said to her: "Thou shall bear a male child and thy husband will die". When R. Eliezer came they narrated to him the incident. He said to them: "Ye have slain a soul;" because a dream counts for nothing except after its interpretation, as it is said: "And it came to pass, as he interpreted to us, so it was." Gen. 41:13.

A disciple of R. Akiba was sitting before him and his countenance changed. He said: "Why so ?" He said: "I saw in my dream that three words were said to me which are painful: (1) In Adar thou wilt die. (2) In Nisan thou wilt not see. (3) What theu sowest, thou will not reap." Akiba replied: "These things are all good. They mean this: (1) In the majesty (הדרא) of the Law thou shall be exalted. (2) Temptations (ניםין) thou wilt not see. (3) Thou shalt sow and not reap means: Thou shall beget children and not bury them."

87 (V. 2:56a)

## ZEAL FOR THE SABBATH.

Nikai was beadle in Magdala of the Dyers. Every Friday evening after he had prepared his candles (in the synagogue) he used to go up to the Temple to observe the Sabbath, and then come down and kindle them. Others say he was a Scribe and that every Friday evening he used to go up and expound his chapters in the Temple and then came down to keep the Sabbath in his house.

The Surveyor of Mahelul used to go up to keep the Sabbath in the sanctuary, and there was no one who got up to gather fallen figs earlier than he.

The daughters of Sepphoris were equally industrious.
A man was standing ploughing. His heifer broke loose before him. She ran away and he ran after her. She ran, he ran, until he found himself in Babylon. They said to him: "When didst thou come out ?" He said: "To day." They asked: "By which road ?" He said: "By this road." They said: "Come and show us." He went out desiring to show them but he was not able.

## BIKKURIM.

## FIRST-FRUITS.

## 88 (III. $3: 65 c$ )

## ZEALOUS STUDENTS OF TORAH.

R. Hila and R. Jacob bar Idi were sitting. There went past Samuel bar Ba. They rose from before him. He said: "There are two offences against you. First: I am not old. Secondly: The Law does not stand up before her son."
R. Hezekiah, after he had toiled in the study of Law as much as he needed, used to go and sit down before the Synagogue in order to see the old men and to stand up before them.
Judah bar Hiyya was in the habit of going up to salute R. Jannai his findele every Sabbath eve without fail. He would go to an elevated place in order to see him at a distance and would
rise up from before him. His disciples would say: "Not so did Rabbi teach, but that we should rise to an old man at a distance of four cubits". He replied: "One does not remain sitting in front of Sinai".

One time he was late in coming up. Jannai said: "It cannot be that Judah my son has changed his custom." He said again: "It cannot be that physical pains can weary that righteous body." It was meant that Judah is no longer with us. R. Meir used to stand up even when he saw an old ignorant man. One used to say of him, that it was not in vain that he lived a long life.

## SHABBATH.

## THE SABBATH.

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89 \text { (1. } 1: 3 a ; 1.6: 4 a)
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SABBATH OBSERVANCE BY RABBIS.
R. Joshua ben Levi was accustomed to hear his grandson read a chapter every eve of the Sabbath. Once he forgot and went to bathe in the public baths of Tiberias. He was leaning on the arm of R. Hiyya bar Ba when he remembered that he had not heard the boy's chapter. He turned and went home.

When Rab was late in coming to the class of R. Hiyya, the elder, he said to him: "Where hast thou been?" and he replied: "A caravan was passing and I have been eating some figs from it." A disciple of Simai went to Antaradus; (pagans) offered him prunes and he ate, but a disciple of Joshua ben Levi who went there, when he was offered prunes did not eat and he reported the matter to his Teacher, who replied: "That was in accordance with R. Simai's doctrine."

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\text { (II. } 3: 5 b \text { ) }
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Aha was once in Asia and he wished to sail between the times of the Feast and the Dedication. A matron saw him and she said to him: "Art thou setting sail now?" His father appeared to him in a dream, and there was no grave for him, but he paid no attention to one or the other. He went to sea.
(III. $1: 5 c$ )
R. Joshua bar Gezurah was serving before R. Z'era and he was putting before him hot soup (on the Sabbath). "How has it been done?" he asked. "The brazier is swept out and the soup is put in it," was the reply. $Z^{c}$ era then said: "Let it not be done like that, sweep the brazier and put three stones in it and then put the soup on them."
(III. 1:6a)
R. Aha bar Isaac went in to bathe with R. Ba bar Mamal in the waters of Tiberias on a favourable day. He saw a man sprinkling himself. He said: "This is forbidden on the Sabbath for fear of increasing the vapour and enriching the soil." Whereas, $R$. Abahu went where others were sprinkling themselves and allowed their water to fall on him.

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90(\mathrm{VI} 2: 8 a, c)
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VENGEFUL DOGS AND SERPENTS.
R. Aha and R. Zera were walking in the streets (on the Sabbath) when the sandal of R. Aha broke loose. When they came to the gate $Z^{\text {c }}$ era said to him: "This is the door of thy court." R. Aha tied his head-cover around them. In similar circumstances R. Abahu tied his with bast which is used for fastening pomegranates. R. Yona threw his sandal away (and walked barefoot) into a confectioner's shop (saying) his sandal was of little value but his Scripture lesson was precious. R. Eliezer also threw his sandal away.
R. Lazar went to ease himself. A lictor of the Romans came and lifted him up from behind and he sat down. He said: "He has not lifted any one like that, except me. It is impossible that I should go away from here until I know what shall be at his end." There was there a serpent beginning to go forth, and the enclosure there happened to be a spacious one. He quoted Isa $43^{4}$ : "I will give a man in thy place."

A disciple of Bar Kappara was going out to chop wood. A fig-drier saw him. A serpent was running after him. He cried out: "A serpent is running after thee." It left him and went after the fig-drier, and he quoted Isa $43^{4}$ also.

Germania, a servant of R. Judah the Prince, went out desiring to accompany his master to R. Hila. There came out a savage dog desiring to attack the Rabbi. Germania rebuked it. It left the Rabbi and bit the servant. The Rabbi quoted Isa $43^{4}$.

Bar Kappara was entering into a village. While entering he injured his finger. He went on and heard the voice of a child reciting: "If he came in alone, he shall go out alone (Exod. $21^{3}$ )." Whereupon he said: "It seems to me that no further injury will come to my hand except this." And so it was.
R. Johanan and R. Simeon ben Lakish were very desirous to see the face of Samuel. They arranged to go after hearing the Bath Kol (informing them of his illness). They passed a school and they heard the voice of the children: "And Samuel died (1 Sam. $25^{\prime}$ )." This was a sign. So it befel him.
R. Jonah and R. Jose went up to visit R. Aha who was sick. They said: "We will go after hearing the Bath Kol." They heard the voice of a woman saying to her companion: "Is the lamp put out?" She replied: "it is not put out." And so, (said they) "The lamp of Israel is not to be put out."

## 91 (VI 2:8d)

PROVIDENCE VERSUS ASTROLOGY.
R. Johanan was passing a market and he saw some one selling some of those melons ( $\mu \varepsilon \hat{\lambda} \iota \tau \omega \mu \mu \tau \alpha$ ). He said to him: "Dost thou make thy living from these?" The man said: "Yes," and the Rabbi left him. After an hour he passed by him again when the man cried: "O, Rabbi, pray for me, for since that time 1 have not sold anything." He said: "Change thy place." Sometimes change of name causes (success), and sometimes change of place.

Two disciples of $R$. Hanina were going out to chop sticks, when an astrologer saw them and said: "These two are going out and not returning." On their way an old man met them. He said: "Give me alms, since for three days 1 have tasted nothing." There was with them one loaf, and they cut half and gave it to him. He ate it and prayed for them, and said to them: "May your soul be preserved this day, as ye have preserved my soul this day." They went out in peace. They returned in peace. There were men who heard the prediction, and they said to the astrologer: "Didst thou not say that these two young men who went out
would never return?" One said: "Woe to this man for he is a liar and this Astrology of his is all lies." Nevertheless they went and searched and found a snake, half in one bundle and half in the other. They said: "What benefaction did you do that day?" They narrated the fact. The astrologer said: "What can I (lit. this man) do when the God of the Jews is pacified with half a cake?"
R. Huna tells this incident. A certain proselyte was an Astrologer. One time he came desiring to go out (to forsake Judaism). One said: "Why are you going out now?" He answered and said: "How can l associate with this holy people and not separate from these things? Let me go out in the name of our Creator." He drew near to a publican who offered him ass-flesh and he ate it. What caused him to fall? Because of his unbelief. What caused him to be preserved? Because he trusted on his creator.

## 92 (VIII. 1:11a)

## A MATRON'S SUSPICIONS.

R. Judah, son of R. Ilai, drank four cups on the night of the Passover and kept his head wrapped up until Pentecost. A matron saw him with his face shining and she said to him: "Old man! Old man! one of three things has happened to thee: either thou hast drunk wine, or lent on usury, or thou art rearing pigs." He said to her: "May the spirit of this woman go forth! Not one of these three things is true in my case, but my teaching affects me; as it is written: 'The wisdom of man maketh his face to shine.'" (Eccl. 81).

## 93 (XIV 4:14d)

## HEALING BY MAGIC WORDS.

R. Abahu in the name of R. Johanan said: "Scurvy is dangerous."
R. Johanan was troubled with it (lit. it met him) and he was healed in the presence of the daughter of Domitian of Tiberias. On Friday at the opening of the evening he went up to her and said: "Do I need anything for tomorrow?" She said: "No! but if thou dost need anything, take kernels of dates, half roasted, [Some say: 'Stones of nikolaos dates'] and barley husks, and dried
excrements of infants; rub and pound it, and tell nobody." On the morrow he went and proclaimed it in the congregation. (And what happened to the woman doctor?) Some say she strangled herself. Others say she became a proselyte.

His grandson swallowed (a bone). A (Christian) man came and whispered to him the name of Jesus (son of) Pandera, and he recovered. When he went out he said to him: "What name didst thou whisper to him ?" He answered: "Such a word." He said: "Better for him if he had died rather than have heard that name."

A man loved a woman in the days of R. Eleazar, and was dangerously ill. They came and asked the Rabbi: "May she pass before him that he may live?" He said: "Let him die rather than that."

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(\text { XVI } 7: 15 d)
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A Nabatean was a neighbour of R. Jona. A fire broke out in R. Jona's court. The Nabatean went desiring to extinguish it, but he did not allow him. The Nabatean said to him: "Dost thou rely on the luck?" He said: "Yes;" and the whole court was saved.
R. Judan of the village of Imi spread his cloak over a burning mass and the fire went out.

Samuel was entertained by a Persian. The lamp went out and the Persian went desiring to kindle it. Samuel turned his face. But when he saw the Persian occupied with his own documents, he knew that not for his sake he had rekindled it, and Samuel then turned his face again.

## PESACHIM.

## THE PASSOVER.

94 (I. $7: 29 c$ )
PREPARATION FOR THE PASSOVER.
R. Samuel bar R. Isaac had some wine which was turning sour. He put into it barley that it might ferment. He asked R. Immi's advice, what to do with it. He said: "Thou must destroy it."
R. Hanina son of R. Kahana had some honey adulterated with fine flour. He consulted R. Mana, who bade him to destroy it.

One of the disciples of R. Kirai had jars of oil within his granary of corn. He asked the Rabbis and they said: "Go, sweep from under them."

## 95 (IV 9:31b)

## ECONOMY WITH A VIEW TO BENEVOLENCE.

In the days of R. Mana there was a body of troops in Sepphoris and their sons were hostages with them, (to ensure) that tribute should be paid to them. R. Mana advised thus, according to (the advice of) R. Immi. He said: "Not that I (generally) agree with his views, but because of the men of Sepphoris, that they might not forfeit their pledged sons."

Once the Rabbis needed free-gifts. They sent R. Akiba and another of the Rabbis with him. They came intending to enter a man's house and they heard the voice of a child saying to him: "What shall we buy for thee to day?" He said: "Lettuces- not to-day's though, but yesterday's which are faded and cheap." They left him and went away, and after they had collected alms from all the people, they came to this man again. He said to them: "Why did you not come to me first, as you are wont to do?" They replied: "We have been, and we heard the voice of a child, saying to thee: 'What shall we buy for thee to-day?' and thou saidst: 'Lettuces- not to-day's though, but yesterday's, because they are faded and cheap." He answered: "What (passed) between me and the child, ye know; but not what (passes) between me and my Creator." Nevertheless, go speak to her (i. e. the wife) and she shall give you a bushel of dinars." They went and told her. She asked: "Did he say, 'heaped up,' or, 'scraped off?"' They answer: "He did not state explicitly." She said: "I will give it you heaped up. If he meant, 'heaped up,' I do according to his word. If not, I will reckon the surplus from my dowry." When her husband heard this, he doubled for her her settlement [Khethubah $=$ portion due to a wife on her husband's death, or if divorced].

## YOMA.

## THE DAY OF ATONEMENT.

$$
96 \text { (III } 7: 40 d)
$$

THE INEFFABLE NAME.
R. Inyani bar Susi went up to visit R. Hanina in Sepphoris. He said: "Come, and I will transmit to thee (the ineffable Name). His son also went in and got under the bed. He sneezed and the Rabbi heard his voice and said: "Are you here in the habit of dealing so deceitfully ?" He went (away saying): "Neither to thee nor to him."

A physician in Sepphoris said to R. Phinehas bar Hama: "Come and I will transmit it to thee." The Rabbi said: "I cannot." He asked: "Why?" and the answer was: "Because I have eaten the tithe, and he who is initiated to this (mystery) may not eat anything given by any man."

96a (VI 4:43a)
R. Mana went up (on the day of Atonement) to pay a visit to R. Haggai who was sick. The patient said: "I am thirsty." He said to him: "Drink." He then left him and went downstairs. An hour afterward he went up to see him and said: "How fares that thirst of thine?" The patient replied: "When thou gavest me permission, the thirst went away."
R. Hiyya bar Ba used to narrate this incident: A man was walking in the street (on the day of Atonement) and his daughter with him. His daughter said to him: "Father, I am thirsty." He said to her: "Wait a little." She said to him again: "Father I am thirsty." Again he merely said: "Wait a little;" but she died.
R. Aha when he had finished the Musaph (on a fast day) used to say before the assembly: "Brethren, you, who have children, may go home on their account."
$96 b$ (VIII. $1: 44 d$ )
R. Isaac bar Naḥman went up to see R. Joshua ben Levi on the night of the Great Fast. He (R. Joshua) went out to receive
him clad in slippers. He asked: "What does this mean?" And the answer was: "I am sick (dovev $\boldsymbol{d}$ )."
R. Samuel bar Nahman went up to see the same Rabbi on the night of a fast. He received his call clad in slippers. He was asked the same question and gave the same reply.
R. Simai Hamona went out in the night of a Fast clad in slippers. A disciple of R. Mana taught one of his companions that women might wear slippers. This one said: "Where did you get this from?" The answer was, "From what R. Joshua ben Levi used to do." "But," it was once said, "R. Joshua ben Levi was sick ( $\sigma \sigma \vartheta \varepsilon v \eta)$ )."

## SHEKALIM

## THE HALF-SHEKEL

## 97 (VII. $3: 50 c$ )

## FHOUGHT ANB DISEASE. <br> Urulqan Food.

R. Eleazar, son of R. Haggai, was leaning on R. Mana. He saw a pagan cutting a piece from his horse and taking it outside. He said to him: "This is what R. Johanan used to say: 'What is found in the hand of a gentile is like what is found in the open street.'"

A man in Sepphoris want desiring to buy meat from the butcher and he would not give him any. He asked a Roman to go, and he brought it. He said to him: "Did I not receive it against his will?" "No," said the butcher, "It was the flesh of a dead body (of which the blood had not been shed) that I gave him."

Rab went down there and saw shambles ( $\mu \alpha \varkappa \varepsilon \lambda \lambda \iota \nu)$ and assflesh on them.

A man went desiring to wash his meat in a river and he forgot it. He went away, came back, and desired to take it again. Rab said: "This is illicit;" the reason being that the river might have carried away the former meat, and brought another piece of forbidden food in its place.

A man was walking in the street, carrying meat. A vulture came and seized it from him and threw it down. He came back desiring to take it. Rab told him it was illicit. He said: "(It might be) flesh of a corpse it was carrying and threw down after it had taken the other piece."

The river Ginai carried away skin bottles and the case came before R. Isaac, son of Eleazar. He said: "Let those who bottled the wine identify their knots." (The places where the skins are tied).

A sausage was found in the synagogue of Buli and the case came before $R$. Jeremiah. He said: "Let the butchers identify their own work."

## SUCCAH

## THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { 98, } 98 a, b, c \text { (II. } 5: 53 a ; \text { V. } 1: 55 a ; \text { V. } 4: 55 b \text { ). } \\
\text { ANECDOTES OF THE FEAST. }
\end{gathered}
$$

R. Huna went to 'Aine Tab to arrange the fixing of the new moon. While going he was thirsty in the street but he would not consent to taste anything until he came to the booth of R . Johanan, the scribe of Gophta.

Abudama, the sailor, was sleeping before his shop. There passed by R. Hiyya bar Ba, who said to him: "Go sleep in thy booth."
R. Mana was best man to R. Jacob bar Paleti. He came and asked R. Jose (what he should do). He said: "Go, sleep in thy booth."
R. Isaac ben Maryon was best man to a certain person and he consulted R. La'azar, who also said: "Go, sleep in thy booth."
R. $Z^{\text {c era }}$ went up to a circumcision at the house of R. lla and he would not consent to taste anything. Whether it was because it was his habit not to taste anything before the Musaph was finished, was not known.
R. Levi and Judah bar Nahman received two shekels to go in and gather an assembly before R. Johanan. R. Levi came in and propounded that Jonah, son of Amittai, was of the tribe of Asher; for it is written: "Asher did not dispossess the inhabitants of Accho and the inhabitants of Zidon." (Jud. $\mathbf{1}^{31}$ ) And it is written: "Arise, go to Zarephath which belongs to Zidon ( $1 \mathrm{~K} .17^{9}$ )." R. Johanan came forward and expounded that Jonah son of Amittai was from Zebulon, because of Joshua $19^{10}$. On another Sabbath R. Levi said to R. Judah bar Nachman: "Take these two shekels and go gather an assembly before R. Johanan." He went in and said before them: "Finely did R. Johanan teach
us, for his mother was from Asher and his father was from Zebulun."
Hillef, the elder, when he saw people dancing wantonly would say to them: "Since we are down here, who is up yonder? What need has He of our praises? Is it not written: 'A thousand thousands serve Him, a myriad myriads stand before Him?'" When he saw them behaving with propriety he would say: "If we were not here, who would be there'? Although there are many praises before Him, yet more precious are the praises of Israel than all. How pleasing and sweet are the songs of Israel! 'He inhabiteth the praises of Israel.'" (Psa 224).

## ROSH HASHSHANAH.

## THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.

## 99 (II. $6: 58 b$ ).

## PRECEDENCE OF AGE.

R. Hiyya bar Ba was standing praying. R. Kahana came and stood praying behind him. When R. Hiyya bar Ba ceased praying he sat down, for he must not pass before him. R. Kahana was lengthy in his prayers. When R. Kahana ceased, R. Hiyya said to him: "Is it your custom here to annoy your seniors?"

They gave precedence to a certain old man before R. Simeon ben Lakish in proclaiming the Intercalation. (Knowing his incompetence) they brought him in through the outer gate. R. Simeon said: "So let it be as our reward."
R. Lacazar said: "When I came up here [to the Holy Land], to be here was my first joy. When they elected me, I said: 'This is my second joy.' When I went in to proclaim the Intercalation, I said: 'Their third honour is now mine.'"

$$
99 a \text { (III. } 1: 58 d \text { ) }
$$

In the days of R. Abahu, persons came desiring to say: "Our Redeemer" (Isa $47^{4}$ ) and they said: "Our Redemption;" but he received them.

In the days of R. Berakiah people came and were silent. He said: "Have you heard that the new-moon is consecrated?" They nodded their heads and he received them.
$99 b$ (IV. 1:59b).
R. $Z^{\text {c era advised the associates saying: "Go, hear the voice of }}$ R. Levi expounding, for it is not possible that he should complete his chapter without some instruction."

## BEZAH

## WORK TO BE DONE ON FEAST-DAYS.

$$
100 \text { (I. } 4: 60 c \text { ). }
$$

SABBATIC NICETIES.
Judah bar Hiyya went out into the country. They asked him: "Is it (lawful on the Sabbath) to ascend the ladder to the granary?" He said to them: "It is allowed." When Judah came to his father he said: "What work has come to thy hands to day?" He said: "I gave permission to ascend the ladder to the granary." The father placed Tanna's decision before him, and showed by many words spoken: "One may use the ladder to the pigeon-cote but not the ladder to the granary."

$$
100 a \text { (I. 6: } 60 c \text { ) }
$$

Rab commanded his disciples not to sit on the slabs outside the school of Asse for they are cold.

Rab Huna did not come down to the Synagogue. Rab Ketinah asked: "Did he not thus teach: 'They may carry those who are infirm ?'"
R. Jeremiah taught bar Giranti, a physician, how to be carried in linen wraps so as to visit the sick on the Sabbath. Maysha, grandson of R. Joshua ben Levi, decided, one might be carried in Iinen wraps to go in and expound in the congregation on the Sabbath.
R. Zerikan said to R. Z'era: "When you go South you must ask about it."

$$
101 \text { (I. } 9: 60 d \text { ). }
$$

## THE GRINDING OF CONDIMENTS.

Isaac of Yahaba asked R. Johanan: "Is it right to grind condiments (for spiced wine) on a feast day?" He said: "It is permitted. Give me some and I will drink it." R. Abahu in the name of R. Joshua ben Levi allowed it. R. $Z^{\text {c ura }}$ asked in the presence of
R. Abahu: "Does not he who rubs the condiment the day before do better ?" He said: "Yes;" contradicting the dictum of R. Abahu: he here says that it is allowable, and there he says that it is forbidden; but because R. Abahu knew that R. Z'ura and those with him were severe, he too (on that occasion) did as they did. There are some who say that his answer to R. Zcura was, "He who desires a strong flavour does not rub it the day before." R. Z'ura asked the view of Daroma, the servant of R. Judan, the Prince: "Does the Prince rub and liquefy the condiments on the Feast Day?" He said to him: "Yes."

$$
101 a \text { (IV. } 4: 62 c \text { ). }
$$

The daughter of R. Hiyya, the elder, came to bake in the oven and she found a stone inside. She came and asked her father what to do. He said to her: "Go sweep it out." She said: "I may not." He said: "Go, press it." She knew, of course, but she wished to hear it from her father.

$$
102(\mathrm{~V} .2: 63 a)
$$

## LAXITIES REPRIMANDED.

R. Abba Mari and R. Mattaniah were sitting. They saw a man skimming water here and there and drinking it. $R$. Abba said to R. Mattaniah: "This is what R. Jacob b. Zabdi, in the name of R. Abahu, forbad."

Rabbi was giving in marriage R. Simeon his son and the guests were clapping on the back of their hands on the Sabbath. R. Meir was passing and he heard the sound and he said: " O , our great ones! the Sabbath is profaned!" Rabbi heard and said: "Who is this who comes to chastise us in our own house?" Others say that his words were: "Who is this who comes to restrain us in our own house?' R. Meir heard his voice and ran. Some went out running after him. The wind blew his turban from off the head of R. Meir. Rabbi looked from his window and saw the head of $R$. Meir from behind, and he said: "I had not lived to see the Law except when I saw the head of R. Meir from behind."
R. Johanan and R. Simeon ben Lakish both say: "We had not lived to see the Law except when we saw the toes of Rabbi (standing forth) from his sandals."
R. Ila was kept late in school. He went to his house and found the people sleeping and he lay on a ladder in order not to knock at the door on the Sabbath.
R. Jeremiah was expounding with the son of R. Imi. He went desiring to awake him at the dawn of the Sabbath day. He began to knock at the door. The father said to him: "Who gives thee leave to do that ?"
R. Abba bar Kahana asked before R. Jassa: "Is it right to pat the stomach on the Sabbath ?" He replied: "Who allows that even on the week-day?" R. Samuel bar Abudima (Eudemus) said: "Our Rabbis are wont to allow it on the week days from the navel upwards, and when fully dressed from the navel downwards."

## TAANITH.

## PUBLIC FASTS.

103 (I. $4: 64 b$ ).
PIOUS RAIN-PRODUCERS.
A certain man came to one of the relatives of R. Jannai, saying : "Rabbi, give me alms." He said to him: "Had not thy father money?" He answered: "No." But said the Rabbi: "Treasurers are appointed." "So they are," he replied: "But I have heard of them that they are Saracens." Whereupon the Rabbi said: "Thou art worthy to pray and to be answered."

There appeared to the Rabbis an ass-driver who would pray and rain came down. The Rabbis sent and brought him. They asked him: "What is they trade?" He replied: "I am an assdriver." They said to him: "What meritorious deed has thou wrought?" He answered: "Once I lent my ass to a woman who was weeping in the street. And l said to her: 'What aileth thee?' And she replied: 'The husband of this woman, (i. e. my husband) is imprisoned and I want to see what can be done.' I sent her away. I sold my ass and gave her the price of it. And I said to her: 'See, this is for thee. Release thy husband and sin no more.'" The Rabbis said: "Worthy art thou to pray and to be answered."

There appeared to R. Abahu a man called Pentakakah ( $\pi \varepsilon \nu \tau \varepsilon$ rara) who used to pray and the rain came. The Rabbi sent and fetched him. He asked for the five deeds which that man
did, day by day. They were, (1) to hire prostitutes: (2) to decorate theatres: (3) to bring the garments of females to the bath: (4) to clap hands and dance before them: (5) to strike a tambourine before them. He asked him: "What good deed hast thou done?" He replied: "Once I was decorating a theatre, and a woman stood behind a pillar weeping. I said to her: 'What aileth thee?' And she said: 'My husband is imprisoned and I desire to see what is to be done to release him.' And I sold my bed and the coverlet of my bed and I gave her the price of it, and I said to her, 'See, this is for thee. Go thy way and sin no more.'" He said to him : "Worthy art thou to pray and to be answered."

$$
104 \text { (1. } 4: 64 b, c) .
$$

THE PIOUS MAN OF KEPHAR IMMI.
There appeared to the Rabbis a pious man of Kephar Immi who prayed and the rain came down. The Rabbis went up to see him. The men of his household said to them: "He is sitting on the hill side." They went out to him and said to him: "Good day," but he made no answer. He sat down to eat and never said to them: "Come and dine." When going home, he made a heap of logs and put his cloke upon the heap. He went home and said to his household (really, his wife): "These Rabbis here are wishful that we should pray that the rain may come down. If I pray and the rain comes down, it will be a reproach to them; and if not, it is a profanation of the name of Heaven. But come, I and thou, we will go up and pray. If the rain comes down, we will say to them that already Heaven is working miracles, and if the rain does not come we will say that we are not worthy to pray and to be answered." They went up. They prayed and the rain began to come. He went down unto them (as though ignorant of their errand) and said to them: "O Rabbis! why did you trouble to come here to-day?" They answered: "We want thee to pray that it may rain." He said to them: "Do you need that I should pray? Already Heaven is working miracles." Then they asked him: "When thou wast on the hill, and we said to thee, 'Good day,' why didst thou not reply?" He said to them: "I was occupied with my work. Was I to divert my mind from my work?" "And when thou sattest down to eat, why didst thou not say to us: 'Come and
dine." He answered: "Because 1 had with me only my own slice. Was I to speak to you with insincerity?" They asked him yet again: "When thou camest away to enter thy house, why didst thou put thy mantle upon the load?" He said to them: "Because the mantle was not mine. The request was that I should pray in it, and was I to rend it?" They asked one more question: "Why, when thou wast in the field, did thy wife wear soiled clothes, and when thou wast come in from the field, why did she wear fine clothes?" He said to them: "When I was in the field she wore shabby clothes lest any man should put his eye upon her. And when I came in from the field she put on her fine clothes lest I might put my eyes on another woman." They said to him: "Worthy art thou to pray and to be answered."

$$
105 \text { (II. } 1: 65 b \text { ). }
$$

## fasting in drought and plague.

R. Berakiah made thirteen fasts and the rain came not. At last it came copiously. He came and said before them: "O brethren, see what we are doing. Is it not that, for which the prophet reproves us?' Then follows Micah $7^{3}$.

$$
\text { (III. } 4: 66 c \text { ) }
$$

There was a plague in Sepphoris and it did not come into the street where R. Hanina was living. The Sepphorites were saying: "What is this old man in our midst? He is dwelling in safety, he and his neighbours, while the city perishes in wickedness." Rabbi came and said before them: "There was only one Zimri in his generation and there fell 24,000 Israelites. And in our time, how many Zimris there are, and yet you murmur!"

One time they needed to make a fast, yet the rain came not. R. Joshua ben Levi appointed a fast in the South and the rain came down. The Sepphorites began to say: "R. Joshua ben Levi has brought down rain in the South, but R. Hanina restrains the water from the Sepphorites." They needed to appoint a second fast. He sent and fetched R. Joshua b. Levi saying: "Would my Lord mind coming out to fast with us?" They both went out for the fast, but the rain came not. R. Hanina went in and spake before them thus: "It was not R. Joshua who brought down rain in
the South, and it is not R. Hanina who restrains the rain from the Sepphorites: but the reason is that the men of the South have tender hearts and they hear the word of the Law and humble themselves, but the Sepphorites have a hard heart. They hear the word of the Law and do not humble themselves." On going home he raised his eyes to the sky and saw that the air was clear and said: "How long will it be thus?" At once the rain came down, and he took a vow on himself never to do so again. He said: "Why should I speak to my Lord of the debt so that he cannot reclaim his debt?" (Why should I restrain the course of God's righteous judgments?)

> 106 (III. $4: 66 c, d)$.
> RABBIS' POWER IN PRAYER.
R. $\mathrm{La}^{\text {cazar }}$ appointed a fast, but the rain came not down; whereas R. Akiba appointed a fast and the rain came down. He went in and said before them: "I will illustrate to you by a parable to what the fact is like. It is like to a king who had two daughters. One was haughty, the other was modest. When the haughty one went in, he used to say: 'Let them give her what she desires and let her go away.' But when the modest one went in before him, he tried her temper desiring to hear her entreaty. It is allowable to speak thus (of God), but so as not to profane the name of Heaven."
R. Aha appointed thirteen fasts, yet the rain came not down. On going home, a Samaritan met him and said: "Rabbi, Rabbi, preserve your cloke from the rain." He said to him: "By my life, the heavens are about to do miracles and the year is to be prosperous, but this man is not to live." The heavens wrought miracles. The year was prosperous, that Samaritan died, and all the people said: "Come, see the fruits of the sun."

106a (III. 8: $66 d$ ).
Levi ben Sisi, when the armies came to his city, took a book of the Law and went up to the top of the roof, saying: "O Lord of the worlds, if I have cancelled one word from this book of the Law, may they enter; and if not may they go away." At once they were sought, but were not found.

When a disciple of his did the same, his hand withered, but they went away.

When a disciple of a disciple of his did so, his hand did not wither and they did not go away. This is to show that a fool cannot see his own folly, and that the flesh of a dead man does not feel the knife.

## $106 b$ (III. 10 : ibid). <br> LONG SLEEP.

R. Judan, a man of an old proselyte family, said: "This man, Honi the wheel-maker, is descendant of a man also called Honi, a wheel-maker, who was living just before the destruction of the Temple. He went out into the mountain to his workmen and while he was there the rain came down and he entered into a cave. When he sat down he slumbered and slept. He spent 70 years sunk in sleep until the Temple had been destroyed, and built a second time. At the end of 70 years he awoke from his sleep. He went out from the cave and saw the world changed. The plots which were vineyards were producing olives, and the plots which were oliveyards were producing cereals. He enquired of the men of the town saying: 'What is the news of the world?' They said to him: 'Dosi thou not know the news of the world?' He said: 'No.' Then they said: 'What is thy name?' He said to them: 'Honi, the wheel maker.' They said to him: 'We have heard that when he entered the court of the Temple it became illuminated.' He entered and it became illuminated. Then he quoted Psa. 126 ' with reference to himself: 'When the Lord brought again the captivity of Zion, we were like them that dream.'"

$$
107 \text { (III. } 13: 67 a \text { ). }
$$

## STORIES OF ANSWERED PRAYER.

Rabban Johanan ben Zakkai, when he desired that the rain should come down, said to his barber: "Go, stand before the Temple, because Rabbi wishes to be shaved, but he cannot because of trouble." At once the rain came down.
R. Ada bar Ahava, when he wanted the rain to come down, took off his shoe. And when he took both off, the world was saturated.

There were ruins there and Rab caused one of his disciples to dwell in the house until they came to clear it. But as soon as he went out of the house it collapsed.

$$
107 a \text { (IV. } 8: 68 d \text { ). }
$$

R. Zechariah, son-in-law of R. Levi, [likened them] to those children who run away from the Scribe and go out into the villages.

In every town which they entered the head man of the town was dead and the townspeople were engaged in (burying) him. They entered town after town and no one knew them.
"And not only so, but when ye said: 'We were in our own eyes as grasshoppers and such were we in their eyes,' (Num. $13^{33}$ ), did you know what I was making you (to appear) in their eyes?"

When R. Akiba saw Bar Kozba he said: "This is King Messiah," but R. Johanan ben Torta said to him: "O Akiba, the grasses will grow in thy cheeks before the son of David will come."

## 108 (IV. $8: 68 d$ ).

## HADRIAN BESIEGING BETHAR.

For three and a half years was Adrian besieging Bethar, and Eleazar of Modin was sitting on sackdoth and on ashes and praying every day: "O Lord of the worlds! Do not return in judgment to-day. Do not return in judgment to-day." Adrian desired to go to him. A Samaritan said to him: "Do not go but I will see what is to be done and how to restore the town to thee." He entered from the sewer of the town and came and found R. Eleazar of Modin standing praying. He pretended (lit. made his soul) to whisper to him into his ear, and the men of the town saw him and brought him to Ben Kozba. They said to him: "We saw this old man telling something to thy uncle." He asked the man: "What didst thou say to him and what did he say to thee?" He replied: "If I tell thee, the Emperor will kill me; and if I do not tell thee, thou will kill me. It is well for me that the Emperor should kill me and not thou." He then stated: "He said to me: 'I am surrendering the town.'" Ben Kozba came to R. Eleazar of Modin and said to him: "What did this Samaritan say to thee and what didst thou say to him?" He replied: "I said nothing
at all to him." He gave the Rabbi a blow and killed him. At once there went forth a Bath Kol, and said: (As in Zech. XI. 17).

# MEGILLAH <br> THE SCROLL OF ESTHER AT PURIM 

109 (1. 13:72b).
R. JOHANAN. RABBI AND ANTONINUS.
R. Johanan spent three years and a half in which he did not come down to the Synagogue because of illness. At last he saw R. Eleazar in his dream, saying: "Tomorrow, Sinai is coming down to give you a new message." He went in and said before the assembly words found in Exod. XII. 12; Num. VIII. 17.

Antoninus said to Rabbi: "Wilt thou give me to eat of Leviathan in the world to come?" He said to him: "Yes." Then Antoninus said: "Thou wilt not allow me to eat the lamb of the Passover, whereas of Leviathan thou dost allow me to eat." Rabbi answered: "What can I do for thee in regard to the lamb of the Passover, when it is written: 'The uncircumcised shall not eat of it?'" When he heard that he went and was circumcised.

$$
110 \text { (III. } 3: 74 a \text {; III. } 4: 74 a \text { ). }
$$

BRIEF MISCELLANEOUS STORIES.
R. Hiyya, R. Jasse and R. Immi were judging (a woman called) Tamar. She went and complained about them to the Proconsul (avoviaros) of Caesarea. They sent and wrote to R. Abahu. R. Abahu sent and wrote to them thus: "Already we have pacified three accusers: 'good child,' 'good teacher' and 'good sailor:' (a secret way of writing) Eutokos, Eumousos and Thalassios. But Tamar, bitter in her bitterness still continues, though we have sought to sweeten her. 'In vain the melter refineth.' ' (Jer. $6^{29}$ ).
R. Johanan reproved the women who hung out their clothes in the area of the Synagogue.
R. Hiyya and R. Yassa received (visitors) within the Synagogue.
R. Immi ordered the Scribes saying: "If a man come to you saturated with Torah, receive him, his ass and his goods."
R. Berakiah went to the Synagogue of Bethshan. He saw a man washing his hands and his feet from the reservoir. He said to him: "This is forbidden to thee." On the morrow this man saw the Rabbi washing his hands and his feet from the reservoir and he said: "Is it allowable for thee, then, but forbidden to me?" He said: "Yes."

$$
110 a(\text { IV. } 5: 75 b)
$$

R. Simeon was a scribe of Terebinth. The men of his town said to him: "Cut thy discourses into divisions that our children may recite them." He came and asked R. Hanina and he said to him: "If they divide thy head thou will not hear them." He did not listen to them and they deposed him from his office of Scribe. After some days he came down to this district. R. Simeon ben Josina met with him. He said to him: "What hast thou been doing in that town of thine?" He told him the fact. 'He said to him: "Why didst thou not listen to them?" He asked him: "Do they do so?" He replied: "Do we not make divisions in the chapter for the children's sake?" He further said: "Do we not repeat and summarize for them?" R. Z'ura said: "If that scribe had existed in my days I would have appointed him a scholar." (Never a Rabbi).

$$
110 b \mathrm{IV} .10: 75 c \text { c. }
$$

R. Pedath was Reader for R. Jassa. Words which he heard from his father he would preface by saying: "Thus saith Rabbi in the name of Abba (my father)." Words which he had not heard from his father he would preface by saying: "Thus saith Rabbi in the name of R. La'azar." (His father)

## HAGIGAH.

## THE THREE FESTIVALS.

111 (I. $7: 76 c$ ).<br>RABBIS, THE PILLARS OF SOCIETY.

R. Judah, the Prince, sent R. Hiyya, R. Asse and R. Immi to pass through the cities of the land of Israel and to appoint for them Scribes and Mishna-teachers. They came to one place and they
found neither Scribe nor Mishna-teacher. They said to the people: "Bring us the guardians of the town." And they brought them the Senators of the town (senatores). They said to them: "Are these the guardians of the city? Far from it: they are the destroyers of the city." The people asked (in astonishment): "Who then are the guardians of the city?" They replied: "The Scribes and the Mishna-teachers." This is that which is written: 'Except the Lord build the house, etc.' (Psa. 127')

## 111a (II. $1: 77 b$ ).

## ELISHA, THE OPPONENT OF RABBINISM.

The apostate, Elisha ben Abuya, was he who killed those expert in Torah. Every disciple whom he saw praised for his knowledge of the Law, he killed him (as a future Rabbi). And not only so, but he would enter the Synagogues and he would see children before the Scribe and he would say: "What are these doing, sitting here? The business of this one ought to have been that of a builder: of that one, a carpenter: of that, a hunter: of that, a tailor." And when the boys heard this they left School and went away; according to what is written in Eccl. $5^{5}$.
R. Meir was sitting expounding in the school of Tiberias. Elisha, his master, passed by on horseback, on a sabbath day. They came and said to him: "Behold, thy master is outside." He ceased from expounding and went out to him. He said to him: "What hast thou been expounding to day?" He answered: "And the Lord blessed the latter end of Job more than the beginning." R. Elisha then asked: "How didst thou open it out?" Meir replied: " $O$ ! I said that the Lord added to all which Job had had twofold: that he doubled to him all his wealth (mamon)." His master exclaimed: "Alas for those who are lost and are not found! Akiba, thy master, did not expound it so, but that the Lord blessed the latter end of Job more than the beginning in merit, charities and good works, which surpassed what was in his hand at the beginning."

Abuyah, my father, was one of the grandees of Jerusalem. On a sabbath day, when I was circumcised, he invited all the grandees of Jerusalem, and seated them in one house; but R.

Eliezer and R. Joshua he seated in another house. After they had eaten and drunk they began to clap and to dance. R. Eliezer said to R. Joshua: "While they are engaged in their occupations let us be engaged in ours." And they sat down and occupied themselves in the words of the Torah, from the Torah to the Prophets, and from the Prophets to the Hagiographa, and there came down a fire from heaven and enveloped them.

$$
112 \text { (II. } 2: 77 d, 78 a \text { ). }
$$

## SIMEON BEN SHETACH, THE MAGICIAN.

We are told that Judah ben Tabai was Prince and Simeon ben Shetah was Father of the Beth-Dîn. There are some Tannaites who record the opposite. He who says that Judah ben Tabai was Prince, can quote this story about the Alexandrians as confirmatory. The men of Jerusalem were desirous of appointing Judah ben Tabai to be Prince in Jerusalem, but he fled and went to Alexandria. The men of Jerusalem wrote a letter thus: "From Jerusalem the great to Alexandria the little. How long shall my bridegroom dwell with you and I am dwelling desolate because of him?' Judah slipped off to embark on a ship; (and in conversation with his disciples) he said: "Deborah, the mistress of the house, who entertained us, what was lacking in her?" One of them said: "O Rabbi! her eye was injured." The Rabbi sternly replied: "Two faults lie against thee. First, thou didst suspect me. Secondly, thou didst thyself look improperly on her. Did I say, 'Beautiful in appearance ?' I did not mean that, but Beautiful in deeds." He was angry and went away.

He who says that Simeon ben Shetah was Prince may quote a story about Ashkelon as confirmatory. Two pious men were in Ashkelon eating together and drinking together and studying the Law together. One of them died and they did not accord to him an honourable burial. The son of Maon, the publican, - died; and all the town took a holiday to give him an honourable burial. The pious man (who survived) began to be grieved and said: "Alas there is no merit for the enemies of Israel." [An euphemism : really meaning 'for Israel,' but not daring to say so]. There appeared to him in a dream one who said: "Do not despise the sons of thy Lord. One of these two men did one
sin and he died in it. The other did one good deed and he died in it. What sin did that pious man commit? Grace to him! he never practised sin in all his life: but on one occasion he put on the phylacteries of his head before he put on the phylacteries of his hand. And what good deed did the son of Maon the publican do? Grace to him! [cf. idews $\sigma o l$. Matt. $16^{22}$ ] he never practised good deeds in all his life: but on one occasion he made a dinner for the Councillors ( $\beta$ ovicvial) and they did not come and eat it; and so he said: 'Let the poor eat it that it may not be wasted.'" Others give a different account, namely, that he was passing along in the street (carrying cakes) and one cake fell off, and a poor man saw it and took it, and he did not say anything to him in order not to cause his face to blush. After some days that pious man saw the pious man who had been his associate walking in gardens, in parks and among fountains of water. He saw the son of Maon the publican with his tongue protruding, on the bank of a river, longing to reach the water; but in vain.

He saw Miriam also, daughter of 'Ale Betsalim. R. Lacazar bar Josa said she was suspended by the nipples of her breasts. R. Jose bar Hanina said the bolt of the gate of Gehenna was fixed in her ear. He asked them why it was so. They told him that she fasted and published the fact abroad. Others say that she fasted one day and reckoned it two days. He asked: "How long will she be thus?" And they said: "Until Simeon ben Shetah shall come and we remove the bolt from within her ear and fix it within his ear." He asked: "But why?" (the Rabbi had merited this). They said to him: "He made a promise: 'If I become Prince I will distroy the sorceresses;' and he has become Prince and he has not slain the sorceresses; and behold there are 80 women who practise sorcery located in a cave in Ashkelon, corrupting the world: but go, speak to him." He answered them: "I fear, since he is a Prince, that he will not believe me." They said: "If he believes thee, well, if not, do this as thy sign before him: Put thy hand on thy eye, remove it and then replace it; and repeat this." He went and told him the story. He desired to do the sign in his presence but he would not allow him. The Prince said to him: "I know that thou art a pious man, and also that thou art able to do it; nevertheless, I do not speak of these things with my mouth; I only think in my heart."

Forthwith Simeon arose on a stormy day and took with him 80 chosen men and put in their hands 80 pure garments and put them into new pots and overturned them on their heads. He said to the 80 men: "When I whistle once, put on your garments and when I whistle the second time, come in, all of you together. And when you enter, each one of you must embrace one of the women and lift her up from the earth; because it is the nature of a sorcerer, that he is not able to do anything when thou hast lifted him from the ground."

He went and stood at the door of the cavern and said: "Comrades, comrades, open to me for 1 am one of you." They said: "How hast thou come here on such a day as this?" He answered: "I have walked between the drops of rain." They then said: "And what hast thou come here to do?" He replied: "To teach and to learn." "Every one who comes," they said, "must demonstrate what he knows (and we will do the same)." Then one of the sorceresses said what she said (the secret magic word), and bread was brought. Another said the word, and meat was brought. Another spake the word, and soup was brought. Another, and wine was brought. Then they said to him: "What is there in thy power to do ?" He replied: "It is in my power by whistling two whistles, to bring to you 80 choice men to whom you will impart joy and they will impart joy to you." They said to him: "That is what we should like." He whistled once and they put on their garments. He whistled a second time and they entered all together. He said: "Every one who enters must select his mate." Then they carried them in their arms and went and hanged them.

## MOED KATON

## THE MINOR FEAST.

$$
113 \text { (II. } 2: 81 a, b . \text { ). }
$$

CUSTOMS AT FUNERALS.
R. Simeon, son of R. Jannai, cut his vine (on a feast-day). All the people saw him and they cut theirs after him. Next year he let it alone and it withered.

$$
\text { (II. } 3: 81 b ; \text { III. } 1: 81 d ; \text { III. } 1: 82 a ; \text { III. } 4: 82 a ; \text { III. } 5: 82 b, c \text { ). }
$$

R. Mana said: "If one knows that if he does not buy there will be a diminution of profit, he may buy: but if not, he may not buy."
R. Jonah of Bozrah had some rolls of the Law to sell. He asked Rab Huna to buy them during a festival.

He replied: "Art thou gladdening the festival? Art thou drinking spiced wine?"
R. Simeon ben Levi was once guarding figs in a foreign land. Thieves came and stole some of them in the night. At length he detected them and said: "May these people be accursed!" And they said to him: "May that man be accursed. May trouble be upon his soul!" He said to himself: "Money only do they owe me. But this is a matter of life." He went out and ran after them. He said to them: "Forgive me." And they said: "Forgive us and we will forgive thee."

The sister of R. Samuel bar Abba fell asleep (i. e. died); and he was sitting, trimming his nails. R. La'azar went up to see him and he did not hide them. R. Nathan bar Abba went to see him and he did conceal them. And he said to him : "Before R. La'azar thou didst not conceal them, and before me thou didst conceal them." He said in reply: "Dost thou think thou art as dear to me as R. La'azar?"

One man lost his phylacteries at festival time. He came to see. R. Hananel and he sent him to consult R. Abba bar Nathan. The man said: "Give me thy phylacteries and go write others for thyself." Rab said: "Go, write some for him;" (the man who had lost them).
R. Abba, son of R. Papi, and R. Joshua of Siknin, in the name of R. Levi, teach that after death for three entire days the soul hovers over the body expecting that it will return into the body: but when it sees that the aspect of the face is changed it leaves the body and goes away.

When the sister of Gamaliel Zuga fell asleep, Hillel, her brother, went up with him. R. Mana said to him: "Since thou art the head of the family, when thou goest up to the house of thy brother, take off thy sandals."
R. Mana was in Caesarea when he heard that his son's son was dead. He went and shaved. They say to him: "Not so did Rabbi teach us: even in the case of one distant relative to another, hair-cutting is forbidden." He said: "Yes, in the case of those present at the death. We were not with him."

> 114 (III. $5: 82 d$; Ill. $7: 83 b$ ).
> RABBIS IN SICKNESS AND SORROW.

Two sons of Rabbi went out: one with his head uncovered, and devoid of sandals, and one with his head covered, and wearing his sandals.
R. Jonah went up to see R. Gorion. He went out to meet him wearing his sandals. He asked him: "Dost thou expect to teach us by thy example?" "They do not learn an example from a small man," said he.

A disciple of R. Hisda was sick. He sent to him two disciples who might study with him. He became before them as the appearence of a serpent. They partook of the last meal and he died.

A disciple of R. Pedaiah was sick. He sent to him two disciples to study with him. He became before them like a star. They partook of the last meal and he died.
R. Yassa had an instance. R. Johanan sent to him two disciples who might study with him. Whether this came under the category of what is conceded or under the category of what is customary, they do not know. R. Yassa says it was not customary but is after the analogy of those words of the Rabbis when an ordinary man interrogates them and they stand there like one to whom the subject was not familiar.
R. José bar Petrus, father-in-law of R. Joshua ben Levi the elder, had an experience. Bar Kappara sent to him two disciples that they might study with him. Whether because it was conceded, they did not know: or because he was passionately devoted to the Law, they do not know.
R. Simeon ben Lakish was riding in the street. There met him a Samaritan who blasphemed, and Simeon tore his garment. He blasphemed again and again, and on each occasion R. Simeon tore his garment. He got down from his ass and gave him a blow on his heart and said to him: "Thou wretch! Has thy mother clothes sufficient for me?" This means that it was customary to tear one's clothes against blasphemy; this custom still survives.
R. Jonah was in Tyre when he heard that the son of R. Abahu had died. Although he had only eaten cheese and drunk water he concluded that day fasting.
R. Ba and R. Huna b. Hiyya were sitting when there came an ostrich and seized R. Huna's phylacteries. R. Ba seized it and strangled it.

## JEBAMOTH

## LEVIRATE MARRIAGES

## 115 (II. $6: 4 a$ )

## MAY WE CIRCUMCISE ON THE SABBATH?

Jacob, a man of Kephar Neboraya went to Tyre. They came and asked him: "Is it right to circumcise the son of an Aramaean woman on the Sabbath-day?" He thought it was permissible, basing his decision of Num. $1^{\text {18 }}$ : "They were registered according to their families by their fathers' houses." R. Haggai heard of it and he said: "Go, fetch him that he may be flogged." Jacob said: "Why art thou about to smite me?" He said: "Because of this which is written: 'And now let us make a covenant with our God, to expel the foreign women and those that are born of them."' (Ezra $10^{3}$ ) Jacob said: "From a passage in the Kabbala (i. e. the Hagiographa), art thou smiting me?" Haggai answered: "It shall be done according to Torah." He asked: "What Torah?" He said to him: "From a passage which was quoted by R. Johanan in the name of Simeon ben Jochai: 'Ye shall not form alliances with them.'" (Deut. $7^{3}$ ).

$$
115 a \text { (IV. } 12: 6 b \text { ). }
$$

## THIRTEEN BROTHERS AND LEVIRATE LAW.

There were thirteen brothers and twelve died without children. They came before Rabbi and sought that the survivor should act the levirate. Rabbi said to him: "Go, and do this," (i. e. take all the twelve widows for wives). He replied: "It is not within my means." And the women said, every one of them individually: "I will supply the wants of the household during my month:" (one month a year). And the man asked: "Who will supply our wants during the intercalated month?" (the second Adar, the 13th lunar month). Rabbi said: "I will supply your needs during the month of intercalation (every year)." He prayed for them and they went away. After three years they came bringing thirty-six children. They came and stood before the Rabbi's court-yard. His attendants came up and said to him: "Below, there is a village of children desiring to salute thee." Rabbi looked from the window
and saw them. He asked: "What is your business?" They answered: "We desire that thou shouldest give to us that month of intercalation." He gave them the money for the month of intercalation (as he had promised).

## 116 (XII. $7: 13 a$ )

## AN ALL-ROUND RABBI.

The people of Simonia came to see Rabbi saying: "Please, give us a man who shall be at once an expositor, a judge, a reader, a scribe, a Mishna-scholar, and who will do for us all that we need." Rabbi gave to them Levi, son of Sisi. They made for him a great throne and seated him thereon. They then came and interrogated him thus: "A paralysed woman, how is she to perform the ceremony of taking off the goel's shoe?" (Deut. $25^{\text {-10 }}$ ) He made no answer. They then asked: "What is the rule, if, in 'spitting,' (Dt. $25^{10}$ ) she spits blood?" He made no answer. They said: "Perhaps he is not master of legal traditon: we will ask him questions of exegesis." They came and asked him: "What does that mean which is written (Dan. $10^{21}$ ): 'But I will show thee what is inscribed in the writing of truth?' If it is truth, why is it sealed? and if it is sealed, why is it truth ?" Still he made no answer. They came to Rabbi and said to him: "Is this mason of thy masonic guild?" He replied: "By your life, I gave you a man as (learned as) myself." He sent and fetched him, and asked him: "Why didst thou not answer them?" He replied: "They made me a great throne ( $\beta \tilde{\eta} \mu \alpha)$ and seated me thereon and my spirit melted within me."

## SOTAH

## SUSPECTED ADULTERY.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 117 \text { (I. } 4: 16 d ; \text { III. } 4: 19 a \text { ) } \\
& \text { R. MEIR AND HIS FEMALE DISCIPLE. }
\end{aligned}
$$

R. Zebediah, son-in-law of R. Levi, used to tell this story: R. Meir was wont to expound in the synagogue of Hamta every night of the Sabbath. There was a woman who was wont to
hear his voice. One time he kept them late and she went home to enter her house but found the lamp extinguished. Her husband said to her: "Where hast thou been?" She said to him: "To hear the voice of the Expounder." He said to her: "May so and so happen, if this woman enters here into the house until she goes and spits in the face of this Expounder." R. Meir divined in the Holy Spirit and feigned (lit. made) himself ill in his eyes, and he said: "Let every woman who knows how to cure eyes come and cure me." The neighbours said to her: "Behold this is thy chance that thou mayest enter thy house. Feign thyself a healer and thou wilt spit in his eyes." She came to him and he said to her: "Art thou skilled to heal the eyes?" and because of her fear, she answered "No!" He said to her: "Spit into my eyes seven times and it may do it good." And after she had done so, he said to her: "Go, say to thy husband: 'Thou saidst I must spit once in his face and I have spat seven times.""

The widow of $R$. Shobtai was squandering the estate. The orphans came and drew near to R. Eleazar and he said to them: "What can I do for you? You would be foolish to ignore the settlement made on her as a widow." Some one said to them: "Whe advise you to say that you are about to sell; and she will claim her dowry, but lose her alimentation." They did so, and in the evening she came and drew near to R. Eleazar. He said: "This is the plague of the Pharisees: they have struck her." [This is explained to mean the habit of the Pharisees to give advice to the heirs which enabled them to evade paying alimentation to the widow].

## KETHUBOTH.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS.
118 (XI. 3:34b).
R. JOSÉ'S KINDNESS TO HIS DIVORCED WIFE.

The wife of R. José, the Galilean, caused him much annoyance. R. La'azar went up to see him. He said to him: "Rabbi, divorce her for she is not thy glory." He replied: "A great dowry is upon her." R. La'azar said to him: "I will give thee the dowry and do thou divorce her." He gave him the dowry and he divorced her. She went and married the guardsman of the town. He
was brought down from his wealth and became blind (lit. 'abounding in light:' an euphemism). And she was walking him about all the town, leading him. One time she took him all round the town and nothing was given to him. He said to her: "Is there not here another neighbourhood?" She said to him: "There is the neighbourhood of him who divorced me, but I cannot enter there." He began to beat her. Just then R. José, the Galilean, passed by and heard them quarrelling in the street. He took them and put them into a house which was one of his own, and he also kept them in food as long as they lived.

## NEDARIM

## VOWS.

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119 \text { (II. } 5: 37 c ; \text { IX. } 1: 41 c ; \text { IX. } 3: 41 c ; \text { XI. } 1: 42 c \text { ). }
$$

RELEASE FROM VOWS.
A certain man made a vow in definitive terms. He came to R. Meir (to be released from his vow). He sent him to R. Judah, saying: "Let him know that thou camest to me and that I sent thee to him." He came to R. Judah and he sent him to R. José saying: "Let him know that R. Meir sent thee to me and that I have sent thee to him." He came to R. José and he said to him: "If the foremost men cannot release thee, another may not release thee."
R. Mana vowed to abstain from his father's wine. His father came and went up to see him. The father said: "If thou hadst known that I should be annoyed, wouldest thou have vowed?" He answered: "I should not," and he released him.

Do we give our confirmation in the case of a man, who says: "My claim on my father is this: (naming something of benefit)?" R. Jacob bar Aha and R. Samuel bar Nahman, in the name of R. Johanan, compel the son to maintain the father. But we do give our confirmation in the case of a man who says: "My father's claim is on me."
R. Mana vowed and went up to R. Shammai who said to him: "If thou hadst known that the college would stand aloof from thee, wouldest thou have vowed?" He said: "No," and so he released him.

A certain man was suing a very rich man. He came and sought judgment before Rab. Rab sent for the rich man and he said: "What! with such a man as thou should I come and be judged? If all the camels of Arabia came, they could not carry all the keys of my treasures." Rab heard and said: "How haughty is that man about that which (really) is not his own. May a Ioss come upon it!" Forthwith an order ( $\boldsymbol{\mu \varepsilon} \lambda \varepsilon v \sigma \iota \varsigma$ ) went out from the government, that he and his should come to the Treasury (चанвĩov). He came to Rab and said: "Pray for me that my life may be spared." He prayed for him and he was reprieved.

A man came to annul a vow before R. José. He covered his head and sat down. Rabbi said: "How didst thou swear?" He said to him: "Efofé Yisrael" (a disguise of Elohé Yisrael, for, By the God of Israel), she does not enter my house." R. José said to him: "Efofé Yisrael,' then she does not enter thy house."

## GITTIN

## DIVORCES.

120 (I. $6: 43 d$; VII. $6: 49 a$ )
ACTIONS IN CIVIL LAW.
R. Dustai, son of R. Jannai, and R. José ben Kaiphar went down to the associates there to collect debts. An evil rumour was spoken concerning them. They came desiring to collect from them, and they replied: "Already we have acquired the right." Then they said: "We desire that you assure us well." But they replied: "We are unpaid trustees." They came to R. Dustai, son of R. Jannai, separately, and he said to them: "Here is all we have." Then they handled R. José ben Kaiphar and he resisted them, but they took it from him by force. When they came up here (to Palestine) R. José came to R. Jannai, father of R. Dustai, and said: "Hast thou not seen what thy son has done against me?" And he asked him, what he had done. He replied: "If he had agreed with me they would not have obtained anything from us."

A certain man paid in advance the money to a ship (for the transport of goods) and the river became dry. The case came
before R. Nachman bar Jacob, who simply said: "See, there is the ship. Bring in the river."

Ben Abba bar Huna, in the name of R. Abba, prayed that the river might dry up that he might receive his money.

## KIDDUSHIM

## BETROTHALS

## 121 (I. $1: 58 d$ )

THE RELATIVE VALUE OF METALS.
R. Hanina said: "The value of Copper remains constant. Silver is cheaper at one time, dearer at another." $R$. Mana said: "Silver remains constant. Copper is dearer at one time, cheaper at another." According to the dictum of R. Hanina, for all time six women can be purified for one as. According to the dictum of R. Mana, sometimes six women, sometimes eight, can be purified for one as.

Hilphai said: "Bring me to the bank of the river, and if I cannot bring out the Mishna of R. Hiyya Rabbah from our Mishna, throw me into the river." They say to him: "Behold, R. Hiyya taught that a shekel is worth four dinars." He said to them: "We also teach how much a shekel may be diminished before it becomes unpayable." [R. Meir said: "It may be diminished four dinars;" which is equivalent to one as per dinar].

$$
122 \text { (III. } 4: 64 a ; \text { III. } 5: 64 a \text { ) }
$$

LAWSUITS ABOUT MONEY.
A man was standing with his comrade in the street. He said to him: "Give me my ladle (rvavios) which thou hast." He replied: "Give me the dinar which thou hast of mine." He said to him: "Give me the ladie and take the dinar." The case came before R. Mana, and he said to one of them: "Thou hast confessed to him that thou owest him the dinar and he has not confessed to thee that he owes thee the ladle. Go, give him the dinar."

A certain man owed his comrade 100 dinars by written contract. He sent 50 (to his creditor) by means of a messenger, saying to him: "If he does not give thee the contract thou must not pay him anything." The case came before R. Immi and he decided
thus: "Go, give him the written contract; we know (that 50 dinars are still owing)."

A certain man was about to betroth a certain woman. His companion anticipated him and said to the woman: "That man who was going to betroth thee has an evil disposition. He is certain to forsake thee: but see, here is this dowry for thee by which thou art betrothed to me when he divorces thee."

## 123 (III. $14: 64 c$ )

## DISABILITIES OF BASTARDS.

A proselyte came to visit R. José. He asked him: "Is it right to marry a bastard?" He replied: "It is allowable." He returned and went to visit R. Judah (and put the same question). He replied: "It is allowable, but be assured that the children of that man are bastards before Heaven." The proselyte returned and came again before R. José and said to him: "Didst thou know that this is so? Why then didst thou declare it allowable at my first visit?" He replied: "What thou didst ask me, I answered thee." R. José further said: "That proselyte is like cotton wool. If you desire to put it into sheep's wool, it is allowable; or to put it into linen, it is allowable."

In the days of R. Berakiah, a Babylonian came up here; and the Rabbi knew in himself that he was a bastard. "Rabbi," said the man, "Give me alms." Rabbi replied: "Tomorrow thou wilt be standing in the congregation, and I will make a collection for thee." He came, sat down and expounded. When he ceased to expound Rabbi said: "Give a contribution to this visitor, brethren, for he is a bastard." When the assembly had gone away, he said to him: "O Rabbi! I asked from thee provision for the life of an hour and thou hast ruined my whole life-time."

## BABA KAMA

## DAMAGES AND INJURIES

124 (VI. 7:5c)
DEPOSITS OF MONEY.
A certain man deposited with his companion a closed sack, and it had an accident. The defendant said that the sack was
full of rubbish, while the accuser said it was full of silk. Behold! the accuser swears what the contents were and receives the value.

The tenant of bar Ziza deposited with a certain man a pound of gold. Bar Ziza died and the tenant died and the case came before R. Ishmael, son of R. José, and he said: "Who is there who does not know that everything which belonged to the tenant of bar Ziza belonged to bar Ziza himself? Let the goods deposited be given to the sons of bar Ziza." Now some of Bar Ziza's sons were of age and some were under age. R. Ishmael said: "Let those which are of age take their share now: and when those under age come of age let them receive their share." R. Ishmael, son of R. José, fell asleep. The case then came before R. Hiyya and he said: "If there is no one who has heard anything of this let the money be given to the sons of the tenant." The master of the deposit said: "Already 1 have given part (to the sons of bar Ziza)." He said to him: "Whatever thou hast given in accordance with the decision of the Beth Din, thou hast given (irrevocably). And what thou givest now, thou givest (irrevocably). Should the sons of the tenant of bar Ziza say to the sons of bar Ziza, 'Give to us what ye have taken,' they can reply to them: 'Whatever has been done in accordance with the decision of the Beth Dîn has been done (irrevocably).' Should those under age say to those over age, 'Divide your share with us,' they can reply to them: 'What has been found, we found.'" R. Isaac said: "There is no obligation between those of age and those under age except as one presents a gift to another."

## BABA METZIA

## COMMERCIAL LAWS.

## 125 (II. $13: 8 d$ )

MOURNING FOR RABBIS.
A certain man gave the first impulse to Rab. (lit. opened his mouth). Rab heard that he had fallen asleep and he rent (his clothes) for him.
R. Joḥanan was going up from Tiberias to Sepphoris. He saw a man coming down from there, and he said to him: "What news (lit. voice) is in the town ?" He replied: "A Rabban is
dead and all the people are running to pay him funeral honours." R. Johanan knew that it must be R. Hanina. He sent someone to fetch good clothes, worn only on the Sabbath, and Rabbi rent them. Not so however is the Mishna; for it says that every rent which is not made on the spot (where death occurs) is not a rent. R. Johanan desired to do something strong to show honour (to the dead). They do not know whether it was because Hanina was his Master, or because it was such very bad news. We have testimony on the matter from R. Hiyya bar Wa in Sepphoris. He saw all the people running. He said to them: "Why is all the world running?" They said: "R. Johanan is sitting expounding in the college of R. Bannayah, and so all the people are running to hear him." R. Hiyya said: "Blessed be the Merciful One who has caused me to see fruit while I am alive. In Exposition, I elucidated all the Bible to him except Proverbs and Ecclesiastes." This applies to every single disciple of his.

$$
126 \text { (IV. } 1: 9 c \text {; IV. } 2: 9 c \text { ) }
$$

## LOANS OF MONEY.

A daughter of R. Hiyya, the elder, lent dinars to Rab. She came and asked her father. He said to her: "Accept from him dinars good and of full weight." From the daughter of R. Hiyya they establish a Rule. R. Idi said that Abba also, the father of Samuel, consulted Rabbi to know if it is right to repay a loan of dinars by dinars. He said: "It is permitted." Other Rabbis taught the same.
R. Hiyya bar Joseph gave a dinar to a salt dealer. The dealer returned the dinar. R. Hiyya said: "Does he not know that already they have put a sickle in the sack of that man? He who took vengeance on the generation of the deluge is about to take vengeance on those who do not stand by their word."

$$
127 \text { (V. 8: 10c) }
$$

PROFIT ON LOANS.
R. Abba bar Zemina gave a dinar to a baker and received (bread) from him at a low rate for all the year. Rab did not approve of it.
R. Hiyya, the elder, had a quantity of flax. The ass-drivers came to buy from him. He said to them: "It is not my intention to sell now, but at the Feast of Purim." They said to him: "Sell to us now at the price you are about to sell it for at Purim." He consulted Rabbi on the matter and he said: "It is forbidden." He went out and fixed it in the college and made it a tradition.
R. La'azar gave dinars to a man. He said to him: "What these make from now to the feast of Dedication is mine. From that time onwards, with thee alone is the control. Whether thou losest or gainest, it is thine." He wanted to pay him a share of the profits after Dedication, but he would not accept it.
$R$. Isaac gave dinars to a man desiring that it should be on the same terms as R. La'azar's, but the man would not consent.

Kahana gave forty dinars to a man to buy flax for him. The flax was dear. He went to consult Rab. Rab said to him: "Go, take from him forty full measures."

## BABA BATHRA

## Laws Concerning Property

## 128 (II. $3: 13$ b)

## gRIEVANCES OF TENANTS.

R. Jacob bar Aha removed a shopkeeper from one portico to another.
R. Abdomi, brother of R. José, had a shopkeeper dwelling under him. R. Aḥa passed by, and he did not raise any objection. Whereupon Abdomi said: "Our Rabbis pass by and they raise no objection." R. Aḥa was angry at him (the Rabbi). R. Abdomi, brother of R. José, was ill and R. José went up to pay him a visit. He said to R. José: "Go, (to R. Aḥa) and entreat (pardon) from him." He went and spake to the Beth Dîn. And the Beth Din had compassion on him and furnished him with a shroud.

A man sold all his court, but reserved in it one portico. And he used to go in and sit in this portico. The case came before R. Jonah, son of $R$. José. The court said: "It is not at all in thy power to go in and sit there watching who enters and comes out of his house."

A man sold part of a court, but reserved for himself a bakery
in it. The case came before R. Jonah and R. José. They said: "Thou didst come to him: He did not come to thee and therefore thou, the buyer, must tolerate the old bakery."

## 129 (ibid)

## CAUSES OF LAWSUITS.

Those who teach children and those who make low fences are able, or their friends, to protest one against another. The latter may say to the former: "These (children) go and come in seeking thee, and not finding thee, and they multiply paths over our gardens (lit. over us)."

The Sepphorites refused to allow one another to fasten the loom pin to the party wall. R. Abimi, son of Tobi, taught that they should put a loom between one partition wall and another.

## $129 a$ (IX. 7:17a)

BETROTHAL PRESENTS.
A man sent to his betrothed numerous betrothal presents. His relatives said to him: "Do not taste anything when you are there." He went, and did not heed their advice, but ate. The house fell and they claimed all.

A man sent to his betrothed twenty-four wagons of novel kinds of things between Passover and Pentecost; and nothing perplexed the Rabbis but whence he obtained the seed of flax and olive trees.

## SANHEDRIN

130 (I. 1: 18a, b)
RABBIS AS JUDGES.
R. Ba and R . Benjamin bar Japheth were disputing before R . Isaac. The decision was given in favour of R. Benjamin. R. Ba (in chagrin at losing the case) came desiring to protest to $R$. Amme; and he taught him that when an expert has overturned (a decision) and pronounces judgment, his decision is final.
R. Abahu was sitting judging in the turbulent synagogue of

Caesarea, by himself (i. e. alone). His disciples say to him: "Not so do the Rabbis teach us. Their precept was: 'Do not judge alone!" He said to them: "When these people see me sitting judging by myself they come unto me that they may agree with my decisions."
R. Johanan, however, went to judge in the presence of R. Hiyya, the elder, and he caused a disciple to sit by him, (that he might not judge alone).

A man went to argue before R. Huna and the Rabbi said to him: "Bring me a man who shall climb the palm trees instead of me."
R. Huna was tending cattle and he knew of evidence for a certain man. He said to him: "Bring evidence on my behalf." Huna replied: "Give me my wages."

A man rendered a priest unholy. The case came before R . Isaac and he caused him to eat profane things. The associates thought that he would say that he must pay the cost of the Terumah because of them.

## 131 (III. 2: 21a)

## OTHER STORIES.

As they say, two men had a law suit in Antioch. One said to his opponent: "Whatever R. Johanan says I will agree to." R. Johanan heard and said: "It is not at all his business to object to the adjudicator but to hearken to their words yonder and if there be any necessity the Rabbis would write and send the case to (other) Rabbis."
(III. 9:21c; III. 10:21d).
R. Huna, when he saw testimonies exactly corresponding used to cross-examine, and when he saw them turning hither and thither he tried to put them straight.
R. Huna despised the judge who said: "Rely on the testimony of a solitary witness, but such must speak."
R. Huna when he recognized a man's innocence in a lawsuit, though he did not know him, would help him by suggestions (lit. "open for him") according to the Scripture passage: "Open thy month for the dumb." (Prov. $31^{8}$ ).

A certain man accepted an invitation to dine. During dinner
(agcotov) he (his host) said to him: "Give me what thou owest me." He said to him: "Yes." After they rose, the guest said: "I do not owe thee anything." He said: "There are witnesses on my side." To which he replied: "I merely said what I did so as not to disturb thy repast."

Kahana fell asleep and left a legacy to R. Josiah. R. Lazar gathered testimony favourable to R. Josiah, when he was not present, and acquired possession for R. Josiah. And not only so but (Kahana) left written rolls, and R. Lazar wrote to his heirs: "The books which the land of Israel has acquired, no one must take them out of the land."

## 132 (VI. 5: $23 b$ )

## THE SON OF SIMEON BEN SHETAH.

The hands of Simeon ben Shetaḥ were hot (busy in suppressing crime). A company of scoffers came saying: "Let us take counsel and let us bear (false) testimony against his son, that we may cause him to be put to death." They bore testimony against him and sentence was pronounced against him. When he went out to be slain they said to him: "We are liars." His father sought to have the sentence reversed; but the son said: " $O$ father, if thou desirest that salvation should come through thee, make me thy threshold."
(VII. 19:25d)

## RabBIS AS MAGICIANS.

R. Liezer, R. Joshua and R. Akiba went in to bathe in the public baths of Tiberias. A heretic saw them. He uttered some magic word (lit. he said what he said) and the vault (in the bath) held them spell-bound. R. Liezer said to R. Joshua: "Joshua ben Hanina, see what thou canst do." When that heretic was going out, R. Joshua uttered a magic word and the gate pinned him, and every one who entered the gate gave him a blow, and every one who went out gave him a squeeze. He said to them: "Undo what ye have done." They say to him: "Release us and we will release thee." They released one another. When they were going out R. Joshua said to that heretic : "Look here, what canst thou do?" He said: "Let us go down to the sea." When they came down to the sea the heretic spake a magic word and the sea divided; and.
he said: "Did not Moses your Rabbi do so with the sea?" They said to him: "Dost thou not admit, to us that Moses, our Rabbi, walked in the midst of the sea?" He said to them: "Yes." They said: "Walk thou in the midst of it;" and he did so. And R. Joshua adjured the prince of the sea; and he swallowed him up.

## 133 (ibid)

R. Liezer, R. Joshua and Rabban Gamaliel went up to Rome. They went into one place and found children making castles of sand, and they were saying to one another: "Thus the sons of the land of Israel do. They say: 'This for the Terumah, and this for the tithe.'" And the Rabbis said : "It is evident that there are Jews here."

They entered a place and were entertained by a certain man. When they sat down to eat (they noticed that) every dish which came in before them was first taken into a side chamber. And they suspected that they were eating the sacrifices of the dead. ( $e \iota \delta \omega \lambda o \vartheta v \tau a$ ). And they said to him: "What is thy meaning in the fact that every dish which thou bringest in before us, thou hast first taken it into that chamber?" He said to them: "I have a father, an old man, and he has laid an oath upon his soul that he will never come out from that chamber until he has seen the wise men of Israel." They say to him: "Go in, and say to him: 'Come out here unto them, for they are here.'" He came out unto them. They say to him: "What is thy concern?" He said to them: "O pray for my son, that he may have a child," (lit. who has no child). R. Liezer said to R. Joshua: "Joshua ben Hananiah, see what thou canst do." He said to them: "Bring me seed of flax;" and they brought him seed of flax. And he seemed to be sowing the seed upon the table. Then he seemed to be sprinkling it. Then he seemed as if it was growing. Then he seemed to be reaping it, until he brought up a woman with a plait of hair. He said to her: "Reiease what thou hast done." She replied "I will not release it." He said to her: "If not I will denounce thee." She said to him: "l am not able, for they are cast into the sea." Then R. Joshua adjured the prince of the sea, and he emitted them. Then they prayed for the son, who obtained the honour to raise him who became R. Judah ben Bethera. They said: "If we came here only to resuscitate this righteous man, it was enough for us."

## 134 (ibid)

## FURTHER STORIES.

R. Joshua ben Hananiah said: "I am able to take gourds and melons and to make them into he-goats and gazelles and they reproduce goats and gazelles."
R. Jannai said: "I was walking in a street of Sepphoris and I saw a heretic taking a pebble and throwing it into the air, and it came down and became a calf."
R. Hinana son of R. Hananiah said: "I was walking on the river-side at Sepphoris and I saw a heretic take a skull and throw it into the air and it came down and became a calf. I came and told Abba (or my father) and he said to me: "If thou hast eaten of it, it was a fact: but if not, it was an illusion of the eyes."

$$
\text { (X. } 6: 29 c \text { ) }
$$

Antoninus came to see Rabbi and said to him: "Pray for me." He said in reply: "May He deliver thee from this cold weather! for it is written: 'Who can stand before his cold?'" (Psa 147 ${ }^{17}$ ). Antoninus said: "This prayer is not extraordinary. Put on thy clothing and lo! the cold goes away." The Rabbi then prayed: "May He deliver thee from this hot weather!" He said: "Behold! this is prayer. Now may thy prayer be answered: for it is written: 'There is nothing hid from the heat thereof.'" (Psa 19").

## ABODA ZARA

## IDOL-WORSHIP

$$
135 \text { (I. 1:39a,b) }
$$

LEGENDS OF JEROBOAM.
In the days of Jeroboam all Israel came to him at night-fall and they said to him: "Arise, engage in idol worship." He said to them : "It is the fall of the evening. One has drunk, but one is not drunk. All the people are drunk; but if you will, go
away and come in the morning." In the morning they came unto him. He said: "Now I know that ye desire it but I am afraid of your Sanhedrin lest they slay me." They said to him: "We will slay them." When he saw a worthy man he caused to sit near him two scoffers, and they would say to this man: "Which is the most beloved generation of all ?" He would say: "The generation of the wilderness." And they would say to him: "Did they not engage in idol worship?" And he would say: "Because they were beloved, they were not punished." They would then say: "Hush, the king is desiring to do so; and not only so, whereas they made but one calf, he is making two."

## 136 (1. 4:39d)

## BUYING IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

R. Hiyya bar Wa sent to buy sandals for himself from the market of Tyre. R. Jacob bar Aḥa said to him: "Art thou one of those who buy in a market?" He said to him: "Hast thou never bought a Lesbian loaf?" He answered: "That is different, for R. Johanan said: 'They do not prohibit anything which is the life of the soul.'" R. Simeon ben Johanan sent and asked R. Simeon ben Jozadak: "Hast thou examined the market-place of Tyre? and what about it?" He said: "Yes I have examined it." The fact was, he gave two pounds of pepper to a courier and he went for him and found an inscription on which was written: 'I, Diocletian the Emperor, built this market-place of Tyre to the divinity of Heraclius, my brother, in eighty days."

$$
137 \text { (II. } 2: 41 a \text {; II. } 4: 41 c \text { ). }
$$

BARBERS AND WINE-SELLERS.
A proselyte had been a barber and an astrologer: and he saw by means of his Astrology that the Jews would shed his blood. It was nothing but the blood of proselytism, but whenever a Jew went desiring to be shaved he would cut him.
R. Jeremiah went to Gabalene. He taught in relation to those large wine vessels, Joziŋıa, that one should fill them with water three days, from time to time. There was an Aramean whose wine-
skin burst and an Israelite received the wine into his wineskin. The fact came before our Rabbis. They gave orders to fill them with water three days, from time to time.
R. Jassa went to Tyre. He saw them covering with pitch small wine-skins and Israelites buying them. He said: "Who permitted this?" They asked R. Isaac and R. Mana and they forbad it.

$$
138 \text { (III. } 1: 42 c \text { ). }
$$

## FUNERALS OF RABBIS.

When R. Nahum bar Simai fell asleep, they covered the statues ( $\varepsilon l x \omega v$ ) with curtains. They said: "As he never saw them in his life he shall not see them in his death (lit. sleep)." But do the dead really know anything? R. Simeon ben Lakish said: "There is no difference between us (who are alive) and the righteous (dead) except words from the mouth : that is the only difference."

When R. Aha fell asleep, there appeared a star at midday.
When R. Hanan fell asleep, the statues of men bowed themselves. When R. Johanan fell asleep the wall pictures bowed themselves. They say that there was no window picture. When R. Hanina of Brath Hawran fell asleep the sea of Tiberias was rent in twain. They say that when he went up to the Intercalation the sea was rent before him. When R. Hoshaiah fell asleep the idol of Tiberias fell. When R. Isaac son of Eliashob fell asleep 70 door frames of the chief houses of Galilee were upset. They say that they depended on his piety. When R. Samuel, son of Rab Isaac, fell asleep, the cedars of the land of Israel were uprooted. They say that he took a myrtle branch and danced before brides.

When R. Jassa bar Haluphta fell asleep the gutters in Laodicea flowed with blood. They say that he gave his soul on behalf of circumcision.

When $R$. Abahu fell asleep the pillars of Caesarea wept. The Samaritans said that they were only rejoicing. Israelites said to them: "Those who are afar off know when those who are near are rejoicing." When R. Abahu was falling asleep, there passed before him 13 rivers of balsam oil. He said to them: "Whose are all these ?" They said to him: "They are thine." And he said: "All those for Abahu! And I thought I had laboured in vain." (Isa $49^{4}$ ).

Zabdi bar Levai, R. Jose ben Petrus and R. Joshua ben Levi each said a passage of Scripture when he was dying. One of them said: "For this shall every one that is godly pray unto thee." (Psa $32^{6}$ ). Another said: "Let all that trust in thee rejoice." (Psa $5^{11}$ ). And the third said: "How great is thy goodness!"Psa $31^{19}$ ).

$$
\begin{gathered}
139 \text { (IV. } 1: 43 d \text {; IV. } 4: 44 a \text { ). } \\
\text { RABBIS ABROAD. }
\end{gathered}
$$

R. Simeon ben Rabbi had a Mercury statue in his field. There came to him the station keeper. And he said to him: "Inasmuch as I hear that the Governor ( $d \varrho \chi \omega v$ ) desires to pass here tomorrow I pray thee by thy life to remove these stones." After he had removed them he went to the Rabbi desiring to take the stones, but the Rabbi at once said: "No, they are mine." R. Hiyya bar Wa heard and he (quaintly) said: "His mother had a son." R. Hiyya the Elder did not teach it, but when he heard it from him he confirmed and established it.
R. Kappara found a ring, tied up. An Aramean child ran after him for it. The child was smiting it and cursing it. Rabbi told him to spit upon it but he did not consent to do so. This means that the heathen can unwittingly cancel his own idol worship.

$$
140 \text { (V. } 4: 44 d) .
$$

## JEWS AND SAMARITANS.

R. Simeon ben Lazar went to a town of the Samaritans. There came to him a scribe. He said to him: "Bring me a jar of wine that has been bored." He said to him: "Behold the fountain is hefore thee, drink." He persisted: and he made the same reply: "The fountain is before thee, drink." The scribe saw that he was pestering him, and he said: "If thou art master of thy soul, behold! the fountain is before thee, drink: if thy soul is mistress over thee, then 'put a knife to thy throat, if thou art a man given to appetite." (Prov $23^{2}$ ). Previously the Samaritans had profaned it.
R. Ishmael ben R. Jose went to Neapolis (Nablous). The Samaritans came to him. He said to them: "I will show to you that you do not kneel before this mountain, but before the images which are under it: for it is written: 'Jacob hid them under the
terebinth which was near Shechem." (Gen $35^{4}$ ). He heard them saying: "We will rise early and arrange those thorns." He knew that they were seeking to slay him. He rose earlier and went his way.
R. Aha went to Emmaus and he ate dumplings. R. Jeremiah ate cakes. R. Jeremiah ate their (the Samaritans) leavened bread. R. Hezekiah ate locusts. R. Abahu forbad their wine according to the decision of R. Hiyya and R. Asse. (Why was Samaritan wine forbidden?) There are those who desire to say that one Sabbath eve there was not found any wine in the Samaritan district. At the end of the Sabbath there was abundance from what the Arameans brought; and the Samaritans received it from them. There are others who desire to say that when Diocletian the Emperor went up thither, he put an interdict on wine and said all peoples might make libations except the Jews; and the Samaritans made libations and therefore their wine was forbidden. Others yet again desire to say that Samaritans have an image like the form of a dove, and they pour out libations to this.

## VOCABULARY

# V OCABULARY. <br> [Numbers refer to Aramaic Fragments.] 

## $N$

 nator. אַבָּא, my father: אֲבְ his father; also אֲבָָּן $d$, $d$. אֲבָּחָת ancestors, 45.
אֲבְ to be lost, 45; to perish; Aph. אוֹבִר to lose, to ruin, 123.
אבבַּדָּה $f$. The Benediction at the close of the Sabbath.
 коя, 110.
 a Roman quartermaster, a lictor, 90 .
, אַבְטיחִא, d. m. a melon, 134.
אֲבֵיל to mourn.
אָביל m. a mourner; pl. 11, 16.

 ноขส́os, 110.

אגָּרָ f., Aggada: homiktical interpretation of Scripture; esp. by illustration and anecdote, $70,116,123$.
אֲגוֹרָ d. m., a band, bask, a knot, 90 .
 lend for hire, 103.
 pl., 85.

אָּ pron. $f$., this, that.
אַדורי m. ple procession.
Kַ $a d v$. still, yet, 48.

אֲ m. Adar, the 12th. month, about March. The Jewish months were lunar. Twelve such months are $354 \frac{1}{3}$ days. A solar year, $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days: so that every two or three years, a second Adar was intercalated, 86, 122.

אֶדרַ $f$., an arm, 8.
אַחִבָּ (Heb.) f., love, 43.
אֲהָן pron. this, 9, 80; that, 14, 120, 136.
 wherever, 38.
אֲהָן הוּא = Is this he? 70.
אוֹריק Aph. of pint, to look.
N $d$ N. $f$., an ear.
-יָּא interj., Ho! Halloo! 112.
אֲיֵירָא d. m., (ảŋৎ) air, sky, 105.
אוּכָם adj. m., black, 68.
אוּלִּ m., doctrine, instruction, 99;
(2) The Law: legal tradition, 116.

אוּמָּא $f$. a people, 91 ; pl. אnּ
אוּ m. an artisan.
אוֹמָּ f. a trade, 111.

אוּנְסָא. $m$ m.accident, injury, $16,124$. אוֹף conj. too, also.
\%
 21, 32, 86; 'words of law', 105.
NiN to make hot, to heat (Dn $3^{19}$ ), 83.
 112; inf. מיחֵ: to go, to go away, to vanish, to be gone, disregarded, to die, 82, 112.
אַ, d. אַחی m. a brother; אחֵי 'his b’

Nחָ Aha, name of a Rabbi.
אַחָּנָיָּ m. pl. plums, 31.

 eyes'; an optical illusion, 134.

'of hands', 102. Prep. behind.
אֵחּרִּ Prep. (Heb.) after, 71, 90.

 113; pl. אی, d.
( $\alpha \tau \iota \mu \eta \tau \circ g$ ) adj., priceless, 142. (1) if, whether, or; אי . . . whether or, 44 ; (2) $=$ N it is not.
N Woe! 69, 91 ; (2) where?
 members, 82.
אִיָּרִּ 'his roof', 128.
אیירץ pron. which? 115, which passage of the Law?
, $f$, he himself, she herself.

אִיְמִיל m. a knife, 106.
.
אַיֵל pl. which? 'Which Rabbis?' 10.
אִיָּ Iyyar, the 2nd month, about May.
אֵadv. How? 49, 68; as, 78.
, אִית בְּא = אִיכָּא , there is, or, are (sunt qui) ; "here is good reward." 56.
אֵיכֵ adv. where?
איבְפַּ care, 9.
b




אֵיֵיָה which? Which Rabbis? 10.
Nopl. these, those, 7, 51, 111, 116.


א $d$. $f$. mother; ; 23, 46; אֵמִּא 'my m.' cf.
ה
אימָמָ d.m. day-time, broad day, 21,23. איפַר m. a lamb, 40, 109, 81.

אימַּ adv. when? 87; how long? 37; אֵּמֵת רְ whenever. אין not, nothing; he is not. אין if, $10,47,82,106,112$; when, $69,112$. אִ yes, 63,91, 131; sign. of interrogation. אִינְיָּני Inyani, an Amora, 96.
אֵיוּ pl. these, they.
איטּ $m$. a prohibition: that wh. is prohibited, 79.
 colonnade, 128.
 91, 137.

איסקרנדה (for אִיסְקוּדְדָא, Pers. iskodar) a courier, 136.
איָּס an as, $\frac{1}{24}$ of a denar, 121.
אִּקְרָטָא (corr. strata) a street, 97.

אישוּי vocalized so as to resemble
אֵלדֵי but due to a fancied resemblance between Heb. יהור and Gk. $\pi v \pi \iota \quad$ Popi, 119.

איקוֹק (sixcóv) c. image, statue, 138.
 eulogy, 114.
אַּשְַּׁ good luck, 104.

אית there is, there are, $2,32$.
אית I have, 9, 131, 122, 139.
There are (were) some who, 45, 101.
אִית בִּ It is in me, I can; 112, canst thou?
(rare; freq. in Syr) there is, 59.
אִּתָּ $f$. a woman, wife, 93, 103, 133;
 12, 79, 86; pl. נְשִׁץ women, 9; d. 96.

אִּחְּמֶל yesterday, 101.
אָּ thus, 16, 46.
Aph. איֵֵ to give to eat, 16; Part. 47.
 gar, 38.
אִכְבַּת אבְּ
,מַאי or מָה אִבְּת לִיהּה What does it concern him? 9.
Knot (dissuasively, Heb.).

but, 7, 16, 26, 104, 111, 123.
אלה $f$. terebinth, 140.

N
(q.v.) if, 3, 80, 93.

NElijah, 69.



אלֵיעֶזֶ Eliezer: name of several Rabbis, 61.
אֶעֶרָּ Eleazar: name of several Rabbis, 6, 109.
Now or אַלְּן thousands, 42.
ת s, imf.
Pael ${ }^{2}$ N to drill, teach, 113,130 ;
 us', 88.

Nַ arm, 125; pl. Ning 88) cubits.

אn
 אמוֹרָא, $d$. a speaker, lecturer. One who expounded the views of a Rabbi in the Synagogue, llo. The Amoraim were Rabbis who expounded the Mishna.
N, Aph. הֲמִּ
药, imf.
אָמרִינַ we said, 38;

$=$ he uttered a magic word, 132 ;
(2) to tell, order, 4,97 ; (3) to mean, 95, 112, 125. Ithpe. to be said or spoken, איחאמר, 120.
䋉 where? 51, 71; ?
אנָא pron. I, myself.
אנר we, 58.
אֵנֵּּ


like statue, especially, one of the
Emperor.
אַדַּרְטָא ( $=$ above) a statue; pl., 138.
 28, 109.

אַנְטוּבְיָא Antioch in Syria, 28.
אֲאַן pron. we.
אֲנְׁׂ , d.
אנגְ pron. thou.
$N$ No be healthy; Pael to heal; Ithpa.
איתִּ to be healed, 93.
אֲסָ אטְטְלָא ( $\sigma \tau o \lambda \eta$ ) f. a garment.

אִּטְטָּטְ (strata) c. a street; pl., 90.
איאְלָטִין 29.
 on a butcher's cross-piece, 97; threshold or lintel, 132, 138.

אַט to bind, to render spell-bound, to forbid, declare illegal, 10,21 ,
74, 89; Peil, אֲפִיר forbidden, 109;
Ithpe. אִיּתְּרַר to be forbidden.
אַּ forbidden, 54; unlucky.
עN, $d$.
7쓰 too, also, even.

שֶׁ


אֵּ his face, 112.
N to bake; inf. אַפָּ
י אַּ apoc. pl. exit, termination, 54.

nary, 119.
אפיפסרוס Epippesarus = Palmyra.


either . . . or, 62.
אַּפַּקרִִיְ pl. underwear, bathing dress, 9.

Nex to turn, to flee; so Pael 71; (2)
to care for, to look after.
אַפְּרִיקִי Africa, 77; (2) Phrygia.
(
คּ night-fall, 135.
 toes, 102.
אֲ prep. (Heb.) with, 31, 112.
אֵקוּלַם m. Aquila.
אֶראל m. angel; pl., 68.

אַרַַּעַּ the four, 85, 92.
אַרְבְּעִין forty.
אַרבּיֵּרַר fourteen.
אַרำ purple.
אַרַגנִּטְרָּא (argentaria) table plate, 58.
אַרְגְרוֹן (ăovveov) a small silver coin.
אָרוֹ c. the ark; (2) a coffin, 13, 69.
אֵ, $d$. אֲרֶ m. a cedar, 85.
אֲרַח to lodge, sojourn; so Nithpael, 31.
 61.

אָרִיס, $d$ אָריסָא m. a farm labourer, 53;
tenant, 124.
 131.

אֲרַך to be long;
Aph. אֹאTM to prolong, ('prayer')
99; with mon to test, 106; (2) to
tarry, wait, 96.
אַרְֹׂ m. a ruler, elder, 14, 28, 138.
אֵרָכִ $f$. a court of elders.
ארקַמַא m. A Roman, 73; pagan, 97, 139. אֲ $f$. a widow, 17.




Pael, אָרֵ to betrothe. nemp $f$. a betrothed woman. אִרוּסָא $f$. a bride, 129.
אֶרֶם , d. m. poison, 80.
אָרָסקינָּ Ursicinus, nephew of Constantine, resident as Roman General at Antioch; 28.
אֲרַ to meet, befall;
Ithpe. אירע, אִּחְרַע to be met, to meet; Piel, אִירע to strike, befall, 124.
 earth, ground.
לֹרֶע, לארֵע to the ground, down, underneath.
אַרְעָאָה below, nethermost; (2) inferior.

אַרַקלִליזס Heraclius, brother of Diocletian, in whose honour the market of Tyre was built.
 wַw Ashé, President of the Academy at Sura, redactor of the Gemara.
אַּשְּפְלָא f. a basket, 67.
אַּשְׁקוֹוֹ $f$. Ashkelon, a town of Philistia, 51.
צִשְׁקָק m. a street, 105.

Mixth.


אַ pron. thou.
Nחתחת c. d. a sign.

 come，11，26，32；
（2）to come to pass， 64 ；לִיחֵ a form of objurgation：＂May it come to me！＂ 74.
 120，139：to bring，to fetch．
אַתּ pron．fem．you．
אn pron．fem．you， 11.
 א，אֲתַרָא ，m．a place，11，55， 77. א m．a citron， 80.


## 2

בְ prep．in，into，with，by，in return for，in the case of．
what canst thou？＂
（1）for father；（2）partic．co－ ming，future；（3）pr．$n . \mathrm{Ba}(=\mathrm{Ab}-$ ba）．
בְּאׁט to be evil，to be displeasing， to be sick；
（Peal with prosth．א）to be sick， 114.
Aph．，to displease，to injure．

ברבּיָּ $f$ ，a mirror，a little drum，tym－ panum， 103.
לּבָּ pr．n．Babylon．
，בַּבְלֵּ
בּנְ prep．for the sake of，40，93，95，96； because of， 18,20 ．

쿨（w．Imf．）in order that，94； （w．Pft．）because，30，83，103， 107，139；when，31，102； （w．Inf．）in order to，55， 131.等 therefore．
בִדִיל prep．because of，in order that；

to examine，test，77， 136.

tested by me，＇I am certain＇， 44.
，Pael ，ברו

בֶּהָלָה f．sudden calamity，a shock． 125.
בַּהַת to be ashamed，68；
Aph．to put to shame， 49 ；so Pael．
 with a napkin， 35.
Kan m．mirstborn．
בint．（Bovzevzai）senators， 50 ．隹 the Senate，Council， 97.

．

Meeper of a station，a guards－ man， 139.
寝 to despise，112；
Pael， divide；Ithpe．to be divided，to quarrel， 118.
Mal Palp．
yip to rend，tear．－So Pael：68，104， 125．Ithpa．to be rent，137；to be cloven，132， 138.
d. m. disgrace, 81.

בְּחַר to pick out, choose.
בּחִיר adj. chosen, choice, elect, 112.
בּטֶל to be idle, to cease working, 112 ;
Pael, to abolish, cancel, 106, 139.
בַּטָּ $f$. vanity, idleness; with ל: -
to no purpose.
בֵּ $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{Z}$, in, with, at.
$\mathrm{II}=$ בּין, between.
III $=$ =ת
$\mathrm{IV}=\lceil\bar{\eta}$, son of, $11,29,55,70,120$.
בִּיבַּ $m$. bath-house.
בִּיבָא d. m. a tunnel, duct, sewer, 108.

בִּימָה ( $\beta \eta \mu a$ ) a dais, platform, 116.
בִּ teach; Ithpolel, אחקבּוֹנן to understand, $80,81$.
prep. between, among, 32, 95, 105 ; pl. $68,95,112$.
40.

בּיעִ $m$ m. removal, 94.
m. (heb.) an egg. PI, testicles, 81.

Nחָּ $d . f$. a castle, fortress, $9,53$.
בִּיׁׂ $a d j$. wicked, 32,120 ; pl. d. sick, 100.
 25, 87.
Temple, 87.
Court of justice, 112.
 $64,82,111$.

Library, Lecture-hall for evening meetings, $35,111,125$.
to weep, 72, 103, 138.
בּוּכְרָ
בְּלֹא prep. without, 115.
בִּלִבר conj. only, 90.
בּלֶע to swallow, $132,64,85$.
בּלְיָּ: Ithp. to be choked, 81.
בַּנְא to build, 55; Ithpe. built, $9,106$.

翟 $m$. a bath, 70, 103, 113, 128.

בנינְ a blow on the neck, 132.
הָּםִים adj. fermenting, sour, 85.
בּ I Pael בַּ
II Pael, to tell good tidings.
בּעn to seek, to ask for, to desire, wish, $9,38,45,53,80,93,127,135$;
Ithpe. 'אחרְבְעִ to be sought for, to be requested, 128 ;
Ithpa.
בְַּט to kick: so Pael, 44.
בּעוֹוט m. a kick, 108.
 103, 117.
בְּעְל בִּנָּא a litigant, 119.
בְּעַ to burn, 94; Pael, to enkindle.

בַּקר , Pael (1) to search, investigate; (2) to visit (the sick), 42, $50,80,90,96,100$;
A to visit him, 128; (3) to declare free, 78.
 endeavour, 109.

בּרַא בָּ outside.

p prep. without, 29; except, 39, 140.
 71, 109; pl. בְּרוּי : בְּרִין 'his sons', 72.
 'his sons', 123.
בֶּ בָּ a man passim.
בַּר a grandson.

Ithpe. אִתְּבְּר to be created, 3.
ירּר, Creator, 28, 82.
Barbarous or foreign land,

## - 113.

אָּרָּרָּ d. m. Creator, 83.

 folk.
בּרִיְיָה Baraitha, doctrines of the Tan-
naim not contained in the Mishna.
This extra-Mishnic material was collected in the Tosephta.

Pául (Heb.) בַּרוּ blessed, 31;
Pael to ask a blessing, to say grace, 31, 32.
तָּרְּרְבְ pr. n. Berakiah, a Rabbi, 123.

בְּרֶ conj. only, but, 21, 84.
, בְּרַ, d. $m$.㧛 to purify.

住adj. clean, innocent, 80.


בּרַח קָּא a divine voice from heaven, $49,76$.
בִברַת חַוְרָן B'rath Hawran, a place, 138.
בִּ בְשׁרא m. flesh, 16, 73.
Iבַּ (Heb.) a daughter.
בַּת יוֹמָא
בַּת (Heb.) a divine voice, Bath Kol, 90.
국 prep. after (of place), 9, 83, 90,
119; after (of time), $32,53,63,96$.
בְּתַר דְּ conj. after, 131.
ֹתּת

## $\downarrow$

:
Ithpa אִּחָּגָּ to exalt oneself, to boast.

Fif. majesty, pride.
גְ to ransom, redeem.
גוֹאל redeemer, 99.
d. redemption, 2, 99. In Jewish Prayer Book, there is the Shema ${ }^{c}$, then the (prayer for) Redemption, then the (Amidah) Prayer.
İ, d. k , $m$. the back.
בַ
אַף although, 114.
בַּ also pl. prep. up to, 3; near, 65;
along with, 64, 73, 99 ; within, 64; by means of, 122; among; by (after Pass. Verbs), 1, 93, 137; before (of place), 78, 134. לִגְבֵּ unto, 12, 30, 45, 93, 95, 111.
:
, m . a tax-gatherer, 103.
גְבֶב to gather flowers; taxes, 94. in. (Heb.) a landmark, 59.
גְבּר to be strong, to prevail, 68.
Peil, גְּבְ to be in flood, 64.

 133.
in $m$. (Heb.) a roof, 106.
글, $d$. N $m$. Destiny, Divinity, 14, 136 . , גָּ adj. great; noun, a great man, leader, 111.
גְּרִ m. good, heaped up, 95.
ค, d. $\boldsymbol{1}$. $m$. a kid, $40,97$.
m. a heap, pile, 93.

גרל (Heb.) Piel to rear, bring up, 92.
, Pael,
I usu. i: Prep. within, 25, 45, 70, 72;
during, 131 ; into, $1,80,89$.
בּ in, 109;
ברגוּ
id into, within, 53.
גוּב
קיר prep. out of, 3, 68.
Aael, Pa to answer;
Aph. אָנִיב to answer, 76, 82, 104, 116, 123.
יגוּ $m$. locust, 105.
, Mabalene, 137.
א $d . m$. cheese, 114.
א ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ d. m. a man.


妵 m. sort, kind.
בכּוֹוֹן like, 114.
it (Heb.) a pagan, 44.
 102.

Nond d. $d$. a skuli, 134.
NחֲTM $a . f$. a Tallith, a cloke used at prayers, 23, 29, 93, 104, 106.
וְגוֹר and finishing, and so forth, 111. גומקרָא $f$. burning coal.
\& to embrace, 112; commit adultery with.

Fill, d. Noplat m. the body.

712 to sojourn, dwell in a foreign land;

Ithpa. איאניג to become a proselyte, 93.

:
אנר d. m. a tank, reservoir, 109.
גוֹ $m$. a lump, a clod, 144.
Nixa d. m. treasure.
 of circumcision, 98, 138.

N
7id to have oneself circumcised, 109;
to decree, 140, 76 (Heb.); with לv
to adjure, 133, conjure, 64, 132;
to interdict, 140.
Peil, 1 , it is decreed, 12.
An to laugh, 14, 44, 72; Pael, to mock.
ט, $a$. Ne: a document.
N, d. f. a tub, tank.

fingers are cut off， 116.
גוּיָּ mehenna， 112.
解 m．a proselyte，91，123， 137.
D
Nolb $d$ ．$m$ ．uncovered，law of liquids left uncovered， 80.

N，$d$ ，N，$f$ N．a garden，66， 79.
ๆ永，$d$ ． bank， 121.
m．a proselyte， 116.
גּירְיָא d．m．a family of proselytes， 106.

N
Ithpe．
Pail
II to go into captivity，to travel， 71；
Aph．אאגנְ to banish， 72.
楽 $m$ ．a wheel．

为放（1）circuit；（2）Galilee．
，me me ma
烈 c．kernel of stone fruits， 93.
ל？to requite，repay， 49 ；show（mercy）， 61.
no nan give honourable burial，49， 112.
N
לnipr．n．Gamaliel，name of Rabbis， 113.

男 to finish，bring to an end；Niph （Heb．）to be finished，sentence pronounced， 131.
raim as to the interpretation of the Mishna．

גְנָא to act disgracefully．

גְּנב to steal，63， 113.
גְּ $m$ ，a bridal chamber．
אעְ
ר；
П 90.

胶 to sue，contend with；Pa．to incite； Ithpa．אִתְּגְ to attack， 90.
 of wine，80：of oil，94；a bucket， 113.
．
אנרוֹרָ d．m．a grist－dealer， 1 ．
גְרֶם to cause，occasion， 91.
（1）a bone；
2．oneself：myself．
לגרְיָּיה by himself，alone， 130.
ๆา to sweep out， 94,101 ；to scrape， 89.
， 1 ，Paet 71.

## 7

7 （never（1）pron．who，which；
（2）Sign．of Gen．，of，after Noun
w． 3 S．Suff．；
（3）that（after Verbs sentiendi）， 96 ；
（4）in order that（with Impf．）61；
（5）when， 8.
Tom．pron．this，that， 87.

, רְבוֹרְָׂא f. a bee-swarm, bee-hive, 55.
 figs, 66.
Pבּק to cleave, to follow closely;
Ithpa. to attach oneself, 91.
רד ד to take, lead; to marry;
Pael to lead, 11; Aph. to guide, 118.

רוּבְּשָׁא honey, 53, 55, 94.

Ther (1) for that he, 45; (2) this, 89;
(3) because he (or it), $31,55,62$.
, $d$. $\boldsymbol{d}$. $m$. $\boldsymbol{T}$. a friend, uncle.
ד דּוּכוּ $m$ a platform.
Non, Aph, to look at anxiously, 68.
Also 102, 118.
רדּקְ 84.

רוֹר m. a generation, 105.

דרוּש to tread on, trample, thresh;
Aph. אָרָּשט to be heedless, not to notice, 47.
דּחה to fear, 32, 112. Pa. and Aph. to frighten.
끄 sufficiency: ה דַּ 'for him', 37.
$\urcorner$ Rel. pron. (unused) who, which;
דִילִ that which is to me, mine;
רִילִיּ his (after def);


ד ( $8 v 0$ ) two, 94 (for
 Decalogue, 110.
רילֹטוֹר (delator) m. an informer, maligner, 3.
군군 $d$.
for if not so, 73.
(1) perhaps, 45, 64, 43;
(2) 'This is why:' an illustration, 58, 61.
דִּילְּאם d. m. a dripping, 85.
(סרִּ val: a pardon, amnesty, 76.
( $\bar{\eta} \boldsymbol{\eta} \mu \boldsymbol{\mu} \sigma \iota o v$ ) m. public bath, 14. רין dem. pron. this, 96, 107.
「? To to judge, sit in judgment, 14, 118;
to argue, 119, 129; to condemn, 109;
Ithpa. with, 99 ; to be punished, 44.
רִ? m. a judicial decision, a judgment, 12, 130.
בֵּ רִּנִ
דריּק $m$. a judge, 116.
(denarius) m. a dinar, silver or golden, 45, 57, 95, 121.
 pl. 23.

To be clean, pure, acquitted;

רְּרֶ to be mindful, remember, 34;
Pell,

? רִ? conj. in order that.

Tּדְ conj．that．．not，63：lest，104：be－ cause．．．not， 104.
Tֶּק to burn；$A p h$ ．to kindle，to set rubbish on fire．
N，$d$ ，$d$ ．ire，conflagration， 93 ． רדָּ pr．n．Dama，a gentile of Ash－ kelon，praised for filial devotion．
to be like，to resemble；
Heb．80；
Ithpe．
רְמַאי D＇mai：fruits as to which there
is doubt whether they have been properly tithed， 63.

רדימִיך to sleep，45，49，98，106， 142 ：
euph．for death of righteous；
Ithpe．אִיְּדֵמּ to feel approach of death， 72.

רדטיִּ m．pl．equivalent，value，price， 80 ．
解 to weep．

， $\boldsymbol{T}$ ，d． view，intention，attention；
pl．

Tְדק to beat small，to be small．
קרְ adj．small，young， 124.
וּרַתָּא $f$ f．a court－yard，a Court， 115， 128.
וּרַרְדִין pl．cloth－slippers，socks， 68.
秝m．South ：espy．southern Pale－ stine，S．of Lydda．100， 105.


 nes， 89.
翟 m．a Persian coin，daric．
To to expound，interpret，93， 99.


## $\pi$

${ }_{N}$ הT pron．this， 103.
הָ Lo！behold！76，93，120， 139.
בַאי pron．this，that， 69.
הָ adv．where？

הַגָ to meditate，reason：so Aph． 29.
הָרָ fem．of this， 61.
הָרי dem．pron．this，that，6，32， 112.
הדרִין he who， 30.
，שְ ，d．$f$ ．myrtle， 2.
，danc in m．glory，majesty， 86.
，הָהדהּ
הוּ he．Used for copula，＇is＇．
הַהִיא 53， 69.
הַהוּא גַבְרָא this man，used for I， or thou．
רַה he who， 80.
 part．
ל－רָה there was to，51， 55.
הוּוֵינא part．w．suff．I was，I had been， 3.
Pael，，הַ to cause to be，produce， 106.
(followed by ! ) because, since, 46, 58, 65.
חn m. rule, precedent, 79.
אוּנָ pr. n. Huna, a Rabbi, 30.
הinin pr. n. Hoshaiah, a Rabbi, 11.
(Heb.) a wound, 90.
הַיִּרָ what? which? 43, 87.
ה הֵיָּ adv, as, how, 1.
הירָא $f$. which ? what? 58.
הילֵךָ behold to thee! here is, 60 .

חיָּלָזא d. m. temple, 107.
אָָ $a d v$. here, 6, 32, 84, 112.
hither, 12, 69, 110, 112, 120.
הדָּ adv. thus, 61, 84, 90, 105, 131.
הַיָּ O that! 46.
חִלִיִּ or to go, walk, 56, 132;
Pael, הַמֵּ to walk, travel, 6, 70, 96;
Hiph. הוֹלִיך (Heb.) to convey, 60. הְלָכָה Halachah: traditional Law, the decisions of Rabbis, 74.
N $d . m$. The Hallel. A Recitation of
Pss. 113 to 118 at New Moon, Pass-
over, Pentecost and Tabernacles.
הַ $a d v$. there; $-\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ thither, 127.
$\underset{\sim}{i}$ pron. this;
phence?
בָּל חָּ דְ
חרנָ to be pleasant, profitable, to please;

seems good to thee?
Aph. אֲהַנִנ to benefit, 38.
Niph (Heb.) to be benefited, 45.

הַגָ pl. of these, 28.
(נְכָא ע) הַנְבּיָּיה
הרנוּ pron. pl. these.

הרֶּ to turn 'the back', 'face';
Pael, to bring round, appease; to study.
חֲרֶ (Heb.) to slay, 60.
הַרְהֵר to meditate, usu. evil; to criticize, 91.
חֲרֵ Lo! Behold! 124.
ההָם there, i. e. in Babylon. See § 35. The locus of the authors אהָהָ, is Palestine.

## 1

! and; also marks a question.
${ }_{K}$ the father of אn: Hiyya bar Wa. 16, 24, 74, 125.
는 Alas!
וְלָ m. offspring, child, 123 .
 phrase , בֵּיח or house of meeting, 13, 64, 82, 88, 100, 111.

㣴 to buy, 9, 60;
Pael,
N d. $m$. a glass-maker.
צֶה הֶהא this is, 90.
,נְהַר , Pell to guard; beware, 29;
(2) to be warned, 60 ;

Ithpa. (=Peil) ה o watch; beware.

ה, f. F dem. pr. this, 82, 90, 117.
int $d$. $m$. $m$. a couple, pair, 66: a mate, 112;
(2) the second name of several

Rabbis: Gamaliel Zuga, 113.
יָּ Prep. instead of.

$\prod^{1}$ to nourish, support, 48, 115, 119;
Ithpe.
뀨 intrans. to be moved, stirred;
Pael, yיy to frighten.
M, Pael $\boldsymbol{M}$
I! $m$. splendour, bloom, complexion.
N d. m. time, 40.

NT. d. m. I. a shooting star or comet,
39 ; II. com. a wine-skin, 137; pl.
97.

Pr m. I. a spark, 28;
II. $m$. a wine-skin, 137.

ה! olive-tree.

Not to be pure, clear, right with God, worthy; Inf. צִוְֵׂ to do good, 12.
 'become righteous by me:' i. e. 'give me alms,' $91,57,78$.
Pael, to acquit, justify, 131; to collect alms, 95.

形, $d$. $f$. righteousness, innocence, merit, privilege, 46, 111, 138.

זָּוּר לְטוֹב : (Heb.) to remember remembered for blessing $=$ of blessed memory, 66, 82.
ל
 89.

Pael, Pa to invite, 80.
Piel,
Ithpa. 114.
ibi, d.
TM
pl. זְמְנִין sometimes.
:
,
隹 pr. n. Zenobia, queen of Palmyra.
!ְעֵער
 younger, 6; inferior, 10.

74; written איָּ, 110.
N
וְפָ to pitch, 137.
ip (Heb.) an old man, 88; an elder, 98; sire, 69.
Tim. $m$. (Heb.) strange, ethnic, 40.
y to sow, 85; to plant;
Ithpe.

(apoc. pl.) seeds, 106.
, d. , d.
וָרֶק to cast, throw, 85, 121, 134.

Din to spare, to pity.
Imv. סַ_ exclam. 'gracious' (inews oot) 112.
ד 'grace and peace', (a mild oath) 70.
 olives, 84.
,חֲבּל, Pael to ruin, destroy, 54;
to injure or ruin morally, 112.
חַבְ d. m. a rope, 20.
חבר Pael, חַבֵּ to bind, 90.
חברךָּ a companion, 7, 112; associate, 16, 80.
(Heb.) a companion, 32, 76, 85.
Tָ m. a charmer, binding w. spells, 64.

חַבָּרוֹ $f$. an association, 29, college, 119.

חֲבּשׁׁ to imprison, 103.
nn, $d$.
חַ m. $\boldsymbol{\square}$. $f$. one ( $\varepsilon I_{S}$ ) 99, 106 ; a certain one ( $\tau \iota_{s}$ ) 114, freq.
חֲרָא to rejoice, be glad, 112;
Aph. to gladden, 112. So Pael.

חַּPael, to make new, renew, 109.
חוֹבץא m. (1) a debt, 105; (2) a trespass.
חוֹבוֹהא א $f$. (1) a debt, obligation,
31; (2) a trespass, 43;
(3) a trespass offering.
73.

חוּלָּ adj. common, profane; pl. 130,
128; (2) week-day, 102.
except, 125.
הוּ conj. except, 69.
תחר to be white; Pa.
ח pl., prep. behind, 103, 128; after.
 pl. 118.

Tוֹרָ m. another, 12 ; next, 84, 86, 99; last, 117; pl. others, 59.
ת תרּשְבָּנָא
חֲֶר m. a pig, 92.
픈ำ m. a swineherd, 83.
Tin a Chazzan, a superintendent of juvenile instruction; a professional reader or recit需; leader in song or prayer in Synagogue, 30, 116.
חַחָּ 8; Aph. אn to adhere to, 58, continue in, 7.
חִזְקִּקָה R. Hezekiah, 45.
, 50, 60, 77, 119, 71 ; to answer, 3; to rescind, $\frac{132}{}$; to repeat, 1, 27, 110.
Pael, to move backward or foward; to lead round, 118.
Aph. to restore, 63.

חחטא to sin，103，134；
Ithpe．to be led into sin 12.
 חַטַּ to snatch away，9，68，97， 114.
חֶּר，$d$ a rod，68；stroke，blow， 144.

חֲיָּ 93.
N pr．n．R．Hiyya Robah，or，Rabba，
$69,109,111$ ．R．Hiyya bar Wa，24， 98，125， 136.
 guilty， 42.

oath：＇by your life＇ 116.


חִּ m．；pl．
protuberances，nipples（of breasts）
112.

חויָּ m．a tailor， 111.
תַיֵּ m．strength，power；army， 82.
בְּחִיֵּלִי in my power，I can，115，116；
（2）motive，reason， 11.
חִילּ（Heb．）desecration， 104.
（Heb．）m．bosom， 72.
תְכִינָא $f$ ，a large snake，29， 91.
ana adj．wise，110；Hakam，a scholar＇s
title，not quite equal to Rabbi， 133.

חֲ⿰亻⿱丶⿻工二口ם to know，2，31，39，71，112，138；
to recognize，identify， 97 ；to know
how to，to be able，87，117，102；
Pael，to make wise，to teach．
，חָּקָּר $d$ ，$d$ ．wisdom．

Then，$d$. portion of dough， 79.

בלְ to milk， 81.
חִלְּדָה $f$ f．（1）rust；（2）skin－disease，
arising from living in a cave， 76.
，תָלוּק，divided， 76.
חַלחל Palpel，to penetrate，to inflate； Ithpalp．אִיחְחַלְחֵל to be poisoned， 80.

חֲלֵ to pronounce final sentence；
Pael，to sell irredeemably，to for－ feit， 95.
 dumpling， 140.
n．a seller of pastry，confec－ tioner，90， 128.
nhe to be hollow；to be profane；
Pael，desecrate，106．So Aph．
חִלִלֹא d．m．a hollow，empty space： cavern， 72.
חלִלם to dream， 84.
חh，d．
חתלף to pass by；to change；
Pael， $\boldsymbol{\square} \boldsymbol{\square}$ to pass repeatedly，pro－ menade，to contradict， 101 ；
pass．pt．changed， 106.
א
חִלִץ to undress；to untie the shoe．
Heb．part．חוֹלֶצֶ，the woman who unties the shoe of the brother－ in－law who refuses to marry her． 116.

חֶלְקָא
an, d.

חמן pr. n. Hama, a name of several Rabbis.

Ithpe. אֲתחמּ to be seen, appear, $61,83,89,103,112$.
Pael,
87.

חמשר to desire, covet;
 חַמִּים adj. hot, 132.
חnטַ to be sour, leavened.
Aph. to ferment, 94.
חָּ leavened bread; pl. cakes, 140.
חַ Pael, to load, lay restrictions on, 66, 79, 101, 117.
, הַמַּ , d. wine, $16,59,85,112$.
, שְחָּר $m$, $d$. an ass, 63, 91, 103.
חהמְרָּ $d . f$. a she-ass, 63.
חַמּר $m$. an ass-driver, 53, 81, 103, 127. חתבְשָׁ $m$ m. five.
חַמשׁׁין fifty, $13,32$.
חתמּר pr. n. Hot-springs, Hammatha: name of several places, 1. at or near Tiberias, 2. near Pella, 74.
, שְנוּכָא $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ an eight days Festival about Christmas time to celebrate re-dedication
of Temple (in B. C., 165), 89, 127.
N חִּנּם adv. gratis, 120.
חָהָ pr. n. Hanan; name of several
Rabbis: Hanan bar Ba. 4.

חַנְנִּ pr. n. Hananiah; name of Rabbis. 55.

חִתִּינָא pr. n. Hanina; name of Rabbis: bar R. Abahu, 9: of Brath Hawran, 138; without patronym, 28, 105, 110, 121, 125.

ת חֲנָּאָ $f$. flattery, insincerity, 104.
חתְנַק
D
םוֹשָ Grace and peace! Far be it! 70.

תֶּת
public funeral, $112,114$.
חָּ adj. meek; pious, 104.
123: to cease, finish, 99.
חַ to be in want, to lack, $16,112$. Peil, חִטִיר to be diminished below standard weight, 121.

Pael, חהשיר, to deprive, 57.
Pacil,
חָּ adj. wanting, less: ‘200 minus one', 57.
חתַפָ to cover, 138.
חֲפַּר to cover, overlay: 'w. silver', 77, 'statues w. curtains,' 138.
Hen Heb. to desire.
חקַּצִּ pl. desirable things.
 vided with a bosom or pocket, 68.
חֲצ to reap, 64, 113.
חהצֶּ to be impudent.

חַצָּא


2,
חֲקר to search out, to cross-examine, 131.

חֲרֵב to be devastated, 106, 9;
אִיחְרוֹוב (Peal, w. prosthetic s) 9.
Aph. to lay waste, $39,82$.
Thestroyer, pl. 111.

חָרוּב m. a carob-tree, carob; pl. 76.
חתרם Pael, חרֵים to excommunicate.
So Aph., pass part. excommunicated, 113.
תְרַק to gnash with (1) the teeth, 72.
Peal (w. prosthetic א) 72.
תַרַשָׁא adj. deaf.

 112.

חַ suffering, bad luck, 113.
חתחשׁׁא
חְשַׁב to think, intend, 112.
Pael, to regard, reckon, 95.
חַַַּד to suspect, 80,$112 ;$ Peil, suspected, 79.
חֲשׁׁ to strain, sift.

(2) to be anxious about, 62,89 ,
118.

תחתחַ to close up, to seal.
Ithpa. אִיחהתּם to be sealed, 12.


[^5]שָבָאוּת adv. well, 101, 112, 120.
טַבְּחָא m. a butcher, 13, 97.

pl.
טבַל to bathe, or immerse oneself.
Heb. part. 19.
Aph. to immerse, to preside over an immersion.
, שֶׁל $m$. fruits liable to tithe, but on
which the tithe has not yet been paid, 62.
טבֵּ, Tebeth, the 10th month of the year, about January.
טְהַר to be clean, clear.
טיְהָרָ f. 1. clear sky; 2. mid-day, 138.
טוּבָא d. m. goodness, mercy, almsgiving, 58;
pl. fem. טוֹבָן many, more, 45.
טוּ, Pael, טַוּל to walk, 17, 29, 61, 90.

Palp. טַלטְל to remove, lift, carry away, 100, 112.
Ithpalp. אָּשַּלְטֵ to be moveable. Div to fly, hover, 130.

Pael, טַיֵט to elude, 17.
טוּ to float, overflow; טָ 107; to come to the surface, 76.
טוּר or or ma mountain, hill, 80 , 140.

סוֹרוֹ, pr. $n$. Turnus Rufus: a commandant in the army of Hadrian, 44.

טְטֵ to grind (corn) 47.
טָחin m. a miller. pl. 46.

טn fr a mill.
טִיבוּ f. a good or meritorious deed,
48, 81, 91, 103, 112.
שטיבּוּר $m$. the navel, 102.
. pr. n. Tiberias, 14, 58.
טִימְיוֹן m. Treasury, 119.
(

pl. 112.



66, 111, 129.
Pלְ to throw down, 68, 97.
Pael, to cast away, 90.
טְמָא to be or become unclean.
Pael, to make, or regard as pro-
fane, 17; unclean, 18.
טְמוֹרָא d. m. secrecy, hiding, 63.
vout to set down, to set (of sun) 83.
טְ to hide, conceal; Peil, hidden, 76.

 טְעָא to wander, go astray; to forget.

Aph. אַטִעי to lead astray, 55.
Hiph. הטְטְה (Heb.) to mislead, 128.
 טְטִם to taste, 20, 63, 91, 98.

Aph. אַטְעֵם to give to taste.

2. reason, opinion, 9, 76;
3. edict.

טְשַ to carry: 'produce' 79, 'a scimitar'
82, 'meat' 97, 'sorceresses' 112.

Ithpe. אִישְׁע to be carried, 100.
טְעוֹנָא d. m. a load, 54 .
טִיף m. a drop, 42.
טַַַ to go out, die out.
Aph. to put out, extinguish 'lamp', 93.

Ithpe. Nִּeטְ to grow dim, 93; to die out, 90, 117.
טְפֶח I. to close; II. to melt, 116.
Pael, to clap hands, 102, 103, 111. טְפְ to besmear; inv. 93.

Ithpa. hengen to attach oneself to; $^{2}$ to associate with, 58,72 ; to be engrossed in 'a funeral', 107.


טְרַח to toil, take pains.
Aph. אַטְוְח to importune, insist, (w. לy) 30, 140.

טירֶיָּוֹס Trajanus.
טַרְֵַ $m$. a weaver.
טְרַף to strike; w. דְ to protest against, 130, 131.
Ithpa. צִיָּרָ to take the trouble, 104.

טְ טְ $d . m$. food found unfit to eat.
,
Nיֵא
יאגָא let me be.

ה יָאוּ adv. well, worthily, 6, 37, 46, 84, 104.

לאי, Hiph. לאוֹר to be willing, to acquiesce, 46.

(יְהֵב בָּא =) יבָא ponds to.
יִבְּ (אבר ) to perish, 76.
,יְבל , Aph. אוֹבֵיל to lead, conduct, carry.
םיֵㅡㄹ Pael, to act the part of 'levir:' to marry a deceased brother's widow, 116.

Ithpa. אֵרְיַּיבּם to be married to brother in law, 115.
יִּיֶשׂ: to be dry; to wither, 106.
Peil, יְיבִישׂ dried; fem. 93.
 hands, 60.
י pat once, 75, 83.
NTT, Aph. אוֹד? 122, 127, 132; Hiph. (Heb.) to praise, 42.

Aph. אוֹרבע to make known, inform, 73, 116.

to give ; (2) to put, place ; (3) to inter, 71. Peil, יִיבי given, 60; located, 112. lthpe. to be given, 191.

ירחוּדָה pr. n. Judah: name of several Rabbis.
 137.

עַשְׁin pr. $\pi$. Joshua: name of several Rabbis.

יויר d. m. a Jew, 76.
; pr. $\pi$. Judan, 101.
ויוֹהָנְ pr. n. Johanan, John.
םi, d. dilin a day, 24, 32, 63, 70; pl. 83.
prom one's days, ever; with לr, never.
יוֹ
in m. Greece.
in, $d$. $m$. $m$. a dove, 140.
'וֹנָּ pr. n. Rabbi Jonah, 28, 114.

佼 pr. $n$. Jonathan: name of several Rabbis.

י'pr. n. José $=$ Joseph: name of several Rabbis.

וֹרֶּ much, abundance; with 98.

יㅠ to borrow.
Aph. אוֹM to lend, 126.
יהוחד m. privacy, 80.
'יְחידִי adj. single, lonely, only; a single authority, 89, 130.
". ( $=$ (יְה ) 'let him be' 113.
[י. $m$. (Heb.) wine, 94, 140.
יְכַל or or to be able, 45, 64; followed by participle, 3, 91, 101, 112.
, יל, or to bear (a child) 79, 86.
Aph. אוֹלֵיר to beget, bear, 86 .
Ithp. to be born, 9 .
, m. (Heb.) a child, 109.
יְ: (v. אלֵ) to be wont; to learn, 22, 69, 71.

Peil, יִליְיר, יִרְאָה accustomed to, (followed. (Heb.) fear, 43; a venerated by Part) 57, 61, 82, 88, 117. object, 45.
 teach.
Aph. $\ddagger$ אis to teach, 74.

יקאָ to swear.
$A p h$. מוֹ to adjure.
Nr. n. Jannai, Jannaeus, a Rabbi, 7.

יניק to suck; Aph. to suckle. ? to bind; to bind oneself, vow.
N
(2) pl. sufferings, $44,88$.

יעל Hiph. הרוֹעיל (Heb.) to profit, 40. יעשלָ d. m. a wild goat.
יפֶּ (Heb.) strong, handsome.
$A d v$. well, 98.
Pr (Heb.) to pour out, to cast (metal).

Pass. Part. יציָ cast, cast hence; mortal, 68.

יקיק to roast; Peil, roasted, 93.
Aph. אוֹאי.
יקָר; to be heavy, precious, costly.
Aph. אוֹאקיר
Also אֵיקַ to honour, 46.
, pl. יקָרָ
יַקִּיר adj. precious, 90; dear, 121, 127.

value, 90.

teach, 74, 78, 94, 96, 129.
send down, 42, 125.
יָּ
ירְוּשְׁלִם pr. n. Jerusalem.
יִרוּשׁלְלִּ a Jerusalemite, 60.

(2) a new moon, 99.

אירִידָא d. m. a market-place, 136.
, $d$. 75, 79.

ירְקַריק : green, 68.
יֶרֵ to inherit, 46 'the garden of Eden'. ירָּ $m$. an heir, 131.
 131.

אָּרָּ
יָשׁׁ sit, to seat, 116.
ריֵּ pr. n. Jesus, 93.
(Heb.) to sleep, to be sluggish, 80.
(Heb.) sitting, 88.
 45.

II sign. of Accusative (Heb.) 96.
Acc. Pron. יָּ יָּ ה 104.
יְתַ (1) to sit, 21, 27, 32, 104, 106;
(2) to dwell, 68, 105; abide, 71. Aph. אוֹת . to cause to dwell, to place, 69, 107; to cause to sit, to seat, 81, 121, 130.

117.

萑 $p r . n$ ．Athens．
יְ וְ to be left over，to gain， 127.

Haph． 100.
יַּת $m$ ．too much，too many，more than
enough， 59 ；extraordinary＇prayer＇， 134.

More than that， 112.

## ว

כְ prefix：as，like，according to，about （of numbers），about（of time）．
לִבְא hither，heren hence．
侯
踊 long ago：now，14，140；already， 27，95，109， 126.
פִּבַׁ to tread，press，crush， 101.
T크 when，1，22，62，98，120；as， 45.
解 $a d v$ ．now，32，51，65，72， 105.
עַ until now， 14.
בְּרָּ adj．worthy， 103.
$\prod \begin{aligned} & \text { Pִ } \\ & \text { to put to work，} 47 .\end{aligned}$
昗 thus，at this time．
N כְּהְ to be dim，71， 118.
N
，d．
בנוּ，d． כוּבָא m．a thorn；pt． 140.
N Binc com．a mule．
N，$d$ ． בְּוּוֹת or on like，43，45，116；equivaient to， 43.
ת $f$ ．a wine pitcher，jug， 113.

בּוּTּ解 or all． ，כּ wot at all， 128.
Fill Pael，to aim，direct one＇s way；
 ponding， 131.
II．to make clear，harmonize， 131.
ר m．a measure（dry or fluid） 127.
חכּ pr．n．Cuth．
בּוּn a Cuthite，a Samaritan，76，85， 108， 139.
，בּוּתְחָ，confectionery，preser－ ves， 94.
ל כּוֹת m．a wall， 129.
בִּיָּ adj．proper，fitting， 21 ；with Tְconj．， after that，when， $18,49,68,93$.
，d． $\boldsymbol{d}$ ．$m$ ．$m$ ．a purse， $58,82$.

ף，d． d．$m$ ．a stone，89，101；pl．139；
（2）an archway， 17 ；
（3）a shore（of sea）；border， 74.
 chamber，17， 132.
Tּ $a d v$ ．how？in what manner？ 47.
解 m．flax，127，129， 133.

习习习 $\mathfrak{Z}$ adv．thus， 59 ．
，m．a talent．
אַּ to eat， 129.
ל
every single one．
 more， 76.
every one who．

ת כָּל קָּ directly opposite．
放 $d$.
Bun m．duat，Kilaim，mixture of
wool \＆linen；copulation of hete－ rogeneous animals；yoking of ox and ass together， 67.

Qבְּוּ anything， $17,32,38,63,91$ ；some－ thing．Interrog．Is there any？ nothing，not at all，38， 45， 133.
（Hebeb．）a vessel，89；weapon， 122.

לִּלְ to combine，generalize， 110.
בּלִליל m．a crown，garland， 84.

N，בְּמָּ adv．how much，121；how many ？ 105 ；ever so many， 82,98 ；
like，as much as．
ר בְּ בְּ conj．as，16，68， 84.
I $a$ adv．how much！how many？ 61.人⿻コ一火
or adv．thus，so， $12,86,89$ ， 109.
．Pael to surname．
 48， 61.

Oַּנַּ（Heb．）to enter，51， 69.
隹 to oppress，humiliate．
Ithpe．to humble oneself，to bow， 70， 105.
To to gather in，78， 86 （opp．to（1）
to collect，assemble．


אְַּ to cover，hide．So Pael，68，113， 114.

בּמּיל m．Orion，the giant， 39.
，Kisplev，the 9th month，about December．

凡
ספְַּּ to be angry， $13,30,32,61,69,128$.
כְּפְ to overturn，upset，112，114；to
to compel，force，48，119， 120.
Ithpe．to bow oneself， 138.
放 to double，95， 111.
ทּקְ to bend，force，overturn， 130 ．
敢 to deny，7．With $\mathfrak{y}$ obj．， 99.
 114.
m．a cabbage， 55.
 24.
unwillingness；כוֹרַח כַּרְחִ against my will，97， 139.
Tְּק to roll up，bind round，80，82，90；
（2）to roll up the bread，to dine， 104.

， $\mathfrak{3}$ ，d． 85，143；pl． 106.

角 pl．divan，throne．
，$d$ ．
לשַּכָ（Heb．）．Niph．to be struck，to stumble， 90 ．
בְּשְׁר to be right，fit，proper．
רשַּכְּadj．（1）proper，ritually permissible， 124；（2）worthy，135；（3）noble， 106.
(Heb.) propriety, 98.
תבּ בַּ $m$ m. a band, class; party. בּהַב to write; to bequeath, 52.

Pail,
 pl. 83.
בִּתוּבָה $f$ f. a wife's marriage settlement.


## $\zeta$


wards;ל, with direct object of verb.
K not.
 is not (allowed).
ל, d. $d$. $m$. heart, 72, 112.
Also לבְבָא d. 82.

לִבֵׁ to put on, clothe oneself.
Peel, clad 'in Kilaim',67,'in sandals',
114; wearing 'shabby clothes', 104.
Aph. to clothe another, 68, 75.
ללבוּש m. a garment, 112.
ל-
I. therefore. II. whither? 72.

לוּרי pl. men who keep gladiators, 80 .

לוטל to curse; Pail, cursed.
!? to join to, accompany, 90.
Mph. אַאְ to escort, walk w. a parting guest.
Bael,,$\underline{2}=$ Aphel.
Hiph. (Heb.) to lend, 92.
pit ( $=$ pint) to them, 11.
nisi (Heb.) m. a purchaser, 136.
th, $d$. .
שִל (1) to whisper, 93, 108; (2) to charm 'the eyes', 117.


לִיְטרָ (lira) a Roman pound weight, 13, 124.
. pl. (delator) informers, advopates, 109.
ל here is not, none, 56 .
N. $m$. night, 59, 66, 83, 113, 134.

ליליל by night, 92, 96.
ליִיָא (see b, I I am not, 5, 73, 101.
לִמין ( $\lambda_{\mu \mu \eta \nu \text { ) a harbour, } 20 .}$
ליִיסְטָ (
? לִיסְטִי robber, 14, 37.
א
b, d. m. a scoffer, 14; pl. 131.
ni mp purchase, 75.

לִיִ, c. 3, 76.
3. ? 1 I have not.
לُבְלִלִּ to soak; pass. saturated, 109.
? adv. why? wherefore? 32, 37, 48, 96.
אלְ to toil, work, study, 3, 71, 88, 112.

לִיֶּ above, over, 39, 69; upwards, 74.
to the surface, 76.
？
Aph．
？
ט？to pick up，gather．So pael：
＇gathering the produce of the Sab－ batic year＇， 76.
לר（＝$=$ Y $39,61,115$.

## 12

－p（followed by Dagh．f．）for from （of place，time，fact）．

Nis what？how？
TM，pl．
Than dual，two hundred， 45.
Nowhat？56， 93.
細 who？69，72，111，124；what？91； whom？ 51.

7 Me who， $24,61,101$.
Ont（1）a vessel，utensil；
（2）a garment，67，68，104， 114 ；
pl．goods，belongings，110， 125.
象 $m$ ．a well，spring，64，112， 140 ．
－䨌 prep．without， 76.


ming a neighbour， 51.
品
Fem．Nคָּר；pl．pl． 117.
N

 name of a treatise in the Mishna：
Megillah．
$\lim _{\tau}$（Heb．）adv．for nought， 88.
prefix，because，since．
א
אֹרָ f．a province；a town，82，105， 106， 125.
por or phen that wh．belongs to one；property，84，93， 119.

שִּרְ sition．
 55， 111.
what？64． 123， 132.

Th what is it？how is it？ $6,9$.

．
？to circumcise， 111.
 104.
（modius）m．a bushel， 95.
Fin to sink．
min m．a tax－collector， 112.

m m．approved；an expert， 130.
 recited on certain fast or festival days， $26,96$.
רִּ（Heb．）m．a band，fetter；pl．， 14.

מוֹצג the outgoing；following day， 75 ．
（ d．m．sanctuary，9， 106.
 $81,86,93,124$.
תim，d．Nת̦TiM m．death，72， 114.

מוֹתָנָ d．m．pestilence， 105.
NT：$f$ ．a door－post；a parchment with the words of the Shema ${ }^{\text {c }}$ written upon it．
מָּ m．food；alimentation， 117.
פַּנִיק $m$ ．a demon；a destroyer．
מזּרִח m．sunrise， 16.
וֹתָא ，מְחִ 1 ，to wipe out；to protest， 128.
Pael בָּnk to forbid，protest， 129.
II．to smite，beat， $13,28,83,139$.
并 f．a curtain；matting， 138.
（Heb．）half， 108.
to scrape off， 95.

לְְִרַ
Nộ to reach；to arrive；to happen to．
Aph．אַמְטֵי to bring，fetch．
 124.

N $d$ ．$f$ ．a festive booth， 98.
Mom．pl．apoc．moveable goods， chattel．
pl．apoc．setting（of the sun）， 83.
pup Aph．to let rain；to bring rain．

fon（matrona）a matron；a woman of position， $89,92$.
（Heb．）who？anyone；he who．
PAdv．while，80， 138 ；when，6，13，
76，90，98， 105.
Interrog．－Is there？Is it then？
Indeed？ 64.
Possibility．－Indeed；if indeed， 9. Pִ

מִיהּ however，but， 6 ．
M，d．$d$ ．
מַיבֵ m．food；eating， 18.
מִיבּן
שילֹא ．m．a mile（ 2,000 cubits）， 68.
角 $f$ ．a word， 32，72， 93 ；
（2）a thing，matter，affair，4， 6.
Mrawing water， 85.
צִילּוּל m．word，speech， 80.
（מַימֵי（Heb．）waters， 105.

（2）shape，likeness，image，49，54， 140.

隹 m．a child，9，93， 96.
מִיח adj．dead，58；（2）a dead body， 18， 76.
מִיהוּמָא d．f．Death， 58.
，מַכָּה（Heb．）a wound，plague， 57， 117.
likewise，accordingly， 80 ；as soon as．

מוּבְסָא ，מָכָּה $m$ m．a tax－gatherer， 91.
（pָבָ（Heb．）to sell，76， 94.
Hithpa．to sell oneself， 134.
טְלָא to be full．
Pael，מַּלִ to fill，complete， 57.

מלֹבְּניקִ m．pl．（corrupt．of mala pu－ mica）pomegranates， 90.

M．m．（1）a sailor，98；（2）a dealer in
sailors＇outfits，or，a seller of salt，126．

N
מלֶּ
Ithpa. to consult, advise with, 63. מֶלֶ, $d$. פַלבוּ royal court, 28, 32; a command fr. the king, 119.

 melon, 81,
ממז m. wealth, money, 32, 61, 113.
? m. a bastard, 123.
p prep. from; out of; because of;
more than.
phen, after (w. Pft.), 27, 32; because, 69.
what? 7 That which, 60.
放 $=$ pl. clothes, baggage, 109.
מַנָ pr. n. Mana, a Rabbi, 75, 98, 119, 121.

מנְא whence? 61.
משְ
Pael,

(מַן ) who is he? who is it ? 11. מֶּה m. a maneh, mina, 13.

A gold or silver coin $=50$ sacred shekels.
משנְהֶג $m$. manner, custom, habit, 11,88 .
מַנַna (Heb.) Comforter; Menahem, a title of the Messiah, 9.
מנְחָהָ d.f. (1) meal-offering; (2) afternoon; afternoon-prayer, 23.
m. number.

מִּנָן or whence? 47, 129.
מִנְע to withhold, refuse, refrain, 64.



Man ma shoe, 68, 107.
מסטוּגן m. pl. low borders, 129.
m. m. a traitor, informer, 82.

מַסְטוֹבָא m. a porch, a stall w. a bench
attached to a house, 128.
מסטְּיִּ adj. poor, 57, 59, 64, 80, 112;
one who does not own 200 dinars.
m. no pin, a weaver's pin, 129.

to hand over, 70; transmit the
sacred name, 96; to surrender, 82.
Man $d$. $f$. tradition.
d. $f$. enough, sufficiency.


(Pa. part. wheel-maker, 106.
מַעל m. an improper use of sacred property, 36.
 evening. Sabbath eve.

שַׁw m. a tithe, 57, 96.
N
 of, 140.

prep. because of.
מִּפֵי מָּ why? 7.
pl. con. outgoings; close of Sabbath, 83.
(פּ) m. a key, 45, 125.
(Heb.) to find, 32. Niph. to be found, 97.
phem $f$. a command ; a charity, 59, 111.
בְצוּרא $f$. a net, 76.
p מְצִּאָה $f$. something found, a find, 97.

, d. $d$. ,
(Heb.) m. a place, 11.
or or orpan f. something bought, an article;
pl. ${ }^{\text {phenticles, things, } 51,78 . ~}$


a Bible-verse; the Bible.
 85.
(for (אֲמַר) to say, 9, 32, 45.
רַ, d. $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ m. lord, sir, master, 140;
מֵרִ my lord, 30, 61;
pl.
מְרָא to be bitter.
PaeI מָּר to embitter, make sad, 59. מַרְגָּי
מרדרדֶּ $d . f$. turbulent, 130.
(Heb.) numerous, 129.

(Heb.) m. a bath, 25.
隹 $a d j$. merciful.
pron n. Marion.
解 d. m. marble pavement.
 מרֶקוּלִים (Mercurius) a Mercury-statue, 139.

מַרִּוֹקָ d. m. a fist; a blow, 114, 132.

N


nep to besmear, anoint.
d. m. Messiah, 9, 68, 72, 107.

שטְ to stretch, draw along; to run on, to run (with blood), 138.

משׁׁלִי (Heb.) the book of Proverbs, 125.
מִשְׂנה The Mishna: a classified collection of the authoritative decisions of the Rabbis on matters of Jewish Law, committed to writing after the Hadrianic war, 135 A. D.
 a feast.
pan academy; a seat, abode, 71.
מְחן to delay. Aph. to wait, 118.
non whe the Mishna, 121, 127.
(Heb.) m. a gift, 59.

na mishna-teacher, 111, 116.
מַּקַנְיָּ pr. n. Mattaniah, a Rabbi.
(Heb.) to be sweet. Piel, (2) to sweeten, 110.
מהחקֶ m. weight, responsibility, 56.

J
NTM
נְבַח to bark, 81.
נְבלָא $f$. carcase of an animal which has not been slaughtered, 73 .
נגנב to be dry, to become dry, 120.
נְגְר to draw, drag, 53.
נָנָּד (Heb.) m. a ruler, 32.
נְגֶס to eat, dine; inf. 131.
נְגַע to touch.
Pael, to smite, 57, 117.
Aph. to arrive at, reach, 17. Hiph.,
44.

רגַּ m. a turner, 93; a carpenter, 111.

to vow, 105, 117.
נִדְרָא d. m. a vow, 119.
נְהַג to lead, guide; to practise 'honour to parents', 46 ; to treat 'with honour', 69.
Peil נִדְיג to be wont, accustomed, 6, 74, 95.
נַהַק to cry. Pael, to bray, 63.
נְהת to shine. Peil (1) to be bright,
92; (2) to remember, 32.
Pael, to give forth light, 106. נְהוֹר m. light; 'rich of light': an euphemism for 'blind', 61.
נַהרָא $m$. $m$. a river, 97, 120.


, d. m. a loom, 129.
do to slumber, 80, 106.

נוּנוּקְבָא
נוּקָנְיקָ (corrupt. for lucanica) a sausage, 97.
נבוּר $d$, נוּרא m. a fire, 28, 93; flame, 49.
נִ m. a Nazirite; pl., 32.

נָ to suffer injury.
נָחin d. $m$. one going down from
Palestine to Babylon, 72.


(Heb.) m. a serpent, 76.
נַחשׁ Pael, to practise sorcery, 91.
נָהשׁׂ d. m. copper, 121.

12, 20, 56; to come down, 42, 103.
נַחהּח m. a baker.
נַחהּוֹמַּר m. a bakery, 128.
נִטִילָה (Heb.) f. receipt, 12.
IU $m$, a watchman, guardian, 111.
נְטְ (Heb.) to take.
Pael, to lift up, exalt.
נַטְלָא com. a ladle, 89.
נטטרך to watch, guard.
, אִיהוּ =after open syll. or p it is, 64 .
נִּ
נימּמֶרֶ (Heb.) a detachment of soldiers, 95.
d. m. law.

بִיםוֹקֶת heated (Niph. part.).
ניקָ| Nisan, the first month, about April, 86.
 of a certain type of Pharisees, 43.

. בְכָא Pael (1) to deduct, abate;
(2) to save, economize, 43.

Ithpe. אִּיְּכִי to be injured, 64.
Aph. אַנְבִי to injure, 64.
Hoph. הוּכָּה struck, afflicted 'w. leprosy', 60.
to slaughter. Ithpe.

(2) property, 52, 117.

Niph. נִיבַּר (Heb.) to recognize, 75.
נָּרִ (Heb.) a stranger, idolater, 139;
fem. 72.
$1 \geq$ pron. we, 98.
D, d. , m. a miracle, 83; pl., 104.

66, 72;
to take up, 49;
to take, accept, 9, 32, 60;
to arrest, 14; to wash;
to marry, 118, 123.
Aph. to give in marriage, 102.

נִק נְ to move.

Aph. D (o remove, divert 'my mind', 104.

Aph. אַסֵיק to bring up, 71;
to raise a price, 45 ; to support w.
food, 116 ; to finish 'a dinner', 23.
נִעְל to tie a shoe.
ת
to insert a 'knife into a radish', 80.

נְפַּח to blow up, to whistle, 85.
Ithpa. איגיַּn to swell, 85.
צְּפְ to fall, 64, 71, 91, 93.
Aph.
נְּקַק to go out; inv. 66, 69, 90; to come out, 105; to apostatize, 91.

Aph. אַפּיק to send forth, 63, 95; to bring out, 31 ; to bring to an end, 99; to collect, 120.
to become much or many.
Aph. שיׁg to enlarge, make room for, 71.
, $d$.
(2) person, self, $20,93$.

ַַפְּתִּ pr. n. a Nabatean, 98.

צנצְ to succeed, conquer, 28.
Aph. אַנְצָּ to cheer up, play before, 83.
(transpos. of
נָק to be clean. Pael נַקה
to cut. Aph. to let blood; to be bled, 13.
,
נִקי $\quad$ pr, n. Nikai, 87.
נְקָ I. to strike; to borrow, 43.
Aph. to knock; to compare.
II. Aph. to besiege, 108; to surround, 65, 82; to lend, 43.

נִקְּ wing Phar., one who borrows money to pay tithes.
נְקַר to pierce, bore, 80, 81.
ְְקְ to smite, strike.
Aph. to knock, 103; inf. 102. נָש
of) man: $a$ man $\operatorname{man}$ nassim. 97.
 f. lifting up; elevation to office.

The office of Nasi or Prince, 69. İְַׂם Ithpa. to recover, get well, 68.

בְשׁׁק to kiss, 4, 48, 85.
 women, $96,112$.
נְתן (impf. \& inf. only) (1) to give.
Imf. יִחין 71, 83, 104. Inf., 60, 123, 127.
(2) to put, place.

נְתַר to fall off, drop out.
Hiph. to untie; relax, 75.

## $\square$

 and liquid measure, $53 ; p l$.
סָאב Pael, to defile, 130. Pe., to be unclean.
 pl., 60, 85, 88.

An elder; a teacher, 82.

סַברוֹרָ d. m. a reasoner, 122.
pla to carry a load.
Pael, to send presents of betrothal; pass. מְטוּבָּ loaded, 86.
סבדללוֹוֹוֹת f. pl. betrothal presents, 129.
סבבִu m. a head-cover, falling on shoulders, 90.
סְבַר IV. with פַּ
סבבּר to think, understand, 13, 54, 62; to hope, 113; to conclude, infer, 115.

Ithpa. to expect; Part. to be expected, 84; evident, 133; intended, 88.
Aph. to illustrate, explain, 125.
Poel to to tolerate, endure, 128.
קop to bow the knee, to worship, 140.
 54.
op to grow in size or number.

many; enough, 55.
סַגִּ נְהֹרָאی abundant of light(blind), 116.

Adv. much, 16, 80; very, 12, 69;
BD Dore, 71.
סְגן m. Segan, viceroy; adjutant high priest.
סַגְרִר m. a storm, hurricane, 112.
 82, 100.
Top to arrange, put in order, 140. So Pael.
טְדרָא d. m. (1) a row, class, category,
90; (see next page).
(2) a chapter, 87; Scripture lesson, 90;
(3) a lecture-hall, school, 90,102 ;
(4) a colonnade, 100.

סְהד to be a witness.
粈 d. m. a witness.
N
Hiph. to remove a landmark, 59.
(bilea) m. slippers, 96.
סוּלָם m. a ladder, 100, 102.
סוּס to tie, adjust.
Pael, to mark, define.
Oim. a horse, 97, 111.
Ficib, d. $m$. $m$. an end, 30 , 105.
at last, 71.
not the end of the matter; not only, 100.
Noְ to bathe, wash oneself, $11,58,83$;
inf. $20,89$.
Aph. אַסחִי to cleanse, wash something.
בי ${ }^{2}$ adj. gray, old, 90.
Op. dross; pl., rubbish, 124.

OTM. Sivan, the 3rd. month, about June.
אִּטְרָ d. m. side, 68.
Mr a fence, hedge, 143.
$y$ Dַיַ Pael, to support (a thesis), 9, 112. Ory. a coin worth four dinars, 98 , 121.

pr. n. Simonia, a town W. of
Nazareth, 46.

פיעָא m. a travelling company; a party, 56, 130.
שִיפְּרָ d. m. a book, 8.
(sicarius) m. a sausage-maker, 97.

סבדָא to look.
פַכּּ m. a knife, 80.
סְבַל to see clearly.
Ithpa. אִּקַתּּ to look at, 71, 72, 81, 109.
שִבנם to count, reckon.
Aph. Nַמְבֵּם to agree, 65.
סְבֶן to be in danger; to be dangerous, 93.

Pael, to endanger, 20.
D. $f$. (Heb.) danger, 70.

N
Oִלְס (Heb.) to exalt (from Ben Sira), 32.
phe to go up, 45, 68, 80, 90;
to come up, 12, 32, 35, 99.
Pael, op to remove.
ס $f$. fine flour, 40.
Oְמָא to be blind.
Pael, on to blind; to shut the eyes, 6.
 DO, d.解 to lay the hand upon; to ordain; to support, 71; to lean upon, 90.
Peil, חקטִִּך near, adjoining, 106.
Aph. אַטַמְּ to support by Scripture; to lean upon, $97,143$.
Ithpa. אִמְתחּמִּך to lean on, 6.

סקמקָ to be red.
 blush, 112.
סְנָ to hate, 81.
Oַנְדָּ M. a sandal, 90, 114, 136.
Sanhedrin, the supreme coun-
cil of the Jews, consisting of 71
members, exercising jurisdiction
wherever Jews settled; by anachronism we find a $S$. in the days of Jeroboam, 135.

Oַנטִּר $m$. a guardsman, bailiff, 111.

סְגָ po cut in pieces; to give to eat.
Ithpe. אִּחִּחְּ to shrink, be afraid,
59.

סָפּׁn m. spontaneous growth, 54, 76.
宛 pr. n. m. Palmyra (?) 82. This
word Jastrow explains as 'riot'.
שַפְּרֶ m. a sabre, 82.
סOְ to be or do enough..
Pael, to give enough, 64.
Aph., to give enough, 64, 80; to supply, 114.

Ithpa.
ר塄 m. a barber, 107, 137.


Heb. pl. שְקפְרִים books, 131.
סַ $f$. the office of scribe, 110.
PD, $d$. Nper m. sackcloth, 75; a sack, 94 .
סְרָ to stink, 63.
Aph., to turn sour, 128.

סְרַ to be corrupt; to $\sin , 134$.
סַרְק m. a Saracen, 82, 103.
סַרְקִיתָN d. f. a female Saracen, 64.

ס שְ to shut up, seal.

סקחָם m. something undefined, 95.
פחתד (Heb.) secrecy, 59.

## y

עָּבַר (1) to do, 4, 72; (2) to make, 97 ;
(3) to act, 98; himself, feigned, 117 ; (4) to produce, 80; (5) to spend time, 76, 134,
Ithpe. to be made, become, 49, 114, 116, 134.
עֲבַּר, d. $d$ עַבְבָּ m., a slave, $90,101,104$.
עִבְוֹדָה (Heb.) $f$. worship.
עִבּוּרָא d. m. grain, 64; crops, 65.
y d. m. intercalation of a thirteenth month, a second Adar, 99 , 115, 138.

עֲבַר to pass by, 6, 9, 53; to travel, 111.

Pael, to cause to pass; emit 'saliva,' 81.


עֲגַ to be round. Pael, to roll.

עָגָ (Heb.) to be troubled, desolate, 112.

רַ prep. until, as far as.
רַ until; while, 54, 125; before, 80, 82, 106.
עַר דְּלָא before, 23.
עַר while.
עֲרַיִּ still, yet, 107.
(Heb.) f.; pl. עֲרָשָׁ
ע d. m. a fact, 32, 80, 91 ; an anec-
dote;
pl. עוּבָּין works, 68.
עוּר still, yet; עוּר too, besides, 36 ;
not yet.
and not only so, but, 71, 107, 111, 112.
עוֹ m. a yoke, 5 .
עוּל עֲ 116.

Pael, עַ עַיֵל to bring in.
עַוְלָא d. m. perversity, evil ; disease, 72. עוּלְשֹׁׁן m. pl. endives, 65, 105.
עadj. powerful (in magic), 12;
young.
Kivit (1) a 24th part of an hour, a
moment; (2) 12 hours, day, or
night; (3) due season, 15, 18.
עוּ Pa, Pa watch, guard, 113.
עוּק to be sorrowful, in distress.
Aph. אָעִיק to distress, annoy, 69, 77, 116.

ר 1
Ithpe. אִּיתְעִיר to awake, 45.
Ittaph. אִּ 102, 106.
רiv m. skin, 93.

אוֹרְּ $d$ d. m. a raven, a crow.
Iy, d. עֲ M. a goat.
שְזָרָ $f$. Temple-court, 106.
y y to put on an over coat.
Ithpa. to cover oneself, 119.
שׂטַ to sneeze, 96.

עִיזְ d. m. a fetter; a ring, 139.
עֵיל $d$ שילא $m$. height, heaven.
מִלְעֵיל
עילא c., f. d. עילאָא
(2) a pretext, cause, 71.

Most High;

עִילֵֵ prep. above, upon; at, 36 : angry at.

עִים prep. with, for ỵ (q. v.).

pl.

2) a spring, fountain.

שִיסָא $f$. dough, 87.

עַבְּרָ m. a mouse, 64, 68.

(1) upon, 6,45 ; (2) instead of, 3 ,
(3) towards; (4) for, $16,61,130$;
(5) at, with, 69; (6) concerning,

68, 79, 103.
ש゙ׁ or
על דִּ through, by means of.
ער עֲ m. a leaf.

טֶּ (Heb.) to come up, to grow, 107. עַלִליב adj. wretched, 63; poor, 38. ע. y . (Heb.) ant upper chamber, 100 .
 imper. עוּל ; part. עָאֶיל:
to go in, to enter, $28,56,63,80$, 96, 114.
Aph. אֵֵָ to bring in, 57, 89.
 90.

עָ d. m. eternity; antiquity; the world, 3, 6, 49, 65.
售 for ever, 71.
Sy vi m. a hurricane, 9 .
ỵם prep. with, 89, 91, 105; near.


פָּל עַ
עָׁמַּ (Heb.) to stand, 112; to abide, 109.

7ne m. a pillar, 103, 138.

עֲנָא i. to answer.
Ithpa. to be answered, 103, 104.
II. Pael, to be late, 88, 89, 102.

Ithpa. to be afflicted, to fast, 98 . עַנָּ adj. humble, meek, 69.
עַ עַנְוָָה d. f. chance, 116.

עֲגַׁ (Heb.) to punish, 117; to fine.
עִפּוּק m. management, concern, 127.
עֲקַק to busy oneself, 17, 28.
Ithpa., to study, 93.

עִop d. m. business, 115; habit, character, 98.
עַ d. m. dust, 81; soil, 105.
עֵ עֵּצָּה $f$ or counsel, plan, 132.
לְֶ to be slothful. Nithp., to shirk trouble, 68.
yw to keep back, restrain, 105, 106.
 Pentecost, 129.
עֲקִיבָּא pr. n. Akiba, a famous Rabbi who died in the Jewish rebellion in 135 A. D., 6.
עֲקַר to uproot. Ithpe. to be uprooted, rüned, 138.
עַ to vouch for, stand surety for, 64 .
, עֲרוּבָּא Sabbath.
M. $m$. an Arab, 9.

עַרְבָא d. m. surety, 80.
עַרְבֵּ to disturb, 131.
עֲרַבְיָא f. Arabia, 119.
עָ $a d j$. uncircumcised.
ער, d. $d$. עַ $m$. a bed, 80, 85, 96 ;
(2) a coffin; bier, 49, 72.

עַרָק to flee, $18,32,58,82$.
עָּשׁב (Heb.) grass; pl., 107.
עטשָׁin (Heb.) to do, make; spend 'time' 108.

Niph., to be considered as if, 89 .
עָּשָׁ (Heb.) smoke, 128.

שֶׁשָׁר
עַ Pael, to tithe, 62.


עַּשְׁחּׁp pr．n．Ashtîn， 116.
עַ Pael，to prepare，128；
Part．מַעַתבּ prepared，ready for， 68.

עַתִּד ready，destined，certain，122；
about to be， 126 ．
עַּתִּ adj．，rich， 119.

## 0


of field left for the poor（Lev．19：9）；
title of a Mishnic tractate，Peah．
ל组 Pael，to render unfit as sacrifice． ，פַx something rejectable， 54 ．
עַגְ to meet，14，37， 38.
Ithpe．，to happen， 12.
กֶ m．（Heb．）mouth， 138.
is adv．here， 19.
Kill d．m．，a radish， 80 ．
nily to breathe，to expire．
May her spirit expire！
44，85：an imprecation．
בוּלוּל to fall（q．v．）．
 coin．
Dis，d．Ning m．，（1）mouth，3，4，80；
（2）opening，76， 125.
？לְּ because．
לִפְּ therefore， 44.

81.
＇
$77^{7}$ imper．of

隹 $p l$ ，exit ；termination，54， 140.
，m．，fruit；pl．
אnרㄱำ d．pl．Purim， 127.
，
N
鼠 a contemptible man，a scamp，12， 40.
กחָ m．，a Pasha；governor．
ing m．wantonness， 98.
寝pr．n．Pella， 74.
חnּ to become less；lose money，127；
collapse， 66.
，d．com．a pit；decrease，loss， 119.
管．a piece，a bite，a bit， 65.
號 adj．fat， 47.
昗 to set free，release， 31.
Pael，to divorce．Aph．，todismiss an
assembly；deliver a funeral address．
ס pr．n．Petrus，Peter，a Rabbi， 114， 138.
 45.

Noplop d．m．，conciliation，an apology， 61.保 m．，ivory．

Dיㅡㅡㄹ Pael，to persuade，52，82，109；
to appease， $6,40$.
Ithpa．，to be appeased， 91 ．
N

（ $\pi t v a \xi)$ a dish， 40.

א

N
pl．Nתָּפָ
（facialis）m．，a turban， 102.



Aph．，אַפְּלִ to act strangely；to
mock，32；to befool，76，80， 85.
多 to divide，64；to share， 59.
Peil，פְּלִיג divergent， 9.
Pael， 2 白 to distribute，impart， 6， 78.
Aph．$=$ Pael .58.

91，93， 109.
N $d$ ．$f$ ．，dissension．
פְּוֹני m．，such an one，13， 74.
א
（2）a portion， 104.
星 to work；worship．
家 to emit，64；to escape．
星（ $\pi \lambda \alpha \tau \varepsilon \tau a) f$ ．，a wide space；a square， 97 ；

 4．9 to argue，debate．

Nithpalel，（Heb．）to pray， 27.
家 such an one，93， 103.
לִּ
פנְ
Pael，＇翟 1 ，to remove，clear away；
to unburden＇an ass＇，103；2，to
acquit，release， 37,$103 ; 3$ ，also
Pe．，Aph．，to ease oneself， 90 （read
（9）；4，to finish with the Musaph prayer＇， 98.
פַנְּרָּרָא pr．n．Pandera，a Jewish sur－ name of Joseph，the reputed father of Jesus， 93.
 sunset．
（Heb．）inside，innermost；front seat， 69.

D日，$d$ ．Nop m．，a stripe，a portion， 31.
קוּ，Heb．．$m$ ．，a verse or section of Scripture，44，134， 138.
N $\overbrace{T} f$ ，a collection（of money）， 123. פְּ to walk，or waddle．

Pael，to stride，strut，step heavily， 18.

Pַּ 1 ，to cut off，break loose；2，to split，or pierce， $81 ; 3$ ，to cease， 71,111 ；to close a bargain，45； 4，to assign，subscribe．
Aph．4，to take the last meal before a fast， 114.
ל并 $m$ ．，a workman， 106.

㿟（Heb．）time．Pl．，sometimes，91， 121.
לצg to divide，peel，skim， 101.
管 to command；to store up．
Pael，to enjoin，23，24， 66.
$A p h$ ．，to deposit（money or goods），
7，64， 94.
放 $d . m$ ．，a deposit， 124.
פְקַn to open the eyes．
䛼 to run，87，90， 102.
ำ less，minus．
 จּרֶּ m．，park，paradise， 112.

פְּרוּטָה $f$ ．，a coin，$\frac{1}{8}$ of an as；dowry， 122.䨌，m．，a Pharisee，57，83， 117.

PL．
פְּר to fly．Aph．，to cause to fly， 102.

pl．，money，9， 45.
解，d． settlement， 95.

סרַ
ロ1ר N
舄 to split；to spread， $76,93$.
泉 $m$ ．，a Persian， 31.
是 to publish，112；to defame，de－ nounce， 133.
פְּע to expose；to take vengeance， 126.
פּרַק to redeem．So Pael．
פּרוּקְנָ $d$ ，m．，Redemption．
שׁׂ
Piel，（Heb．）
Pael，to separate；depart， 112.
Aph．אxפר to set apart， 55.
ก
section read each week in Syna－
gogue， 99.
טשְ 1 ，to stretch straight， $45 ; 2$ ，to
explain literally，87，102， 125.
Peil，stretched out， 60.
שׁׁuev to search， 91 ；to grope． פְשׁׁר to distinguish，explain．

Pael（3），to release．
ת
loaf， 80.
הּ to to open；to open up in exposition， 111；to open a man＇s mouth $\mp$ to teach him to speak， 125. Ithpa．，to be opened．
 release or absolution from a vow， 32.

ר



## 3

צ
Peil，dirty， 104.
צִבְחַר malso a little，few，65， 90， 96.
צִבְחַר
צְבַע to dip，85；to dye．
צַּנָ m．，a dyer；pl．，אַּ
צֵּ
צורוּקִי m．，a Sadducee．
ה
7
Ithpe．אֲחְצִיד to be caught，2，82； imprisoned．
B to fast，71，82．Part． 112.
Pae1， ，
 for taxation， 50.
אמָּ d．m．；a fast，54，71， 80.
צ צim the great Fast，9th of Ab ，
54；or 10th of Tishri， 96.

位 $m$., rock, granite, 128.
7 צ (1) to tie, to wrap up, 78 ; (2) to imprint, engrave, 139 ; (3) to besiege, 82 ; to petition, 48.

Pael, $\underline{\text { ציגיר }}$ to shape, to paint, to embroider, 23.
Ithpe. אֲחְצִּיר to be shaped.
 78, 113.

NTצ to thirst, 96, 98.

ציבּוּ m., Congregation, 24, 49.
ציבּבְּר m., a little, few (see צברדר).
Tnִ m., a fisherman; hunter, 76.
.
צינְּ $d$, $f$., cold, 134.

צִירָ d. m., a hinge, pivot, 112.
Ny to bend, bow.
Pael,
 inf. 103 ; imper. 119. צלֶא II. to cook, to roast. Peil, roasted, 97.

צלֶב to hang; to crucify, 112.

pl.
צֻלִ to cleave; to make headway.
Aph., to prosper, 106.
 78, 89.
hiș m., a tanner.
33צ to ring; to be clear; to cast a shadow, 78.

אnts d. m., an image, 140.
לsser to shout, 82.
צמשָא to trim (nails). So Aph., 113.
צִּטר to bind, attach. Pass. Part., to be addicted to, in the habit of. צry to sprout, 85.
May Tsemah, a name of Messiah, 9. צמֶק to shrivel, dry.

Pael part. pass. prown dried 'cabbage,' 55.
צִּn to gather together, assemble, 47, 50, 64.

Pael, to convoke, convene, 64, 98.
רצ m., (1) a pivot; (2) a water spout, gutter, 138.
צָגֶ to be cold, 100.
עఖְֻ to guard. Aph., to put aside, hide.
Pael, to exclude from society, 102.
yut (Heb) retiring, shy, modest, 11.
צעט to despise, disgrace, shame.
Pael, to afflict, grieve, annoy, 99.
Ithpa. bled, 44, 71.

רַ,
 117; to foresee.
 town in Upper Galilee, 72.

品 pl., men of Sepphoris, 11.
צִּנְ to chirp; whistle, 64.
צִex to whistle, 112.

븐 צ, a bird; pl. 76.
צרּוֹר m., a pebble, 134.

צָּרִּך need, necessity, 115.
 must,' 94.

 76.

צִרִיפָא d. m., a cone-shaped hut, 58.
צָּ m., a refiner, 109.
צְרַר to wrap, tie up. Peil, 'bandaged,' 124.

## P

קראים standing, 3, 14, 72.
(קבר ${ }^{\nu}$ ) קְבוּרָא קו, burial, 89.
קְבַל to cry out, complain against, 98; bewail, 48.
Paet, קַבֵּל to receive, 16, 61, 140; accept, 45, 71; to entertain.
Pass. part., חֲוְה מְקַבּל was entertained, 1.
Ithpa., to be entertained, 75, 93, 133.
 ture, 115.
קוּבְלָא pefore, in presence of, 121. prep., directly opposite.
 $14,60,72$; according to.
קְבְ to fix in, to fasten, 112; to fix, appoint, 127; to establish, 139.
Peil, fixed, 48, 112.
קִבְעָא f., appointment, 129.
קְ to bury, 86.
vinp to be sacred, sanctified; to be betrothed.

קַ Pael, to go or get before; to go to meet; to anticipate, get the start of, 122.
Aph., to give precedence or preference to, 99 ; to pay beforehand, 120.
,קָדֶם , or prep., before, 6, 85, 98.

fem. 105 ;
pl.

Tקרשׁ to be sacred. Pa, to betrothe. Ithpa., to be betrothed.

קֹחהלחת Koheleth, or Ecclesiastes, 125.
קוֹלִא d. m., a bowl; jar, 140.
קיט to stand up, 4, 14, 34; to rise 'from supper,' 131 ; to ascertain, $76,80$. Pael, םיֵp to establish, 118; guarantee, 120; to support decision by a Scrip. quotation, 6.
Aph., אֲקקים to raise up, 90.
קוֹמִי (m. pl. con.) prep., before (coram), 3, $9,21,24,96$. ? conj., before that (priusquam).
קוֹנְרִיטוֹן (novסzirov) condiment for spiced wine, 101.
קוּפְּא d. m., a basket; pl., 1.

N $f$ f., basket, tub; sack, 46.

קוּרְׂס m., a blow (with the fist), 13. קוֹרְקִקר m., a clasp, ring; key [pl.], 119.

Pael, to calculate, to strike a balance, 43, 112.
קְטָא to bite off; gain (in a lottery), 80.
קַּ
קטְּ to cut, 137 ; to kill, 28, 66, 68.
Ithpa., to be killed; inf. 132.
Nput d. m., ashes, powder, 75.
yט్ט; to hew down, 90, 91.
Ithpe., to be cut off, 60.
Pael, to cut 'flesh,' 97; 'a c̣hapter in two,' 110; 'a vine,' 113.
קְטֶר to bind, tie up, 9, 20.
קידְרָא d. m., a pot, 112.
 of Pharisee, a book-keeping Pharisee, who carefully balances his actions, 43.
ארִ d. m., a knot, 97.
Nטָיָ d. m., summer, 8.
קִp ( קַקיָּ $m$., a fig-drier, 90.
קַקיָּ adj., existing, enduring, standing,
65, 121.
קְיָּם m., a covenant.
קִיל to be light, of little import.
Ithpe., to be despised, 56.
Aph., to make light of; to curse.

קים to live, continue.
Pael, קַיֵּ to keep alive, 91; to ratify, 32.

Ithpa., to remain alive, to survive, 9 .

; pl. pr. n., Caesarea, 79, 109.
, (xviaधos) m., a ladle, 122.

news, 12, $76,125$.
בּקלָּא aloud, 22.
pim., disgrace; an idol, 138.

קְלוּסְקִין m., a Lesbian loaf, biscuit, 136.
Tקׁא to be disgraced.

קלִל to be light, to treat lightly, 117.
 131 ; to dishonour, 36,139 ; to curse, 56.


קַקִים Pael, to praise, celebrate; dance, 49, 138.
קַלִ to throw, cast, 81.
Pael, בַקרִיק to fling away, 76.
קַלְקִל to ruin, corrupt, 140; to damage, 113.

קֶק $m$., flour.
בקוצְ d. m., locust, 140.
隹, d. $m$., a nest; a swarm, 68.
קִנָא to acquire, take possession, 127.
維 d. m., a candle, a lamp, 87.
קַנְטֵ to rebuke, 105.
קַנְקַנְּא d. m., a plough, 9.

קוּק
Ithpe.,

位pl. apoc., Cappadocians, 78. קרְ to strike, wound; to rob.

Ithpa., ,
 127.


קְְָא to break (bread), 91.
קְ $f$., fig-harvest; pl., dried figs.
$\gamma$ Sp to cut; to make a covenant.
Pael, to slice 'lupins,' 76; to cut, to mutilate.


קרֶ to call; to read, 28; to recite:
'the Shem'a,' $1,44$.
Ithpe., to be called, invited, 50.
קרְ to be near; to draw near, 117;
to intercede; to complain, 109.
Pael, to bring near, to offer, 40.
קָריב adj., near. Noun, a kinsman, 96, 103, 129.


קרקר, f., a wagon, cart; pl., 129.
קָרָ m., a small coin, 57.

隹 it is read; it is a Massoretic reading, 32.

קִרְיָּ $f$ ק, a small town, 9, 90, 111, 115.
קַרְיָא c., a Bible verse, 134.


קַרְרָא c., a horn; pl., 77; corner; pl. street-corners.
קרֶ to rend (one's garment), 68, 114.
קרקרע $\boldsymbol{p}$ קרְעָא $m$., a rent, 125.

קְ p to rise early, 87, 140.
אַרְהָ d. f., a town, 9, 39, 61.
Nשְ to be hard, difficult. Pael, to perplex.
Ithpe., אִּחְקְשִׁ to be perplexing, 129.

קַשְָׁ $f$, a difficulty, strong objection.
 32.


בר그, $f$. רַַּא great in extent; in number; in age, 52,61 ; in dignity, 61; in learning, expert in Torah, 111.
בר, d. בַּבָּ m., chief; Master, 59; Teacher, 61. Title of Babylonian Amoraim (as רַ of Palestinian): רַב הוּנָא
Surname of Abba Arekha, founder of the Academy of Sura in Babylonia, 5, 35, 107.
רָ רָּא n. n. m., Raba, chief of the academy at Mahoza.
רְבַב to be a teacher.
רַבָּה I. adj., great; senior.
II. Title of several Amoraim.

N אר m., a myriad, 42.

רְ f., dignity, glory, 2.
רבְא to be or become great; to come of age, 124.
Pael, רַבִּ to cause to grow.
Hiph. (Heb.) הִרְרָּ to increase, 89.

רַּ my teacher; Rabbi, title of scholars, such as the Tannaim, and the Palestinian Amoraim. Surname of R.
Jehudah, the Prince, who compiled the Mishna.

ר רְבִיעֵי m., a fourth.
רְבִיעָתָא d. f., rain, 105.

青 m., Rabban, a title of scholars. Title of most of the Palestinian college principals who succeeded Hillel.

手 m., lord, master.
רְבע to lie down, recline, 36, 85, 102.
רַּ Pael, to sprinkle (water on seed), 133.

Piel, to scatter, disseminate the Law, 71.
רַבְרָבא d.m., a great man, 99; pl., 10, 32.
רְגַ to desire.
to tremble, 71.
רָגִּ m., accustomed to, 96, 114.
45.

בְּרֶגליֵּ

80; to feel (a knife), 106.
רורָא J. to chastise, 102.
III. to plough, $9,87$.

רְהט to run, 60.
רְ רָ to be drunk.
רוֹבָ adj., great; elder: surname of R. Hiyya, 109, and R. Hoshaiah, 11.

בוּ, d. רוּבָא m. majority, 97.

pl. רוּהַיָּ (lord of) spirits, 80.
(Holy) Spirit, 76, 117.4
, רי무, to be high; (2) to lift; remove, 139.
Aph., אר kn to remove, 63, (Part.) 139 ; to raise, 112.

Ithpol., to be lifted up, exalted, 84, 86.

רוּמָּ d. m., a height, 137; top, 104.

37.

רוּטָּ $f$, pomegranate.

רוּק to spit out, 116, 139.

רַיחּיָּא , רְיָא
רחרם to love, 44, 93.
Pael, to love; to practise charity, 80; to pity (with לy), 128.

רַ רְתָּ $a d j .$, merciful, 3, 46, 72.
? to lean on; trust, 91. Peil, trusted, 9.

רְהק to be distant; alienated, 119. Aph., to remove, 21. Pael, to abominate.
רִּקוּק $m$., separation; distance, 82.
רחָּ adj., distant, afar off, 54, 77.

ריבָא $f$ ．，a maiden．
 42， 98.


אריחֵיָּ pl．d．，millstones；used as sing．， mill．

，$d$ ．$m$ ．$m$ ．，spittle， 81.
ריטּ $m$ ．，head，7，92，110，114；top，23；
chief，26，69；beginning， 54.
רְכַ，to ride．

京 to lean．Aph．，to bend， 99.
רְקָא to throw．
Peil，thrown，lying，located， 89.
רַּ m．，a slanderer；pl．impostors， 7， 58.
96.

רְ to nod，intimate， 57.

ער（Heb．）m．，a neighbour， 59.
רעשָ I．to feed，tend， 130.
II．to delight in．So Aph．， 138.
רַעִיָּ $d$. m．，a shepherd， 81.
רְ רְ to be high．Aph．，to raise．
Ithpa．，to rebel；murmur， 105.
עַעַ to break in pieces．
Hiph．，（Heb．）to do evil， 40.
רְפָ to be loose，free．Part． 14.
Aph．，אֵרִרִּ to let loose，leave alone， 28，68， 83.

衣 $m$ ．，favour，good will；desire， 46. Pר adv．，only，except．

רְקַר to dance，16，103．So Pael， 111.

רָקע to stretch，spread．
קרק to spit， 117.
 12， 60.
רַשְׁיָא d．m．，a creditor．
רְשִׁל to be weak，flaccid．
Pael，to loosen ；pass．part．מְרַשַּל palsied．

אעָׁ̌ưq d．m．adj．，wicked， 29.
עשָּרָ adj．（Heb．），wicked， 114.
רְחת to boil，to be hot， 89.
רְהַק to knock．

## $v i$ and $\dot{v}$

 93,110 ；to ask a favour， 18,67 ； to borrow， 66.
 welfare；to salute， 6,88 ；שָׁאל בְּ （ロ1） 29，78， 115.

Pael，to ask，borrow．Ithpa．，to consult， 78.

Niph．（Heb．）to be consulted， 117.
 ジּ to take captive．
אָּ pl．，Sabaeans；marauders， 81.

אחָּ
 seventh year produce，75， 76.
 עשׁבּ，Ithpa． שְׁבַע
שְׁבְ 111；to allow，46，112；to leave property at death， 131.
2．to divorce， 118.
שְׁבַר to break．Peil，injured， 112.
שׁבְּשְׁN d．m．，a branch，bush， 49.

138.

שׁׁבְת to observe the Sabbath， 87.
Nשָׁבְּ d．m．，Sabbath，11，29， 34.
שׁׁkn to look．Aph．，
to mind，55，105， 131.
שׁׁגר to put forth；to shed（tears）．
Aph．，to cast＇an eye，＇ 70.
ְּ to be quiet，peaceful， 76.
Pael and Aph．，to pacify．
שְׁהר to be a witness， 99 （see סְחֵר



100， 117.
שׁוּבְעִין seventy，106， 138.

（Heb．）n．m．，a fool，madman，
106．Adj．，mad（dog）， 90.

Pael，
Ithpa．，אִשְׁׂקוּ to make oneself like， 79.

Nivid．m．，a bed；a couch for eating． שטוֹם mecause of， $80,114$.

N
קím．，a leg，foreleg，shoulder．
שׁׂ m．，market，street，78，91， 96.
光 m．，a city wall．
אשָּ d．m．，heat， 134.
＂רַּ m．，permission；it is permitted， 66， 78.
שׁוּשְׁבּין m．，best man，bridegroom＇s friend， 98.
שׁׁn to wash，rinse．So Pael，46， 97.
N
N d．m．，bend；arm－pit，80，
隹 to rub，grind， $80,93,101$.
N $f$ ．，morning， 19.
范 to overflow；wash away， 97.
Nทֹׂׂ d．m．，a writ，a document， 93.
Kinn an ear of corn；a rapid stream．
שיׁ to save；preserve＇from cold，＇
134 ；to rescue， 68.
 91， 82.


家 $m$ ．， doctrine， 89.

שׁשׁׁ


שִׁיכְמִי Shikmi，by－name of Pharisee， who carries his good－deeds on his shoulder， 43.
 later Rabbis．－ 27.

שיׁקי pr．n．，Shimai，name of a later Rabbi， 96.
d．m．，the sun， 23.
rשi，，c．，a tooth， 69.
אשׁנ $f$ ．，sleep，1，45， 106.

אשִׁ d．m．，full measure： 200 dinars， 57．Possessing this sum，a man was no longer poor．
שׁיצי to be ended；to perish．
שִׁיקְבִיִ pl．m．，sycamores， 85.
שַׁי Pael，to leave behind；reserve， 128.

שׁׂי six， 23.
שׁיתּין sixty， 13.

שׁׁבַn I．to forget．So Pael．
II．Aph． to be able， 34 ．
Ithpa．אִשְתַּבּח to be found， 97,101, 106.

שָּרָ m．，Divine reward， 99.
שטְלוּחָא d．m．，a messenger；pl．， 83.
（1）to send，32，62，77；
（2）to undress，put off，67， 107.
Pass．part．，undressed， 114.
Pael，to dismiss；to strip．
Piel（Heb．），to send off， 129.
Nतָ
שׁק
家 to be finished．

Aph．to finish；to surrender＇city，＇ 108.

Pael，to recompense，81；to pay， 48；to recover＇the city，＇ 108.

שׁׂלְ m．，peace，health，welfare，6，29， 105.

to draw out（sword）；draw off ＇shoe，＇113；to untie，annul．
解，d．$m$ ．，a name，6，9， 64.
עשׁ with reference to， 131.
住d．c．，the left hand．
לשְׁin pr．n．，Samuel，the name of many Rabbis．Samuel（without patronymic），the Babylonian，con－ temporary of Rab，and founder of the College at Nehardea， 39.
 decision，law．
טְִׁ to loosen；to slip off；to be released．
，d．$f$ ．，release，cancellation of debts， 54 ；the Sabbatical year， $65,76,78,105$.

שֶׁn m．，oil，fat， 84.
עִשְ to hear， $1,32,42,91,95,96,116 ;$ to understand from，to infer． $A p h$ ．，to proclaim．
שׁׁpu（imv．Hear thou，O Israel：Deut． 6：4）the Shem ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ，the＇Confession of Faith＇in the morning and evening prayers， $1,44$.
שִׁumpr．$n$ ．Simeon，the name of several Rabbis．
V゙משׁ Pael，to minister，36，89， 98 （w．Acc．）．

Ithpa．，to be ministered unto， 36.
 83， 106.


隹 to repeat；to change，be different．
 ferent， 136.
Pael，to change，88， 91.
Ithpa．，אֵּשְׁקחּ to be changed， 113. שְֵּׁ（Heb．）two，70， 125.
ץ
שׁׁנָ to cover over；to smooth．
Ithpa．，אִשְֶּׁעָּ to converse plea－
santly，108；to tell a story，80，
81.

שטׁ Pael，to calculate， 53.
 127.

שַׁרָ d．m．，hair，80， 133.
שׁw m．pl．，barley，63， 64.
N
96 （שָׁעָה）；pl． 49 ；
（2）time， $3,20$.

习eve to pour out，80，137．Part．， 97.
שׁׁפַּ to be beautiful，acceptable．
Aph．，to beautify，decorate， 103. קジ m．，a sack， 124.

שְׁקַקלֹ to receive， 126.
葠 d．m．，a shekel．
שְׁקַע to sink，1．So Piel， 61.
Pael，to immerse，to sink， 106.

אשְׁקָּ d．m．，a street；pl．， 39.
שׁׁקְּרָ d．m．，falsehood， 91.

שָׁרָ d．m．，a Prince， 132.
שׁׁר m．m a chain，ring， 14.
אשׂׂ（1）to loosen，9，132，133；to loosen oneself，69；（2）to relax a law，10，20，65；to forgive， 113.
 （3）to begin；（4）to lodge，rest， 81，105， 128.

Ithpe．אשׁׁת to be permitted， 66. Pael， 110 ；（2）to begin，63，64，71， 116.


Nתָּשׂ，
imf． 3 for $1 \mathrm{~S} ., 9,80$.
敢 to bore into，unseal， 140.
Pשׁi to be silent．Aph．，to silence， quiet．
Ithpa．Nִשְׁתּתּק to be mute，still．
שֶׁת（Heb．）to flow gently，to drip （from tongue） 112.

## 7

M to desire，want， 118.
， $62,80,87,89$.

חקבְנָא $m$ ．$m$ ．，straw，78， 85.
תּבְע to seek，82；to ask， 3.
תקַבר to break．Pael，to smash．
Ithpa．，יִּבּבּ to be broken，60， 86.

תָבְּשִּיל m．，broth，80， $112 ;$ pl．， 89 ；a dish， 133.

펜 m．，a merchant，hawker．
ר adj．c．，constant，
תוֹאר m．，look，appearance， 29.
In to go back，return；restore；regret． Aph．אתתֵיב to restore；to answer， 39.
m．，garlic， 81.
N $d$ ．$f$ ．，a small measure，$\frac{1}{8}$ of a Kab；neck of a jar， 80.
תוֹרָׁני eighty， 112.
กin m．，an ox，40， 54.
א $f$ ．，a heifer，calf，85， 87.
Dinninn m．，a lupin， 76.
d．f．，a gate， 63.
prep．，under， 80.

กiֹח prep．，under，94，96，128；behind， 128；instead of， 130.
 15.

ח쯔（Heb．）prep．，instead of，36， 47.
תִּנוּ $f$ ．，a chest，45；an ark．
（Єéazœov）m．，theatre， 103.

תִּנוֹק $m$ ．，a child，boy， 28.
ת ת $f$ ．，second， 106 b ．
（for fins， 113.
R to join closely，connect， 2.
d．m．，shroud；pl．， 128.
（1）to suspend，hang，58；
（2）to lift up，14，71，105；（3）
to depend on， 138.
Peil תִּ suspended，88， 112.
א $d$ ．m．，snow．
תחּלִּתַּ m．，third．
d．m．，Talmud：teaching，study， 17.

ת．m．，a disciple，6， 57.
 olos，seaman，sailor， 109.
שׁׁ，to pluck off， 133.

 third，＇ $86,99$.
שַׁ
תְּלחתִּ
Manc，Tammuz，4th month，about July．
䒜 $a d v$ ．，there，20，50；then， 23.

קְמְמִין
M．m．a palm tree；date；
pl．תָּמְרִּן dates， 93.
五．pl．，bitterness：＇Tamar is
bitterness；in her bitterness she
abides，＇ 110.
קתקָּ to repeat；to study，114；teach， 139.
Pael， to repeat， 11 ；to recount＇praises，＇
70 ；to tell， $32,70$.
以
Tannai，a Rabbi of the period
before the compilation of the
Mishna，110， 112.
m m．，an oven，85， 101.

隹 $m$ ．，second，56，81， 122.
תnּנְיָּוּ $f$ ，second，9， 105.
את
 sury．
ל씅 m．，a jackal， 78.
d．f．，fasting 96；pl．， 105.
ת תִּפְיָּא $f$ f．，a pot；a stove， 89.
为 $f$ ．，prayer，esp．Tefillah，the Prayer of Benedictions，said three times a day，otherwise called the Amidah，because it was said in a standing position．
署f．pl．，the Tefillin，phylacteries， amulets：little boxes containing strips of parchment on wh．the Shem＇a was written，and fastened round forehead and arm， $7,8,112$.
שּׁn to seize，to bind with a spell， 68 ， 132.

תִּקְ to weigh．Peil，weighed， 126.
阿 Pael，to prepare legally for food by tithing，62；to reform． 111 ；to repair， 113.

Aph．，to prepare，40；to ordain， 111.

Ithpa．אחת to be prepared， 62.
ה $f$ ．，（1）remedy；（2）reform， 76.


f．$f$ ．，a heave offering，133；object fit for a heave offering， 76.
תוּר $m$ ．
㐋．two，3，28，41， 112.
筧 m．，twelve， 115.
 hen， 75.
Dרְ

a door（of a cave），112；pl．， 19.
的 $f$ ． ，two， $85,98$.
תַּרַתּ to scatter dust or loose earth， 81.


תִּשְ Tishri，seventh month，about October．
wưn to be weak， 96 ．
שַׁun m．，sick，weak， 90.

## INDEX OF ARAMAIC FRAGMENTS: TEXT AND TRANSLATION.

## INDEX OF ARAMAIC FRAGMENTS:- <br> TEXT AND TRANSLATION.

BERACHOTH
SECTION
page

1. R. Z'era hides among the baskets ..... 33115
2. R. Z'era arrested by a press-gang ..... 33115
3. R. Simeon desires for men two mouths ..... 33115
4. Hanan receives a kiss from R. Samuel ..... $33 \quad 116$
5. The yoke of the Kingdom ..... $\begin{array}{ll}34 & 116\end{array}$
6. Courtesies to Rabbis ..... 34116
7. Phylacteries demand sincerity. ..... 34117
8. When phylacteries should be worn. ..... $\begin{array}{ll}35 & 117\end{array}$
9. The Messiah, whose son is he ? ..... $\begin{array}{ll}35 & 117\end{array}$
10. Which Rabbis? ..... 36118
11. Mourning on the Sabbath ..... $36 \quad 119$
12. Kahana in Palestine ..... 36
13. R. $Z^{\text {c era }}$ and the butcher. ..... 37
14. R. Jassa and the scoffer ..... 37120
15. Grace at meals ..... $38 \quad 120$
16. Wine at funerals. ..... $38 \quad 121$
17. Scruples as to clean roads ..... $39 \quad 121$
18. Synagogue in Caesarea ..... $39 \quad 121$
19. Bathers at early dawn. ..... $39 \quad 122$
20. Legalism relaxed at sea ..... $39 \quad 122$
21. Scruple as to where men may talk Torah ..... $40 \quad 122$
22. R. Abba prayed aloud. ..... $40 \quad 123$
23. Afternoon prayer. ..... $40 \quad 123$
24. Evening prayer ..... $40 \quad 123$
25. Frugality of Rabbis. ..... 41 123-4
26. The Musaph Prayer ..... $41 \quad 124$
27. Repetition of Prayer ..... 124
28. Gentile veneration for Rabbis ..... 124
29. Insincere reverence. ..... 125
30. Duties of the Chazzan. ..... 125
31. Different forms of Grace before meals ..... 125
32. R. Simeon and the 300 Nazirites. ..... 126
33. Grace after meals ..... 127
34. Eating with a napkin ..... 127
35. Rabbis serving at meals ..... 127
36. Sophianus - Alexandros ..... 44-5 128
SECTION
PAGE ..... TR.38. Jewish boy at sea$45 \quad 128$
37. Samuel and the comet ..... 128
38. Apostate Jewish priest ..... 129
39. "We two" ..... 129
40. Thanks for rain ..... 129
41. Seven kinds of Pharisees ..... 130
42. R. Akiba on the rack ..... 130
PEAH
43. The lost jasper ..... $47 \quad 131$
44. R. Ishmael's mother ..... 131
45. The hereafter rests on character ..... 132
46. Gratitude to R. Jonathan. ..... 132
47. R. Samuel dances before a bride ..... 133
48. R. Johanan ..... 133
49. Two brothers in Ashkelon ..... 133
50. The sister of R. Gorion ..... 134
51. The gigantic peach. ..... 134
52. " " bunch of grapes. ..... 134
53. Honey of dates ..... 135
54. R. Liezer. - R. Akiba ..... 135
55. Two hundred dinars, save one ..... 136
56. Charity to the undeserving ..... 136
57. Charity in secret. ..... 136
58. Woe to the uncharitable! ..... 137
59. The blind teacher ..... 137
DEMAI
60. Were the figs tithed? ..... $54 \quad 138$
61. The she-ass of R. Phinehas. ..... $54 \quad 139$
62. R. Phinehas conjures mice ..... 55139
63. Rabbi rears mules!. ..... $56 \quad 140$
64. R. Joshua's vegetables - R. Haggai ..... 141
KILAIM
65. Clothes of mixed material ..... $57 \quad 141$
66. Funeral shrouds ..... $57 \quad 142$
67. Rabbi's modesty ..... $58 \quad 143$
68. R. Hiyya and R. Ishmael. ..... 59143
69. Fasting to obtain dreams ..... $59 \quad 144$
70. The angel of death. ..... $60 \quad 145$
SHEBI'ITH
71. R. Abba refuses to eat things strangled ..... 146
72. Rabbinic customs ..... 146
73. The Sabbatic year ..... 147
74. Thirteen years in a cave ..... 147
75. The homing of gazelles ..... I48
PAGE
SECTION T. TR.
76. Anxiety to earn merit. ..... 63148
77. Leniency in enforcing Law ..... $64 \quad 149$
TERUMOTH
78. Scrupulous practices ..... $64 \quad 149$
79. Sudden deaths through food ..... $65 \quad 150$
80. Malevolence requited ..... $66 \quad 151$
81. Diocletian, swineherd and Emperor. ..... $67 \quad 152$
MA'ASER SHENI
82. Significance of dreams ..... $67 \quad 153$
83. Ditto ..... $68 \quad 153$
$86 . \quad$ Ditto ..... 154
84. Zeal for the Sabbath ..... 155
BIKKURIM
85. Zealous students of Torah ..... $70 \quad 155$
SHABBATH
86. Sabbath observance by Rabbis ..... $70 \quad 156$
87. Vengeful dogs and serpents ..... $72 \quad 157$
88. Providence versus Astrology ..... $\begin{array}{ll}73 & 158\end{array}$
89. A matron's suspicions. ..... $74 \quad 159$
90. Healing by magic words. ..... 74 159-60
PESACHIM
91. Preparation for the Passover ..... 160
92. Economy with a view to benevolence ..... 161
YOMA
93. The ineffable Name ..... $76 \quad 162$
96a. Fasting hardships ..... $76 \quad 162$
96b. Wearing slippers at Fast-time. ..... 162
SHEKALIM
94. Unclean food ..... 163
SUCCAH
95. Ancedotes about the Feast of Tabernacles ..... $78 \quad 164$
98a, b. Ditto ..... 164
98c. Ditto ..... 165
ROSH HASHSHANAH
96. Precedence of age ..... $79 \quad 165$
99a. Heralds of the new-moon ..... 165
99b. Levi, as an expositor ..... 166

## BEZAH

PAGE
section
T. TR.

100, 100a. Sabbatic niceties . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80166
101, 101a. The grinding of condiments. - Stone in oven . . . 80-1 166-7
102. Laxities reprimanded. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 81167

TA ANITH
103. Pious rain-producers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 82168
104. The pious man of Kephar lmmi . . . . . . . . . . 83169
105. Fasting in drought and plague . . . . . . . . . . . 84170

106, 106a. Rabbis' power in prayer. . . . . . . . . . . . 85171
106b. A Iong sleep. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 86172
107, 107a. Stories of answered prayer . . . . . . . . . . 86 172-3
108. Hadrian besieging Bethar . . . . . . . . . . . . . 87173

MEGILLAH
109. R. Johanan. Rabbi and Antoninus . . . . . . . . . . 88174
110. Brief miscellaneous stories . . . . . . . . . . . . 88174
$110 a$. R. Simeon. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 89175
110b. R. Pedath . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 89175
HAGIGAH
111. Rabbis, the pillars of Society . . . . . . . . . . . 89175

111a. Elisha, the opponent of Rabbinism . . . . . . . . . 90176
112. Stories of the magician, Simeon ben Shetach . . . . . 90-3 177-9

## MOED KATON

113. Customs at funerals . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .93-4 179-80
114. Rabbis in sickness and sorrow . . . . . . . . . . .94-5 181

JEBAMOTH
115. May we circumcise on the Sabbath? . . . . . . . . 95182

115a. Thirteen brothers and Levirate law . . . . . . . . . 96182
116. An all-round Rabbi . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 96183

SOTAH
117. R. Meitr and his female disciple. . . . . . . . . . . 97183

The extravagant widow. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 97184

## KETHUBOTH

118. R. Jose's kindness to his divorced wife . . . . . . . . 97184

NEDARIM
119. Release from vows . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98-9 185-6

GITTIN
120. Actions in civil law . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 99186PAGF
SECTION ..... TR.
121. The relative value of metals ..... 187
122. Lawsuits about money ..... 187
123. Disabilities of bastards ..... 188
BABA KAMA
124. Deposits of money ..... 101 188-9
BABA METSIA
125. Mourning for Rabbis. ..... 102189
126. Loans of money ..... 190
127. Profit on loans ..... 190
BABA BATHRA
128. Grievances of tenants ..... 191
129. Causes of lawsuits ..... 192
129a. Betrothal presents. ..... 192
SANHEDR1N
130. Rabbis as judges ..... 104 ..... 192
131. Other stories. ..... 193
132. The son of Simeon ben Shetach. - Rabbis as magicians ..... 106 ..... 194
133. Ditto ..... 107 ..... 195
134. Ditto ..... 107 ..... 196
ABODA ZARA
135. Legends about Jeroboam ..... 196
136. Buying in foreign markets. ..... 197
137. Barbers and wine sellers ..... 197
138. Funerals of Rabbis ..... 198
139. Rabbis abroad ..... 199
140. Jews and Samaritans ..... 199


[^0]:    a) I.

[^1]:    a) v. 1. בּתְפִּיהּ

[^2]:    a) read

[^3]:    a) 1. בְּמִ! טְבַרְיָא בְּוֹם טוּב with Jastrow.-Ed.

[^4]:    a) 1. 1 .

[^5]:    ท
    בטַ adj. good, 45, 55, 86, 125, 142.

